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MEIGHEN PAPERS

SERIES 3

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

070694

COPY.

District Engineer's Office.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23rd, 1922.

Sir;-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., regarding the sewer outlet into the Assiniboine River at Portage la Prairie, Man., and also with reference to the resolution passed on the 24th ultimo by the Council of the above named City asking the Federal Government that an examination of the existing conditions be made.

As shown on the plan accompanying this report, a canal was cut across the bend of the Assiniboine River about three miles below the Town of Portage la Prairie. This work was done in September 1908 with wheel scrapers at a cost of $5,211.00. When completed this canal or channel was 20 feet wide at the bottom and the average depth was 7 feet. It was proposed at the time this channel was dug, that weir with a crest elevation about the ordinary summer level of water in the river, be built at the west end of the cut. The purpose of the weir was to maintain the present course of the river for navigation, and make the cut serviceable as a pass to carry the increased discharge during the freshet period. However, owing tothe insufficiency of the appropriation, the weir was not constructed. Up to 1913, there had been no necessity for a weir at that point as the water only passed through the cut twice. There is no navigation now in the Assiniboine, and I am of the opinion that it will be almost impossible to place any structure across the river at that point owing to the swiftness of water and unstable nature of banks. The channel is now at least 125 feet wide and the nature of material under bed of river consisting of fine sand and clay to a great depth would make the cost of any structure beyond justification.

Last year very little water went throughthe bend and this year it is absolutely dry. Every year during freshet time since its construction, this canal was eroded and become deeper and deeper until now it is as already stated 125 feet deep and deeper than the old bed of the river around the bend. As a matter of fact a sand bar is forming at the junction of the two and I do not believe that the water will ever go through the old channel as it all sitled up to a very large extent.

It is generally agreed that the canal has given good results and have greatly helped the situation when the Assiniboine is in flooed.

It was built in the first place to increase the freshet discharge of the river and thereby prevent flooding or what was then considered the danger of flooding a portion of the Town of Portage on account of ice hams taking place in the bend of the river.

A request that the work be undertaken must have been in the first place submitted, but there are no records of it in this office. Mr. R. H. M. Pratt of Portage states that at the time he drew the Engineer's attention to the fact that if the course of the river ever changed the sewer outlet would then be dry. No protest was ever entered by the City of Portage against the digg digging of the channel.

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CANADA

070695

Sewerage is now emptied on the fry bed of the river and is a nuisance as well as a menage to health of the public. It is claimed that these existing conditions are due to the action of the Department in making this canal in 1908 and that the Department should entirely stand for the necessary expenditure in extending the sewer pipe to the river as shown on plan and marked A.C. or in building a Dieposal Plant at the present sewer outlet. The Council are not in favour of a Disposal Plant as it would increase the cost of maintenance which it is alleged is already too high.

The sewer pipe extension would cost approximately $65,000. and line A. C. although crossing the old river bed would be preferable to A. B. as the natural slope is more pronounced, and the land cleared.

The City of Portage at the present time are maintaining two pumping stations and 3 sewers ejectors.

For the present, I will not go into details as to the present sewerage system at Portage as the question to be settled is whether the Department is responsible for the present conditions and it so, as to what extent.

It necessary for this Department to take action, the question of relieving existing conditions could then be taken up in detail and suitable scheme worked out in conjunction with officials of Portage la Prairie.

All of which is submitted for your consideration.

SGD., J. E. St. Laurent

District Engineer.

A. St. Laurent, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.
Ottawa.

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070696

COPY.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Ottawa, September, 23, 1922.

MEMO FOR DEPUTY MINISTER-

With referance to the letter from the Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Portage la Prairie, dated August 4th, last, in file 7173-IB, concerning the City's seweragre outlet into the Assiniboine River, I beg to transmit herewith, for your information, a report dated the 23rd Ultimo, from Mr. District Engineer St-Laurent on this subject;

It is to be noted that in 1921 very little water pas sed through the bend of the river into which the sewerage is deposited and that this year, 1922, it was sbsolutely dry. It is further stated that the bend is silted up to a large extent and that the river may naver again flow through the channel.

The estimated cost of constructing an extension to the sewerage systerm across the river bend is $65,000.

The canal in question was cut in the Fall of 1908 and hav given good results in relieving conditions on the Assiniboine River during flood periods. As our records do not show that the City of Portage la Prairie made any protest against the cutting of this channel I would recommend that a copy of the District Engineer's report be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer and that he be advised that the Department will not assume the cost of extending the Sewerage outlet pipes to deep water.

Sgd. A. St. Laurent

Chief Engineer.

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070697

Assiniboine River.
7173-IA - IB
P.P.4

Sept.23, 1922.

MEMORANDUM for the Deputy Minister:

With reference to the letter from the Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Portage la Prairie, dated August 4th.last, in file 7173-IB, concerning the City's sewerage outlet into the Assiniboine River, I beg to transmit herewith, for your information, a report dated the 23rd. ultimo, from Mr.District Engineer St.Laurent on this subject.

It is to be noted that in 1921 very little water passed through the bend of the river into which the sewerage is deposited and that, this year, 1922, it was absolutely dry. It is further stated that the bend is silted up to a large extent and that the river may never again flow through the channel.

The estimated cost of constructing an extension to the sewerage system across the river bend is $65,000.

The canal in question was cut in the Fall of 1908 and has given good results in relieving conditions on the Assiniboine River during flood periods. As our records do not show that the City of Portage la Prairie made any protest against the cutting of this channel I would recommend that a copy of the District Engineer's report be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer and that he be advised that the Department will not assume the cost of extending the sewerage outlet pipes to deep water.

Chief Engineer.

BB

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CANADA

070698

Winnipeg, Man. Aug. 23, 1922.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., regarding the Sewer Outlet into the Assiniboine River at Portage la Prairie, Man., and also with reference to the Resolution passed on the 24th ultimo by the Council of the above named City asking the Federal Government that an examination of the existing conditions be made.

As shown on the plan accompanying this report a canal was cut across the bend in the Assiniboine River about three miles below the Town of Portage la Prairie. This work was done in September 1908 with wheel scrapers at a cost of $5,211.00. When completed this canal or channel was 20 feet wide at the bottom and the average depth was 7 feet. It was proposed at the time this channel was dug that a weir with a crest elevation about the ordinary summer level of water in the river, be built at the west end of the cut. The purpose of the weir was to maintain the present course of the river for navigation, and make the cut serviceable as a pass to carry the increased discharge during the freshet period. However, owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation the weir was not constructed. Up to 1913 there had been no necessity for a weir at that point as the water only passed through the cut twice. There is no navigation now in the Assiniboine and I am of the opinion that it will be almost impossible to place any structure across the river at that point owing to swiftness of water and unstable nature of banks. The channel is now at least 125 feet wide and the nature of material under bed of river consisting of fine sand and clay to a great depth would make the cost of any structure beyond justification.

Last year very little water went through the bend and this year it is absolutely dry. Every year during freshet time since its construction, this canal was eroded and became deeper and deeper until now it is as already stated about 125 feet wide and deeper than the old bed of the river around the bend. As a matter of fact a sand bar is forming at the junction of the two and I do not believe that the water will ever go through the old channel as it all silted up to a very large extent.

It is generally agreed that the canal has given good results and has greatly helped the situation when the Assiniboine is in flood.

It was built in the first place to increase the freshet discharge of the river and thereby prevent flooding or what was then considered the danger of flooding a portion of the Town of Portage on account of ice jams taking place in the bend of the river.

A request that the work be undertaken must have been in first place submitted, but there are no records of it in this office. Mr. R.H.M. Pratt of Portage states that at the time he drew the Engineer's attention to the fact that if the course of the river ever changed the Sewer Outlet would then be dry. No protest was ever entered by the City of Portage against the digging of the channel.

Sewerage is now emptied on to the dry bed of the river and is a nuisance as well as a menace to the health of the public. It is claimed that these existing conditions are due to the action of the Department in making this canal in 1908 and that the Department should entirely stand for the necessary expenditure in extending the sewer pipe to the river as shown on plan and marked A.C. or in building a Disposal Plant at the present Sewer Outlet. The Council are not in favour of a Disposal Plant as it would increase the cost of Maintenance which it is alleged is already too high.

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CANADA

070699

The Sewer Pipe extension would cost apprximately $65,000.00 and line A.C. although crossing the old river bed would be preferable to A.B. as the natural slope is more promounced and the land cleared.

The City of Portage at the present time are maintaining two pumping stations and 3 sewerage ejectors.

For the present I will not go into details as to the present sewerage system at Portage as the question to be settled is whether the Department is responsible for the present conditions and if so, as to what extent.

If necessary for this Department to take action the question of relieving existing conditions could then be taken up in detail and suitable scheme worked out in conjunction with officials of Portage la Prairie.

All of which is submitted for your consideration.

Yours obediently,

Sgd. J.E.St.Laurent.

District Engineer.

A. St. Laurent, Esq.,
Chief Engineer P.W.D.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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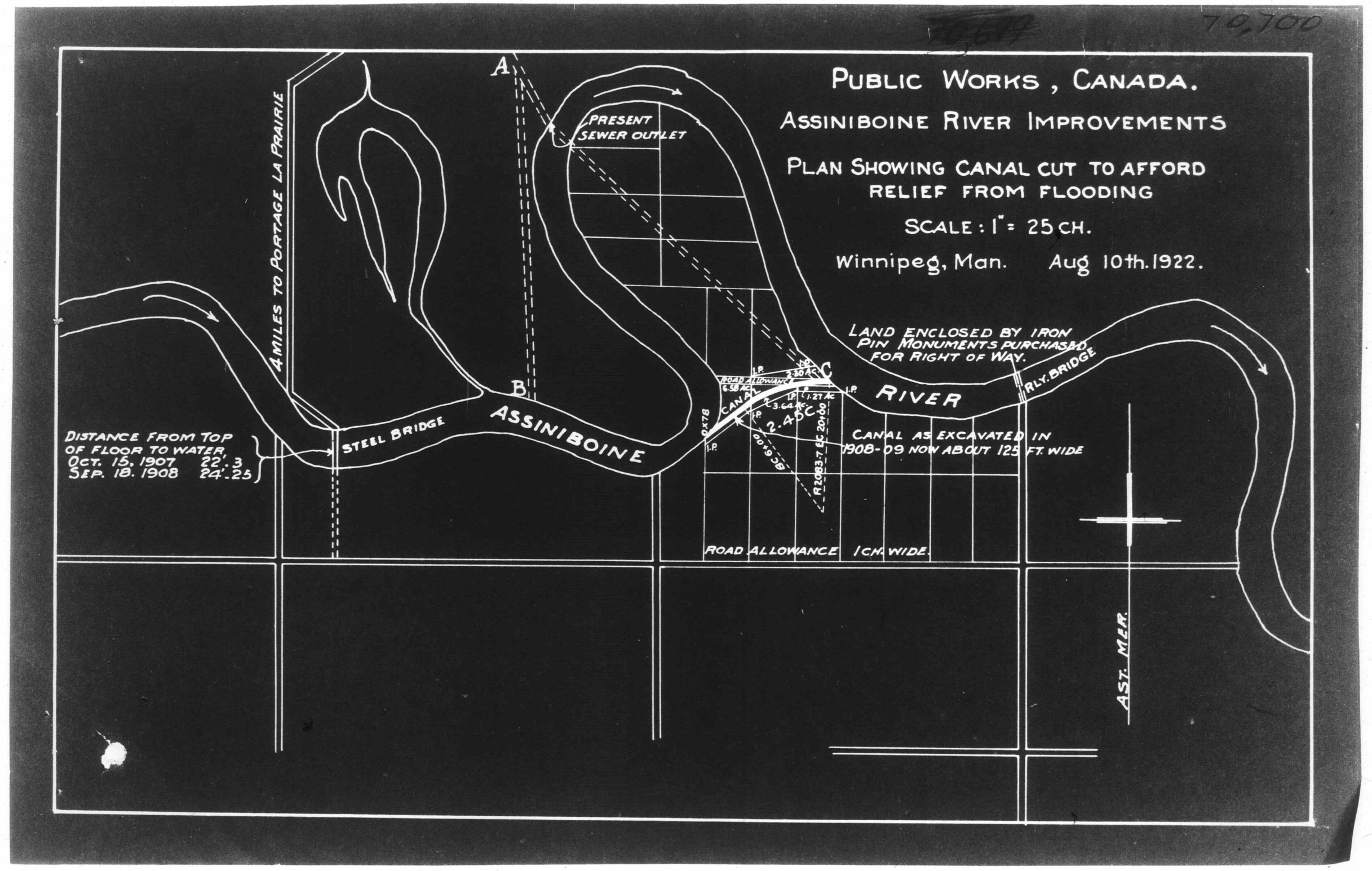

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER
P.C.K.C.M.G.

070701

Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

Portage La Prairie, January 10, 1905.

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth: That the Assiniboine River which drains a very large watershed in Manitoba and the North West Territories has in the spring of the year 1902 and 1904 overflowed its banks at various points along its course in the Province of Manitoba, and particularly adjacent to and eastward of the town of Portage La Prairie reaching as far as the city of Winnipeg. Said overflow being partly caused as we believe by the large amount of surface drainage now being run into the Assiniboine River by the various municipalities along its course and by the depreciation of the forest which causes a much more rapid thaw in the spring than heretofore.

That by reason of the said river overflowing its banks a very large amount of damage has been done in each of the above years, to the lands lying along the banks of the said river, particularly between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg and in addition to the permanent injury which the said lands have sustained and the consequent depreciation in value, the crops which should have been grown upon the same in each of these years have been almost totally destroyed and in some cases the lands have not been able to be sowed at all, both in the year of the overflow and in the next succeeding year.

That in addition to the damage mentioned in the preceding paragraphs the municipalities interested have had to spend large amounts of money in each year to repair the amount of damage done to roads and bridges by the overflow.

The amount of land between the town of Portage la Prairie and the city of Winnipeg, alone which is damaged by this overflow is we believe in the neighborhood of 100,000 acres and unless some relief is given or some action is taken to prevent the future overflowing of the river a large amount of the land along its banks which is at present cultivated will have to be abandoned by its present owners and will be rendered absolutely useless for agricultural purposes.

Your petitioners believe that the whole matter may be remedied by action on behalf of your Government to take care of the waters coming down the Assiniboine river at a point at or near the town of Portage la Prairie, thus relieving the lower part of the river of an immense quantity of water which annually finds its way down the Assiniboine river into the Red River.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Government may grant them such relief as may be necessary and take such action as may in their judgment be best suited to remedy the existing state of affairs and to afford your petitioners protection from any further devastation on account of the overflow of the said river.

Sgd by Adelard Daignault.
Patrice Breland.
Xavier Breland
Albert Breland and 852 others.

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070702

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CANADA

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OTTAWA

September 27th, 1906

Dear Mr. Crossdell:-

The letter addressed to the Right Honourable Mr. Meighen by the Mayor of Portage La Prairie, under date of August 5th, a copy of which is enclosed for convenience of reference, was duly referred to me by the Deputy Minister of the Interior.

The matter of extending the sewerage outlet would seem to be one for the attention of the Municipality.

The ditch, which was dug in the year 1903 by the Federal Government, and which the Mayor states is now from two hundred to three hundred feet wide, was excavated at the request of the Municipality to take care of the high water in the Spring, when the ice broke, and thus prevent the flooding of the lands partly surrounded by the bend of the river.

Enclosed for your information are copies of reports which have just been presented by the Engineering Branch, with plan referred to, together with a copy of petition received from the residents of the Municipality in the year 1905.

Yours sincerely,

J. B. Hunter
Deputy Minister

Sex Crossdell, Esq.
Secretary to
The Right Hon'ble Arthur Meighen
House of Commons

Encls.

M.M.

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CANADA

070703

Ottawa, Ont. October 4th. 1922.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of the 27th. September, regarding the Canal Cut at the bend of the Assiniboine River at Portage la Prairie.

I have been away from the office for a few days otherwise this acknowledgment would have gone to you earlier.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

J. B. Hunter, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa,
Ont.

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CANADA

070704

COPY.

Office of the Deputy Minister,

Ottawa,

10th October, 1922.

Dear Sir;-

With further reference to your telegram of Sept., 11th last, the Department is now in receipt of a report concerning the Portage la Prairie Man., sewarage outlet, and the matter of extending the outlet would seem to be one for the attention of the Municipality.

The ditch which was dug in the year 1908 by the Federal Government, and which you state is now from two hundred to three hundred feet wide, was excavated at the request of the Municipality to take care of the high water in the Spring when the ice broke and thus prevent the flooding of the lands partly surrounded by the bend of the river.

Enclosed for your information are copies of reports which have just been presented by the Engineer branch, with plan referred to, together with a copy of petition received from the residents of the locality in the year 1905.

Yours very truly,

Sgd. J. B. Hunter

Deputy Minister

W. H. Burns, Esq.,
Mayor
Portage la Prairie, Man.

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070705

COPY.

CITY OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE · MANITOBA · 1880

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Portage la Prairie, Man.
24th October, 1922.

TO the Honourable,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

RE CITY OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SEWAGE OUTLET
& THE MATTER OF PROTECTING DISPOSAL OF SAME
IN THE ASSINIBOINE RIVER.

I am instructed by the Council of the City of Portage la Prairie, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 10th, in the above matter together with copies of the documents attached thereto. The same has received the attention of the City Council, and they regret to note that your department consider that the question is one for the City to deal with on its own behalf.

I am also instructed to draw your attention to the reasons why the City think the Department should be responsible for the work of taking care of the conditions that have arisen. With all due deference to the reports made by the engineers we wish to submit that even if there was no documentary evidence bearing out their contention, the Department should be bound to rectify the trouble caused when they undertook to change the natural flow of the water, but in addition to this we humbly

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070706

submit that the documents attached are further evidence of the responsibility of the Government and in support of that contention would refer you to same. The petition you will note asks for the work to be done for the purpose of preventing a flooding of the country adjacent to and eastward of the City of Portage la Prairie and reaching as far as the City of Winnipeg and if you will examine the signatures to the Petition, we think you will find, if our information is correct, that there is not among the eight hundred and sixty odd persons signing same, a singly one who was a resident of the City of Portage la Prairie at that time, so that the question on whose behalf the work was done appears to be fairly well settled by the petition itself, and the reasons advanced for the work in that Petition do not in any way affect the City of Portage la Prairie.

The report of the District Engineer of the City of Winnipeg further carries out the contention of the City and as far as can be ascertained without any reference to the City.

It has been intimated that the City should have raised some objection at the time this work was done, but at that time the proposal of the Government was to make this cut and to protect same with a weir so that it is only reasonable to presume that if the matter was ever submitted either officially or unofficially, to the City, that there would be no objection raised by it when the

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070707

plans showed that their interest from a drainage standpoint was being protected in a proper manner, and the reason for the non-construction of the weir was not such as should warrant the Government in taking the position that they were under no responsibility at the present time.

It is altogether likely and reasonable to expect that Mr. R. H. M. Pratt referred to, may have filed a personal objection, as he was at the time construction was going on residing at a farm on the west side of the river almost opposite the new cut and his long experience with the action of the river would be such as to cause him uneasiness as to the result of starting a new channel and the affect same would have. This of course would be a personal matter with him, which he may have made either by letter or verbally, to the engineers on the job, who no doubt he would see from time to yime. The City however, is in a different position and we hardly think that the lack of an official protest on their behalf is sufficient ground for your Government to rest upon as a reason for refusing to take any steps to remedy the condition as arisen.

There is no doubt that if the present conditions continue, the health of the community as a whole will be very greatly endangered and for that reason it is extremely urgent that the matter be rectified as quickly as possible.

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070708

#4.

In view of the above facts the Council respectfully submit that your Department should reconsider their decision in connection with this work and take such steps as their engineers would consider most advisable to permanently remove the present objections and place the City in the position they were in prior to the construction of the cut-off.

While we quite appreciate the enormous number of matters which must come to your attention, we would again urge on you the great necessity there is for immediate action owing to the unsanitary conditions which will exist next spring if something is not done at once. Hoping to hear from you favorable, I remain,

Yours obedient servant,

Sgd., W.R. Grieve,

Sec., Treasurer.

WRG/L.

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CANADA

070709

COPY.

Office of the Deputy Minister

Ottawa

30th October, 1922.

Dear Mr. Leader;-

With further reference to the question of sewerage outlet at Portage la Prairie, Man, concerning which Hon'ble Dr. King wired you on the 16th inst., after looking into the matter since his return to Ottawa, the Minister instructed me to write you to say that under the circumstances he is inclined to consider the situation one in which the Dominion Government might reasonably render assistance.

It would not be possible, however, for the Department to undertake any actual construction work in connections with the Portage la Prairie sewerage system and, owing to the difference of opinion between the City's Engineers and those of the Government as to what should be done, the Municipality would have to take full responsibility for whatever scheme may be adopted for extending the sewer and carrying out the work.

The Minister hopes that the above information will put you in a position to discuss the matter further with the City authorities in a satisfactory way, with a view to the submission of some proposal.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd., J. B. Hunter

Deputy Minister.

H. Leader, Esq., M.P.

Burnside, Man.

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070710

Ottawa, November 3rd. 1922.

Dear Mr. Grieve:

I received this morning copy of your letter of the 24th. October, addressed to the Minister of Public Works, on the subject of the Sewage Outlet in the Assiniboine Cut. There was, however, no accompanying letter from you. Was this an omission and was there any request you desired to make of me?

Yours very truly,

W. R. Grieve, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

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070711

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Portage la Prairie, Man.
7th Nov., 1922.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir;-

Replying to your favor of Nov., 3rd. There should have been a letter from me accompanying the copy of the letter to the Honourable, the Minister of Public Works. I was directed by the Mayor, Mr. W.H.Burns, to write you enclosing a copy of our letter to Dr.King, and asking you to use your influence to hasten the settlement of this question, and to make the settlement as favorable as possible to the City of Portage la Prairie.

The Mayor has already written you to some length explaining the trouble which we are now experiencing with our sewer outlet at the old Pratt Landing.

We presented our case to the Government endeavoring to show that the Government was responsible for the present situation and asking for some immediate steps to be taken to relieve the situation. Our last communication from the Department of Public Works was to the affect, that the Government would not acknowledge or assume any responsibility

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#2.

in the matter as it seemed to be a question to be handled altogether by the City. The copy of the letter sent to you was in answer to this communication. We have since heard indirectly through Mr. Leader, that the question had been reconsidered at Ottawa and that we were likely to get some measure of assistance from the Government. Our hopes are that the Government will assume the whole responsibility in the matter.

Would you therefor take up the matter in our behalf and I am sure better arrangements can be secured than anything we have been promised so far.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Yours faithfully,

W. R. Grieve

Sec., Treasurer.

WRG/L.

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070713

Ottawa, Ont. November 13th. 1922

Dear Doctor King:

I received a communication from the City of Portage la Prairie relative to damages sustained by the city by reason of the diversion of the Assiniboine River by your Department in the fall of 1908.

I write to urge the strength of the city's claim as it appears to me and will be glad if you will advise me upon what grounds the city's contention has not been met and its request refused.

Yours very truly,

Honourable Doctor J. H. King,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa, Ont.

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070714

Ottawa, Ont. November 13, 1928

Dear Mr. Grieve:

Yours letter of the 7th. instant is just received.

I have the material contained in this letter and as well copy of communication which you enclosed in your previous letter. From this material and from my own knowledge of the circumstances I consider the case of the City very strong indeed, and am only too glad to do anything in my power to move the Government in this matter.

I well recall the circumstances of the original diversion of the Assiniboine River, and am utterly at a loss to know how it came to be claimed that the City of Portage la Prairie was a consenting or acquiescing party in that diversion.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Grieve, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

070715

COPY.

Office of the Minister of Public Works,

OTTAWA, November 15th, 1922.

Dear Mr. Mayor;-

With reference to the correspondence which has taken place between yourself and this Department concerning the outlet of the Portage la Prairie sewer, I have been looking into the matter since my return to Ottawa, and, under the circumstances, am inclined to consider the situation one in which the Dominion Government might render assistance to the Municipality.

As there is a difference of opinion, however, between the City's Engineers and those of the Department as to how the problem should be solved, it seems to me it would not be possible for the Department to undertake any actual construction work, and, therefore, I would be glad to consider some proposal from the City, with an estimate of cost, in order that consideration may be given to the question of the Dominion Government contributing to a reasonable extent thereto.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. J.H. King

W. H. Burns, Esq.,
Mayor,
Portage la Prairie, Man

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CANADA

070716

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Ottawa November 15th, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Replying to yours of the 13th instant, in reference to Portage la Prairie sewer outlet, I may say that there is no appropriation enabling any work in that respect to be done at the present time, and I do not know that it would be advisable for the Department to actually carry out work of that nature.

There is, I am informed, a difference of opinion between the Government Engineers and the City's Engineers as to how the problem can best be solved; and, under the circumstances, it would be much better to leave the matter in the hands of the City Officials; the Government to make whatever contribution towards the cost of the work it may prove after investigation to be liable for.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. King

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, M.P.,

OTTAWA.

H

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

070717

Ottawa, Ont. November 18th. 1922.

Dear Mr. King:

I have your letter of the 15th. instant, following my enquiry of the 13th. as regards the claim for reparation on the part of the City of Portage la Prairie, arising out of the diversion of the Assiniboine River by the Dominion Government.

As apparently you have misapprehended the purport of my letter, may I briefly state the situation again. In 1908 the Dominion Government constructed a cut out diverting the course of a large share of the Assiniboine River just south of Portage la Prairie city. The city sewage system at that time emptied into the portion of the river immediately affected by the cut out. The effect of the current in the years since has gradually increased the waterflow through the cut out and diminished the waterflow through the old course, with the ultimate result of drying the old course out. The damage to the city of Portage la Prairie as a consequence, arises from the fact that a new sewage outlet must be found and the necessary constructions made. The city looks to the

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CANADA

070718

Government which diverted the natural course of the river, to pay the resultant damages.

I asked in my previous letter upon what grounds the Government claimed, as it has claimed, to be free of liability. I beg respectfully to point out that your letter in reply does not even attempt to disclose any such grounds.

The question of liability is one thing; the question of providing the money is another. The question of "how the problem can best be solved," as expressed in your letter, which means, I suppose, the question of how the damages can be taken care of with the least outlay, is still another. The latter two questions are however, irrelevant until the first is decided. Inasmuch as the Government has, according to information furnished officially by the city of Portage la Prairie, denied all liability, may I ask again upon what grounds such liability is denied?

Yours very truly,

The Honourable Doctor J. H. King,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa,
Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070719

Ottawa, Ont. November 18th. 1922

Dear Fawcett:

I am sending you copy of the correspondence up-to-date regarding the Assiniboine River diversion. If there is any suggestion you can make, let me have it. I think I wrote you sometime ago but I do not think you have referred to the matter in any letter since.

Yours very truly,

Major Fawcett G. Taylor, M.P.P.,
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

070720

Ottawa, Ont. November 18th. 1922.

Dear Mr. King:

I have your letter of the 15th. instant, following my enquiry of the 13th. as regards the claim for reparation on the part of the City of Portage la Prairie, arising out of the diversion of the Assiniboine River by the Dominion Government.

As apparently you have misapprehended the purport of my letter, may I briefly state the situation again. In 1908 the Dominion Government constructed a cut out diverting the course of a large share of the Assiniboine River just south of Portage la Prairie city. The city sewage system at that time emptied into the portion of the river immediately affected by the cut out. The effect of the current in the years since has gradually increased the waterflow through the cut out and diminished the waterflow through the old course, with the ultimate result of drying the old course out. The damage to the city of Portage la Prairie as a consequence, arises from the fact that a new sewage outlet must be found and the necessary constructions made. The city looks to the

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CANADA

070721

Government which diverted the natural course of the river, to pay the resultant damages.

I asked in my previous letter upon what grounds the Government claimed, as it has claimed, to be free of liability. I beg respectfully to point out that your letter in reply does not even attempt to disclose any such grounds.

The question of liability is one thing; the question of providing the money is another. The question of "how the problem can best be solved," as expressed in your letter, which means, I suppose, the question of how the damages can be taken care of with the least outlay, is still another. The latter two questions are however, irrelevant until the first is decided. Inasmuch as the Government has, according to information furnished officially by the city of Portage la Prairie, denied all liability, may I ask again upon what grounds such liability is denied?

Yours very truly,

The Honourable Doctor J. H. King,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa,
Ont.

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070722

Portage la Prairie, Man.
20th November, 1922.

The Honourable,
Minister of Public Works,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir;-

-Re Sewer Outlet, Portage la Prairie-

Replying to your favor of November 15th, I am enclosing a copy of a resolution which was unanimously passed by a large and representative gathering of ratepayers of the City of Portage la Prairie. The resolution was the result of an evenings discussion on the above question. It appeared to be the unanimous opinion of those present that this was a question for the Government of Canada to settle. We enjoyed first class service from the Assiniboine River up until this year and there appears to be no argument but that the cut was the direct cause of the old river bed going dry. All the citizens asked for was the restoration of that most favorable service. They could be quite satisfied if a weir or dam was constructed across the cut, as was originally intended, to force the water around the old horse shoe bend of the river.

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070723

As this is a question which would of necessity be referred to your engineer, we would suggest that the estimate be furnished by him. I have been directed by the Council to state that a weir or dam is only a suggestion. The problem may be solved any way your engineer may deem advisable. The only question we are anxious to have decided is, to get service as quickly as possible, without having a large maintenance charge added to our already over burdened water works department.

We would again draw your attention to the fact that the situation is serious. It will only be a matter of weeks before we will be forced to close down our sewage system, unless some relief is afforded at once.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd., W. R. Grieve.

Sec., Treasurer.

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070724

COPY.

RESOLUTION passed 16th Nov., 1922.

That in the opinion of the ratepayers present at this meeting, that the same conditions obtaining prior to the construction of the canal or cut by the Dominion Government in 1908, should be restored, and that any proposals as to ways and means should emanate from the Dominion Government.

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070725

COPY.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILFRED LAURIER, P.C.K.C.M.G.

PREMIER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Portage la Prairie, January 10th, 1905.

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth;- That the Assiniboine River which drains a very large water shed in Manitoba and the North West Territories has in the spring of the years 1902 and 1904 overflowed its banks at various points along its course in the Province of Manitoba, and particularly adjacent to and eastward of the town of Portage la Prairie, reaching as far as the City of Winnipeg. Said overflow being partly caused, as we believe by the large amount of surface frainage now being run into the Assiniboine River by the various municipalities along its course and by the derpeciation of the forest which causes a much more rapid thaw in the spring than heretofore.

That by reason of the said river overflowing its banks a very large amount of damage has been done in each of the above years, to the lands lying along the banks of the said river, particularly between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, and in addition to the perm permanent injury which the said lands have sustained and the consequent depreciation in vlaue, the crops which should have been grown upon the same in each of these years have been almost totally destroyed and in some cases the lands have not been able to be sowed at all, both in the year of the overflow and in the next succeeding year.

That in addition to the damage mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the municipalities interested have had to spend large amounts of money in each year to repair the amount of damage done to roads and bridges by the over flow.

The amount of land between the town of Portage la Prairie and the City of Winnipeg alone which is damaged by this overflow is, we believe, in the neighborhood of 100,000 acres, and unless some relief is given or some action is taken to prevent the future overflowing of the river a large amount of the land along its banks which is at present cultivated will have to be abandoned by its present owners and will be rendered absolutely useless for agricultural purposes.

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Your petitioners believe that the whole matter may be remedied by action on behalf of your Government to take care of the waters coming down the Assiniboine River at a point at or near the Town of Portage la Prairie, thus relieving the lower part of the river of an immense quantity of water which annually finds its way down the Assiniboine River into the Red River.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Government may grant them such relief as may be necessary and take such action as may, in their judgment, be best suited to remedy the existing state of affairs and to afford your petitioners protection from amy further devastation on account of the overflow of the said fiver.

This petition contains the signatures of 860 persons.

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CANADA

070727

Ottawa, Ont. November 21st.1922.

Dear Mr. Grieve:

Would you be good enough to have copies made for me and send down of all correspondence you have had with the Government over the Assiniboine River difficulty including copies of engineers' reports, etc.

I have already taken the subject up with Mr. King and intend pressing with all the force in my power the absolute liability of the Government for the damages the city suffered. The way it appeals to me is that if effectively driven home the Government cannot escape these damages.

The correspondence and reports will enable me to get at every fact and element of the case. I am entirely ready to handle this matter for the city, and will do everything within my power to bring success.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Grieve, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba.

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070728

Ottawa Ont. November 21st.1922

Dear Fawcett:

Am glad indeed to get your letter of the 18th. instant.

As to organization, I would say go ahead with your work for provincial purposes but as far as possible observe municipal lines in your constituency organizations. It is very seldom that a municipality is divided up for federal purposes consequently in Ontario at least, the provincial organizations are divided in each county by municipalities with a head for each municipality. In that way they fit in for federal purposes pretty well. This may not apply so well in Manitoba. The great thing, anyway, is to have someone responsible for each poll. Let it be understood that the man who takes charge of a poll and whose the magog of his district for that purpose will, when a federal organization is formed embracing that poll, have a similar office there. In a word he will have charge of thatbpoll for all purposes. We are doing that in Ontario.

You are right about the campaign contri-

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butions, but I do not think there is the slightest doubt that they contributed and in very considerable sums; Not would it be hard to get proof. Of course, if you have no doubt at all you would not make a charge, but I fancy you will find that there is no doubt, and once you have information I would blaze ahead in the House and make the charge and defy the Government if they dispute anything you say to appoint a Committee of the House with power to summon witnesses, etc. There is nothing that will put the Progressive Party in bad light throughout Canada so much as the acceptance of election contributions from the very men from whom the Party was originally created to curb and even destroy.

Now as to Portage la Prairie Sewer Outlet. I have nothing from Portage except a letter from the Clerk. I have decided to write him to-day to ask him for a copy of all correspondence and report. By this time you will have a copy of my correspondence and you will see how I am going about the task. I suggest that you speak to what aldermen you can and get them to refuse to make any compromise with the Government. So far as I can see the Government

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is absolutely liable for the whole amount of damage, and while, of course, they ought to take any money they can get, they should have nothing done that would release the Government from the full sum. I apprehend that there will be a lot of wiggling here and attempts at compromise from this time on. I intend to go after them good and hard. Unless there are some elements of the subject no brought to my attention yet, I would not have the slightest doubt butbthat in the end the city can get all this money. I do not suppose theye would have much difficulty compromising with "Harry" but they will have an awful time to compromise with me.

Yours very truly,

Major Fawcett G. Taylor, M.P.P.,
Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba.

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CANADA

write Taylor

070731

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Ottawa November 22nd, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Replying to your letter of the 18th instant respecting claim of the City of Portage la Prairie in the matter of their sewerage difficulties, I shall deal only with the last paragraph of your letter, as apparently that is the question of paramount interest to you.

I would state that the Government have not accepted or rejected any liability in the matter, but have suggested to the City Authorities of Portage la Prairie that they submit a proposal as to how they consider the difficulty can be best overcome and an estimate of the cost of same, in order that consideration may be given to the question of the Dominion Government contributing to a reasonable extent.

Further than this I am not in a position to add anything more at the present time, until the City Authorities have been heard from.

Yours very truly,

J. H. King

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

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070732

TAYLOR & COLWILL

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.

F.G.TAYLOR.K.C. J.R.COLWILL
H.D.SPARLING G.L.NEWMAN

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

November 23rd, 1922.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
Ottawa, Ont.

My Dear Arthur :- RE: Sewage Outlet.

I am obliged for your letter of the 18th instant enclosing copy of your letter to the Minister of Public Works and of his reply. Your letter has crossed my recent letter to you in this connection. There has been nothing new in connection with the matter since I wrote you the other day.

Yours faithfully,

FGT/D

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070733

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Portage la Prairie, Man.
25th November, 1922.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir;-

-Re Sewer Outlet-

Your letter of November 13th, received.

We note what you say regarding the City's position in the above matter, and also, that you are glad to do anything in your power to move the Government. For this encouragement and your kind offer we wish to thank you very much.

At your request I am enclosing copies of letters which have passed to and from this office in connection with this sewer outlet, and we trust that you may get all the information you require from these letters.

You will note our letter with accompanying resolution, dated November 20th, addressed to the Honourable, the Minister of Public Works, in which we ask the Government for a return to our former un-interrupted service at the Assiniboine River. I have mentioned the consideration of a weir or dam, but the City of Portage la Prairie does

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not consider this a wise solution to the difficulty, the idea being to throw the question back on the Government and let them devise ways and means of giving us this former good service.

Again thanking you, I am

Yours faithfully,

W. R. Grieve

Sec., Treasurer.

WRG/L.
Encl.

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CANADA

070735

Ottawa, Nov. 25, 1922.

Major G. Fawcett Taylor, M.P.P.,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Meighen is at present out of the city. A letter has been received from the Department of Public Works regarding the claim of the City of Portage la Prairie in the matter of sewerage difficulties. The following paragraph is self-explanatory:

> "I would state that the Government have not accepted or rejected any liability in the matter, but have suggested to the city authorities of Portage la Prairie that they submit a proposal as to how they consider the difficulty can be best overcome and an estimate of the cost of same, in order that consideration may be given to the question of the Dominion Government contributing to a reasonable extent.
>
> Further than this I am not in a position to add anything more at the present time, until the city authorities have been heard from."

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Dict. by Rex Crossdell.

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CANADA

070736

Ottawa, Ont. November 28th. 1922

Dear Mr. Grieve:

I have your letter of the 25th. instant, and thank you very much for sending me copy of the correspondence to date.

I may say that the stand the city has taken as expressed in your letter to the Minister of Public Works of the 20th. instant, seems to me the right one. It is for the Government to find the remedy for the injury caused by its diversion to a natural stream.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Grieve, Esq.,
Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba.

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CANADA

070737

Ottawa, Ont. November 28th. 1922.

Dear Doctor King:

I have your letter in answer to mine of the 18th. November.

Am very glad to note that the Department of Public Works does now now deny its liability for damages sustained by the city of Portage la Prairie by the diversion of the waters of the Assiniboine River in 1908. When you state, however, that the Department had not previously denied liability, as intimated in my letters of the 13th. and 18th. instant, I must submit that you are mistaken. I based my assumption on a letter received from the Clerk of the City dated the 7th. November, in which he stated that the last communication received from the Department of Public Works was that "the Government would not acknowledge or assume any responsibility in the matter as it seemed to be a question to be handled altogether by the City". I have before me now communication from your Deputy dated the 10th. October addressed to the Mayor of Portage la Prairie, in which he states that "the matter of extending the outlet

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would seem to be one for the attention of the municipality", and adds as well that "the ditch which has done the damage was excavated at the request of the municipality". and encloses also a memorandum from your Chief Engineer recommending that"the Department will not assume the cost of extending the sewerage outlet pipes to deep water." It is plain therefore, that the City Clerk was amply justified in the representation he made to me as the above quotations are wholly inconsistent with any position save a denial of responsibility. I may add that I know of no ground at all for the asserti n contained in the letter of the Deputy Minister that the ditch was excavated at the request of the municipality.

However, the important matter is that the Department is not taking that position now. I accordingly desire to press as strongly as I can the necessity of immediate action. It is not for the city to find a remedy for damage done by the Government - it is for the Government itself. I have no doubt the City will agree to any proposal the Government may make which places the City in as good a position as it would have been in had there been no diversion.

Action immediately is necessary as trouble is likely to occur with the freeze-up which indeed is now

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070739

upon us. The matter was called to the attention of the Government as early as the 26th. July, and the imperative character of the circumstances were then pointed out and have since then been repeatedly emphasized in communications from the City Clerk.

Yours very truly,

The Honourable Dr. J. H. King,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

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070740

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Portage la Prairie, Man.
28th Nov., 1922.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir;-

The Mayor has asked me to forward to you a copy of his first letter to you in reference to our sewer outlet. It appears that his letter reached Ottawa shortly after you stated for the west. Your Private Secretary received the communication all right, but Mr. Burns is of the opinion that you have not seen it personally.

Yours faithfully,

W.R. Greene

Sec., Treasurer.

WRG/L.
Encl.

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COPY.

070741

November 28th. 1922.

Hon. W. H. King,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. King:

I have your letter in answer to mine of the 18th. November.

Am very glad to note that the Department of Public Works does not now deny its liability for damages sustained by the City of Portage la Prairie by the diversion of the waters of the Assiniboine River in 1908. When you state, however, that the Department had not previously denied liability as intimated in my letters of the 13th and 18th. I must submit that you are mistaken. I based my assumption on a letter received from the Clerk of the City dated 7th. November in which he stated that the last communication received from the Department of Public Works was that "the Government would not acknowledge or assume any responsibility in the matter as it seemed to be a question to be handled altogether by the City."

I have before me now communication from your Deputy dated 10th. October addressed to the Mayor of Portage la Prairie in which he states that "the matter of extending the outlet would seem to be one for the attention of the Municipality" and adds as well that "the ditch which has done the damage was excavated at the request of the Municipality," and encloses also a memorandum from your chief engineer recommending that the Department will not assume the cost of extending the sewerage outlet pipes to deep water. It is plain therefore that the City Clerk was amply justified in the representations he made to me, as the above quotations are wholly inconsistent with any position save a denial of responsibility.

I may add that I know of no grounds at all for the assertion contained in the letter of the Deputy Minister that the ditch was excavated at the request of the Municipality. However, the important matter is that the Department is not taking that position now. I accordingly desire to press as strongly as I can the necessity of immediate action. It is not for the City to find a remedy for the damage done by the Government - it is for the Government itself. I have no doubt the City will agree to any proposal the Government may make which places the City in as good a position as it would have been in had there been no diversion. Action immediately is necessary as trouble is likely to occur with the freeze-up which indeed is now upon us. The matter was called to the attention of the Government as early as the 26th. July and the imperative character of the circumstances were then pointed out and have since then been repeatedly emphasized in communications from the city.

Yours very truly,

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O. J. BURNS

W. H. BURNS

070742

BURNS BROS.

DEALERS IN

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GENERAL TINSMITHING

PHONE 315

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
MANITOBA,

November 29th 1922.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

Major Taylor has shown me some correspondence that has passed between you regarding our troubles as to the Sewerage disposal outlet at the river and on behalf of the Citizens I wish to thank you most heartily for the interest you have shown in the matter.

It has occured to me that my letter to you of August last regarding this matter has perhaps never been presented to you. In view of this possibility I now enclose copies of my letter and of reply received from your Secretary. I do this to show that you were the first man I thought of in connection with a solution to our troubles.

The copies of letters and reports recently asked for by you have been duly forwarded and I trust embody all the information you require. If there is any further data you require I will be delighted to hear from you.

Again thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,

W. H. Burns

P. S. - I am informed that the copies above referred to have gone forward to you

W.H.B

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070743

Ottawa, Ont. December 4th. 1922.

Personal.

Dear Sir:

I write to make a personal explanation. Your letter to me of the 5th. August did not come before my eyes, or, indeed, to my knowledge until three or four days ago. I was absent, as you know, at the time and my Secretary thought he had given the matter adequate attention.

As you know, I have been following this subject very carefully and the City can depend on my doing everything in my power to get its just compensation. To my mind the Government has no defence whatever. It must pay the damages it caused.

Yours very truly.

W. H. Burns, Esq.,
Mayor, Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba.

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070744

TAYLOR & COLWILL

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.

F.G.TAYLOR,K.C. J.R.COLWILL
H.D.SPARLING G.L.NEWMAN

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

December 4th, 1922.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.,

Ottawa, Ont.

My Dear Arthur:- RE: Portage Sewage

I have your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you state that you were enclosing copy of letter from the Minister of Public Works and copy of your reply, and of the letter written by you to the City Clerk. I did not find these copies enclosed.

Mayor Burns was in the office just about the time I wrote you last, and said that he had never received a personal reply from you to his letter. I suggested to him then that perhaps after giving it some attention during your absence, your Secretary had not thought to refer the matter to you again. I am showing Mr. Burns your letter, so that he will know that you only recently had the matter before you. I am showing Mr. Burns everything that you send to me, and, unless you would like to write to him direct, there will be no necessity of your doing so for the purpose of getting the information to him.

Yours faithfully,

FGT/D

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070745

Head to Toe OUTFITTERS for Men and Boys

GARLANDS' LIMITED

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

"ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS".

HIGH-CLASS FURS A SPECIALTY.

Dec,12.22

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I am glad you wrote Harry he most likely will write back some fool thing,but he has apart from this being circulateing that you spoke directly against the farmers when here.I think he is afraid you will run here again,hope you do revenge would be sweet,in one way Leader is to light to pay much attention to,he attended a meeting of the city re the sewer outlet a few days ago and the talk was simply childish he was glad to do anything for us,went to Ottawa at his own expense ect. and by the way if you get a chance at anytime to help us on this very thing wish you would,it does us a lot of good to let people know you still would help the old town and the city itself really did not do so bad.

Yours Truly

John J. Garland

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CANADA

070745

GARLANDS' LIMITED

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

"ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS".

HIGH-CLASS FURS A SPECIALTY.

Dec,12.22

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I am glad you wrote Harry he most likely will write back some fool thing,but he has apart from this being circulateing that you spoke directly against the farmers when here.I think he is afraid you will run here again,hope you do revenge would be sweet,in one way Leader is to light to pay much attention to,he attended a meeting of the city re the sewer outlet a few days ago and the talk was simply childish he was glad to do anything for us,went to Ottawa at his own expense ect. and by the way if you get a chance at anytime to help us on this very thing wish you would,it does us a lot of good to let people know you still would help the old town and the city itself really did not do so bad.

Yours Truly

John J. Garland

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070746

Ottawa, Ont. December 16th. 1922

Dear Jack:

I have your letter of the 12th. instant.

I do not intend to pay any more attention to Harry Leader's statement and scarcely expect to get an answer from him. All I wanted to do was to corner him so that later on I could use it if occasion comes.

Now about the sewerage question. The Council wrote me sometime ago, in fact in August, but I did not get personal knowledge of the letter until about October. I immediately went after the Minister of Public Works, and you will find copy of the correspondence at Fawcett Taylor's office if you care to look it over. I intend to press this to the limit because I remember well that the work was done in the first place more to beat me in Portage la Prairie in 1918 than for any other purpose.

I hope the city will not consent tomany compromise but put it right up to the Dominion Government to find a complete and effective way of remedying the whole damage because it was the Dominion Government alone that caused the damage. They could not refuse a fiat to sue in a case like this and if they

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070747

2.

do not pay, the city certainly should sue. I purpose bringing the matter up next Session if they have not come to time to the entire satisfaction of the city. Meantime I want to be kept advised of every move.

Yours very truly,

John J. Garland, Esq.,
Garland's Ltd.,
Portage la Prairie, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070748

Ottawa, Ont. March 2nd. 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

I would like to be advised as to what progress has been made toward solution of the city's sewerage difficulty.

My desire is to make certain that nothing is put in the way of getting the city's full rights granted by the Government. It seems to me, though, that there should be a report by this time from the Public Works Department. It would be unwise to let the matter drag unnecessarily.

Yours very truly,

The Honourable Mayor
of Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070749

Ottawa, March 10, 1923.

W.G. Grieve, Esq.,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

Dear Mr. Grieve:

I am sending you with this a marked copy of Hansard containing some exchanges between Mr. Meighen and the Minister, regarding the canal on the Assiniboia river.

Mr. Meighen, who is out of town to-day, has asked me to call your attention particularly to Mr. King's promise that this matter will be dealt with definitely.

Yours faithfully,

Rex Crossdell.
Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070750

Ottawa, March 10, 1923.

Mayor Burns,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

Dear Mayor Burns:

I am sending you with this a marked copy of Hansard containing some exchanges between Mr. Meighen and the Minister, regarding the canal on the Assiniboia river.

Mr. Meighen, who is out of town to-day, has asked me to call your attention particularly to Mr. King's promise that this matter will be dealt with definitely.

Yours faithfully,

Rex Crossdell.
Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070751

Ottawa, March 12, 1923.

Mayor W.H. Burns,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Burns:

For your personal information I attach copy of letter I have to-day written the City Clerk. I had Hansard sent you Saturday also, and no doubt you read the portion referring to the city sewerage question and perhaps derived a little amusement as well as information therefrom. Apparently Mr. Leader was more concerned about the glory than the result. He made something of a joke of himself, but there is no use dwelling on this feature.

I feel confident there won't be much further delay now, and as a matter of fact the way I went about it was the only way to force the thing to an issue. If it had been a case of seeking the bounty of the government for some new construction or public building, for example, than a wheedling, knee-bending process might have been in order, but this was a case of demanding settlement of their own damages. By giving the whole

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CANADA

070752

thing publicity and getting the Minister's public admission of responsibility as was done on Friday the case is practically won and, as I figure it, they dare not now delay.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070753

Ottawa, March 12, 1923.

W.R. Grieve, Esq.,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

Dear Mr. Grieve:

I brought the matter of the outlet of Portage la Prairie sewerage system up in the House of Commons Friday. Having to be absent in Montreal on Saturday I asked my secretary to forward you copy of Hansard as soon as same was published that day, which I find he has done. Without doubt there was real progress, and I think about the first real progress, made in getting action to meet the need of the city. You have doubtless read the debate and I hope you have noted particularly the definite promise which I received from the Minister of Public Works, and which appears at page 1042 of Hansard. The promise he made was to the effect that the government was prepared to pay the city the cost of extending the sewerage system down until it reached the present course of the river, such construction though to be paid for by the government to be conducted by the city, the only condition being that the work is to be done at reasonable cost. You

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CANADA

070754

will observe I had the Minister repeat his undertaking so as to make sure there was no misunderstanding.

I have of course had no instructions from the city as to whether this method of meeting the situation is satisfactory to the Council, and consequently I took no responsibility as to the efficacy of the plan the government has now proposed. Indeed I made it quite clear that the duty of finding an efficacious plan was entirely on the government. In this connection please note my words at the bottom of page 1039, first column, and also in the second half of the second column, page 1040. You will agree, I am sure, that the Minister's words constitute a full admission on the part of the government of its complete responsibility, and to get this admission is very substantial progress indeed. I was never able to get any such admission by correspondence. All pressure to that end resulted in an evasive answer.

I feel confident that practical action now cannot be long delayed. I will be glad to get any further suggestion that may be made, and assure you that no effort of mine will be spared to get immediate and satisfactory results for the city of Portage la Prairie and the district affected.

Yours very truly.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070755

CITY OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE · MANITOBA · 1880

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Portage la Prairie, Man.
16th March, 1923.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir;-

This will acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a letter and a copy of Hansard from your Private Secretary, Mr. Croasdell, and also your letter following a day or two later.

We have read the report of the debate re Portage la Prairie sewer outlet, and I have been directed by the Mayor to thank you and also to congratulate you on the way you handled the subject.

Up to the present time we have had no offer or proposition from the Government whatever. We have not even had a report since the Engineer's were here taking soundings, etc., and have not the least idea the way they intend to go on with the repairs. From the Hansard report it would appear that they intend to offer the City $45,000.00 to extend the sewer as far as the present cut in the river.

The subject has not been discussed by the Council, but it looks as though the City would be saddled

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070756

#2.

with the maintenance of this mile and a quarter or mile and a half of new sewer for all time to come, as I have no doubt the Government would consider the matter settled as far as they were concerned when the $45,000.00 was paid over.

I will be pleased to write further on the subject after the Council have discussed the question more fully.

Again thanking you, I am

Yours faithfully,

W R Greive

Sec., Treasurer.

WRG/L.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070757

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Portage la Prairie, Man.
17th March, 1923.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir;-

Since writing to your yesterday regarding the sewer outlet at Portage la Prairie, we have received a communication from Mr. J. E. St. Laurent, District Engineer at Winnipeg, advising us that he had been directed by the Chief Engineer at Ottawa to offer the City a payment of $35,000.00 toward the cost of extending the sewer to the new cut. The City is to carry out the work in accordance with our own plans and with our own responsibility. The $35,000.00 is to be in full and final settlement of all claims in connection with this matter.

This offer is not in accordance with the proposal of the Honourable Dr. King, Minister of Public Works, quoted in Hansard, and as stated in my former letter it would through all further responsibility on the City and no doubt cost us considerable expense in the maintenance of this extention.

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CANADA

070758

#2.

The Council have not discussed the matter yet, but this letter will be presented to them on Monday evening and I will be pleased to let you know their decision immediately following this meeting.

Yours faithfully,

W.R. Grieve

Sec., Treasurer.

WRG/L.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

070759

Ottawa, March 20, 1923.

W.R. Grieve, Esq.,
Secty.-Treas.,
City of Portage la Prairie,
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Dear Sir:

I duly received your letters of 16th and 17th March. The latter letter advises me that the Government has made an offer of $35,000. to be in full and final settlement of all claims in connection with diversion of the Assiniboine river, and damages to the Portage la Prairie sewerage system. This, as you state, would leave the balance of the cost of construction and all the cost of maintenance to be borne by the City of Portage la Prairie.

I need scarcely say that this offer is wholly at variance with the Minister of Public Works' direct statement in the House of Commons on the 9th inst. There the Minister undertook to provide for the entire construction of the extension down to the present river flow, the only condition being that the work was to be done at reasonable cost. Even this would leave the burden of maintenance on the city.

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CANADA

070760

I shall take the first opportunity to refer again to this matter and insist on the Minister of Public Works making his offer to the city conform to his promise in Parliament.

Whether the city is prepared to accept the assurance given in Parliament as satisfactory if carried out I do not know. That is for the city to decide. It leaves the burden of maintenance of about a mile and a half of sewerage outlet on the city though such burden is due entirely to the action of the Government.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070761

Ottawa, March 20th, 1923.

W. H. Burns, Esq.,
Mayor,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

Dear Mayor Burns:

I have no doubt you have seen the letters of the 16th and 17th March written me by the City Clerk. I enclose copy of my communication to the City Clerk of to-day's date.

I will certainly hold the Minister to his promise and would be glad to hear from you as to what the City's attitude is toward carrying the expenditure for maintenance. This will be necessary even when the Minister complies with his promise. Could you give me an idea, from your own information, as to what the cost of maintenance would be?

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy.

070762

March 23rd, 1923.

J. E. St. Laurent, Esq.,
District Engineer,
Dep't., of Public Works, Canada,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir;-

-Re Sewer Outlet, Portage la Prairie-

At the outset, I wish to thank you for your courtesy in coming to Portage la Prairie, to discuss this question with the Council of the City of Portage la Prairie. I also wish to express appreciation of the sympathetic hearing with which you favored us, and your manner in explaining to us, the Dominion Government's way of looking at the question. I wish to assure you that the City Council is in no way antagonistic in its dealing with the Government. We wish to co-operate in every reasonable way.

It is vital to us to regain, by some method or other, the favorable and uninterrupted service which we formerly enjoyed before the course of the River was changed, but we feel that this City cannot possibly assume the responsibility of securing this service by accepting the sum of Thirty-five Thousand Dollars, and relieving the Dominion Government of all claims in the matter. In the first place, I understand that the estimate of $35,000.00 provides for twelve inch wooden sewer pipe only, and this is not acceptable to the City, as we have proven that wooden sewer pipe is not serviceable. In all extensions in recent years we have used

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

070763

#2.

cast iron pipe. We also maintain that twelve inch sewer pipe is too small for this extension. In the second place, your offer of $35,000.00 mentioned in your proposal does not conform to the promise made by the Honourable, the Minister of Public Works on the floor of the House.

In our conference with you, the two proposals made by you were fully discussed. The first proposal: that of crossing the Don.O'Reilly farm, to a point on the River above the cut, was not considered feasible, on account of insufficient grade. The second proposal; that of crossing the old River bed, and from there over the Wilson farm, to a point at the lower end of the cut, a distance of approximately a mile and a quarter, is not favored by the Council for the following reason;- During the freshet or flood seasons from year to year, the flood waters flowing around the old River bed would uncover and wash out that portion of the sewer extension, crossing the said old River bed, not only occasioning untold expense, but resulting in serious interruptions to our sewage disposal. It is the future expense in maintaining to sewer line which we particularly wish to avoid. Either of the above proposals would add materially to the maintenance charges of the City.

We would respectfully suggest that you reconsider the proposition of a weir at the mouth of the cut, to turn the water at normal height, around the old hosehhoe bend of the River, and permit of flood water passing over the weir during freshet seasons.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

070764

#3.

We notice in Hansard, some slight criticism of the Honourable, the Minister of Publis Works, of the stand taken by the members of the Council of the City of Portage la Prairie. Now can readily understand that a Municipality like the City of Portage la Prairie with a population of six thousand, could not be expected to have the engineering facilities of the Dominion Government, and as stated in a former letter, the citizens, at a large and representative meeting, voted that the question of devising ways and means of sloving the difficulty, be left entirely with the Engineering Department at Ottawa.

Yours truly,

Sec., Treasurer.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070765

CITY OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
PROGRESS 1880
MANITOBA

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Portage la Prairie, Man.
24th March, 1923.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir;-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 20th.

Since writing you on the 17th inst., we have had a conference with Mr. J. E. St. Laurent, District Engineer, located at Winnipeg. At the close of the conference Mr. St. Laurent, asked the City Council to present their views of the Government's proposition in writing, and to make any suggestions which they, the Council, might wish the Government to consider. The letter was forwarded to the District Engineer the following morning, a copy of which I enclose for your perusal.

I think the letter will convey to you what the Council want in the matter, or rather what they do not want. They do not want heavy maintenance charges added to our already burdened Water Works Department.

Yours faithfully,

W. R. Greene

WRG/L. Encl.

Sec., Treasurer.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070766

Ottawa, Ont. March 25th, 1923.

Dear Mr. King:

Would you be good enough to send me copies of communications received by your Department, and as well of engineers' reports respecting the Assiniboine River diversion south of Portage la Prairie, and the effect of this on the Portage la Prairie sewerage outlet.

I already have the petitions, letters, etc. received up to and in 1905, and as well the engineers' reports made between July 1922 and February 1st. 1923, so these need not be sent me.

What I want particularly are requests made or reports furnished while the late Government was in office. These were referred to by you in the discussion in the House. I also would like any reports furnished since 1st. February last.

May I ask you to kindly expedite providing me with these as I would like them at the earliest possible date.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. D. King,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa,
Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070767

Ottawa, Ont. March 26th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Grieve:

In the "MANITOBA FREE PRESS" of the 24th. March, there appears what purports to be an extract from a letter of the City to the Dominion Government Engineer. The extract I refer to reads as follows:

> "The City has a letter from Hon. Arthur Meighen which states that the minister of public works stated on the floor of the house that he had offered the city $45,000, but as yet no such offer has been received here."

There must be an error in this, but I fancy the error is on the part of the newspaper reporter and not of the City. I did not in any of my letters to the city refer to any offer or proposed offer of $45,000. The copy of Hansard which I sent the City shows, of course, the Minister's statements in full, and in one of these statements he referred to a proposed offer of $45,000. This you mention in your letter to me of the 16th. March.

I am merely writing this letter to keep the record clear and not at all by way of complaint.

I expect to hear shortly as to the City's present position as I would rather hear it direct than to

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

070768

rely on what is at present in my possession, namely, a newspaper report of the results of the meeting of the 23rd. March.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Grieve, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
City of Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070769

Ottawa, Ont. March 27th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Grieve:

I have yours of the 24th. instant with enclosed copy of your letter of the 23rd. to Mr. St. Laurent. This makes clear the point raised in my letter of yesterday and shows that the error was a newspaper error.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Grieve, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
City of Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070770

FORM 1 T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAM

TELEGRAPH GREAT NORTH WESTERN AND CABLE

Z.A.LASH, PRESIDENT — HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. — GEO.D.PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

335 BYSI 116 NL COLLECT 7 EXTRA

ELIE MAN 12

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

WE HAVE ABOUT ~~250,000~~ 25000 ACRES IN THIS DISTRICT WHICH WAS MOSTLY COVERED WITH WATER IN 1922 AFTER IT WAS SEEDED AND CROP DESTROYED WHICH WAS CAUSED BY THE ASSINBOINE RIVER OVERFLOWING THIS YEAR THE LARGEST PORTION WAS COVERED ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO AND IS NOW COVERED A SECOND TIME SO WE WILL BE UNABLE TO SEED OR RESEED THIS LAND WHICH PRACTICALLY MEANS OUR FINANCIAL RUIN AND ~~IS~~ THIS IS ALLOWED TO CONTINUE WILL MEAN THAT WE WILL BE COMPELLED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY AND HEREBY REQUEST THAT THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TAKE STEPS THAT THE ASSINIBOINE RIVER BE BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL

HUTTERIAN BRETHREN BY JOSEPH KLEINSASSER AND DAVID HOFER

TRUSTEES

5.4PM

Immediate consider

This is a collect message, and will be charged to your account unless we are notified at once to the contrary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070771

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070772

FORM 1 T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAM

TELEGRAPH GREAT NORTH WESTERN AND CABLE

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

Z. A. LASH, PRESIDENT — HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. — GEO. D. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER

40 BYSI 205 COLLECT 4 EXTRA NL VIA ELIE MAN

DACOTAH MAN 12

HON A MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

A MEETING WAS HELD TO DISCUSS FLOOD CONDITIONS ON MAY 12TH 1923 AT DACOTAH MAN. OF FARNMERS AND EVEN IN SPITE OF CONDITIONS OF ROADS CAUSED BY FLOOD THE FARMERS OF THE DISTRICT WERE WELL REPRESENTED AFTER A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF SERIOUSNESS OF FLOOD CONDITIONS CAUSED BY OVER--FLOW OF ASSINOIBOINE RIVER THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS PASSED BE IT RESOLVED THAT IN VIEW OF THE IMMENSE DAMAGE CAUSED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ASSINOIBOINE RIVER AND THIS BEING THE SECOND FLOOD IN TWO WEEKS FLOODING THOUSAND OF ACRES EACH TIME THE AREA COVERED BEING AT LEAST FIFTEEN MILES LONG AND SEVERAL MILES WIDE AND THIS BEING A REPETITION OF LAST YEAR WHEN LAND WAS COVERED WITH WATER AFTER CROP WAS IN CAUSING SUFFERING AND RUIN TO FARMERS MOST FARMERS HAVING TO MOVE OUT FOR FIRST FLOOD HAVING FEED AND SEED RUINED THEN MOVING BACK AND SEEDING AND THEN HAVING THE SECOND FLOOD THOUSAND OF ACRES WILL NOT BE RESEEDED THIS YEAR AND IN THIS INSTANCE THE FLOODED CONDITION BEING OVER SEVEN MILES FROM THE RIVER AND THIS BEING ONLY FRACTIONAL PART OF DAMAGES THIS MEETING URGES THAT THE GOVERNMENT DO SOMETHING TO REMEDY THE SITUATION

B QUALLY SECY OF THE MEETING

520PM

This is a collect message, and will be charged to your account unless we are notified at once to the contrary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 170)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070773

CHARLES F. GRAY
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

ASSOC. MEM. INST. ELEC. ENGRS.
MEMBER AMER. INST. ELEC. ENGRS.
ASSOC. MEM. ENG. INST. OF CANADA
MEM. PROF. ENG. OF MAN.

WINNIPEG

108 Union Trust Bldg.,
May 14th, 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

Dear Mr Meighen,

Enclosed please find copies of letters which are self explanatory, after reading them if there is anything at all you can do to help me I shall deem it a great favor.

With kindest regards and hoping you are well.

I remain,
Yours very sincerely,

Charles F. Gray.

CFG/F

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

070774

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

(CORRECTION)

RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA.

DEAR SIR,-

THE MESSAGE FROM ELIE MAN., SIGNED HUTTERIAN BRETHERN, DELIVERED TO YOU LAST EVENING, THROUGH AN ERROR IN TRANSMISSION 25,000 ACRES REACHED US 250,000 ACRES. WILL YOU PLEASE HAVE YOUR COPY CORRECTED TO READ, "WE HAVE ABOUT 25,000 ACRES IN THIS" ETC.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,
CDN. NATL. TELEGRAPHS,

OTTAWA ONT.,
MAY 15/23.

PER GRB

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070775

Ottawa, Ont. May 15th. 1923.

Dear Sirs:

I have your night lettergram, and am indeed sorry to learn the extent of the damage caused by the over-flowing of the Assiniboine River. I can assure you that this matter will receive my immediate and most persevering attention.

Yours very truly,

Messrs. Joseph Kleinsasser and David Hofer,
Trustees, Hutterian Brethren,
ELIE, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070776

Ottawa, Ont. May 15th. 1923.

Dear Sir:

I have your night lettergram, and am indeed sorry to learn the extent of the damage caused by the over-flowing of the Assiniboine River. I can assure you that this matter will receive my immediate and most persevering attention.

Yours very truly.

B. Qually, Esq.,
Dacotah, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070777

Ottawa, Ont. May 16th. 1923.

Dear Mr. King:

I am just in receipt of telegrams from Mr. B. Quelly of Dacotah, Man., and the Trustees of the Hutterian Brethren of Elie, Man., copies of which are attached.

Will you be good enough to advise me as to the attitude of the Government regarding the situation disclosed in this message.

Yours very truly,

The Honourable J. D. King,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070778

Ottawa, Ont. May 17th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Gray:

I have your letter of the 14th. instant, and have read the enclosures.

I have had similar matters up with the Department of Public Works lately, but as yet have no definite statement in reply. I am disposed to think they are going to deny all responsibility for the repairing of the banks of the Assiniboine River but, of course, I do not know. I can see, however, how serious the matter is for you. I am earnestly hoping that it will be possible to do something.

Yours truly,

Charles F. Gray, Esq.,
Consulting Electrical Engineer,
108 Union Trust Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070779

108 Union Trust Bldg.,
May 14th, 1923.

Hon. Mr. King,
Minister of Public Works,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

Re: Winnipeg Floods.
Ex-Mayor Gray's House.

Enclosed please find copy of letter written to the Reeve of St. Vital, which is selk explanatory. More land has now been torn away and the concrete wall is entirely gone and unless something is done to thoroughly prevent further erosion my house will be in the river in a year.

I have lived on the Red River for 9½ years and all of this damage has been due to the high ice in the 1916-1922-1923 floods, this ice could be broken up and its great danger to river bank minimized by two or three ice breakers just around this point of Elm Park. I have watched the action of the ice every Spring and know where the pressure and current is the greatest. If I lose my home, one of the finest in St. Vital, it means a great loss to me besides which I shall still owe money to the Mortgage Co. Of course I will need now to pile the bank in any case and it means considerable expense as the bank is high above normal water mark and it is even now eroding to find its natural slope.

Advice and help from your department will be greatly appreciated.

I would ask you to carefully read the enclosed letter, as I have gone fully into details.

I understand your Mr. St.Laurent is in Ottawa, if you would ask him to look into my very serious predicament and report on same I should be very much obliged.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070780

I fully realize the many demands on your time, energy and resources, but anything you can do to help me out of a very bad situation will be most gratefully appreciated.

I remain,
dear sir,
Yours very truly,

CFG/F

Ex Mayor.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070781

108 Union Trust Bldg.,
April 23rd 1923.

The Reeve & Council,
St. Vital.

Gentlemen:-

I wish to draw to your attention the danger that is threatening my house in Elm Park, due to the flood and recent high ice conditions.

When I built my house in April 1914 I had about 15 or 20 feet of land outside my garden wall, the big flood in 1916 and the high ice cut off many feet of this land and in the last few years I have lost more land and part of my concrete wall and now this flood and ice has undermined the wall altogether half having gone and the house itself is in serious danger unless something is done. I am giving serious thought to piling the bank, but the latter is so high and the bank each side already attacked by the river that it is a question just what sort of protection is best needed to prevent my house and this corner of Elm Park disappearing altogether. The damage so far done will cost a considerable amount of money to replace, even if it is really possible to do so.

Reeve Kelly and Councillor Seagram visited my property on Saturday April 21st and are acquainted with conditions but since then considerable further damage has taken place. Apart from piling my place and remember this piling would have to be at least 20 feet high to give protection one or two ice breakers in the river would undoubtedly help save the corner of Elm Park, I would ask that your Council please give this consideration and perhaps you can ask co-operation from the Dominion Government who control the streams. Without doubt unless something is speedily done I may lose my house altogether and in that case I would still owe considerable money to the Mortgage Company besides losing my home and the money invested. Aslo in view of the heavy expense I have already gone to say nothing of the danger and its consequent anxiety I would like to ask your honorable body to consider if my taxes cannot be reduced or even waived entirely until I know if my house is safe or not, I am strictly

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CANADA

070782

up against a very serious problem and needless to say am faced with this at a most awkward time as regards finances. I append a rough sketch showing approximately the action that has taken place since 1914. Briefly I have lost practically a slice of land eqaul to a 25 foot lot, 85 ft. deep, besides the danget to my house and the great expense of preventing further damage. Any help you can as a Council give to alleviating these unfortunate conditions will be most gratefully appreciated.

In closing I might metnion that as far as I can judge since 1914 this corner of Elm Park has lost a strip of land about 15 feet wide on an average and many fine trees.

I, of course, havemy opinions on what the situation calls for; but I know that there are many phases to the situation which are unusual, and which call for matured consideration. We have not only to deal with a 20ft. rise in water, but with a heavy flow of ice that grinds heavily at points. Apparently, this Western portion of the bank has been eaten away more quickly than any of us had knowledge of. We should look into the data of this, and otherwise avail ourselves of whatever experience is available.

If this condition is not arrested Elm Park will get such an unfortunate reputation that the assessments there will be valuless and that is a condition that St. Vital cannot afford to overlookas it needs its revenue, but people wont pay teaxes if their land is being washed away.

I suggest for your consideration that a committee might be appointed to consider this matter as at present and to watch the effect as the water recedes and take up the matter with the Government and look into all practical suggestions.

Needless to say I thank Mr Reeve Kelly and Councillor Seagram for their courtesy and consideration in spending their valuable time on Saturday 21st inst, in viewing my property.

Yours very truly,

CFG/F

MICROFILMING, Series 3 (R.G. 24, I, Volume 170)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070783

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Ottawa May 17, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have yours of the 16th instant with enclosed copies of telegrams relative to the erosion of the banks of the Assiniboine River and may state that I also received telegrams direct from Mr. Qually of Dacotah, Man. and the Trustees of the Hutterian Brethren of Elie, Man. in this connection, and advised them as follows:

"The matter of providing dykes along the Assiniboine River has been under discussion during the past year, a request having beem made about a year ago for work of this kind. No money was granted by Parliament however, so the department of Public Works has been without funds to either construct itself or co-operate with the Province in constructing dykes along the Assiniboine River.

"In this connection, I would point out that there is no liability on the Federal Government for an expenditure of this nature. In a case of this kind, representations should be made to the Province, and if the work required is too large an undertaking to be carried out by the Municipality, with the assistance of the Provincial Government, then the Federal Government might be approached and some schme worked out whereby the work could be done by the Municipality and the Provincial Government with the aid of the Federal Government."

Yours sincerely,

J W King

Hon'ble Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

P

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070784

Ottawa, Ont. May 19th. 1923.

Dear Sir:

Further to my letter of the 15th. instant, and following representations made by me to the Government on that date, I have just received a letter from the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. J. H. King, in which he says:

> "In this connection, I would point out that there is no liability on the Federal Government for an expenditure of this nature. In a case of this kind, representations should be made to the Province, and if the work required is too large an undertaking to be carried our by the Municipality, with the assistance of the Provincial Government, then the Federal Government might be approached and some scheme worked out whereby the work could be done by the Municipality and the Provincial Government with the aid of the Federal Government."

Yours very truly,

B. Qually, Esq.,

Decotah, Man.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070785

Ottawa, Ont. May 19th. 1923.

Dear Sirs:

Further to my letter of the 15th. instant, and following representations made by me to the Government on that date, I have just received a letter from the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. J. H. King, in which he says:

> "In this connection, I would point out that there is no liability on the Federal Government for an expenditure of this nature. In a case of this kind, representations should be made to the Province, and if the work required is too large an undertaking to be carried out by the Municipality, with the assistance of the Provincial Government, then the Federal Government might be approached and some scheme worked out whereby the work could be done by the Municipality and the Provincial Government with the aid of the Federal Government."

Yours very truly,

Messrs. Joseph Kleinsasser and David Hofer,
Trustees,
Hutterian Brethren,
ELIE, Man.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Calgary Herald June 13/24

010786

POSTAL WAGE AWARD FINAL, GOV'T REFUSES TO INTERVENE

Amendment to Civil Service Act Would Be Necessary To Change Ruling

STEWART COUNSELS AGAINST WALKOUT

Declares Best Interests of the Postal Workers Would Not Be Served

By T. M. FRASER
(Special Dispatch to The Herald)

OTTAWA, June 13.—"My hope is that the postal employes will not resort to drastic methods in this matter," said Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior and acting postmaster-general, this morning, when questioned as to the government's attitude with respect to the strike which appears to be imminent among the carriers of His Majesty's mail.

"I am trusting to their reason and good sense and I do not think that the best interests of the postal employes will be served by a strike."

No Further Consideration

Questioned as to whether the government is making further representations to the civil service commission as reconsideration of the salary revisions, Mr. Stewart said:

"In view of the fact that the government thrice returned the matter to the commission for reconsideration I do not see how it can do more. The full report was brought down yesterday and the commission is apparently of the opinion that it has given strong reason for its finding."

"What steps will be taken by the government to carry on the mails in the event of a strike?" Mr. Stewart was asked. "Business men and the public generally are anxious to know."

Not Looking for Trouble

"If I were to lay down plans in that regard," he answered, "would it not be regarded by the men as a notice to go ahead and strike? My hope is that they will not resort to such drastic action, in the meantime I would not be justified in anticipating matters."

The general impression here is that the government has done everything in its power to settle the difference in question. Yesterday Premier King made it plain that parliament has conferred certain powers upon the civil service commission so that the government had done everything it could do to secure fair dealing for the postal workers, and that if the situation was not satisfactory, the only alternative was for parliament to amend the Civil Service Act.

In House Again

Renewed reference to the case of the postal employes was made in the house at the opening this afternoon.

"In view of the general dissatisfaction of the postal employes with the new schedule is it at all possible that the government will consider the question?" asked J. S. Woodsworth.

"The government," answered the premier, "has had to follow the act of parliament and leave to the civil service commission the determination of salaries to be paid civil servants. In order to secure the fairest possible consideration of the case the government directed that the civil service commission should confer on the subject with officials of the department and the audit board. On two or three occasions the government has referred back the report of the commission before accepting it in final form. In the first case the report was signed only by two commissioners. The employes urged that all should do so, and the government insisted. The government had either to approve or disapprove the final report. To have disapproved it would have left the salaries where they are. Under the circumstances I do not think it possible to reconsider it. It would simply mean that we would send the report back to the commission and they would return it. The audit board has also placed on record its views."

Resents Criticism

Hon. E. M. MacDonald resented criticism of a Vancouver paper because no member of the government is going out to personally welcome the squadron of the British fleet arriving there. Mr. MacDonald said the statement was very unfair. It alleged that in Australia Premier Bruce had welcomed the fleet at the first port of call. This was not correct. The first reception had been by the governor of one of the states. It was proposed that the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia should welcome the squadron to that province, and in conjunction with Alberta, the government was having the officers taken on an excursion to Edmonton, Calgary and back to Vancouver. In August, the fleet having come round to the Atlantic, the officers would come to Ottawa and be received here by the prime minister as the prime minister of Australia had done. The house would appreciate the impossibility of the prime minister leaving at this time.

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CANADA

Winnipeg Tribune June 16/24

070787

THE POSTAL DISPUTE

The postal workers in Winnipeg are apparently not in favor of a walk-out at the present time. There is little doubt that this course of action is the right one. As the Montreal Gazette has sardonically remarked, postal employes who are dissatisfied with the salary schedule have the right to leave the service; but, it adds, with a surplus of labor in the civil service and staff reductions under way in all branches, it would not be difficult to fill all vacancies which would be created automatically by a postal strike.

In any event, the loss and hardship entailed in one month's strike, even if the strike should be successful, would wipe out for very many months the monetary advantage that might be gained. A strike would also antagonize many people who are now in sympathy with the just grievances of many branches of the postal employes. If the old harsh law of supply and demand is invoked by the government, as the Montreal Gazette has suggested, then clearly the dice are loaded against the workers at the present time.

Postal employes, as the Winnipeg men appear to realize, would be much better advised to remain at work, and to keep up their steady hammering for an improvement in their wage conditions. There are not wanting signs that the decision taken some weeks ago not to precipitate a strike created at the time a favorable impression in many sections of the country and awakened some genuine support for the postal workers' cause.

There is a tendency in some sections of the civil service to blame the latest disappointing wage schedule on the Civil Service Commission. Some civil servants are going so far as to demand the abolition of the commission. The wisdom of such a demand is extremely doubtful. There is nothing that some members of the present government, and some members of the opposition too, would like better than to have a seemingly legitimate excuse for abolishing the commission and returning to patronage. The blame for the unsatisfactory wage schedule should not be placed entirely upon the commission without further investigation. It should be remembered that the schedule was approved by the new Audit Board, of which the chairman is Mr. Gonthier, the auditor-general appointed by the present government. The government cannot therefore throw the responsibility back upon the Civil Service Commissioners, much as it might like to do so.

It might well be that the individual commissioners lack an understanding of their tasks, or that they have meekly submitted to the dictation of others in preparing their schedule. In which case a demand for their resignations and replacement by more competent officials might very properly be made. But if civil servants demand the abolition of the commission altogether, their last state will be worse than their first.

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Vancouver Province June 17/24

070788

Premier King Urged to Act, But Refuses

(Special Cable to The Province.)

OTTAWA, June 17.—The case of the postal workers was brought to the attention of Parliament this afternoon when Mr. T. L. Church, M.P., for North Toronto, moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the case under the rule which permits an urgent matter of public importance to be taken up without notice.

CONCILIATION BOARD.

Mr. Church advocated a conciliation board or a special committee of the House. He said the business men of Toronto were very much alarmed over the proposed strike. The postal employees, he added, had been driven from pillar to post for about a year and were very much annoyed over the way the matter had been handled.

"I am not going into the whole matter nor am I saying who is to blame, but I think the government might have told the commission how far they could go in the matter of revising the salaries. It is the duty of the government to do something to stop a strike which would completely tie up things and paralyze the business of the country.

"The attitude of the government seems to be to place the responsibility on the Civil Service Commission. I know the postal workers and know that the last thing they want to do is to inconvenience the public. I present this request at the instance of many public bodies in the city of Toronto. It is six years since the war ended, and a revision of salaries is called for."

PREMIER REPLIES.

Premier King said that the resolution was quite inaccurate in saying that the government had received an application for amendment to the revised schedule of wages or a warning of a strike within forty-eight hours. It should be made perfectly clear that the government had received no official communication from the officers of the postal workers since the schedule was sent to them. On the other hand, both the minister of labor and the postmaster-general had intimated to them that they would be glad to receive them in conference and had expressed a hope that a strike would not be called without more careful consideration.

Mr. King said that the reference to the Civil Service Commission in regard to the postal workers had been part of a larger reference which embraced the entire public service. He called attention to the fact that the Civil Service Commission itself, in its report, laid stress on the fact that the principle underlying its findings relative to the postal workers would not be confined to the postal workers, but would apply to the whole public service.

"We do not feel," he declared, "that we are in a position to make any recommendation to Parliament at the present time with respect to postal employees, and I hope the employees of the postal department will feel that the position the government is taking is in the interests of the entire civil service and in the interests of the taxpayers."

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Calgary Herald June 17/24

070789

Government Motion Only Way to Avoid Strike of Postal Men

Little Prospect of Such Step Being Taken, Is Opinion At Ottawa

Would Open Way to Many Other Branches

Government Has Gone As Far As Possible and Respect The Commission

(By T. M. FRASER)

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)

OTTAWA, June 17.—A resolution submitted to parliament by the federal government providing for an amendment to the wage schedule for the postal service proposed by the civil service commission, is the only way of escape from a national tie-up of the postal business of the Dominion. From what could be learned last night, there is little prospect of such a step being taken by the government.

With preparations being made by the postal workers in the event of their walk-out, and with some applications already being received here by those who want work and who anticipate a strike, the outlook is far from bright. The postal employes have voted overwhelmingly in favor of a strike, and, on the other hand, the post office department especially, and the government generally, is hopeful that the men will not go to the extent of acting upon their strike vote.

But One Way Out

"I do not think that the men will go to the extreme of tieing up the national service," said Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, last night." It would be detrimental to their interests, I think, as well as to those of the whole country. As was pointed out in the house yesterday afternoon by the prime minister, the government has gone as far as it can go, and respect the jurisdiction of the civil service commission. The only way in which the situation could be altered would be to bring in a resolution amending the wage schedule, but such action would open the way for other branches of the public service."

When the house opened yesterday afternoon, pointed questions were asked by William Irvine, Labor, East Calgary, as to what the government proposed to do in view of the critical situation which had developed, and the prime minister's reply was: "The government has gone just as far as it is possible for it to go into the matter, and if there is to be any change in salaries that will have to be made by parliament itself. We have not felt that at present we would be justified in asking parliament to repeal the statute under which the civil service commission has acted, nor to take action in any other way than in accord with the recommendations of the commission."

Murphy Returns

There was a flurry in local circles yesterday afternoon when it became generally known that Hon. Charles Murphy, postmaster-general, who has been absent since before the opening of this session, had returned to the city Sunday. It was stated that he would probably take an active part in seeking a solution of the problem presented by those threatening a strike, but it was learned last night that Hon. Mr. Murphy's health will not permit of his actively resuming his departmental duties at present. A suggestion made in certain quarters yesterday afternoon that the government would welcome a strike so that it might have an opportunity of establishing a clear-cut issue with the civil service commission, was promptly repudiated by officials in the government, who pointed out that the government has no desire whatever to create strife, but on the other hand would welcome any proposal whereby the postal workers could be satisfied by some wage provision.

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London Advertiser June 17/24

POSTMEN DEMAND LAW BE AMENDED TO ALLOW ACTION BY GOVERNMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS
Dec24(16B) RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN
BOX 158

070790

Ultimatum Is Sent To Parliament by Executive of Federation Calling For Change in Law Giving Power To Government To Deal With Critical Situation.

FIX TIME LIMIT OF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Officials Declare Immediate Country-Wide Strike Will Be Called If Satisfactory Reply Is Not Received—Complete Returns From Voting Are Awaited.

RESULTS INDICATE STRIKE IS FAVORED

Canadian Press Despatch.

Toronto, June 16.—The Dominion executive of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees passed a resolution this afternoon, which was forwarded to Ottawa tonight, calling on parliament to amend the federal act so that the government would have power to deal with the situation caused by the postal employees' refusal to accept the salary schedule recommended by the civil service commission.

This action by the executive of the federation was taken in view of the statement by Premier King that final power in regard to the salaries of the civil servants rests with the civil service commission, and the government is powerless to interfere unless the act is amended.

The government and parliament, federation officials said, have been given 24 hours in which to make a satisfactory reply, and if it is not forthcoming by tomorrow night they expected a strike call will be issued at once. It was explained that a strike could not be called until all the returns from the voting had been received, which will be tomorrow night at 6 o'clock.

Strike Favored.

Officials intimated tonight that every return from the men received so far, and which includes a large portion of the Dominion, has shown a majority in favor of a walkout if the schedule recommended by the civil service commission is insisted upon.

The Dominion executive's resolution censured the present members of the civil service commission of Canada for the manner in which they had handled the postal situation. It was held that while all right in theory the commission had not functioned according to the act. Not only had it disregarded the claims of the men, but it had rejected the proposals of the Canada postoffice department itself. Proposals of wage schedule, put forward by departmental heads of many years' experience in postal work were rejected as valueless by members of a commission that knew "little or nothing of the actual situation." On the other hand it had absolutely declined to consult with the representatives of the men, beyond allowing them to present certain statements which were not discussed in their presence.

Well Prepared.

It was reported today that well over 90 per cent of the postal workers are in favor of an immediate strike call.

It was stated that the employees were well prepared to finance a strike, a per capita tax having been collected from the members for some years past. The men would have no reason to capitulate for lack of strike funds.

They are counting on the fullest co-operation from organized labor.

Dominion officers left by train for Hamilton to perfect plans in that city for the holding of a strike.

WOULD AVERT STRIKE.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Toronto, June 16.—Today brought action by the business interests of Toronto to avert a strike. At the rooms of the board of trade there was a meeting composed of bond dealers, manufacturers, wholesale men, bankers, and members of the Rotary Club.

R. A. Stapells, president of the board of trade, who called the meeting, said he believed the thought of a general postal strike in Canada within a few days or hours was a matter of first importance.

He told of a conference he had with representatives of the postal workers, when he learned the true issues of the dispute between the government and the workers. As a member of the minimum wage board, he knew something of what wages should be paid to married men and he said he had no hestitation in making the statement that the award of the civil service commission is not adequate to the needs of the men.

Mr. Stapells also dealt with the declaration of Premier Mackenzie King that the government is powerless to alter the award of the commission, and said things are surely bad in this country when the civil service commission is in a position where it is master of the administration of parliament.

Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick had also, according to Mr. Stapells, made representations to Premier King urging action to obviate a strike. The board of trade delegation was authorized to select a committee to deal with the situation and take any necessary action.

Special to The Advertiser
By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, June 16.—Hon. Charles Murphy, postmaster-general, who has been absent from the capital for several weeks, by reason of illness, returned to Ottawa this morning, considerably improved in health, and prepared to resume the duties of his department. The first work of the minister will be to review the situation with respect to the threatened strike of the postal workers, supervision of which, during his absence, has been in the hands of Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of interior.

While fully realizing the seriousness of a strike to the business of the country, and to the public of Canada generally, the government, this morning maintains the same attitude as was expressed by Premier King in the House on Friday last, and there are no indications that the civil service commission intends to change its mind. A large number of communications are being received by the Cabinet. These are being referred to the commission, over which parliament has given complete powers as to salary revisions and classifications.

The original schedules prepared by the officials of the postoffice department provided for increases somewhat in excess of those ordered by the civil service commission. It may be argued that the officials of the department, possessing as they do full knowledge of working conditions, are in a much better position to decide what is a fair wage than are the officials of the civil service.

Should a strike occur the best means available will be taken to deal with it. For the present, however, the department refuses to discuss its plans, holding that to do so would be to anticipate something which it trusts will not happen.

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CANADA

Gazette Montreal June 17/24

070791

COMMISSIONERS OF CIVIL SERVICE GIVE REASONS FOR SCALE

Schedules Recommended Are Based on Conditions in Industrial Circles

DEMANDS NOT JUSTIFIED

Large Numbers of Candidates Qualified for Positions Are on Commission's Eligible Lists

(By Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, June 16.—In a memorandum giving the reasons for the proposed new scale of pay for postal workers, the Civil Service Commissioners say: "They have endeavored to discharge impartially the duty which they owe to the employees; to the various departments of the public service, and, last, but by no means least, to the taxpayers of Canada, whose rights and interests the commissioners deem it no insignificant part of their duty to protect against undue exactions in this behalf.

"That the drastic changes in basic rates requested by the postal employees, as well as the substantial increase in basic rates proposed by the department, would in their application to the classification of the public service as a whole, involve a very large annual increase in the expenditure therefor."

The commissioners state that the schedules recommended were based upon the rates of compensation obtaining in commercial and industrial concerns in Canada, in those occupations most nearly approximating the various classes in the postal service affected thereby, as well as the conditions of work, holidays, sick leave, reasonable security of continued employment and present and prospective provision for retiring allowance and superannuation, which in a measure are peculiar to the Government service. "The postal employees quoted the present and prospective salary schedules of the postal service in the United States of America. In the opinion of the commissioners, however, such rates of compensation, subject as they are to periodical revisions by legislative authority, the last of which occurred in 1920, and another being now under consideration, cannot be regarded as affording any competent basis of comparison with compensation adjusted by the methods prescribed by the Civil Service Act of Canada.

"The commissioners, in preparing such schedules, further took into consideration the fact that it has not been difficult to secure properly qualified postal employees at the minimum compensation presently offered, and the commission's eligible lists, established as the result of examinations regularly held, contain the names of large numbers of qualified candidates for positions in the postal service in practically every centre in Canada.

In the course of the memorandum, it is further stated that "the new schedules as proposed by the Civil Service Commission involve an estimated reduction in the expenditure for such classes for 1924-25 of $178,000, as compared with the existing rates of compensation plus last year's bonus; but that they are approximately $292,000 in excess of such existing rates and reduced bonus of 1924-25.

"That the compensation schedules as proposed by the employees would involve an increase for 1924-25 of approximately $1,921,000 over the existing salary rates, plus the bonus of 1923-24, and an increase of approximately $2,391,000 over the existing salary rates, plus the bonus as provided for 1924-25.

"The importance of this revision in the postal service will be apparent when it is considered that increases in basic rates of compensation and consequent increased cost of the service would not be confined to the postal service, but must necessarily be also applied to the whole public service as the work of salary revisions is proceeded with."

WORKING CHANGES.

The memo states the officials of the Post Office Department contemplate the following changes in working conditions:

Where payment for overtime now obtains, it will, in future, only be allowed for duty exceeding forty-eight hours.

Overtime will be liquidated when convenient by allowing time off within four weeks of the date when extra time was worked.

Time off allowed at the rate of time and a half.

Eight hours-in-ten schedule to be amended to eight hours-in-twelve.

All employees must pass examination to qualify for annual increases.

Percentage on all annual sortation tests to be set at 90 per cent.

Preparation for examinations to be outside office hours.

In the memo the following schedule appears, giving the estimated cost of applying the proposals of the Post Office Department, the Civil Service Commission, the employees and of the present salary ranges.

1924-25 COST.

P.O.D. proposals	$13,487,020
C.S.C. proposals	12,956,000
Employees' proposals	15,055,000
Present salaries	11,164,000
Bonus 1923-24	1,970,000
	$13,134,000
With bonus of 1924-25—	
Present salaries	$11,164,000
Bonus 1924-25 (estimated)	1,500,000
	$12,664,000

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CANADA

Citizen Ottawa June 18/24

070792

WITHDRAWAL OF STRIKE THREAT MUST COME BEFORE CONCESSIONS

Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, was in communication last evening, with representatives of the postal workers at Toronto, and a delegation is expected here this morning to have further conference in connection with the postal trouble. The government, up to a late hour last night, had no word, except through the press, that a strike was contemplated. The department's understanding of the situation was that when the Civil Service Commission's report was approved and made public, the postal employes' committee were to consult the men and report back. No word has been received in the meantime.

It is understood that the department is not prepared, under any circumstances, to accept the wage schedule prepared by the men nor even to go behind the Civil Service Commission, but if in some other way a compromise can be effected there is a willingness here to discuss it. The official attitude is that the strike threat must be withdrawn as a precedent to further concessions.

Hopes are expressed that the further conference will obviate the trouble.

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070793

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Wednesday, June 18, 1924.

The Threatened Postal Strike.

Even if they are absolutely right—and this is a matter which The Free Press does not feel in a position to pass upon — the postal employees of Canada should hesitate before they walk out on strike and tie up the whole business of the country. It is a serious matter for any body of men to strike when it affects the general welfare of the public, but it is an even more serious matter when His Majesty's business is at stake. No matter what happens, the Government must see that the wheels of the country revolve. The Government, as representing law and order and constituted authority, cannot afford to let any body of officials rule them. If the postal employees want to be assured of the sympathetic support of the public, they should exhaust every effort at a settlement before going on strike.

On the other hand, the Government is far from blameless and has acted throughout in its dealing with the postal employees in an unbusinesslike manner and to-day is shouldering the responsibility upon the Civil Service Commission in a way that looks like an attempt at pure evasion.

Letter carriers in the top grade, for instance, were paid during the last fiscal year at the rate of $1,557 per annum. This amount included $1,260 salary and $297 bonus. In March, last, it was proposed to cut the bonus by $99, so that the total maximum salary and bonus would equal $1,458. The letter carriers protested to the Government against this reduction, and quoted official figures to show that the reduced salary was well below the level set by the Dominion department of labor for a decent standard of living for a family of five persons.

The matter was referred to the Civil Service Commission, which has brought down a decision that the bonus shall be dropped altogether and that the basic salaries shall be raised about 15 per cent. The letter carriers are thus offered a maximum of $1,440 a year, which is $117 less than they received last year and $18 less than the protested schedule of last March. The same is true of other branches. It is no wonder that there is deep dissatisfaction.

Now, to top matters, the Government stubbornly insists that it has no power to alter the decision of the Civil Service Commission. The Government may have no power, but the Civil Service Commission is not greater than Parliament, and all the Government has to do is to ask Parliament to override the authority of the commission. The Toronto Globe on this point remarks:

> "The Government may have no power, but Parliament is supreme in Canada, and has all power to set aside any decision of any commission created by the representatives of the people.
>
> "There should be no evasion of that responsibility. It will not greatly impress the people whose business may be disorganized, or for a time destroyed, by a strike of postal employees, if Parliament refuses to declare its approval or disapproval of the decisions reached by the Civil Service Commission.
>
> "If, as dispatches from Ottawa indicate, the question of indorsation or disapproval of the Civil Service Commission's decision is not to be brought before Parliament, which could speedily remedy any injustice done—having unlimited power in its hands—the belief will be generally held that the Civil Service Commission has merely done what Parliament desired in the matter and earned the gratitude of members for a display of courage that enabled Parliament to evade its own ultimate responsibility as the trustee of all the money contributed by Canadian taxpayers for Government purposes."

With these views The Free Press heartily agrees. It is no secret that the King Government hates the Civil Service Commission and all its works because it blocks the return to patronage. It would like to see the commission abolished or its wings clipped, but it has not had the courage to take action. It would delight to get the commission in wrong. Surely this is not the game at Ottawa? If it is, then the Government is playing ducks and drakes with the business of the country for the sake of a little politics.

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Citizen Ottawa. June 18/24

070794

DECISION WILL BE MADE AFTER CONFERENCE OF MEN'S REPRESENTATIVES WITH CABINET

Strike Had Been Timed to Start at 5 p.m. Today When Meeting With Cabinet Arranged by 'Phone.

GOVT. WILLING TO TALK COMPROMISE

But Official Attitude Is Against Accepting Schedule Prepared By Men Themselves.

(By Canadian Press)

TORONTO, Ont., June 17.—Officials of the Postal Federation of Canada hurriedly left for Ottawa shortly before midnight tonight in response to a telephone message from the government saying that the Dominion cabinet would grant a conference on the wage question at 10 o'clock tomorrow forenoon. A meeting of the executive was in session when the telephone message came and had tentatively fixed 5 p.m. tomorrow as the hour when the strike was to start. However, whether it will go into effect or not will depend on the interview with the government.

As soon as the government's offer of an interview was received the executive of the federation had a consultation with the representatives of the different branches and decided to leave for the Capital.

President R. A. Stapells, of the Toronto Board of Trade, had been in communication by telephone with the ministers at Ottawa. Mr. Stapells pointed out that the situation was most deplorable, as a tie-up of the service would not only dislocate business throughout the Dominion, but would create a most unfavorable impression on the thousands of visitors from all parts of the world now in Toronto attending the Rotary international convention.

Says Concessions Necessary.

Just before leaving for Ottawa the executive, through President Gordon R. Jackson, announced that, having been invited by the government to attend a conference tomorrow morning, they had decided to accept. That was the only official statement issued before the members hurried away to catch their train. Several of the members intimated that in the event of no concessions being made tomorrow morning the strike order would go into effect at the hour mentioned tomorrow afternoon.

The members of the executive who went to Ottawa were President Jackson, B. B. Redditt, Dominion president Postal Clerks; R. S. Bartlett, past president Postal Clerks; W. Brown, Dominion president Postal Porters and Transfer Agents; I. A. Brown, vice-president; E. V. Browning, Dominion president Letter Carriers; J. Archer, Hamilton, Dominion secretary; E. Hall, Ottawa, Dominion secretary Postal Clerks; and A. Beauchamp, Quebec, Dominion treasurer Postal Clerks.

"We regret that there appears to be no other course to take, but telegrams have been received from all parts of the country demanding urgent action, and unless th eauthorities at Ottawa can offer some speedy solution, we will be forced into tieing up the mail service in the Dominion, with the consequent inconvenience and economic loss to our fellow citizens."

This statement was made late this afternoon by the press committee of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes, composed of the presidents of the four branches of the service—Postal Clerks' Association, Association of Letter Carriers, Postal Porters' Transfer Agents, and the Railway Mail Service.

"The postal employes have shown as much patience during the prolonged negotiations as could be expected of any body of men, and feel that their only recourse now to secure justice is to go to the extreme length of calling a country-wide strike," said the spokesman for the committee.

"We feel particularly grieved at the attitude of the deputy ministers in endeavoring to reduce the maximum of the latter carriers $120 below the already low maximum provided by the Civil Service Commission, and the further attitude of the deputies in suggesting that all salary maximums recommended by the commission be reduced $120. This attitude is taken in view of the fact that very recently the deputy ministers' salaries were increased by $2,000—a greater increase than any maximum provided postal workers."

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Citizen Ottawa June 18/24

070795

The Postal Crisis.

The overwhelming majority for a strike in the ballot now being taken by the postal workers of Canada is plain indication of the temper of the men and a proof of their conviction that they are not getting a square deal. Whether the public shares that conviction cannot be told, but it is significant that the post office department officials and seemingly the government are favorable to higher rates than those recommended by the Civil Service Commission.

Few will say that the rates of pay offered to the postal men are over-generous. In each instance the minimum and maximum rates have been slightly increased, but the benefit of the increase has been nullified by the abolition of the cost-of-living bonus. Thus, to take a typical example, the letter carriers have been increased from $780 to $1,080 as a minimum and from $1,260 to $1,440 as a maximum.

Prior to the 1924 bonus cut the letter carrier receiving the maximum got a bonus of $297, making the total remuneration $1,557. After the bonus cut, the total was reduced to $1,409, except in the case of single men, whose bonus was eliminated altogether. Therefore, it will be seen, the married letter carrier receiving the maximum salary stands to gain $81 a year by the new schedules determined by the Civil Service Commission. And the letter carriers' case is no doubt typical of the other classes.

The government and the postal workers are blaming the Civil Service Commission for the present crisis. It is unfair to make the Commission the scapegoat. None can tell what influences have been at work during the last few weeks. But the public would like to know how the Commission arrives at the conclusion that the proposed rates are "just and equitable" in view of the higher schedules suggested by the post office department itself and the admission of the president of the Toronto Board of Trade that the Commission's award "is not adequate to the needs of the men."

Of more immediate importance, however, is the avoidance of a strike which will paralyze business and industry in Canada. In this the government has an opportunity to demonstrate its statesmanship at a critical hour. It is to be hoped that it will rise to the occasion.

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Vancouver Province June 18/24

070796

Postal Strike Called Off for 24 Hours---New Concessions Offered

Government Promises to Include Bonus in Pay Pending Complete Revision of Civil Service Salaries.

MINISTERS SIT IN ALL-DAY CONFERENCE

New Offer Follows Upon Cabinet Meeting and Negotiations With Postal Workers—Premier Off to Get Degree at Yale.

FLASH!

TORONTO, June 18.—The Toronto postal workers went out on strike

The decision to walk out was reached at 5:30 this evening by a mass meeting of the clerks, carriers, transfer men and porters at Bayside Park in conformity with the instructions sent out by officials of the Dominion Federation of Postal Employees.

Informed that a despatch from Ottawa had stated that the strike had been deferred for twenty-four hours, an official of the Toronto local declared: "We are out and we will stay out until we are instructed by our federation officers to return to work."

OTTAWA, June 18.—The strike of postal workers throughout Canada, which was to have gone into effect at 5 o'clock this afternoon, in protest against the recent salary revision for postal workers as authorized by the Civil Service Commission and the government, has been deferred for twenty-four hours.

Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, is understood to have promised that, where the revised pay rates as determined by the Civil Service Commission are lower than the former rate, plus 1924-25 bonus, the government is willing to continue the bonus until salary revision for the entire service has been consummated.

Further, when the Civil Service Commission has completed its report, postal employees will be given an opportunity to present their views to a sub-committee of the cabinet.

TO CONSIDER CONCESSION.

The postponement announcement came after a cabinet meeting which lasted until 3 o'clock this afternoon and after two conferences between the postal workers' leaders and government ministers.

Conversations between Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, Hon. Charles Stewart, Hon. Dr. J. H. King, minister of public works, Hon. A. B. Copp, minister of state, and delegates from the Workers' Federation lasted all morning, but were unsuccessful. The concessions subsequently offered by Hon. Mr. Stewart, however, resulted in an offer by the workers to defer the strike call pending further negotiations.

Premier Mackenzie King, having gone to Yale University, where he will receive another honorary degree, was not present to take part in the day's negotiations.

By T. M. FRASER.

OTTAWA, June 18.—The cabinet adjourned at 8 o'clock after considering the case of the postal workers continuously all morning.

Messrs. Murdock and Stewart went to the labor department to meet the representatives of the Federation of Postal Employees for a final conference with them and are now there. The subcommittee of the cabinet, consisting of Messrs. Stewart, Murdock and Dr. King, did not even adjourn for lunch today, having sandwiches sent in to them, and it is evident that the whole cabinet is much impressed with the seriousness of the situation.

When the House opened this afternoon, Hon. George Graham told Mr. Thomas Church, Toronto, that the only information he had about the strike situation was that the subcommittee of the cabinet was still in session with the postal workers' committee.

NO NEW PROPOSALS BY WORKERS' HEADS.

Representatives of the workers at a conference with Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, this morning stated at the noon adjournment that they had not submitted any new proposals to the members of the government. As the large number of newspapermen gathered were not admitted to the office of the minister of labor, where the conference was held, it was not possible to ascertain either the spirit of the conference or the nature of the discussion. Both sides had apparently agreed that there would be no statement of any kind made before a final decision is reached.

The delegation representing the postal workers was headed by G. R. Jackson, president of the Postal Federation of Canada, and included B. B. Redditt, Dominion president of Postal Clerks; J. Archer, Hamilton, Dominion secretary; E. V. Browning, Dominion president Letter Carriers; W. Bowen, Dominion president Postal Workers; A. Beauchamp, Dominion treasurer Postal Clerks; I. A. Brown and R. E. Hall. R. A. Stapells, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, accompanied the delegation from Toronto and was present at the conference.

NOT YET TOLD OF ANY GRIEVANCE.

The representatives of the postal employees came to Ottawa on the invitation of Hon. Mr. Murdock, who claimed that the labor department had never yet been officially informed that the civil servants had a grievance in regard to the award of the Civil Service Commission.

In the House debate on the issue on Tuesday afternoon, Thomas Church, Toronto, chief spokesmen of the employees in the Chamber, pointed out that business would be paralyzed by a strike and urged that efforts at conciliation be made. Either a conciliation board or a special committee of Parliament was needed.

Neither suggestion found favor in the ranks of the government members. Hon. Mr. Stewart declared that a strike should be a last resort even in an industrial concern and that one should not be tolerated in such services as the police and postal departments. Hon. George Graham thought those counselling a strike were not real friends of the civil servants, and if a strike took place the result would not be what the men desired.

Progressives thought that the bonus should be restored until the Civil Service Commission finished its general revision of civil service salaries.

SASKATOON DECIDES NOT TO STRIKE.

SASKATOON, June 17.—The Saskatoon postal group of the Amalgamated Civil Servants have decided against a walkout, and will not go out even if there is a general strike, according to W. H. Smith, secretary. A vote was taken on Sunday and an official of the organization here then stated that the men favored a strike.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES CANADA

Ottawa Journal June 19/24

TORONTO MEN REFUSE GOVERNMENT'S OFFER AND TIE UP SERVICE

Recall Executive Officers from the Capital and Take Position that Negotiations have Fallen Through

INTIMATE THAT ALL WORKERS WILL QUIT THEIR JOBS TODAY

Montreal Employes Also Strike But Return to Work Pending Decision Today—Toronto Services Completely Paralyzed

TORONTO, June 18.—As far as Toronto is concerned the postal strike is general. Every branch of the service in this city went out, including the railway mail clerks. It has tied up the service out of here completely, according to information received at midnight.

The Toronto postal employes take the position that the executive was sent to Ottawa with an ultimatum to get a minimum of $1,260 a year, or strike. The $1,260 was not forthcoming and so they struck, in spite of the message from the executive postponing the walkout for 24 hours. Only 10 men out of a staff of about 350 in the postal headquarters here were at work tonight. Those people who took their letters to the railway station were told that there was a possibility of their going out if the clerk happened to be from some other centre on his return trip, but not otherwise.

The executive is returning from Ottawa tonight and the whole thing will be threshed out at a meeting tomorrow forenoon.

Federation officials placed the number of postal employes on strike here tonight at 1,700.

W. E. Lemon, postmaster at Toronto, tonight issued a statement that "consequent to the walkout of postal employes in all branches of the postal service in Toronto the service will be restricted at the outset to the transmission of first class mail (letters)."

Feared that They Were Being Fooled by the Telegram from the Capital

At five o'clock it looked for a short period as though the strike would be a fiasco, a telegram having been received from Ottawa stating that the strike was to be postponed for 24 hours. A few minutes later it was decided that this telegram was not sent by the Federation officials at Ottawa, although it was signed "E. Hall, Dominion secretary, postal clerks", as that official was in Toronto. This proved to be the decisive factor in the situation; the men, thinking that an effort was being made to fool them, became more determined than ever to take drastic action. The result was that in less than 20 minutes every employe on duty both at the general post office and in every sub-station quit work. This included clerks, sorters, and porters.

At 6 o'clock when the members of the night staff began to assemble for duty they were informed of what had occurred, and they also refused to work, making the tie-up complete.

Almost simultaneously with the receipt of the "Hall" telegram from Ottawa came another from Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Postmaster General, stating that he trusted the committee would at once take the necessary action to see that continued operation of the postal service was maintained as it had been decided to continue the conference at Ottawa in the hope of effecting an amicable settlement. He said it had "been mutually agreed to postpone operation of the strike order for 24 hours".

Too Late to Bargain.

The employes gathered outside postal station "A" at the new Union Station, and were addressed by members of the strike committee, including Dominion Secretary Hall. Two telegrams were read. It was then decided that all employes were to report at their respective stations at 8 a.m. tomorrow, and give their names to the grievance representative in attendance. They were instructed not to enter the stations, but to proceed to the Labor Temple, Church street, where a mass meeting will be held at 10 o'clock.

Arrangements were hurriedly completed for making the Labor Temple headquarters for the strike committee until a settlement can be effected. This committee was in session until nearly midnight, and was in communication with the different branches of the service in various parts of the Dominion. They were also in telephonic communication with the Minister of Labor, Hon. James Murdock, and the acting Postmaster - General, Hon. Charles Stewart. These gentlemen strongly urged that a more conciliatory attitude be adopted, as the Government was anxious to deal in a just manner with all employes. Repeated requests were made to have the strike called off. This was met with a firm refusal, and the Ministers were told that the Government had been given ample time to adjust matters, and now nothing more could be done without the consent of the rank and file of the workers.

The employes were determined that the question of salaries should be definitely settled before they resumed duty. If the Government was prepared to accede to their demands they should place their concessions in writing and hand them to the men's representatives in Ottawa so that they might bring them to Toronto to be read at the meeting tomorrow morning.

Means Dismissal.

The Ministers, it is understood, refused to comply with these demands, and informed the committee that if the employes continued on strike the Government would "employ all means at its disposal to maintain the mail service," intimating that all who went out on strike would be summarily dismissed.

After having sent wires to the various branches of the postal services in other parts of the Dominion announcing that the strike was on, and that no one was to report for duty until further orders, the following official statement was given the press by A. Hull, president of the Letter Carriers, and Frank Shea, of the Postal Clerks' Executive:

"No satisfactory results have accrued from the conference in Ottawa today between the committee of the Cabinet and the Postal Federation officers. No specific offer has been made by the Government. The suggestion of the Hon. Charles Stewart was that where the revised salary rates as recommended by the Civil Service Commission were lower than the former rate plus the 1924-25 bonus the Government was willing to continue the bonus until salary revision for the entire Civil Service had been completed. Further, the postal employes would be given an opportunity to present their views on the revised salaries to the Government, and any representations they might make for changes would receive serious attention.

"The Federation executive went to Ottawa at the invitation of the Government last night. Before they left Toronto they were instructed that unless the Government was prepared to make substantial concessions and to fix the minimum wage at $1,260 per annum for all classes of workers the strike order would be put into effect as originally announced.

"There was nothing new in the suggestions of the Acting Postmaster General, consequently the conference was worse than useless. The Federation executive has been instructed to return to Toronto immediately, and they will be in attendance at the mass meeting tomorrow morning to report all that has occurred."

Later it was announced that in view of the difficulty of getting in touch with the railway mail clerks, all would take up their regular runs tonight, but the Federation leaders expected they would follow the lead of the other branches of the service in Toronto tomorrow.

Concluded on Page Eight.

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070798

"Razz" Montreal P.M.

MONTREAL, June 18. — Despite a last minute move toward conciliation by the Federal Government, and reports from Ottawa that a postal strike throughout the Dominion had been averted for at least 24 hours, the postal service was practically demoralized here between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Union officials here received no official word of postponement from their representatives who had been in conference with the Government throughout the day, and in consequence the strike was called here at 5 o'clock as per schedule.

Within an hour 700 postal employes had assembled at National Syndicate Hall here, and work in the bigger offices was practically at a standstill. At the main post office a handful of clerks cleared the main wickets, but the internal machinery was stalled.

At 6.30 tonight Postmaster Gaudet addressed 500 workers at the main post office, demanding their return to duty on pain of dismissal. The order was met with "boos", while at the same time officials of the Railway Postal Clerks' Union were busy instructing the membership not to take out mail cars until definite word of postponement was formally received by the unions.

Tonight they were all back at work again. Postmaster Victor Gaudet issued the following statement:

"Everything appears settled for the moment. We have the news that 24 hours respite has been given. The men left at 5 o'clock, but they went back during the evening with the understanding that they will remain until 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

"Thus everything is proceeding as usual. The mail clerks are at work and the letter carriers will be on their rounds tomorrow morning.

"For the moment there is no change at all in the Montreal postal situation. We await the events of tomorrow."

A. J. Gaboury, Deputy Postmaster-General, in communication with the Montreal post office tonight gave out the following statement from the Acting Postmaster-General, Hon. Charles tSewart:

"All employes who do not return to duty before 10 a.m. tomorrow (Thursday) will be considered as having abandoned their positions and will not be reinstated. The Government will protect the rights of those employes who remain in the service. The postmaster will immediately take on new employes to replace those who have abandoned their positions."

Complete at Moncton.

MONCTON, N.B., June 18.—The postal workers' strike went into effect 100 per cent. strong at 5 o'clock here this afternoon in accordance with instructions received this morning from headquarters at Toronto. What action is to be taken on the later instructions deferring the strike 24 hours will likely be determined by the Moncton postal workers now in session.

Will Not Strike.

FREDERICTON, N.B., June 18.—Postal employes in Fredericton will not go out on strike, even if the conferences being held at Ottawa to avert a strike are barren of results, it was officially stated this afternoon.

Regina Keeps it Secret.

REGINA, June 18.—Although Regina is the headquarters for the postal workers in the west, this city has not yet declared itself in regard to the strike now pending. Charles Gardner, general secretary of the organization, would not say whether any definite decision had been reached by the local men. This decision is up to the Regina branch, which met on Saturday and favored a strike vote. While details of the strike vote taken at points throughout the west have been sent in to Regina headquarters the result is not being divulged. Mr. Gardner stated that is was not the policy of the organization to give out the results at headquarters. All the results announced so far have come from the point at which the vote was taken.

Mail Clerks Decline.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 18.—Halifax district postal clerks, porters, and letter carriers will abide strictly by the instructions reaching them from national headquarters in Toronto on the matter of the wage dispute between the men and the Civil Service Commission, it was announced by local officers tonight. The railway mail clerks in the district had no intention of going on strike, according to a member of the executive, and would not have walked out regardless of what those in the other departments might have done.

Going Out At Quebec.

QUEBEC, June 18.—The postal clerks and workers of the city and district of Quebec declared at two largely attended meetings tonight to walk out at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon unless the Government meets the wishes of the men.

Await Action.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 18.—The postal employes in St. John are carrying on as usual and awaiting the report from the proposition which it is understood the Federal Government is to make to the Federation of Postal Employes. A meeting of the St. John postal employes was called for tomorrow morning but has been postponed until after word is received from the Government proposition.

Working in West.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 18.—Awaiting official word as to the attitude of their representatives at Ottawa on the new offer made by the Dominion Government, and obeying the earlier order to postpone action until tomorrow afternoon, Western Canadian postal men were working as usual tonight, and up to a late hour no reports of a strike at any point in the Prairie Provinces or British Columbia had been received here. The regular staff at the Winnipeg postoffice reported for duty at the usual hour tonight. A despatch from Calgary said that a general meeting would be called before the men there walked out, should such a contingency arise.

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CANADA

Calgary Herald
June 19/24

"Postal Employes Going Out, Stay Out, Says Murdock

Members of Gov't Make Point Clear to Workers' Representatives

CAN FILL 80 PER CENT. VACANCIES

New Recommendations Will Receive Ample Support In the House

By T. M. FRASER
(Special Dispatch to The Herald)

OTTAWA, June 19.—No three-ringed circus ever had such a diversity of attractions to offer as had the purlieus of parliament yesterday. In addition to the routine proceedings in the house and senate, there were no less than five special committees of one sort or another sitting, many of them simultaneously, and the cabinet was in session from noon until the hour when the house opened at three o'clock, and even before the cabinet met, a special committee of its members had met the representatives of the postal workers and tried ineffectually to compose the differences existing. This committee afterwards adjourned to join their fellows in the council chamber, where the postal situation was discussed. Press representatives and others waiting without for news of the deliberations were amused to see messengers arriving with a huge basket of sandwiches for the conclave being carried on within, the situation being so tense that adjournment for lunch was impossible.

No Settling Effect

The result of these lengthy deliberations, so far as the postal trouble was concerned, has had no settling effect so far. The committee here representing the postal workers agreed to a postponement of the strike for 24 hours, but in the meantime the men at Toronto, who apparently were not in touch with, or had ignored their negotiating representatives, had gone out, and similar action was taken at Montreal.

Offer Is Ultimatum

The gist of the government's offer, and it was made plain that it was an ultimatum, is that pending the general revision of salaries now in progress by the civil service commission, the salary of no postal worker will be reduced. This was what was generally recommended by speakers in both the government and Progressive parties when the matter was debated in the house. It will ensure the government almost undivided support in the house on its action. The minister of labor and other members of the government made it very clear to the representatives of the postal workers at the conference here yesterday that "those who go out will stay out." it is stated that 80 per cent. of the vacancies, if a strike comes, can be filled without delay.

Special Committees

Among the special committees which sat yesterday was that on the estimates of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian government merchant marine. Sir Henry Thornton was again before the committee, and the ships were still the subject of inquiry. Sir Henry made some rather interesting statements. There was much detail of specimen voyages to Great Britain and elsewhere, out of which emerged the fact that the reason this service has lost money is that it is a sort of one-way or jug-handled concern. If it could get as much cargo to haul back as it takes over, it would pay, but it has never been able to do so. The two bright spots Sir Henry (and his officials who were present) appear to see in this proposition as it is at present, are services to the West Indies and on the Pacific coast.

Puts Direct Question

Chairman Euler put the direct question to Sir Henry which everyone had in mind: "Has this fleet of 60 ships the possibility of ever arriving at the position, such as the C. P. R. ships are in, where there would be a prospect of their being an asset instead of a liability?" Sir Henry answered deliberately and favorably. He was emphatically opposed to abandoning the Canadian government merchant marine as an institution. As to whether it would pay as at present constituted, he seemed to have more doubt. If we sold the ships they would not realize much. The C. P. R. finds it of advantage to have a steamship service in connection with their line, as it builds up trade and establishes foreign connections. We must put the ships we have in such condition as to get the maximum of service out of them. "It is going to be very hard," he said, "to take the present fleet and get much out of it, but there is a fighting chance."

Distinctly Promising

"There are certain services," he said, "like the West Indies and the coastal service on the Pacific coast, which are distinctly promising. The Panama route from Vancouver and the inter-coastal service from east to west and vice-versa, is likely to prove a good one. It competes with the railways, but some steamship line is going to do this anyway. I would like to make further additions of ships to the West India service, and we also need another new ship for the Pacific coast service." He then told how these ships might be financed. For the latter, he said, the money was now available from the smaller ships of the fleet which had been sold. With regard to the four new boats needed for a proper West Indies service, and which would cost about four million dollars, he could finance two and one-half millions of debentures and bonds on the ships. The subsidy now paid to the Royal Mail line and the treaty subsidies from the West Indies themselves would pay the carrying charges for the new boats, and in fifteen years he believed they could pay for the cost of the ships and the carrying charges in the meantime. He agreed that some of the less hopeful services might be abandoned and seemed convinced that with certain improvements which he outlines as above, the merchant marine might be pulled out of the hole. "We must either go forward or backward," he said.

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Calgary Herald June 19/24

070800

(By Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, June 19.—Thirteen hundred postal employes of Montreal, including the entire force of 850 sorters and 450 letter carriers, went on strike this morning, following receipt of a message from Toronto branding the order to defer the strike for 24 hours as false. Only a few officials are left in the main and branch post offices. The message from Toronto reads:

"Toronto, June 18 (11:01 p.m.)
"Secretary Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, Montreal.

"Instructions from Canadian Federation. Information warranting deferring walkout 24 hours is false. In effect from 5 p.m., June 18. Dominion Postal Clerks' Association urge all postal clerks immediately comply with strike order and cease work as from 5 p.m., June 18. Toronto out 100 per cent.

(Signed) "B. B. Redditt, R. S. Bartlett, R. E. Hall."

Situation in the East

Dispatches from various cities in Eastern Canada gave the postal strike situation today as follows:

Toronto—Service almost entirely suspended, all classes of postal workers being out. Railway mail clerks are working.

Montreal—Only first class mail being attended to. Thirteen hundred sorters and letter carriers idle.

Windsor—Every letter carrier in metropolitan district, taking in Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich idle; nine senior clerks working.

Brantford—Only postmaster, assistant, two clerks and three letter carriers working. Most of the mail bags unopened.

Kingston—Postal clerks, carriers and other employes will strike this afternoon.

Galt.—Thirteen local letter carriers idle.

St. Catharines.—Strike 100 per cent. effective.

Mail Piling Up

St. Thomas.—Only a few clerks working and mail accumulating in large quantities. Not a letter delivered.

Sault Ste Marie.—All letter carriers out.

London.—Approximately 70 postal clerks on strike. Railway mail clerks at posts but letter carriers refuse to deliver mail. Part staff remained at work.

Hamilton.—Tie-up almost complete. All but five letter carriers and 38 clerks remain on duty.

All Hands Will Quit

Guelph.—Understood that as soon as mail at present in post office received before 10 o'clock distributed, all hands except deputy postmaster will cease work.

Owen Sound.—Letter carriers divided and no vote registered yet. All postal staff working.

Halifax.—Railway men definitely decided to remain at work, but postal men will strike if ordered by national executive. Service normal.

Sydney.—Postal men will continue at work unless strike is ordered by national executive. Service normal.

Ottawa. — Service normal, men awaiting the expiration of the 24-hour truce.

Vancouver.—Postal employes here are working today as usual. They will consider the strike situation at a meeting called for tonight.

Hamilton. — Tie-up almost complete. All but five letter carriers and 38 clerks are on strike.

Lethbridge.—No postal strike here and no vote taken. Men likely to remain at work unless strike Dominion-wide.

Victoria.—Post office employes here have not gone on strike as yet.

Moncton.—All workers reported before 10 o'clock, but are expected to go out 100 per cent. strong at 5 o'clock.

Belleville.—All letter carriers and postal clerks out.

Kitchener.—All out with exception of assistant postmaster, supervisor of carriers and registered mail clerks.

Chatham.—Service normal.

Sarnia.—Service normal.

Working at Edmonton

Edmonton.—Postal workers here continuing their duties this morning, but it is understood an important meeting is called for this afternoon when the strike question will be fully discussed.

Regina.—There are no developments in connection with the postal workers here. Not a single man has gone out on strike and no statement has been issued by the western headquarters of the men.

Unwilling to Strike

Saskatoon.—Sunday's strike ballot among postal workers here was 65 to 25 against a walkout, it was learned today. Employes in all branches of the service stated disinclination to follow the lead of the east. "There are 16,000 former British postal employes in Canada today ready to step into our jobs," said one union official.

Murdock's Defiance

TORONTO, June 19.—Speaking at the meeting of the striking employes here today, Frank Shea, of the Postal Clerks' Association, said, according to the Toronto Telegram:

"I had a conversation with Mr. Murdock, minister of labor, last night over the long distance telephone. He asked me if I thought we were pursuing a wise course of action. I told him we were 'out' and intended to stay 'out' until we got what we are after.

"Mr. Murdock's reply was, 'Then you will stay out until hell freezes over.'

"I said: 'Thank you, Mr. Murdock, for your vindictive answer. If I can't achieve a living wage then I will be glad to stay out'."

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Mail & Empire Toronto June 20/24

Refuses Conciliation Board To Striking Postal Employes

Application From Strike Headquarters Here Definitely Turned Down by Government —Tie-up of Toronto Service Throughout Day Almost Complete—Local Railway Mail Clerks Quit Work Last Night — More Than Five Hundred New Men Are Taken On at General Post Office.

Settlement of the strike of postal employes is not yet in sight. The situation in its general aspects remains unchanged, although at the close of the first twenty-four hours of the struggle there is a keener determination on the part of the postal workers to ee thes affair through to the end, and an equally determined attitude on the part of the Government to yield to no compromise. The strike is practically one hundred per cen. effective in Toronto, and the strike total over the Dominion was reported by the strike committee to have increased measurably during the day. Some confusion was created by the dual orders of Wednesday afternoon, and in a large number of the smaller and more distant localities there was displayed a disposition to continue at work until the situation was clarified. The executive of the strike committee expressed themselves last night as well satisfied with the manner in which members of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes were standing out.

The official committee of the postal workers, with the complete endorsation of the members gathered at a mass meeting in the Labor Temple, yesterday afternoon submitted a proposition to the Government calling for the establishment of a Conciliation Board, and guaranteeing to abide by its findings. The Government is opposed to conciliation, and last night definite and positive assurance was received here from Ottawa that the suggestion would not be entertained for a moment. Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, speaking for the Government, stated positively that there was no possibility of the Government appointing a Conciliation Board to investigate the postal strike. He said that even before the postal workers went out on strike the appointment of a Conciliation Board to investigate the wage dispute would not have been possible. Salaries of civil servants came under the Civil Service Commission by virtue of the provisions of the Civil Service Act and the Government could not appoint a board or commission to revise the conclusions of the Civil Service Commission.

Beyond Pale of Act.

Hon. Mr. Murdock pointed out another reason which made it impossible for the Government to consider appointing such a board in the case of the postal workers. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been brought into existence for the purpose of investigating differences between employers and employes and thus preventing strikes. Employes who went on strike placed themselves beyond the pale of the Act, by striking. The Act came into existence primarily to deal with disputes occurring in public utility bodies, and was not designed for investigation of differences between the Government and its employes.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Postmaster-General, was in long-distance telephone communication with G. R. Jackson, chairman of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation of Toronto, late this evening, but without result. Mr. Stewart advised the men to go back to work as fast as possible and repeated that the Government was prepared to stand by its offer to the executive of the Federation here yesterday.

Some sixty members of the Toronto District Railway Mail Clerks' Association met in the Sons of England Hall last night, and after a lengthy discussion finally decided to cast in their lot with the postal employes, and voted to go on strike immedaitely. This is one of the strongest associations of mail clerks in the country. Representatives of the London Association were present, and stated that they heartily concurred in the action of the Toronto branch.. Delegates were forthwith despatched to the Union Station to advise clerks who were preparing to start out on their trips of the action that had been decided upon.

Favor Conciliation Board.

While the deadlock between the Federal Government and the postal employes of the Dominion on the wage question, which culminated in the declaration of a general strike, effective from 5 p.m. yesterday, remained unbroken yesterday, nevertheless an important move was taken by the officials of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes, endorsed by some five hundred members of the association, in mass meeting assembled at the Labor Temple, which may pave the way for consideration of the issue from a fresh angle, and may lead to the presentation of counter proposals by the Government. The striking postal employes agreed, by almost unanimous vote, that they would be willing to submit the entire case to an independent tribunal, and would abide by the findings. They furthermore asked that their association be placed under the Industrial Disputes Act, and for the purpose of arriving at a settlement their organization be considered as an industrial body, and the points at issue be approached and considered on that ground.

The following is a text of a resolution which was forwarded to the Federal authorities by President G. R. Jackson: "In lieu of the proposals of the Government, received under date of June 18, 1924, and addressed to the secretary of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes, and signed by the Hon. Charles Stewart for the Government, we are willing the postal employes should be placed under the Industrial Disputes Act immediately insofar as salary schedules are concerned, and in the meantime will accept present salaries, all benefits antedated to April 1, 1924."

In presenting this overture to the meeting, President Jackson said that he did not suppose that it would satisfy all. That he was correct in his conclusion was immediately apparent for a murmur of dissent was heard from various parts of the hall. In fact, one individual was so vehement in his protests, and made such frequent interruptions that he was threatened with expulsion from the meeting unless he should forthwith desist. Mr. Jackson pointed out that the resolution had been framed after the most careful consideration on the part of the executive, and he was quite sure that the proposal contained was fair from every standpoint. It would show the public that the postmen were willing to take their chances. The Government could not seriously object. Furthermore, it leaves the way open for the preparation of counter proposals on the part of the Government, but he added "Unless they are good we won't accept."

It was R. S. Barton, past president of the Dominion Postal Clerks Association, who turned the meeting almost unanimously for the resolution. In a fighting speech he reaffirmed the soundness of the cause for which the postal employes were contending, but he added "we are not afraid to leave this matter before fair minded men, not Cabinet members. We are making a reasonable proposition. The Government delayed any formal decision until after we had gone on strike and too late for us to convey the suggestion of a postponement to the service. If the Government had been acting in good faith it would not have taken all day to reach a decision, after having the matter under advisement for the last three months. The Industrial Disputes Act provides a tribunal which we feel we can go before and get what we are asking. If the Government chooses it can give us that board in twenty-four hours and inside of two weeks we can have a decision. If they give us an arbitration board we will agree to abide by its decisions, providing it is not stacked with members of Parliament. There is no good reason except politics to prevent the Government placing your association under the Industrial Disputes Act. We are prepared to go before the board, and our difficulty will be settled inside of two weeks.

Little Faith in Government.

The postal employes had lost all faith in the Government, he added. When the Premier went out of the country at the momentous period for purpose of receiving some decoration, he had made the mistake of his life. Referring to an earlier negotiation with the Prime Minister the speaker declared that the Premier had at first stated that Parliament could not delegate to any outside body the power to consider the issues involved, and therefore an arbitration board could not be granted. Later he had said that the association was under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Board, but Parliament still retained the right to rescind or veto any action of the Civil Service Commission. In view of this evidence of indecision, it was the commission's duty to press the matter to the limit.

In the vote which followed there was scarcely a dissenting voice.

Confusion as to Strike Order.

Much confusion appeared to prevail in the ranks of the postal employes as to the genuineness of the strike order, and in a number of cities it was reported that normal services were maintained. As the day advanced, however, reports received by the Strike Committee in Toronto indicated that the dictates of the central organization were being more widely observed, and the aggregate number of strikers over the Dominion was increased.

In Toronto the situation was acute. There was no movement of mail from the Postoffices. Mail from outside points kept accumulating, however, as the railway mail clerks did not receive official word to walk out until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Even then there remained

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some confusion in the minds of the clerks, and the majority of trains which left the Union Station last night carried their full complement.

500 New Men at Work.

Post master W. E. Lemon stated last night that satisfactory progress had been made in recruiting a new staff. A steady string of applicants came up for examination during the day, and by last night a new staff of 500 mail sorters was busily at work. Mr. Lemon stated that progress in handling the mail was necessarily slow but he was hopeful that with a little training his new staff would in a very few days be in a position to restore some sort of service. First-class mail received first consideration yesterday, and the business firms of the city and banks were fairly well served. The strike insofar as Toronto is concerned is 100 per cent. effective. A negligible list of the regular staff appeared in their accustomed places when the office opened. Business firms are resorting to the use of the telegraph and telephone to relieve the pressure on the postal service. A walkout of the mail clerks would very seriously complicate the situation.

The postal strikers were busy from morning to night yesterday, arranging a plan of action and taking measures to safeguard their interests. At the Labor Temple where large mass meetings were held, the strikers enthusiastically endorsed a resolution pledging themselves to refrain from going to work even after all differences on the wage score had been adjusted until all strike breakers had been removed from their new positions. Two representatives were sent out to interview the officers of the various associations of returned soldiers in the city with the request that as many of the striking postal clerks were returned soldiers, several bearing disabilities, returned soldiers be urged not to act in the capacity of strike breakers. R. H. McDonald, who acted as one of the delegates, reported that he had received a most sympathetic hearing from all associations, and had been assured of hearty co-operation at the hands of the members.

Two telegrams, one requesting the striking postal workers be granted a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act to investigate the differences between them and the Government were sent to Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, by G. R. Jackson, chairman of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.

"In the meantime," said one of the telegrams, "will accept present salaries, benefits ante-dated April 18, 1924."

Mr. Murdock replied by requesting Mr. Jackson to state definitely whether or not the men were on a strike "authorized by you and your associates." He informed Mr. Jackson that he would answer the questions contained in the telegrams on receipt of a definite reply.

The telegrams from Mr. Jackson to the Minister of Labor read as follows:

"That date of strike, June 18, as originally set, was not countermanded in sufficient time to prevent strike taking place, but the official date set by federation be June 19th, 5 p.m., but protection must be given organizations which went out on 18th, that minority organizations be given general protection of other organizations.

(Signed) "G. R. JACKSON."

"In lieu of the proposals of the Government received under date June 18 to Secretary Canadian Federation of Postal Employes, signed by Hon. Charles Stewart under instructions of the Cabinet for Government postal employes be placed under Industrial Disputes Act so that case may be completed and benefits received prior to prorogation of Parliament; in meantime will accept present salaries, benefits ante-dated April 18, 1924.

(Signed) "G. R. JACKSON."

Mr. Murdock replied as follows:

"Your two telegrams received do not indicate whether the men are on a strike authorized by you and your associates. Please come clean with this information now as you and your associates agreed last night. Are the men on strike? Is the strike authoribed by the committee? On receipt of definite reply to these questions I shall reply further to your telegrams.

(Signed) "JAMES MURDOCK."

Mr. Eldon Westman, assistant postmaster in Toronto at an early hour this morning, said that no word had been received by him or Postmaster Lemon announcing that the strike had been called off and that the men had decided to return to work unconditionally, as reported from Hamilton. So far as Toronto was concerned the strike was still on, and it had been further complicated by the decision of the railway mail clerks to go out. Quite a number of these clerks refused to go out on the trains last night. In spite of that some crews did go out and a certain amount of first-class mail was dispatched. "We are working under great difficulties," said Mr. Westman, "but we are sending out some mail."

To Handle Newspapers.

The Strike Committee granted a concession in favor of publishers of weekly and daily newspapers yesterday, when they issued an order permitting papers to be carried in baggage cars on the trains with the provision, however, that they be handled to the station and on the train either by an employe of the newspaper company, or by someone else not connected with the Postal Department in any shape or form.

Hold Mass Meeting.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of postal workers on strike was held in Queen's Park last night when the audience was more than 1,000, and reaffirmed their decision to see the issue at hand through to the end. The parade lined up at the Labor Temple and proceeded by way of Church Street, Dundas, Yonge and College Streets to Queen's Park. The band of the Toronto Postoffice led the marchers, and immediately behind the band were the presidents of the several associations into which postal workers are divided: G. R. Jackson, of the Canadian Federation of Postal Workers; B. B. Redditt, of the Postal Clerks; E. V. Browning, of the Letter Carriers, and Wm. Brown, of the Porters and Transfer Agents.

R. H. McDonald stated that returned soldiers had been induced to take the places of the strikers as they had been informed by the D.S.C.R. that their relief would be cut off if they did not accept these positions. The women, he declared, should stand by the returned soldiers in this issue and refuse employment with the postoffice. He also frowned upon the placing of University students in these vacant positions, and declared that if the University could do no better than train strike breakers it had better go out of business.

William Brown, one of the committee which had approached the Cabinet on Wednesday morning, stated that all members with the exception of Hon. Mr. Murdock had been willing to sign the agreement proposed. He alone was the stumbling block. As for Premier King it would be advisable for him to resign, and take out United States citizenship papers, as he spent a good part of his time there now.

G. R. Jackson called for resolution on the part of postal workers, and he promised successful issue of the present controversy.

This morning a parade will be held at 10 o'clock, and a mass meeting in the Labor Temple in the afternoon.

Denied Second Conference.

An offer made by B. B. Redditt, Dominion President of the Postal Mail Clerks, over the long-distance telephone from here last night to Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Postmaster-General, to proceed to Ottawa and attempt to reach a settlement by another conference, was refused point blank by the Minister.

This offer was made in the office of T. L. Church, M.P., who induced the members of the Dominion Executive, (with the exception of President Gordon R. Jackson of the Railway Mail Clerks, who was tied up at a meeting of that body) to gather in another endeavor to effect some basis of settlement with the Government.

Mr. Church after calling Mr. Stewart over the long distance telephone, asked him if the Government was willing to accede to the offer wired by the men to go back to work if the present grievance be placed before a board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act. He was told by Mr. Stewart that this was beyond the power of the Dominion Government to grant. Mr. Church at this told the Minister that he had the Dominion Executive of the Federation in his office and he suggested that another conference be arranged.

Mr. Redditt then spoke over the telephone to the minister on Mr. Church's suggestion, but was told that unless the men first returned to work the Government must decline to take any further reconciliatory steps.

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Mail & Empire Toronto June 20/24

070803

Western Provinces and Maritimes Undisturbed by Postal Strike

No Walk-out in the Winnipeg District—All Workers Remain on Duty in Prairie and B.C. Cities—Normal Conditions at Halifax.

Canadian Press.

Winnipeg, Man., June 19.—There will be no walkout to-day in the Winnipeg postal district, which covers the area between Fort William, Ont., and Moose Jaw, Sask., it was stated by J. Thompson, provincial vice-president of the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, this morning. The majority of western cities, he intimated, would follow a similar course for the time being, but he declared that "anything might happen during the next few days to bring the postal service to a standstill, both East and West."

The conditions existing in Winnipeg, Mr. Thompson declared, placed the local man at a grave disadvantage as compared with the workers in eastern points. The postal workers in Winnipeg had accepted the uncertainties of a strike in 1919 and with so many factions as a hangover from that period an attitude of greater caution was generally favored.

The regular night staffs of all postal stations in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia reported for duty as usual this evening, according to reports received here.

On Duty As Usual.

Canadian Press.

Vancouver, B.C., June 19.—Postal employes in this city are working to-day as usual. A meeting has been called for to-night, when the situation will be considered.

Operating at Victoria.

Canadian Press.

Victoria, B.C., June 19.—Every branch of the postal service in this city was operating to-day as usual, and nothing definite could be learned as to whether or not the men would walk out.

No Strike at Calgary.

Canadian Press.

Calgary, Alta., June 19.—There is no chance of a strike here, according to the postmaster. Many applicants are waiting for jobs.

On Job at Moose Jaw.

Canadian Press.

Moose Jaw, Sask., June 19.—Postal clerks have received instructions from headquarters of their union at Regina to stay on the job pending further advices. The union in question is the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, and its jurisdiction extends from Sault Ste. Marie to Vancouver.

Railway mail clerks and mail carriers are still performing their duties and awaiting advice from the respective unions.

Edmonton Men Undecided.

Canadian Press.

Edmonton, June 19.—Postal workers here are continuing their duties this morning, but it is understood an important meeting is called for this afternoon when the strike question will be fully discussed.

No One Out At Regina.

Canadian Press.

Regina, June 19.—There are no developments in connection with the postal workers here. Not a man has gone out on strike and no statement has been issued by the western headquarters of the men.

Negative Vote at Saskatoon.

Canadian Press.

Saskatoon, Sask., June 19.—Sunday's strike ballot among postal workers here was 65 to 25 against a walkout, it was learned to-day. Employes in all branches of the service stated disinclination to follow the lead of the East.

"There are 16,000 former British postal employes in Canada to-day ready to step into our jobs," said one union official.

All Working at Sydney.

Canadian Press.

Sydney, N.S., June 19.—Sydney postal employes are at work to-day as usual and will continue at work unless a strike is ordered by the National executive, when all, according to present plans will quit except three men and two girls.

No Strike at Halifax.

Canadian Press.

Halifax, N. S., June 19.—With the announcement to-night by the head of the railway mail clerks in Nova Scotia that they would not go out on strike and a statement from the head of the other postal employes that they would not obey the strike order, indications are that there will be no strike in this district.

St. John Men at Posts.

Canadian Press

St. John, N.B., June 19.—"Business as usual" was the rule at St. John postoffice this morning and all the clerks and letter carriers were at their posts.

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070804

"Strike Over" Declares Government

Special to The Mail and Empire from Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, June 19.—Application for a Conciliation Board by the striking postal workers will be refused by Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Postmaster-General. There is no precedent here for granting such a Board, and further, it would be making a court of appeal from the Civil Service Commission, and even from the Government. As to the Civil Service Commission, the Government has already overruled their decision, and assumed much delayed responsibility. The Government is quite jubilant over the prospect of a victory over the striking postal workers, and are not now in a generous mood. They feel that the partial walk-out has rescued them from a humiliating position due to their procrastination and vacillation, and "No Quarter" will probably be their motto.

The Government to-night believe the strike is over and that the employes will flock back to-morrow and take whatever terms the Government dictates. Reports coming from Government sources are not favorable to the strikers, and it is believed in official circles that the strike is over.

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Citizen Ottawa June 20/24

070805

STRIKE LEADERS CONVINCED LONG TIME TO SETTLE

Trouble, However, Confined Largely to Ontario and Quebec, as Western Men Refuse to Quit.

TAKING ON NEW MEN WHERE NECESSARY

Hamilton Men Voted at Midnight to Return and Montreal Reports Strikers Seeking Reinstatement.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

TORONTO, Ont., June 19.—Midnight found the executive and members of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes determined to continue the strike. Long distance conversations with Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster general, convinced the strike leaders, they state, that there will be no speedy ending of the strike unless at the government terms, which the postmen here decline to accept. This is borne out by the despatches from Ottawa that the government will not grant a board of arbitration.

Reports from western Ontario indicate most of the strikers holding out, although Hamilton workers have decided to return and Guelph decided not to strike. The railway mail clerks in Toronto have decided to strike, and reports from North Bay indicate the same determination.

Refuse Arbitration Board.

The railway mail clerks held a meeting in Toronto late tonight and decided to join the striking postal clerks and carriers at once. The meeting was attended by representatives from London district, who gave assurance that the men in London district would act in sympathy with the railway mail clerks of the Toronto district.

The headquarters of the strike committee received a telephone message from the labor department at Ottawa late tonight confirming press messages to the effect that the government would not agree to the appointment of a board under the Industrial Disputes Act to settle the dispute. Strike officers expressed the conviction that the government's uncompromising attitude will have the effect of bringing out the staffs in the smaller towns who up to the present have remained at work.

Announcement was made at the Toronto post office tonight that 500 new men were taken on the staff today to take over the work of the strikers and were being trained as rapidly as possible as sorters and carriers.

Strikers' Suggestion.

TORONTO, Ont., June 19.—At a meeting of the strikers here today, a resolution submitted by the executive of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes was adopted suggesting that the deadlock be broken by the government placing the postal employes under the Industrial Disputes Act, by which they could demand a board of arbitration to investigate their claim for higher salaries than provided for by the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission under which all civil services are at present placed. The government has replied asking if the federation throughout Canada is behind the executive before it will bind itself by giving a definite answer. The executive has not yet responded.

Service Badly Crippled.

In the meantime the postal service in Ontario and Quebec is badly crippled. The confusion caused last night by postponing the date of the strike and then placing it back again to the original time of five o'clock in the afternoon, prevented uniformity in the men going out, but by noon today all branches of the service with the exception of the railway mail clerks were out in most parts of Ontario, and at Montreal. Another order sent out today definitely calling the strike at five o'clock this afternoon for those not already out seems to have brought very little response. Ontario and Montreal remain pretty solidly on strike, but the reports from the rest of Canada indicate that the postmen are remaining at their jobs. In the Maritime Provinces and on the prairies the strike proposals have been turned down. Ottawa postmen declined to strike, as did a few centers in Western Ontario.

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Citizen Ottawa June 20/24

070806

LOCAL EMPLOYES OF POST OFFICE REMAIN AT WORK

Letter-Carriers Claim They Had No Support From Postal Clerks in Proposed Strike.

ALL BRANCHES OF SERVICE ON JOB

Whole Night Staff Reports For Duty as Usual. Incoming Mail Lighter.

Ottawa postal employes will not participate in the strike. Last night the local letter carriers showed themselves willing to respond to the order of the executive of the Dominion Federation of Postal Employes, but, to quote an official statement to the press by Mr. George Kelly, secretary of the Ottawa branch of the Letter Carriers' Federation, "on account of having no support from the postal clerks, the letter carriers have decided not to strike."

Mr. H. M. Mix, supervisor at the Ottawa post office, who is in charge of the night staff, stated to The Citizen that all his men had reported for duty last night as usual. It was also definitely stated by officers of the postal porters and railway mail clerks that there would be no strike among the local members of these branches.

Incoming Mail Lighter.

On account of the mix-up in other centers, however, the incoming mail to Ottawa is much lighter than usual, of course, so that the post office officials here are under no handicap as regards their work.

At the same time officials warn the public as to the advisability for exercising extreme care with regard to outgoing mail and not to trust to the mails for definite delivery, particularly in centers where the strike is in operation. The postal officials can, of course, give no guarantee as to delivery at the other end and suggest that in matters of urgency either the telegraph or telephone should be utilized.

There was much suppressed excitement among postal workers throughout the day yesterday in Ottawa and much speculation was indulged in as to what would be the ultimate result so far as local postal employes were concerned.

A number of meetings were held during the day but it was not until five o'clock, the hour officially set as the time for a general strike of postal workers throughout Canada, that anything definite happened. Outside the general post office was a group of about 25 postal employes apparently waiting to see what was going to be done and it was admitted that some of these were members of the staff who were off duty.

Carriers' Parade.

Shortly after five o'clock a parade of the letter carriers, representing about 90 per cent. of the whole staff, arrived at the post office, having formed up at the Orange Hall, Gloucester street, and marched via Gloucester, Elgin and Sparks streets. Most of the letter carriers were in uniform with a number of postal employes behind in mufti. The parade was a quite orderly one, the men marching two and two, led by their president, George McGuire, and the secretary of the local branch of the federation, George Kelly.

Arriving at the post office the parade took station in the short street on the west side of the post office and the president and secretary entered the building. In a few minutes these officers were back again and announced that the parade would march back to the Orange Hall where a meeting would be held. Shortly after six o'clock, Secretary Kelly informed the press representatives that the letter carriers would not go on strike on account of having no support from the postal clerks. Those due for duty last night immediately reported at the post office. There were no untoward incidents of any kind in connection with this demonstration, the letter carriers conducting themselves with dignity and adopting what many regarded as the most impressive form of demonstration they could have staged for favorable effect so far as the general public is concerned.

Met In Basement.

As regards the postal clerks it was stated by Mr. D. McLarty, secretary of the Ottawa branch of the Postal Clerks' Association, that a meeting was called at 4 p.m., and held in the basement of the post office.

No vote was taken either way, and the understanding was that it would be left to each individual to decide for himself what his course of action should be. It was stated afterwards that only about one-third of the 180 postal clerks attended the meeting and they did not feel competent to take a vote on account of the smallness of the representation.

Among the letter carriers the report was current that 71 postal clerks had voted to stay in, but this was denied by postal clerks attending the meeting and the statement was confirmed that no vote either way was taken as regards a strike.

The night staff which work as usual, included postal clerks, box collectors, postal porters and transfer agents, and chauffeurs, part of which work from 6 to 11 p.m., and the remainder from midnight to 7 a.m.

Mr. Fred D. Taylor, secretary of the local branch of the postal porters, stated last night that the porters had decided they would strike if the other branches did, and if not, they would not.

As the letter carriers and postal clerks did not walk out the postal porters would not take part in the strike, he said.

Mr. Taylor stated that Mr. W. W. Thibeault had been elected president of the local branch of the postal porters in succession to Mr. E. N. Horton, who resigned on Wednesday.

Mr. F. C. Carruthers, secretary of the local branch of the Railway Mail Clerks' Association, stated last night that the railway mail clerks would not strike in the Ottawa district.

It was stated at the city post office early this morning that all the staff which reports for duty at midnight were at work.

Not Strike-Breakers.

Rumors were current in some centers that an order had been issued to members of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes to refuse to handle government mail in the course of a strike of the postal employes. This, however, was this morning denied by Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the brotherhood, who stated that he had issued a suggestion to railway officials that railway employes should not be asked to act in the place of striking postal employes, or, in other words, to act as strike-breakers. "This suggestion," said Mr. Mosher, "is all that I issued."

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Citizen Ottawa June 20/24

070807

HOUSE APPLAUDS STATEMENT THAT MAIL WILL MOVE

Attitude of Parliament Plainly Indicated in Announcement of Govt. Determination by Acting P.M.G.

SPECIFIC QUERY TO MEN NOT ANSWERED

Reason Why Govt. Cannot Entertain Men's Latest Proposal. Many New Workers Available.

Parliamentary Correspondence.

The attitude of parliament towards the postal strike was very plainly indicated last evening, when Mr. Stewart, the acting postmaster general, made his statement to the House. The minister spoke in a conciliatory vein, but made one thing clear—His Majesty's mail must move, strike or no strike. The sentiment was applauded on all sides of the House. The feeling thus indicated was reflected in the conversations outside. It is felt that while certain classes may have a grievance, it is not very extensive if no one is to receive less money this year than he did last, nor is it considered sufficient to warrant a paralysis of the postal service, with the inconvenience which it entails.

Hard to Get Answer.

The government has experienced great difficulty in finding out whether officially a strike is on and if so whether it has the approval of the executive. A specific query to that effect to President Jackson was unanswered at a late hour. Undoubtedly many of the workers are out, but the advices last night did not point to the exit being general throughout the country.

The storm center undoubtedly is Ontario, particularly in Toronto. The telegrams that came in last night from the postal executive were taken to indicate a weakening of their position. The main suggestion was that parliament place them under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Cannot Entertain Proposal.

This positively will not be entertained. One reason cited is that the act in question was designed to prevent strikes. In this case the strike has developed. The stronger reason is that parliament has placed under the civil service commission all matters connected with appointments, salaries and condition of labor in the service and that to place these public employes under the Industrial Disputes Act would involve a conflict with the authority parliament has assigned the civil service commission.

The sentiment expressed in parliament is not unsympathetic to the relief of any just grievances of the employes, but at the same time it is not conceded that any part of the civil service is to be superior to the state itself, or refuse to carry on a utility so essential as the movement and distribution of His Majesty's mails.

Penalty of Walk Out.

If the postal workers quit it is made clear that they wipe themselves off the civil service lists without rights of reinstatement to their positions and what go with them. In his statement last evening the acting postmaster general left the door ajar in a reference to the analogy of the lamp holding out for the returning sinner.

The usual difficulty arises where men are enlisted in place of strikers and the latter, desiring to come back, insist on having their old places. The Hamilton postmaster phoned last night that the men there desired to return, but wanted an assurance of their old jobs. The answer given was that they should go back without any such assurance, although they would be dealt with magnanimously.

Many Workers Available.

There will be no great difficulty in replacing the strikers, if the strike really goes on, because between unemployment and political patronage lists, the crowd at the doors is both large and hungry. New men put on would need training and meanwhile the service would undoubtedly suffer in efficiency and the public through inconvenience. In any event, the mandate of the government, which is backed by parliament, is that the mails must move and that, if the regular staffs wont handle them then those who are willing to do so must be enlisted promptly.

The view here is that the strike will not be long and that an accelerating influence towards its end will be the pressure of public opinion once the commercial, professional and general public really suffer the pinch of not getting their mail. There is nothing to suggest that the government is going to back up from the attitude it has taken. Otherwise, ministers assert, it would open the door for successive strikes in all branches of the service when demands made are not conceded.

Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster general, was in long distance telephone communication with G. R. Jackson, chairman of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Toronto, late last night, but without result. Mr. Stewart advised the men to go back to work as fast as possible and repeated that the government was prepared to stand by its offer made to the executive of the federation here on Wednesday.

Minister's Statement.

"The public will deplore the precipitate action of the postal employes at Toronto and a few other points in going out on strike Wednesday night at the very time their representatives in conference with the committee of the cabinet here had instructed them to defer action for 24 hours until an important concession made by the government could be considered." This was the statement made last night by Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster general, in further reviewing the present situation.

Fix Time to Return.

"In case there has been some misunderstanding between the employes and their executive as to calling off the order to strike, the government has fixed a limited time within which the men may return to work. The door is thus still open. In the meantime, it becomes my duty to take immediate steps to ensure the forwarding of the mails. This, I propose to do as efficiently and as rapidly as possible. Undoubtedly, there will be some inconvenience to business interests and to the public but we trust there will be no real distress. I still have hope that the postal employes will, upon mature consideration, decide that their best interests will be served by returning to work, and be willing to adjust matters by negotiation rather than by hasty action in striking and attempting to tie up this most important service to the people of Canada. If better judgment does not prevail, then I will fill the places of striking workers and maintain a complete service. I do not anticipate that there will be any difficulty in doing this. Already we have hundreds of applicants for positions vacated by strikers."

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070808

The Border Cities Star
WESTERN ONTARIO'S GREATEST EVENING NEWSPAPER
FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1924

Costly Bungling at Ottawa

A delicate and important situation very badly handled.

That is the way the public appears to view the nation-wide postal strike now in progress in Canada.

Ten thousand men are reported "out," the business of the country is being more or less paralyzed, and heavy losses, all around, must result.

Why have postal affairs been allowed to reach this stage? Why, with a strike threatened for many weeks, have the authorities at Ottawa permitted this thing to happen?

The answer is in the government's power to give and the people will demand it, for it is doubtful if a more glaring exhibition of lack of administrative capacity and appreciation of common justice can be found in the history of this country.

One has only to read the table of postal wage scales to know why the employes of this branch of the public service are out on strike. They are fighting, and fighting hard, for what? For a decent living wage, for enough to buy food and clothing and suitable living accommodations for their families and themselves. That is why the postmen are out. That is why the business of the country is tied up today.

Labor, organized and unorganized, is not always reasonable in its demands. Just as some employers are unfair to Labor, so is Labor sometimes unfair to its employers. But there can be no question as to the right or wrong of the demand made by the postal workers. They are underpaid and the whole country knows it. And the people of Canada are practically 100 percent in sympathy with the strikers. They know that the postal staffs are performing a genuine service and they believe that service of this kind should be properly rewarded — not with fancy or exorbitant salaries, but with sufficient to permit postoffice employes to live in decency and comfort, to properly feed and clothe their children and to be able to lay something aside for the rainy day that must come to every one of us. God knows the postmen will never grow rich on the wage schedule for which they are fighting. But it is better than the old pay and they are entitled to it.

A dispatch from Toronto this week stated that Mr. R. A. Staples, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, and other prominent business men had investigated the postal employes' grievances and had found that the wages paid the men are inadequate. There can be no doubt of this. Is there a reasonable man who will say that a minimum of $1,260 per annum and a maximum of $1,980, after several years of service, is too much salary for a letter carrier with a family to keep? Yet, that is the demand made by the carriers. The government proposes to pay them a minimum of $1,020 and a maximum of $1,440. Considered on the basis of the old salary and accompanying war bonus, Ottawa's offer represents a reduction of $117 annually for the man receiving the maximum and $75 annually for the minimum man. Is this a reasonable proposition?

The government must accept full responsibility for the strike with which the country now finds itself grappling. It is easy enough to say that the wage award made by the Civil Service Commission cannot be overridden. "Passing the buck" is an old game at Ottawa but it will not help the present situation. Furthermore, it will be difficult to convince the people of Canada that a commission appointed by Parliament is superior to Parliament. And as it is the duty of the government of the day to lead Parliament, the responsibility comes right back to the premier and his cabinet, no matter how long or how loudly they may argue to the contrary. The government has blundered and blundered badly and the public will hold it to account. Nor will the chaste and elegant language attributed to Hon. James Murdock—a reported statement to the strikers, "Then you will stay out until hell freezes over"—be of great assistance to Mr. King when the day of accounting comes.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa Journal June 20/24

070809

FLATLY TURNS DOWN REQUEST FROM MEN FOR ARBITRATION BD.

Labor Minister Refuses to Consider Proposal Telegraphed from Toronto Last Night to End the Strike

LITTLE MAIL MOVES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC IS BADLY TIED UP

Great Confusion Over the Two Strike Orders Results in Some Remaining on Jobs While Others Go Out

There is no possibility of the Government appointing a board of conciliation to investigate the postal strike. Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, stated this positively last night. Mr. Murdock said that even before the postal workers went out on strike the appointment of a conciliation board to investigate the wage dispute would not have been possible. Salaries of civil servants came under the Civil Service Commission by virtue of the provisions of the Civil Service Act, and the Government could not appoint a board or commission to revise the conclusions of the Civil Service Commission.

The Minister pointed out another reason which made it impossible for the Government to consider appointing a board of conciliation in the case of the postal workers. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been brought into existence for the purpose of investigating differences between employers and employes, and thus preventing strikes. Employes who went on strike placed themselves beyond the pale of the Act by striking. The Act came into existence primarily to deal with disputes occurring in public utility bodies, and was not designed for investigation of difference between the Government and its employes.

Hon. Charles Stewart, acting Postmaster-General, was in long distance telephone communication with G. R. Jackson, chairman of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Toronto, late last evening, but without result. Mr. Stewart advised the men to go back to work as fast as possible, and repeated that the Government was prepared to stand by its offer made to the executive of the Federation here on Wednesday. Earlier in the evening a telegram had been received from Mr. Jackson asking for the appointment of a conciliation board. To this Mr. Murdock replied asking whether or not the men were out on strike. No reply had been received by him up to a late hour.

Railway Mail Clerks Join Strike

Montreal P.M. Fires All Strikers

Two telegrams, one of which apparently requests that the striking postal workers be granted a board of conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act to investigate the differences between them and the Government, have been received by Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, from G. R. Jackson, chairman of the Railway Mail Clerks Federation, Toronto.

"In the meantime," says one of the telegrams, "will accept present salaries, benefits ante-dated April 18, 1924."

Mr. Murdock replied last evening by requesting Mr. Jackson to state definitely whether the men were on a strike "authorized by you and your associates." He informed Mr. Jackson that he would answer the questions contained in the telegrams on receipt of a definite reply.

One of the telegrams from Mr. Jackson to the Minister of Labor read as follows:

"That date of strike June 18 as originally set was not countermanded in sufficient time to prevent strike taking place, but the official date set by federation be June 19, 5 p.m.; but protection must be given organizations which went out on 18; that minority organizations be given general protection of other organizations."

The other said:

"In lieu of the proposals of the Government received under date June 18, to secretary Canadian Federation of Postal Employes signed by Hon. Charles Stewart under instructions Cabinet for Government postal employes be placed under Industrial Disputes Act so that case may be completed and benefits received prior to prorogation of Parliament; in meantime will accept present salaries, benefits ante-dated April 18, 1924."

Mr. Murdock replied as follows:

"Your two telegrams received do not indicate whether the men are on a strike authorized by you and your associates. Please come clean with this information now as you and your associates agreed last night. Are the men on strike? Is the strike authorized by the committee? On receipt of definite reply to these questions I shall reply further to your telegrams."

The Men's Offer.

TORONTO, June 19.—The railway mail clerks held a meeting in Toronto late tonight, and decided to join the striking postal clerks and carriers at once. The meeting was attended by representatives from London district, who gave assurance that the men in London district would act in sympathy with the railway mail clerks of the Toronto district.

The headquarters of the strike committee received a phone message from the Labor Department at Ottawa late tonight confirming press messages to the effect that the Government would not agree to the appointment of a board under the Industrial Disputes Act to settle the dispute. Strike officers expressed the conviction that the Government's uncompromising attitude will have the effect of bringing out the staffs in the smaller towns who up to the present have remained at work.

In the meantime while there is considerable indecision among the different branches of the postal employes who were again called to strike at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the service in Ontario is badly crippled. In spite of the confusion in orders as when the strike was to start the "posties" of western and central Ontario responded generally today. Many stopped work at midnight and others this morning.

Most of the employes in London went out at midnight and are still on strike. In Galt they went out at the same time as their Toronto co-workers, 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Other Ontario centres where all or a portion of the employes are out include: Brantford, Windsor, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Saulte Ste. Marie and Peterboro.

Many Confused.

At Hamilton tonight the strikers are considering the executive's report. The strike there is about 60 per cent. complete. Of the 86 routes, 36 were delivered by carriers this afternoon.

The employes struck in Belleville this morning but later in the day many of them returned to work, and the situation in Kingston is somewhat similar, while in Ottawa there is no strike.

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In St. Catharines the strikers who went out in the morning were back at work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, following a meeting in which they were given an hour to return.

In a number of places the situation is still in doubt. In Guelph, there is a meeting tonight to decide what action will be taken, and in the meantime the service is being maintained. In Chatham and Sarnia latest reports were that they had declined to join the strikers.

Meanwhile the postal employes in Toronto are holding firm, and according to a report tonight had added the railway mail clerks to their numbers.

At the meeting of strikers here today, where the proposals of the executive were submitted, it was R. S. Barton, past president of the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, who turned the meeting almost unanimously for the resolution.

Accept Board's Award.

He re-affirmed the soundness of the cause for which the postal employes were fighting, but he added: "We are not afraid to leave this matter before fair minded men, nor Cabinet members. We are making a reasonable proposition. The Government delayed any formal decision until after we had gone on strike, and too late to enable us to convey the suggestion of a postponement to the service. If the Government had been acting in good faith it would not take all day to reach a decision after having the matter under advisement for the last three months. The Industrial Disputes Act provides a tribunal which we feel we can go before and get what we are asking. If the Government chooses it can give us a board in 24 hours, and inside of two weeks we can have a decision. If they give us an arbitration board we will agree to abide by its decision providing it is not stacked with members of Parliament. There is no good reason except politics to prevent the Government placing your association under the Industrial Disputes Act. We are prepared to go before the board, and our difficulty will be settled inside of two weeks."

The Proposal.

The proposal agreed upon for submission to the Government follows:

"In lieu of proposals of the Government under date of June 18, 1924, to the secretary of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes, and signed by Hon. Charles Stewart, under instructions from the Cabinet, for the Government the postal employes ask that they be placed under the Industrial Disputes Act immediately, insofar as salary schedules are concerned, and in the meantime are willing to accept the present salaries, with all benefits antedated to April 1, 1924."

It was a well organized mass of men who jammed themselves into the Assembly Hall of the Labor Temple to make clear their attitude regarding the Government action on their request for an increase in salary, instead of a reduction.

Albert E. Hull, chairman, called the meeting to order, and after Joseph Young, of the Trades and Labor Council, had addressed the meeting, calling on the men to be true to themselves and the cause they represented, said that this was a time when men of granite were required and not weaklings.

G. R. Jackson, Dominion President of the Railway Mail Clerks, and chairman of the local Federation, in giving the details of the conference at Ottawa, said that he was in a peculiar position regarding the strike situation, which somewhat handicapped him in his efforts. He instanced London, where a total of 142 had been successfully reached. He was surprised that there was not more support from the mail clerks.

"But you will find that they will not be wanting in that quality that goes to make up a man, known as guts." (Applause.) He gave assurances that as soon as Montreal, Vancouver, London, Winnipeg, and other centres knew the attitude of Toronto they would follow with their support."

"Till Hell Freezes Over."

"They now offer us a Government committee," he said, "to deal with the situation. They are afraid that they will not have time with the amount of business that is before the country to do anything for the men until after the House adjourns. (Laughter.)

"I can tell you that just the moment that the railway mail clerks are ready I am in this fight to the finish." (Loud cheers and applause, in which A. Cane, president of the local branch of the Railway Mail Clerks, took part.)

"One thing impressed me very much yesterday as showing the attitude of the Ministers. Mr. F. Shea, secretary of the strike committee, sent word that the men would not be satisfied with anything less than they had asked for—and you know how little you are getting. Hon. Mr. Murdoek said: 'Well, if that is your attitude you will be out till Hell freezes over.'"

J. E. Archer, secretary of the C.F.P.E., read the statement as submitted by Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Postmaster General, and at the conclusion of it said: "I wish to state that the door has been opened for future consultation. I am not going to advise you what action you should take; that is for you. They (the Ministers) have stated in the presence of all of your representatives that the postal employes have been shabbily treated. They admit that. I am absolutely opposed to any reduction, but I am pleased to say that the Government has offered us an independent committee. Messrs. Murdock, Stewart, Copp and King have stated that they will see that the men get practically what they want. They have thrown open the channels of further consultation. The postal service of the Dominion of Canada is composed of sane, reasonable men. Are we going to accept the proposal of the Government, which is anxious for further negotiations? Are you going to say that you are on strike, and that there is an end to any further discussion of this question?"

"Yes," shouted a thousand men in unison.

"I am appealing to you on the proposal that has been made to me for you and not as my own. As a unit in Toronto you absolutely refuse to discuss this question any further?"

"Absolutely," shouted the men.

"Well, gentlemen, personally it is my view that it is unwise to shut out a chance for further discussion."

"Hear, hear," came from a few.

He appealed to them to discuss the merits of the question before any such decision was reached.

"We don't want to go down there any more. Let them come here," and the expression was met with applause.

Mr. Archer:—"No matter what you decide it's absolutely illogical and unreasonable that they should come here, and I am speaking from the position of one on the inside and not on the outside. We have got to discuss this situation, and I appeal to you not to shut the door on discussion. You will secure more from the press and more from the public in this respect if you accept my advice. Four Ministers have pledged their honor to give you, if not all, practically what you want."

Shouts of, "Those Ministers haven't got any honor."

"Do you want us to go back there and get the same treatment that we have always got?" shouted a man who has grown grey in the service.

Mr. Archer said he thought that Western Canada and Eastern Canada were not so well informed as Toronto, and for that reason he did not think that they should be precipitated headlong into a strike if they didn't want to go.

Senator McDonald, who comes from the eastern section of Canada, and who has been a student of labor difficulties for some years, was present but efforts to reach him were unsuccessful. He is understood to be here in a private capacity, and not as representing any of the Ministers of the Government.

Fires the Strikers.

MONTREAL, June 19.—None of the striking Montreal postal employes will be reinstated in their positions, Postmaster Victor Gaudet announced tonight.

"So far as the Montreal post office is concerned we have finished with the strikers," Mr. Gaudet said. "We regard them as having left their employment, and we are busy training new men to take their places. This will be speedily accomplished, and by the beginning of next week all the services will be back to normal, including the street delivery service.

"A number of strikers appeared at the main post office tonight and asked to be reinstated in their positions, but all were refused. All others who have left their employment will be dealt with in the same manner."

There will be no street delivery for the next two or three days, it is expected, but citizens will be able to receive their mail at the general delivery wickets of the branch post office which serves their district or at the main office. Mail for firms located in the city's big office buildings will be placed in special bags for each building, which must be called for at the main office by representatives of the buildings.

The above temporary arrangements were announced by Postmaster Gaudet tonight, after a strenuous day spent in working to restore the city's postal services.

"The operation of the first day of the strike has been more satisfactory than I expected," said Postmaster Gaudet. "At 7.30 this evening we had taken on nearly 300 young men to replace the strikers, and I am very well pleased with them. Many are men of high standing, including members from the universities and colleges, and are well educated. They performed good work today, and make excellent employes."

At a late hour tonight the railway mail services were functioning normally and it was predicted by Mr. Gaudet that this branch would continue without interruption.

The number of men on strike was estimated by Postmaster Gaudet at from 60 to 65 per cent. of the total of 1,336 postal employes in this city. In the city delivery system, however, he estimated that 80 per cent. of the carriers were out.

No untoward incidents have been reported so far.

According to Louis Pouliot, secretary of the Postal Employes' Union, 93 per cent. of the 1,336 postal employes of the city and district are on strike. He anticipated a 100 per cent. strike by nightfall. He made a declaration to the above effect at a mass meeting of the men after the parade of the strikers through the financial and commercial sections of the city this afternoon. The keynote of the speeches at the mass meeting were that the workers should "conduct themselves like gentlemen." They were told that the public and the majority of Federal members were in sympathy with them. Mr. Pouliot stated that "the province of Ontario and the western provinces are on strike 100 per cent. The Maritime provinces are out 98 per cent., and promise the full 100 very soon. E. C. St. Pere, Federal member for Hochelaga, has sent us a message that the majority of the deputies of Ottawa is with us, and that the Government is going to make a final decision today."

Mail Clerks Quit.

NORTH BAY, June 19.—With completion of tonight's runs the railway mail clerks operating on the Northern Ontario runs will join the postal workers already on strike. Interviewed at the depot tonight, outgoing clerks declared they were on their last runs, and incoming men whose homes are here declared they were through. Postal workers at the North Bay office have not yet joined the strike, but several have declared individually that neither carriers nor clerks will be at work tomorrow unless the strike is settled in the meantime.

Confused at Sherbrooke.

SHERBROOKE, Que., June 19.—The members of the staff of the Sherbrooke post office are still at work, although it is quite probable that they will walk out tomorrow unless instructions are received to the contrary from the Postal Federation Union officials. The local officials at a meeting today decided that the instructions they had received regarding a walkout were not sufficiently clear, and a message was late this afternoon sent to the leaders of the union at Toronto requesting more definite instructions.

All in West Working.

WINNIPEG, June 19.—The regular night staffs of all postal stations in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia reported for duty as usual this evening, according to reports received here.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

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070811

THE OTTAWA JOURNAL
Journal Publishing Company of Ottawa, Limited.
FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1924.

THE POSTAL STRIKE.

Following threats and ultimatums to the Government—action completely hostile to all accepted conceptions of the relationship that should exist between public servants and the State—the postal employes of Canada are out on strike. By force, and despite that the doors of negotiation were not closed to them, they have embarked upon an organized effort to demoralize His Majesty's mails, to cripple the business of the nation, in order to achieve their ends.

To that sort of action there should be only one reply. The Government of Canada should apply itself to fill all the posts that have been vacated without delay, breaking off all negotiations with the strikers, declining their services in the future, thereby making it plain that neither strikes nor threats of strikes will be tolerated in the public service of this country. Any other action, any show of weakness or compromise, any revelation that the State can be brow-beaten by the State's servants, will strike an ugly blow at the foundations of public service.

* * *

THE JOURNAL believes that a more courageous stand by the Government from the outset would have prevented a strike; Premier KING in his statement to Parliament missed an opportunity to impress upon the postal workers that their threat of a strike involved a vital principle; there was at certain stages evidence of a desire to "pass the buck" and weaken. But complaint of that sort is of no avail now that the battle has been joined on so grim an issue, and the people of Canada, no matter what their politics, must stand together. To permit the precedent of a strike in the public service is to open the doors wide to the most dangerous possibilities.

* * *

As for the merits of the controversy, the wage question in issue, the postal men have no impressive case. Postal men, taken in the gross, and making certain exceptions, perform other than skilled labor. They are assured of their pay the year round. They are not affected by industrial depressions; weather, shut-downs or business slackness do not affect them. They have all the assurance of permanency. Yet postal clerks get from $3.60 to $5.60 a day, and letter carriers from $3.60 to $4.80 a day for every working hour, according to length of service.

This is not plutocratic pay. It might be made higher. But, after all, how does it compare with the pay received for similar and more onerous service by workers in the industrial world? We think that the average wage-earner, faced always with uncertainty, subject to the almost mercurial changes of industrial life, would not regard it as desperately bad. And let it be remembered that the industrial and other wage-earners of the country must help pay the wages of postal employes. Finally, the Government, to avert a strike, agreed that no postal employe should suffer reduction in pay this year.

The taxpayers of this country are entitled to some consideration. The schedules of pay proposed by the Post Office Department for postal employes involved an annual outlay of $13,487,020. The schedules demanded by the postal men involved an outlay of $15,055,000. The scale fixed by the Civil Service Commission involves an expenditure of $12,956,000. Does a difference of a million and a half of dollars a year mean nothing to a tax-ridden country?

* * *

But the question of wages is transcended for the moment. The challenge now is not for further inquiry or for further negotiation. The challenge is for firm action. The Government's plain duty is to fight the strike; to fill up vacated positions; to refuse to reinstate strikers. In a word, to set an example that will have a salutary effect for the future. If it does these things, if it declines to be brow-beaten by threats and ultimatums, if it sets its face against mere playing of politics and mere opportunist desire to score points off the Civil Service Commission, it will we think have the overwhelming support of the public.

The question of wages, of justice to the postal service, can be determined afterwards.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa Journal June 20/24

070812

ATTEMPT HERE TO START STRIKE WAS ABORTIVE

Most Postal Clerks Absent From Meeting To Take a Vote On Question.

LETTER CARRIERS THEN DECIDE NOT TO GO OUT

All the Night Staff Including Railway Mail Clerks On the Job.

The postal strike as far as Ottawa's postal workers are concerned is a thing of the past. When the night shift took over at 6 o'clock last evening not a man was absent from his post and post office officials state that an uninterrupted service out of Ottawa will be maintained.

At 5.10 last evening over 112 letter carriers in their grey uniforms marched to the City Post Office on Sparks street from their temporary headquarters at the Orange Hall on Gloucester street expecting to be joined by the postal clerks and members of the other local organizations. The letter carriers, who were in the parade were off duty at the time so that it cannot be said that any of them actually went out on strike. On reaching the Post Office they only found about 30 postal clerks gathered outside the building and these were men who were also off duty.

The leaders of the letter carriers, Messrs. George McGuire and George Kelly immediately got in touch with the leaders of the postal clerks. They were informed that at a meeting of the postal clerks which was held at 4.30 only one-third of the members attended and for this reason it was decided to leave the question of joining in the strike to the individual decison of the members. At the zero hour, 5 o'clock no postal clerks were absent from their posts.

The letter carriers who were 100 per cent. in favor of a strike, not seeing support forthcoming, quietly reformed their ranks and marched back to their headquarters.

After an hour at Orange Hall the letter carriers then issued the following statement to the press through their secretary Mr. George Kelly:

"We have decided not to go out on strike on account of having no support from the postal clerks of Ottawa."

Mr. A. H. Acres, Postmaster of Ottawa, stated that all the night staff reported for duty at six o'clock including postal clerks, postal porters, transfer agents, letter carriers and chauffeurs. Railway mail clerks on trains running out of Ottawa were also reported later to be on the job. Mr. Acres further intimated that, while Ottawa services would continue 100 per cent. efficient and regular, it would be advisable for the people of Ottawa and visitors who were sending important mail to use the telegraph rather than the letter post until definite reports as to the situation in other parts of the country were ascertained. Delivery of letters to other places in Canada could not be guaranteed.

Well Received.

When the letter carriers in their familiar grey summer kit and sun hats marched via Gloucester, Elgin and Sparks streets to the post office crowds of civil servants who were just leaving the departmental offices lined the streets and there was quite a little hand clapping and even an occasional cheer. The march was conducted in a most orderly manner which was to be expected from such a body of men as the posties who are friends of every one.

At Post Office.

In the post office itself between four and five there were no signs of anything unusual until a few minutes before five. Even during the time the "grey shirts" were in the street outside the building, eager buyers of stamps and posters of mail both men and women hurried in and out of the main office and had all their wants attended to by the staff on duty.

Until the arrival of the parade the only sign of anything out of the ordinary was the gathering of a small knot of postal workers in the corner of the main room and another small lot outside of the building. There was a little temporary congestion in the laneway to the West of the Post office where the mail is distributed when the parade marched to the side door. The marchers, however, good naturedly moved away when a delivery cart was backed into the delivery door. Spectators gathered in fairly large numbers outside the building but by 5.30 all was normal in the vicinity of the post office.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa Journal, June 20/24

070813

MEN'S OFFICERS ARE DETERMINED STRIKE TO GO ON

Unwieldly Mass of Postal Employes Is Running Around Wildly In Circles.

HAMILTON MEN ARE TOLD GOVERNMENT CAPITULATES

Return To Work On Assurance Ministers Sign Statement Scale Is Inadequate.

TORONTO, June 19. — Midnight found the executive and members of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes determined to continue the strike. Long distance conversations with Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Postmaster General, convinced the strike leaders, they state, that there will be no speedy ending of the strike unless at the Government terms, which the postmen here decline to accept. This is borne out by the despatches from Ottawa that the Government will not grant a board of arbitration.

Reports from Western Ontario indicate most of the strikers holding out, although Hamilton workers have decided to return, and Guelph decided not to strike. The railway mail clerks in Toronto have decided to strike, and reports from North Bay indicate the same determination.

Startling Announcement.

HAMILTON, June 19.—Hamilton's striking postal employes voted to return to work shortly before midnight tonight when J. E. Archer, secretary of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes, informed them at a meeting held in the Labor Temple that the Government had admitted in writing that postal salaries as recommended by the Civil Service Commission were totally inadequate. The night staff left the meeting to return to work at the post office. It was further announced that all the men who left their jobs were to be re-instated.

That the Government would introduce legislation immediately to re-open the whole salary question was the announcement made by Mr. Archer at the meeting.

"What will become of the men who were engaged to take the places of the employes who went out?" Postmaster Webber was asked.

"They were hired this morning at $85 a month," he said.

Asked if they would be entitled to one month's pay Mr. Webber repeated his statement that they had been hired for the month. It appears as if the men who took one delivery of mail this afternoon will be entitled to claim their full month's pay even though their services are no longer required. In Hamilton a staff of 140 was engaged and the Government is faced with an expenditure of $11,900.

Present Situation.

Advices received by the Post Office Department last night indicate that the strike of postal employes is localized at points in Ontario and Quebec. In some cases men on strike have returned to work. In the Maritime Provinces there are no defections, according to the official reports. At Moncton, N.B., some employes went out but later returned. The west is reported to be standing against the strike. Calgary postal workers have voted against it. In official circles here the impression is that the strike will not be of long duration.

Late hour reports from principal points are:

Montreal: Half of the postal clerks remain on duty but all the letter carriers are out. Situation said to be well in hand with plenty of applicants for the vacancies. Delivery to public from all postal stations will commence today.

Toronto: Five hundred men taken on. General delivery starts today.

Quebec City: Post office employes all on duty but railway mail service out.

Hamilton: Postmaster reports that striking clerks have waited on him for permission to go back to work. He has been notified by wire that the clerks must return unconditionally, and the Government will treat them magnanimously, if possible, but that no promises can be made now.

St. Catharines: Entire staff returned to duty.

Sault Ste. Marie: All out except one.

Belleville: Striking postal clerks and letter carriers returned to duty.

St. Thomas: Letter carriers out for a short time but have returned to duty. Postal clerks remained on duty.

Western Provinces: No men reported on strike.

Mr. Stewart's reference in the House to a "light burning in the window" is interpreted as meaning that the Government will be inclined to give favorable consideration to men who returned to work without delay. It is thought that in a number of cases men went on strike more or less as the result of misunderstanding, and in such cases, possibly, there will not be rigid insistence that men not at work by 10 a.m. yesterday would be dismissed.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Gazette Montreal June 20/24

PROGRESS TOWARDS RESUMING NORMAL POSTAL SERVICE

No Street Deliveries for Few Days, Montreal Postmaster States

CITIZENS CALL FOR MAIL

Gaudet Estimates About 65 p.c. of Postal Employees Out—Union Claims 93 p.c. Quit

Considerable progress had already been made with the resumption of normal postal services in Montreal and district, and with the exception of the street delivery system, it was expected that all departments of the Montreal Post Office will be functioning today, Postmaster Victor Gaudet announced last night.

All incoming and outgoing mail is being sorted at the main and branch post offices, and it will be possible today for all citizens to receive and send mail, Mr. Gaudet stated.

There will be no street delivery for the next two or three days, it is expected, but citizens will be able to receive their mail at the general delivery wickets of the branch post office, which serves their district, or at the main office on St. James street.

Mail for firms located in the city's big office buildings will be placed in special bags for each building, which must be called for at the main post office by representatives of the buildings and distributed by them to their tenants.

Outgoing mail, destined to points outside the city, must be packed when possible in separate packages for each point and sent to the main post office.

These temporary arrangements were announced by Postmaster Gaudet last night after a strenuous day had been spent in working to restore the city's postal services, stricken by a strike which involved the great majority of the postal workers.

"The operation of the first day of the strike has been more satisfactory than I expected," Postmaster Gaudet stated. "All the principal business firms have received their mail matter in the centre of the city; altogether more than 650 firms have received their full mail. At 7 o'clock this evening we had taken on nearly three hundred young men to replace the strikers, and I am very well pleased with them. They are men of a high standard, including numbers from the universities and colleges, and are well educated. They have performed good work today and make excellent employees."

At a late hour last night the railway mail services were functioning normally, and it was predicted by Mr. Gaudet that this branch would continue uninterrupted. A large proportion of the employees still at work, and most of those taken on yesterday, were employed in sorting at the main office, and thereby mails for out of town were able to be shipped out in the usual way.

The number of men on strike was estimated by the postmaster at from sixty to sixty-five per cent. of the total of 1,336 postal employees in the city. Some branches of the service have suffered more than others, the worst in this respect being the city delivery system, in which more than eighty per cent. of the letter-carriers have struck.

The union claim is that 93 per cent. of the Montreal workers are out.

Employees who continued at work in branch offices were visited during the morning by strikers, and many were persuaded to cease work. Special guards of police were stationed at the main and branch post offices, but no untoward incident was reported, the striking employees maintaining their good behavior throughout the day.

At the main office on St. James street clerks serving the enquiry, stamp-selling and other wickets were on duty and rendered good service to a puzzled public. The building was besieged throughout the day by men anxious to gain employment, and those suitable were hired as soon as their credentials had been examined.

Preference was given in every case to applicants who had already passed the Civil Service Examination. Raoul Baril, of the Civil Service Commission, was present from Ottawa to investigate the suitability of those applying for work.

Ninety-three per cent. of the 1,336 postal employees in Montreal were on strike, Louis Pouliot, secretary of the Postal Employees' Union, declared at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, during a mass meeting held in the Syndicat Catholique Hall, Beaudry and Demontigny streets. A 100 per cent. strike then was anticipated by nightfall.

The three-hour meeting preceded a parade of the strikers through the financial and commercial sections of the city, undertaken to demonstrate to the public the unity prevailing among postal employees.

At the meeting proper, speakers denounced what they termed the "fake" telegram of Wednesday night advising them the strike had been deferred 24 hours, declared it had been "manufactured in Montreal," but rejoiced in the fact that between midnight Wednesday and 6 o'clock yesterday morning strike leaders were able to arrange for the strike to become effective.

As letter carriers, mail clerks, postal porters, transfer agents and railway mail clerks, under the impression that the strike was off until 5 o'clock last night, made their way early yesterday morning to post offices and stations, they were met at their work places by agents of the strike committee who broadcast leaflets, printed during the night, reading:

"To Postal Employees of Montreal, Telegram. Toronto, June 18, 11.01 p.m. Secretary Dominion Postal Clerks' Assns., Montreal. Instructions from Canadian Federation. Information warranting deferring the walkout 24 hours is false. In effect from 5 p.m., June 18. Dominion Postal Clerks' Association urges all postal clerks immediately comply with strike order and cease work as from 5 p.m., June 18. Toronto out one hundred per cent. B. B. Redditt, R. S. Bartlett, R. E. Hall.

"This telegram speaks for itself. Decisions made at the meeting at the Syndicats Catholique Hall are final and the strike goes on. Go en masse as soon as possible to the hall for further information—The Committee."

Distribution of this leaflet culminated in a mass meeting held at the same hall yesterday afternoon, E. Cromp, president of the Union of Letter Carriers, presiding. The hall was jammed with employees of all types.

Speeches were made by J. Jacques, Hector Morin, Louis Trottier, E. Phelan, A. E. Chartrand that followed each other closely in character.

The men were assured that victory was within their grasp, if only they stood united. They were fighting for a cause that merited victory, for a living wage, and for working conditions that were decent and worthy of civil servants.

"Conduct yourselves like gentlemen," was the advice constantly given to the strikers, who were told that the public and the majority of the federal members were in sympathy with them. The Civil Service Commission was denounced, the Government was advised to abolish "useless commissions" and to cut expenses that were of no service to the country, so that employees doing something for the country's benefit could receive the salary they should have.

Particular objection was taken to the Government's attitude of: "You must see the Civil Service Commission." "The deputies had no difficulty in voting themselves an increase in sessional indemnity—then how is it that, when it is a question of giving to an employee what is due him, the Government cannot act? It must be done by the Civil Service Commission," said one speaker.

UNION CLAIMS.

Louis Pouliot, the secretary, gave to the meeting some information as to the progress of the strike throughout the country.

"The Province of Ontario and the Western Provinces are on strike 100 per cent." he stated amid cheers. "The Maritime Provinces are out 98 per cent. and promise the full 100 very soon. In our own Province, the movement is good, but there was one city which was doubtful. At noon today, however, Quebec went out 100 per cent." Montreal was out 93 per cent. at that moment, and the full 100 would be reached shortly.

"Mr. E. C. St. Pere, the Federal member for Hochelaga," Mr. Pouliot continued, "had sent us a message that the majority of the deputies at Ottawa are for us and that the Government is surely going to make a final decision today."

After the meeting had carried a motion proposed by W. Huneault to the effect that all ex-soldiers should wear their decorations and service buttons in the forthcoming parade, Peter Menard, past president of the Dominion organization of postal employees, gave to the meeting the history of the strike that was called off, and then recalled early yesterday morning.

"Last night" he declared "we were trapped by a forged telegram. In those circumstances we adopted the only line of conduct honorably open to us. We told the Postmaster that, voluntarily, we would give him our aid until the strike was called. And we went back to work to help the public.

"But between midnight and one o'clock this morning we got a reply about the telegram whose genuineness some of us had questioned. Those responsible for the fake telegram thought that, if we did not get the true information until almost two o'clock, it would be too late for us to find means to make the strike effective.

"We spent the night at work. And we found means to call the strike this morning. At 3.30 we had been able to secure the printing of the leaflets that were to warn the men, most of whom had gone home with the idea that the strike was off until 5 o'clock tonight, that the strike was not off but on.

"At 6.45 we had men posted at each of the branch offices warning the men that Montreal was on strike, and at 7.30 the office were crippled. This morning we have been spending our time going round to the offices. This afternoon the doors are closed fast Why? Because the offices are empty."

COMMIT NO VIOLENCE.

Raoul Germain then addressed the meeting, and was followed by Gordien Menard, legal adviser of the Postal Employees' Union here. He assured the men they were within their rights, that they had every privilege to strike, and that all they should do was to respect the public and commit no acts of violence. On the other hand, the authorities had no right to molest any of the strikers provided they remained peaceable. "If the authorities want to deprive you of your liberty," said the speaker, "you get in touch with me, and with the aid of some of my confreres I will defend you."

Oscar Mayrand, the Union's notary, advised the men to approach their Federal deputies, place the situation of the postal workers before them, and see that action was taken to end the strike by giving to the workers what juctice demanded. "Within two days," he declared, "you will be backed by the Government, and victory will be yours."

The parade followed.

Headed by the officers of the unions, the strikers left their hall, and marched along De Montigny, down St. Denis and west on St. Catherine street to St. Lawrence Boulevard. There the paraders turned south, went on to St. James street, then to Inspector street, through Chaboillez square, up Windsor street and Peel street to St. Catherine street, thence to Beaudry street and back to the hall where Toronto delegates addressed them on the situation there.

The parade was orderly and marked by precision and the utmost good humor on the part of the strikers. All traffic police, some newspapers, and Post Office trucks were cheered, while the length of the journey only inspired the marchers to song.

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CANADA

Daily News Port Hope June 20/24

070815

ADDED INSULT TO INJURY GOVERNMENT ON POSTAL STRIKE

Estimates Passed in a Whisper in House of Commons, While Hon W. L. King is Recieving a Degree At Yale

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, June 19.—The postal workers and the impending strike practically monopolized interest at the Capital yesterday. To be sure, there were committees meeting in every corner of the big stone pile, and the House hum-drummed in the same old way. But the only question asked was, "How about the strike?" And when it was learned that the Cabinet had sent its rear rank Ministers to meet the committee from the men, hope of settlement was practically abandoned. For surely it was treating that committee with contempt to ask it to go into conference with Hons. Murdock, Stewart, Copp and Dr. King. To be sure, Stewart was acting P.M.G., but he gathered his knowledge of postal affairs at the tail-end of an Alberta plow, and there has never been any evidence that he had passed the primary stages of his education. As for the others, Murdock gathered most of his fame in connection with his business dealings with the Home Bank; Copp is a New Brunswick lawyer, waiting and hoping for a seat on the Bench, and Dr. King always acts as if he should be treated for a weak heart or a supple backbone.

Added Insult to Injury.

If the postal workers had a grievance before, it sure was aggravated by the kind of statesmen delegated to meet them. It was just another case of adding insult to injury.

Anyway, this quartette of statesmen tried to browbeat the workers at the morning session. The latter came away more disgruntled than before and more convinced than ever that nothing but a strike would bring a solution of their troubles.

But when the big four reported back to their Cabinet colleagues in council assembled there was a lightning change of sentiment. Those mighty warriors, Hon. Geo. P. Graham and Hon. Ned Macdonald, may have had visions of their Premier having the hood of an LL.D. of Yale laid on him by highly cultured hands just as the five o'clock whistle blew in Canada—a whistle that was the signal for 10,000 Government employees to go on strike. They may have pictured the business disturbance that would follow that strike. They may even have imagined the curses of a country that was wrestling along without letters, while the Premier was putting superfluous letters on an already over-decorated name.

Made a Volte Face.

Anyway, they rightabout faced. They forgot the King declaration that the matter was out of their hands, that the Civil Service Commission had spoken and its word was law. They sent their messengers back to the afternoon conference to prove that all their passing the buck had been in vain—to promise to restore the postal workers' salaries till such time as the revision of salaries for all departments of the civil service had been completed.

That the rear rank messengers accepted their task none too gracefully is shown by results. It was within twenty minutes of the strike hour when a sort of agreement was finally reached—an agreement to postpone the strike for twenty-four hours, to give the men a chance to decide whether the Government's offer would be accepted. But the committee comes away from that conference in no pleasant frame of mind. They looked on the Government's last minute proposals as nothing more than a postponement of their troubles. And as they hurried to telegraph and telephones to beat the strike to the five o'clock mark they did not look happy. Throughout the evening conflicting reports poured in to Ottawa. It was all too evident that the Government's tardy action had thrown the whole country into confusion. Halifax and Monction, N.B., which are an hour ahead of Ottawa in time, were reported to have gone on strike nearly one hour before the conference agreed to delay.

Montreal at a late hour was reported all upset with the afternoon supply of mail matter still in the letter boxes. Every half hour seemed to bring a new report from Toronto, till the question became, "Is it on or off in Toronto now?"

But every message pointed to one thing. And that was that vacillation and indecision on the part of the Government had messed up the entire situation. Nobody knew whether the strike was on or off, whether it was safe to trust to the mails or necessary to start devising other means of communication. And in the general confusion nobody thought to ask if the Premier had his new degree on straight or how it fitted.

In the House, Hon. Tom Low went on passing estimates in a whisper. He was ably assisted by a corps of secretaries in the galleries and on the floor, till he struck an item in connection with the Canada Grain Act. Then everybody wanted to talk at once. The Progressives had heard that there was a profit of $4,000,000 from the Government elevators, and, of course, they could use it. Meekly Hon. Tom denied the soft impeachment. Hon. G. P. Graham tried to steer the conversation into other channels by an almost tearful appeal to ship grain from Canadian ports. That opened fresh fonts of eloquence, and by the time John Babbington Macauley Baxter had finished telling of the beauties of St. John, and Robert Emmett Finn had hardly done justice to the port of Halifax, the night was far spent. Today, Hon. W. L. M. King, etc., will come home, bringing his new degree behind him.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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London Advertiser June 20/24

070816

TRADES COUNCIL BACKS POSTMEN ON STRIKE IN CITY

London Postal Clerks and Carriers Determined To Stay Out.

BACKED BY COUNCIL

Labor Bodies Wire Premier They Are Supporting Strike Movement.

London Railway Mail Clerks voted against striking, after a prolonged discussion, which ended at an early hour this morning.

Postal clerks and letter carriers of London entered into the second day of the Dominion-wide strike at an early hour today, and there were no visible signs of the strike forces weakening.

Meetings yesterday afternoon and last night were reported to be all in favor of remaining out. The jump had been made and the strikers did not appear eager to try to get back across the breach, without further information from Toronto headquarters.

Dave Rehder, secretary for the letter carriers, was in Toronto yesterday afternoon and relayed information to the local forces from the Dominion executive's session there. In this way hope and grim determination was maintained until a late hour last night.

Labor Supports.

"We have the support of the street railwaymen's union and the Trades and Labor Council," strike officials announced at midnight. The street railway union and the T. and L. Council at their regular sessions last night had passed resolutions supporting the postal strike. Financial assistance to the strikers was offered and copies of resolutions in support of the rejection of the postal wage scale were rushed by wire to the premier at Ottawa.

"We appreciate that support," declared one of the strikers. "What we want is to have the public posted on reasons for the strike. We aren't after an increase in pay. We would be satisfied with the 1923 maximum wage and bonus." If the public would only get clear the fact that we aren't striking for more wages, but merely for the 1923 scale, we would feel sympathy was more easily obtainable.

It was nearly midnight when executives of the posties left their headquarters in the I. O. O. F. hall on Richmond street. A handful gathered at the custom house, a block distant, where the Railway Mail Clerks Union of the London division went into session to take a strike vote at an early hour this morning.

Rail Clerks Meet.

The railway postal men were some 50 in number, gathered from all the lines running out from London. They were off C. N. R. trains only, the C. P. R. men gathering at Toronto. They were all London men and for over two hours they sat in close discussion, with the doors guarded and not even a representative of other postal workers' unions being permitted to enter.

At the central postoffice new conditions were materializing last night. Under District Superintendent May and Postmaster Duncan, emergency organization was effected late yesterday. Strikebreakers, said to be about 50 in number, were ready to fill vacant positions at the postoiffce

Deputy Postmaster Skinner stated that no more positions were available. Postmaster Duncan, after advertising for men yesterday afternoon, "took in his sign" at the tea hour. All day there had been a continual stream of applicants, men of all ages, types and abilities. Most of them had suffered unemployment, and welcomed the chance of an $85 a month job.

No mail had accumulated for any length of time during the first day of the strike; postal matter on hand when the strikers went out the night before was disposed of. Mails for outside points were sent out as well as possible, and incoming mail was treated with expediency. There was no congestion. Loading and unloading at trains was improved by the return to duty yesterday afternoon of some transfer men.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

London Advertiser June 20/24

070817

Postmaster Outlines Mail Situation In City

With postal service in London badly tied up this morning, Postmaster Thomas Duncan issued emergency instructions to users of the mails.

There is no carrier delivery today, nor are there any collections from postal boxes.

Citizens seeking delivery of mail addressed to street numbers may call at the money-order office, two doors south of the general postoffice. Mail addressed "general delivery" will be delivered at the general delivery wicket at the general postoffice.

No money orders or postal notes are being issued. No registered mail, special delivery packages or letters, C.O.D. or ordinary parcels for the post are being accepted for delivery. First-class mail, letters only, is being accepted at the general postoffice for delivery to post-offices throughout the country. Letters for the post must be delivered at the central office.

All that is being carried on mail trains are first-class mail (letters) and newspapers. The public is requested to limit letters to communications of importance.

Postmaster Duncan asks that business firms bundle letters together with stamped corners in order, so that handling may be facilitated.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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London Advertiser
June 20/24

070818

EXECUTIVE DETERMINED TO CONTINUE BIG STRIKE

Federation Officials Decide To Push Fight As Board Is Refused.

ONTARIO HOLDS OUT

Hamilton Back At Work, But Other Places Stand Firm.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Toronto, June 19.—Midnight found the executive members of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees determined to continue the strike.

Long-distance telephone conversations with Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, convinced the strike leaders, they state, that there will be no speedy ending of the strike unless at terms the men here decline to accept. This is borne out by the despatches from Ottawa, that the government will not grant a board of arbitration.

Reports from Western Ontario indicate most of the strikers holding out, although Hamilton workers have decided to return, and Guelph decided not to strike. The railway mail clerks in Toronto have decided to strike, and reports from North Bay indicate the same determination.

RAILWAY CLERKS QUIT.

The railway mail clerks held a meeting in Toronto late tonight and decided to join the striking postal clerks and letter carriers at once. The meeting was attended by representatives from London district, who gave assurance that the men in London district would act in sympathy with the railway mail clerks of the Toronto district.

The headquarters of the strike committee received a phone message from the labor department at Ottawa late tonight confirming press messages to the effect that the government would not agree to the appointment of a board under the industrial disputes act to settle the dispute. Strike officers expressed the conviction that the government's uncompromising attitude will have the effect of bringing out the staffs in the smaller towns who up to the present have remained at work.

Announcement was made at the Toronto postoffice tonight that 500 new men were taken on the staff today to take over the work of the strikers, and were being trained as rapidly as possible as mail sorters and carriers.

A mass meeting of postal workers on strike was held in Queens' Park tonight, when the audience of more than 1,000 reaffirmed their decision to see the issue at hand through to the end in order to secure a living wage.

At a lengthy meeting of the executive committee of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees yesterday afternoon, the following proposal was agreed upon: "In lieu of proposals of the government, received under date of June 18, 1924, to the secretary of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, and signed by Hon. Charles Stewart under instructions from the cabinet for the government, the postal employees ask that they be placed under the industrial disputes act immediately, in so far as salary schedules are concerned, and in the meantime are willing to accept the present salaries, with all benefits antedated to April 1, 1924.

AWAIT DECISION.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Toronto, June 19.—The postal employees tonight were awaiting the decision of the government on the proposals which in the form of a resolution were drafted by the Dominion executive of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees late this afternoon and indorsed by a meeting of the strikers. The resolution was forwarded to the government. The most important feature of it is that the postal employees should be placed under the industrial disputes act immediately in so far as salary schedules are concerned.

In the meantime while there is considerable indication among the different branches of the postal employees who were again called to strike at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the service in Ontario is badly crippled. In spite of the confusion in orders as to when the strike was to start, the "posties" of Western and Central Ontario responded pretty generally today. Many stopped work at midnight and others this morning.

Most of the employees in London went out at midnight and are still on strike. In Galt they went out at the same time as their Toronto coworkers, 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Other Ontario centers where all or a portion of the employees are out include Brantford, Windsor, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie and Peterboro.

Partial At Hamilton.

At Hamilton tonight the strikers are considering the executive's report. The strike is about 60 per cent complete; of the 86 routes, 36 were delivered by carriers this afternoon.

The employees struck in Belleville this morning, but later in the day many of them returned to work, and the situation in Kingston is somewhat similar, while in Ottawa there is no strike.

In St. Catharines the strikers who went out in the morning were back at work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, following a meeting in which they were given an hour to return.

In a number of places the situation is still in doubt. In Guelph there is a meeting tonight to decide what action will be taken, and in the meantime the service is being maintained. In Chatham, Stratford and Sarnia latest reports were that they had declined to join the strikers.

Meanwhile the postal employees in Toronto are holding firm, and, according to a report tonight, had added the railway mail clerks to their numbers.

Pleads Cause.

At the meeting of strikers here today when the proposals of the executive were submitted, it was R. S. Barton, past president of the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, who turned the meeting almost unanimously for the resolution. He reaffirmed the soundness of the cause for which the postal employees were fighting, but he added: "We are not afraid to leave this matter before fair-minded men, not cabinet members. We are making a resonable proposition. The government delayed any formal decision until after we had gone on strike, and too late to enable us to convey the suggestion of a postponement to the service. If the government has been acting in good faith, it would not have taken all day to reach a decision, after having the matter under advisement for the last three months. The industrial disputes act provides a tribunal which we feel we can go before and get what we are asking. If the government chooses, it can give us a board in 24 hours, and inside of two weeks we can have a decision. If they give us an arbitration board we will agree to abide by its decision providing it is not stacked with members of parliament. There is no good reason except politics to prevent the government placing our association under the industrial disputes act. We are prepared to go before the board and our difficulty will be settled inside of two weeks.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

London Advertiser June 20/24

STRIKE OF POSTMEN IS LOCALIZED AT POINTS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC, OFFICIALS THINK END TO COME SOON

Department Believes Trouble Will Be Confined To Two Provinces.

OFFER HOLDS GOOD

Government Expresses Willingness To Carry Out Pre-Strike Offer.

GIVE POSITIONS BACK

Murdock Points Out Two Reasons Why Men's Request Denied.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Ottawa, June 19.—Advices received by the postoffice department tonight indicate that the strike of postal employees is localized at points in Ontario and Quebec.

In some cases men on strike have returned to work.

In the Maritime Provinces there are no defections, according to the official reports. At Moncton, N.B., some employees went out, but later returned. The west is reported to be standing against the strike. Calgary postal workers have voted against it.

In official circles here the impression is that the strike will not be of long duration.

There is no possibility of the government appointing a board of conciliation to investigate the postal strike, Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, stated positively this evening.

Mr. Murdock said that even before the postal workers went out on strike the appointment of a conciliation board to investigate the wage dispute would not have been possible. Salaries of civil servants came under the Civil Service Commission by virtue of the provisions of the civil service act, and the government could not appoint a board or commission to revise the conclusions of the Civil Service Commission.

For Disputes Only.

The minister pointed out another reason which made it impossible for the government to consider appointing a board of conciliation in the case of the postal workers. The industrial disputes investigation act had been brought into existence for the purpose of investigating differences between employers and employees, and thus preventing strikes. Employees who went on strike placed themselves beyond the pale of the act by striking. The act came into existence primarily to deal with disputes occurring in public utility bodies, and was not designed for investigation into differences between the government and its employees.

Exchange Telegrams.

Two telegrams, one of which apparently requests that the striking postal workers be granted a board of conciliation under the industrial disputes act, to investigate the differences between the men and the government, were received by Hon. Mr. Murdock, from G. R. Jackson.

Mr. Murdock replied this evening by requesting Mr. Jackson to state definitely whether or not the men were on a strike "authorized by you and your associates." He informed Mr. Jackson that he would answer the questions contained in the telegrams on receipt of a definite reply.

Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, was in long-distance telephone communication with G. R. Jackson, chairman of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Toronto, late this evening, but without result. Mr. Stewart advised the men to go back to work as fast as possible and repeated that the government was prepared to stand by its offer made to the executive of the federation here yesterday. Earlier in the evening a telegram had been received from Mr. Jackson asking for the appointment of a conciliation board. To this Mr. Murdock replied asking whether or not the men were out on strike. No reply had been received by him up to a late hour.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Ottawa, June 19.—"The public will deplore the action of the postal employees at Toronto and a few other points in going out on strike last night at the very time their representatives in conference with the committee of the cabinet here had instructed them to defer action for 24 hours until an important concession made by the government could be considered." This was the statement made tonight by Hon. Chas. Stewart, acting postmaster-general, in reviewing the present situation.

He outlined the government's efforts to avoid a strike and its proposal to the postal employees made yesterday.

"In case there has been some misunderstanding," he said, "between the employees and their executive as to calling off the order to strike, the government has fixed a limited time within which the men may return to work. The door is thus still open.

"In the meantime, it becomes my duty to take immediate steps to ensure the forwarding of the mails. This, I propose to do as efficiently and as rapidly as possible. Undoubtedly, there will be some inconvenience to business interests and the public, but we trust there will be no real distress.

"I still have hopes that the postal employees will, upon mature consideration, decide that their best interests will be served by returning to work, and be willing to adjust matters by negotiations rather than by hasty action in striking and attempting to tie up this most important service to the people of Canada. If better judgment does not prevail then I will fill the places of strikers and maintain a complete service. I do not anticipate that there will be any difficulty in doing this. Already we have hundreds of applicants for positions vacated by strikers."

MAILS MUST MOVE.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Ottawa, June 19.—"The mail service of Canada must move. I am going to take, so far as I can, every legitimate means to move it." So declared Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, in the House shortly before dinner recess tonight, when questioned on government plans in the postal strike.

Mr. Stewart reviewed the negotiations of yesterday, closing with a government offer to maintain the present rates for the lower paid man with the addition of a promise to review the whole situation after the revision of rates had been concluded for the civil service as a whole.

The minister said that the postal workers had gone out last night in Toronto and Montreal. He had issued a notice in Toronto that unless the men returned by 10 o'clock this morning the postmaster should obtain substitutes. Four hundred men had been employed in this manner in Toronto.

Up to 5 o'clock tonight the Federation officers had not persuaded the Toronto employees to return.

The representative of the Hamilton workers on the men's committee had resigned and intimated that he would try to prevent the men going out in Hamilton. They were out at present in Toronto, London, Windsor, Belleville and Brantford; and partially in Montreal.

West Still Working.

In the West, at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and most of the large centers, there was no indication of a strike, and he was given to understand that opinion was not unanimous among the workers. He had received no word from Vancouver or Victoria, where the intimation that the strike had been postponed had been received relatively much earlier than in the east. In Montreal the mail was being moved and everything was going except at one postal station.

In the Maritime Provinces, except at Moncton, there was no intimation that the postal workers intended to go on strike.

The minister said that his personal sympathies were strongly with labor, but he felt that it was the government of Canada which must carry on business. (This statement was received with general applause in the chamber.)

He said he had told the men's committee that while he sympathized with them until they declared a strike, after that he had exercised all the ingenuity he possessed to carry on the postal service. As to whether the men who had gone out would be given their jobs back, he said that "While the light holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return," but that this could not be continued indefinitely. The mail service must be kept moving, and he was going to take every legal means to move it.

Protect New Men.

H. C. Hocken (Conservative, West Toronto) in reply to whom Mr. Stewart had made his statement, asked further whether the 400 men taken on in Toronto had been guaranteed their positions.

Mr. Stewart replied that a notice had been posted in the Toronto postoffice that those who had left their work would be considered out of the service. The new men had, of course, been taken on temporarily, as was required under the civil service act, but they would have to be protected.

HAMILTON ENDS STRIKE.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Hamilton, June 19. — Hamilton's striking postal employees voted to return to work shortly before midnight tonight when J. E. Archer, secretary of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, informed the workers at a mass meeting held in the Labor Temple that the government had admitted in writing that postal salaries as recommended by the civil service commission were totally inadequate. The night staff left the meeting to return to work at the postoffice.

It was further announced that all the men who left their jobs were to be reinstated.

That the government would introduce legislation immediately to reopen the whole salary question was the announcement made by Mr. Archer at the meeting.

"What will become of the men who were engaged to take the places of the employees who went out?" Postmaster Webber was asked.

"They were hired this morning at $85 a month," he said.

Asked if they would be entitled to one month's pay, Mr. Webber repeated his statement that they had been hired for the month. It appears as if the men who took one delivery of mail this afternoon will be entitled to claim their full month's pay, even though their services are no longer required.

In Hamilton a staff of 140 was engaged and the government is faced with an expenditure of $11,900.

WORK AT STRATFORD.

Special to The Advertiser.

Stratford, June 19.—Stratford today was affected but little as a result of the postal men's strike. Stratford postmen are staying on the job, deciding at a meeting last night that this was the wisest course for the present in view of the fact that no word had been received from headquarters.

Distribution of both incoming and outgoing mail matter continued as normally, and locally there was little apparent indication of the complete demoralization that is reported from many other cities.

VOTE AGAINST STRIKE.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Saskatoon, June 19. — Sunday's strike ballot among postal workers here was 65 to 25 against a walkout, it was learned today. Employees in all branches of the service stated disinclination to follow the lead of the east.

"There are 16,000 former British postal employees in Canada today ready to step into our jobs," said one union official.

REGINA AT WORK.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Regina, June 19.—There are no developments in connection with the postal workers here. Not a man has gone out on strike, and no statement has been issued by the western headquarters of the men.

MEET AT VANCOUVER.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Vancouver, June 19.—Postal employees in this city are working today as usual. A meeting has been called for tonight, when the situation will be considered.

TAKE NO VOTE.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Lethbridge, June 19.—No vote on the wage dispute has yet been taken by local postal employees, and today all branches of the service were fully manned. Union officials say the men are likely to remain at work unless the strike is declared Dominion-wide.

VICTORIA INDEFINITE.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Victoria, B.C., June 19. — Every branch of the postal service in this city was operated today as usual, and nothing definite could be learned as to whether or not the men would walk out.

NO STRIKE AT OTTAWA.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Ottawa, June 19.—Ottawa postal employees will not participate in the strike. Last night the local letter carriers showed themselves willing to respond to the order of the executive of the Dominion Federation of Postal Employees, but, to quote an official statement to the press by George Kelly, secretary of the Ottawa branch of the Letter Carriers' Federation, "On account of having no support from the postal clerks the letter carriers have decided not to strike."

H. W. Mix, who is in charge of the night staff, stated that all his men had reported for duty as usual.

AT WORK IN CALGARY.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Calgary, June 19.—There is no chance of a strike here, according to the postmaster. Many applicants are waiting for jobs.

ST THOMAS RETURNS.

Special to The Advertiser.

St. Thomas, June 19.—St. Thomas postal workers returned to work this afternoon and are making a partial delivery, according to information given out by Postmaster Dunsmore. Mr. Dunsmore stated that the local men, on learning that Owen Sound and Stratford posties had returned, reconsidered the matter and agreed to go back to work.

GUELPH DECLARES ACTION.

Special to The Advertiser.

Guelph, June 19.—After a two-hour mass meeting held tonight, the local postoffice clerks and letter carriers decided to take no action regarding a walkout until such time as the majority of the employees considered it advisable to call another meeting. Although no statement was given out regarding the decision at tonight's meeting it was the general feeling that the men were not in favor of a strike. There are 37 employees in the Guelph office, including clerks and 22 letter carriers.

REFUSE TO STRIKE.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Halifax, June 19.—With the announcement tonight by the head of the Railway Mail Clerks in Nova Scotia, that they would not go out on strike, and a statement from the head of the other postal employees that they would not obey the strike order, indications are that there will be no strike in this district.

TIE-UP IS COMPLETE.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Montreal, June 19.—The tie-up in the local postal service was complete at five o'clock this afternoon, the walkout of postal servants being complete. At four o'clock a crowd of about 50 applicants for positions was gathered outside the office of V. Gaudet, postmaster of Montreal. They were interviewed personally by Mr. Gaudet. He said he expected to have things running smoothly tonight.

OUT AT KITCHENER.

Special to The Advertiser.

Kitchener, June 19.—There was no move on the part of any of the local postal employees to come back into the service today, according to a statement given out by Postmaster Lindner tonight. He stated that one clerk had asked to come back and was given an hour in which to get to work. This man failed to report and the postmaster marked him down as dismissed. The telegram instructing postmasters to take men on to fill the positions of the strikers was received here, but Postmaster Lindner stated that he would not begin employing new men until he was informed of the attitude of the railway mail clerks.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Sydney Post June 20/24

070820

MEN REPLACING STRIKERS WILL BE RETAINED

Agreement Reached Between Civil Service And Post Office Dep't

TAKING ON MEN

Strikers Who Did Not Return To Work By 10 a.m. Yesterday, Discharged

OTTAWA, June 18—Following a meeting of cabinet council today it was announced that arrangements had been reached between the post office department and the civil service commission whereby men taken on to replace strikers will be retained in the service, if found satisfactory.

Hon. Chas. Stewart, acting post master-general, states that post masters acting under instructions of last night have already begun to take on men.

"Does the order issued last night under which postal employees who did not return to work by ten o'clock this morning are discharged from the service still hold good?" Mr. Stewart asked..

"Yes," he replied.

The following official communique was issued at the close of the cabinet council.

"When discussing the postal situation with the executive of the Canadian federation of postal employees yesterday, the government agreed that in case of employees whose revised rates as determined by the civil service commission are less than former rate plus the 1924-25 bonus, such bonus shall be continued until the salary revision for the entire service has been consummated.

"The government only yesterday officially learned of the objection of the postal employees to the salary rates determined by the civil service commission and were willing to listen to any reasonable objections which the employees had against these new rates. While these negotiations were proceeding, employees in Toronto ceased work notwithstanding the agreement of the executive of the Canadian Federation of Postal employees to suspend any strike action for twenty four hours.

"The acting postmaster-general at the present time has nothing further to say regarding the men of the postal service who have decided to strike. The grave responsibility rests upon those who have so decided. The government will take the necessary measures to maintain the proper functioning of the postal service and will afford full protection to those who continue in the service and to those who take over the work of the postal employees who have struck."

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Citizen Ottawa June 21/24

TORONTO STRIKERS DECIDE TO STAY OUT AFTER UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO GET IN TOUCH WITH GOVERNMENT

No Disposition Shown at Mass Meeting to Throw Up the Sponge, But Any New Proposals Will Be Considered. Meanwhile Trouble is Confined Mostly to Toronto, Montreal, Windsor and Kitchener. Strikers Given Until 8 a.m. Today to Return to Work or Lose Positions.

TORONTO, June 21.—The mass meeting of strikers of the Toronto postal staff who are now out in support of their demand for higher wages, broke up early this morning after the strike committee announced that they had been unsuccessful in their effort to arrange a conference with Premier King. The strike therefore remains in force in Toronto and the strike leaders will renew their efforts today to consolidate their position by calling for a sympathetic demonstration by other unions.

The strike committee was in communication with Ottawa several times by 'phone during the meeting last night in an effort to get an interview with the premier, but a storm at midnight interrupted communications, leaving the negotiations barren of results. The next meeting has been called for 9 o'clock this morning which will be followed by a parade of the strikers. No disposition was manifested at the meeting last night to throw up the sponge.

Reserved Judgment.

Last night the meeting decided by unanimous vote to consider any proposals which the government might make during the night, but to reserve judgment for another mass meeting this morning. Consequently almost no postal employes in Toronto will be on duty this morning at 8 o'clock, when the time limit for return to work, set by the government, expires.

Reports received from various parts of the country indicated that the strike leaders were not receiving the support they had anticipated, for according to the latest advices available strike conditions prevail in four cities only—in Toronto, Montreal, Windsor, and Kitchener. Elsewhere in a large number of cities the postal workers have been influenced by the action of the Hamilton branch and have gone back to work.

Claim Desertion.

This state of affairs was not overlooked by the local strikers, who assert that in some cases they had been unexpectedly deserted. But this did not appear to alter their determination to resist to the end. Nor did the fact that the government has had issued a fresh ultimatum allowing striking employes until 8 a.m. standard time, June 21, to return unconditionally provided positions were available for them, appear to sway the sentiment of last night's meeting. In fact, but little notice was taken of this matter and the men departed for their homes last night with but one resolution in mind, to stick together regardless of consequences.

Still another difficulty loomed up today when the banks notified their customers that they could not accept for deposit out-of-town checks. Some of these are for large amounts. The reason given was the impossibility of sending them out of town to their branches in Ontario. A prominent banker interviewed said that from the present outlook the situation would possibly be relieved by Monday.

"We cannot accept them," said the assistant manager of a large bank, "because they would pile up on us. We can't send them out of town. In the meantime we have to pay the interest on them. We try to get them out of town as quick as possible, and the banks cannot assume the responsibility in holding them. I do not know that there would be any difficulty as to the payment. It is just a matter of payment of interest."

SITUATION IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 20.—The strike committee of the postal employes tonight decided to send a telegram to Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster general, asking him just how far the government were prepared to go in the matter of reinstating employes who are out on strike, and also asking for further information as to the statement he was reported to have made in the House of Commons today as to returning to duty unconditionally.

At a mass meeting of the strikers here tonight the men were given to understand that a settlement one way or the other might be looked for by midnight. It was claimed at this meeting that there were still absent from duty 1,100 of the 1,336 employes of the local postal staff who have gone on strike.

"Serious efforts will be made on Saturday morning to re-establish postal deliveries over the usual mail carriers' routes, and it is probable that a considerable letter service will be maintained."

Such was the answer made tonight by Postmaster Gaudet when asked how long it would take to initiate a system of house to house deliveries.

In respect to the situation as regards men at work, Mr. Gaudet said it was so satisfactory that it was no longer necessary to take on clerks, the only vacancies remaining being for "a few mail carriers."

On Thursday a total of 316 had been taken into employment, chiefly for inside work, and 65 men had been accepted during today. Of these about ten of the strikers had asked to be reinstated, but had been refused. Since the telegram from Ottawa leaving it to the men to report unconditionally up to 8 a.m. tomorrow morning, no applications had been received from former employes.

Government Standing Firm.

Although Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, and Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, were in long distance telephone communication with G. R. Jackson, chairman of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Toronto, during the evening, up to a late hour last night no definite announcement in regard to the postal strike was available. Early in the evening Mr. Murdock telephoned to Mr. Jackson reminding him that, out of consideration for the old employes, no new employes had been taken on yesterday in Toronto. It would be necessary, however, to employ more men to handle today's mails, and he asked Mr. Jackson whether there was any use in refraining any longer from engaging the new men. Mr. Jackson replied that he could not answer this question without consulting his association. He also invited Mr. Murdock to come down to Toronto and "size up the situation and take back to the government the prospect of a settlement."

Men Advised to Return.

Mr. Murdock, it is stated, informed Mr. Jackson that there was no possibility of obtaining any concessions from the government, and that the best thing for the men to do was to get back as soon as possible.

The policy enunciated by the government and communicated to all postmasters is that all employes who do not return to their duty by 8 o'clock this morning are considered to have abandoned their positions and will not be re-instated. Employes who did not go out on strike or who returned to duty before the expiration of the time stipulated on June 20 will not, it is stated, suffer any change in status. The time stipulated varies in different centers. Employes who went out on strike and did not return to duty within the time stipulated, but who have returned to duty in the meantime unconditionally, or who do return before 8 o'clock today, will be taken on if positions are available. They have simply been informed that the government will deal with their cases as magnanimously as possible. "In view of the statement made by the government at the outset," says an official statement issued last evening, "it is not seen how anything can be done for these employes, except to take them back at the minimum salary of the class in which they were formerly placed. Any employes who do not return to duty before 8 o'clock this morning will not be re-employed under any circumstances."

Many Seeking Jobs.

It was reported from Toronto last evening that 300 men were lined up there ready to accept employment, and that ten of the old men had returned. Mails for despatch from that city, according to the report received by the post office department, were all up to date, but mails for city delivery were somewhat behind. Today general delivery would be made from the post office, and on Sunday delivery would be made from ten postal stations to the public.

Reports were received from cities in Western Ontario. From Kitchener came a report that all employees but seven had gone on strike, but that new men were being employed. Work was reported as progressing favorably under existing conditions in Windsor, although a number of new employes who were taken on had stopped work. At London full delivery was made, and conditions at Brantford were reported as becoming normal. Reports from the West were that no strike was anticipated.

Reports received by the department from Montreal were that ten strikers had returned to work early last evening, and there were indications that more would come back. Letter carrier delivery had been started in parts of the city in the morning, but it had been found necessary to call off the carriers because they had been insulted and intimidated mainly by street car employes, said the report. A protest against this had been lodged. Today a restricted letter carrier service in the central parts of the city would be carried on. The report stated that all letters received yesterday had been delivered by general delivery. Special service to all the principal buildings in the center of the city was in effect yesterday.

The minister of labor remained in his office until the small hours of the morning awaiting a telephone message from the postal workers' committee in Toronto as to whether the strikers there would return to work this morning. No communication had been received when the minister departed for his home.

PEMBROKE MEN ON JOB.

PEMBROKE, Ont., June 20.—Pembroke postmen are remaining on the job and mail is being delivered regularly despite the action of the federation. The local men assert that they will not go on strike under any consideration.

NORMAL AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, June 20.—"All the postal services in the city of Quebec are proceeding on normal lines today. None of the men have gone on strike or will go on strike.

Express Men Busy.

PRESCOTT, June 20.—Canadian National express office here is receiving large quantities of mail by express owing to the strike at the present time. Very heavy telegraphic business being done, different firms using the wires for business transactions.

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BORDEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 170)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Gazette Montreal
June 21/24

POSTAL STRIKE WILL CONTINUE ANOTHER DAY

Unable to Arrange Conference With Premier King

STORM INTERFERED

Lengthy Meeting in Toronto Broke Up Without Decision Being Made

By Canadian Press.

Toronto, June 21.—The mass meeting of strikers of the Toronto postal staff who are now out in support of their demand for higher wages, broke up early this morning after the strike committee announced that they had been unsuccessful in their effort to arrange a conference with Premier King. The strike therefore remains in force in Toronto, and the strike leaders will renew their efforts today to consolidate their position by calling for a sympathetic demonstration by other unions.

The strike committee was in communication with Ottawa several times by phone during the meeting last night in an effort to get an interview with the Premier, but a storm about midnight interrupted communications, leaving the negotiations barren of results. The next meeting has been called for nine o'clock this morning, which will be followed by a parade of the strikers. No disposition was manifested at the meeting last night to throw up the sponge.

Reports received from various parts of the country indicated that the strike leaders were not receiving the support that had been anticipated, for according to the latest advices available, strike conditions prevail in four cities only—in Toronto, Montreal, Windsor and Kitchener. Elsewhere in a large number of cities the postal workers have been influenced by the action of the Hamilton branch and have gone back to work.

This state of affairs was not overlooked by the local strikers, who assert that in some cases they had been unexpectedly deserted. But this did not appear to alter their determination to resist to the end. Nor did the fact that the Government has had issued a fresh ultimatum allowing striking employees until 8 a.m., standard time, June 21 to return unconditionally, provided positions were available for them, appear to sway the sentiment of last night's meeting. In fact, but little notice was taken of this matter and the men departed for their homes last night with but one resolution in mind, to stick together regardless of consequences.

Last night the meeting decided by unanimous vote, to consider any proposals which the Government might make during the night, but to reserve judgment for another mass meeting this morning. Consequently almost no postal employee in Toronto will be on duty this morning at 8 o'clock, when the time limit for return to work, set by the Government expires.

MORE MEN ARE NEEDED

Government Wants to Know if There Is Chance of Settling

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The policy enunciated by the Government and communicated to all postmasters is that all employees who do not return to their duty by 8 o'clock tomorrow morning are considered to have abandoned their positions and will not be reinstated. Employees who did not go out on strike or who returned to duty before the expiration of the time stipulated on June 20 will not, it is stated, suffer any change in their status. The time stipulated varies in different centres. Employees who went on strike and did not return to duty within the time stipulated, but who have returned to duty in the meantime unconditionally, or who do return before 8 o'clock tomorrow will be taken on if positions are available. They have simply been informed the Government will deal with their cases as magnanimously as possible. "In view of the statement made by the Government at the outset," says an official statement issued this evening, "it is not seen how anything can be done for these employees, except to take them back at the minimum salary of the class in which they were formerly placed. Any employees who do not return to duty before 8 o'clock tomorrow will not be re-employed under any circumstances."

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Reports received by the department from Montreal were that ten strikers had returned to work early this evening, and there were indications that more would come back. Letter carriers delivery had been started in parts of the city in the morning, but it had been found necessary to call off the carriers because they had been insulted and intimidated mainly by street car employees, said the report. A protest against this had been lodged. Tomorrow a restricted letter carrier service in the central parts of the city would be carried on. The report stated that all letters received yesterday had been delivered by general delivery. Special service to all the principal buildings in the centre of the city was in effect today.

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Ottawa Journal June 21/24

TO REMAIN OUT SEEK SUPPORT OTHER WORKERS

Toronto Postal Strikers Call For Sympathetic Demonstration of Other Unions.

SHOW NO DISPOSITION TO THROW UP SPONGE

Few Workers Will Be On Hand When Government Time Limit Is Up.

TORONTO, June 21.—The mass meeting of strikers of the Toronto postal staff who are now out in support of their demand for higher wages, broke up early this morning after the strike committee announced that they had been unsuccessful in their effort to arrange a conference with Premier King. The strike therefore, remains in force in Toronto and the strike leaders will renew their efforts today to consolidate their position by calling for a sympathetic demonstration by other unions.

The strike committee was in communication with Ottawa several times by 'phone during the meeting last night in an effort to get an interview with the Premier but a storm about midnight interrupted communications leaving the negotiations barren of results. The next meeting has been called for 9 o'clock this morning which will be followed by a parade of the strikers. No disposition was manifested at the meeting last night to throw up the sponge.

Last night the meeting decided by unanimous vote, to consider any proposals which the Government might make during the night, but to reserve judgment for another mass meeting this morning. Consequently almost no postal employes in Toronto will be on duty this morning at 8 o'clock, when the time limit for return to work, set by the Government, expires.

Reports received from various parts of the country indicated that the strike leaders were not receiving the support they had anticipated, for according to the latest advices available strike conditions prevail in four cities only—in Toronto, Montreal, Windsor and Kitchener. Elsewhere in a large number of cities the postal workers have been influenced by the action of the Hamilton branch and have gone back to work.

This state of affairs was not overlooked by the local strikers, who assert that in some cases they had been unexpectedly deserted. But this did not appear to alter their determination to resist to the end. Nor did the fact that the Government had issued a fresh ultimatum allowing striking employes until 8 a.m. standard time June 21 to return unconditionally provided positions were available for them, appear to sway the sentiment of last night's meeting. In fact but little notice was taken of this matter and the men departed for their homes last night with but one resolution in mind, to stick together regardless of consequences.

Another Difficulty.

Still another difficulty loomed up today when the banks notified their customers that they could not accept for deposit out-of-town cheques. Some of these are for large amounts. The reason given was the impossibility of sending them out of town to their branches in Ontario. A prominent banker said that from the present outlook the situation would possibly be relieved by Monday.

"We cannot accept them," said the assistant manager of a large bank, "because they would pile up on us. We can't send them out of town. In the meantime we have to pay the interest on them. We try to get them out of town as quickly as possible, and the banks cannot assume the responsibility in holding them. I do not know that there would be any difficulty as to payment. It is just a matter of payment of interest."

1,100 Still Absent.

MONTREAL, June 20. — The strike committee of the postal employes tonight decided to send a telegram to Hon. Charles Stewart, acting Postmaster-General, asking him just how far the Government were prepared to go in the matter of re-instating employes who are out on strike, and also asking for further information as to the statement he was reported to have made in the House of Commons today as to returning to duty unconditionally.

At a mass meeting of the strikers here tonight the men were given to understand that a settlement one way or the other might be looked for by midnight. It was claimed at this meeting that there were still absent from duty 1,100 of the 1,336 employes of the local postal staff who have gone on strike.

"Serious efforts will be made on Saturday morning to re-establish postal deliveries over the usual mail carriers' route and it is probable that a considerable letter service will be maintained."

Such was the answer made by Postmaster Gaudet when asked how long it would take to initiate a system of house-to-house deliveries.

In respect to the situation as regards men at work, Mr. Gaudet said it was so satisfactory that it was no longer necessary to take on clerks, the only vacancies remaining being for "a few mail carriers."

On Thursday a total of 316 had been taken into employment, chiefly for inside work, and 65 men had been accepted during today. Of these, about 10 of the strikers had asked to be reinstated, but had been refused. Since the telegram from Ottawa leaving it to the men to report unconditionally up to 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, no applications had been received from former employes.

No Word.

The Minister of Labor remained in his office until the small hours this morning awaiting a telephone message from the postal workers' committee in Toronto as to whether the strikers there would return to work. No communication had been received when the Minister departed for his home.

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Manitoba Free Press June 21/24

Public Servants and the Strike Weapon

It is a very perilous business for servants of the state to go on strike against the people. That is a fact that has been demonstrated in the past; and the developments of the immediate future will give it confirmation.

The strike is admittedly a crude and barbaric method of dealing with industrial disputes; but public opinion is not yet prepared to outlaw it so far as privately conducted business is concerned. Where the controversy is between a profit-earning corporation and employees who feel they are not getting a fair share of the wealth they help to produce, there is sometimes nothing for it but to let them fight it out, usually to their common injury even though nominally victory may incline to one side. The implications, social and political, of prohibiting strikes and compelling submission of disputes to arbitration—a remedy often proposed by impatient people seeking short cuts to the millennium—are too far-reaching to make this acceptable to public opinion; but the moral condemnation of strikes, where the case for them is not unchallengeable, tends to keep them at a minimum. The public is likely to show considerable discrimination in deciding where the responsibility for a strike rests; and is as ready to condemn and punish by means at its disposal a profiteering corporation as a tyrannical labor union. The knowledge that the public is pretty thoroughly "fed up" with strikes has come home to the men who are usually responsible for them—autocratic bosses and quarrelsome labor leaders; and we see the result in a growing disinclination on both sides to go to extremes.

But if this is the state of public opinion with respect to private strikes it is not difficult to predict the attitude of the people towards a strike of public employees engaged in an essential public service. Here the justification for extreme action would have to be overwhelming: in which case a strike would not be necessary because, in the event of an issue of this nature between the Government and a body of civil servants in which the latter's case is unanswerable, a remedy by political pressure would be speedily forthcoming. The people have no intention of being mean in their treatment of their employees; and they have only to be shown that a readjustment is necessary to obtain their consent to it. It certainly does not appear that the leaders of the postal workers in their negotiations with the authorities had reached a point where they were justified in precipitating a trial of strength. The Government's proposal superseding the decision of the Civil Service Commission, to keep wages at the present level pending the completion of the task of fixing the salaries of all civil servants upon which the Civil Service Commission is now engaged, with the promise that when that time was reached further representations upon the matter would be received, supplied a stage from which further negotiations might well have proceeded.

That this is recognized by the great majority of postal workers is shown by their failure to answer the call to strike. The strike has been localized, and appears only to have reached maximum proportions in Toronto, where the leaders of the movement live. It looks very much as if these leaders have been looking for trouble; and they appear to have found it.

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Citizen Ottawa June 21/24

070825

CENSURE MINISTER OF LABOR FOR HIS ACTION ON STRIKE

Premier King Also Criticized at Trades' Council Meeting For Leaving Ottawa During Trouble.

Criticism of government officials, particularly the premier and the minister of labor, Hon. James Murdock, were features of last night's meeting of the Allied Trades and Labor Association with Captain J. A. P. Haydon in the chair. Captain Haydon took advantage of a debate on the subject of a resolution censuring the minister of labor on his stand in the Postal Workers' strike, to allege that Premier Mackenzie King "had shown how interested in the welfare of the men he was when he, at the crux of the situation, hurried off to the country in which he had spent the greater part of the war years, to receive an L. L. D.," The resolution which serverly censured the minister of labor was passed unanimously.

Captain Haydon said that Mr. Murdock's stand on fair wage agreements had alone been sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of men who had formerly been his associates and co-workers. He had passed an order-in-council stipulating that when employers and employes got together and made an agreement, that it fixed the prevailing rate of wages. This was in direct contravention of the Fair Wage Agreement which had taken so long to secure.

When Senator Robertson was minister of labor, said Captain Haydon, he did not do half of the harm to the cause of labor that Mr. Murdock had done, "and," stated Captain Haydon, "labor is taking it sitting down."

Refused to Strike.

A delegate from the local Letter Carriers' Union spoke rather warmly on the stand the local Postal Porters and Postal Clerks had taken in refusing to strike. He said that they were afraid to stand on their own feet. The letter carriers, he said, were all ready to go on strike, but the others refused.

A rather lengthy discussion took place in regards to the city contract for voters' list. A resolution was passed noting that three controllers had voted for accepting the contract in spite of the fact that no union label would be on the goods, in direct reversal of their opinions at the time a resolution was passed stating that all civic printing should carry the label. Captain Haydon asked the delegates to remember who the controllers were the next election.

In connection with the threatened closing down of the Sydney Mines plant of the British Empire Steel Corporation a resolution was passed asking the government to have the corporation show good reason before it allowed the plant to be closed down and the entire population of Sydney Mines thrown out of work. The resolution pointed out that the mine there was one that soldiers had been called out to protect when it was threatened with flood by strikers.

A motion in the executive's report moving that a resolution be drawn up asking the city to have the tax collector's office open two evenings from 7 to 9 just before closing date at tax collection time, to allow workingmen time to pay their taxes, was defeated by a count of yeas and nays, the argument being put up against it was that it would establish a precedent for asking union workers to work evenings.

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THE OTTAWA JOURNAL
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SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1924.

GOVERNMENT AND THE POSTAL STRIKE.

The postal employes of Canada who went on strike on Wednesday and Thursday of this week forfeited any special claim to be further employed by the Government of this country. Their act, rightly interpreted, was an act of war against the State. It was an organized attempt to achieve an objective not only by a contemplated crippling of the business and commercial life of the country, but by a paralysis of the movement of His Majesty's mails, a thing vital to the functioning of the government of the nation.

An employe of a Government, a public servant, is not in the position of an employe of a private interest. The employe of a private interest has the legal right to belong to a trades union, and, under defined circumstances, the legal right to strike. The employe of the State is bound by an oath to serve the State, and when he ceases to do that, other than by his individual resignation through the ordinary processes, when he takes action deliberately calculated to retard the service he has sworn to give, when he seeks to reverse the position and make himself the State's master instead of its servant, then he violates his oath, and puts himself beyond the pale of ordinary consideration.

* * *

Faced with such a situation, a Government's duty is clear. What that duty is was defined in memorable words by President CALVIN COOLIDGE when, as Governor of Massachusetts, he broke the strike of the police in the City of Boston. Said Governor COOLIDGE:

> "The theory and principle of a strike in a Government service cannot be tolerated by any Government, whether municipal, State or Federal. An employe of a Government, sworn to serve the public, is the servant, not the master of the State. If we admit the right of that employe to dictate to the State, to compel the State by force of his organized power to submit to his demands, if, indeed, we compromise with such a thing, the foundations of the authority of Government are being sapped, and we are headed for anarchy. The State must be supreme."

* * *

Under the peculiar circumstances of the strike of postal employes in Canada, the course of the Dominion Government is easier than it might have been. Because of the fact that the rank and file of the service have been more loyal to their trust than their alleged leaders, only a few scattered bands of employes are out. In consequence of this, the Government will have no great difficulty in operating the mails, and has an added reason for declining anything further in the way of negotiations or compromises.

Accordingly, it should, we think, restrict its conversations with the strike leaders—agitators who quite clearly misrepresented many postal officials and misled others—to a firm statement that their services are no longer required; and it should serve notice on the remainder of the strikers that if they be reinstated at all, it will be without any conditions whatsoever; that, in other words, their status now is precisely the status of any other citizen who makes application to be employed by the service.

* * *

This is the time to drive home a lesson. It is the time to drive home the lesson that strikes, threats of strikes, ultimatums, or any other brand of domineering tactics, will not be tolerated in the public service of this country.

Nobody wants to visit injustice upon Canadian public servants. Nobody wants the Government of Canada to be other than a model employer. Most Canadians want to see the postal service of their country paid a decent wage.

But this is not an issue of wages. It is a question as to whether certain agitators can compel a body of public servants to break their oaths of service and wage hostilities upon the State.

* * *

The overwhelming body of Ottawa civil servants, imbued with the high traditions of the Civil Service, conscious of the principles of Government authority and of a public servant's duty, will, we feel certain, support this view. They would be the last in Canada to champion the theory that public servants hold the same status, in relation to strikes, and in ordinary relationship to their employers, as the workers in a private enterprise. Their whole record, the whole story of their relations with the Government, makes that clear. And it is certain that their example was a potent factor in determining the attitude of the postal men of this city when they decided to stay at their posts.

* * *

The Government, in this instance, has the country overwhelmingly behind it. If it pursues the course we have sketched, if it deals firmly with the situation, and then, in the end, shows that it is motived neither by desire for revenge nor by niggardliness, and considers the question of wages absolutely on its merits, the support of the country will continue.

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Manitoba Free Press June 21/24

WINNIPEG POST OFFICE IS STILL UNAFFECTED

Hundreds of Applicants for Prospective Strikers' Jobs Disappointed so Far

Postal Porters Appear to Be the Only Branch Likely to Go Out

The hundreds of applicants for positions in the Winnipeg postal service's four departments, who have been besieging the officials at the post office the past few days, many being university students, are due to suffer disappointment, for none of the employees are going on strike. Such is the burden of statements made last night by representatives of the various departments.

There was one stipulation the men made, which was, they would not accept transference to other parts of the division where men were on strike. In the case of the railway mail clerks the boundaries extend east to Fort William, where it meets the Toronto division, which is the longest run in Canada.

The men were certain that none of the officials in the west would ask them to work outside of their own division, but pressure from Ottawa might be exerted and the authority of the western chiefs overruled. The men all have the utmost confidence in the western officials, believing that in their hearts the heads of the postal service in the west are sympathetic and that is one strong reason why they are acting loyally in the interests of the service.

No Sign of Strike

The acting postmaster was asked last night how things were going on in the main post office, and he stated that not the smallest salaried man had done anything but his duty since the strike had been called in the east. Business was quiet and one would not know there had been a strike call issued had not one read the newspapers.

At the various depots there were no signs of anything out of the ordinary taking place in the service; all the men in the postal porters' service were on the job and would likely continue.

The men stated in the post office last night that the reports they had received from their federation in the east were to the effect that the strike was of more serious proportions than the press despatches would lead the public to understand. That in Montreal and Toronto the number on strike was almost 100 per cent. of the federation membership, which, however, did not embrace all the employees in the postal service, but by far the greater number of members, including the most efficient.

Railway Mail and Porters

Last night the executive of the Railway Mail Clerks and the Postal Porters held meetings in the McIntyre block, and for two hours gave out general information and discussed the situation. The Railway Mail Clerks decided that they would not go on strike, as long as they were not asked to take over runs vacated by men who had left the service and who had been working outside the Manitoba and New Ontario division. The eastern run is to Fort William, and in the west the divisional points are at Souris, Napinka, Moose Jaw, Binscarth and Swan River. While the Railway Mail Clerks feel the government has not treated them fairly in reducing their income, they say there are other parts of the service which have been more unjustly treated, namely, the Postal Porters, and these are the lowest paid. They had no information from their own particular part of the service in the east to communicate, and all they could say for publication was that the Railway Mail Clerks were not going out, as far as the present situation is concerned. The future would have to be taken up next week at another meeting.

Owe Government Money

The Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer agents also held an executive meeting and discussed the situation. There was not one man in this branch of the service receiving below the maximum salary but will owe the government money, from $2 to $8 a month dating back to April 1, as the new schedule is retroactive, and as they have been paid their old salaries in the meantime, their next pay cheques will be very small. Five per cent, is also retained for retirement fund.

Many of them will receive a cut of $20 a month, and they were considering how a man earning $90 a month can bring up a wife and family of the ordinary size on that amount. The Postal Porters, nevertheless, decided to stay at work in the meantime, awaiting further reports from their delegates in the east. Their sympathies, they stated, are entirely with the men of the branch of the service to which they belong, who have gone out.

From statements made, it was understood that if the eastern men needed the help of the Postal Porters that they could have it, even to the exten of a strike. This appears to be the one branch of the service that might go out, although they feel assured that there are many waiting to take their places. In the railway mail service, the men declare, anyone off the street could not be taken on as they handle a large amount of valuable mail which could only be in charge of responsible persons; so that the heads in the west would have to be very careful in their selection.

Using Express?

It was stated at the post office last night that one of the Montreal financial journals had sent their issue out by express to Winnipeg and that others were contemplating doing the same. It will be picked up here by the postal department and forwarded by mail from here. There is an accumulation of mail in Toronto and at Montreal and the arrival of British boats will add to the supply of unhandled mail if the majority of the men are out.

The post office officials here are relying on the messages from the government heads at Ottawa, and are sure that by this morning the majority of those who went out will be back at work. Those who did not return today will lose their seniority and will be taken back as juniors. After this morning no former employees of the post office who went out will be taken back under any condition, states the Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general.

Strike Orders Disobeyed

John A. Brown, president of the Winnipeg postal clerks, received similar instructions to those given in the east, to call a strike in Winnipeg, but they were not followed, and he stated yesterday "there is little probability of a walk-out of postal workers in Winnipeg."

Asked why he did not back up the eastern men to the extent of ordering a strike, Mr. Brown said: "I reviewed the situation to date and went over the local conditions, and after consulting with other members of the executive, I decided not to take the responsibility of ordering a strike. I think the men on the executive in the east acted hastily. They may have been pressed by the members to call a strike, but I think that greater consideration should have been given by the men to the last minute proposals of the government."

This refers to the government asking the executive of the postal service to come to Ottawa and have another conference, but the executive, when complying, gave the government only 24 hours to consider, and as the government was recovering from the surprise of the statement, they called a strike. The last minute opportunity was thus lost.

Deny Being Strike Breakers

The Railway Mail Clerks' executive wished to correct a tatement made by James Thomson, provincial vice-president of the Dominion Postal Clerks' union, that a large number of men in the postal service in Winnipeg got their position by breaking the 1919 strike, and they dare not move now. "Not one member of the railway mail service on this division was a strike-breaker," stated the executive last night, "and everyone but one is a member of the Railway Mail Service union. That may be the true position inside the post office, where a large number of the staff are not members of the Postal Clerks' union, and in the event of a strike call being issued, not one-half of the inside workers would respond, as they do not recognize the union's authority."

Railway Express

The railway express workers will not handle any mail sent from the east by express except it is the class which always entered into competition with the express companies. Norman L. Preston, general chairman of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which includes the express workers on the National railways, notified all express workers yesterday not to handle government mail matter while the postal strike is on in the east. The sympathy of the express workers is with the postal workers, he said, as they feel they have been unjustly treated in the matter of the salary revision.

A resolution, asking the government to accept the responsibility of dealing with the question of wages in the present postal dispute, was passed at a meeting of the provincial board of the Independent Labor party last night, and Secretary W. Ivens was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to Rt. Hon. W. Mackenzie King, premier, Ottawa.

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POSTAL STRIKERS AWAIT WORD ON REPORTED OFFER

Will Not Return Within Time Limit at Current Wages

WIRE TWO MINISTERS

Serious Effort to Resume Postal Deliveries Today, Says Postmaster Gaudet —Carriers Intimidated

Striking postal employees of Montreal, adjourning a mass meeting at 12.15 this morning, decided to meet at 8 a.m. at their headquarters Beaudry and Demontigny streets, to ascertain what reply has been made to two telegrams sent last night to the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, and the Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Postmaster-General, asking whether it was true that the Dominion Government had offered postal employees the 1924 wage scale plus the bonus of 1923.

Direct communication with Ottawa was established during the evening, and the men waited from eight o'clock until midnight for a reply that had not then been received. Officers of the strike committee stayed at headquarters all night to receive any message that might come from Ottawa.

The only telegram that came from the capital during the meeting was one stating that the Cabinet was in emergency session considering the postal strike, and that an announcement might be anticipated when the ministers rose.

Sentiment expressed by the men was that, under no conditions could they return to work at the rates of wages they were receiving when they struck. That was their reply to the Government announcement that strikers' jobs would be open to them up to 8 o'clock standard time today.

At the same time, the men were much interested in a report they received that the Government had offered to the Federation of Postal Employees the 1924 wage scale and the 1923 bonus in addition. For letter carriers, postal porters, and transfer agents, the 1924 wage set recently by the Civil Service Commission was $1,440 and the 1923 bonus was $297. For postal clerks the 1924 wage set was $1,680 and the 1923 bonus was $270. No news on the subject had been received directly from Federation headquarters at Toronto last night, so the Montreal committee communicated directly with the Government.

A report reached the men that the Hon. Mr. Stewart had made the statement officially that Montreal strikers had returned to work. This was denied in a telegram dispatched to Ottawa.

It was claimed at that meeting that there were still absent from duty 1,100 of the 1,336 employees of the local postal staff who had gone on strike.

While for the most part the general public had to go for their own mails yesterday, it was announced by Victor Gaudet, postmaster of Montreal, that a start had been made in the matter of making some deliveries. Some of those so employed had to run the gauntlet of "scab" epithets; but ample police protection was given. At all city postoffices there was stationed a city police constable, and at some of the principal offices there was also a "Mountie."

MAIL DELIVERIES PROMISED.

"Serious efforts will be made on Saturday morning to re-establish postal deliveries over the usual mail carriers' routes and it is probable that a considerable letter service will be maintained."

Such was the answer made last evening by Victor Gaudet, Postmaster of Montreal, when asked how long it would take to initiate a system of house-to-house deliveries. At the time when the question was asked, Mr. Gaudet was displaying an optimistic outlook upon the strike situation.

"We actually started some deliveries today," said Mr. Gaudet, "but the situation was rendered unpleasant for the men on the streets, principally because employees of the Tramways called 'Scab' in derision and the carriers were intimidated. It was necessary to send a message to the manager of the Tramways and complain of the actions of their employees. However, I feel certain the situation will be less tense on Saturday morning. However, despite these handicaps we did actually succeed in obtaining delivery of some letters, not a large amount, but some."

Regarding the situation in respect to men at work, particularly in view of the loophole left for striking postal workers by the telegram of the Hon. Charles Stewart, acting Postmaster-General, which placed 8 o'clock this (Saturday) morning as a dead line after which no striking worker would be accepted, Mr. Gaudet said that it was so satisfactory that it was no longer necessary to take on clerks, the only vacancies remaining being for "a few mail carriers."

381 NEW EMPLOYEES.

There had been taken into employment at the local post office on Thursday a total of 316, chiefly for inside work, and yesterday greater care was exercised in selection because of the possibility of former employees making application, 65 men having been accepted during the day, a total of 381 new employees placed on the list since the beginning of the local trouble.

Asked if many of the old men had offered to return to work, Mr. Gaudet said that about ten in all had done so and they had been refused at that time because instructions from Ottawa were to refuse work to strikers. After the receipt of the telegram from Ottawa leaving it to the men to report unconditionally until 8 o'clock this morning, no applications had been received from former employees.

"I would like to express my thanks to the various educational institutions, both English and French, for the manner in which they send students to our aid," said Mr. Gaudet. "Many of these were placed in employment and it is my regret that there were not sufficient situations for all who offered their services."

It was brought to the attention of the postmaster that statements had been made at a meeting of striking employees to the effect that men taken on to replace experienced workers had been arrested for theft.

"Not a word of truth in it," said Mr. Gaudet. "Nothing of that kind happened either yesterday or today."

FIRMS OFFERED AID.

The Postmaster said that great assistance had been received from large business institutions and many offers of men and motors had been made to aid in moving the mail.

Mr. Gaudet said that he had been rather short on sleep during a period of nearly three days, his voice had suffered from being obliged to do so much talking, and he had to seize his meals in a rather catch-as-catch-can fashion, but he was yet calm and in cheerful mood.

There was a general air of activity about the Head Office yesterday evening. Letters were being posted, if not in the usual numbers, in numbers sufficiently large to make an imposing sight. The receiving wickets were busy and there were plenty of clerks on duty inside to take the incoming mail and send it towards the stamping machines.

The corridors accommodated plenty of people who were there on business and the stamp vendors did not appear to be favored by any let up in the demands for their wares. A group of city constables were on duty throughout the public corridors and in the streets surrounding the building, while there was also in evidence the scarlet of the "Mounties" who were reinforcing the local policemen, but neither force was being called on to do more than sentry duty.

In the upper corridors there were groups of men seeking employment and the staff engaged in this work said that there was no shortage of applicants, but that rather the contrary was being experienced.

STRIKERS SEEK SYMPATHY.

An appeal to the public for sympath with the postal strikers was issued last night by the Federation of Employees from headquarters on Demontigny street.

"We are heartily in sympathy with the public of all classes in the plight to which an unreasonable and dilatory Government has exposed them by their drastic and high-handed manner of dealing with our claims for a reasonable and sufficient salary to which every worker has a just and inalienable right," declares this manifesto.

"To prove this assertion, we wish the public to know that if our claims for just and reasonable salaries are conceded by the authorities, we pledge ourselves to work in the public interest, continuously if necessary, to restore normal conditions in the department to which we are attached."

The manifesto goes on to point out that on Wednesday night, the men went back to work voluntarily when they found that the strike had been called off, working beyond their own stretch, until they found that they had been misled as to the supposed delay of the strike.

"We ask the public to continue to give us their moral and sympathetic aid," it is added, "by demanding of the Government to concede a just and adequate remuneration."

It is further stated by the federation that the president of the Toronto board of Trade and many business men have admitted that salaries are inadequate, as also did several members of Parliament in the debate this week.

"We appeal to you to show to your representatives in the House of Commons your hearty and sincere disapproval of the Government's indefensible conduct in forcing the hand of a body of public servants to resort to the only weapon that was left in their hands to use.

"With the sincere and hearty co-operation of the public," concludes this manifesto, "we will win our victory for right and justice."

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THE POSTAL STRIKE.

It is very desirable that the fundamental feature of the strike of the post office employees should not be clouded by sympathy with the men, however great their claim therefor. There is vastly more involved in the situation than the mere matter of wages. Are civil servants to dictate the scale of salaries, are they to usurp the function of Parliament, and when denied this extraordinary power are they to be permitted to disrupt the business of the country by obstructing the mail service, perhaps the most important of all public utilities? Whether or not the Government has treated the request of postal employees for higher salaries with discretion, tact and firmness is beside the question. The pretense that the Government is dispossessed of ability to over-rule decisions of the Civil Service Commission will deceive no one, for were the pretension well founded an intolerable situation would exist. Parliament, which made the law, can amend the law, and Parliament is in session. That is not the point. Maladroitness of the Government is not the issue. In the circumstances, the case resolves itself solely into the right of civil servants to take the Government and the public by the throat and enforce their demands at the point of the pistol. Today it happens to be the postal service which is paralyzed, tomorrow it may be the customs service, the third day another branch of government, if employees are permitted to determine the price to be paid for their services. Hon. Mr. Murdock hit the nail on the head when, in reply to the observation of a post office official that "the spectacle of the country being run by a Commission would seem to be something not in keeping with the dignity of the country," the Minister of Labor retorted that "the spectacle of the country being run by employees who are ready to take the law into their own hands would be equally not in keeping with the dignity of the Government."

The action of the postal officers submerges entirely at this juncture the question of wages. It was not unreasonable on the part of the acting Postmaster-General to pledge the Government to retention of the existing scale until a survey of salaries in the Civil Service generally has been completed, and having rejected the proposal, having deliberately subjected the public to the grave inconvenience and serious consequence of a cessation of the mail service so far as their means permitted, the strikers are not in a position to ask sympathy. That recourse they have wantonly relinquished. And now the duty of the Government, of Parliament and of the people is clear. There must be no surrender. Presumably the strikers have counted the cost and are ready to abide the consequences. If repentantly they now return to duty their services will doubtless be accepted up to the point of filling vacancies, but, unhappily, many of them may cease to be breadwinners for a period. For those who have stepped into the breach, who have filled the gap and are carrying on the service should receive recognition in the form of permanent employment in every worthy case. The postal service is not wholly crippled; the strike is by no means nation-wide. Applicants for places are numerous and new staffs are being built up. If the misguided men who have put themselves on the street are wise they will repent their folly and seek re-engagement before it is too late; but whatever course they pursue the people of Canada, we believe, will endure temporary inconvenience, and will suffer the loss entailed, rather than acquiesce in a drastic action designed to destroy the authority of government and to make Jack better than his master.

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Daily Times Port Hope June 21/24

OTTAWA GIVES SYMPATHY TO POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Hon Mackenzie King Makes for the United States In Time ot Trouble

(Special to The Times)

Ottawa, June 10.—Premier King was still absent from Ottawa yesterday. Weighed down by his new honours and apparently caring nothing for such trifling incidents as a postal workers' strike, he is supposed to be resting on his laurels. Meanwhile Parliament is practically marking time. To be sure, Hon. Tom Low's estimates are slowly working their way through the House, owing largely to the industry of a talented young lady secretary in the official gallery. She sends so many notes to her Minister that there are rumours of a strike on the part of the House messengers and policemen. But estimates are estimates, and they can be poured through a funnel at the rate of a million a minute, the moment an agreement is reached in regard to the redistribution bill and the single transferrable vote bill. As no agreement can be reached with the Premier away, the House has practically wasted two whole days, while the Premier went to Yale for his LLD. Of course, he could have had the degree mailed to him. But with a strike pending he could hardly be expected to take chances. It might go astray if entrusted to the amateur mail carriers Hon. Charles Stewart says he is hiring in such a number.

But will some financial expert please figure what Willie's new decoration cost his loving country?

Dodging the Storm.

Of course, some countries expect leadership in days of stress. And a day that sees a postal strike might reasonably be counted one of these. But Canada has learned of W. L. M. King that he heads straight for Uncle Sam's domain when the storm clouds rise in the country that gave him birth—and a whole lot of other things.

Anyway, all the workingman can expect at Ottawa is sympathy. He can have that in large doses at any time. Hon. Charles gave him one of these yesterday and added to it a warning that he would fight to the last ditch to prevent him getting a living wage. And when the honourable Ministers made their announcement the whole House rose to applaud.

Also it is good to hear that we have such highly moral Ministers as Hon. James Murdock. "And my services," solemnly states Hon. James, "and efforts on behalf of postal workers are not and will not be available on behalf of men who take the law into their own hands and undertake to force the Government's position by a strike."

Sounds well, coming from a professional labour men, doesn't it ? Sounds better still from the lips of a man who is waiting for his party to use the whitewash brush on his own person.

It is times such as these that the mere looker-on gets heartily sick of politics.

This Government in a panic of economy saved $178,000 by cutting postal salaries to the point that brought on a strike.

The Contrast.

Yesterday, when thousands of men were literally facing starvation in their fight to get a decent living for their families, Parliament without a dissenting voice voted a million dollars for a new elevator at Edmonton

Halifax, too, cried for more pay, and the parties who are looking for votes in the Maritimes voted $200,000 to buy her a site for a new elevator. Oh, yes, they have an elevator down there, but Halifax is "improved" before each election. One of these improvements gave the Atlantic port new railway terminals. The old elevator stands where the railways used to be but now "ain't." Consequently, Halifax must have a new elevator. Robert Emmett Finn says he'll resign his seat if she doesn't get it. And the Government will spend a million or so to prevent a strike of that kind.

Strike News Scarce.

Anyway, strike news was not easy to get in Ottawa yesterday. The Government seemed to control the supply. It certainly did not circulate much that was favourabel to the men. And the alleged newspapers here, one with its eye on office rents and the other always able to do with a little job printing, didn't do much to help. That may be the reason why the Ottawa postal workers decided to stay on the job.

Anyway, anyone listening in on official Ottawa would be convinced that the strike was fizzling and that a day or two at the most would see its finish. Then the Premier will be back and everything will be lovely—for everybody but the postal workers. But they can cheer up, too. Mr. King may decide to brighten their lives by writing another volume of "Industry and Humanity." Moreover, the $178,000 he has saved his country by the strike would just about pay the expenses of the joy riders who are going to Wembley to represent Canada at the Empire Exhibition.

Progressives' Caucus.

By the way, the Broncho Progressives held a caucus last night. Like the loving family in the school book, "They are seven,"—Agnes McPhail and six others from Alberta. It is understood that the first ballot for leader resulted in a tie, each candidate getting one vote. As for policy, they are unanimously "Agin" everything except indemnities. It will thus be seen that they are truly independent except when the Government needs their votes. Their battle hymn has not yet been written, but a Scottish journalist is said to be writing it. When last heard from he had got as far as:

"Bonnie Willie's noo awa' runnnin'
Roon about at Yale.
But he'll soon be back again wi'
Mair letters on his tail."

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CANADA

Sydney Post
June 21/24

MAIL FOR UNITED STATES AND POINTS IN THE MARITIMES TO BE HANDLED BY CITY WORKERS

Employees of Sydney Branch Are all at Posts, but Are Prepared to Quit Should Federation so Order—Packages Addressed to Western Canada Will Not be Forwarded.

Railway Mail Clerks of Quebec Fail to Report for Duty—Minister of Labor Says Government Has Not Power to Appoint Board to Probe Wage Difficulty.

From Yesterday's Late Edition

Every employee of the local post office branch, inside and out, is at work today. and will remain on the job pending further developments. The Post is informed by Postmaster McDonald that first class mail for Maritime and United States points will be accepted, but no mail for Quebec or other western provinces of the Dominion will be handled.

Mail is being delivered in the city with customary regularity, and as far as the local branch is concerned all is well in the service both at home and abroad. However, leaders of the Federation branch here say that Sydney workers are ready to quit their posts if so ordered by their superiors.

OTTAWA, June 20.—There is no possibility of the government appointing a board of conciliation to investigate the postal strike, Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, stated this positively last evening. Mr. Murdock said that even before the postal workers went on strike, the appointment of a conciliation board to investigate the wage dispute would not have been possible. Salaries of civil servants came under the civil service commission by virtue of the provisions of the civil service act and the government could not appoint a board or commission to revise the conclusions of the civil service commission.

QUEBEC, June 20.—The railway mail clerks in the city have walked out, and in consequence the outgoing mail clerks from Quebec did not go on duty last night. The letter carriers were supposed to walk out at five o'clock yesterday afternoon but up to 1.30 this morning no notification had been received by Postmasetr Verret, whether the men would return to work this morning or not.

TORONTO, Ont., June 20.—With the employment of hundreds of men to fill the places of striking postal workers in Toronto, Montreal and other cities, effected yesterday by the walkout ordered by the Dominion executive of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, government officials are of the opinion that within a few days a partial postal service, at least, will be in operation.

Latest reports from towns and cities throughout Canada indicate that the strike order was not obeyed by the workers in British Columbia and the Prairie and Maritime Provinces, and only partially in the province of Quebec. In the majority of cities and towns in Ontario the strike has demoralized business and the decision last night of the railway mail clerks to join the other branches of the striking postal employees completed the tie-up. Local reports state that the strikers are holding to their decision, but Hamilton workers returned to their posts last night while those in Ottawa remained at work. Statements by Montreal post office officials indicate that employees who refused to strike, assisted by ubstitutes, engage dyesterday, were successful in maintaining a skeleton service. Postmaster Victo. Gaudet, late last night declared that by next week the service would be normal as far as Montreal was concerned.

Members of the Federation executive discussed this morning the refusal of government officials to entertain proposal that the striking employees be granted a conciliation board under the industrial disputes act. It is pointed out that there is no precedent for granting such a board and moreover it would mean the institution of a court of appeal from the civil service commission and even from the government.

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Ottawa Journal June 21/24

REASONS GIVEN FOR SCALE SET IN POSTAL DEPT.

C.S. Commissioner Jameson Explains Steps Taken and Defends Award.

POSTAL WORKERS ALLOWED TO FULLY PRESENT CASE

Cost of Living, Increased Purchasing Power and General Plan All Factors.

"The postal strike has failed, as it was bound to fail," said Mr. Clarence Jameson, Civil Service Commissioner, to The Journal last night. "It was doomed to failure for the reasons that the new salary schedules were just and equitable, and that the people of Canada will not countenance the dislocation of their business at the hands of employes of the state."

Pressed further to discuss the matter, Commissioner Jameson said:

"For some weeks a persistent campaign has been waged to make it appear that the new scale of pay of the postal employes concerned, recently adjusted by the Civil Service Commission, had been fixed by an autocratic body by haphazard methods, without affording those affected reasonable opportunity of being heard.

"Nothing could be further from the facts. The Civil Service Commission has been engaged in the study of the wage problem for the last five years, and it approached the duty laid upon it by the Government last April, of preparing new salary schedules to take the place of the existing scale of pay and cost of living bonus, in the light of extensive investigation, as well as all information submitted by the Post Office Department and employes."

Mr. Jameson said that a substantial factor was the decline in the cost of living since the fixing of the salary schedules in 1919, in connection with which the cost of living bonus has been paid. He quoted figures from authoritative United States sources, and continued:

Salaries Have Improved.

"While the figures I have quoted are from United States sources they apply substantially to Canadian conditions. Indeed, as a matter of fact the purchasing power of the dollar has, if anything, risen faster than in the United States. Thus since 1920 the purchasing power of the dollar has really increased by considerably over 50 per cent. with the tendency still in the same direction. Consequently though the actual remuneration of the postal employes may have remained more or less static there has been a steady and continuous practical increase in the salaries of the postal employes having regard to the purchasing power of the dollar. The Commission very properly considered that in adjustment of the new salary schedules the new purchasing power of the dollar should be a large determining factor."

Other factors that were taken into consideration, Mr. Jameson said, were the rates of compensation obtaining in commercial and industrial concerns in Canada, in those occupations most nearly approximating the various classes in the postal service affected thereby, as well as the conditions of work, holidays, sick leave, reasonable security of continued employment, and present and prospective provision for retiring allowance and superannuation, which in a measure are peculiar to the Government Service.

"The Commission called in conference Deputy Ministers of the departments of the Federal Service. A number of those gentlemen who were able to attend gave of their time without stint, and sat with the Commission upon several occasions when the representatives of the employes were present and put forward arguments in support of their requests.

Pronounced Very Fair.

"The Deputies also heard with the Commissioners the representations made by officers of the Post Office Department, and finally considered the salary schedules submitted by the employes, the department, and the Civil Service Commission. The consensus of opinion expressed by the Deputy Ministers was that the salary schedules proposed by the Commission were very fair to the employes. Some of the Deputy Ministers thought that certain of the salaries proposed by the Commission were slightly too high. No reduction, however, was made therein."

Mr. Jameson added:

"In fixing the rates of compensaton the Civil Service Commission recognized that the basic rates of pay given to the postal employes would, as the salary revision is extended to the rest of the Service, be an important factor in the cost thereof to the country. It felt that it owed a duty to the taxpayer which it should not shirk. Having reached its conclusions by a regular and orderly procedure, which afforded the employes an opportunity of being fully heard, being supported by Deputy Ministers of wide departmental experience, the Commission did not regard it as being consistent with the public interest to recede from its decision because such failed to conform to the view of the employes.

"The public rather than the Civil Service Commision is concerned in the matter of strikes on the part of the civil servants. While the Civil Service Act does not expressly forbid strikes, the idea of public employes adopting a 'stand and deliver' attitude toward the Government is evidently repugnant to the great mass of Canadian people and will not be tolerated by them."

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CANADA

Gazette Montreal June 21/24

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ULTIMATUM TO STRIKERS GIVEN BY MINISTER

Those Not Back by 8 A.M. Today Will be Dismissed

SITUATION CLEARING UP

Employees Who Remain on Duty Will be Given Full Protection

By Canadian Press.

Ottawa, June 20.—"The situation is clearing up rapidly," Hon. Charles Stewart, acting Postmaster-General, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon, in reply to questions regarding the strike of the postal workers.

"In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Eastern Quebec the mails are moving normally," he said. Some of the trains leaving Quebec this morning were slightly undermanned, but the mail was being taken care of. In Montreal many men were still out, but their positions were being rapidly filled. The acting Postmaster-General was informed that 500 men had attempted to force their way into the post office in Montreal to obtain employment.

The announcement that the West was not affected by the strike brought applause from the Progressive benches.

At Hamilton the men had returned this morning, and there was a condition of over-manning, but this would be adjusted shortly. At Windsor there was still some shortage of workers. With the exception of Brantford, men in all the smaller Ontario post offices were back. In Toronto 1,400 men were still out. Instructions had been issued to take on more men, while the workers who are out were given until 8 o'clock Saturday morning to return, or consider themselves permanently out of the service.

In answer to a question, Mr. Stewart said this ultimatum would, of course, apply to postal workers in any city who were still out on strike.

Asked if the new men would be kept permanently in the service, he replied that he could not make a specific ruling on that point offhand. These new employees would be given every consideration.

Mr. Stewart expressed his appreciation of the co-operation of the general public, and especially the business men, during the crisis, which had lightened the problems confronting the Post Office Department.

The attention of the acting Postmaster-General was drawn to the situation in Hamilton, where, it is reported, the old men have gone back to work after 135 substitutes had been taken on.

"What will you do with these men?" Mr. Stewart was asked.

"We will decide that later," he replied.

The attitude of the Government just now appears to be that the mail must be moved, and that if it is necessary to take on new men to do the work, they will be employed.

"The beginning of the end of the strike is in sight," said Mr. Stewart. The trouble was localized in Ontario and Montreal, he said, and it was not spreading. "Strikers are asking to be reinstated, and new men are rapidly being taken on where needed," he said. "In fact, there are many more applicants than jobs. While there may be some dislocation for a day or two, we do not anticipate that this will long continue."

PROTECTION IS GUARANTEED.

That the Government is prepared to protect men who take the places of striking postal workers is indicated by a telegram sent today by the Post Office Department here to the office at Windsor, Ont. Yesterday the department received a telegram from London, Ont., stating that the postmaster at Windsor was complaining of letter carriers in uniform picketing the post office and causing him annoyance. The department telegraphed to him today as follows:

"Senior employees remaining on duty who refuse to train new men will be considered in the same category as strikers and treated accordingly. Police protection is being provided. Help can be obtained from other points. Wire how many men required."

The department states that arrangements have been completed with the provincial police at Toronto to fully protect employees on duty at Windsor. The Mounted Police are also available for use. The situation, it is stated, has been fully met and adequate protection will be afforded.

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Mail & Empire Toronto June 21/24

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Last Minute Negotiations Between Toronto and Ottawa

Federal Authorities and Strike Leaders in Telephonic Communication All Night—Government Issues Ultimatum for Men to Return by 8 A.M. Saturday, and Abstains From Engaging New Men Meantime.

Canadian Press.

Ottawa, June 20.—Although Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Postmaster-General, and Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, were in long-distance telephone communication with G. R. Jackson, Chairman of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Toronto, during the evening, up to a late hour no definite announcement in regard to the postal strike was available. Early in the evening Mr. Murdock telephoned to Mr. Jackson, reminding him that, out of consideration for the old employes, no new employes had been taken on to-day in Toronto. It would be necessary, however, to employ more men to handle to-morrow's mails, and he asked Mr. Jackson whether there was any use in refraining any longer from engaging the new men. Mr. Jackson replied that he could not answer this question without consulting his association. He also invited Mr. Murdock to come down to Toronto and "size up the situation, and take back to the Government the prospect of a settlement."

Mr. Murdock, it is stated, informed Mr. Jackson that there was no possibility of obtaining any concessions from the Government, and that the best thing for the men to do was to get back to work as soon as possible.

The policy enunciated by the Government and communicated to all postmasters is that all employes who do not return to their duty by 8 o'clock to-morrow morning are considered to have abandoned their positions and will not be reinstated. Employes who did not go out on strike or who returned to duty before the expiration of the time stipulated on June 20, will not, it is stated, suffer any change in status. The time stipulated varies in different centres. Employes who went out on strike and did not return to duty within the time stipulated, but who have returned to duty in the meantime unconditionally, or who do return before 8 o'clock to-morrow, will be taken on if positions are available. They have simply been informed that the Government will deal with their cases as magnanimously as possible. "In view of the statement made by the Government at the outset," says an official statement issued this evening, "it is not seen how anything can be done for these employes, except to take them back at the minimum salary of the class in which they were formerly placed. Any employes who do not return to duty before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning will not be re-employed under any circumstances."

It was reported from Toronto this evening that 300 men were lined up there ready to accept employment, and that ten of the old men had returned. Mails for despatch from that city, according to the report received by the Post-Office Department, were all up to date, but mails for city delivery were somewhat behind. To-morrow general delivery would be made from the post-office, and on Sunday delivery would be made from ten postal stations to the public.

Conditions Becoming Normal.

Reports were received from cities in Western Ontario. From Kitchener came a report that all employes but seven had gone on strike, but that new men were being employed. Work was reported as progressing favorably under existing conditions in Windsor, although a number of new employes who were taken on had stopped work. At London full delivery was made, and conditions at Brantford were reported as becoming normal. Reports from the West were that no strike was anticipated.

Reports received by the department from Montreal were that ten strikers had returned to work early this evening and there were indications that more would come back. Letter carrier delivery had been started in parts of the city in the morning, but it had been found necessary to call off the carriers because they had been insulted and intimidated mainly by street car employes, said the report. A protest against this had been lodged. To-morrow a restricted letter carrier service in the central parts of the city would be carried on. The report stated that all letters received yesterday had been delivered by general delivery. Special service to all the principal buildings in the centre of the city was in effect to-day.

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Gazette Montreal June 23/24

POSTAL STRIKE WILL CONTINUE, SAYS TORONTO

Government Must Grant Conciliation Board

STRIKE RANKS BROKEN

Intervention Efforts Failed—Hamilton Men Out on Strike Again

By Canadian Press.

Toronto, June 22.—Determination to continue the strike of local postal employees until the Government assents to their demand for a board of conciliation was declared this evening by A. E. Hull, chairman of the Toronto strike committee, to be the sentiment of the men. A mass meeting of all branches of the postal service was held tonight in the Labor Temple, when reports were received of the result of a conference being held today at Hamilton. Mr. Hull said 500 Toronto representatives were in attendance in Hamilton having gone in motor cars supplied free by sympathizers, and that various western Ontario points were also represented. It is the hope of the Toronto men that the Hamilton postal employees and those in Guelph, Galt, St. Catharines and other points will again walk-out when the situation is explained.

Return of the railway mail clerks and of nineteen other strikers to work, and the refusal of the strikers' mass meeting to permit the postal clerks to hold a separate meeting, were the signs of weakness in the ranks of the local post office strikers yesterday. At the general post office the postal authorities state that 750 men were at work, while hundreds of applicants for letter carriers appeared on the scene early in the morning.

The intervention of Mayor Hiltz and the board of control in an effort to bring the postal strike to a speedy conclusion was unsuccessful, as will be seen by the following telegrams from Ottawa in reply to the message sent by the Mayor to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister.

At 11 o'clock Saturday night the Premier's Secretary wired the Mayor as follows: "The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge your wire just received, and to say that he has referred it to the Acting Postmaster-General and the Minister of Labor."

At 12.30 this morning (Sunday), Hon. Jas. Murdock, Minister of Labor, wired: "Have seen your telegram to the Prime Minister and I concur fully in reply sent by Acting Postmaster-General."

One hour later, 1.30 a.m., Hon. Chas. Stewart, Acting Postmaster-General, sent his own message which is as follows: "Your telegram to Prime Minister transferred to the undersigned for reply. There can be no change or additional offer made to dispose of postal employees' dispute, except as contained in my letter of June 18th to Mr. Archer, secretary of the Postal Employees' Federation, and the terms of that letter at present apply of course, only to postal employees on duty. The time for striking employees to return to service expired at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, and those former employees who decided not to return are out of the service. Regret inconvenience to your city owing to strike, but will adopt every means in my power to restore normal conditions. (Signed),

"Chas Stewart,
Acting P.M.G."

The foregoing messages were in reply to the Mayor's request for the appointment of an arbitration board.

The Mayor and board of control were in consultation with the strike committee throughout Saturday afternoon, and the representatives of the postal workers unanimously declared that they were prepared to leave the entire issue in the hands of an independent tribunal.

In his message to the Premier, the Mayor said in part: "Matters here are in bad shape owing to the strike, and will become worse. We respectfully urge your immediate consideration of the men's proposition. The urgency is such that we are holding ourselves in constant attendance for any action on your part."

Chief among the relatively minor developments over the week-end in the local strike decision was the decision of the railway postal mail clerks to go back to work after a short strike of scarcely more than 24 hours' duration. This decision was reached at the close of a lengthy conference which lasted into the early hours of Saturday morning, and, according to President G. R. Jackson, the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of returning to work.

On Saturday a series of meetings was held, at which the strikers declared their determination to see the issue through to the end. With the exception of the postal mail clerks, the postal strikers entirely ignored the ultimatum sent out from Ottawa on Friday afternoon requiring them to report before 8 a.m. Saturday, otherwise they would be definitely off the roll of service.

Some nineteen strikers returned to work before the expiration of the time allotted, but the balance resolved to take their chances on the issue being decided in their favor.

Postmaster W. E. Lemon announced tonight that, commencing tomorrow, there would be delivery of mail, from the various postal sub-divisions of the city. Mr. Lemon stated that no new men had been taken on over the week-end.

At a late hour tonight word came from Hamilton that one hundred postmen in that city had announced they would strike again tomorrow morning. This decision followed a six-hour meeting. The Hamilton men went out when the strike was first called, but later returned to work.

NO NEW PROPOSALS

Service Is Maintained Except in Toronto and Windsor

(By Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, June 21.—The Government has no new proposals to offer the striking postal workers. Just before going into Cabinet Council this morning, Premier King made this statement. Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, also stated this morning that reports that the Government would make a new offer to the men were unfounded.

The ultimatum issued to the striking postal workers by the Government yesterday set the hour of eight o'clock this morning for the strikers to return to work unconditionally. After that time no strikers would be employed under any conditions.

"The situation this morning," said Mr. Stewart, "is that all services are maintained throughout Canada except in Toronto and Windsor. All railway mail clerks running out of Toronto returned to duty this morning. Recruiting of new men there, which was suspended yesterday in deference to men who might return by eight o'clock this morning, is being resumed. No difficulty will be experienced in Windsor, since it is not a large mail distributing centre."

Mr. Stewart said that a considerable number of strikers in Montreal returned to duty at eight o'clock this morning and conditions were approaching normal there.

"May I reiterate," he said, "the determination of the Government not to let anything interfere with the functioning of His Majesty's mail service. Every effort is being put forward to bring about normal conditions at the earliest possible moment, and I trust the public will bear with a little inconvenience at the points where the strike has centred. I do not think this will last more than a day or two."

Mr. Stewart expressed appreciation of the "loyalty of postal employees who have stayed on duty, in standing by their oath of office and recognizing the importance of the position they fill in the public service."

Postmasters at Toronto, Montreal and Windsor were instructed in telegram from the Acting Postmaster-General today to proceed to recruit new men to replace those who did not report for duty at 8 o'clock (standard time) this morning.

The telegram stated that employees who did not return to duty this morning are "definitely out of the service."

Postmasters at the points affected were asked in the telegram to give preference in employing new men to those who have passed their civil service examinations and to returned soldiers.

The Post Office Department this morning telegraphed the postmaster at Toronto telling him that 100 experienced sorters were available here and instructing him to ship all available mail matter to Ottawa for handling. "Toronto mail can be despatched to Ottawa, where it can be divided alphabetically into streets," says the telegram. "In any case, so arrange your plans with a view to the fact that there are more than a hundred men here trained in sorting and available for immediate use. Please see that no congestion occurs in the Toronto Post Office."

Now Officially Closed

Ottawa, June 22.—The prime minister's office tonight reiterated its statement made Saturday that the Government could make no further offers to the striking postal workers and that the matter was now officially closed as far as the Government was concerned. Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, was out of town today, and it was impossible to find out whether any further negotiations had been carried out between the department and the leaders of the striking postal workers.

Kitchener Abandons Strike

Kitchener, Ont., June 21.—The full staff returned to work at the local post office this morning, following a parley with the local postmaster last night. After a meeting last night it was unanimously decided to accept the Government's ultimatum and return to work. Two temporary helpers who went on strike were not taken back by the postmaster.

Quebec Service Normal

Quebec, June 22.—There is no danger of Quebec postmen going on strike tomorrow, as indicated by a despatch from Montreal, according to local officials of the postal union, who stated tonight that everything was functioning normally, and that there was no danger or possibility of the men going out on strike.

Moncton Men at Work

Moncton, N. B., June 22.—The postal workers at Moncton are not out on strike, but have been all at work as usual since returning to work after the strike order issued from headquarters Wednesday, deferring the strike for 24 hours.

No Strike at St. John

St. John, N. B., June 22.—There is no strike among any of the postal employees here but the postmaster has orders from Ottawa to send out only direct mail for Ottawa, Montreal and Windsor. Registered, C.O.D., insurance, and money packets are not to be accepted.

Mayor's Advice Taken

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., June 21.—The postal strike has been broken here, primarily due to Mayor James Dawson's fatherly advice to the eighteen striking letter carriers, who returned to work at 8 o'clock this morning, unconditionally. Conditions at the post office are normal, no mail clerks or railway mail clerks having struck. A complete anxiliary crew had been signed up to replace the regular staff if necessary.

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THE POSTAL MEN'S WAGES.

A clearer understanding of the merits of the dispute between the postal employes and the Government is obtained from the statement which appeared in Saturday's JOURNAL by Mr. CLARENCE JAMESON, one of the Civil Service Commissioners who framed the wage schedules to which the men object. The Federation of Postal Employes have represented that the scale of wages devised by the Civil Service Commission was pieced together in a hasty, haphazard, hit-and-miss manner, without proper regard for vital factors and with the misses more frequent than the hits. Mr. JAMESON, shunning generalities, and getting down to facts and proofs, shows that, on the contrary, the schedules were fixed after exhaustive inquiry, after a full hearing of the men, and with regard to rates of compensation obtaining in commercial and industrial concerns in Canada, conditions of work, holidays, sick leave, reasonable security of continued employment and prospective provision for retiring allowance and superannuation.

Mr. JAMESON further says:

"The Commission called in conference Deputy Ministers of the departments of the Federal Service. A number of those gentlemen who were able to attend gave of their time without stint, and sat with the Commission upon several occasions when the representatives of the employes were present and put forward arguments in support of their requests.

"The Deputies also heard with the Commissioners the representations made by officers of the Post Office Department, and finally considered the salary schedules submitted by the employes, the department, and the Civil Service Commission. The consensus of opinion expressed by the Deputy Ministers was that the salary schedules proposed by the Commission were very fair to the employes. Some of the Deputy Ministers thought that certain of the salaries proposed by the Commission were slightly too high. No reduction, however, was made therein."

Toronto newspapers have been quoting certain business men and industrial leaders as stating that, in their judgments, the scale fixed by the Civil Service Commission is too low. Well, if that is what these business men really believe then it would appear to devolve upon them to heighten the scale of wages of their own employes. For in the House of Commons the other day Mr. J. S. WOODSWORTH, quoting from figures supplied by the Bureau of Statistics, showed that in some twenty of the largest industrial firms of Canada the average annual wage scale was but $750; whereas the minimum fixed by the Civil Service Commission for the Postal men was $1,050. And while industrial employes suffer all the precariousness of trade depressions, shut-downs, possible under-employment, etc., postal employes have the security of permanency, are unaffected by industrial instability, and are provided for by other measures peculiar to the Government service.

Taken all in all, indeed, there is no evidence that the postal men have been unfairly dealt with. They have not been provided with princely pay, but they have been provided with a better wage than can be had by men doing similar work in any other field in this country. And while it is true that this is but as it ought to be, and that the State should be the model employer, it is also true that the taxpayers of this country, who pay the salaries of postal men, also deserve consideration.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Halifax Herald June 23/24

070837

The Wind---and Whirlwind

It is not at all surprising that differences arose between the postal workers of the Dominion and the federal government. The employees of the postal service have been seeking for a considrable time the redress to which they believe themselves to be entitled. As a class they are dependable, hard working public servants. They give good service: they are entitled to pay in accordance with the service they render. No one will grudge them such a measure of justice.

Unfortunately the matters of difference have been subjected to vexing procrastination. This is one of the reasons why the postal workers became incensed. Negotiations appeared to be never ending. Prompt business-like action on the part of the authorities would have resulted, we are confident, in satisfactory solution of the issues. But, instead of that the "buck" was continually being passed; and the postal workers did not see themselves getting any nearer to a settlement of any kind.

Another matter has entered the situation. Postal workers, as well as others, have not been blind to the fact that the higher-up officials of government are being well taken care of. And further, that a host of friends of the government have been generously provided for.

Taking the last mentioned class first, it may be observed that never in the history of Canada was there such a pouring out of monetary blessings by a government as has been witnessed since 1921. The period 1921-24 might well be described as the "Golden Era of Royal Commissions". Money has flowed like water from the public treasury to members of royal commissions and their staffs of retainers. Is it any wonder that postal workers should think that they have a right to substantial remuneration for legitimate services?

Then, it has been observed that the salaries of deputy ministers were raised last year from $6,000 to $8,000. If there is money for that purpose, naturally postal workers think there should be money to provide them with fair additions to their salaries. And when the postal workers this year found themselves conferring with a new Auditor-General whose pay is $15,000—double what the former holder of that office received—they had added reason for thinking that the time was arrived when their claims should be favorably considered.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070838

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Box 188
COMMONS P.O.

The Daily Mail and Empire.

TORONTO, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1924.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. VOL. LIII.

ALLIES TO CONFER IN LONDON IN JULY

French and British Premiers to Attend League Together at Geneva.

ARE IN FULL ACCORD

Conversations Reveal a General Agreement, It is Officially Announced.

Canadian Press.

London, June 22.—British Prime Minister MacDonald and M. Herriot, the French Premier, have agreed, providing there is no objection from the other Allies, that an allied conference shall be held in London not later than mid-July for the purpose of definitely settling the procedure to be adopted for putting the Dawes report into execution.

What is possibly of still greater importance is that the two Premiers will visit Geneva together at the opening of the assembly of the League of Nations in September next.

With the same measure of informality and directness as has characterized most of the doings of England's first Labor Government, the first conference in England between the British and French Premiers since the fall of the Briand administration brought M. Poincare into power, with his well-known dislike for such personal encounters, has been held at Chequer's Court.

Official Communique.

At the conclusion of this meeting, the following communique was issued from the Foreign Office:—

"A meeting between the French and British Prime Ministers was held at Chequers on Saturday and Sunday. Friendly and informal discussions took place on several questions arising out of the Dawes report, and measures to be taken in order to put it into execution? No definite conclusion, could, of course, be arrived at pending consultations with the Italian and Belgian Governments.

"The conversations revealed a general agreement between the French and British points of view and on the part of the two Prime Ministers, a common determination to meet thedifficulties which beset their countries, and indeed the whole world, by continuous co-operation. It was agreed that, subject to the convenience of the other

Concluded on Page 3, Col. Five.

AN AMAZING HYBRID REACHES LONDON ZOO

Known as a "Liger," and Was Bred From Lion and Tigress.

Special Cable to The Mail and Empire.
(Copyright.)

London, June 22.—A "Liger" arrived at the London zoo yesterday, the first visitor here able to claim kinship with both the lion and tiger families, each of which is a main branch on his family tree.

The liger is the gift of Prince Ranjitsinghi, of India, formerly a famous cricketer. "Ranjit's" animal is an amazing hybrid, unknown to nature, since lions and tigers do not inhabit the same regions and hence do not breed. The Indian prince bred the liger from a male lion and a female tiger. It resembles both parents. It is a male, three years old. Bigger than a lion and possessing the characteristic physical proportions of the tiger, the liger has the khaki coat of the lion upon which appears faintly traced tiger stripes. The ears are pure tiger. The beast has a chin beard like its father, and also a tendency to grow a mane, which, however, only succeeds in looking like a donkey's. Very few ligers have ever been bred, and none have reached the London zoo alive before.

TO INVITE GERMANY TO ALLIED MEETING

May Attend London Conference as Partial Participant.

TO SIGN PROTOCOL

British and French Premiers Agree to Pact of Co-operation.

Special Cable to The Mail and Empire.
(Copyright.)

London, June 22.—The Socialist Premiers of Great Britain and France have set shoulder to shoulder in the common cause of European accord, and have invited the Allies to meet in London, July 16, for what may be the first sincere love feast since Versailles.

Three hours last night and again three hours to-day were spent in argument by the Premiers in the magnificent mansion of the British Premier, Chequers. The meeting may mark a new epoch in the tortured history of post-war Europe—provided (and the reservation is a formidable one) that M. Herriot can carry France with him in the course upon which he and Mr. MacDonald embarked to-day. So far as Britain is concerned, Mr. MacDonald is not likely to have any difficulties at home in putting the program into effect.

The Allies will meet July 16, if Italy and Belgium concur, in a conference at London, whose purpose will be to agree how to put the Dawes scheme in operation, although this is not specifically stated in the bulletin. M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald also agreed to invite Germany to this conference on a basis of partial participation. The Germans are to be asked to sign a protocol committing them to the agreed details of the Dawes scheme.

Of equal—perhaps greater—importance is the brief statement that Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot will appear at the opening of the League of Nations assembly in Geneva, August 25. This visit is intended, as was agreed to-day, to assist the League in solving the problem of French security, which as M. Herriot definitely agreed with Mr. MacDonald, involves the general security of all nations against each other. Before this visit to Geneva, Mr. MacDonald has promised to meet with M. Herriot in Paris to discuss details.

M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald skated over much thin ice. No effort was made to solve such questions as inter-allied debts, but it was agreed to appoint experts with a view of holding an inquiry into the whole problem.

The two Premiers, before retiring to bed at 2 o'clock this morning, had grappled with the whole question of the French attitude toward the abandonment of the Ruhr and the other special pledges in favor of the Dawes plan. M. Herriot's attitude on this proved a pleasant surprise. He agreed to military as well as economic evacuation of the Ruhr as soon as the Dawes scheme is in actual operation, providing the security question is settled, and asking only that, in the event of a German default, Britain would stand by France. To this the British Premier cordially agreed.

M. Herriot raised a few small points, asking that of the three Ruhr ports occupied by the Allies in 1920 one should be retained, especially Duesseldorf, and that a small nucleus railway be kept as a safeguard against trouble. But none is expected.

At the very end of the conversation to-day, Mr. MacDonald, after a long, impassioned resume of the horrors before Europe if Franco-British accord is not attained, expressed the hope that the entente reached would weather all difficulties and continue until European settlement is finally achieved, M. Herriot interjected:

"You mean, then, that we have agreed to conclude a definite pact of Franco-British co-operation," and Mr. MacDonald replied:

"I agree." These remarks are paraphrased in the communique.

Ruhr Evacuation Formula.

The formula for Ruhr evacuation reached to-day hangs for its success not only on the Allied conference, July 16, but on the League of Nations' attempts to settle the security problem in September. Both Prem-

Concluded on Page 2, Col. Two.

Foul Play is Suspected as Cause of East Caledon Youth's Death

Coroner Raynor Says Wounds of John Bolton Hansford Were Not Self-inflicted, as He Was Shot Through Body as Well as Forehead.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Brampton, Ont., June 22.—Discovery that John Bolton Hansford, aged seventeen years, son of William Hansford, farmer, of East Caledon, had been shot through the body as well as through the forehead, has given rise to the suspicion that the youth was the victim of foul play. Coroner Dr. A. F. Raynor, who conducted a post-mortem on Hansford, on Saturday, expressed the opinion that the wounds could not have been self-inflicted.

The youth was found dead in his father's garage on Friday morning, and it was thought that he had accidentally shot himself through the head with a 22-calibre rifle, while taking it from a nail with the intention of starting out to shoot groundhogs. It was later found that he had been shot through the left side also a bullet having gone through the stomach and pancreas and emerged. Dr. Raynor considers that Hansford could not have reloaded the rifle and shot himself through the head after inflicting such a severe body wound, and a full inquiry into the circumstances of his death will be undertaken at an inquest to be opened at 2 p.m. to-morrow, at Caledon. George M. Island will represent the Crown.

Hansford was found unconscious in the garage by members of the family, and remained in that condition till he died. He was a bright and popular youth and attended the 5th Line Presbyterian Church. His parents, two brothers and two sisters survive him.

Flying Torpedoes Steered by Wireless

Special Cable to The Mail and Empire.

LONDON, June 22.—"Flying torpedoes," steered by wireless, is the latest achievement of the research experts in the British War Ministry. The new projectiles have bodies approximately similar in shape to those of the submarine torpedoes. The idea of the inventor is that a number of these bombs can be carried by heavy planes to a great height, outside the reach of anti-aircraft guns, and then released. By means of wireless flashes from the big plane the gliding torpedoes can be directed with some accuracy, and steered towards the objectives which are intended for destruction.

PRINCE TO BE INVITED TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

Nationalists Say They Would Give Him Hearty Welcome.

Special Cable from London Times to The Mail and Empire.
(Copyright.)

Johannesburg, June 22.—Prominent Nationalists believe that the new Government will soon invite the Prince of Wales to visit South Africa. They say, "We will welcome the Prince to South Africa."

The general feeling of the party is that the invitation should be given to him. The visit was only put off because of the intervention of the election. "and we, as Nationalists, will give him as hearty a welcome as any that could be given him in South Africa."

FATHER IS KILLED, SIX CHILDREN HURT

New Liskeard Family Suffers a Mishap While Motoring Sunday.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Cobalt, Ont., June 22.—The father dead and his six children badly injured, some of them it is thought seriously, is the toll of a motor accident near New Liskeard this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Adolphe Soucie, aged about 40, a resident of New Liskeard for the last twenty years, was proceeding with his family along the north road in his car, his son Wilfred, 13 years of age, at the wheel. The boy lost control of the machine when descending a steep hill and it smashed through the railing at the side of the road, taking away about 100 feet of the fence and overturning the car in the gully. Soucie was killed outright and all the other members of the party were injured, four of them being unconscious when picked up. The six children were taken to the hospital at New Liskeard.

THREE SEATS WANTED BY LABOR IN CABINET

South Africa's New Premier Meets Nationalist Members.

Special Cable from London Times to The Mail and Empire.
(Copyright.)

Johannesburg, June 22.—General Hertzog, visited Johannesburg today and met a number of Nationalist members, also Col. Creswell. Leading Labor members now say that Labor should have three seats in the new Cabinet and suggest as the probable choice, Col. Creswell, Boydell and M Kentridge, the last named for his financial experience. General Smuts will probably be returned unopposed for Standerton.

There is reason to believe that the attitude of leading Nationalists towards industry is sympathetic and that they desire the co-operation of mining houses with a view to reducing unemployment.

It is reported that H. C. Cull is being pressed to accept the Ministry of Mines and Industries. This has created a favorable impression.

Rioters in Kingston Get One Year in Prison

Special to The Mail and Empire from the London Times.
(Copyright.)

Kingston, Jamaica, June 22.—The number of laborers in Kingston, Jamaica, who rioted because municipal authorities refused to increase their pay to one dollar a day have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Helpful Praise.

The newly-elected president of a banking institution was being introduced to the employees. He singled out one of the men in the cashier's cage, questioning him in detail about his work, etc. "I have been here forty years," said the cashier's assistant, with conscious pride, "and in all that time I only made on slight mistake." "Good," replied the president. "Let me congratulate you. But hereafter be more careful."

STATE PROPOSAL TO IMPORT FOODS

Britain May Bring in Supplies From the Dominions.

BENEFIT TO CANADA

Inquiry Instituted into Method of Trade Development.

FROM JOHN MacCORMAC.
Special Cable to The Mail and Empire and Montreal Gazette.
(Copyright.)

London, June 22.—The British Government's projected inquiry into the possibilities of developing inter-Imperial trade, concerning which the Dominion Governments have already been consulted, is authoritatively reported to include a plan for bringing the products of the Dominions under the control of Government organizations and distributing them at a price sufficient to cover working costs. This is along the lines suggested by Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, during the last week's preference debate. Analagous arrangements, of course, are contemplated for marketing British manufactured goods overseas.

It is proposed to have an Economic Council, which the Government has already announced. It plans to set up this Council to inquire into the possibilities of such a scheme. If such a plan, for whose success the British experience of Government control of food supplies during the war was not the best augury, should be adopted credit for hatching the germ of the idea at least should be given to Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, of Alberta.

Mr. Hoadley, as already related in this correspondence recently, outlined to the Empire group of Labor members a plan to bring Alberta wheat via Vancouver to British ports, and there to store it in storage elevators built by the British Government. The Alberta wheat pool was to work the Canadian end of the enterprise.

Should the Government proceed with its proposal for state importation of food supplies from the Dominions in return for the sale of British manufactures in Dominion markets, it would appear to promise a new future for Canada's three wheat pools, and introduce a new tariff issue as between the east and west in Canadian politics.

WHITE LABOR UNABLE TO DEVELOP COUNTRY

Bishop Trower Gives Viewpoint on Northern Australia.

Special Cable from London Times to The Mail and Empire.
(Copyright.)

Perth, Australia, June 22.—After fourteen years in Northern Australia, Bishop Trower declared that the big territory can never be properly developed by white labor. He advocates State Indenturing of Asiatic and other colored labor in family groups, with a proviso that the children born should follow the nationality of their parents, and be repatriated with them at the expiration of the indenture.

Bishop Trower is positive there is a huge area simply awaiting properly directed colored labor to furnish immense production, which will be impossible if left to white labor.

The Minister of Agriculture, who has returned from Central Australia, states the granting of transport and mail facilities, and the arrangement of water supplies, will enable farmers to bring a great area into cultivation. The Government is giving consideration to the starting of motor services because there is a great area of excellent sheep country lying idle and cattle owners are desired to grow wool. The country has practically had no rain for three years.

SLAIN BY FASCISTI WHEN HE RESISTED

Italian Deputy Beaten to Death When He Tried to Call Help, Says Dumini.

TELLS WHOLE STORY

Editor Filippelli Tells Police He Favored Abduction.

Special Cable to The Mail and Empire.

Rome, June 22.—Amergo Dumini, arrested a few days ago on suspicion of connection with the disappearance of the Italian Socialist Deputy Matteotti, confessed last night, according to the newspaper Messaggero, after a long grilling by a Roman magistrate.

First Dumini affected the greatest disdain. Later, after a careful examination, accompanied by discovery of the bloodstained carpet of an automobile, clothing, and a knife in his valise, he is said to have admitted he helped seize Mattiotti, although without any intention of killing him.

The violent efforts of the Deputy to attract the attention of passers-by, and his refusal to give the information his captors demanded, caused the blows which killed him.

Horrified, He Says.

Dumini says he was horrified. He pleads he was only obeying orders he received from Rossi, Filippelli and Marinelli, all prominent Fascisti.

The car with Matteotti's body was rushed to Lake Vico, Dumini said, and there he left it to return to Rome and tell Filippelli the tragic end of the expedition.

Late that night, Dumini says, he was in another car, with Gallassi, an editor of the Corriere Italiano, and Filippelli, chief editor, with Volpi, who had helped in the killing. He says they went to Lake Vico and removed Matteotti's body from its hiding place.

Dumini denies he knows where the body was buried. He says he believes it was burned. Meanwhile a search of the shores of the lake with police dogs and 200 pigs has failed to uncover the remains, although Dumini says he believes they are there and not in the neighborhood of Montana, as an anonymous letter recently told the police.

Dumini's confession permits the magistrates to bring definite charges against him and his companions, but unless the body is found the accused can always defend themselves against any charge but criminal knowledge of an attempt to do bodily harm, which is punishable by five years' imprisonment.

But if the violence committed is actually proved it adds six to thirty years.

The magistrates may, however, get sufficient proof to convict Dumini and his accomplices of manslaughter.

The experts who examined the bloodstains in Dumini's car and the fingerprints on the window, reported the stains were of human blood. The automobile showed signs of a terrific struggle.

Filippelli and Dumini were brought face to face before the magistrates. The Geornall d'Italia asserts that Filippelli defended himself by maintaining he had opposed the kidnapping of Matteotti but had nothing to do with the murder.

King Albert Donates Cup for Balloon Race

Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, June 22.—King Albert will donate a cup to be competed for by balloons. The cup will take the place of the Gordon Bennett Trophy, which last week was definitely won by Belgium through the victory of Lieut. Ernest De Muyter, who for the third consecutive time won the annual Gordon Bennett race.

The race for the King Albert Cup will be held under the same conditions as those which governed the Gordon Bennett contest.

Children Leave Stone on Track Derailing Car and Injuring Many

Unusual Accident on Detroit Street—Passengers Thrown From Seats, and Several Women Trampled on in the Rush for Exits.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Detroit, June 22.—Children playing in the street are believed to have caused the derailment and subsequent crash against a tree of a crowded northbound Fourteenth Street car at midnight Saturday on Hastings Street, between Ferry and Palmer Avenues, in which 21 passengers were injured.

The motorman of the car, August Barcus, in his statement, reported that directly before the car left the track one of the wheels struck a small stone or brick. Officials believe it was left there through carelessness of children playing in the neighborhood.

The car was going at moderate speed when it jumped the track and crashed into the tree. Passengers were thrown from seats and from the straps to which many were clinging and several women were trampled on in the rush for the exits.

Ambulances were summoned from all of the hospitals and fire apparatus answered an emergency call.

Fourteen of the injured were taken to Receiving Hospital, five to Grace Hospital and two to Harper Hospital. Injuries suffered by passengers were largely body bruises and cuts from flying glass. All except Victoria Dratton, 29 years old, and Robert Lewis, 36 years old, were discharged as soon as their wounds were dressed. Miss Dratton, whose back was injured remained at Grace Hospital. Lewis was unconscious when he was taken to Grace Hospital but was sufficiently recovered on Sunday to be discharged.

The blow against the tree stove in the front of the street car and smashed most of the windows. It was one of the new large Peter Witt type recently purchased by the Municipal Street Car Company.

Strike of Postal Workers Ends in Lockout in Toronto

Government Informs Mayor Hiltz Men Who Failed to Return to Posts on Saturday Morning Are Definitely Out of the Service—Railway Mail Clerks Go Back to Jobs —To Enlarge City Delivery To-day.

Government Says Officially Closed

Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, June 22.—The Prime Minister's office to-night reiterated its statement made Saturday that the Government could make no further offers to the striking postal workers and that the matter was now officially closed as far as the Government was concerned. Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, was out of town to-day, and it was impossible to find out whether any further negotiations had been carried out between the Department and the leaders of the striking posal workers.

The strike of the postal employes of Toronto continues, and there was no apparent progress toward settlement made over the week-end. Whether the Government has spoken its last word remains to be seen, but in the messages which were received at strike headquarters from Ottawa on Saturday and Sunday there was no hint of either conciliation or compromise. The Government has rejected the request of the Toronto postal strikers for an Arbitration Board, and moreover, has intimated that the strikers who declined to be guided by the ultimatum sent out on Friday afternoon had automatically severed their connections with the department, and their names had been dropped from the lists. Insofar as the Government is concerned the matter is "officially closed."

In the face of this situation Toronto strikers at mass meetings on Sunday reaffirmed their decision to stand pat. The men refused to be discouraged. They take the stand that with the postal services of the two largest cities in the Dominion tied up, Toronto and Montreal, the Government's hand will be forced sooner or later by the business interests of the respective communities. The return to work of the railway postal clerks was a deep disappointment to the strikers.

To Enlarge Mail Service.

Postmaster W. E. Lemon announced last night that mail would be delivered from all sub-stations in Toronto, commencing to-day. Unofficial advices relayed from Ottawa intimated that very satisfactory progress had been made in clearing up the accumulated mail of this city. It was reported that mail had been sent to Ottawa sealed in special cars, where it had been sorted and packed up for return to Toronto, a very large quantity of which is ready for delivery to-day. It was publicly announced on Saturday from Ottawa that 100 efficient sorters had been placed at the disposal of the Toronto Postoffice for service in Ottawa, and it is logical to conclude that full advantage was taken of this offer.

The local strikers made an effort to win back the members of the Hamilton postal department, who summarily elected to return to work on Thursday night. A delegation of four or five hundred left for Hamilton early yesterday morning in motor cars provided for the occasion by citizens of Toronto, and although the Hamilton session lasted for a number of hours no announcement of the result was received at strike headquarters last night.

The situation elsewhere shows little change. In Montreal about 75 of the strikers returned to their jobs by 8 o'clock Saturday morning. Postmaster Gaudet announces that he has filled the remaining vacancies and has now a full staff. Windsor is still out. Kitchener, respecting the ultimatum of the Government, returned to work full strength on Saturday morning. The strike is over in Sault Ste. Marie. In Toronto nineteen returned to work on Saturday morning.

Keeping Up the Fight.

At last night's meeting at the Labor Temple the striking employes were quite confident of ultimate victory. In fact, they not only decided by unanimous vote that no single individual would go back unless all were taken back, but will demand full pay for the time they have been on strike.

Chairman Albert E. Hull made the further announcement that the customs clerks and examiners had been notified to hold themselves in readiness to resume work and to be prepared to work for twenty-four hours straight in order to help clean up the accumulation of mail. At various times during the evening wires were received from outside points of an encouraging nature. Messages from Montreal and Hamilton stating that the outlook was cheerful evoked rounds of cheers.

Once during the evening one overenthusiastic official nearly caused a riot by naming one of the senior clerks as a strike-breaker. The offi-

Concluded on Page 2, Col. Three.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK IN THE BAY OF BENGAL

Crew of the Clan MacMillan, Hailing From Glasgow, is Missing.

Associated Press.

San Francisco, Calif., June 22.—The British steamer Clan MacMillan has been sunk in the Bay of Bengal and the crew of the vessel is missing, according to advices received by the Marine Department of the Chamber of Commerce. No particulars were given.

The Clan MacMillan is a twin screw vessel, 1,109 net tons equipped with wireless and her port of registry is Glasgow. Cairn, Ervine and Company, are the last registered owners.

EXCURSION STEAMER GROUNDED IN NIAGARA

330 People Aboard When She Went on Sandbar Three Miles Above Falls.

Associated Press.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 22.—A small river excursion steamer, stranded yesterday three miles above the Cataract in Niagara River, was released this morning by tugs, none the worse. It was the steamer Grace Dormer, which with a pleasure barge was taking a crowd of 330 excursionists around Grand Island. On Saturday afternoon she grounded on a sand bar. There was no panic aboard, although the mist of the Cataract could be seen from the decks. A couple of launches put out from La Salle on the United States shore and the passengers were removed in batches of twenty.

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THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

Fresh southerly winds; mostly fair and decidedly warm; thunderstorms in some localities; northwest winds by night.

The sun rises at 4.36 a.m. and sets at 8.03 p.m.

HAMILTON POSTMEN VOTE TO QUIT AGAIN

After Discussion With Toronto Strikers Will Refuse to Report.

TO BE NORMAL TO-DAY

Postmaster of Montreal Claims All Positions Are Now Filled.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Hamilton, Ont., June 22.—Indications are that the postal strike will be on in Hamilton again in the morning. After a session of seven hours, without an adjournment, over 100 local members of the Canadian Federation to-night voted unanimously to refuse to report in the morning. Toronto sent a delegation of 500 workers to Hamilton this afternoon and after discussing the whole situation at an open session, the local carriers agreed to call a meeting for 6 o'clock to-morrow morning in front of postal station "C" (the new Sanford building). After the meeting had agreed upon this action the Hamilton carriers left to visit the homes of all workers who did not attend the Sunday session. The local men assured the Toronto delegation that they had been deceived and that they would fight with them to the finish. J. E. Archer, secretary of the Federation, who resigned after the strike had been called, was warmly criticized and the Hamiltonians declared that they had been "let down" by their representative.

The Toronto men reached Hamilton by motors at 3 o'clock this afternoon, headed by a band and with the banners "While the dignity of the Government is sustained we must starve"; "Will returned soldiers fight returned soldiers?" At the head of the procession they paraded down King Street to the Labor Temple. When word was received of the visit the officers of the local branch communicated with the members and at four o'clock there was an attendance of about 100. The number increased as the news of the session was spread through the city. Toronto members, accompanied by Hamiltonians, left in motor cars and rounded up many who could not be communicated with on the telephone.

"How many of the Hamilton men here are in favor of the cause?" asked a Toronto delegate.

"Stand up boys," came the call from Hamilton rows, and not a single man remained seated.

"We were misled. We are with you to a finish," cried another.

There were rounds of applause and cheers from the visitors. It was five minutes before order could be restored by the presiding officer, who reminded the meeting that it was the Sabbath and that strict order must be kept.

It was suggested that a meeting of workers be called for 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, but this, it was argued, would give the postal authorities an advantage, and the members unanimously agreed to meet at 6 o'clock in the morning, and those who swell the ranks of the men who voted to-night will refuse to start. The Toronto representatives said they were confident that the battle would be won and declared that pressure was being brought to bear from all parts of the country for the Government to make an adjustment immediately.

Criticizes Government.

James Simpson, Toronto, predicted that the railway telegraphers would go out to assist the postmen. "They were working overtime sending communications which ordinarily go through the mails, he said. He criticized the Government, and stated that the attempt to place the blame on the Civil Service Commission was just another case of "passing the buck." The Commission dealt with appointments and had nothing to do with salaries, which being a financial matter, was up to the Government to decide.

"Murdock sees the handwriting on the wall," declared Miss Mary McNab, who told the Toronto boys that Hamilton men could be depended upon and now that they knew the facts of the case they would find them "in it to the finish."

Concluded on Page 2, Col. One.

Liberals Sure of Twenty Seats in British Columbia Elections

Government Will Need Assistance of One or Two Independents to Retain Power—All Women Candidates Defeated.

Canadian Press.

Vancouver, B.C., June 22.—After one of the closest elections in British Columbia history, with three major parties contesting every seat, and Labor after 18, the Liberal Government is probably returned to power, although to maintain its position in the House it will require the co-operation of one or two independent Liberals. The returns so far received show twenty Liberals elected, sixteen Conservatives, two Independents, three Labor men and three Provincials returned. There are a number of seats in which total returns are not yet in. A big absentee vote also must be counted 21 days hence, and results of some constituents may be changed.

A feature of the election was the defeat of every woman candidate, even popular Mrs. Ralph Smith, who last time headed the poll with the largest plurality a single candidate ever had in Vancouver.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At	From
California	New York	Glasgow
Franconia	New York	Liverpool
Celtic	New York	Liverpool
Leviathan	Southampton	New York
Emp. of Scot.	Southampton	New York
Lancastria	Southampton	Montreal
Montrose	Liverpool	Montreal
Montcash	Glasgow	Montreal
Canada	Quebec	Liverpool
Cedric	Montreal	London
Brandon	Montreal	London
Canada	Montreal	Liverpool
Lady Brenda	Montreal	Clyde

EVEREST TRAGEDY LAID TO AVALANCHE

English Alpinist Believes Slide Swept Mallory and Irvine to Death.

BRITAIN AWAITS NEWS

Points Out Climbers' Great Danger During Monsoon Season.

Associated Press.

London, June 22.—All England is awaiting further information from the ill-fated Mt. Everest party, but the manner in which the distinguished mountaineer, George Leigh Mallory, and A. C. Irvine, the young Oxonian, met their end had to be left to speculation pending receipt of messages, presumably on the way, from the others of the expedition in the mountain fastnesses.

A member of the Alpine Club, fully conversant with all the details connected with the arrangements for the expedition, expressed the opinion to-day from his knowledge of the route taken that there was a great possibility that Mallory and Irvine had encountered an avalanche. He cited the fact that in the 1922 expedition Mallory, working without oxygen, reached a point below the projecting "nose" of the mountain, while George Finch, another of the climbers, made a detour around the nose and reached a point considerably higher than that attained by Mallory.

The particulars at hand appeared to indicate, said the Alpinist, that the party again followed the route of Finch's detour, where they might easily have encountered an avalanche, as the configuration of Everest at this point renders the danger from avalanches especially threatening. He recalled that Mummery, the mountaineer, and the whole of his party were killed by an avalanche on Nanga Parbat, in this region. Apart from the threat of avalanches, he noted, this was the monsoon season, and these storms were a source of great danger.

Mallory, widely-known as a mountain climber, was about thirty-nine, was married and had two children. Irvine, one of the new members of the expedition, was a student at Merton College, Oxford, and a member of the 1923 crew stroked by the American, W. P. Mellen. Last year he was a member of the Oxford expedition to Spitzenberg.

HAMILTON POSTMEN VOTE TO QUIT AGAIN

Concluded From First Page.

Miss McNab said that Murdoch got his job by campaigning for the Liberal party and thought that he probably had something else in view now realizing that the end was in sight. "If he thinks he can come to this country and slap Labor in the face he is mistaken. He is a representative of Labor, or is supposed to be. He is not our dictator and this Government must understand that it is supposed to represent the people and not to dictate to them."

"It is better to walk the streets than to work inside and starve and sacrifice a principle," said William Duncan, Toronto.

Donald Jackson, President of the Dominion Federation of Railway Mail Clerks, announced that he had issued orders for the clerks to strike, but admitted that this action had not been taken. He thought, however, that they could be counted on to assist when the truth of the whole matter was made known to them.

Postman Smith, Hamilton, announced that on the time book in the Postoffice there was an order to the effect that not a single man who went out on strike had been reinstated. It added that they returned to work unconditionally, and that all were back at the minimum salary. It was stated when the men voted to get back to work that the strike-breakers would be fired, the Hamilton man said, and he reminded his colleagues that the temporary men were still at work in the Postoffice.

Montreal Positions Filled.

Canadian Press.

Montreal, June 22."I wish you to tell the public that the postal strike in Montreal is ended. All departments of the Postoffice will be functioning normally Monday, including a complete letter-carrier service," was the announcement of Postmaster Victor Gaudet to-night.

Mr. Gaudet said that the total number of postal employes who went on strike in Montreal was slightly over 500, and that all their positions had now been filled. Approximately 75 of the strikers had applied for and been granted reinstatement before 8 o'clock Saturday morning. The balance had been filled by new men. He added that no more strikers will be reinstated under any consideration.

E. St. Père, M.P. for Hochelaga, addressing the strikers here this afternoon, said he would go to Ottawa to-morrow and would lay their case before Hon. Chares Stewart, Acting Postmaster-General, and find out definitely just what scale of salaries the Government would pay, and then communicate the information to strike headquarters here.

Labor Unions in the city assured the strikers of their sympathy and co-operation and strike headquarters announced that the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers had offered, upon demand by the strikers, to refuse to move trains bearing mail. Delegates were despatched Saturday night to Ottawa for the mass meeting of civil service employes held there this afternoon. To-day, at the request of the Quebec postal employes, four representatives left Montreal to explain the circumstances that led the Montreal strikers to remain firm.

Official announcement was made here to-day that the strikers were stronger than ever in their determination to remain out until the Government either gave them a salary equal to that of 1923 or named a Board of Conciliation to settle the matter.

On Normal Basis at London.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

London, Ont., June 22.—London's postal services are again on a normal working basis as a result of the return of all strikers to work, on Friday. Saturday's accumulation of mail for delivery on the city routes was comparable to the Christmas rush but the business was soon taken care of. All mail boxes around the city which had not been cleared for thirty-six hours were taken care of by the collectors and out-going matter was handled without delay.

"Everything is normal and the men are happy," Assistant Postmaster W. H. Skinner declared.

Working Again at the Soo.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., June 22.—The postal strike in the Sault is over, and the eighteen letter carriers who went out on strike on Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock reported for duty at 8 o'clock yesterday morning unconditionally.

Men were lined up at the postoffice to take the place of the 18 strikers had they not resumed work. Local business concerns are still hampered by the non-arrival of mail from Toronto, where a great part of the business in the Sault is contracted.

New Men Quit at Windsor.

Canadian Press.

Windsor, Ont., June 22.—The last of about 30 men brought in to take the places of striking Windsor postal employes quit his job Saturday afternoon and the Windsor Post Office was unmanned save for officials. The new men threw up their jobs, it is reported, after taking with strike pickets. The strikers' parade planned for Saturday afternoon was abandoned and more pickets were placed on duty instead.

Postmaster Cragrain, Saturday declared the strikers no longer employes of the Government acting on a Government order which stated that no striker would be re-instated in service who had not returned to work at 8 a.m. Saturday. None returned.

An attempt to make incoming mail available at the Post Office is being made. Saturday citizens lined up for blocks to wait for their mail at the Post Office.

TO INVITE GERMANY TO ALLIED MEETING

Concluded From First Page.

iers are agreed that this latter point is of supreme importance. Should the League fail to settle it, M. Herriot made it clear that the promises to evacuate the Ruhr in a military, although not in an economic, sense, would not come into effect.

Lord Robert Cecil's scheme of mutual guarantees is not favored by the majority in the British Cabinet, although Mr. MacDonald personally is willing to give it a trial. M. Herriot had previously been informed of this, and he told Mr. MacDonald that, in co-operation with the new French War Minister, General Nollet, he is preparing an alternative scheme which would safeguard France if put into effect by the League.

The question of German admission into the League was not settled. The two Premiers discussed Russia, and agreed that little is to be hoped for in negotiations with the Soviets at present.

While it is not known whether the United States will be formally represented at the conference next month, it is hoped that Charles G. Dawes, Owen D. Young, or Henry M. Robinson will attend as delegates or observers.

Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot are both agreed that the success of the projected scheme in saving Europe is unlikely without American co-operation. But Mr. MacDonald pointed out, and received Herriot's assent, that the American policy is not to assist Europe until Europe assists herself.

One Step at a Time.

The decision to-day was to proceed one step at a time. These steps are:

(1) Agreement between the Allies and with Germany as to putting the Dawes plan into effect.

(2) A French and general security scheme which will raise the whole question of armaments at the League of Nations.

(3) Inter-Allied debts.

This last, in which the United States plays so big a part, Mr. MacDonald said, should be relegated for as long a time as possible so that Americans can see that Europe is really helping herself before this problem is tackled.

The principal importance of the Premiers' meeting lies not so much in the fact that these matters are settled—since only generalities were employed—as in the cordial agreement in method, principle and general outlook. "To good to be true," was one informed British comment, meaning that M. Herriot, if he continues as reasonable as he seemed to-day, may not be able to carry the French Chamber with him.

A Severe Attack Of Heart Trouble Was Relieved By MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills

Mr. S. E. Barnes, Athens, Ont., writes:—"Four years ago I had a very severe attack of heart trouble. I consulted my doctor; he treated me for some time, but I only seemed to be getting worse. I finally went to our druggist and purchased three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and derived immediate relief from their use, and I can truthfully say they are a wonderful medicine. I always keep a box on hand, and if I feel out of sorts I take a few pills and feel all right again."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Always Uniform in Quality

Delicious

"SALADA" TEA

H 924

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PACKET TEA IN NORTH AMERICA.

Strike of Postmen Ends in Lockout

Concluded From First Page.

cial who caused the trouble had to make a public apology for his indiscretion. Norman McEachren, president of the Toronto Liberal Association, was given an opportunity to address the meeting. He said he had been in telephonic communication with several of the Ministers at Ottawa and had endeavored to get into personal touch with Premier Mackenzie King, but without success. He had hoped to have received some good news, but so far nothing definite had been decided by the Government.

Ottawa Stands Firm.

The intervention of Mayor Hiltz and the Board of Control to bring the strike to a speedy conclusion was unsuccessful, as will be seen in the following telegrams from Ottawa in reply to the message sent by the Mayor. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King did not send a reply under his own signature to Mayor Hiltz. Instead he instructed his secretary to reply. At eleven o'clock Saturday night that official wired the Mayor as follows:

"The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge your wire just received and to say that he has referred it to the acting Postmaster-General and the Minister of Labor." At 12.30 on Sunday morning Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, wired: "Have seen your telegram to the Prime Minister and I concur fully in reply sent by acting Postmaster-General."

One hour later, 1.30 a.m., Hon. Charles Stewart, acting Postmaster-General, sent his own message, which is as follows:

"Your telegram to the Prime Minister transferred to the undersigned for reply. There can be no change or additional offers made to dispose of postal employes' dispute, except as contained in my letter of June 18th to Mr. Archer, secretary of the Postal Employes' Federation, and the terms of that letter at present apply, of course, only to postal employes on duty. The time for striking employes to return to service expired at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and those former employes who decided not to return are out of the service. Regret inconvenience to your city owing to strike, but will adopt every means in my power to restore normal conditions. (Signed)

"CHAS. STEWART, P.M.G."

Mayor Sends Message.

The foregoing messages were in reply to a telegram forwarded on Saturday afternoon by Mayor W. W. Hiltz to Premier King, in which a request was made for the appointment of an arbitration board to inquire into the whole affair, and to deliver a ruling which the striking postal workers agreed to accept. The Mayor and Board fo Control were in consultation with the strike committee throughout the afternoon, and the representatives of the postal workers unanimously declared that they were prepared to leave the entire issue in the hands of an independent tribunal. In his message Mayor Hiltz stressed the hardship which the strike was bearing because of the strike and asked for a speedy settlement. He said in part: "Matters here are in bad shape owing to the strike and will become worse. We respectfully urge your immediate consideration of the men's proposition. The urgency is such that we are holding ourselves in constant attendance for any action on your part."

Chief among the relatively minor developments over the week-end in the local strike situation was the decision of the railway postal mail clerks to go back to work, after a short strike of scarcely more than twenty-four hours' duration. This decision was reached at the close of a lengthy conference which lasted into the early hours of Saturday morning, and, according to President G. R. Jackson, the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of returning to work.

On Saturday a series of meetings were held, at which the strikers declared their determination to see the fight through to the end. With the exception of the postal mail clerks the postal strikers ignored the ultimatum sent out from Ottawa on Friday afternoon requiring them to report before 8 a.m. (standard time) Saturday, otherwise they would be definitely off the roll of service. Some nineteen strikers returned to work before the expiration of the time allotted, but the balance resolved to take their chances on the issue being decided in their favor.

Ban on Separate Meetings.

Something of a sensation was precipitated at Saturday morning's mass meeting at the Labor Temple when a ban was placed on the holding of independent meetings of separate bodies of the association. This was put through when it became generally known that the railway mail clerks had decided to return to work. Many at the meeting were of the opinion that had the ban been on earlier the railway clerks would still be on the service roster of the strikers.

No New Men Taken On.

Postmaster W. E. Lemon announced last night that commencing to-day there would be delivery of mail from the various postal sub stations of the city. Mr. Lemon stated that no new men had been taken on over the week-end. Discussing the situation he said: "We are doing our utmost to give the public the best service possible. We're making good progress, and we're moving mail. Having regard to the circumstances prevailing, we are doing mighty well."

At Saturday night's mass meeting of striking postmen it was arranged to send a large delegation to Hamilton to meet the postal employes of that city who had decided to end their strike on Thursday evening last. Furthermore a deputation of two was despatched to Ottawa to interview the Cabinet and outline once more the demands of the men, and to proceed from thence to Montreal. The deputation was made up of J. McKerry, president of the Toronto Branch Postal Clerks, and W. Fitchett, on the executive, Toronto Branch of Letter Carriers. It was announced, too, that a deputation from Monreal was proceeding to the city of Quebec. The meeting was enthusiastic, and the men reffirmed their decision to stick together.

On Sunday afternoon a short meeting was held in the Labor Temple. The attendance was necessarily reduced because of the large delegation which had proceeded to Hamilton. It was announced amidst cheers that Premier King had called a special meeting of the Cabinet, and Chairman A. E. Hall intimated that he was hopeful of favorable developments before the day ended.

Says Business Tied Up.

R. H. McDonald told of the disastrous reaction that the strike is having upon the business of this city. One of the largest retail clothing firms in Toronto, he declared, had been forced o lay off 130 hands as a direct result of the strike. Two of the large mail order houses were closed until the strike was over, and elsewhere business was being tied up on account of the lack of movement of mail. If the strike continued another week, he predicted that three-quarters of the workers of Toronto would be unemployed. This was an unfortunate situation, but it had not been created by the postal workers. It was directly attributable to the Government, and the Government must shoulder the responsibility. "We are sorry that the business situations is so serious," he continued, "we are not fighting the business people of this country, but we must get a settlement from the Government and a reasonable settlement."

Certain press reports sent to the West he described as "a fabrication of lies," deliberately distributed for the purpose of misrepresenting the actual situation in Toronto and Montreal. The Government was trying to place one city against the other and was guilty of underhand tactics in its endeavors to influence public opinion and end the strike. He quoted Postmaster W. E. Lemon as having stated to a Government official that "seventy-five per cent. of his new staff were absolutely useless, and with the present system of handling it would take ten years t o move the accumulated mail."

Chairman Hull stated that it had been reported that certain individuals in the ranks of the striking postmen had already become financially embarrassed. He did not consider this likely in view of the fact that last pay day was June 15, but he announced to the meeting that if anyone needed financial assistance they should report to the strike committee and they would be fixed up. As an afterthought he cautioned against too great a rush, as the committee was busy.

He also intimated that one large department at the City Had lost $74,000 as a result of the strike. Messages have been sent out to eight branches of organizations of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in Canada, requesting that they do not move any trains which carry mail. This organization had promised its moral support, and Chairman Hull added: "We mean to take advantage of their offer."

To Extend Postal Service.

The following statement was handed out last night by W. E. Lemon, postmaster, as to postal arrangements in Toronto for to-day:

"Arrangements have been made, effective Monday, June 23rd, to further extend the interrupted postal service by delivering letters to callers at Postal Terminal "A," Front Street, and the several stations throughout the city, between the hours of 8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.

"The following information should be carefully noted:—

"(1) Each postal station will have on hand letters for the district which it ordinarily serves, and the table hereunder shows where the public should call.

"(2) The postal station wickets will be clearly labelled according to streets.

"(3) Callers should enquire at the wicket bearing the initial of their street address.

"(4) At Postal Terminal Station "A," in addition to wickets, as indicated above (which will be located on the ground floor) wickets will be open on the third floor, for the delivery of letters which do not bear any street and number address. These wickets will be labelled according to the initial letter of the surnames of the addressees. Business firms who receive letters without street and number should make enquiry at both places.

"(5) When sending representatives for letters, business firms should give a written order on their own stationery.

"The public are advised that the street letter box collection service is being maintained by couriers in the employ of the contractor for the service."

The boundaries of the districts in the City of Toronto served by the various Postal Stations are as follows:

Postal Terminal "A", Front St.

Bounded by the west by east side Dufferin Street (Lake Ontario) to King Street, thence east on King to Bathurst Street, thence north on Bathurst Street to Queen Street, thence east on Queen to Spadina Avenue, thence north on Spadina Avenue to College Street, thence west on College Street to Bathurst Street, thence east on College Street to Yonge Street, thence east on Carlton Street (from Yonge Street) to the Don Valley, which is the eastern boundary, to Lake Ontario.

Postal Station "C", Cor. Queen St. West and Abell St.

Bounded on the west by Swansea, on the north by Bloor Street to Lansdowne Avenue, thence south on Lansdowne Avenue to College Street, thence east on College Street to Bathurst Street, thence south on Bathurst Street to King Street, thence west to Dufferin Street, thence south on Dufferin Street (west side) to the Lake.

Postal Station "D", Cor. Dundas and Keele Sts.

Bounded on the west by the Humber River, on the north by St. John's Road (Mount Dennis), thence in a south-easterly direction by the C. P.R. and C.N.R. tracks to Weston Road, thence along Weston Road to Rountree Avenue, east on Rountree Avenue to the C. N. R. tracks, thence south to Bloor Street, thence west on Bloor Street to the Humber River.

Postal Station "E", Cor. Bloor and Markham Sts.

Bounded on the west by the C. N. R. tracks (northern division), on the north by Davenport Road, thence south on Spadina Road to Bloor Street, thence east on Bloor Street to St. George Street, thence south to College Street, thence west on College Street to Lansdowne Avenue.

Postal Station "F", Corner Yonge and Charles Streets.

Bounded on the west by Avenue Road from the Old Belt Line Railway to St. Clair Avenue, thence west on St. Clair Avenue to Spadina Road, thence south on Spadina Road to Bloor Street, thence east to St. George Street, thence south to College Street, thence east on College Street to Yonge Street, thence east on Carlton Street to the Don Valley, thence north to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, thence west on the Old Belt Line Railway to Avenue Road.

Postal Station "G", Corner Queen Street East and Salter Street.

Bounded on the west by the Don Valley; on the north by Withrow Avenue to Pape Avenue, thence south on Pape Avenue to the C.N.R. tracks, thence east on the C.N.R. tracks to Coxwell Avenue, thence south on Coxwell Avenue to Eastwood Road, thence east on Eastwood Road to the corner of Woodbine Avenue and Kingston Road, thence east on Kingston Road to Kingswood Road, thence south on Kingswood Road to the Lake and bounded on the south by Lake Ontario.

Postal Station "H", 170 Main Street.

Bounded on the west by Woodbine Avenue from the C.N.R. tracks (Canadian Northern Division), to C.N.R. tracks (G.T.R. Division), thence west on the C.N.R. tracks to Coxwell Avenue, but not including Coxwell Avenue south to Eastwood Road, thence east from Eastwood Road to the corner of Woodbine Avenue and Kingston Road, but not including the Eastwood Road, thence east on Kingston Road to Kingswood Road, thence south on Kingswood Road to Queen Street, thence east to Birchmount Avenue, thence north on Birchmount Avenue to the C.N. R. tracks, thence west on C.N.R. tracks to the corner of Woodbine Avenue and C.N.R. tracks (Northern Division).

Postal Station "J", 170 Danforth Avenue.

Bounded on the west by the Don Valley; on the south by Withrow Avenue to Pape Avenue, thence south on Pape Avenue to C. N. R. tracks, thence east on the C. N. R. tracks to Woodbine Avenue, thence north on Woodbine Avenue to the Don Mills Road, thence west on Don Mills Road to the Don Valley.

Postal Station "K", cor, Yonge Street and Montgomery Avenue.

Bounded on the west by an imaginary line between the City of Toronto and the County of York; on the south by Merton Street; on the east by Bayview Avenue to Eglinton Avenue, thence north by an imaginary line between the City of Toronto and the County of York to Don Cliff Drive, thence west on Don Cliff Drive to the western boundary.

Postal Station "L", Cor. St. Clair Avenue West and Appleton Avenue.

Bounded on the west by the C. N. R. and C. P. R. tracks; on the north by Eglinton Avenue, thence east on Eglinton Avenue to Strathearn Road, thence by an imaginary line between the City of Toronto and the County of York to the corner of Kilbarry Road and Avenue Road, thence south on Avenue Road to St. Clair Avenue, thence west on St. Clair Avenue to Spadina Road, thence south on Spadina Road to Davenport Road, thence west on Davenport Road to C. N. R. tracks (Northern Division).

COMPELLED CHINESE TO ATTEND FUNERAL

British Gunboat Commander Got Required Respect.

Associated Press.

Peking, June 22.—Under threat that he would bombard the city of Wanhsien, on the Yangtse River in Szechwan Province, the commander of the British gunboat Cockchafer compelled the highest military leaders there to walk to the cemetery in full uniform behind the casket containing the body of Edwin C. Hawley, a United States citizen killed there by Chinese junk men, and to attend the burial service for him.

Post-mortem is Ordered into Death in Wiarton

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Wiarton, Ont., June 22.—Robert Edward Street, aged 35 years, manager of the Imperial Oil Company's station at Wiarton, died on Saturday, after a few hours' illness. He had been missing from home all day Friday last, and returned about 11 p.m., Friday, but slept in a barn until early Saturday morning. When he went into the house he told his wife he felt very ill, but not to get a doctor. During the morning his condition became alarming, and two doctors were called. They found Street to be in a dying condition, and he passed away shortly after. The cause of death was stated by the doctors to be alcoholic poisoning. Crown Attorney Dixon, of Bruce County, has ordered a post-mortem to be held Monday afternoon.

OCCUPIED ZONE RAIDED, MANY ARRESTS MADE

Evidence of Militarist Movements Discovered.

Associated Press.

Dusseldorf, Germany, June 22.—Widespread raids have been made in the French and Belgian occupied zones during the last few days by the military authorities in search of evidence of nationalist or militarist movements.

The French authorities have searched two hundred and fifty houses, arrested forty persons and seized numerous documents. The Belgians have made more than one hundred raids and taken a few persons into custody.

JURY IS ADDRESSED BY OPPOSING COUNSEL

Verdict Anticipated Soon in Trial of Six Montreal Men.

Canadian Press.

Montreal, June 21.—"Guiseppe Serafini and Louis Morel are directly connected to the murder of Henri Cleroux, even without the help of Cereo Niegro's evidence, and as regards the other four accused men, Cambino, Davis, Frank, and Valentino, the evidence of Niegro is so closely corroborated even in its minor details, that it cannot be doubted that he is telling the truth," R. L. Calder, K.C., Crown Prosecutor, argued addressing the jury which will soon have to pass on the guilt or innocence of the six men mentioned in connection with the killing of the Bank of Hochelaga chauffeur. The Crown Prosecutor picked up in advance the challenge of the defence, who he anticipated, would suggest that the King's evidence, Cireo Niegro, had made good use of the time at his disposal in order to invent the story he was telling before the court.

Liquor Law Amendment Refused Official Assent

Associated Press.

Dawson City, Y. T., June 22.—An amendment to the liquor law which would permit the sale of beer and light wines in licensed premises was passed by the council here yesterday, but Gold Commissioner George P. Mackenzie refused to assent to the amendment. He explained that he had refused the measure to the Governor-General-in-Council who had advised him that the bill was unwise in view of negotiations being considered with United States authorities to permit shipment of liquors consigned to the Yukon Government through Alaskan territory.

YOU WANT IT THE VERY BEST.

You can be sure of your tea being clean and pure and sweet when you use RED ROSE. Its good qualities are kept good by the sealed package.

OBITUARY

Mrs. R. H. Pickard—Gurnsey, Sask.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Paisley, Ont., June 22.—Word was received here yesterday of the death of Mrs. Roy H. Pickard, which occurred at, Gurnsey, Sask. The deceased, whose maiden name was Edna Duryee, was 32 years of age, and is survived by her husband and a family of small children.

Mrs. M. Hammond—Cayuga.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Cayuga, Ont., June 22.—After a lingering illness, Mrs. Matilda Hammond, wife of the late Frank Hammond, died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, on Friday. She was born near Sarnia and was in her sixty-eighth year. Her husband died in 1912. Two sons, Frank, of Barrie, and Bernard, of Cayuga, survive. Also two brothers, Rev. Father John Guam, of Chatham, and Rev. Father Philip Guam, of Goderich, and two sisters, Mrs. Marks, of Port Huron, and Mrs. Jos. Sniderham, of Cayuga.

A. A. Caton—Kingston.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Kingston, Ont., June 22.—There passed away on Friday night, Alfred Alexander Caton, after an illness lasting considerable time. The late Mr. Caton was sixty-four years of age and he was born in Ernestown, but came to this city over seventeen years ago. He is survived by his widow and one son.

Rev. J. Binney—East Grinstead, Eng.

Special Cable to The Mail and Empire.

(Copyright.)

London, June 22.—Rev. John Binney, son of Bishop Binney of Nova Scotia, died at East Grinstead on Saturday.

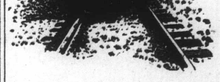
Henry M. Robinson—Chinguacousy.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Brampton, Ont., June 22.—Death came suddenly on Saturday to Henry M. Robinson, of the 4th line east, Chinguacousy Township. Mr. Robinson, who was in his 64th year, was apparently in good health until striken with acute indigestion, which proved fatal within a few minutes He was the son of Andrew Robinson, and was born in Trafalgar Township, Halton, where he had carried on farming until last April, when he acquired the Wardlaw farm in Chinguacousy. Mr. Robinson was an Anglican, Orangeman and Conservative. Surviving him are his widow, three sons and a daughter.

Samuel J. Brewes.

An old and respected resident of Toronto passed away on Saturday, after a short illness, in the person of Samuel J. Brewes, who was in his 78th year. He came from London, England, sixty years ago, and settled in Toronto. He was well known in the west end of the city, where he had long been in the furniture business. He was a Presbyterian and a member of L.O.L. No. 207. His wife predeceased him six years ago, and he is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Ellen Smith, Mrs. Frances Parker, and Mrs. May Scholes, all of Toronto; two sons, Harvey A., Toronto; James S., of Chicago. 14 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.



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TO-NIGHT, June 23 AT 8 O'CLOCK.

In connection with the Postal Workers' Strike.

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Edmonton Bulletin June 23/23.

070839

MAIL SERVICES BEING REPLACED

Toronto men would return, but Minister forbids, saying they should have decided earlier----No trouble in replacing workers, asserts Superintendent.

MONTREAL WILL HAVE NORMAL SYSTEM AGAIN

Officials Directing Walk-Out Reiterate Determination Not to Surrender Until Government Appoints Conciliation Board—Converts Hoped For.

(By T. M. Fraser)

OTTAWA, June 22.—As far as the Dominion Government is concerned, the postal strike ended yesterday morning at eight o'clock, according to a statement tonight bly the Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Postmaster-General.

Every effort is being made to recruit men and restore as rapidly as possible an effective service in the cities of Toronto and Montreal, to which centres the disruption of service is now almost wholly confined.

Men Want Jobs Back

A message was received this afternoon by Mr. Stewart from W. J. McEachern, of Toronto, stating that the postal men there on strike were ready to return to duty in a body if they would be reinstated, but the Minister refused to entertain the proposal, saying they should have done that prior to yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

The message sent to the Prime Minister by Mayor W. W. Hiltz of Toronto to the effect that the postal men on strike wanted to return to work provided they were given a board of arbitration to adjust their differences with the government and the Civil Service Commission was handed over to Mr. Stewart who also replied in the negative.

E. J. Underwood general superintendent of the Postal Service, tonight said, more than 600 men had been placed on the service in Toronto, which number was about one half of the number that would be eventually required.

"There is no trouble about despatch of mails from Toronto," said Mr. Underwood. "As to mail going to Toronto and points beyond much assistance is being given here in Toronto where there is a partial sortation enabling the Toronto mail to be sent to the various sub-stations there. There will for two or three days continue to be a general delivery from the different stations and sub-stations in Toronto. We will take on a new clercial staff there as fast as we can train them."

Delivery Service

"What about letter carriers delivery in Toronto?" Mr. Underwood was asked.

"We will not attempt that yet for a short time until we get the present congestion somewhat reduced. To attempt a letter carrier service at this moment would rather complicate the situation," was his reply.

There will be a complete letter carrier delivery in Montrealy tomorrow Mr. Underwood said. There also will be a parcel delivery from two sub-stations in addition to the general post office. More than one half of the postal service is engaged in that city. No report has been received tonight from Windsor, Ont.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Gazette Montreal June 23/24

POSTMASTER SAYS STRIKE IN CITY OVER; FILL POSTS

Claims all Postal Departments Will be Functioning Normally Today

DELIVERY SERVICE

Montreal Strikers Adopted Resolution Asking for Arbitration Board—Toronto Union Officials Here

"I wish you to tell the public that the postal strike in Montreal is ended. All departments of the post office will be functioning normally today, including a complete letter carrier service," announced Postmaster Victor Gaudet last night.

"Those disloyal men who tried to tie up the royal mails have completely failed in their attempt, as this morning we shall recommence street delivery service on every route in the city. Of course the service may not be as speedy as usual for a few days, as the new men are not accustomed to the route, but all deliveries will nevertheless be made. In the business district there will be two deliveries of all classes of mail matter.

"I would like to ask the public to co-operate further with the postal authorities by not mailing all their arrears of mail matter at once. They must remember that a large proportion of our workers are not yet completely accustomed to their new tasks, and it is not desirable that the post office should be swamped with matter at this time. If some of the withheld matter is mailed day by day, instead of all at one time, it will greatly help the post office."

Mr. Gaudet said that the total number of postal employees who went on strike in Montreal was slightly over 500, and that all their positions had now been filled. Approximately 75 of the strikers had applied for and been granted reinstatement in their positions before 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the time limit set by a government order. The remainder of the positions were filled by new men.

PREFERENCE TO VETERANS.

No more strikers will be reinstated in the postal service under any consideration, Mr. Gaudet said. As positions become vacant they will be filled only by men who have passed the Civil Service examination or by returned soldiers, the latter being given the preference as requird by law.

The postmaster gave an emphatic denial to statements made by strikers at their meetings that a great deal of congestion of mail matter existed at the main post office. "There is not the slightest truth in this," he said. "I have myself visited frequently every branch of the post office and know that all the mail is being cleared. To prove that everything is again functioning normally, I propose to invite the press to send its representatives to the post office at noon tomorrow to inspect all its workings for themselves."

Mr. Gaudet said he was very grateful to the public for its co-operation and tolerance during the crisis, which was now past; to McGill University, the University of Montreal and other educational institutions which had responded to his call for aid by sending students to assist the authorities; to the city police and the R.C.M.P. for their good work, and to his own officers who had remained loyal to their duty and enabled the work of the post office to be carried on. Many of the latter, he said, had worked day and night since the trouble started.

Warm thanks to the business men for the attitude they maintained to the Montreal Post Office in their time of trouble was expressed by Postmaster Victor Gaudet.

"My best thanks are due to the business men of the city," said the postmaster. "They went so far as to offer to let us have the use of employees without any charge to us, and also to help us to establish an automobile service for our mails." The offers had come through the medium of the Montreal Board of Trade.

ASK FOR ARBITRATION.

Following the example of the postal employees on strike in Toronto, the Montreal strikers at a meeting held last evening at strike headquarters, Beaudry and DeMontigny streets, passed a resolution asking the Government to name a board of arbitration to be composed of two representatives of the Government, two representatives of the Federation of Postal Employees, and one independent member. The meeting was addressed by Jos. McCarey, president of the Toronto Postal Clerks' Union, and representing the president of the Dominion Postal Federation, and the other speaker was Wm. Fitchard, president of the Toronto Letter Carriers' Association, representing the president of the Dominion Association of Letter Carriers.

The resolution is couched in the same sense as the one adopted by the Toronto postal employees, and it will be supported at Ottawa today by E. St. Pere, M.P., for Hochelaga, who will see the Hon. Chas. Stewart, acting Postmaster-General, accompanied by T. L. Church, M.P., for North Toronto, who is supporting the Toronto resolution.

Striking postal employees spent the week end consolidating their position, undismayed by the opinion of Dr. A. Denis, M.P., for Montreal-St. Denis who, Saturday afternoon, told them frankly: "In view of the stubbornness of the Civil Service Commission, and of the number of applicants for Post Office positions vacated, I do not think you have a chance to succeed."

Montreal aldermen also addressed the men, and announced their intention of asking the City Council at its next meeting to request the Dominion Government to end the strike immediately; service clubs in the city were approached with a view to having similar representations made to Ottawa.

Labor unions in the city assured the strikers of their sympathy and co-operation, while strike headquarters announced that the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers had offered, upon demand by the strikers, to refuse to move trains bearing mail. Delegates were dispatched Saturday night to Ottawa for the mass meeting of Civil Service employees called for yesterday afternoon; and yesterday, at the request of Quebec postal employees, four representatives left Montreal to explain the circumstances that led the Montreal strikers to remain firm.

At the end of the day, official announcement was made that the strikers were stronger than ever in their determination to remain out until the Government either gave them a salary equal to that of 1923, or named a board of arbitration to settle the matter.

The men congregated Saturday morning at headquarters, Beaudry and Demontigny streets, and remained in session virtually all day, awaiting replies to telegrams sent Friday night to the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, and the Hon. Charles Stewart, acting Postmaster-General, requesting a lucid explanation of the extent to which the Government was ready to accede to the demand for a "reasonable" salary. No replies were received during the day.

GOVERNMENT'S HANDS TIED

In the afternoon the strikers were addressed by Dr. Denis, who said: "Try to find a practical solution, gentlemen. The claims you are advancing are legitimate. You have the sympathy of the Montreal delegation. You have also the sympathy of the Liberal Government. But you have not the sympathy of the Civil Service Commission.

"We of the Liberal Government are the victims of the Civil Service Commission, as you are the victims of that Commission today. We must not forget that if you are the victims of that Commission it is not because the Government is unwilling to give you justice. It is because the Government's hands are tied by that Commission, and the Government can do no more than accord you its sympathy and tell you that it would have, by far, preferred to see you saved from going out on strike, through a solution that would have been satisfactory to you.

"But you are on strike.

"A little regretfully, I will say that you have perhaps been the victims also of the Toronto office, filled with Tories who have submitted to the Tory deputies of Toronto in an effort to place the Liberal Government in an impasse, do us wrong in the Province of Quebec, and at the next election to try and put the Liberal party out.

"We Liberals of the Province of Quebec want to see you get justice, but our hands are tied by the Civil Service. We ask ourselves where we are going.

"We were ready to go as a delegation to see the Prime Minister to obtain justice for you, but I think in the circumstances it is absolutely useless, for the Civil Service Commission is solidly attached to its wage scale, and will not depart from it.

"The only thing perhaps might be the abolition of the Civil Service Commission. There is nothing in the world that would please me more, that would give more pleasure to the Montreal delegation, than to see the abolition of that Commission. But the Opposition, which is always eyeing us, has not a single member who dares to propose that the commission be abolished. Mr. Hawkins said, in the House that he was against the commission; he has always been against it. The Progressives are against it. But we are in the minority in Parliament, in the House and in the Senate. If we brought in the proposal, we would be beaten in the House and in the Senate and we would be obliged to go to the people. Where would be the solution?

"For the moment, the only advice I can give you, and perhaps that advice will not meet all tastes, would be to try to approach the authorities, and to wait. You can be sure that the Liberal Government and the Liberal Party is sympathetic. And you can be certain that at your side you will always find him who is now addressing you.

SEES FRUITLESS STRIKE.

"What solution can we secure? We from Montreal are between two factions. Our sympathy is with you. But you know that every hour, every minute, you are being replaced, and I tell you frankly and sincerely, I cannot see the day that will give you any result whatever with the strike. You are exposed to lose your positions. (Cries of: 'We will lose them, then'). Gentlemen, I am merely exposing the situation as it is. I do not come here to tell you that such and such a thing is so. I am telling you what is, and giving you my opinion as to what is in your best interests.

"If we had the situation in our hands, perhaps I would be talking differently. But the Civil Service Commission (Cries of: 'Take it away') has the power. Unfortunately, before the Liberal party went into power, there was another Government that enriched itself at the expense of the country, passed laws and nominated commissions that would tie the hands of the Government that succeeded it.

"You understand; at the moment we have the power, but not the administration. And that previous Government instituted the commission which today is tieing our hands.

"The only advice I can give you is to try to find the most practical solution. I tell you the result—it is only my impression and perhaps I am wrong—but I do not think, in the circumstances and in view of the stubbornness of the Civil Service Commission and the number of applicants for positions, that you have a chance to succeed. If you are satisfied to lose your positions, we will do everything possible to reinstate you, but it would be necessary for you to pass examinations and to take your places on the list like the others.

"If you can effect a compromise, remember to confide in the Government, for you have its sympathy. But you are also face to face with the Civil Service Commission, just as we are."

E. Cromp, president of the local Union of Letter Carriers, asked what scale the Montreal delegation favored, and Dr. Denis replied that he and his colleagues were ready to try and get such a bonus that the employees would have their salary of last year. He said that he was ready to go and see Victor Gaudet, postmaster of Montreal, in company with officers of the strike committee, if that was wished by the meeting, although he could not promise what the result would be.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Denis was proposed by E. Lamontagne, of the Postal Clerks' Association, who was in the chair. "He has said some things that are hardly agreeable to us," said the speaker, "and perhaps they do not enter into our plans. But he has been frank." Mr. Lamontagne then asked the men whether they were ready to authorize the strike executive to go to see the Montreal postmaster, in company with Dr. Denis.

The motion seemed to carry, though some dissented on the ground that Montreal should not do that without first consulting the Dominion executive at Toronto. Some of the officers prepared to accompany Dr. Denis; an executive meeting was hurriedly called and the move was dropped.

ALDERMEN EXTEND SYMPATHY.

Later in the afternoon Ald. Lalancette and Ald. Vaillancourt extended to the strikers their hearty sympathy with the strike, and promised that, at the next meeting of the City Council, they would present a motion by which the Montreal administration would request the Government to take steps to end the strike as speedily as possible.

Following the meeting, official announcement was made that headquarters had received information that postal employees of Toronto, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton and Moncton were still on strike, and that other towns were falling into line.

It was also declared that representatives of the strike committee had approached public bodies of the city and service clubs with a view to having representations made to the Government directed toward ending the strike. John T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, it was said, had gone to Ottawa and would see the Minister of Labor on the strike question.

Toronto reported to Montreal late Saturday afternoon that the City Council, the president of the Board of Trade, and the Trades and Labor Council were in negotiation with the Ottawa authorities, and the Government had been told that the Federation of Postal Employees was ready to return to work provided the Government would name an independent board of arbitration on which postal employees would have representation equal to that of the other side.

Dominion Postal Clerks' headquarters also wired Montreal that their officers were awaiting a reply from the Hon. Mr. Stewart, promised for Sunday morning, stating definitely the wage schedule offered to postal employees.

Saturday evening there was another mass meeting.

The strikers authorized Frank Healy and Harry Benjamin, both members of the strike committee, to go to Ottawa at once as delegates from the Montreal strikers to the mass meeting announced in the Capital for Sunday.

Alderman Mongeon, of the city council, told the meeting that the men could depend on his sympathy and co-operation. He declared that the Government was making a profit out of the Post Office Department, something that was done by no other country. The Govegnment, then, should be able to pay its employees a living wage.

CO-OPERATION PROMISED.

Delegate Alarie, of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, brought greetings and assurance of co-operation from other labor bodies in Montreal, while E. Fynn, one of the strike committee, emphasized the fact that, although members of Parliament could fix their own sessional indemnity, when it came to regulating postal employees' salaries, they took refuge in the explanation that they were powerless and were under the thumb of the Civil Service Commission.

Ex-Ald. Gordien Menard, legal adviser of the local organization, declared that a police captain had been caught trying to persuade the son of a striker to act as a strikebreaker. He hoped that the official in question would be dismissed at the next meeting of the city council.

"The Government says the Civil Service Commission has all the power," continued the speaker. "If that be the case, then how is it that the Government has the right to dismiss the postal employees? If the commission is dominating, then that should be at the discretion of the commission."

Near midnight the strikers dispersed, to meet again yesterday afternoon, at which time it was officially announced that, although a few men had returned to work in reply to the Government's ultimatum of Friday afternoon, the movement was unimportant, and the great majority of the 1,336 postal workers of the city were standing solid for their demand for pay equal to that of 1923.

Early in the afternoon Mousseau Drapeau, Moise Ferland, Josephat Henault and R. Normandin left for Quebec, at the request of the Quebec postal employees, for information on the strike, and it was declared that Quebec, once convinced of the logical stand taken by the Montreal strikers, would go out 100 per cent. This was predicted for Monday night.

Just before the afternoon mass meeting opened, headquarters announced that it had information to the effect that sixteen towns in Ontario had joined the strike, and that St. John, N.B., had fallen into line.

At the afternoon meeting, Ald. Quintal, ex-Ald. E. Larivière and ex-Ald. Gordien Menard addressed the men.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Sydney Post June 24/24

070841

THE POSTAL STRIKE.

THE POSTAL workers' strike, which may already be written down as a failure, reflects no credit on the judgment of those responsible for it. One can think of nothing more futile than an attempt to extort a wage increase by a show of force against the Government and Parliament and people of Canada. Yet if the postal strike did not mean that it meant nothing.

Strikes and lockouts are forms of industrial war between labor and capital. They can have no place in the relations subsisting between public officials and the Government they serve. Government's may bungle, they may display incompetence in dealing with their employees, they may fail to exercise judgment, or discretion, or understanding in their administrative work, and in all such cases are open to public censure, as for all their failures they must eventually face a reckoning with the people. But they are not grasping capitalists, seeking to fill their coffers by grinding the faces of the poor. Their reluctance or failure to allow a fair day's wage for a fair day's work can never be attributed to a policy of trying to sweat labor for their personal enrichment. There is in short nothing whatever in their relations with their employees suggesting similarly to that between capital and labor.

The strike has not strengthened, but weakened, the position of the postal workers in their attempt to obtain a more satisfactory wage schedule. There is only one way whereby Government officials can force recognition of their rights or redress of their grievances, and that is by the exercise of influence on public opinion. Such influence, it need hardly be emphasized, cannot be strengthened by using the big stick of a general strike. The course the postal workers have followed has shocked public opinion, if it has not alienated public sympathy from them.

None the less their case should be just as impartially considered by the Government as if no strike had ever taken place. It was indeed the Government's indecision and vacillation that prepared the way for the strike. Mr. King's attempt to pass the buck to the Civil Service Commission was the most pitiful exhibition of weakness that a trimming politician has been responsible for in many a long year. The Civil Service Commission is the creature, not the master, of Parliament. If the Government thinks the Commission has gone wrong in any particular case, its duty is to say so plainly and if need be to bring down remedial legislation for the consideration of the people's elected representatives. But the truth is that the Government announced its intention to wipe out the civil service bonus months before the Commission prepared its report on postal salaries.

The incident is a discreditable one to all concerned. Whatever errors of judgment have been committed in the premises should be speedily rectified. It cannot be denied that the proposed wage schedule is unfair to certain classes of postal workers. It should be the immediate business of the Post Office Department and the Civil Service Commission to review the whole question of postal rates of pay, and to agree upon a basis that will be fair to the employees and just to the taxpayers of Canada.

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(Member A. B. C.)

TORONTO, WEDN'SDAY, JUNE 25, '24

WHY ARE LETTERS NOT ARRIVING?

Hon. Charles Stewart is acting Postmaster-General and makes a bold bluff at being master of the situation into which he has got himself by his row with the postal workers. Of the strike he speaks in the past tense. Upon the men who were not obedient to his order to return to work on Saturday morning he pronounced sentence of dismissal from the service. He tells the public that he has all the men he wants to take the places of the workers he has in this way put out of the combat. He boasts that he has kept the mails moving. If so, why do the mails not get to destinations? Why are letters that have been dispatched not reaching the people to whom they were addressed? Why is it that business men are so greatly incommoded by failure of mail service? We shall know that the strike is over when the Government that provoked it is delivering the mails and when the congestions at Post Offices cease piling up and begin to melt away. We greatly regret that the postal workers allowed themselves to be goaded into such a grave disservice to the public as they have rendered by striking. Strikes are always a wrong against the unoffending masses of the people even when there may be some justification for striking as a means of redressing a wrong against abused workers. Especially should employees of the State resist the temptation or provocation to strike. The workers in any branch of the public service are practically in possession of that branch. They are trusted to be loyal to it, no matter what their hardships are. When a man enters the public service he is supposed to take upon himself an obligation never to go back upon it. If the postal workers who went out on strike had shown more patience and less folly, the time was bound to come when their grievances would be remedied. But though they have failed their friends, the public, the public take a very different view of their offence from that taken of the postal workers who struck in the Red attack that throttled Winnipeg in the war time. The latter committed a crime against the public for which they should never have been forgiven. The people forgive the present strikers and the Government should be equally magnanimous.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Gazette Montreal June 25/24

THE POSTAL STRIKE.

It will be well to get a proper perspective of the strike of postal employees. The leaders of the misguided men state that they do not want the strike treated as a political question, desiring their case to be judged solely on its merits, but unfortunately the extreme action they have taken obscures completely the merits of the question. From the moment the postal officers walked away from their work and deliberately attempted to tie up the most important branch of the public service, the matter of wages became of minor moment. Then arose and persisted the major consideration whether these civil servants were to be allowed to determine rates of pay and to enforce their demands by imposing upon the public the alternative of a disrupted, disorganized mail service. Had the Government or Parliament surrendered in such circumstance a precedent would be set for all other branches of the Civil Service, who, in effect, would be told "if by organization and united action you can cause grave public loss you may fix your own salary scale." The postal employees may or may not be under-paid; we express no opinion on that point for the sufficient reason that it is quite beside the question at issue. What is certain is that the strikers could have taken no more sure way to alienate public sympathy than the course pursued. It should, moreover, be obvious to their leaders that a board of arbitration or conciliation is repugnant of our parliamentary system. The arbitrators already exist in the members of Parliament elected by the whole people for the purpose, among others, of organizing the public services and fixing the wages of employees therein. Parliament is the court of appeal in these matters, and to Parliament the postal clerks should have made their appeal.

We concur in the view that the strike should not be treated in a partisan political sense. The question is too fundamental, touches too nearly the whole subject of Parliamentary control of the civil service to be made the football of politicians. The strike must first be ended, and the postal service efficiently manned before the matter of wages is considered. Fortunately the strike—at no time nation-wide and feeble from the beginning—has ended, with the one regrettable result that many men have forfeited their positions. The Government deserves approbation for its final firmness after a period of some vacillation, and this will be accorded it. Dr. Denis, M.P. for Montreal-St. Denis, has made a valiant effort to place the responsibility for the trouble on the late Conservative Government because it created the Civil Service Commission which fixed the scale of postal wages! Dr. Denis, of course, knows better than that. He knows that the supreme power is vested in Parliament, and he knows that Premier King declined to interfere with the decision of the Commission. His attempt to evade governmental responsibility was puerile, not to say laughable, and deceives no one. The Government has pursued the proper course, and Dr. Denis will have difficulty in persuading the strikers that his heart bleeds for them while he continues his ardent support of the Government.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Gazette Montreal June 25/24

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STRIKERS SAY MEN UNAUTHORIZED TO PLEAD FOR JOBS

Three Executive Officers Dismissed After Delegation Waits on Postmaster

100 MAY GET WORK

Postmaster Gaudet Tells Strikers He Is Against Dismissing Those Who Helped Department

After a delegation of striking postal employees had waited on Victor Gaudet, Montreal postmaster, yesterday morning to request permission to return to work, the strikers' executive announced officially that the delegation had not been authorized to make the move, that three members of the executive had been voted out of office for disloyalty, and that more than 850 men were still on strike.

During the afternoon, however, the executive sitting at headquarters at Beaudry and De Montigny streets, received news that the end of the strike in all cities might be near, a telegram from B. Redditt, vice-president of the Dominion Federation of Postal Employees, wiring from Toronto:

"Negotiations under way, only matter of few hours for final decision. Montreal, Windsor, Toronto, Moncton key of situation. Stand firm."

The delegation to the Postmaster here had barely left the General Post Office yesterday morning, when the news reached strike headquarters. A special meeting was called by the executive, and its members then formerly adopted motions of non-confidence in Joseph Lafrance, Louis Pouliot, and Arthur Leduc, respectively president, secretary, and treasurer of the local Postal Clerks' Association, all of whom had been members of the general strike executive. Mr. Lafrance was voted out of office because he had returned to work; Messrs. Pouliot and Leduc, both of whom were among the delegation that saw Mr. Gaudet, were merely charged with "disloyalty."

General meetings then were held, and last night Pierre Menard, speaking for the strike executive, made this declaration:

CLAIM 850 MEN QUIT.

"The delegation that went to see the Postmaster this morning was not authorized either by the strike executive or by the strikers generally. Our records show that more than 850 men are still on strike, and we are standing firm.

"Today we received word from Mr. Gaynor, general president of the Letter Carriers' Association of the United States, that that organization will come to our aid financially. Several other local bodies, too, have offered us assistance. The matter of finance, which has been one of difficulty to the executive, thus is arranged; the United States body named alone has $200,000 in its treasury."

Members of the executive and strikers themselves who were at headquarters last night were hot in their denunciation of the action of yesterday morning's delegation. "They were looking for their own jobs; that is all," was the statement of one man, while E. Cromp, president of the Letter Carriers' Association, stated flatly: "They represented nobody but themselves."

The strikers charge that certain of their own officers have acted in a manner bordering on treachery, but behind all they see the hand of the Government trying to break the strike at any cost. Mail, they say, is being stolen, and as proof they hold at headquarters some foreign correspondence found on a city street.

MADE REQUESTS FOR JOBS.

The delegation was received sympathetically by the Postmaster, but told that he could not guarantee to give them back their places, as the positions they had vacated were no longer open. Mr. Gaudet promised individual consideration of each case and said he might be able to place about seventy-five or one hundred of the penitent strikers in about a week or ten days, when a number of the new employees were expected voluntarily to vacate their positions.

"I feel very strongly against the idea of dismissing any of the men we have lately taken on who wish to keep their positions, and who are qualified," Mr. Gaudet told the strikers. "These men came to our aid when the Post Office was in a very bad position. They saved the situation, and in my opinion it would be a grave injustice to dismiss them in order to reinstate you. You may tell those you represent, however, that I sympathize very strongly with the unfortunate situation in which many old employees of the department find themselves. I shall see as many as possible of those who wish to present their cases to me individually and shall try to do what I can for them. But I can promise nothing."

DOOR OPEN TO STRIKERS.

The Postmaster told the delegation he would be ready to interview more of the erstwhile strikers at 9 o'clock this morning, and that his door would be open to them all day.

Yesterday morning and afternoon, up to 6.45 o'clock, Mr. Gaudet received 149 strikers and granted each a personal interview. Many of these were of a very pathetic nature, employees who had been in the service for fifteen or eighteen years representing the unfortunate position in which they would be placed if unable to regain employment or forced to return at the minimum wage of $85 a month paid to new men.

The delegation of strikers' executives that called upon the postmaster was composed of E. Lamontagne, formerly in charge of Station N, representing the postal clerks; Moise Ferland, second vice-president, Postal Clerks' Association; Albert Lapointe, secretary, Letter Carriers' Association; Frank Healey, formerly at Notre Dame de Grace postal station, representing the postal clerks; L. Pouliot, secretary, postal clerks; Jos. Heanault, letter carriers; Lucien Brodeur, postal clerks; C. H. Lavigne, postal clerks; Arthur Leduc, postal clerks.

Mr. Gaudet said he would be guided by two considerations in recommending the reinstatement of individual strikers, firstly, the interests of the department, and secondly, that of charity. A number of positions have already become vacant since the new men were taken on to replace the strikers, many of the recruits finding the work too arduous.

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CANADA

070845

The Mail and Empire

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104,716

(Member A. B. C.)

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, '24.

UP TO THE GOVERNMENT.

If the Government had not mishandled the matter at issue between itself and its postal workers, there would have been no tie-up of any part of the postal service to-day. If the Government had not mishandled the strike it blundered into, the postal service would have been working smoothly again by the beginning of this week. The question the Government had to deal with was not a difficult one, but the Ministers to whom it pertained were wrong-headed. They proceeded as if it was simply their will against the men's will. They ought to have taken into their consideration that incomparably greater factor in the situation, the public interest. Who comes out victor in a head-butting contest between Ministers and the civil servants of the Post Office Department cannot of itself be regarded as of first moment by the mass of the people who are suffering great loss and inconvenience while an indispensable branch of the public service is held up by these combatants.

The Minister who talks of holding out against the postal workers until "hell freezes over" and the Minister by whose fiat men on strike have been dismissed from the service ought themselves to be speedily relieved of the responsibilities of office, for it is they who have put the postal business of the country in such a mess. Neither Hon. Charles Stewart nor Hon. James Murdock is quite so potent a functionary as to be able to bar the right of Government employees to ask for an increase in pay. If the Government had shown the consideration that was due to the representations of the postal workers, there would have been no suspension of the postal service. The Postal Department's own estimate of the worth of the men's work was higher than that of the Civil Service Commission. There was thus fair ground for the Government entertaining the petition presented in the men's behalf, and at least giving them an answer that would not have caused them to regard as hopeless any further appeal to Ministers.

The public, who have to suffer the grave consequences of an arrested postal service and have to bear the cost of the Government's outlay upon emergency arrangements to get the service going again, are the judges between the parties in contention, and very strongly do they rule against the Government. Low as was the Government's prestige before it got itself into the mix-up, it is still lower now. There is a feeling that the postal workers are underpaid and that their plea for better remuneration was one that ought to have been sympathetically heard and answered by the Government. The postal workers, especially the men who come in daily contact with the mass of the citizens as letter carriers, are on very good terms with the public. The intercourse between the postman and the citizens among whom he makes his rounds twice a day is of a very friendly character. He makes himself serviceable in various ways, he takes a personal interest in the people to whose doors he comes, and in their turn they are not indifferent to his welfare. So when it comes to a tug-of-war between the postal workers and the head of their Department and also the head of the Labor Department, the sympathies, as well as the sense of justice, of the public are enlisted on the postal workers' side. That is a fact to which the Government ought to have given full weight when it entered the contest. It showed bad judgment throughout the whole controversy. It threw the brunt of the row on the public, whose goodwill was with the postal workers from the outset. The whole thing is up to the Government.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa Journal June 26/24

070846

IS ASTONISHED AT INFORMATION GIVEN STRIKERS

Toronto Mayor and Citizens Have Different Idea Than Hon. C. Stewart.

GIVES VISITORS THE FACTS TO TAKE BACK TO THE MEN

Windsor Unemployed Are Afraid To Take Positions In the Post Office.

"I am amazed at the kind of information being given out to the striking postal workers in Toronto by their leaders and others who profess to be interested in their welfare," said Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Postmaster General, in an interview last night.

"Today," continued Mr. Stewart, "I have had interviews with Mayor Hiltz and other gentlemen who accompanied the Home Bank delegation, and I was astounded at what they told me about the false hopes being raised in the men by these so-called wellwishers of the strikers. I have gone to some pains to state the case thoroughly to the gentlemen from Toronto who saw me today, and I hope that they will carry back with them to that city the facts. At a time like this it is very important that all should know the situation as it really exists."

Only one man out of 200 unemployed interviewed at the Employment Bureau in Windsor by Postmaster Casgrain and a representative of the Civil Service Commission would accept work in the postal service there, and he was afraid to pass the pickets statitoned by the strikers in front of the post office. Tihs is the information contained in an official report of the strike situation at the border cities received by the Post Office Department here.

T. P. Murphy, a superintendent in the post office, has left for Windsor to look into the situation.

See Early Peace.

TORONTO, June 25.—With rumors of an impending settlement which would grant the postal strikers "an honorable peace, even if not all we want" flying fast, the mass meeting of striking post office employes at the Labor Temple today issued orders to "bring every man out" from the postal stations throughout the city.

"Within a few hours we will have a conclusion which will be an honorable peace," was the assurance delivered by J. P. McKerry, president of the Toronto postal clerks, amid uproarious applause. "Every man will be able to go back to work and to say, 'maybe we didn't get all we wanted, but we've won.'"

The efforts of the local post office to deal with the situation have drawn published criticism from at least one prominent local businessman. "Not more than 10 per cent. efficiency in the distribution of mail in Toronto" is the condition affecting business firms in this city, according to Allan Ross, president of the Toronto publicity bureau, in a statement today. Mr. Ross was most emphatic in his statement of the extreme seriousness of the situation from the standpoint of business houses, and was equally emphatic in his disagreement with any statement or impressions to the effect that distribution of mail in Toronto was nearly normal.

John MacClelland, head of the International Association of Machinists in Canada, arrived in Toronto early today and spoke at a mass meeting of postal strikers. He said that Montreal postal strikers were standing firm, and advised Toronto strikers to disregard reports to the contrary.

Despite apparent reverses and the expressed determination of the Federal Government not to yield, the striking employes are not discouraged and are still confident of ultimate success. This was clearly demonstrated by the large attendance of the workers and their wives at the mass meeting held in Queen's Park tonight. Headed by a band the strikers marched over 1,000 strong to the park, and were accompanied by several scores of women. The addresses delivered from the band stand were largely a repetition of what had been said at previous gatherings. The most sensational announcement came from R. H. McDonald, who presided. He said that sons of a judge, doctors, lawyers and millionaires, students at the university, were taking the place of strikers.

"Those fellows are stealing our jobs. Should the sons of men rolling in wealth take the place of our men?" he asked, and the crowd answered back with a thunderous "No."

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Sydney Post June 27/24

070847

A CASE FOR CLEMENCY.

A DISTRESSING SEQUEL to the abortive postal workers' strike is reported in Montreal, where hundreds of post office employees, who joined in the walkout, are pleading pathetically for re-instatement, many of them being heads of families. The press despatch says that "since the post office has signed on nearly six hundred men, only a few of the strikers can be re-instated."

It is to be hoped that a resentful and punitive policy will not be adhered to by the Government with respect to those post office employees who were lured into striking by their Union leaders. The strike is in fact attributable to two causes,—Government blundering and precipitate action on the part of Union leaders whom the postal workers thought their Union obligations compelled them to obey. When the trouble first arose, the Government took the ground that it could not interfere with the Civil Service Commission. Later it changed its position and admitted that it could interfere, but announced that it would not recommend Parliament to take any action. Still later, when the strike notice was served on the Department, Hon. Mr. Stewart, Acting Postmaster General, promised that no salary reductions would take place till the reception of the Commission's report on all branches of the Civil Service.

On the general situation, the Toronto Globe, which no one can accuse of partisan hostility to the Government, makes this comment:

"Apparently officialdom at Ottawa did not realize quickly enough the seriousness of affairs, and moved too slowly. On Wednesday afternoon the workers' committee met members of the Government at Ottawa, and the former agreed to defer the strike for twenty-four hours, but the decision was not reached until fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock, the hour fixed for the walkout. In Toronto the employees acted on the strike order before the telegram apprising them of the postponement reached them. In the West, owing to the difference in time, the despatches anticipated the hour set for the strike. This may explain why there is little trouble there. In view of the confusion and misunderstanding both parties should take a lenient view and approach each other in an accommodating mood. It is an occasion for olive branches, not ultimatums. When the Minister of Labor telephoned on Wednesday night to one of the Toronto strike leaders the latter is reported as replying the men would not go back to work until all their demands were conceded. Thereupon Mr. Murdock used a phrase that greatly angered the men and added quite unnecessary bitterness to an already serious situation. The claims of the men if conceded in full would add about $2,000,000 to the cost of the Postoffice, and it is questionable whether they would continue to hold public support if they took such an attitude, despite official bungling. Neither party can now afford to stand on its dignity. The public is the sufferer, and has the right to demand that the Government and the strikers—who are both its servants—keep in touch with one another with a view to peace, not war. The country cannot afford the demoralization, even for a short period, of the Postoffice Department, when no vital national interest would be sacrificed by compromise and conciliation."

No one will attempt to defend the principle of recognizing the right of civil servants to indulge in strikes. That some of the postal workers have got themselves in wrong by the action they have taken cannot be disputed. But for the situation which has arisen the Government is at least as much to blame as the hotheads on the postal workers' committee who issued the strike order. In the circumstances the Government cannot afford to dismiss hundreds of employees who have years of faithful service to their credit, but who have been jockeyed into an indefensible position by the Government's own vacillation and tardiness in dealing with the situation. In such a state of facts public opinion will demand clement, humane treatment of these misguided Government employees.

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Citizen Ottawa June 27/24

070848

HOUSE SUDDENLY ENDS DEBATE ON POSTAL SITUATION

Conservatives and Some Progressives Unsuccessfully Oppose Liberal Motion to End Discussion.

MINISTER SAYS MEN HAVE BROKEN OATH

States Govt. Still Willing to Discuss Grievances if Strikers Return.

Debate on the postal strike in the house yesterday was suddenly terminated by L. H. Martell (Liberal, Hants) moving that the house proceed to the orders of the day. This had the effect of closing discussion of the postal strike.

The Martell motion was adopted by 120 to 45, Conservatives and a few Progressives voting in the negative.

When the house opened, Sir Henry Drayton moved adjournment to discuss the inadequate arrangements for delivery of mail.

Premier King expressed the view that as arrangements had been made for the discussion of the Church Union Bill, and as there had been previously a discussion on the postal strike, the matter was not of sufficiently urgent public importance to justify its discussion at present. Sir Henry Drayton replied that if the prime minister were aware of the situation which existed, he would not say that it was not urgent. The speaker ruled the motion in order, provided more than 20 members favored it. The necessary quota was provided by Conservatives with the addition of J. S. Woodsworth (Labor, Center Winnipeg).

Protest Unavailing.

There were protests from the government side as to the procedure.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the opposition, said it was too late to appeal against the speaker's decision; the twenty members had made the discussion in order. Sir Henry Drayton's motion was upheld by the speaker.

Intolerable Situation.

Sir Henry Drayton said that "an intolerable situation" had arisen in regard to postal affairs. Mail was accumulating at many points in vast quantities. Toronto was still practically without postal service.

There were only a few carriers out there. He himself was getting no mail from Toronto. He urged that the situation be taken in hand with efficiency by the government.

The Govt's Position.

Hon. Charles Stewart emphasized the fact that during negotiations in Ottawa, the strikers had given no intimation that they would be prepared to accept anything less than their maximum demands. The government took the stand that the Civil Service Commission was the competent authority under the statute to deal with the matter. However, there were two points on which it could meet the executive. In cases where suspension of the bonus penalized a worker under the new scheme, it was willing to authorize by order in council the continuation of that bonus until the complete reorganization of the civil service is completed by the commission.

The other point was that the executive complained it had not had an opportunity to discuss their grievances with the Civil Service Commission "in an intimate way." With this view the acting minister had felt a certain amount of sympathy. He had suggested that when the final adjustment in civil service salaries had been made by the commission, if its findings still were unsatisfactory to the postal workers, the government would appoint a committee which would confer with the executive and thresh out the whole question. If that committee should recommend it, the government would then exercise its right under the statute to refer the whole question to parliament.

In Toronto there was an accumulation of mail, inevitable with a raw sorting staff. But Postmaster Lemon had done wonders in overcoming difficulties.

Had Broken Oath.

He had no quarrel with the old staff. He had put no obstacle in the way of the strikers returning to work, when he took the stand, which was the only one he felt able to do, that the government could not treat with any men who had broken his oath of office and left his post of duty. Let him come back and the government was still willing to discuss his grievances.

J. H. Harris (Conservative, East York), said that the Liberals and Progressives had plenty of time to discuss academic questions, but when Toronto found itself paralyzed, these Liberals and Progressives had risen in their dignity and said that they did not want to discuss it.

"The prime minister had a letter sent to him on June 18," continued Mr. Harris. "Where was he? If he was a big man, if he was bossing the job—" This sentence was interrupted by calls of "order" from Liberals and Progressives.

Premier King interjected that he was keeping an engagement he had made three months before.

The speaker asked Mr. Harris to keep closely to the subject of discussion.

Speaker Lemieux ruled that Mr. Martell's motion was in order.

Mr. Meighen said that if this motion was accepted, it meant that the government assumed the right to close off debate on a motion of this kind at a few seconds' notice. The speaker put the motion to the house, and the Conservatives demanded a vote, which was taken.

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Ottawa Journal June 28/24

TELLS WORKERS DOUBLE CROSSED RETURN TO JOBS

Border City Mayor Informs the Postal Strikers That They Were Misled.

STRIKERS AT TORONTO WILL STICK TOGETHER

Montreal Workers Who Would Return Are Subject To Humiliating Treatment.

WINDSOR, June 27.—A bombshell was thrown into the ranks of the striking Windsor postal workers this afternoon when Mayor Mitchell, on his return from Ottawa where he had gone in an effort to iron out the difficulties between the Government and the men, informed the strikers that they had been "double-crossed by your own officials." Leaders of the strike movement, the Mayor stated, had misled the followers into belief that the Ottawa authorities had refused to listen to the eleventh hour arguments, when the reverse was actually the case.

The Mayor advised the men to return to work at once, and it is believed they will do so and make their demands later. At a labor meeting with members of the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Mitchell repeated what he had told the strikers regarding the situation.

See End in Sight.

TORONTO, June 27.—Striking postal workers in Toronto claim that they have succeeded in re-opening negotiations with Hon. Charles Stewart, acting Postmaster-General, looking to a settlement. At the request of Hon. Mr. Stewart the exact situation in Toronto, together with the demands of the men, were drawn up in writing and forwarded by special letter today. While the exact nature of the contents of the letter was not revealed, it is understood that a further proposition has been submitted for the consideration of the acting Postmaster-General, and a reply also in writing is expected tomorrow. It is understood that Hon. Mr. Stewart intimated that the communication forwarded today would receive his immediate consideration, and he was urged tonight by wire to prepare a reply in readiness for despatch on the midnight train leaving Ottawa for Toronto. The strikers of Toronto are meeting again tomorrow morning.

The local situation contained little change on the tenth day since the strike became effective in this city.

Stick Together.

At the usual mass meetings the men reaffirmed their decision to stick together until some proposition "worthy of consideration" had been presented.

Gordon R. Jackson, president of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes, made the following statement tonight: "We are in communication with the Acting Postmaster-General. He has requested us to submit our proposition in writing, as confusion had been caused in the past by submitting our statements by long distance telephone or telegraph. We should get his reply some time tomorrow. I am not in a position to divulge the contents of our letter to him."

Postmaster W. E. Lemon stated tonight that sub-stations C and E had been staffed and prepared for service today. Some 112 new men were taken on, of which 28 were assigned to station E, 26 to station C, and 58 to terminal A. The total staff now numbers 1,159, made up as follows: 771 new men; 145 of the old staff who remained on; 175 of the old staff who at the time the strike was called were on sick leave or holidays, and whose names are retained on the service roll, and eight of the former employes who went on strike but have since returned to work. Mr. Lemon stated that he had experienced no difficulty in getting all the men wanted.

It is his intention to staff three more stations on Monday.

Mr. Lemon stated that 28 carriers were on the streets today delivering mail, in the down-town districts. Questioned as to their experiences with the strikers while proceeding with the performance of their duties Mr. Lemon said: "I regret that complaints have come in from a few of the men. One man returned with black eyes. Action has been taken to give additional police protection to the central districts and at points where there are complaints. We are hopeful there will be no more trouble on that score.

Gordon R. Jackson, president of the Canadian Federation of Postal Workers, on this phase of the situation said:

"There must be no physical interference, although we do not frown upon the adroit use of moral suasion. We have called out 200 additional pickets tonight to guard against this sort of thing.

Gordon R. Jackson, president of the Canadian Federation of Postal Workers had an interview tonight with W. E. Lemon, postmaster of Toronto, in which the former submitted the demands of the striking postal employes as previously forwarded to Hon. Mr. Stewart, acting Postmaster-General, at Ottawa. Mr. Jackson, when seen later, said that Mr. Lemon had expressed himself as favorable to acceptance of the terms outlined, and had later got into communication with the Acting Postmaster-General, Hon. Mr. Stewart said that he could not take any action until he had conferred with his Cabinet colleagues, but promised that a reply would be forthcoming by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Women Rout Postie.

Women sympathizers of the striking postmen caused a demonstration this afternoon when a number of them mauled a strike-breaker attempting to deliver mail. As the postie handed a number of letters to a woman, they were flung back in his face and he was pushed from the doorstep to the lawn. A number of other women took a hand in the assault, and police reported that a woman rushed from a house with a pan of boiling water and potatoes and threw the contents over the letter carrier. By the time police arrived the postman had fled, and everything was in order on the street.

When delivering letters, Arthur Reese was attacked by a number of men. Reese was struck several blows on the mouth.

The first striker to be arrested was Arthur Dowey, a letter carrier. Dowey was taken into custody, charged with assault. He is alleged to have struck William Stronach, a crippled letter carrier, as he was delivering letters. Police stated there were four or five men around when Stronach was attacked. He was struck several blows in the face, and the mail bag was torn from his shoulder. The letters were strewn about the sidewalk. Despite his physical handicap and the injury to his face, Stronach picked up the mail, restored it, and continued his delivery.

Strikers Humiliated.

MONTREAL, June 27. — That postal strikers applying for re-instatement at the main post office are subjected to humiliating treatment, being made to wait for hours and treated as though they were unknown men applying for a position, is the charge made here tonight by the strikers' headquarters.

The strike came before the City Council this afternoon but it was regarded as a matter with which the council had no concern.

Postmaster Gaudet asserts that less than a 100 of the striking postal employes have now failed to apply for their positions back again. He adds that as the post office is now fully manned it is impossible to re-instate them, but will inform them when vacancies occur.

To Keep Promise.

In keeping with the promise made by the Government to postal workers just before the strike, the Government has passed an order-in-council providing that, in the case of employes whose revised rates, as determined by the Civil Service Commission, are less than the former rates plus the 1924-25 bonus, sufficient bonus will be continued so that the employes will not suffer any reduction. This will continue until the completion of the salary revision of the entire civil service.

Instructions have already been issued by the officials of the Post Office Department throughout Canada, to pay employes on the revised rates contained in the Civil Service Commission's schedule, and have made it plain to these officials that no employe is to receive less than the salary and bonus which he has so far received this present fiscal year.

In cases where employes have already received this year, a total salary and bonus in excess of that allotted to them in the civil service schedules, no refund is being asked.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa Journal June 28/24

070850

QUIT TALKING.

Whatever sins of omission or commission by the KING Government helped produce a postal strike, they do not prohibit support of a correct attitude by that Ministry toward the strikers now. Consequently, there is little but futility and mischief in the kind of discussion that was launched in Parliament on Thursday, and in much of the critical comment from the Toronto press. The position of the Toronto strikers —for this is largely a Toronto strike—is, notwithstanding anything that the Government has done or failed to do, clearly and emphatically wrong.

Over two hundred of these men are on strike despite that they were offered a salary range which would have given them an immediate flat increase of from two to three hundred dollars a year over the salary they have been receiving.

Others of them threw up positions paying a maximum salary of more than $1,900 a year.

The Government promised that no employe would receive less than he was paid since the beginning of April of this year.

All the men on strike were granted three weeks' annual leave with full pay; full pay in cases of bona fide sickness; double pay for time worked on holidays.

The Government further promised that opportunity would be given to the representatives of the employes to fully present their views to a sub-committee of the Cabinet and to discuss all matters which might be necessary to a fuller understanding of their grievances.

Notwithstanding all this, the Toronto postal men chose to strike, breaking their oath of office, striking at a vital function of the national life; this, too, at a time when their leaders were still in negotiation with the Government.

There can be no compromise with such a spirit. For compromise with it could only mean one thing: surrender by the State to an assumed dictatorship, a dictatorship of senseless force, one which would revolutionize the traditional relationship between Government and Civil Service, and which would sap all idea of ordered discipline among servants of the State.

As for the Toronto press, it is the last quarter in the Dominion from which should come either criticism or advice. From the very beginning it either condoned or encouraged the idea of a strike. It exhibited that curious parochialism which assumes that Toronto is the whole Dominion, and just because a foolish leadership of the Postal Federation was centred there, it added its voice to a few flannel-mouths who professed to speak for the postal men of all the country but spoke for Toronto alone. Now, when only Toronto suffers, these same newspapers appear to think that the whole country is being massacred, and want the time of Parliament to be taken up and a principle of government to be violated to save Toronto, or certain Toronto people, from foolishness.

Well, a great many people in Canada will be disposed to let Toronto stew in its own juice. One expects nothing from newspapers like the Toronto *Telegram*, whose heroes in the past few years have included even the impossible Mr. HARRY FLYNN; but when responsible papers like the *Mail and Empire* and the *Globe* and the *Star* lack the courage or the sense to take a correct or decent attitude upon a public question, they ought to be prepared to accept the consequences without whining to the rest of the country when Toronto gets hit.

THE JOURNAL sincerely hopes that the Government stands by its guns and ceases all parleys with the strikers.

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Citizen Ottawa June 28/24

070851

GOVT. PROCEEDING TO KEEP PROMISE ON POSTMEN'S PAY

Passes Order-in-Council Providing That No Employe Will Receive Less Salary Than Last Year.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE REOPENED IS CLAIM

Toronto Men Say Further Proposition Has Been Submitted to Ottawa Minister.

In keeping with the promise made by the government to postal workers just before the strike, the government has passed an order-in-council providing that, in the case of employes whose revised rates, as determined by the Civil Service Commission, are less than the former rates plus the 1924-25 bonus, sufficient bonus will be continued so that the employe will not suffer any reduction. This will continue until the completion of the salary revision of the entire civil service.

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NEGOTIATIONS REOPENED?
(By Canadian Press)

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Postmaster W. E. Lemon stated tonight that sub-stations C and E had been staffed and prepared for service today. Some 112 new men were taken on, of which 28 were assigned to station E, 26 to station C, and 58 to terminal A. The total staff now number 1,159, made up as follows: 771 new men; 145 of the old staff who remained on; 175 of the old staff who at the time the strike was called were on sick leave or holidays, and whose names are retained on the service roll, and 8 of the former employes who went on strike but have returned since to work. Mr. Lemon stated that he had experienced no difficulty in getting all the men wanted.

Carriers Interfered With.

It is his intention to staff three more stations on Monday.

Mr. Lemon stated that 28 carriers were on the streets today delivering mail, in the down-town districts. Questioned as to their experiences with the strikers while proceeding with the performance of their duties, M.. Lemon said: "I regret that complaints have come in from a few of the men. One man returned with black eyes. Action has been taken to give additional police protection to the central districts, and at points where there are complaints. We are hopeful there will be no more trouble on that score.

Gordon R. Jackson, president of the Canadian Federation of Postal Workers, on this phase of the situation said:

"There must be no physical interference, although we do not frown upon the adroit use of moral suasion. We have called out 200 additional pickets tonight to guard against this sort of thing.

Women's Demonstration

Women sympathizers of the striking postmen caused a demonstration this afternoon, when a number of them mauled a strike-breaker attempting to deliver mail. As the postie handed a number of letters to a woman, they were flung back in his face, and he was pushed from the doorstep to the lawn. A number of other women took a hand in the assault, and police reported that a woman rushed from a house with a pan of boiling water and potatoes and threw the contents over the letter carrier. By the time police arrived the postman had fled, and everything was in order on the street.

When delivering letters, Arthur Reese was attacked by a number of men. Reese was struck several blows on the mouth.

The first striker to be arrested was Arthur Dowey, a letter carrier. Dowey was taken into custody, charged with assault. He is alleged to have struck William Stronach, a crippled letter carrier, as he was delivering letters. Police stated there were four or five men around when Stronach was attacked.

COUNCIL CANNOT INTERFERE.

MONTREAL, June 27. — That postal strikers applying for reinstatement at the main post office are subjected to humiliating treatment, being made to wait for hours and treated as though they were unknown men applying for a position, is the charge made here tonight by the strikers' headquarters.

The strike came before the city council this afternoon but it was regarded as a matter with which the council had no concern.

Postmaster Gaudet sserts that less than a hundred of the striking postal employes have now failed to apply for their positions back again. He adds that as the post office is now fully manned it is impossible to re-instate them, but will inform them when vacancies occur.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Moose Jaw Times June 28/24

070852

SHIFTING THE BLAME

The policy of "pass the buck" which the King Government has found so useful during its period of office, seems to have communicated itself to its supporters. From the time it took office till today the method adopted by the present administration has been to attempt to shield its ineptitude and its weakness by endeavoring to shelve the blame on to the shoulders of others. Whenever it has been discovered in a particularly obvious piece of party trickery, it has endeavored to create the idea that it was Codlin who did it not Short.

Without discussing the rights or wrongs of the postal employees' dispute, one thing plain is that throughout it all the Government has attempted to shield itself behind the Civil Service Commission. In all that it has done in the matter, the Government has shown a hestitancy and a weakness that is quite in keeping with its methods when ever it has been confronted with a difficult problem. Not until it was found that there would be no general strike did it show anything like a united front to the strikers, even though it was the menace of a strike against the State, and therefore against the whole people. Even when it was learned that the strike would be localized and effect but one or two places, there has been nothing positive in its dealings with the men.

The latest phase, however, is to attempt to lay the blame for it all on the Conservative party. Nothing is said of the apparent attempt of the Liberal party to make political capital out of the situation. In Toronto the Liberal organization has been utilized as a go-between the strikers and the Government, so that if a settlement were arrived at it would be claimed that it was that organization which proved effective in securing that settlement. As a help in this manoeuvre certain Liberal papers have been trying to make it appear that the Conservative press of that city have been instrumental in influencing the strikers, ignoring the fact that there have been many papers on the Conservative side which have strenuously opposed a strike that struck at the State and the community.

Sections of the press friendly to the Mackenzie King Government, says an exchange, are broadcasting the suggestion that the striking postal employees in Toronto are being influenced in their actions by the Conservative press in that city.

The suggestion indicates that the friends of the Government realize that it is cutting a poor figure in the postal workers' dispute, and that its best defence lies in abusing the other side. The Conservative papers in Toronto in common with many other papers throughout the country have expressed interest and sympathy with the legitimate grievances of the postal employees; and, like many other papers have exerted their influence to bring the government to a realization of its responsibility in the matter. But there is not the slightest ground for the suspicion voiced by the Toronto Star that the Conservative press in Toronto has fostered the strike. On the contrary the Conservative press of Toronto very strongly advised against it.

There is no ground whatever for the theory that political opponents of the Government have angled to get it into a hole. What hole could the King Government be got into? The Government throughout has maintained an attitude of forced neutrality. Assuming a Pecksniffian pose it points to the postal dispute and says, "See what the Civil Service Act as amended by the late Government has brought the country to?" If, therefore, the Civil Service Act is responsible, as the premier alleges, then what is the pit that the Toronto Star fears?

If such a pit exists it is one that the Government has dug for itself. The Canadian public does not approve of the Government's evasive attitude in so serious a matter. It may or may not be true that the civil service commissioners drew up the wage schedule unhampered by outside interference; but in view of the storm of protest that the schedule has aroused it is clearly the government's duty to express its official approval or disapproval of the document. If it approves, it must assume responsibility for the Toronto strike. It it disapproves, it should refer the whole matter to parliament in an honest endeavor to have the commissioners' wage schedule amended by that body.

In blaming the Conservative press for the ill-advised strike in Toronto, the Government press is attempting to avoid the pit that lies ahead of the King cabinet.

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KEIGHER PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Citizen Ottawa June 30/24

TORONTO STRIKERS UNANIMOUS FOR RETURN TO WORK ON UNDERSTANDING COMMITTEE WILL PROBE GRIEVANCE

Taken Back Unconditionally as Helpers, But With Promise By Minister of Labor That House Will Name Body to Investigate Claims of Unfair Treatment, and With Men Having Right to Recommend One or More Members of Committee. Montreal Postmaster Received No Instructions on Return of Strikers, While Ottawa Officials Decline to Discuss Settlement.

(By Canadian Press.)

TORONTO, June 29.—The postal strike, which has tied up the service so far as Toronto is concerned for eleven days, is over.

The strikers in this city voted unanimously at six o'clock tonight to return to work. The vote was taken at the Labor Temple and immediately afterwards the strikers marched to the terminal station and signed on. According to the agreement they signed, they are all taken back unconditionally as postal helpers, but with a promise from Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, that a committee of the house will be appointed to investigate their grievance. They will start to work at once.

While the strikers, both men and women, formally sign to go back as postal helpers, it is understood that they would immediately get their old positions with former salaries and bonuses as in effect prior to April 1. It is understood that the committee of the house of commons to investigate their grievance and revise the salary schedules will include one or more members recommended by the Federation of Postal Employes.

Postmaster's Denial.

While after the meeting, strikers said they were to get paid for the time they were on strike, Postmaster Lemon denied such was the case tonight.

Pending the reorganization of the Toronto post office staff, all the old staff returned as "postal helpers" at salaries of $85 per month. Postmaster Lemon made the point clear and stated that all the questions which this point in the settlement raised would have to be adjusted afterward.

Mr. Lemon answered in the negative a question as to whether the men were to be paid for the eleven days time off duty.

"When will the reorganization take place?"

"That will take a little time, but it will be done as soon as possible; as soon as we have a chance to look around us."

"Do all the men return as postal helpers, and at $85 a month?"

"Yes, $85 a month, pending reorganization and adjustments made."

The consummation resulted from the negotiations between the Federation officers, Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, and Dr. J. H. Cascaden, president of Toronto Liberal Association that had been going on for several days and which culminated about two o'clock this afternoon. The final conference was held in the office of Postmaster Lemon, when the labor minister gave the positive assurance that the government would agree to the settlement, on the understanding that the employes consented to go back as helpers. The officials at first demurred, but when it was pointed out to them that in other respects they were obtaining what they asked for they also agreed to abide by the understanding reached. Further they promised to submit the terms to the strikers at a meeting in the Labor Temple and to recommend their acceptance.

The Federation officials proceeded to the Labor Temple and one after another explained the terms of settlement urging the rank and file to accept. The officials also offered to stand aside and allow all the other workers to return to their jobs as a guarantee that there would be no unfair discrimination shown. Dr. Cascader gave similar counsel and declared that while the settlement agreement was not in writing, the government would stand behind it and all the terms and conditions would be faithfully observed.

Vote Was Unanimous.

The propositions were discussed for nearly three hours before the vote was taken, but when Chairman Hull put the question everyone voted to return to work. Montreal, Windsor and Moncton employes were warmly eulogized for their loyalty in standing by their Toronto comrades. Mutual congratulations on the "fair and honorable settlement" were exchanged. Politicians and labor leaders voiced the same sentiments. Then came a tense moment. The noise and hubbub ceased, a tall figure advanced to the front of the platform and a dumb employee, by means of his fingers gave assent to the agreement in behalf of his colleagues afflicted like himself. Scarcely had this man finished than the voice of a woman was heard above the din. She said, let us sing the Doxology to express our thankfulness that the strike is settled. In a moment the whole audience rose and sung lustly "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow" and followed with the National Anthem.

Normal by Wednesday.

Just before the meeting adjourned Chairman Hull explained that everyone present would form up outside the hall, each one with the branch of the service to which he or she belonged and all would march to the Union Station to sign on for duty. That he said, was part of the conditions of settlement. All obeyed orders and shortly after six thirty, when church bells were ringing, the strikers, over 1,400 strong, headed by two men bearing Union Jacks, two pipers and a drummer, marched from the Labor Temple to Station A., to sign on. It will take some days to clean things up, but if the citizens will co-operate by deferring mailing of letters and other matter, not absolutely necessary, until after Dominion Day, the employes say they will be able, by working night and day to have the service in normal condition by about Wednesday.

Talked Sympathetic Strike.

The District Labor Council held a special meeting on Saturday night to consider the postal strike which may or may not have been a contributory factor to the settlement. At this meeting, addressed by prominent labor leaders, including J. S. Woodsworth, M.P. for Winnipeg, the calling of a sympathetic strike of all labor forces in Toronto during the coming week was discussed. It was argued that once the government realized that all industrial activity would be completely paralyzed, it would settle with the postal workers. There was difference of opinion however, as to the wisdom of calling a general strike, but the delegates of the various local unions were unanimous that something definite should be done to show the postal workers that they had the whole-hearted support of organized labor. Finally it was decided that special meetings of members of all unions should be called to decide in what form they should assist. Today the Labor Council executive were busy making active preparations for calling the local unions together. The settlement of the strike tonight, however, made action unnecessary.

Postmaster Lemon declined tonight to discuss the status of the 770 men who were taken in during the strike to fill the places of the old staff. He intimated that the situation would require consideration and that it was a difficult question, which at the moment he did not care to have raised. He stated that early steps would be taken to reorganize the whole staff.

Letter carrier service will be resumed on a normal scale from all the stations, which are to resume ordinary postal routine tomorrow.

Between 6 and 8 o'clock tonight, 1,109 of the strikers who marched to work were re-enrolled on the post office staff; by 9 o'clock stragglers had increased the enrolment to 1,140, and men were still drifting in and being taken back.

Of the men who marched to postal headquarters upon announcement of the settlement, 450 took off their coats and were immediately put to work.

NO INSTRUCTIONS AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 29.—Postmaster Gaudet, replying to a telephone message here tonight from Charles E. Trudeau, of the strike executive, to the effect that the strike was ended, and that all strikers would report for duty en bloc by four this afternoon: said:

"I have received no instructions to permit strikers to return and register. I am postmaster here and I am the one directing affairs. I formally prohibit you from entering the post office. Do not forget that entering the post office will be considered by me as housebreaking (violation de domicile)."

A telegram was at once despatched to G. R. Jackson, president of the Dominion Postal Employes Federation, informing him of this position of affairs here. Mr. Jackson replied tonight stating he had been in communication with Ottawa, and that instructions to Mr. Gaudet to permit men to return and register would be issued tonight.

Mr. Trudeau's telephone message followed on receipt of telegrams from Toronto headquarters stating that the strike was ended and that the men should report for duty and register by four this afternoon.

The government's information concerning the settlement reached in Toronto yesterday of the postal strike appeared to be confined to that contained in press despatches. Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster general, could not be reached. Officials of the department, however, had been instructed to say that the whole matter was in the hands of the minister of labor, and that the government preferred not to discuss it until Mr. Murdock's report was forthcoming. It was evident, however, that officials have been in touch with the situation and were inclined to think that the liberal terms outlined in press despatches as having been agreed to by the minister of labor were not in accordance with the government's policy which has been stated several times in the House of Commons as one of no compromise. It was impossible, however, to get an official statement last night.

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25-3

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Sydney Post June 30/24

070854

THE GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

THE TORONTO GLOBE is as staunch a Liberal newspaper as there is in the country; and no one would dream of accusing it of misrepresenting the King Government, which it eagerly defends and supports whenever it can. Yet the Globe lays much of the responsibility for the postal workers' strike at the door of the King Government, which it criticizes for vacillation and delay. The Globe says:

"The trouble is partly the outcome of mismanagement and partly of accident. It was most unfortunate that events were permitted to take their course until there was insfficient time left for the negotiators to keep control of the situation.

"The Government at the outset took the position that it could not meddle with the Civil Service Commission, which had the matter in hand. It based its decision on legal reasons, citing the opinion of the Department of Justice: 'The Governor-in-Council may approve the rates (of wages) submitted by the Commission for approval and the rates will then become effective, but he has no authority to approve or sanction any rate in excess of that which is recommended by the Commission. Such an increase can be sanctioned only by Parliamentary authority.' Later the Government shifted its ground and announced that it might interfere, but would not advise Parliament to take action. When a strike notice was served and the time left for parley was short the Acting Postmaster-General, Mr. Stewart, gave the assurance that no reduction of salaries would be made until the Civil Service Commission had reported on all branches of the public service."

On the Globe's showing the Government shifted ground twice, taking three successive positions, each inconsistent with the preceding one:

1. It could not interfere with the Commission.
2. It could interfere with the Commission, but would not.
3. After strike notice, it "interfered" to the extent of giving an assurance that there would be no salary reductions till the Commission had reported on all branches of the public service.

The Globe well says that "the trouble is partly the outcome of mismanagement," though it charitably adds, "and partly of accident." The Government's share of the blame is at least great enough to demand that, as an act of grace, it should do its best to see that leniency is extended to the rank and file of the strikers, who had no part in precipitating the trouble.

95-3

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mail & Empire Toronto June 30/24

Postal Strikers Resume Work Are Promised Old Positions

On Assurance of Minister of Labor Parliament Will Forthwith Appoint Committee on Which Postal Federation Is to Have Representation, Toronto Employes March as Body to New Union Station and Sign On for Work — Men to Receive Same Salary and Bonus as in Effect Prior to April 1st.

After a struggle lasting eleven days the Postal employes' strike has ended, an acceptable compromise having been reached yesterday. The men return to work as a body, but were required to sign on as postal helpers. They were given the assurance that each man and woman would automatically step into his or her old position and would receive the same salary and bonus as was in effect prior to April 1st last. They were also assured they would be paid full wages for time lost through the strike. A committee to be appointed by Parliament on which the Postal Federation is to have representation is to be formed forthwith to revise the salary schedules. This committee must complete its task within two months.

The settlement was the outcome of negotiations between the Federation officers, Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, and Dr. J. H. Cascaden, president of the Toronto Liberal Association, which had been going on for several days and which culminated about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The final conference was held in the office of Postmaster Lemon, at Postal Station "A," Union Station, when the Labor Minister gave the positive assurance that the Government would agree to the settlement, on the understanding that the employes consented to go back as helpers. The officials at first demurred, but when it was pointed out to them that in all other respects they were obtaining all they had asked for, they agreed to abide by the understanding reached. Further, they promised to submit the terms to the strikers at a meeting in the Labor Temple and to recommend their acceptance.

True to their promise the officials proceeded to the Labor Temple and one after another explained the terms of settlement, urging the rank and file to accept. The officials also offered to stand aside and allow all the other workers to return to their jobs, as a guarantee that there would be no unfair discrimination shown. Dr. Cascaden also urged the men to return and declared that while the settlement agreement was not in writing, the Government would stand behind it, and all the terms and conditions would be faithfully observed.

All Vote to Return.

The propositions were discussed for nearly three hours before the vote was taken, but when Chairman Hull put the question everyone voted to return to work. The final scene was quite dramatic. Harsh things were said about Hon. James Murdock, and harsher things about J. Archer and others of the employes and members of the Federation. Threats were made that if any unfair discrimination were shown the men would be called out again. Montreal, Windsor and Moncton employes were warmly eulogized for their loyalty in standing by their Toronto comrades. There were shouts of "H— has not frozen over," but we are victorious. Mutual congratulations on the "fair and honorable settlement" were exchanged. Politicians and Labor leaders voiced the same sentiments. Then came a tense moment. The noise and hubbub ceased. A tall figure advanced to the front of the platform and a dumb employe, by means of his fingers, gave assent to the agreement in behalf of employes afflicted like himself. Scarce had this man finished than the voice of a woman was heard above the din. She said: "Let us sing the Doxology to express our thanks that the strike is settled." In a moment the whole udience wrose and sang, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," and followed this with the National Anthem.

Paraded to Work.

Just before the meeting adjourned Chairman Hull explained that everyone present would form up outside the hall, each one with the branch of the service to which he or she belonged, and all would march to the Union Station to sign on for duty. That, he said, was part of the conditions of settlement. All obeyed orders, and shortly after 6.30, when the church bells were ringing, the strikers, more than 1,400 strong, headed by two men bearing "Union Jacks," two pipers and a drummer, marched from the Labor Temple to Station "A" to sign on. Thus closed the strike, and to-day citizens of Toronto will be receiving their mail much as usual. It will take some days to clean things up, it is pointed out, but if the citizens will co-operate by deferring mailing of letters and other matter not absolutely necessary until after Dominion Day the employes will be able, by working night and day, to have the service in normal condition about Wednesday.

At the Labor Temple.

The Labor Temple forum yester-afternoon was crowded when A. E. Hull, president of the Postal Federation, took the chair, word of the impending settlement having already circulated pretty freely. "Onward Christian Soldiers" was sung lustily, the crowd being in jovial spirits. They were taking no chances, however, and four men were detailed to picket Postal Station "A" as usual.

News of the Government's offer was brough by G. R. Jackson, chairman of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes. After the cheers which greeted his arrival had subsided he said: "The proposition received from the Government is that every man will be taken back." This statement was received with an outburst of applause. "Immediately you return," he went on, "the Government will be in a position to deal with you. They said they could not deal with you as strikers. You will be asked to return unconditionally as postal helpers."

Cries of "No, No," from some of the men were heard when this statement was made and Mr. Jackson agreed "That does not look so good. We would have liked to have won every point but it is only reasonable that we should give here and there. It is hoped that within two months a revision of the salaries schedule will be completed."

Settlement Definite.

R. Bartlett, of Toronto, one of the Federation officers, said that the settlement was a definite one, although it was not in black and white, but with the witnesses present he was prepared to accept it. They had received the assurance that each striker would retain his former position and salary. "I can assure you," he continued, "that within a short time that salaries will be better than they are at present. The proposition is fair to the postal service and is something that you will not have cause to regret. You will go back to work this afternoon and we have some of the most prominent business men in the city and members of the Cabinet to see that our case will be fairly dealt with. There is a committee to be appointed to deal with the question before which we shall go. Windsor, Montreal and Moncton go back on the same terms. You will also draw your salaries during the time you were on strike."

E. V. Browning, Dominion president of the leetter carriers, stated that Hon. James Murdock's proposition had been made before Dr. J. H. Cascaden, Postmaster W. E. Lemon, and other officials and members of the strike committee. If it turned out that there was any discrimination they would all be prepared to go out again at a minute's notice.

Will Remedy Grievances.

Gratification that the strike had ended and that he had been able in some measure to help it to a conclusion was expressed by Dr. Cascaden. His sympathies, he said, had been with the men from the beginning. He had had assurances form the acting Postmaster-General and Hon. James Murdock, he said, that they would do everything in their power to investigate conditions and to remedy grievances.

Norman McEachren congratulated the men on their victory and the splendid spirit they had shown through the strike period. They had done nothing to antagonize public sympathy, which had been with them throughout. He also eulogized the press for its fair and impartial presentation of the facts concerning the dispute.

Others who spoke were Frank Shea, W. Fitchett, W. Duncan, W. Brown, B. Redditt, James Simpson, and J. W. A. Chartraud, of Montreal.

The vote on the proposition to return was taken at 6 p.m., and was unanimous. Forty minutes later the strikers were filing through Terminal Station "A" signing on for work. The forms they were required to sign were endorsed as follows: "I agree to resume work unconditionally as a postal helper on the Toronto P.O. staff."

Postmaster Lemon, who was on hand to see the men return, was asked what action would be taken with regard to the men who had been taken on during the strike. He said that the matter was one that would have to be settled later, no decision having been taken on it.

Strenuous efforts were made to bring about a settlement on Saturday, and generous concessions were made by the Federation officials in behalf of the strikers, but the Government was adamant. It wanted unconditional surrender on the part of the strikers. The officials offered to sacrifice themselves but that was not considered sufficient. Reports were made from time to time during the day to the strikers, who were in session at the Labor Temple, and great hopes were entertained that the end was near. Towards evening it was learned there was a deadlock that seemed impossible to break. The arrival of Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, from Ottawa, revived hopes. Dr. Cascaden had a long interview with him, but was unable to wring any concessions. It was the early hour of the morning before the efforts to restore peace were abandoned, to enable all parties to have a few hours' sleep.

070855

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MACKENZIE PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 170)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070856

Mr. Murdock's Promise.

Early yesterday morning negotiations were resumed and continued for some time, culminating in a conference at Postal Station "A," which was attended by the Minister of Labor, Postmaster Lemon, Dr. Cascaden, and the officials of the Postal Federation. It was at this conference the terms of settlement were finally agreed on, Hon. James Murdock giving the assurance that the Federal Government would keep its part of the contract.

Adjournment was made for lunch, after which the officials accompanied by Dr. Cascaden proceeded to the Labor Temple to impart the news to the strike committee, and later to the whole body of strikers, who were holding a mass meeting at three o'clock. The news that the end was in sight travelled rapidly, with the result the big assembly hall was crowded to capacity. Everyone seemed anxious to have the tidings verified officially. The officials, however, were cautious and had carefully prepared the way for the official announcement. But when it came it was greeted with cheers, renewed again and again as each officer and other speakers recommended its acceptance, each in turn congratulating the strikers on the victory won.

Threatened General Strike.

The District Labor Council held a special meeting on Saturday night. At this meeting, addressed by prominent labor leaders, including J. S. Woodsworth, M.P. for Winnipeg, it was decided to arrange for the calling of a sympathetic strike of all labor forces in Toronto during the coming week. It was felt that once the Government realized that all industrial activities would be completely paralyzed it would settle with the postal workers.

There was great difference of opinion as to the wisdom of calling a general strike, but the delegates of the various local unions were unanimous that something definite should be done to show the postal workers they had the wholehearted support of organized labor. Finally it was decided that special meetings of members of all unions should be called forthwith for them to decide in what form they should assist. The Street Railway Employes were willing to make generous contributions to a strike fund to aid the postal workers, as they were of opinion that would be more effectual than tying up the street railway service.

Yesterday the Labor Council executive were busy making active preparations for calling the local unions together, and four unions actually met in the Temple and pledged support in the form of a walk-out, to take place on Thursday. The settlement of the strike last night removed the need of taking drastic action, consequently the arrangements were cancelled.

Men Issue Statement.

The following statement was issued by the Postal Federation officers last night: "The Canadian Federation of Postal Employes completed arrangements for the return of all postal workers who have been on strike to duty Sunday afternoon, June 29th. The arrangement is that the men return en bloc and the questions under dispute are referred to a committee of Government for adjustment. The patience and sympathy shown by the public generally is appreciated to the full, and all employes have resumed work with a firm determination to show the same loyalty to the postal service that they have shown to their leaders in the recent crisis."

Signed by G. R. Jackson, chairman; B. B. Redditt, for the Postal Clerks, E. V. Browning, for the Letter Carriers; Wm. Brown, for Porters and Transfer Agents.

Hitch at Montreal.

Canadian Press.

Montreal, June 29.—Postmaster Gaudet, replying to a telephone message here to-night from Charles E. Trudeau, of the strike executive, to the effect that the strike was ended and that all strikers would report for duty en bloc by four this afternoon, said:

"I have received no instructions to permit strikers to return and register. I am postmaster here and I am the one directing affairs. I formally prohibit you from entering the post office. Don't forget that entering the post office will be considered by me as housebreaking (violation de domicile)."

A telegram was at once despatched to G. R. Jackson, president of the Dominion Postal Employes' Federation, informing him of this position of affairs here. Mr. Jackson replied to-night stating he had been in communication with Ottawa and that instructions to Mr. Gaudet to permit the men to return and register would be issued to-night.

Mr. Trudeau's telephone message followed on receipt of telegrams from Toronto headquarters stating that the strike was ended and that the men should report for duty and register by four this afternoon.

WINDSOR STRIKE ENDED.

Postal Employes Return to Work Under Instructions From Toronto.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Windsor, Ont., June 29.—Windsor's postal strike has ended. The men received telegraphic orders from Toronto this afternoon to return to work on the terms offered them by the Government and will report for duty as new men to-morrow morning. No hint of any special departure from the scale of $85 a month offered for new men was contained in the instructions received, but the men are hopeful that they eventually will be reinstated.

All will be sworn in to-morrow by Postmaster Joseph P. Casgrain as new employes. Some of the sorting clerks will return to work at midnight to-night in an effort to get a start at untangling the great mass of mail matter that has accumulated since the strikers quit work on June 18.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mail & Empire Toronto June 30/24

070857

Terms of the Settlement

All the postal employes on strike to return to work unconditionally, but nominally as postal helpers. Immediately on signing on roll each one to be automatically reinstated in former position. All salaries to be at rate, including bonus, in force in postal service prior to April 1st last. Salaries to be paid for time lost through strike. Committee of Parliament, on which employes are to have representation, to be appointed forthwith to revise salary schedules, said committee to complete task and make report within two months.

Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, agreed to these terms in behalf of the Federal Government.

Last night W. E. Lemon, Postmaster, issued the following bulletin: "All branches of the Postal Service at Toronto, including Letter Carrier delivery, will function fully, commencing 8.00 a.m., Monday, June 30th, 1924."

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Citizen Ottawa July 1/24

070858

ALL STRIKERS TO BE TREATED ALIKE IS GOVT. DECISION

Toronto Men Threaten to Cause More Trouble if Montreal Men Not Taken Back as Men Understood.

Postal employes at Montreal will be accorded the same treatment as those at Toronto, Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, stated last evening. He explained that there had been some delays since cleasing up the Toronto situation, but the deputy postmaster-general had the matter in hand and would deal with the difficulty at Montreal, at once.

In the commons this afternoon Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen drew the attention of the government to the press reports of the settlement and what agreement had been made.

In reply, Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, read a memorandum which stated that the employes resumed duty unconditionally as postal workers, would get no pay for the time they were on strike but would have an opportunity when the revision for the civil service had been completed to present their grievances, if any, to the government.

THREATEN FURTHER ACTION.

TORONTO, June 30.—While officers of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees still retain the fullest confidence in the promises made by Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, covering the strike settlement, they are prepared to take direct action again if Mr. Murdock does not receive the support of the government, postal union officials said tonight.

Despite the statement issued today by Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, in which the only "terms" referred to are those proposed by himself in a letter to the secretary of the federation, dated June 18, Gordon R. Jackson, president of the federation, is still convinced that, not only did Mr. Murdock act in good faith in Toronto, but that he was acting as a representative of the government, armed with full power to settle the strike. Mr. Jackson intimated that there was danger of another strike if the government repudiated the men's understanding of Mr. Murdock's proposals.

Questioned as to the report from Montreal that the striking postal employes had been refused re-instatement by Postmaster Gaudet, Mr. Jackson was unable to understand the situation.

NO ORDERS AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 30.—"There is absolutely no change in the situation so far as I am concerned," said Postmaster Gaudet here tonight. "I have received no instructions from Ottawa relative to the return of the strikers, and until I receive such instructions, I can do nothing more than I have done already. I shall continue to give work to the most deserving cases among the strikers as vacancies occur, but I shall not dismiss the recently engaged men to create vacancies. If orders to do otherwise arrive from Ottawa, however, they will, of course, be carried out."

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Gazette Montreal July 1/24

STRIKERS WILL NOT GET WAGES FOR LOST TIME

Returned to Work Unconditionally, Says Mr. Stewart

STATEMENT IN COMMONS

Men Will be Given Opportunity Later to Present Grievances

By Canadian Press.

Ottawa, June 30.—Conditions under which postal workers in Toronto and Windsor returned to work were the subject of a reference in the House of Commons shortly after the opening this afternoon. Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen, Opposition leader, drew the attention of the Government to press reports of the settlement and asked what agreement had been made.

In reply, Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, read a memorandum, which stated that the employees resumed duty unconditionally as postal workers, would get no pay for the time they were on strike, but would have an opportunity when the revision for the civil service had been completed, to present their grievances, if any, to the Government.

David Spence (Conservative, Parkdale) asked Mr. Stewart if he was sure that the workers understood clearly that they would not be paid for the time they were out of work.

Mr. Stewart replied that he was unable to say what the workers understood, but that the instructions sent out from Ottawa on this point had been quite clear.

Mr. Meighen asked if the Minister could tell how such grossly incorrect reports in regard to the settlement could get into the papers.

Mr. Stewart said he could not explain this in any way.

ON GOVERNMENT'S TERMS.

Toronto and Windsor postal strikers returned to work under the terms offered by the Government, according to a statement by Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, this morning. They took up duty unconditionally as postal helpers.

Mr. Stewart's statement reads:

"On Sunday afternoon, the striking employees at Toronto and Windsor were permitted to return, each individually signing on under the terms offered by the Government. The statement signed was as follows:

"'I agree to resume duty unconditionally as a postal helper on the post office staff.'

"As soon as the service is normal, arrangements will be made to adjust the staff to the number of positions available.

"No payment will be made to the employees for the time they were out on strike.

"So that there shall be no misunderstanding, it is desired to state that no special offer was made in regard to a sub-committee, as reported in some of the newspapers. The only offer made by the Government, and which referred to employees actually on duty, was that contained in a letter from the Hon. Mr. Stewart, acting postmaster-general, dated June 18, 1924, to Mr. Archer, secretary of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, reading as follows:

"'When the Civil Service Commission has submitted its report upon the salaries of the entire service, opportunity will be given to the representatives of the employees in the Postal Department, or in other departments of the Government, who have objections, to file against the salary revision proposed by the Government, and to discuss such matters of difference as fully as may be necessary to ensure a thorough understanding, and, it is hoped, a final and satisfactory agreement on the points in dispute.'"

Mr. Stewart's statement does not touch on the point, but the intention, it is understood, is not to pay overtime for handling accumulated mail.

WOULD STRIKE AGAIN

Men Waiting to See If Government Supports Murdoch

Toronto, June 30—While officers of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees still retain the fullest confidence in the promises made by Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, covering the strike settlement, they are prepared to take direct action again if Mr. Murdock does not receive the support of the Government, postal union officials said tonight.

Despite the statement issued today by Hon. Charles Stewart, acting postmaster-general, in which the only "terms" referred to are those proposed by himself in a letter to the secretary of the federation, dated June 18, Gordon R. J. Jackson, president of the federation, is still convinced that, not only did Mr. Murdock act in good faith in Toronto, but that he was acting as a representative of the Government, armed with full power to settle the strike. Mr. Jackson intimated that there was danger of another strike if the Government repudiated the men's understanding of Mr. Murdock's proposals.

Questioned as to the report from Montreal that the striking postal employees had been refused reinstatement by Postmaster Gaudet, Mr. Jackson was unable to understand the situation. "On Sunday afternoon, I definitely informed Dr. Cascaden, who was acting as an intermediary," he said, "that terms offered to Toronto must apply with equal force to all other centres where the men were on strike. I insisted on that condition before a man moved from the Labor Temple.

"Dr. Cascaden immediately got into touch with Mr. Murdock and returned to me with the information that the Minister would immediately wire the acting Postmaster-General, in order that full instructions might be sent to the various postmasters, and that the men might return to their positions without delay."

No official communication was received from Ottawa by the executive of the federation today.

Toronto Work Resumed

Toronto, June 30.—City-wide delivery of mail, the first for twelve days, began this morning, following the settlement of the strike of postal employees last night. Letter carriers this morning started on their rounds with heavily-laden satchels, and announcement was made by Postmaster W. E. Lemon that operation of the general postal service would be normal by tomorrow.

Following the settlement last night, hundreds of employees immediately commenced work, and the sorting of the great accumulation of letters was proceeded with rapidly.

Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, with whom final negotiations were conducted here yesterday, left for Ottawa last night.

Over 1,300 have returned to work, and this number, together with those who were on sick leave and holidays, those who had previously returned, and those who had remained when the strike was called, means that practically the entire force prior to the calling of the strike is back at work.

"Are you willing to give me good and loyal service now?" was the query made by Postmaster Lemon this morning, and when the reply was in the affirmative the postmaster's instructions were "All right, then, go back to your old job."

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Quinte Star Trenton Ont. July 5/24

070860

The Toronto Star complains because Mr. Porter invites a contest in his own riding which overwhelmingly supports him, and apparently was quite satisfied to have Hon. Mr. Murdock exonerated by the committee of his friends in the House.

25-3

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Citizen Ottawa July 10/24

070861

WILL RETAIN MEN TAKEN ON DURING THE P. O. STRIKE

All Men Who Make Good and Display Necessary Fitness to be Found Permanent Positions.

LET OUT HALF TIME MEN WHO STRUCK

Number of Strikers Who Returned to be Retired Under the Calder Act.

Instructions which have been sent out by the Post Office Department in regard to the reorganization of the posal services in places affected by the recent strike were-explained at the department yesterday as meaning that all men taken during the strike who make good and display the necessary fitness will be kept on and absorbed into the permanent service and those who fail to measure up will be let go. All half time men who went on strike will be dispensed with.

There has been no decision as yet concerning the strikers who have returned to work, but they are meanwhile engaged as helpers and paid at that rate regardless of their previous rank. Eventually they will probably get back their old positions, save those to be retired under the Calder Act, of whom the number is considerable. In appointments to these permanent positions it is stated that those taken on during the strike and proving satisfactory will have every consideration.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mail & Empire Toronto July 18/24

070862

TO TAKE UP CUDGELS FOR POSTAL WORKERS

District Labor Council to Consider Grievances of Employes.

OFFICERS ARE CHOSEN

Robert H. Cox Elected as President for Ensuing Year.

Main items of business before the delegates of the Toronto District Labor Council at their regular monthly meeting in the Labor Temple last night, were the election of officers for the ensuing year, and a consideration of the situation in which the postal employes of this city find themselves as a result of the regulations governing reinstatement of workers who went on strike. Representatives of the Federation of Postal Workers, in the persons of R. S. Bartlett, E. V. Browning and A. McCordie were present, and outlined for the benefit of the delegates the precise terms and conditions under which the men will be taken back into the service as laid down by the Government at Ottawa this week. Special reference was made to the provision which required that all former employes be regarded only as postal helpers until September 1 next, drawing the minimum salary of $85 a month for the period, after which they may be restored to their former positions. It was announced that a special mass meeting of postal workers would be held in the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon next, when the whole situation would be carefully considered.

On motion of Delegate James Simpson, a resolution was carried unanimously by which it was decided that a special meeting be called of officers of the Federation of Postal Employes, the Toronto Labor Council, the Trades and Labor Congress, with special invitations extended to Postmaster W. E. Lemon, Dr. J. H. Cascaden and Rev. B. Spence, the latter two having acted as intermediaries between the men and the Government during the recent strike. It is the intention of the meeting to receive from the intermediaries an account of what actually transpired at Ottawa, and the precise original terms laid down by which the men would be allowed to return to work. As a result of this special meeting an outline of policy on behalf of the postal workers will be prepared for presentation to the Toronto District Labor Council.

The following were elected as officers of the Council for the ensuing year: President, Robert H. Cox; Sergeant-at-Arms, Alex. Wilson; Delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress, to be held at London, John MacDonald, James Scott and James Simpson; Executive Committee, Mrs. Custance, John MacDonald, James Simpson and William Varley.

Appeal for Aid.

An appeal was presented by Mrs. Edwin Cahn on behalf of the Mothers' Rest Association for a donation from the Council, to be used in connection with the contemplated purchase of a property to be remodelled into a home for this association.

A communication from Premier G. H. Ferguson was read, which was a reply to a request from the Council that a thorough investigation be made of the finances and accounts of the Lands and Forests Department of the Government, to cover the past twenty-five years. Premier Ferguson in his message stated that this suggestion would receive the consideration of the Government.

The Council was requested by the secretary of the Communist party in Canada to appoint representatives to take part in a general campaign against war, that was to be held from July 22 to August 4. In the message read to the meeting it was pointed out that in the last war labor had been exploited, and already preparations were being made by the capitalistic classes for further wars.

The danger was imminent, and a vigorous campaign was contemplated so that the scales might be removed in time from the workers' eyes, and to avoid further exploitation. A preparatory meeting has been called for the evening of July 21 at No. 2 Gerrard Street east, and the following representatives of the council were directed to attend: Delegates Dixon, Pauline and Loan.

Secretary Huffman, of the Lady Garment Workers' Union, stated that an effort was being put forth to organize the members of this trade more closely in Toronto. He asked the sympathetic co-operation of the Labor Council.

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CANADA

Citizen Ottawa July 21/24

070863

RECOGNITION OF CANADA GRANTED BY POSTAL UNION

Interesting Message From P. T. Coolican, Representing Postmaster - General at Stockholm Conference.

Recognition of Canada on the same footing as any other country by the Universal Postal Union is announced in a message from P. T. Coolican, who is representing Hon. Chas. Murphy, postmaster general of Canada, at the conference of the union now in progress at Stockholm, Sweden. At the previous conference in Madrid in 1920, only "politically independent" countries were allowed to vote in the conference, and Canada's delegate attended only as representing an overseas Dominion of the British Empire.

In a cable message to Hon. Charles Murphy, Mr. Coolican says:

"Hitherto Canada has been granted a place in the Universal Postal Union by virtue of being a Dominion within the British Empire. At Stockholm, your delegates, acting upon instructions, maintained that Canada should have membership in the Union on the same footing as any other country. This claim on behalf of Canada was discussed by the Congress at its first meeting this morning, and was allowed. With the decision we obtained similar international recognition for Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Irish Free State and the Empire of India. Hereafter, all these countries will have membership in the Universal Postal Union as contracting countries under Article One of the Universal Postal Convention, instead of under Article Eight, as heretofore."

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa Citizen Sept. 1/24

070864

NOTICE OF DISMISSAL TO POSTAL EMPLOYES

Number at Toronto Will Be Let Out on Sept. 30 Under Reinstatement Clause.

Notice of dismissal at the end of September has been given to a number of Toronto postal employes under one of the X clauses of the conditions of reinstatement, according to the authorities here. Striking postal employes were permitted to return to work up to Sunday, June 29th, but in the case of permanent employes, excepting supervisory officers, it was stipulated that they would receive the minimum salary of a postal helper until September 1st.

"If, during this period, they render satisfactory service, they will be reinstated at that salary and bonus they would have received had they not gone out on strike," it was further stipulated. "Employes who do not give satisfactory service during this period will be granted one month's salary in lieu of notice and will be released from the service."

It was stated at the Post Office Department Saturday morning that whatever action is being taken comes under the terms of the conditions of reinstatement. They provide that supervisory officers "senior postal clerks, senior letter carriers, senior mail porters and all equivalent or higher classes, who returned unconditionally as postal helpers on June 29th, or after, will be continued on the staff at the minimum rate of a postal helper until Sept. 1. If, during this period they render satisfactory service, they will be given the maximum rate of the class next below that which they occupied at the time of the strike and they will be eligible for promotion."

It is provided that all temporary employes who went out on strike who have not passed the Civil Service Examination, or whose services are not satisfactory, are to be released at the earliest possible moment.

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CANADA

Ottawa Journal Sept. 29/24

070865

A POSTAL STRIKE AFTERMATH.

An interesting aftermath of the postal strike in this country is the record of the September conference of the Postmaster General with representatives of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employes. After reading it, we do not wonder that employes are said to be keeping a close hand on all available copies of the printed edition of 1,000. Hon. CHARLES MURPHY, Postmaster General, flatly contradicts statements in affidavits made by the men's leaders.

In the course of the conversation at the postal conference, Mr. G. R. JACKSON, president of the postal federation, said the men had made a clean fight. Mr. MURPHY, in a succinct written reply, said his department had files of assaults made by strikers, of intimidating circulars, and written statements even that it was suggested to put strychnine in the food supplied at Postal Station "A," Toronto, to postal workers.

Not without humor was an invitation which was sent to Mr. MURPHY to attend a Toronto letter carriers' meeting. The Postmaster General's comment was that it could have no other purpose than to display a sample of gratuitous insolence. The letter follows:

> "Sir: You are invited to attend the mass meeting to be held in Toronto next Saturday afternoon.
>
> "Don't be prejudiced—hear both sides—learn something."

Apparently Hon. JAMES MURDOCK, Minister of Labor was believed by the men to have offered them a more favorable settlement than did the Government. Mr. MURPHY pointed out that Mr. MURDOCK was an approving party to the Government's terms.

Yet Mr. JACKSON's report of the conversation with Mr. MURDOCK sounds suspiciously like the Minister of Labor.

> Mr. JACKSON: "Mr. BARTLETT (the vice-president) and myself met Mr. MURDOCK in Toronto at the Post Office on the Sunday the strike was settled. That (referring to affidavit) was our understanding of the settlement. He assured us all of the men would be taken back. I raised the question at that time as to our reinstatement. Mr. MURDOCK said, 'Now,' he said, 'don't let us talk of that. The minute you boys are back on the job we intend to iron out all these difficulties, and be fair and reasonable. Let us get back to work and get this stuff cleaned up'."

Mr. MURPHY publishes a considerable paragraph under the caption "mis-statements and contradictions."

The leaders never took into account the loss occasioned to the public through the strike, Mr. MURPHY reminds them that a total loss of $399,000 was estimated, aside from personal loss of companies and individuals. The $399,000 was composed of $200,000 direct loss in revenue; $187,000 pay to extra staffs, and $12,000 in miscellaneous outlays.

However, at the end of his statement Mr. MURPHY accedes to the men's request for a board to consider the grievances of men arising from the strike.

The postal strike is well over, but Mr. MURPHY's published record should be a warning to organizations against the troubles arising from the choice of foolish leaders.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070866

The Conservatives of P.A. have not yet decided whether they will enter a candidate or not, but I thank you for your offer of service. We are bringing this offer to the attention of the P.A. Conservatives.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070867

FORM T.D. 2 D.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

DAY LETTER

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED
CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Day Letter, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

470

COPY

REGINA, Sask.

Hon. S. F. Tolmie,
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NAME ON BALLOT OF KING NOT AS NOMINATED (STOP) DESCRIBED ON BALLOT AS PRIME MINISTER (STOP) BURGESS NAME ON BALLOT DECORATION AND OCCUPATION AS FARMER OMITTED (STOP) THESE CHANGES CALCULATED INFLUENCE ELECTOR IN POLL (STOP) BELIEVE INTENTION ELECTION ACT NOMINATION DESCRIPTION BE STRICTLY ACCEPTED (STOP) CONSIDER EFFECT. (STOP) INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL AND CORRECT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070868

FORM T.D. 2 D.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

470

DAY LETTER

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED

CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Day Letter, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

12 6 pm

1. PENNYFATHER ADVISES TEN THOUSAND INSURE (SUCCESS ?) WIRE SO CAN GET UNDER WAY.

2. KNOX NOT AVAILABLE. LAST CANDIDATE PROPOSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Burns 4p

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM T.D. 1 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

Volume

TELEGRAM

070869

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

51R4.CZ. 24-1EX.

457

470

PRINCEALBERT SASK.JAN 15TH.26. 847PM.

Prince Albert Bye election

RT-HON.ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

OTTAWA,ONT.

CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE IN SESSION ASKS YOUR ADVICE AS TO ACTION TO BE TAKEN IN THIS CONSTITUENCY LOCAL CONSERVATIVES RARING TO GO WIRE REPLY.

P.W.PENNYFEATHER,

1219AM16TH. PRESIDENT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070870

HUBERT GIROUX,
PRESIDENT

GILBERT BRETON,
SECRETAIRE

"SI JEUNESSE VOULAIT"

Association de La Jeunesse Conservatrice de l'Est de Montréal

TELEPHONE EST 0634 CASIER POSTAL 520
1582, RUE SAINT-DENIS

MONTREAL, 17 janvier 1926

Au T.H. Arthur Meighen,
Chambre des Communes
Ottawa.

Honorable chef,

Je ne sais si le parti conservateur fera la lutte au "premier" ministre King, mais advenant le cas, si mes services peuvent être utiles je suis à vos ordres, soit comme orateur bilingue ou dans l'organisation de la bataille.

J'ai bien l'honneur d'être
Votre candidat défait dans
Richmond-Wolfe
J.N. Paré
Journaliste.

531 est, rue Dorchester
Tel. Est, 0807 F.
Montreal.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PHONE A 6630

070871

Conservative Association of Manitoba

DOMINION ELECTION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
N. K. BOYD, CHAIRMAN.
THOS. A. HUNT, SECRETARY.
JOSEPH BERNIER, M.L.A.
JOHN T. HAIG, M.L.A.
LT. COL. DAN. McLEAN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CAMPAIGN: 401 SOMERSET BUILDING

WINNIPEG. Jan. 18/26 ~~1925~~

Personal

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

My Dear Meighen: re By-elections.

I think it would be a good idea to have the Election Act so amended that in case of death or any other cause occasioning a by-election that the date for same should be within 30 days or some such specified time from the date of vacancy so that the party in power could not repeat the tactics practiced in North Hastings whereby they held off about eight months until they felt the time favorable for their cause. I think the Progressives would help in such an amendment, that is assuming the worst outlook, that we may have to go on as we now are.

We are all watching the titanic struggle with much interest, we know that our cause is righteous and that its is safe hands and we are looking to the future with confidence.

Wishing you speedy success, I remain,

B/L

Yours sincerely,

N K Boyd

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PHONE A 6630

070872

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LT. COL. DAN. McLEAN.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CAMPAIGN: 401 SOMERSET BUILDING

Personal

WINNIPEG, Jan. 18/26 ~~1925~~

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

My Dear Meighen:

Re Mackenzie King's published intention of running in Prince Albert, I hope you are preparing to oppose him. In the worst analysis the more money you can make them spend the less they will have for future contests and they will have to spend 10 to our 1 in any event. With another general contest as a possibility in the near future I do not think we should lose sight of that point in any by-election they may see fit to call.

Yours sincerely,

B/L

N K Boyd

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070873

470

Ottawa, January 21, 1926.

Dear Mr. Boyd:

Referring to yours of the 18th, we have had some very careful consultation on the subject you refer to. You know what the vote was last time, and you know that without a Progressive in the field an election now would be just on whether they want the Hudson's Bay Railway or whether they didn't. The situation has been felt out very carefully from every standpoint and we are closely in touch with our friends.

As respects your other letter of the same date, the law now compels the writ to issue for any vacancy within six months of its being reported. I am quite certain you could not get a majority for altering this at the present time. As a rule the Progressives are ready to vote with us on anything except what is put up to them. You can depend on it we are losing no opportunity to consolidate our position, but you know with whom we have to deal.

Yours very truly,

N.K. Boyd, Esq.,
401 Somerset Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070874

470

Ottawa, 21, janvier, 1926.

Monsieur J.H. Paré,
551 est, rue Dorchester,
Montréal.

Cher M. Paré:

J'ai votre lettre du 17 courant et j'apprécie beaucoup votre offre de nous aider à Prince Albert. Les conservateurs de cet endroit n'ont pas encore décidé s'ils mettront un candidat dans cette lutte ou non, mais je leur soumettrai votre offre.

Avec mes meilleurs voeux,

Votre tout dévoué,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070875

470

Ottawa, January 23, 1926.

Dear Mr. Elliott:

Many thanks for yours of the 19th and for the suggestions you have made with regard to opposing Mr. King in Prince Albert. You may rest assured we are keeping closely in touch with the situation and we shall not fail to give careful attention to your representations.

Yours very truly,

R.L. Elliott, Esq.,
General Delivery,
Lindsay, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

0708762

27 Queensdale West
Mount Hamilton
Hamilton
Jan. 19th
1926.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

Mr King is not defeated yet; Send Manion (F.t.W.m) against him. He could promise a light railway without committing himself to "Terminal Facilities". Ferguson could implement this by holding up Ontario James Bay line for ten years, to let Western line through to explore Hudson Bay.

Ferguson following Manion as M.P. for Fort William. You have nothing to fear personally from Howard; and in case of a general election you could work Prairies while Howard held Ontario and faced Lapointe and Taschreau in Quebec.

Get Manion out as soon as you can, this will tend to make Grits careless in the House, and probably you could pull a division.

Yours sincerely
P. L. Elliott.

{Working Lindsay
General Delivery}

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070877

Woodstock July 26th
1926

Mr

To the Right Hon Arthur Meighen

Dear Sir

Please excuse me for taking the liberty of writing you but I am enclosing a clipping of paper which came in a letter from Prince Albert last night which you probably know all about it came in a letter from my Daughter Mrs George Eggleston and if you know about it it wont do any harm hoping that he dont get elected & wishing you every success I remain yours obt Servt

James S Humphry

Woodstock Ont

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070878

470

Ottawa, Jan. 29, 1926.

James C. Murphy, Esq.,
Woodroffe,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Thanks for yours of the 26th, and for the clipping from Prince Albert which reached me today. We are keeping closely in touch with the situation.

Yours very truly,

not attached when filed

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS "WINDREAL"

070879

DONAT RAYMOND, PRESIDENT

THE Windsor ON DOMINION SQUARE

Ap. 12, Mozart Street West, Montreal February second, 1926.

470

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Sir:-

Please find enclosed a number of extracts from the Montreal "Star", to which I have appended a note setting forth my reason for transmitting the same to you.

The right thinking Canadians rejoice at the fact that Mr. King will not be elected by acclamation, and were he defeated, it would mean the utter collapse of the sadly battered and greatly disfigured liberal party.

Yours very truly,,

Thos. Mazzetti

Enclosures: Three.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

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CANADA

070880

470

February 2nd, 1926.

RECORD OF SERVICE

Lieutenant David Luther BURGESS, MC

1. Date of Birth - 28-1-91

2. Appointed Lieutenant, 52nd Regiment, (Prince Albert Volunteers), 25-5-16

3. Appointed Lieutenant, 188th Battalion, C.E.F. 1-6-16

4. Embarked for England, 188th Battalion, 12-10-16

5. Transferred to 15th Reserve Battalion, 4-1-17

6. "On Command" Royal Flying Corps, Reading, 16-4-17

7. Taken on strength, Canadian Records List on arrival in France, and attached 25th Squadron R.F.C., 30-5-17

8. To be Flying Officer, (Observer), R.F.C. 12-7-17 with seniority from 31-5-17

9. Seconded for duty with Royal Flying Corps, 12-7-17

10. Transferred to Home Establishment, R.F.C., England, 19-10-17

11. Proceeded to Egypt, 18-12-17, - Fighter Pilot

12. From Flying Officer (Observer), to be Flying Officer, 30-3-18, with seniority from 31-5-17

13. Transferred to Home Establishment, R.A.F., England, 18-6-18

14. Ceases to be seconded for duty with R.A.F. 2-3-19

15. Taken on strength, Sask.Regimental Depot, on ceasing to be seconded, 2-3-19

16. Posted to 15th Reserve Battalion, 17-3-19

17. Taken on strength, Sask.Regimental Depot on posting from 15th Reserve Battalion, 13-6-19

18. Struck off strength, O.M.F.of C. on transfer to C.E.F. in Canada, 3-7-19

19. Struck off strength C.E.F. in Canada on General Demobilization, 18-7-19

20. Placed on Retired List, (Canadian Militia), retaining rank of Lieutenant, 11-4-21

21. HONOURS and AWARDS.

MILITARY CROSS.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in aerial fighting and on photography. As observer he has taken a large number of very successful photographs in spite of bad weather and continual opposition from the enemy.

On four occasions at least, he has assisted his pilot to drive down and destroy hostile aircraft. (Auth. London Gazettes dated 26-9-17 and 8-1-18).

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

107 Bowan ave Toronto
Feby 3/26

Hon A Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Mr Meighen

I have recently met here a Dr. Tyerman of Prince Albert Sask who is a great friend of McDonald Ex MP. who resigned for King in fact MacDonald called on him recently here & during our conversations re Prince Albert situation Tyerman gave me a bit of information.

McDonald is to be well reimbursed for resigning as he has already received the appointment of Chairman of Vancouver Harbor Board at $7500 per year. this address is my Toronto residence but in summer I am at Alback Sask

Yours faithfully William Robertson MD

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CANADA

P.S. It might help in the P A Election if this was given to the Press showing King to have purchased a safe seat by appointing McDonald the chairman of Vancouver Harbor Board or Commission whichever it is called

WR

My Phone is Lakeside 3306 - Toronto

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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0708882

P.S. It might help in the P A Election if this was given to the Press showing King to have purchased a safe seat by appointing McDonald chairman of Vancouver Harbor Board or Commission whichever it is called

WR

My Phone is Lakeside 3306 - Toronto

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CANADA

070883

470

Ottawa, Feb. 5, 1926.

Dr. Wm. Robertson,
107 Cowan Ave.,
Toronto.

Dear Dr. Robertson:

Thanks for your letter of the 3rd inst., and for the information with regard to Prince Albert. If the information you enclosed is put before the people of the riding it ought to be enough.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

070884

470

Ottawa, Feb. 8, 1926.

J.A. Potvin, Esq.,
674 McDowell St.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Potvin:

Thanks for yours of the 4th being copy of communication you have sent to Mr. Burgess at Prince Albert. I am glad to have this.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Mr. D. L. Burgess
McDowell
Sask.

070885

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
Febry. 4th, 1926.

Dear Sir,-

Permit me to tender you my sincere congratulations in having the courage of your convictions and contesting the Prince Albert seat against so formidable an opponent as the Hon. McKenzie King and also to express the wish that when the ballots are counted you will have a good substantial majority.

May I bring to your attention a few ideas of my own which may help in the election,-

FIRST,- King, as reported by the papers says that the Conservative Party are controlled by certain millionaires from Montreal but in my opinion it is the Liberals who are thus controlled and are controlled by the moneyed interests of the Dominion of Canada. When King took over the reigns of Government there were 23 twenty-three chartered Banks doing business in Canada. After four years of King rule we find that only eleven chartered banks are doing business but we will find further that the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank really control the other eight. So that in four short years he has put Canada under the heel of the moneyed interests.

SECOND,-The raw hides from our cattle, furs , etc are all allowed out of Canada for tanning and to be manufactured into articles that are then brought back to this country, no doubt paying a duty, and sold to the people at great profit to the manufacturers. Iron,ore is also allowed to be taken outside of Canada and manufactured, then brought back to this country and sold at exorbitant prices. What does the above deprive Canada of, It deprives us first of the manufacturing plants that would be built in this country if they could not get our goods in the raw; it deprives us of the work in the various plants and retards progress and sends our young people away to seek a living into other countries which protect their own by legislation calculated to benefit the many and not the few as done by McKenzie King.

Again wishing you every success in the election,

I am,
Yours very truly
J. A. Potvin
McDowell

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

070886

107 Bowan ave Toronto Feby 8/26

Hon Arthur Meighen
Ottawa Ont

Dear Mr Meighen

Re Appointment of Chas MacDonald Ex M.P. of P.A. as Vancouver Harbor Board chairman. As stated by Dr Tyerman of P.A. after the former had visited him here I received your letter of 5th today and had waited for it Friday & saturday I knew you was very busy and as I saw the time slipping away and fearing it would not be used in time to be effective as Mr King's P.A. Election is 15th so on saturday last I sent 2 letters containing the facts as I got them to 2 prominent Conservatives in Skloon I refer to Dr H.E. Monroe Bey Cons asse for Sask. and Dr J J M Anderson cons leader. I gave each the full details and told them I had previously written you (over)

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and had not then been favored
with your answer
Now they will receive these 2 letters
in saskatoon Tomorrow tuesday
afternoon
I told them they could publish same
if they saw fit and as Dr Tyerman
had stated the facts regarding MacDonalds
appointment openly in the Grain Exchange
here that I was violating no confidences.
as it is now probable that either
Dr Monroe or Dr Anderson will have
this article printed either tuesday or
wednesday I am writing this to advise
you as I note your postscrip
"will not publish just yet" (from publication
If you consider it advisable to hold further
you might wire one or both at Saskatoon as
to your wishes. I wrote them fearing you was
too busy to act but you 3 are all that I have
advised. As I told them to publish without naming
me or Tyerman if possible but if necessary
I will stand & prove same statement to have been made
here voluntarily & unsolicited by me Yours truly
Dr William Robertson

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070888

470

Ottawa, February 9, 1926.

Dear Dr. Robertson:

Thanks for your further letter of the 8th instant with regard to the Prince Albert situation. It will be quite alright if this is published from Prince Albert. My idea was in my previous letter that it could hardly be published by us here at that time.

Yours very truly,

Dr. William Robertson,
107 Cowan Ave.,
Toronto, Ont;

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CANADA

FORM T.D. 1 M.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

070889

All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message. This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender under these conditions.

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

14 WA.J. 39 COLLECT.BLUE.

PRINCE ALBERT SASK FEB 10-26.

470

R B BENNETT,

OTTAWA.

HAVE WIRED FORKE AS FOLLOWS LIBERAL CIRCULATING PAMPHLETS DETRIMENTAL TO BAY ROAD PROJECT DISPLAYING ICE FLOES ETC AS FROM PICTURES PRODUCED BY WM DUFF OF QUEENS NOVASCOTIA IN HIS FIGHT AGAINST THE PROJECT ARE YOU STANDING FOR THIS.

BURGESS COMMITTEE.

2.45P

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CANADA

070890

470

Ottawa, February 11, 1926.

Dear Major MacPherson:

I have been reading lately editorials in the "Leader". I notice that in their struggle to ascribe something creditable to the King Administration they keep insisting that I received an acclamation in Grenville in 1921. This is not at all in accordance with the facts. The election was in January, 1922, and I was bitterly opposed by a Progressive who fought with the whole Liberal machine behind him. I had to fight in the dead of winter and held two meetings a day for weeks. Perhaps you would consider the advisability of writing a letter to the "Leader", setting forth these facts yourself, or, if you think better, getting someone to do it.

Yours very truly,

Major M.A. MacPherson, M.L.A.,
Regina, Sask.

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CANADA

FORM T.D. 1 M.

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J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

22 WA PQ 26 COLLECT 2 EXA.

PRINCE ALBERT SASK FEB 12TH 605PM

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

WHAT WAS NAME OF MAN WHO OPPOSED YOU IN BYEELECTION

IN ONTARIO 1921 AND WHAT PARTY BEHIND YOU RUSH REPLY

T D AGNEW,

OFFICIAL AGENT.

841PM

CALL LOCAL 299
for MESSENGER
Canadian Pacific Telegraphs
House of Commons.

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070892

FORM T.D. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TIME FILED

CHECK

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

470

Ottawa, February 12, 1926.

Night Letter.

T.D. Agnew,
Prince Albert,
Sask. (answer date)

Was opposed in Grenville by Arthur K. Patterson, Progressive, with entire Liberal Machine behind him.

Arthur Meighen.

Charge.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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070893

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
SASKATCHEWAN

15th February 1926.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr Meighen,

I have your letter of the 11th instant relative to Leader Editorials dealing with your alleged acclamation for Grenville in 1921.

I had already taken this matter up with Mr Hooke, and I believe he himself wrote the editorials.

At first he claimed to believe that you actually had had an acclamation, and I pointed out that the contrary was the case. His only remark was that you should have had.

He has an editorial in this morning's "Leader" in which he admits that you were opposed, but not by the Liberals.

I will see that the matter is dealt with in a letter to the "Leader", but I do not think I had better write it myself.

I forwarded you some time ago a copy of the "Leader" with the Dairy Convention Resolutions dealing with the Australian Treaty.

Yours truly,

M. A. MacPherson

Per

MAM/DP.

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070894

MEMORANDUM

470

In April, 1920, Mr. Mackenzie King in the House of Commons made a speech of considerable length defending his record during the war. Mr. King left Canada within a few days of the declaration of war in 1914 and did not return until 1917 when he ran as an anti-conscription candidate in the province of Ontario, and was defeated.

In his speech in the House of Commons he read letters of appreciation from several American firms.

Attached is a memorandum showing the activities of some of these firms and their profits. This may be of some use to the candidate running against Mr. King in Prince Albert. Several copies are enclosed.

filed 18/2/26

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070895

King in his speech on his war services delivered in the House April 1920. Hansard Page 1405. As shewing the excellence of his work.

Letters were read from :-

(1) J.F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. Denver. This company he stated employed in the neighborhood of 11,000 men in coal mines, iron mines and steel works. This company owned by the Rockefeller interests referred to in the report of the Washington Committee, the place where the women and children of the strikers' camp were shot.

(2) Mr. J.W. Powell, President of the Bethlehem Ship Building Corp. of Bethlehem, employing 70,000 men.

(3) From E.J. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Co. of South Bethlehem, employing about 50,000 workers.

(4) From the General Electric Co., Weslyan, Mass. employing 50,000 men.

(5) From the Great Western Sugar Co., with factories in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana, 14 in all, employing some 7,000 men.

(6) From Harold F. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Co., employing 35,000 men in the States and also in Canada; King work being done in the States.

(7) From J.H. Wheelright late President of the Consolidated Coal Co., employing 8000 workers.

(8) From S.C. Robinson, Vice-President, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, employing about 10,000

King's services, King's retainer, as stated by himself, was as Industrial Adviser to these large corporations, some of whom can be fairly looked upon as war babies, and war profiteers of the worst kind. They were grateful for his services. They had the right to be. The war history of these friends of Mr. King was exceedingly profitable. Two illustrations will suffice. Mr. King left Canada in 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the war. He is supposed to have terminated his American activities in 1919, after being elected Liberal leader. The Great Western Sugar Co., which certified so cheerfully to Mr. King's abilities as an Industrial Adviser, shows the following progress:-

Year	Capital		Dividends		
	Common	Preferred	Common		Preferred
1915	10,544,000	13,650,000	5%		7%
1916	15,000,000	13,650,000	5%	to April 1916	7%
			7%	balance of year	
1917	15,000,000	13,650,000	7%	regular	7%
			10%	extra May 1917	
			10%	" July 1917	
			10%	" October 1917	
1918	15,000,000	13,650,000	7%	regular	7%
			10%	extra January 2.	
			10%	" April 2.	
			10%	" July 2.	
			10%	" October 2.	
1919	15,000,000	13,650,000	7%	regular	7%
			10%	extra Jan. 2) In Liberty	
			10%	" Apr. 2) Bonds	
			10%	" July 2) In cash	
			10%	" Oct. 2) " "	

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Note - On February 14, 1917, an issue of $45,000,000 Class "B" Common Stock was authorized. Of this, 200% or $30,000,000 was given to common stock shareholders of record February 16th, 1917, as a bonus. The remaining $15,000,000 was subscribed at par. In August 1917, the issue of an additional $30,000,000 of 8% cumulative preference stock was authorized and offered at par to shareholders.

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070897

It will be noted that while in 1915 the common stock received a dividend of 5% that grew to 7% in 1916, to 57% in 1917, to 47% in 1918, and 47% in 1919, when Mr. King's services presumably terminated. Putting the situation concretely during the five year period ending December 31, 1914, preferred dividends at 7% and common at 5%, total $7,406,000; while for the five year period ending December 31, 1919, dividends, disbursements and cash were $25,732,000 and in stock $4,428,000, or a total of over $30,000,000.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION. The record of this client of Mr. King's is as follows:-

Year	Capital Common	Capital Preferred	Earnings after Depre. chgs. etc.	Depreciation at.
1914	$14,862,000	$ 14,908,000	$4,844,620	$ 1,847,275
1915	14,862,000	14,908,000	16,719,253	4,716,000
1916	14,862,000	14,908,000	42,550,408	14,350,786
1917	X 14,862,000 5% pfd. 44,586,000 B 7% pfd.	29,724,000 14,908,000	25,662,697	17,911,641
1918	59,448,000 Common & 7% & 8% Common B. pfd.	44,908,000	12,489,031	31,510,366
1919	59,862,000 Common & 7% & 8% " B., pfd.	44,908,000	11,913,300	12,566,152

Year	Dividends on Common		Surplus on Capital.
1914	nil.		$ 4,844,620
1915	nil.		16,719,253
1916	$ 4,458,600 (30%)		38,091,808
1917	2,749,470 3,789,810 30,000,000	17-1/2% 7-1/2% Class B. 200% stock dividend	19,143,417
1918	1,486,200 4,458,600	10% Common 10% Class B.	6,544,251
1919	1,040,340 3,126,195	7% Common 7% Class B.	7,746,765

It will be noted that for the obvious purpose of covering enormous profits, the amount written off for depreciation grew from $1,847,275 in 1914 to a maximum of $31,510,366. Over and above all this a 200% stock dividend of $30,000,000 was declared by this client of Mr. King, and while there was no dividend whatever on the common stock in 1914 and 1915, dividends were declared in cash and distribution made to the large amounts above set out.

Again stating position shortly, for the five year period ending December 31, 1914, and before Mr. King's advent into the American industrial world, earnings after interest charges were $25,000,000. In the five years ending December 31, 1919, $198,000,000. In the four years, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, dividends were paid to the common stockholders alone to the amount of $31,109,000 in cash and $30,000,000 in stock, a total of

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$51,000,000, or about 350% on the stock outstanding at December 31, 1914. From January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1919, $102,800,000 of earnings were carried to surplus and reserves for additions, etc.

Mr. King declares himself the enemy of the "big interests". His enmity is confined to Canadian. He is the friend of the American, to whose activities he desires to open these markets.

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070899

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, February 22, 1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I am enclosing a letter from a blind man whom I have known for twenty years, and who earns his living as a wholesale distributor of lead pencils, he was very seriously affected and injured by Mackenzie King's famous Order in Council on behalf of the Lead Pencil factory in his own riding.

I think some one of our members ought to take this case up, and make it the subject of a careful investigation, and a full exposure in the House. If done properly it will be most embarrassing to our pompus Premier.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Stevens

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,M.P.,
House of Commons,
O t t a w a, Ont.

P.S. I mean the whole matter of this O. in C.

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070900

Ottawa, February 27, 1926.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

The attached letter has been received by the Honourable Mr. Stevens from a blind man in Vancouver. The complaint therein is founded upon the recent Order of the MacKenzie King Government made to give advantage to a lead pencil factory in the riding of the premier. I think this matter would probably well bear investigation. Could you have the Order-in-Council looked into and perhaps get access to the correspondence. It is not improbable an embarrassing case could be made in the House of Commons.

Yours very truly,

Hugh Stewart, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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070901

470

Ottawa, February 27, 1926.

Dear Harry:

I have your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing a communication you have received from Mr. H.F. Bailey, of Vancouver. I have forwarded Mr. Bailey's letter to Hugh Stewart, M.P., with the request that he take this matter up.

Yours very truly,

Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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070902

Mr. Merriam:

Read carefully and dictate suitable reply.

A.M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

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CANADA

POOR COPY

070903

384 [illegible] 20th Street
Prince Albert Sask.
Mar. 5th. /26

Hon. Arthur Meighen .

Dear Leader -;

In view of the unprecedented carryings on at Ottawa I take it ,that the general public are at liberty to make comment & ~~such~~-en permitted to take such steps as they deem fit to bring home to our representatives personal views on these matters . The Press may express in a measure the views of some .but if such views are along the lines as expressed by the Press of Sask. they certainly will be not in the interests of Canada (except in as much as the Liberal Party is represented as a Party in Canada .)so I from my little corner in Grit bound Prince Albert send out my opinion to our sole Lady member of Parliament (who being unallied with either party ,professedly ,presents ground for conviction. I enclose a copy of a letter sent out to this lady ,in which I spare no one in my endeavour to obtain an expression of opinion from this source . I may state also that I seem to have crossed swords with the Electoral Officer ,from the tone of his epistles to myself ,however In this matter of carrying out of elections according to Hoyle if he desires to accept my disclosures in a spirit foreign to my intentions I can but reciprocate . I know whereof I write in the connection with this election & possibly have more certain grounds for my suspicions than his Returning Officer has made him aware .& a trial before Privileges & Elections Committee would be heartily welcomed by myself . I realize fully your difficulties down there & only wish that I was better placed to give aid in any way to rid Canada of this present unfortunate & stagnant condition in our Public Affairs ~~to~~ to submit to the political trickery is unfortunate & press should realize the abuses being ~~taking~~ advantage of by these usurpers . .

Yours for the dawning of a brighter day.

P S .From the report of election as given Montreal Standard and Toronto Telegram ,you will no doubt realize the uselessness of expenditure in such a seat in a straight fight .sufficient to merely cause opposition is all that such seat warrants (under present conditions) .I hope to interview some one in authority ere a general election takes place pertaining to Sask.seats possible.

J D M.

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070904

N'N

384 West 20th. Street
Prince Albert Sask.
Mar. 3rd. /26

Miss Agnes Mc. Phail M . P .
House Of Commons
Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Miss Mc.Phail-;

I have watched wi th interest the actions of all members of the federal parliamen. ,h oping for some real sign of National spirit on the part of some one ,but without satisfaction. When our men folk make such a poor show in this respect it is to the lone lady in the House we must turn for an inspiration.

The Federal parliament is not but s hould be a National one ,mindful of the parochial needs of the countr y but certainly not subservient to such as at present being expresse d so flambouantly in the Speech from the throne .Canada,s parliament is becoming an auction ring whilst the real questions of the Nat ion are being overlooked or forgott -en ,in an effort to acquire some bi t of junk at the sale .

The speech from the throne had been really National ,were it to contain the following -;Imediate action on t he part of our Govt. for the stoppag -e of the Great Lakes Water Steal.2. Redajustment of our Railrates in or -der that our produce may be exporte d & imported via Canadian services. 3.Resistance of further encroachment upon our National heritage (thro- des oilation)

4.Consideration of ways & means for rectifying the conditions existent re cur use of American instead of Ca nadian ports for imports & exports (in which connection)Imay say that althou gh British Born I am of the opinion that ,the conditionin g of British preference ,on the use of Canadian Ports would offer a partial solu-tion at any rate. The importation into Canada of Canne d meats (put up in Argentina & entering Canada via England as Briti sh goods is a matter deserving of our attention in company with oth er such abuses of our prefernce. with Great Britain.

As instanced in the Actions of MacKe nzie King since the route of his Govt. in Oct. elections it isapparan t that in this man we have neith er back bone ability to direct sound Govt.

We were forced to the country owing to the insufficient Liberal majority (as admitted by King)for sound Govt. even although his bills were accorded good round major ities in the

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CANADA

070905

his bills were accorded good round m ajorities in the House.
The statement by King that he would resign if he did not receive sufficient Liberal majority in Oct. elections for good sound Govt & his action as suppliant fawning up on those who mhe derided & diclaimed but a few weeks before proves the sp ineless nonentity ~~of~~ this professed Premier

If ever Canada needed some one of Br itish spirit & bull dogedness it is now ,with the depredatations & inroa ds being made upon her by other countries ,while miserable ward poli tics is ~~usurping~~ the place of national business in the minds of ou r representatives.
The progressives although mostly wel l meaning individuals ,revoked their right & priveledge of providing His Majesty's Loyal opposition in 1922 & therefore they must of necess ity fall with one or the other of the main parties for good Govt. b eing as they cannot form one of their own .
While Arthur Meighen may or may not suit the Progressives he is at lea -st not averse to calling a spade a spade & when faced with Prog. questioaire(which contained matters ,upon which the people had NOT expressed opinion in elections (such as SINGLE TRANSFERRABLE VOTE . he not being a beleiver ,rightly con demned it ,~~as~~ he did the proposed expenditures of upwards of 20,000 for H B Road at this time & Peace River outlet . all beca use Canada had not the money to put in such enterprises at this time.
The Liberal leader upon the other ha nd will & did promise anything ~~f~~ for the coon while they have no inte ntions of performance & will with a change of leaders seek electi on to rid themselves of the Progi -ressives finally .the curtailment o f H B road to the Meighen status of completion (ie)the rails to Nels on alone)of aboyt $3000000.
is recognized I presume by the Progr essives as is the washout over Senate Reform which was non otherth an the old time Liberal Cry of) /96 which has lain mildewing from th em intil now as did its confederate "Reciprocity" of same yr. which lay moulding during term of its ability to perform from /96 t o 1911 & was but resurrected in /11 when the East was being weaned f rom Laurier & became a new cry ~~&~~ a destructive weapon for Party adv antage ~~&~~ it all but split Canada
The despoilation of our Western reso urces to the enrichment of Liberals of those days including suc h names as Sifton. Adamson, Turriff e & many others is an outsta nding disgrace in Canadian affairs.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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070906

3.

A straighforward enemy is preferrabl e to a weak freind any time & is as true in Politics as in daily life .

Mackenzie King's actions are a distinct bet rayal of the attributes accorded in his biography published in book f orm, bearing his likeness as its frontispiece.& if you have not r ead it the perusal will prove my assertion .

I may say Miss Mc.Phail ,that I am a Westerner born & have raised a fam -ily of four boys ,I took my place w hen I thought duty required it both in Africa & in France ,as Trooper & Infantry officer respectively & while I realize that many good men were prevented from many reasons from joining yet those who like Dunning remained under the Old flag ,provided a better patern for our Patriotism t han the stamp as displayed in Mackenzie Kings biography ,who was princely remumerated for strike breaking ,although in 09 as minister of Labour in Canada made a poor fist of Nova Scotia stri ke .

Conscription Act in Canada was fast approaching this mans age (which is no greater than my own) & he sin gle at that)was fought by him Personally on principle in contrast while Liberals from coa st to coast were opposed to his doctrine of that time .& although co nscription was in force in U S A did ever any one hear of his protest ON PRINCIPLE (NO he was proud no doubt of his BRITISH CITIZENSHIP ~~over there~~. which in U.S.A.

Patriotic spirits throughout Canada can never go MacKenzie King the spineless nonentity as leader of Can adian Affairs & the sooner this is brought home to those in parliament the better & quicker will the air be cleared & a new election brou ght about . I am a conservative through conviction my people being i ndependent ,& living as I do among so many foreign bor n (where their p olitics is one sided & entirely parochial it has been uphill work but & taxes even my British Spirit to keep fighting for the bigger nati onal view of affairs.

I have given a fyll report of the el ection here to the press in Toronto so if you care to peruse som e of the fac ts in its connection they are available through the Teleg ram (whose correspo ndent was in th -is City during election.

Thanking you my dear lady for your c onsideration of matters national on the broad unselfish plane which such should occupy I beg to remain.

Yours for a real United Canada within The EMPIRE .& the discarding of paro chialisms in Federal affairs.

T. D. Cameron Yours T. D. Cameron

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070907

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Ottawa, Ont., 13th March, 1926.

Dear Mr. Agnew,

Your letter of the 5th instant reached me a day or so ago, but the arrears of correspondence which faced me when the House adjourned prevented an earlier reply. I have no doubt whatever that your report of the election as given to the press can be borne out by investigation. Please accept my thanks for sending me copy of your communication to Miss Macphail which I have read with interest.

Yours very truly,

T. D. Agnew, Esquire,
384 West 20th Street,
Prince Alberts, Sask.,

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Prince Albert

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

070908

Subject

Date Sept 4/26 Publication Ottawa Citizen

Prince Albert Constituency

Tory ignorance of Canada is exemplified in the reference of Mr. T. Herb. Lennox to Prince Albert. The Saskatchewan constituency, represented in parliament by Mr. King, is described by the Conservative candidate in North York as a place with a Doukhobor atmosphere. It is implied that 80 per cent of the people there cannot understand English. The listeners to Conservative electioneering eloquence are told that it is somewhere "near the North Pole," as near as the Liberal leader could get.

Prince Albert is one of the most attractive towns in Western Canada. It is located in beautiful country, fertile and well cultivated. A few miles north there is a magnificent expanse of wooded hills, streams, lakes with sandy beaches, and an abounding variety of wild life, game, birds, and fish. Some day Prince Albert will be known as standing at the gateway of one of Canada's great national parks.

The people of Prince Albert are mainly of British descent. There are some early French settlements also in the constituency. Long before the railways were built around the north shore of Lake Superior, and across the prairies south of Lake Winnipeg, pioneers of the Canadian West came in through the Hudson Bay and followed the route of the North Saskatchewan river, through the country where the flourishing city of Prince Albert is now situated.

The historic background of Prince Albert should be an inspiration to Canadian youth. It is certainly a constituency that any Canadian statesman might be proud to represent. The high standard of political intelligence in Prince Albert is to be seen in the Young Liberal movement, and in the hearty cooperation between Liberals and Progressives, which elected the prime minister with an overwhelming majority last session.

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070900

Willis Pianos and Organs

James A. McNeill & Son

Dodge Brothers Motor Cars

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
AND DEALERS IN

Carriages, Harness, Robes, DeLaval Cream Separators, Farm Machinery, Aspinwall Potato Machinery, Barn Equipments, Hay and Grain Carriers.

Summerside, P.E.Island, CANADA June 21/22

W. A. Boys,
Chief Whip,
Liberal Conservative Party,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

As per instructions from Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen, we are enclosing you herewith a selected list of voters, and you will find that we have gone a little beyond the limited number and also that we have not included any of the lady voters' names. These will be included in the more complete list which we will be glad to prepare for you, at any time that you may call upon us to do so.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory, we remain,

Yours very truly, James A. McNeill

Prince Constit. P.E.I.
(J. A. McNeill, Summerside)

List addressed

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List for Literature.

Austin Handrahan,	Nail Pond.	Prince Edward Island
Thos. M. Nelligan,	Sea Cow Pond.	
J. A. Brennan	Tignish	
Jn. F. Hackett	"	
J. J. Morrisey	Peterville	
Peter Knox	"	
Peter D. Casey	Skinners Pond	
John M. Doucette	Waterford	
Francis Hughes	Tignish R.R.	
J. J. Gallant	"	
Harris. Callaghan	Ebbsfleet	
John M. Arsenault	St. Louis,	
Ernest Wade	Tignish R.R.	
James Foley	Kildare	
Guy McInnis	Miminigash	
James E. Palmer	"	
Wilfred Tarton	Alberton	
M. M. Foley	"	
Alex. White	Elmsdale	
E. W. Johnston	"	
Douglas Reid	Campbellton	
Joseph Halloran	Brockton	
Lester Wallace	Fortune Cove	
Patrick Arsenault	"	
Fraser McDougall	Bloomfield	
Joseph LeClair	"	
Joseph Gillis	Oyster Creek	
William Hardy	Lot 6.	
H. B. Heustis	O'Leary	
G. M. Matthews	"	
Peter G. Bulger	Cape Wolfe	
Thos. Doyle	Bloomfield R.R,	
George Woodside	Hamilton Rd	
Charles Campbell	Melburn Lot 8	
Patrick McCourt	Coleman	
Peter Greenan	"	
Alex. McDonald	Coleman R.R.	
William Gillis	Enmore Lot 10	
John Malone	Portage R.R,	
Wm. G. Morrison	Conway	
A. A. McCaull	Ellerslie	
Claude Williams	Bideford	
Lauglin McNevin	Tyne Valley	
John F. Grigg	"	
Wm. R. Grigg	Mt. Pleasant	
Theopholus Enman	"	
James McIsaac	Richmond	
Isodore Gallant	St. Gilberts	
Cornelius McLellan	Arlington Lot 14	
John Trainor	Bayside, Lot 14	
James A. McNeill	Wellington	
Cyrus Gallant	Urbanville	
James Manderson	Central Lot 16	
Fullerton Simpson	"	

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Nicephore Gallant	Egmont Bay
X. O. Gallant	St. Chrysostome
Manuel P. Arsenault	Cape Egmont
Maxim L. Gallant	"
Jos. V. Arsenault	Mt. Carmel
Jos. M. Aucoin	Wellington R.R.
Arthur Gaudet	St. Nicholas
Oliver Rider	"
Jerome J. Desroche	Miscouche
Prosper P. DesRoche	"
James J. McNeill	"
Stanley L. DesRoche	"
John J. Gallant	"
Urban Gillis	"
Fredw. W. Cannon	St. Eleanors
Stanley Compton	"
Sidney Richardson	"
Leonard Small	"
John Lefurgey	Travellers Rest
Dan McDonald	"
Joseph McLellan	Indian River
Edward Hickey	"
W. J. Harrington	Spring Valley
Albert Connick	"
Geo. Bryenton	"
Leslie D. McNutt	Malpeque
Archibald Woodside	"
Thos. McNutt	"
James Pendergast	Kensington
Earl Kennedy	"
D. B. McDonald	N. Bedeque
Artemus McCaull	"
Dan'l Noonan, Sr.	Bedeque
Elias Schurman	"
David Schurman	
Fred'k Reeves,	Freetown
James E. McDonald	"
Neil Crocken	"
Wm. W. Smith	Kinkora
Phillip Monaghan	"
John McKenna	Newton
Patrick Smith	Emerald R.R.
Claude Delaney	Searletown
Nathaniel Pearson	"
Joseph Noonan	"
Thos. B. Gillispie	Borden
Wm. E. Howatt	"
Gordon W Dawson	Cape Traverse.
Harry Webster	"
Edwin Dawson	Augustine Cove
Louis Howatt	Cape Traverse
A. C. Rogers	Summerside,
Leonard M. McNeill	"
P. C. Gallant	F

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Joseph Gallant	c/o P.C. Gallant, Summerside.
Thos Linkletter	Summerside
J. C.Jardine	"
Gabriel McDonald	"
John P. Wedge	"
Heath Strong	"
Ern. Strong	"
Edward Strong	"
William Strong	"
Henry Strong	"
J. A. Brace	"
William Ready	"
W. G. Schurman	"
John W. McInnis	"
Reuben Durant	"
Adrien E. Arsenault	"
F. J. E. Wright	"
Stanley Perry	Queen Hotel, Summerside.
W. B. McNeill	Summerside
John Richard	"
Frank Arnett	"
Edward W. Manson	"
James Woods	"
H. H. Lefurgey	"
Wm. Heustis	"
Hedley Brehaut	"
John Y. Phillips	"
Mark Gaudet	"
W. J. Lidstone	"
J. E. Gallant	"
J. E. Dalton	"
Abel Arsenault	Imperial Oil Co, Summerside
Ludlow Sharp	Summerside.
Major McNeill	Sherbrooke
J. C. McDonald	"
J. E. Wyatt	Summerside.
G. S. Sharp	Bideford,
Geo. McMahon	Kensington
D. F. McNeill	Summerside
Hon. Chas. Dalton	Tignish.
Chester McCarthy	Tignish

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LIST SUBMITTED BY J.A. McNEILL (Summerside, P.E.I.) FOR PRINCE CONSTITUENCY.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Austin Handrahan	Nail Pond
T.M. Nelligan	Sea Cow Pond
J.A. Brennan	Tignish
J.F. Hackett	do
Peter Knox	Peterville
P.D. Casey	Skinners Pond
J.M. Doucette	Waterford
F. Hughes	Tignish R.R.
Harris Callaghan	Ewssfleet
J.M. Arsenault	St. Louis
E. Wade	Tignish R.R.
Jas. Foley	Kildare
G. McInnis	Mimminigash
J.E. Palmer	do
W. Tanton	Alberton
M.M. Foley	do
A. White	Elmsdale
Douglas Reid	Campbellton
Jos. Halloran	Brockton
Lester Wallace	Fortune Cove
P. Arsenault	do
F. McDougall	Bloomfield
Jos. Leclair	do
Jos. Gillis	Oyster Creek
Wm. Hardy	Lot 6.
H.B. Heustis	O'Leary
G.M. Matthews	do
Peter G. Bulger	Cape Wolfe
Thos. Doyle	Bloomfield R.R.
Chas. Campbell	Melburn Lot.8
P. McCourt	Coleman

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Alex McDonald	Coleman R.R.
Wm. Gillis	Enmore Lot 10
W.G. Morrison	Conway
A.A. McCaull	Ellerslie
Claude Williams	Bideford
L. McNevin	Tyne Valley
J.F. Grigg	do
Wm. R. Grigg	Mt. Pleasant
E. Enman	do
Jas. McIsaac	Richmond
I. Gallant	St. Gilberts
C. McLellan	Arlington Lot 14
J. Trainor	Bayside Lot 14
J.A. McNeill	Wellington
J. Manderson	Central Lot 16
F. Simpson	do
N. Gallant	Egmont Bay
X.O. GALLANT	St. Chrysostome
M.P. Arsenault	Cape Egmont
M.L. Gallant	do
J.V. Arsenault	Mt. Carmel
J.M. Aucoin	Wellington R.R.
Arthur Gaudet	St. Nicholas
Oliver Rider	do
J.J. Desroche	Miscouche
P.P. Desroche	do
J.J. McNeill	do
S.L. DesRoche	do
J.J. Gallant	do
U. Gillis	do
F.W. Cannon	St. Eleanors
S. Compton	do
S. Richardson	do
Leonard Small	do

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D. McDonald	Travellers Rest
J. McLellan	Indian River
Edw. Hickey	do
W.J. Harrington	Spring Valley
A. Connick	do
L.D. McNutt	Malpeque
A. Woodside	do
Thos. McNutt	do
Jas. Pendergast	Kensington
Earl Kennedy	do
D.B. McDonald	N. Bedeque
A. McCaull	do
D. Noonan Sr.	Bedeque
E. Schurman	do
David Schurman	do
F. Reeves	Freetown
J.E. McDonald	do
Neil Crocken	do
W.W. Smith	Kinkora
P. Monaghan	do
J. McKenna	Newton
Patrick Smith	Emerald R.R.
Claude Delaney	Searletown
Jos. Noonan	do
T.B. Gillespie	Borden
W.E. Howatt	do
Gordon W. Dawson	Cape Traverse
Harry Webster	do
Edwin Dawson	Augustine Cove
Louis Howatt	Cape Traverse
A.C. Rogers	Summerside
L.M. McNeill	do
G.S. Sharp	Bideford
G. McMahan	Kensington

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P.O. ADDRESS - SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

T. Linkletter	J.J. Jardine	G. McDonald
J.P. Wedge	Heath Strong	E. Strong
Edward Strong	Wm. Strong	J.A. Brace
Wm. Ready	W.G. Schurman	J.W. McInnis
R. Durant	F.J.E. Bright	W.B. McNeill
A.E. Arsenault	John Richard	F. Arnett
E.W. Manson	Jas. Woods	Wm. Heustis
H. Brehaut	J.Y. Phillips	M. Gaudet
W.J. Lidstone	J.E. Gallant	J.E. Dalton
Ludlow Sharp	~~Mayor~~	J.E. Wyatt
Jos. Gallant	c/o C.P. Gallant,	
Stanley Perry	Queen Hotel	
Abel Arsenault	Imperial Oil Co.,	

Hon. Chas. Dalton	TIGNISH
Chester McCarthy	do

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CANADA

P.E.I. Alex "S"

070917

Ottawa, Ont. October 16th. 1923.

PERSONAL.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

I have recently had information that an immigration agent, appointed and paid by the late P.E.I. Government and the King Government jointly, has been doing some remarkably strange work in England. I cannot recall his surname but his christian names are Andrew, Fraser. I am told he collected a lot of money on fraudulent sales of land, and particularly that he acted as agent for the sale of some of Honourable John Sinclair's land. I wish you could give me as much data as possible on this matter as it seems to me worth following up.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. D. Stewart,
Premier,
Prince Edward Island.

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CANADA

070918

Ottawa, Ont. Oct. 29th.1923.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Many thanks for yours of October 26th. I shall be very glad to get a copy of the evidence taken at the Commission appointed under your Public Enquiries Act.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. D. Stewart,
Premier,
P.E.I.

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PREMIERS OFFICE
PARVA SUB INGENTI

PERSONAL.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.,
October 26th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I have delayed replying to your enquiry re Andrew Fraser Mitchell and his operations as Representative of this Province with respect to Immigration, as we had the matter under consideration and I was waiting to see what might develop.

We have recently appointed a Commissioner under our Public Enquiries Act to go into the matter. We had a session yesterday at which we took considerable evidence. The hearing has been postponed for three weeks in order to notify Mitchell, who is overseas, and give him the opportunity of attending or being represented. I think the best way to keep you informed is to forward you a complete copy of the stenographic report of the evidence taken at the Commission. I think that ultimately our honourable friend whom you mentioned in your letter will be somewhat involved.

Yours faithfully,

J. D. Stewart

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

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070920

PREMIER'S OFFICE

PARVA SUB INGENTI

Charlottetown, P.E.I.,
November 5th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I am enclosing under separate cover verbatim copy of evidence taken in the Mitchell Inquiry. The inquiry has been adjourned until the 14th instant in order to enable Mitchell to attend personally or be represented. I shall send you the additional evidence when the inquiry is resumed.

Yours faithfully,

J. D. Stewart
Premier.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

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070921

Ottawa, Ont. November 9th 1923.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Many thanks for yours of the 5th. instant enclosing verbatim copy of evidence taken in the Mitchell Enquiry. Certainly I shall be glad to receive the additional evidence when the enquiry is resumed.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. D. Stewart,
Premier,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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070922

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Ottawa, January 24, 1924.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

You have had submitted to you by the Organization Committee, Publicity Section, a proposition of Mr. B. A. Macnab looking to some propaganda work in the Maritime Provinces. I think I have discussed this with you before. My own feeling is that we not assisting our friends in the Maritimes, in a publicity way, as much as we are those of Ontario. We can't afford to make mistakes but we ought to be doing something. Personally I feel indebted to Mr. Macnab for the bold and vigorous articles he has written. One needs an army of men who can run don the enemy machine gun nests and, if necessary, smite their Field-marshals. Mr. Macnab knows no fear. I am inclined to think unless we recognise his services in some practical way, he will probably be compelled to make connections in the South which, I understand, are now offered.

This is for your consideration. You know best, though, what counts in the Maritimes.

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070923

With kind personal regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter,
St. John, N. B.

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070924

SILVER FOX
CROSS AND RED
MUSKRAT
MINK, ERMINE
BEAVER, ETC.

W. CHESTER S. McLURE
RAW FURS
146 RICHMOND ST. CHARLOTTETOWN
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA

THE LARGEST
DIRECT HANDLER
OF SILVER FOX
FURS IN
THE WORLD

LIVE FOXES BOUGHT
AND SOLD

Charlottetown, P.E.I.,

January 22nd, 1924.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,

Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighan:-

I am taking the opportunity of writing you as we spoke about last summer during your short visit here.

I would like to get some information on Federal Politics and if you can delegate your Secretary to send me the following literature. Copy of the Liberal Conference Platform and Special Promises of 1919. I also want to be favored with as many of your campaign speeches as possible, also your speeches on the work in the House and copy of the National Policy. Furthermore one request, if you can spare the time, and that is your ideas of how to get a thorough grasp on Federal Politics, and the main issues of the day.

I know you are extremely busy and I should not place this burden on you, but I am doing so at your own request.

The East has shown excellent signs in your favor of late, such as Halifax and Kent County.

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070925

Even at this late date allow me to wish you the heartiest greetings of the year, and may 1924 bring you the best that you have had for many years.

Yours faithfully,

W. Chester S. McLure

M/M.

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070926

House of Commons
Canada

St.John,N.B., Jan.29th,1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,-
O t t a w a.

Dear Chief:-

I am in receipt of yours of the 24th inst. with reference to Mr. McNab's Maritime Province propaganda. I have also received within the last few days a bundle of stuff from him part of which seems to deal with costs and the rest is apparently some articles which he has had published in Nova Scotia papers. When in Montreal I think I received a telegram from him asking me not to come to any decision in connection with something regarding Tolmie which he did not make clear but which I now suppose referred to this publicity business. I have a letter from him this morning saying that he has heard from you, Tolmie and Chartiers "regarding the press work in the Maritimes - all declaring that they have written you in favor of my plan briefly outlined in my letter to you - also Dr, Tolmie's assertion that you regarded it with favor which has pleased me greatly". I do not know how Tolmie made this assertion because we have not discussed the subject. I am in favor of press work in the Maritimes undoubtedly, but I feel bound to say frankly that a good deal of McNab's stuff strikes me more like the ravings of a lunatic than a real attempt to carry conviction to the hearts of the voters. I do not know how I am going to say it to him, but his articles seem to me to be simply boiling with personal spite against people with whom he has had disagreements.

Just at present outside of the Moncton Times we have no press in New Brunswick to take up this matter and I would much rather leave this proposition to the judgment of McCurdy & the Herald people in Nova Scotia than make any suggestions of my own with regard to that Province.

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070927

House of Commons
Canada

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen - #2 Jan. 29/24.

During the Halifax campaign I was greatly impressed with the splendid work done by the Herald and I believe it would do us far more good to have that paper more widely circulated than to use this doubtful material of Mr. McNab's. Perhaps I may modify my view when I have had a chance to read some of these articles which he has used in Nova Scotia, but I am desperately busy today and trying to prepare for the Banquet tonight so I must postpone my consideration for a short time.

Yours sincerely,

JBMB/B.

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070928

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Ottawa, February 2, 1924.

My Dear Baxter:

I have your letter of the 29th. The criticism you make of Mr. Macnab is the real criticism that can be levelled against his writings. Nevertheless, he has a big influence with the pen and the plan would be to have his writings submitted to yours-lf or a Maritime Province committee before published, that is under our organization. I know he has done some excellent work and I know he can do good work. You know, though, as to the Marimtimes better than I do and I leave it to you to make such recommendation to the committee as you think best. It is results that we are after.

Yours very truly,

Honourable J. B. M. Baxter, K. C.,
St. John, N. B.

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Ottawa, February 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. McLure:

I have your letter of the 32nd. I am very glad indeed to answer all questions you ask and am sending you at once some briefs on certain questions of Federal importance which have been prepared for myself under my supervision. I will also see if there are any speeches which I have made which I can send you. Will, at least, send you my last two or three Budget speeches. We will from time to time send you copies of any other material prepared. The above, with the reading of Hansard, is about the best preparation you could make. I will ask that your name go on the list to receive Hansard, although only a limited number are allowed, but I hope to have your name accepted.

Everything looks favourable throughout the entire country. Of course, we have a great deal of work to do, especially in the Prairies and in Quebec, but

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the signs certainly look the best.

Yours very truly,

W. Chester S. McLure, Esquire,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

070931

QUEEN'S COUNTY OFFICIALS

W. Allan Stewart, Pres.
Norman Lowther, Secy.

EXECUTIVE

George McKay, Emerald, P. E. Island
Jerome McGuigan, Melville
George White, York Point
Dougald McPherson, North Wiltshire
W. J. Gibson, Marshfield
J. J. McDonald, Glenfinnan
John Fraser, Avondale
Norman Gillis, Eldon
Michael Conway, Charlottetown

Offices, Hennessy Building, 145 Great George Street

LEWIS P. TANTON,
Organizer.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dec. 10, 1924.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Not enclosed now

I have great pleasure in enclosing to you copy of a resolution passed unanimously at our Queen's County nominating convention yesterday, the largest and most enthusiastic political Convention ever held in this province.

Where a large number of candidates are in evidence, as in this case and somewhat strong passions excited, so large a crowd naturally becomes a little unwieldy. In this instance, however, although there was considerable hubub at times, the general decorum was above the average on such momentous occasions. There were five ballots taken, resulting in the selection of Donald McKinnon, Esq. K. C., the defeated candidate in the 1921 election, and Mr. John A. Messervey, a business partner of our former representative, Mr. Donald Nicholson ex M. P.

With best regards.

Yours very sincerly,

L. P. Tanton

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Ottawa, December 15, 1924.

Dear Mr. Tanton:

Yours of the 10th instant reached me this morning upon my return to the city. I may say that the copy of the resolution to which you refer was not enclosed in your letter.

I am glad indeed that your convention was so enthusiastic and that our friends are actively engaged in getting candidates in the field.

When the present Government contemplates an election I do not believe they know themselves, but the opinion seems to be that we may expect an appeal by next fall and possibly earlier.

Yours very truly,

Lewis P. Tanton, Esq.,
Organizer,
Liberal-Conservative Assn.,
Hennessy Building,
145 Great George St.,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

070933

QUEEN'S COUNTY OFFICIALS

W. Allan Stewart, Pres.
Norman Lowther, Secy.

EXECUTIVE

George McKay, Emerald, P. E. Island
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John Fraser, Avondale
Norman Gillis, Eldon
Michael Conway, Charlottetown

Offices, Hennessy Building, 145 Great George Street

LEWIS P. TANTON,
Organizer.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dec. 18/24. 192

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Your of 10th received. Regret I did not enclose resolution from oversight I suppose due to the press of business at that moment. I correct the omission by enclosing it now,and, in slight atonement I add another,not passed,but prepared to meet Mr. Messervey's threat that he would"run anyway,whether he got the nomination or not." He gave assurances in the end that saved the humiliation of this resolution. As you are sometimes up agains this in other places - such as St. Antoine - I mailed a copy to Dr. Tolmie,to whom the wording and idea may at some time be of use.

I have watched the current of events closely and concur with you as to the date of election. Premier King has sized up the situation both in the West and Quebec,and,whilst hw would prefer the later date,Sept. or Oct.,he has before him the ghost of a probable uprising and revolt during the session such as may force an immediate dissolution upon him. In no case do I think he will dare risk holding on to the 1926 term.

I may add as my conviction after nearly half a century in organization work,and in the study of political failures and success,that our party has lost more elections for want of early and effecive organization than from all other causes combined. Apart from the tactical mistake in the matter of "Remedial Legislation" the Conservative party were never defeated on any question of fiscal or public policy. I believe also that the best means of getting this early and effective organization is by getting candidates early in the field,

With warmest regards and the seasons richest and best compliments,

Yours very truly,

L. P. Tanton

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RESOLVED-- That in the opinion of this Convention no person is properly eligible or suitable to represent the Liberal Conservative Party, either as a candidate or an elected member who is not an acknowledged supporter of its Policy and chosen leaders, and that no nomination shall be submitted to a vote at this convention unless and until such person subscribes to the following declarations:-

I..... being proposed at this Convention as a candidate for Federal honors hereby declare my unswerving faith in the Policy of the Liberal Conservative Party as enunciated by its recognized leaders, and my sincere conviction that the best interests of Canada will be conserved and the greater prosperity of the Country ensured by the return of a Conservative Government to Ottawa.

I therefore pledge myself to abide by the decision of this Convention, and to give my whole and hearty support to those whom you select and to use my best influence and effort to secure their election as members to the Federal House.

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RESOLVED

That this Convention of Liberal-Conservatives of Queen's County express our gratification at the enthusiasm and unity of the Party as evinced at the Great National Convention held in Toronto Nov. 17 and 18th last.

We further stand secure in our approval of the National Policy, enlarged so as to embrace protection to our own systems of transportation, our own coast line ports and the preservation of our own National resources as well as our manufacturing, industrial and agriculture interests.

We join with them in the unanimous congratulation to our distinguished leader, The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, on the straightforward and able manner in which he has presented the issues involving the progress and prosperity of Canada to the people, and of his fearless denunciation of the corrupt bargainings under which the whole country is made to suffer.

We further reaffirm our vote of the annual meeting held in August last, expressing full confidence in his brilliant and effective leadership.

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Ottawa, Dec. 23, 1924.

Lewis P. Tanton, Esq.,
Organizer, Liberal Conservative Assn.,
Hennessy Bldg.,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Dear Mr. Tanton:

I am indeed pleased to receive your letter of the 18th December. Matters seem to have been handled very well at the Convention, and the suggestions you have made looking to avoiding the complication of two candidates is indeed a useful one.

May I thank you, and through you the Liberal Conservative Association, for the very inspiring and helpful resolution which they were good enough to pass concerning the Conservative leader. It will be my constant endeavour to prove worthy of the confidence of men and women who thus devote themselves to the service of the party.

May the work of organization proceed thoroughly and unceasingly.

Yours very truly,

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95

Ottawa, January 2, 1925.

Dear Mr. McLure:

Dr. Tolmie's Secretary has been good enough to hand me your letter of December 20th. I write with reference to this letter, but at any event I have had in mind for some time dropping you a note with respect to the position and prospects of the Conservative Party in Queens County.

You thoroughly realize of course that I cannot exert any influence or interfere in any way in the free choice of conventions. You would be the last yourself to suggest that I should take this course. As a matter of fact I had no previous information that the Queen's County convention was to be held and consequently I was somewhat surprised a few weeks ago to be advised that the nomination had taken place. So far as the mere fact of nomination is concerned I was more pleased than otherwise because I think it well that especially in constituencies not now represented by Conservatives such nominations should take place at the earliest date and the candidates given every opportunity to

make ....

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CANADA

070938

make themselves known, organise and prepare for victory.

I have nothing to say whatever adversely as to the candidates nominated. It will be my duty to stand behind them and do everything I can to secure their election. For personal reasons I had rather looked forward to your being a candidate selected at the convention. I think you know this yourself. It would, however, be entirely wrong for me to make this fact known at the present time or do anything that would in the least degree impair the strength of the men who were chosen.

As yet I have not written Messrs Messervey and McKinnon congratulating them on their selection, but I think I should do so and will do so today. You can understand my keen interest in preserving the utmost harmony in the ranks of the party in Queens County. From what I have learned of the situation it looks to me as if you hold in your hand in a considerable degree the key of the situation. Knowing you as I do I look with absolute confidence to you to exert your influence to unite all elements and make sure of the defeat of the Government candidates in the next contest.

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I know the high standing which you enjoy in Charlottetown and in the Island generally and most sincerely do I hope that the events of the campaign will not only redound to the advantage of the Conservative party but will add to your own prestige and influence. Please accept from me on behalf of yourself and family my sincerest good wishes for 1925.

Yours very truly,

W. Chester S. McLure, Esq.,
146 Richmond St.,
Charlottetown,
P.E.I.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

070940

95

Ottawa, January 2, 1925.

Dear Mr. McLure:

Dr. Tolmie's Secretary has been good enough to hand me your letter of December 20th. I write with reference to this letter, but at any event I have had in mind for some time dropping you a note with respect to the position and prospects of the Conservative Party in Queens County.

You thoroughly realize of course that I cannot exert any influence or interfere in any way in the free choice of conventions. You would be the last yourself to suggest that I should take this course. As a matter of fact I had no previous information that the Queen's County convention was to be held and consequently I was somewhat surprised a few weeks ago to be advised that the nomination had taken place. So far as the mere fact of nomination is concerned I was more pleased than otherwise because I think it well that especially in constituencies not now represented by Conservatives such nominations should take place at the earliest date and the candidates given every opportunity to

make ....

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070941

make themselves known, organise and prepare for victory.

I have nothing to say whatever adversely as to the candidates nominated. It will be my duty to stand behind them and do everything I can to secure their election. For personal reasons I had rather looked forward to your being a candidate selected at the convention. I think you know this yourself. It would, however, be entirely wrong for me to make this fact known at the present time or do anything that would in the least degree impair the strength of the men who were chosen.

As yet I have not written Messrs Messervey and McKinnon congratulating them on their selection, but I think I should do so and will do so today. You can understand my keen interest in preserving the utmost harmony in the ranks of the party in Queens County. From what I have learned of the situation it looks to me as if you hold in your hand in a considerable degree the key of the situation. Knowing you as I do I look with absolute confidence to you to exert your influence to unite all elements and make sure of the defeat of the Government candidates in the next contest.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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I know the high standing which you enjoy in Charlottetown and in the Island generally and most sincerely do I hope that the events of the campaign will not only redound to the advantage of the Conservative party but will add to your own prestige and influence. Please accept from on behalf of yourself and family my sincerest good wishes for 1925.

Yours very truly,

W. Chester S. McLure, Esq.,
146 Richmond St.,
Charlottetown,
P.E.I.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070943

SILVER FOX
CROSS AND RED
MUSKRAT
MINK, ERMINE
BEAVER, ETC.

W. CHESTER S. McLURE
RAW FURS
146 RICHMOND ST. CHARLOTTETOWN
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA

THE LARGEST
DIRECT HANDLER
OF SILVER FOX
FURS IN
THE WORLD

LIVE FOXES BOUGHT
AND SOLD

Charlottetown, P. E. I,
Jan. 8, 1925.

Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have your favor of Jan. 2nd, and allow me to sincerely thank you for your good wishes of 1925, both to myself and family.

Referring to the contents of your letter,- I may say that I thoroughly appreciate your position as Leader of the party in Canada, and in no way would I be the means of placing you in an embarrassing position. Personally, I have always been of the opinion that conventions should be held at early dates so as to give candidates every opportunity to get thorough organization as well as to do their own personal work.

With regards to the candidates nominated,- My letter of Dec. 20th gave you the partial reason why I am not the candidate, and I hope by this time that you have written the candidates congratulating them on being selected.

I might say that I am in no way politically sore over the actions that brought forth the result at the Convention, but I am in that same position as the Irishman who found that his neighbour Tim O'Flagherty had alienated the affections of his wife away from him, and when Pat was being told of this by his neighbours his reply was, that he was satisfied that Tim O'Flagherty had won the affections of his wife, but he added to it that he was not reconciled to the situation.

Since my advent into politics in 1919 when I ran in the local election at that time and went down to defeat because of lack of proper organization,(which our party have always been lax about securing) I then decided that should an opportunity come around again I would try it with proper organization. Consequently, in 1923 when the local election took place, after having been nominated, I made my plans for a real organization. Besides that I had my own personal organization which I believe was one of the biggest factors and which resulted in giving me the largest majority ever polled in the Province on a straight campaign election. And I might say this was in a constituency where my opponent had a majority of over 400 without the women's vote.

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Besides taking part in these elections, in the winter of 1923 our newspaper, the Guardian, which was then owned by a number of the local politicians and which was in a financial condition that they simply had to close up, as the mortgagee was foreclosing the mortgage or selling it to the opposition.. To save the situation at that time I took over the mortgage, and I then enduced my friend Colonel D. A. MacKinnon to come in with me; and I might say to you confidentially that I financed the whole transaction. On top of this we were wiped out by fire. Not wishing to embarrass the political party in any way we immediately set to work and have today the finest plant that one can find in any town its size in Canada,- a plant that has cost us over $60,000. 99% of this is owned by myself and the Colonel. Consequently, in a financial way I am more largely interested in politics than any other individual in our party. I think that any one of them will admit, if they wish to be fair and honest, that they could never have won the local election in 1923 without our support. Furthermore, I am egotistical enough to believe and to state that the present candidates cannot win in the next Federal election without our support. Now for the service that I have rendered - be it small or great - we do not get any financial recognition from our party,- that is in the way of patronage, for instance they force us to tender against our own political opponents, and any work that is coming through we simply got to do it just to keep our help employed, as there is no profit in the transaction.

Now when it comes down to doing a political service we will have to face two issues,- If I am personally in politics or if our paper is going to be a financial success. The first one is now eliminated, that is I am not according to the convention going to be in Federal politics. Consequently, I have definitely decided that I will make my paper a financial success. It will, therefore, be up to the present candidates to approach me whether they consider that they want my assistance from a newspaper point of view or otherwise. However, election may be a long ways off. We have played the game since we have taken over this paper in the best possible manner that we could consider which was in the best interests of the party, and I hope that we can say with some appreciation for our work.

I might say this in conclusion without further troubling you, and that is this, as I stated in my letter to Dr. Tolmie, in no way would I want to be the means of placing you, Sir, in an embarrassing position. Personally, I believe that you are going to be a real winner in the next election and I anticipated being a winner myself in this County, but unless the present attitude of the workers of the Conservative party is changed there is positively no chance of the two candidates in this County. Now I am only writing you confidentially as I would talk to you regarding

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Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen.....3

this matter.

I expect to be in Montreal about February 5th and if convenient to you at that time I am going through to Ottawa to take up a few important matters, or rather what I consider of importance, that I would like to have your judgement on.

Again thanking you for your letter of Januard 2nd.

Yours faithfully,

W. Chester S. McLure

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Ottawa, Jan. 17, 1925.

J.A. Messervy, Esq.,
Charlottetown,
P.E.I.

Dear Mr. Messervy:

I should really have written you sooner to express my congratulations on your success at the recent nomination meeting held in Prince Edward Island, but the truth is I have been away from Ottawa and have just returned to-day.

When the Government will call an election I don't think they know themselves, but we should be ready at all times, and complete preparedness cannot be secured in any better way than by having a candidate in the field who becomes the centre of organization. I sincerely trust that when the campaign is called our friends in Queen's county will meet with every success.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

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95

Ottawa, Jan. 19, 1925.

Dear Mr. MacKinnon:

I should really have written you sooner to express my congratulations on your success at the recent nomination meeting held in Prince Edward Island, but the truth is I have been away from Ottawa and have just returned to-day.

When the Government will call an election I don't think they know themselves, but we should be ready at all times, and complete preparedness cannot be secured in any better way than by having a candidate in the field who becomes the centre of organization. I sincerely trust that when the campaign is called our friends in Queen's county will meet with every success.

Yours very truly,

Donald MacKinnon, Esq.,
Barrister
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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CANADA

070948

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Ottawa, Ont., 19th January, 1925.

Dear Mr. McLure:

Have just returned to the City and have read your letter of the 8th. It is very easy for me to understand your feelings. The course of events has been such that it is difficult for me to grasp at this distance how things could have panned out just as they have. I am deeply grateful for your attitude toward myself, but very much concerned as to the paragraph in which you indicate the position which the "Guardian" will take. This will be most serious so far as I am concerned personally.

I am at least somewhat relieved to find that you are to be in Montreal about February 5th and will come up to Ottawa. I will certainly be here as that is the day the House opens. We can talk things over more satisfactorily to each of us than we can write on such matters.

Yours very truly,

W.Chester S. McLure, Esquire,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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Charlottetown P.E.I.
22nd Jany 1925

Right Hon Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Mr Meighen

Thanks for yours of the 17 Jany with Congratulations and all good wishes of success. The General Opinion is that both of us will be ~~returned~~ elected. Mr McKinnon and myself are looking sharply after matters which may be of service to us when the election takes place. The Association is in readiness and can be called to operate on short notice. I will see you shortly and post you fully on all matters which will be of interest to our Province so that they can be treated if necessary in Parliament with tact and become the means of assisting us during the election.

With all good wishes for the coming year

Yours very sincerely
J. A. Messervy

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CANADA

070950

SILVER FOX
CROSS AND RED
MUSKRAT
MINK, ERMINE
BEAVER, ETC.

W. CHESTER S. McLURE

RAW FURS

146 RICHMOND ST. CHARLOTTETOWN
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA

THE LARGEST
DIRECT HANDLER
OF SILVER FOX
FURS IN
THE WORLD

LIVE FOXES BOUGHT
AND SOLD

Ans'd
file

95

Charlottetown, P. E. I,

Jan. 24, 1925.

Rt.-Hon. Sir Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I have your favor of Jan. 19th.

I expect to leave on the 31st for Montreal and I will telegraph you what time I can see you,- or, in other words, what time it will be suitable to you.

Now my dear and Honored Mr. Meighen do not misunderstand me with regard to yourself, as I wish to assure you if it is necessary of my loyalty to you as a friend and as our party Leader.

Wishing you the success that you have merited.

Yours faithfully,

W. Chester S. McLure

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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070951

McLEAN & McKINNON
DONALD McKINNON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
OFFICES: ROYAL BANK OF CANADA BUILDING
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

95

January 26th.1925.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir-

I beg to acknowledge with thanks your favor of the 19th inst congratulating me on my success at the recent nomination. I may say that I would like to have seen Mr Chester McLure of this City, whom I consider would have made an excellent candidate, in my place, as he is influential among many of the business men of this City, and could devote more of his time and means to organization work than I can; and during the progress of balloting , I was prepared to withdraw in his favor, were it not that I considered the larger part of the vote for me was mainly from the country and would have gone to an aspirant from the country, who was not considered desirable by many, rather than to Mr McLure had I withdrawn.

I will, however, do my best along with my collegue Mr Messervey to win out. Prospects look bright. The reports I receive from all sections of the country are exceedingly encouraging, and if our organization will work harmoniously there should be no doubt about the result.

Yours very truly,

Donald McKinnon

P.S.

Kindly have any communications addressed to me at Royal Bank of Canada Building as Mr Mckinnon M.P. sometimes receives letters addressed simply Charlottetown. Your letter just received had been opened by some one of a similar name.

Dwk

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070952

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Ottawa, Ont., 2nd March, 1925.

Dear Mr. Sharp,

I have just been advised that about two weeks ago you received the Conservative nomination in your district, and I hasten to send my congratulations. I am sure that with united support of our friends your candidature will be successful at the forthcoming contest.

With every good wish and kindest personal regards, believe me,

Yours very truly,

Shelton Sharp, Esquire,
Biddyford, P.E.I.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070953

G. SHELTON SHARP

..... BREEDER OF .....

STANDARD
BLACK AND SILVER
FOXES

East Bideford, P. E. Island, June 3rd 1925

Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Ottawa

Dear Mr Meighen

your letter received a few days ago thanks for your kind words. Mr. J. A. Messervy the candidate for Queens County has written me that he was talking to you about getting a Lady organizer to organize the women of Prince and Queens County. But thought it better to wait untill such time as the candidate for Kings County was nominated, when the whole Island could be organized. I expect to be in Ottawa about June 24th in connection with Fox breeders Association work.

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CANADA

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G. SHELTON SHARP

..... BREEDER OF .....

STANDARD
BLACK AND SILVER
FOXES

East Bideford, P. E. Island, ... 192.....

when if convenient to you I would like to talk over several matters in connection with the above organization work.

Yours Truly

G. Shelton Sharp.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

070955

95

Ottawa, June 8, 1925.

G. Shelton Sharp, Esq.,
East Bideford,
P.E.I.

Dear Mr. Sharp:

Your letter of the 3rd instant reached me this morning. I shall be glad to see you when you are in town on the 24th.

Yours very truly,

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070956

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

QUEEN'S COUNTY OFFICIALS

W. Allan Stewart, Pres.
Norman Lowther, Secy.

EXECUTIVE

George McKay, Emerald, P. E. Island
Jerome McGuigan, Melville
George White, York Point
Dougald McPherson, North Wiltshire
W. J. Gibson, Marshfield
J. J. McDonald, Glenfinnan
John Fraser, Avondale
Norman Gillis, Eldon
Michael Conway, Charlottetown

Offices, Hennessy Building, 145 Great George Street

LEWIS P. TANTON,
Organizer.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. July 11/25. 192

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Herewith I enclose copy of a letter I am mailing Dr. Tolmie, which may interest you. Also under separate cover I mail copy of Guardian with Convention report referred to.

The feeling of the people in this province seems to be satisfactory, but there are no harvesters on the job.

With best regards,

L. P. Tanton

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

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070957

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

QUEEN'S COUNTY OFFICIALS

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Norman Lowther, Secy.

EXECUTIVE

George McKay, Emerald, P. E. Island
Jerome McGuigan, Melville
George White, York Point
Dougald McPherson, North Wiltshire
W. J. Gibson, Marshfield
J. J. McDonald, Glenfinnan
John Fraser, Avondale
Norman Gillis, Eldon
Michael Conway, Charlottetown

Offices, Hennessy Building, 145 Great George Street

LEWIS P. TANTON,
Organizer.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. July 11/25. 192

Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Dr. Tolmie,-

Some leisure, the product of a rainy day, and the inflence of conditions constrain me to break silence in another letter to you in what I think will be of interest to your good self and Hon. Mr. Meighen, to whom I send a carbon copy.

In June our friend in East Prince requested me to get behind their Convention(Held on 21st.). It was a splendid success my report of which you may have seen in the Guardian. My part however brought it's penalty in the form of a request from our esteemed Premier to also get behind the West Price annual Convention(July 9), in which I accompanied him. I mail you copy of the Guardian containing the report of that event, written by myself. If you can find time I suggest that you read every word - or at least the resolutions - which I guarantee will neither give you the blues nor impair your digestion. The feeling, and I think also the prospects, is good in Prince County. They are good workers, but rather lacking in system, and not slow in any fair sense. The report correctly describes that gathering.

Queen's County is where it was left when our offices closed early in the season, excepting occasional echoes from our friend Messervey. One of these came to me in a report from a barber shop where he enlightened the company with the information that "Tanton was sending letters to Ottawa, which were sent down to him for reply." As none but our President and Mr. McLure, both of whom know how to keep their counsel, knew of my writing, his remarks must be a huge guess based on something he may have gleaned in Ottawa. He is busy, in his cheap way, working for J.A.M. Some time ago a gentlemen from Wiltshire called at my residence seeking the names of district workers on behalf, as he said, of candidate McKinnon. I went to my desk and typed the list for him. Later I learned that McKinnon truly sent him to me, but at Messervey's request. Mr. McKinnon is my solicitor and friend to whom I volunteered any assistance I could give, but I hinted that I did not want him to become the cat's paw to get material from me for his personal use (J.A.M's.). As Mr. McK. is attending his law business, without apparent interest in campaign work I conclude he is honorably refusing to get for Messervey what he does not need himself. And so Mr. M. is persistently dogging our President for material which I have which would be of use to him in a lone canvass. I advised the answer that my records are my private property, the result of my own labor, for what use I care to make of them, [redacted] I was not a paid official. They are at the disposal of the Party organization, and there alone to be used.

Queen's County annual Convention is due by law within the next few weeks but officials are loth to call it

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in view of conditions and fearing as big a fizzle as in last August when you were present. My advice to President Stewart was to call the Executive and if postponment is desirable to so announce it. I verily believe a meeting called at hap-hazzard without force behind it will be a failure as in August last.

You and Mr. Meighen have had visits from our President Mr. Stewart and Candidate McKinnon. It is hinted to me that Mr. McKinnon is not too much in love with his position and would not be adverse to changing places with McLure. He is one of the best men in the city,but is not,and does not profess to be a good campaigner. McLure on the other hand is and adept in organization and campaign work. McK. has been considerably weakened by his activity against Church Union.and the general opinion is that for various reasons Messervey will outstrip him in the popular vote. I sincerely regret that this is my own opinion although I would not give Mck.'s little finger for the whole carcase of the other. It is also the belief,including my own, that McLure & Messervey could carry the County in a vigorous campaign. How to bring about such a change is the difficulty. Our leading men hold McK. in too high esteem to approach him with this in view. It was rumored that you would be on the Island after the N. S. Elections,and would take this matter into advisement with Mr. McK. I suggested inviting you to attend the West Prince Convention,which would be an excellent blind for coming here on such a mission,but none are taking interest in the matter,while McLure will not make any move on his own behalf although willing to accept if chosen. Do not think that in this I seek to undermine McK. If I thought his case good I would oppose his retirement,and win or lose I will be,as strongly as I know how,behind him. Again,I fear,if Messervey is elected,you will have a white elephant on your hands - without either of the two others you would have a real man.

On Friday Premier Stewart attended a meeting of Poll presidents(called privately) to consider the vacancy caused by death of Hon. A.P.Prowse,who was elected by a majority of only one vote. I called on Mr. Stewart Saturday to learn the result but he was busy with a delegation. The Minister Of Pub. Works however informs me that delay was decided upon.

In general the tide of feeling in this Province seems to have an encouraging veer in the Conservative direction, but still strong adverse majorities can not be overcome by the mere process of looking on.

While I write nothing that I would hesitate to lay before any one in interest,yet I think a better harmony will be ensured by your burning,and in part forgetting,this letter after its perusal,

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

L. P. Farthing

P.S. Mr. McLure and some friends got together and paid in full all the debts of the organization. There is now no liability.

L. P. T.

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Ottawa, July 15, 1925.

L.P. Tanton, Esq.,
Liberal Conservative Assn.,
Hennessy Bldg.,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Dear Mr. Tanton:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th instant and thank you for sending me copy of letter you wrote Dr. Tolmie.

Mr. McKinnon to whom you refer was in to see me about a month ago. He assumed a very reasonable attitude indeed and evidently is an excellent type of man. Something should be done though to enable our friends to straighten away together queens county. Mr. McKinnon has a very high opinion of Mr. McClure and seemed to think it would have been well had he been nominated. When Dr. Tolmie goes down he will have the entire matter well in mind.

Yours very truly,

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Summerside P.E.I.

Personal

21st Dec. 1925.

Dear Mr Meighen,

We are up against a hard fight for this local House - It is on the property vote which has always been considered liberal.

It was with the unanimous support of the party and the special request of Premier Stewart - that I accepted and I am into the

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Canada good & hard.
It has been mentioned
by my admirers that
when Premier Stewart
goes to Ottawa to
present the financial
claims of this Province
that owing to my
financial experience
of thirty years in the
accounting department
at Ottawa my services
would be of great
value & assistance
to this my native Province.
As you are aware I
served directly under
Mr Meighen's supervision
for some years

070962

and he knows my
qualifications.
If Mr Meighen could
see his way clear to
send me a short note
of congratulation
which I could use
I fancy it would
aid our cause
very much.
Wishing Mr & Mrs.
Meighen & yourself
the compliments of
the season,
I remain.
Yours faithfully.
Geo. D. Popp.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
CANADA
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OTTAWA

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A. W. Merrein, Esq.
Private Secretary.
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa.

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Ottawa, Ont., 26th December, 1925.

Dear Mr. Pope,

I have just read in the Guardian the proceedings of the meeting which nominated you as candidate for Fifth Prince in the local. May I express a word of congratulation on this evidence of the esteem in which you are held by your fellow citizens and at the same time wish you all success.

With every good wish for the New Year, believe me,

Yours very truly,

George D. Pope, Esquire,
Summerside, P.E.I.

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Ottawa, Ont., 26th December, 1925.

Dear Mr. Pope,

Your letter of the 21st instant reached me a day or so ago. I am sending you herewith a letter from Mr. Meighen.

With every good wish for your success, believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary

George D. Pope, Esquire,
Summerside, P.E.I.

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070966

SILVER FOX
CROSS AND RED
MUSKRAT
MINK, ERMINE
BEAVER, ETC.

W. CHESTER S. McLURE
RAW FURS
146 RICHMOND ST. CHARLOTTETOWN
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA

THE LARGEST
DIRECT HANDLER
OF SILVER FOX
FURS IN
THE WORLD

LIVE FOXES BOUGHT
AND SOLD

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
February 6th, 1926.

Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was in Ottawa about a week ago and unfortunately for me I did not have the opportunity of seeing your good self at that time.

I appreciate the fact that you are an extremely busy man, and more so during this present session than at any other time, consequently I did not wish to use up too much of your time. I saw my good friend Dr. Tolmie and quite a number of the rest of the gentlemen. I also had a very pleasant meeting with Senator McDonald, whom I met in Montreal.

There were a few things that I wanted to talk to you personally about, but I anticipate being in Ottawa sometime in the near future and I will take these matters up then with you as I want to get your advice on. We are situated a long distance from the centre of political workings, and while we have work to do, yet always wish as one member of the party, to keep in close touch with our leader and his associates so that we would be working all toward the one final point.

I was possibly like yourself, very much disappointed in the results on Oct. 29th from Prince Edward Island, and it was due to the fact that we did not have the proper early organization. I will admit that I am perhaps a crank on this matter of organization, but I have seen many victories with proper organization, and I have seen many failures without it, therefore, I always think that organization is the part that we must play, and by organization I mean a continuous organization.

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Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen:

The Charlottetown Guardian endeavored to do its part in what we consider the very best way, and I wish to assure you, Mr. Meighen, that we are anxious at all times to support you, because we know that you are the proper man for to control the affairs of Canada. Our aim is in this small province, to keep constantly before our people the policy of the conservative party and its leadership of Sir Arthur Meighen, therefore, at any time that you have any suggestions or criticisms I would personally appreciate your advice. I fully realize the responsibility that you are forced to carry through yourself, and, therefore, would be only too pleased at all times to assist and thus feel that we have our responsibility in that assistance to you.

It is not necessary for me to weary you with any details, but I am going to keep in touch with Dr. Tolmie with regard to organization. Since I came home I have taken the matter up with some of our Executive, and especially Mr. L. P. Tanton, who was our organizer in the last campaign, but unfortunately they only allowed him about four weeks to complete his work, when we should have had him about four months previous to the election.

Again assuring you, Mr. Meighen, that we appreciate, and I myself personally appreciates your work as leader of the opposition, and we hope that before long you will be leader of the government.

Yours faithfully,

W Chester S McLure

WCSM/H.

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Ottawa, February 9, 1926.

Dear Mr. McClure:

Just received yours of the 6th instant. I am sorry indeed I did not see you when you were down. Please make it a point to call whenever you are in Ottawa and I will always try to find time to see you. I am informed you did come in a week ago when I was engaged with a committee meeting. I am sorry you did not call again.

Honourable J.A. McDonald spoke in the House last night. From what I can learn he made an excellent impression but unfortunately I was called to the office and did not able to hear more than a fraction of his address.

I am glad you are in touch with Dr. Tolmie as to organization. The great difficulty of a party is to secure organization between elections. Much more can be done, and much more reasonably, by consistent attention, than by rush at the end.

Yours very truly,

W. Chester S. McLure, Esq.,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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Prog

Edmonton Journal (undated) art.

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MR. MEIGHEN AS PROGRESSIVE LEADER

Editor the Journal.

Sir,—The article by Mr. Grattan O'Leary suggesting the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen as Progressive leader, which was published in a recent issue of the Guide, and commented on in the editorial column of the Journal, has caused wide discussion amongst the factions interested, and affected. Speaking personally, the conclusions come to by Mr. O'Leary had been, in large measure, reached by the writer a year ago. There is no doubt about the need of the best possible leadership in the Progressive party, if it is ever going to show reason for its creation, or be other than a more or less grateful recipient of Liberal sops to Cerberus', so that it can be counted on to come to heel at voting time.

Everyone in the house admires and respects Mr. Forke. There isn't so much as a derogatory whisper allowed anent the integrity of his principles, and honest intent to enforce them, but he lacks the "punch" that conveys the conviction which counts; i. e., the one which sways the vote.

It is quite plain that the Progressives have nothing to expect from William Lyon Mackenzie King, premier by grace of Gouin. It is evidently going to prove bone of him as of lesser personages, it is the first step that counts; and the first step of this smug scion of a fighting ancestor was a "sidestep." But the defection of the premier, given proper direction, should merely have the happy result of making the Progressives seek a leader of the "e'en do and spare naught," type, one whose power to drive his point home, is equalled by his power to pick the impracticabilities from the platform of his own party, whose administrative ability is beyond question, and whose courage is the courage of a man who never starts anything he has not the power to finish. There is no man in political life today who combines these qualities in himself more than the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. The question remains, can he and the Progressives see it that way?

The Journal questions if Mr. Meighen can abandon the protectionist principles he has so vigorously preached and remain in public life, and Mr. O'Leary fears what he calls "the rigid intractibility" of Mr. Meighen and the obstacle of the tariff.

Against that, put the acknowledgement of him as equipped with character, eloquence, courage, experience, administrative capacity and energy; a western man with the buoyant, optimistic outlook of the plains; feared by the mandarins of St. James street; to whom he is still a dangerous socialist, a parliamentarian of dazzling brilliancy." Add to that the fact that there is a strong admiration for him amongst the Progressives, and a very evident need for leadership; add also that the average farmer is, at heart, more or less, a protectionist, despite his shibboleth of equal rights for all, and what is the sum total? Is the balance not preponderantly in favor of his fitness for the type of leadership necessary to transform the Progressive party from an uncertain protest into a compelling power?

Despite the seeming evidence to the contrary in election returns, there are in the west today an increasing number of thinking people, who, while they have not much faith in the formulas of the old parties, have even less hope of the new party the peculiar tenents of a section of which would mend matters via the occupational group. To such the slogan of a party counts for little. They want results, and these they argue can best be attained under a leadership powerful enough to co-ordinate the petty differences, in the new party which make it vulnerable, and impotent against attack—with at the same time a good sword arm of his own!

Such a man the Progressives may, or may not, see in Hon. Arthur Meighen, but it is generally allowed that it is a wise chrysalis that doesn't turn down the offer of a pair of wings!

AGNES Y. ARMOUR.

Chauvin.

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Pwg

070970

Ottawa, Ontario,
January 3rd, 1922.

M. G. O'Leary, Esq.,
Press Room,
C. P. R. Building,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. O'Leary:

I have received from Saskatoon the following statement of facts, which I think you can rely on as practically precisely correct:-

"1. King's proposals made through Haydon were definitely for a coalition of Liberals and Progressives.

2. Crerar was decidedly in favour of acceptance and argued the case for hours at the Saskatoon caucus. Any failure to realize is not due to Crerar for he wanted to get inside.

3. King was prepared to throw over D. D. MacKenzie and Ned MacDonald in N.S., G.P. Graham in Ontario, and expected to lose thirty five votes in Quebec by the proposed alliance. He was to offer Sir Lomer Gouin a Cabinet Seat without portfolio, assuming he would not accept.

4. King's proposal included tariff revision downwards; an effort to get reciprocity with the U. S., giving natural resources to the W. Provinces; and all three on terms agreeable to the Western Progressives.

5. The Progressives were to get four and possibly five Ministers, including Crerar and Hudson. It was definitely laid down at Saskatoon that Motherwell was not to be in the Cabinet. No one of the fifteen Saskatchewan Progressives was put up for Cabinet material."

Yours very truly,

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POOR
COPY

070971

ASSEMBLÉE POLITIQUE CONTRADICTOIRE

DIMANCHE, LE 9 DECEMBRE 1923, A BEAUHARNOIS

OUVERTURE OFFICIELLE DE LA CAMPAGNE DU PARTI PROGRESSISTE DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC
(ASSOCIATION POLITIQUE)

LETTRE OUVERTE à M. L.-J. PAPINEAU député du Comté de Beauharnois.

MON CHER MONSIEUR PAPINEAU,

Comme vous n'avez jamais rendu compte de votre mandat à vos électeurs depuis que vous êtes élu député, je viens vous demander d'être présent dimanche le 9 décembre à 2 hrs, p. m. à Beauharnois. La discussion sera de une heure et demie de chaque coté et je me réserverai dix minutes de réplique.

Comme d'avance je sais que vous êtes un champion peureux et que vous craignez la vérité en pleine figure; j'accepterai pour vous représenter n'importe qui, de préférence les honorables Perron, Robb, Médéric Martin, ou encore le fameux Simard [qui est actuellement en vacance vu qu'il a sauté dans son ancienne "JOB"]. Le point important tachez d'en avoir un au moins, pour faire la discussion à votre place. A $50.00 par discours vous avez des chances d'en trouver et vous n'aurez qu'à charger ça au comité libéral de Montréal; [ils ont de l'argent "EN MASSE", on ne sait pas d'où il vient, mais ça ne fait pas de différence].

Les honnêtes gens, mon cher monsieur, commencent à comprendre l'esclavage "des vieilles fortes lignes de partis" prêchées par un "TAS" d'orateurs chréchards, avec un tremolo de mouton dans la voix, à quatre pattes devant le veau d'or qui est leur Dieu, tout en restant éblouis au tintement des piastres et dont les principes politiques résident constamment dans le fond d'un sac "d'ECUS".

Permettez-moi de vous dire, mon cher monsieur Papineau, que comme député, vous êtes le plus gros zéro de tous les députés zéros qu'il y a dans notre gouvernement zéro; conclusion : un de zéro, le peuple pose zéro et le gouvernement Arsène Lupin de Québec retirent le neuf.

La constitution du parti progressiste de Québec contient 115 articles, tandis que la vôtre et celle du parti conservateur en contient neuf, savoir :

Article 1, CRUCHES ; Article 2, FLACONS ; Article 3, BOUTEILLES ; Article 4, BIERE ; Article 5, WHISKEY ; Article 6, VINS ; Article 7, TELEGRAPHES ; Article 8, PIASTRES ; Article 9, PARJURES.

C'est avec cette constitution là que les deux vieux parti de guenille font des élections depuis la confédération.

Il est grandement temps que du peuple, des voix s'élèvent et crient : ARRETEZ ! ARRETEZ ! ARRETEZ ! politiciens de tout acabit ! VOUS EN AVEZ FAIT ASSEZ !

En terminant, mon cher monsieur Papineau, je serais grandement désappointé, si je constatais votre absence et encore plus si vous n'aviez pas de représentants à l'assemblée pour défendre la conduite de votre gouvernement moribond, concernant le vote donné en chambre sur "LES MINISTRES ET DIRECTEURS DES COMPAGNIES EN MEME TEMPS" ainsi que le programme adopté à la grande convention libérale tenue à Ottawa en 1919 contre le tarif et aujourd'hui abandonné par vous et votre chef unioniste, Fielding, l'assasin politique du vieux Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Un autre motif qui vous empêche de craindre d'apparaître devant vos électeurs est la preuve que vous avez en mains du dévouement inlassable, du surménage inhumain et des sueurs que vous répandez tous les jours pour empêcher les pauvres cultivateurs de s'expatrier aux Etats-Unis, sans compter l'amour sans limite que vous avez pour les employés de la manufacture de coton de Valleyfield, avec qui vous passez tous vos moments de loisir.

A dimanche, mon cher monsieur Papineau,

Dr J.-H. LAMARRE,

Organisateur du parti progressiste de la province de Québec.

NOTE—Electeurs, je vous demande respectueusement de ne pas faire d'interruptions. et ensuite vous jugerez ceux qui avec la vérité comme tamaha défendent le peuple et ceux qui l'exploitent par l'hypocrisie et le mensonge.

Série d'assemblées contradictoires :

Dimanche le 16 décembre 1923, à St-Chrysostôme, Comté de Chateauguay.
Dimanche, le 23 décembre 1923, à St-Rémi, défunt comté de Napierville.

Comme vous avez le droit de vote, Mesdames, vous êtes respectueusement invitées d'assister à l'assemblée.

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GRANDE

Assemblée Politique

A

ST-CHRYSOSTOME

Dimanche, 16 Décembre 1923

CONVOQUEE PAR

Dr. LAMARRE,

Organisateur général du

Parti Progressiste de la Province de Québec.

Les Honorables ROBB et MERCIER, ainsi que LEONCE PLANTE sont tout spécialement invités à venir faire la discussion.

Dimanche, 23 décembre, assemblée contradictoire à St-Rémi.

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Assemblée Contradictoire

- A -

ST-REMI

Dimanche, 23 décembre 1923

LETTRE OUVERTE A M. R. LANCTOT, M. P.

CHER MONSIEUR,

Comme vous n'avez jamais, M. Lanctot fait le tour de votre comté depuis que vous avez été élu pour représenter les électeurs qui vous ont fait l'honneur de vous choisir comme député, je viens vous demander respectueusement d'être présent dimanche, à St-Rémi, le 23 décembre à 7 hres p. m; car j'ai plusieurs questions d'intérêt public à vous demander et le peuple doit être renseigné sur ce sujet.

Les dites questions touchent de près, M. Charbonneau, M. P. P., et lui aussi devrait être au poste.

La discussion sera de 1½ heure de chaque côté, et je me réserve 10 minutes de réplique.

Allons! MM. Lanctot, Charbonneau et Compagnie, soyez debout et en avant! Autrement le peuple dira que vous êtes des peureux.

A Dimanche! pour moi j'y serai.

Dr. LAMARRE,

Organisateur du Parti Progressiste de la Province de Québec

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H. A. Mackie, K.C.

A. E. Popple, LL.B.

BRIEFING IN CRIMINAL AND
EXTRADITION CASES

201 McLEOD BUILDING
Edmonton, Alberta

Feb. 1st, 1924.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa,

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I beg to enclose you herewith some literature concerning the new Progressive Party of the province of Quebec.

I thought it might be of some interest to you.

Yours truly,
H. A. MACKIE.

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THE NEWS

St. Johns, Magog, Knowlton, Huntingdon, Lachute, Bedford.

Head Office—ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

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Huntingdon Office . . . W. F. Stephen
Lachute Office . . Miss M. V. Slater
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E. R. SMITH CO., LIMITED,
(Member of The Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association)
Publishers.

ST. JOHNS, P.Q., MAY 22, 1924.

THE NATION WRECKERS.

During the last general election campaign the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen asked whether we wanted a party of nation-builders or of nation-wreckers in power in Canada. He also declared that if Canadians wanted humbug then Mackenzie King should be elected. Since 1921 the "nation-wreckers" have been in office and we have witnessed enough humbug to nauseate the most superficial observer of political events. No weather vane on a March day ever performed such varying tactics and no Janus-faced traitor ever showed greater instability than has been exemplified by the King aggregation. They have kept Mr. Andrew MacMaster crossing the floor of the Commons like a shuttle until now the great old Liberal party of Brown and Lafontaine, of Mackenzie and Laurier has been converted into a caudal appendage for the western Progressive outfit. This group that owes its existence to the influence of United States citizens in the West is leading the King aggregation by the nose and our confidence in Canada's Prime Minister is so weak that we doubt if he would hesitate to sell Canada lock, stock and barrel to the United States if the price offered included a guarantee of power and advantage to him —and to his friends perhaps.

That even old friends can be thrown overboard when they stand in the way of prolonged political power for Mr. King is now sufficiently clear. Neither merit now ability won Mr. King's election as Liberal leader, but a resentful Quebec, sore and misguided, foisted him on the party, and for this action Sir Lomer Gouin was largely responsible. Now Sir Lomer's advice is scorned, his old lieutenant, Mr. Walter Mitchell, has resigned, Quebec is treated with contempt, and Mr. King clasps the Progressives in unctuous embrace. Humbug indeed!

In contrast with the vacillations and acrobatics of the King following stands the Conservative Party led so ably by Mr. Meighen. People may complain because Mr. Meighen does not seem to stir enthusiasm, appears coldly logical, ruthlessly analytical and excessively sarcastic. Let us remember that no opposition leader ever stirs much enthusiasm, that Sir Robert Borden, our great war-time Premier, had much the same charges hurled against his leadership. But Mr. Meighen is able, consistent, clear and courageous. In the Budget debate he showed his contempt for the evasiveness and insincerity of the Government. The Canadian people know where he stands, and in the following words he challenged the Government to have done with humbug, to state a clear issue and fight it out fairly before the people.

Mr. Meighen said: "For our part we welcome the issue; almost anything would be better than we have now. We are in a condition of anxious, enervating suspense, industry crouching under a sword tossed between two leaders in this House, a state of perpetual premonition, a sort of endless thunder and lightning betokening a destructive storm. We are for protection—for the farm, the mine the factory, the whole of Canada. To those of other parties in this House I say you are either for protection or against it. If you are against protection say so and draw your sword against it. If you are for protection, stand up and say so and join the ranks of its defenders. Protection is protection, no matter what you call it. It is a tariff on Canadian-made goods. Don't flinch the issue. Don't confuse the issue. Let its friends give battle to its foes. Let us have a clean, clear fight and a definite verdict, and let this Dominion get on its way once more."

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THE PRIME MINISTER'S OPINION OF THE PROGRESSIVES

THE RECORD OF PROGRESSIVE AID

For four years, 1921 - 25, the Liberal Government led by Mr. Mackenzie King held office solely by the said of the Progressives of Canada, who, though elected as independent of his party, gave him their support in the hope that his pre-election pledges of 1921 would be implemented. During the last Parliament, although one promise after another was broken and thrown to the winds they stood by the King Administration. Though that administration had a party majority of but one, they were sustained in each session by majorities ranging all the way from 8 to 122 - majorities made possible only by consistent Progressive support.

The following record taken from the official report of the work of Parliament shows this statement to be one of fact:

Session of 1922			
On the Budget	Government	majority -	122
Session of 1923			
On the adoption of the French Treaty	"	"	109
Session of 1924			
On the adoption of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne	"	"	121
On the Budget	"	"	112
On the Doucet motion "that Canada requires a consistently maintained protective policy"	"	"	99
Session of 1925			
On the Budget	"	"	118
On the Petersen Contract	"	"	108
On Mr. Meighen's Tariff revision resolution of June 2nd, 1925	"	"	110
On the Australian Treaty	"	"	38

MR. KING'S ADMISSION

That the Prime Minister realized how dependent he was on Progressive support there can be no doubt. Speaking at Brandon on October 7, 1924, in the presence of Mr. Forke, the Progressive leader, Mr. King made public admission of this support and the necessity for its continuance in the following language, taken from the "Canadian Press Report" of that time:

> "If the forces of those who think Liberally and Progressively "are united from the Atlantic to the Pacific then there is going to "be a long term of Liberal-Progressive administration."

That is his admission of support in the past, and again in the course of the same address he stressed his dependence on that support

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as follows:

"Division in our forces is likely to mean victory for the party "of Arthur Meighen."

At that time Mr. King was about to face another session of Parliament, and having failed to carry out any of his promises was making a plea for another chancebby the Progressives he had betrayed.

Even as late as September 1925 we find the Prime Minister still admitting the support he had received from the Progressives. He had not yet reached the stage where he could brazenly strike the arm that had upheld him during four years and in his address at Richmond Hill, on September 6th, 1925, he used the following words as to his security in the House of Commons:

"So far as the House of Commons is concerned I see no reason "to believe that such support as we have all along been able to "command in Parliament will not continue to be accorded the adminis- "tration at another session."

AS THE CAMPAIGN DEVELOPED

Soon, however, the tone of the Prime Minister toward his allies of 192 - 25 was to undergo a radical change. He was to add ingratitude to betrayal. Speaking at Kentville, N.S. on September 18th, 1925, Mr. King referred to the Progressives in the following terms:

"The Progressive party had practically disappeared. In "Ontario it had left the field; in the West Mr. Crerar, former "leader of the Progressive party had said that so far as the "Progressive movement in Western Canada was concerned it only "meant forming a group that is standing in the way of the West "itself."

How different is this view from that expressed in his Brandon speech in the fall of 1924. Then the forces of Liberalism and Progressivism must stand together. Division meant defeat. Now not only was there no need for the Progressives but they were a drawback to the best interests of their own people. Mr. King thought that by so talking he could secure a straight "party" majority.

RIDICULES THE PROGRESSIVE LEADER

Moving West, Mr. King at Moose Jaw on September 30th, 1925, ridiculed those whomhad supported him for four sessions in words reported as follows:

"He spoke of Robert Forke, the Progressive leader with Scotch "determination holding aloft the flickering torch, hanging on to

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"the last gasp"....."You will not be able to find a man by the "name of Progressive in 1930."

PROGRESSIVES USELESS

As the Prime Minister moved westward his violence toward and contempt for those he had a short year before so gladly courted and welcomed as allies grew, and in Calgary, on October 2nd, in the course of his remarks Mr. King said:

"Whatever usefulness the Progressives might have had that use- "fulness was at an end."

HOLIER THAN THOU

Not only were the Progressives useless now, but in the publicly stated opinion of the Prime Minister were the Pharisees of Canada. In the same city of Calgary, and in the course of the same speech the Prime Minister, speaking of the Progressives said:

"They adopted too much the 'holier than thou" attitude."

PROGRESSIVES THOUGHT ONLY OF $4,000.

These statements about those had kept his administration in power did not satisfy the Prime Minister. Three days after his Calgary speech he ridiculed the sincerity, the reliability and dependability of those elected by the Progressive voters of this Dominion. At Edmonton, on October 5th, Mr. King in referring to the conditions which faced him in the House of Commons during the time he had carried on the Government said:

"Why, if I went out for dinner my majority would be gone."

The record of loyal support during the sessions of 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 had made no impression on Mr. King. Surely that record deserved better words from the Prime Minister. At Richmond Hill, on September 6th, he had no doubt of their loyalty, but at Edmonton a month later he could place no dependence upon them.

PROGRESSIVES GOVERNED ONLY BY MONEY

During the course of the same address in the Alberta capital the Prime Minister made reference to the standing of his party when he took office, and his security of support from the Progressives in the following language:

"There is an indemnity of $4,000 and they would think twice "before voting us out."

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No similarity of policy, no union of Progressive and Liberal thought, no sincerity of purpose, no honesty of principle, but a body of "holier than thou" men moved only by a sordid, mercenary greed for $4,000 is what the Prime Minister at this time thought of the Progressives.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S INGRATITUDE

One day later, at Saskatoon on October 7th, 1925, Mr. King issued his now famous denial of any necessary support having been received from the Progressives during the term of his administration. His retort to an interruption that his Government had been kept in power by the Progressives was:

"No sir, they never did."

A comparison of this statement with his remarks at Brandon, exactly one year previous, October 7th, 1924, that Progressive support was necessary to avoid victory for the party of Arthur Meighen will show the depth of ingratitude the Leader of the Government had reached in one short twelvemonth.

These statements were not made by Conservatives, but by the Leader of the Government, in which Mr. J.C. Elliott is to be Minister of Labour. A reference to the public press from Liberal papers as well as Conservative will prove their truth. Still further verification can be secured from the speeches delivered by Progressive Members of Parliament at the present session, notably the Member for South-east Grey. At page 114 of Hansard, January 12th, 1926, will be found these words spoken by Miss MacPhail during the course of her address on that occasion:

> "The Prime Minister during the late campaign made public "utterances in regard to the support given him by the Progressive "in the last Parliament that showed to my mind an utter lack "both of gratitude and of graciousness."

On page 116 of the same Hansard will be found the following remarks by Mr. M.N. Campbell, Progressive Member for Mackenzie, Saskatchewan:

> "Speaking in the city of Saskatoon on October 7th last during "the recent election campaign, the Prime Minister used some very "strong, condemnatory language in regard to the Progressive group. "He told his hearers very clearly that there was no need for that "group in public life." ~~[illegible]~~

These criticisms of the Progressives by the Prime Minister were during the last campaign. Now with the election over and with Mr.

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King nothing more than the leader of a minority group the support of the Progressive voter is vital, and frantic appeals are being made by the Government for that support. Now the Prime Minister has no party majority of one, but actually is in a minority of 44. Now we hear the old appeals for union of Progressive and Liberal thought, of Progressive-Liberal administration. For what can the Progressive hope from the leader of a Government who condemned them so strongly in October last? Will his record of the future be better than the past?

At page 114 of Hansard of January 12, 1925, will be found Miss MacPhail's opinion on this phase of the question in the following words:

> "I want to say quite plainly that I have absolutely no confi-
> "dence in the King Government. I am not pleased with their past
> "performances, nor have I faith in their promises of future action."

Speaking at Regina on September 7th, 1925, Mr. Forke, leader of the Progressive Party, during the course of his address when referring to Mr. King's plea for supporters from Western Canada who would attend his party caucus voiced his feeling in the following words:

> "The irrefutable answer to his plea is written in the record
> "of his party, whose recurring failures to redeem his election
> "promises and to implement his political platforms are matters
> "of public record."

Can the Progressives in view of the treatment they received at the hands of the Prime Minister during the last general election, and in view of the publicly expressed lack of confidence in that Prime Minister's "promises of future action" support a candidate of Mr. King. Everyone knows that Mr. Elliott has been selected as Minister of Labour not because of any preference for Mr. Elliott but because Mr. King thinks West Middlesex is one of the very few seats that is safe. He depends now on the Progressives whom he has first betrayed and then scoffed at, coming back to help him in his ~~extremity~~ extremity.

Thomas A. Elliot.

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Lucardie January 4/75.

Dear Arthur:

My brother Neil is here from Alberta. Thinking Stephen had no chance he moved for Castle after he had had a talk with the latter. He says Castle will not support Hay as against Meighen — says Castle has nothing but contempt for Hay. It might be well to crush Castle.

Yours truly,

Hugh Cairns

Hon Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa

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House of Commons
Canada

Wednesday, January 6th 1925.

Dear Mr Meighan:

At a meeting of the Progressives today I was requested to ask you for an outline of your legislative proposals in the event of your being called upon to form a government.

We would particularly appreciate your stand with respect to the following important matters:-

1. The Tariff.
2. The Hudson Bay Railway.
3. The Peace River Outlet.
4. Mountain Differential.
5. Statutory Freight Rates on Grain and Flour.
6. Public Ownership of National Railways.
7. The Income Tax.
8. Rural Credits.
9. Transfer of Natural Resources to Prairie Provinces.
10. Trade Relations with the United States particularly with regard to Livestock.
11. A National Coal Policy.
12. Revaluation of Soldier Settlers' Lands.
13. Cooperative Marketing.
14. The Alternative Vote.

While sending you this letter we are asking the Prime Minister to give us his proposals in a like manner. We would respectfully request that an answer be given at as early a date as possible, preferably not later than the evening of the seventh inst.

Yours respectfully,

Robert Forke

The Right Hon.A. Meighen,

House of Commons, Ottawa.

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Ottawa, Ont., 8th January, 1925.

Dear Mr. Forke,

I am exceedingly sorry that I have not been able to answer your letter before this. Was expecting to get to it today, but the extreme pressure on my time prevented. Please don't overlook the fact that I have had to devote very earnest attention for the last few days to the conduct of affairs in the opening debates of the House. I am sure I can get an answer prepared tomorrow morning. Will do the best I can.

Yours very truly,

Robert Forke, Esquire, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa

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PERSONAL

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Ottawa, March 23, 1925.

J.E. Walsh, Esq.,
Manufacturers' Association,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Walsh:

I am extracting below a paragraph from a letter received from a citizen of Winnipeg this morning.

"I don't know that I have a great deal to say about Federal affairs. I made some suggestions to you some months ago on the tariff question and you disagreed with my views. I have read your correspondence with me on that point a number of times and it may be that my point of view is too provincial. I am quite willing to admit that I am looking at these things perhaps from a selfish standpoint, but the reason that I wrote you as I did at that time was to point out to you the general feeling in the West, not alone of Liberals who preach Free Trade and practise protection but of our own followers who are drifting to a certain extent away from protection and on account of their provincial viewpoint failing to consider Canada as a whole. You will remember that some three or four years ago I wrote a series of articles in the Onlooker on the tariff question. You were good enough to say some kind things about those articles. My ideas have not changed. I do feel, however, that protection should be a benefit not alone to the Canadian manufacturer but also to the Canadian citizen. Unless protection will do this then it might be urged that it would be better for

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the large majority of the population to have Free Trade. The Eastern manufacturer must convince the West that he is giving the consumer a fair deal. Personally I do not think that the Canadian manufacturer has made unduly large profits but to the farmer out here the Eastern manufacturer is an ogre seeking to devour him, homestead and all. A fair example of the position of the Canadian manufacturer is the case of the Massey-Harris Co. Massey-Harris Co. is an old concern, has a good board of directors and a splendid General Manager in Tom Bradshaw whom I knew in the old days when he was a partner of Ames. This company has not paid a dividend, I believe, for a number of years and the stock, to my mind, is ridiculously cheap. If the Canadian manufacturer would put on a campaign and show just what the position of Manufacturing Canada has been the difficulties they labour under, the restricted market, the competition with countries where scales of wages and modes of living are entirely different to Canadian wages and modes of living, they would do more to close up the cleavage that now exists between East and West than anything I know of. People are not entirely unreasonable and I believe that the Eastern manufacturer should put his case before the Western public so as to disabuse to a very large extent the prejudice that now exists in the West."

Please see me the first time you are in the city.

Yours very truly,

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Copy
Meighen

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NEWSPAPERS MAGAZINES BOOKS ETC CATALOGUES

37-39 McCAUL ST.
TORONTO
CANADA

June 30th 1925.

Personal

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Cooper Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen;-

I have it on the best Canadian authority that Mr. Crerar has under consideration a proposal for him to write a series of articles on ~~current~~ politics in which he is to take the ground that the progressive movement has been a failure and that the two-party system is the best for this country.

I would not like to have this information traced back to me, and I do not know whether it is of any particular value to you, but it seems unusually interesting to my mind, and for that reason I am sending it on. If you think it advisable to acquaint any of your committee with what I am telling you my name need not be mentioned.

If Crerar comes out in this fashion our party ought to be ~~the chief~~ beneficiary, for I fancy it would thoroughly disgust the men who have been following him in the Prairie Provinces.

Yours sincerely,

W. C. Hocken

HCH/HK

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Ottawa, July 2, 1925.

given memorandum 16-7-25 for chief

Dear Mr. Hocken:

Your letter of June 30th reached me this morning. Thanks very much for the information. I should not be at all surprised if Mr. Crerar undertook something of this nature.

Yours very truly,

H.C. Hocken, Esq.,
Ontario Press Limited,
37-39 McCaul St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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Winnipeg Tribune Aug. 6/25.

FARMER PARTY IS TARGET FOR MEIGHEN'S GUNS

Conservative Leader Attacks Progressives and Ridicules Portage Member

[Special to The Tribune]

NEEPAWA, Man., Aug. 6—In an address interrupted by a sudden shower, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen this afternoon gave the first spoken indication that in the coming election he might again be a candidate in his old constituency of Portage la Prairie, saying that he "had never lost pride in having represented Portage la Prairie nor the desire to represent it again."

He launched a vigorous attack against the Progressive party, replied to Mr. Robert Forke's Regina speech, and heaped gentle ridicule upon Mr. Harry Leader, the Progressive member for Portage, before a crowd of 1,200 people who, in spite of gusts of wind and rumbling thunder, listened attentively and frequently applauded.

Mr. Meighen quoted Mr. Leader's statement that the Progressive party contained protectionists as well as free traders, supporters of the Mackenzie King government as well as those who would not support any government. Mr. Meighen said he could "at least commend him for having told the truth."

The Future

The Progressive candidates elected in the next federal election in Ontario, Mr. Meighen predicted, "could ride to Ottawa on one bicycle." In six of the provinces the Progressives didn't stand a chance. "In two-thirds of the seats in this Dominion the Progressives can't even have candidates," he declared.

"Is a party like that good enough for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta? Can such a party do any good? It can claim everything; they can demand everything, and howl themselves blue if they don't get it, but that's all they can ever do."

Arose Out of Failure

"The Progressive party arose out of the failure of the Liberal party to put into action the principles which they had preached up and down this country for 40 years — principles which they had always preached before the election, and prostituted when they came into power.

"They had succeeded in persuading a great many people that those principles were very pretty, and the Progressives, realizing that the Liberals had always failed to carry out their promises, formed a new party, advising their adherents to stay away from the public meetings of other parties for fear they would be contaminated.

"Do you think that a party that is afraid to let its adherents listen to representatives of other parties is very strong itself?

"Do you think it was likely that a group in Western Canada in the third decade of the 20th century could discover new principles, practised in no other civilized country today, which would be incarnate truth itself?

"On this ground the Progressives swept the prairie provinces in 1921. When they got to Ottawa they found the party in power pledged to the Liberal platform of 1919, which was so much like the Progressive platform that it looked like it had been stolen from it.

"Yet it was not one month before that party had repudiated for the fourth time those principles which they had been hypocritically preaching.

Scores Forke

"What did Mr. Forke do? What did the member for this riding do? Did they rise in the House and denounce the government?

Did they rally their group of Western stalwarts to vote them out of power for refusing to carry out their pledges? No, they sat supinely while the finance minister declared that he had never believed in that program in his life.

"That program and those principles I always believed to be destructive of Canada from coast to coast.

"I had a resolution moved by supporter reciting the pledges to which the Liberals had committed themselves, denouncing the government for their brazen violation of their covenant with the people and their degradation of government.

"Mr. Forke voted with the government, and so did the member for this riding. Can you find any distinction between him and the Liberals? Have you any microscope that will help you do it?

No Distinction

"I won't make any distinction between Progressives and Liberals. You may if you like. One difference is this: one party has been in power from time to time since confederation, is now, and may be again. The Progressives, on the other hand, never have been in power and never can be.

"It can never be any more than a mere annex to the Liberal organization.

"Even if the prairie provinces remain solidly Progsessive, the members you elect can never be any more than that if they live to eternity.

"The Progressive movement is absolutely dead in the Maritimes and in Quebec. In Ontario some of the Progressives vote to condemn the Mackenzie King government for having too low a tariff. After the next election the Federal Progressive members from Ontario can ride to Ottawa on a single bicycle.

"In British Columbia they elected some men who called themselves Progressives, but not one of them ever declared in the House that he liked the Progressive program at all.

"They liked the name, that was all. They are farmers, and they are protectionists."

Same Stand on Tariff

"Mr. Forke, says Meighen's all right if he would only be constructive; the Liberals are all right if they would only stick to their own program. I stand on tariff matters exactly where I stood in 1911, and there are doz[illegible]re me today who did not [illegible]at policy in 1921, who [illegible]vinced since that I was [illegible]

"You have [illegible]is Crerar-Forke-King-La[illegible]aggregation at Ottawa, nothing [illegible]ave conspicuous supineness and imbecility.

"I ask you to point out to me one piece of their legislation that has been fit to rank in the third class in importance or in any class in value to Canada. You read that Mr. Forke criticises me for having nothing constructive.

"I ask you, was the Dominion Wheat Board constructive? I was condemned on every highway and every milk-stand in Canada for establishing it. That it was a success, all now concede.

When it was no longer possible to continue that board as a war measure, I advocated the establishment of a voluntary pool. The Mackenzie King government in its wheat board legislation handed the farmers a gold brick and a hoax, and knowingly, took the Progressives into camp. Through that failure the farmers of the west have been compelled to form their own pools, and I am gratified that they have been able to achieve so great a measure of success in following a line of action which I knew was the only open way."

Sanford Evans Speaks

The first speaker was Sanford Evans, M.L.A., who declared that the Progressive party during the past four years had failed to make good and had proved ineffective.

It had a chance that will rarely come to any mere group in our political system. At first it had the balance of power, and since that time could at any time have made it practically impossible to carry on business unless the things which it required were done.

In spite of this it had failed to accomplish a single one of the objects which it set out to gain.

"Without support in Eastern Canada," he said, "it is impossible for the Progressive movement to have as much power as it had in these four years when it accomplished nothing. The Progressive group can't possibly be in the position ever to take charge of the government of this country.

Similar Failure

"The Liberals, although they had been in power, had registered a similar failure. Manitoba Liberals in convention the other day passed a whole string of resolutions which had served to make conspicuous the Liberal failure at Ottawa.

The resolutions had demanded a more vigorous immigration policy; asked that the minister of immigration be chosen from the West; asked for the return of natural resources to the provinces—a thing to which the Liberal party has been committed for years but has not in four years of power put into effect; urged the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and demanded that the government carry out the pledges of the Liberal platform of 1919. The Progressives have failed," Mr. Evans summed up, "and the Liberal government is condemned on its record."

Hon. Robert Rogers, the next speaker, recalled that it was over 30 years since his first political speech in Neepawa. He believed that the solution of Canada's present difficulties was for the people to stop voting on their prejudices and start voting on their convictions.

"There was never such a clear call as comes to Mr. Meighen at the present time," he declared. "Canada cannot continue under the compromise government which it has had under Mr. King and the Progressives during the past four years.

Will Relieve Burdens

"There is a difference between stability of government and government by compromise. What we want is an up-to-date national policy which will assure that none of our men and women will have to leave Canada through being unable to obtain employment.

"That is the crux of the situation today. This is an age of tariff wars and the Conservative party returned to power will correct misgovernment and relieve the burdens of heavy taxation."

Donald Sutherland, M.P., cut his address short to give Mr. Meighen a chance to speak before the storm. "The Progressive party," said Mr. Sutherland, was the greatest farce ever put over on the people of Canada. The principal question with the Progressive members at Ottawa had been: "How many of us can afford to vote against the Government without bringing on an election and losing our indemnities?" It had caused a period of government by barter and bargaining.

Those who expected stable, responsible government under such conditions were bound to be disappointed.

Mayor St. G. Murphy, of Neepawa, acted as chairman.

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Mail & Empire Aug. 6/25

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FARMERS' PARTY A LIBERAL ANNEX

Record of Progressives Criticized by Conservative Leader.

DIVIDED IN THOUGHT

Proposed Wheat Control Bill Described as a Farce and a Hoax.

Canadian Press.

Neepawa, Man., Aug. 5.—Cutting short his address in a violent wind and rain storm, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen to-day denounced the Progressive Party as a mere Liberal annex, destined never again to secure as many representatives in the National Parliament as they now possess. This was the third of the old-fashioned picnics the opposition leader has addressed in Manitoba in the past week and he concludes his western tour for the present with a fourth at Shoal Lake to-morrow.

At Neepawa, which is a part of his old Portage constituency in which he was twice elected to Parliament and once defeated, Mr. Meighen was surrounded by many old friends on his re-appearance, and he gave them an inkling of what may be his intentions to again contest the Portage seat at the approaching election, by remarking during his address that he was proud to have represented Portage and sometimes hoped he might have the opportunity of contesting the seat.

Hon. Robert Rogers and Donald Sutherland, M.P., also addressed the meeting from the same platform with their leader, Mr. Rogers predicting that nothing can save the country from serious disaster except increased immigration of an agricultural element, which is impossible to keep on this side of the border under the tariff policy and vacillating attitude of the present Government.

Birth of Third Party.

Mr. Meighen prefaced his remarks by observing that the political currents of the past few years have brought to the front a third so-called party in Canada when the machinery of British administration was fabricated on the theory of the two party system. It was, he asserted, called into being largely as a protest of the West against the failure of the Liberal Party, while in Government to carry out certain policies pledged in its platform.

The Progressives in the West were urged by their leaders not to attend political meetings where their views were being criticized, the speaker asserted, and by such methods they had managed to capture most of the prairie seats. This, he claimed, showed little stability on the part of the Farmers' Party since they showed they feared an open discussion.

Mr. Forke, the Progressive leader, said Mr. Meighen, only yesterday referred to him as a man devoid of constructive policies and principles, yet the same Mr. Forke, he asserted, had refused to condemn the Government for repudiating its platform pledges and had refused to help vote the Government out of office, and asked if it were possible if one can find any distinction between the Liberal and Progressive Parties to-day. The Progressives, he said, knew if they voted the Government out of office there might be an election and some of them would lose their indemnity and yet Mr. Forke, he said, had dared to suggest that the leader of the opposition was not constructive in his policies. He left the public to judge between them.

The speaker said he would, on second thought, make a distinction between the two parties of King and Forke—that was the Liberals had been in power before and might be again, while the Progressives never had been, and never could be anything but a Liberal annex. Actually, he exclaimed, some of the Progressive members voted against the Government in 1924 because they thought the tariff they favored was too low, and others voted against it because it was too high, and still others voted with it because they were satisfied.

Progressives Divided

The Progressives were divided just that much and "I predict that the Progressive members elected even in Ontario at the next Federal election will be able to ride down to Ottawa on a bicycle, so rapidly has the party declined."

Further, in reference to the policies and future of the Progressives, Mr. Meighen asked, "Is a party which adheres to principles on which they are so divided and on which no candidates in two-thirds of the Dominion constituencies will be nominated, to be regarded as having any legitimate hope of ever obtaining the administration of this country?" He denounced what he termed the Forke-Crerar, King-Lapointe combination in politics as one of supineness and imbecility.

In conclusion Mr. Meighen reviewed what he declared to be the chief achievement of the first session of this Liberal Government, the proposed Wheat Control Bill, which he explained was a farce and a hoax.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Free Press London Ont Aug. 6/25.

070991

Prog

PROGRESSIVE PARTY BROKEN, SAYS MEIGHEN

Never Can Be Anything But Liberal Annex, He Tells Old Portage Riding

CONSERVATIVE LEADER REPLIES TO MR. FORKE

Agrarians Divided On Policy and Fear Outcome of Appeal To the Country

NEEPAWA, Man., Aug. 5.—(Canadian Press Dispatch).—Cutting short his address in a violent wind and rainstorm, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen today denounced the Progressive party as a mere Liberal annex destined never to again secure as many representatives in the National Parliament as they now possess. This was the third of the old-fashioned picnics the Opposition leader has addressed in Manitoba in the past week and he concludes his Western tour for the present with a fourth at Shoal Lake to-morrow.

At Neepawa, which is a part of his old Portage la Prairie constituency, in which he was twice elected to Parliament and once defeated, Mr. Meighen was surrounded by many old friends on his reappearance, and he gave them an inkling of what may be his intentions to again contest the Portage seat at the approaching election, by remarking during his address that he was proud to have represented Portage and sometimes hoped he might again have the opportunity of contesting the seat.

ROGERS AND SUTHERLAND

Hon. Robert Rogers and Donald Sutherland, M. P. of South Oxford, Ontario, also addressed the meeting from the same platform as their leader. Mr. Rogers predicted that nothing can save the country from serious disaster except increased immigration of an agricultural element, which is impossible to keep on this side of the border under the tariff policy and vacillating attitude of the present Government.

Mr. Meighen prefaced his remarks by observing that the political currents of the past few years had brought to the front a third so-called party in Canada when the machinery of British administration was fabricated on the theory of the two-party system. It was, he asserted, called into being largely as a protest of the West against the failure of the Liberal party while in government to carry out certain policies pledged in its platform. The Progressives in the West were urged by their leaders not to attend political meetings where their views were being criticized, the speaker asserted, and by such methods they had managed to capture most of the Prairie seats. This, he claimed, showed little stability on the part of the Farmers' party since they showed they feared an open discussion.

ANSWERS MR. FORKE

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The speaker said he would, on second thought, make a distinction between the two parties of King and Forke—that was the Liberals had been in power before and might be again, while the Progressives never had been and never could be anything but a Liberal annex. Actually, he exclaimed, some of the Progressive members voted against the Government in 1924 because they thought the tariff they favored was too low and others voted against it because it was too high, and still others voted with it because they were satisfied.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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London Advertiser
Aug. 6/25.
Prog

MEIGHEN ATTACKS ALL PROGRESSIVES

Conservative Leader Says the Progressives Mere Annex To Liberal Party.

Canadian Press Despatch.

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Gazette Montreal Aug. 6/25.

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070993

CALLS PROGRESSIVE PARTY NOTHING BUT A LIBERAL ANNEX

Hon. Mr. Meighen Addressed Political Picnic at Neepawa, Man.

SUPINE IMBECILITY

Forke-Crerar-King-Lapointe Combination Scathingly Denounced by Opposition Leader Yesterday

(By Canadian Press.)

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MR. MEIGHEN'S ADDRESS.

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Citizen Ottawa Aug. 6/25.

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PORTAGE RIDING AGAIN IS WOOED BY MR. MEIGHEN

Conservative Leader Hints at Intention of Running Again For Former Seat in Manitoba.

MAKES ATTACK ON PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Hon, Robert Rogers on the Same Platform. Elements Cut Short Oratory.

(Canadian Press)

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Wooes Old Riding.

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Says No Distinction.

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Gazette Montreal Aug 7/25

MEIGHEN DENOUNCES LIBERAL ALLIANCE WITH PROGRESSIVES

Speaking at Marquette He Charged Conspiracy to Destroy Fiscal Structure

GROTESQUE GOVERNMENT

Acts Like Individual in Throes of Delirium Tremens—Criticism of Robert Forke

(By Canadian Press.)

Shoal Lake, Man., August 6.—In Marquette, the constituency of Hon. Thos. Crerar and hotbed of Progressive activities, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, in the presence of two thousand farmers, today challenged what he termed the Liberal-Farmer alliance, and denounced them for what he proclaimed a conspiracy to destroy the fiscal structure of the Dominion. Incidentally the Opposition leader scored the Government for its extravagance in the railway administration and said he now hears rumors that Liberals were proposing to present what is reported to be some sort of a railway merger, and declared that, in his opinion, Premier King was raising this new issue to evade making the tariff policy the feature of the approaching contest.

In the course of his two hours' speech Mr. Meighen said that agriculture is one of the basic industries of the country, but not the only one that must be considered. He thought one chief thing to be considered for the farmer was a chilled meat trade, so that they can get their cattle to the export market on the hook and not on the hoof. He pledged that if he was again called to administer the country he would lend Government financial aid to this great economic problem of moving the cattle of the country to the market on a more profitable basis. He thought it could be accomplished with a minimum of Government support.

Attacking the Government, he exclaimed: "We really have no Government in Canada today. All we have is a collection of officeholders who talk the language of government but never administer anything. They are political hacks."

Defending the Government Mercantile Marine's programme, he said that was not a mistake. These boats had placed the flag in every port in the world and the Government admitted their usefulness by insisting they cannot be removed from the trade routes. The Government of the day, the speaker insisted, is the most grotesque thing that ever passed by that name and its action was like an individual in the throes of delirium tremens. Since Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Fielding left the Government, who, he asked, is there left of statesmanlike qualities to guide the ship of state, and he answered by asserting, no one.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Discussing the National Railways, the Opposition leader said: "The Government, with its Paris hotel purchase for the National Railways and the construction of golf courses at Jasper and Minake, at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars, were giving an example of extravagance unparalleled in the history of the country. What do you farmers think of your money being spent in that way?"

Replying to the Regina criticism of Mr. Forke, the Progressive leader, Mr. Meighen said that gentleman charged him with not being constructive and yet he had heard Mr. Forke say, when discussing the appropriation for wharves in the east, that he could not tell whether they were warranted or not.

"How can the leader of a party who is not capable of getting advice on such a subject talk about being big enough to represent the Dominion?" he exclaimed. "Why, he and his party are not even big enough to appeal to the whole of Manitoba."

Continuing in his criticism of the Progressive leader, Mr. Meighen asked: "Why he was always looking for an excuse to vote with the Liberal Government at Ottawa and Mr. Crerar was always trying to find that excuse for him."

It was the policy of free trade growing out of the alliance, as he termed it, of the Liberals and Progressives to defeat the Conservatives that is forcing Canada into the arms of the United States. The railway debt was unquestionably pressing in a burdensome way on the people of the country, but he wanted the people to know it was a Liberal Government that authorized the construction of the third transcontinental railway against the protests of Sir Robert Borden, and built the National with public funds, against the denunciation of the Conservative party. This involved an expenditure of Government funds ultimately of five hundred million. This was a fact, he explained, that must be faced in the consideration of the question. This is the thing for which the country is now paying the penalty. The Conservative party had built the C.P.R. and the Liberals the Grand Trunk Pacific and the National, and he asked that the success of these two propositions in transportation be contrasted. They should be placed alongside each other and the circumstances compared to understand the significance of that contrast. The Government of which he was a member he asserted has been denounced for taking over the system and yet he charged that the debt had been incurred previously, and that by a Liberal Government.

The Conservatives had appointed a board of directors from among business men, not one of whom had ever taken part in the politics of the country, but when the King Government came into power these had been asked to resign and a board named, composed wholly of politicians. They were thus paying political debts, the speaker emphasized.

Then began, he said, an era of extravagance and debt culminating in a half million for radios and as much for golf links.

Concluding his reference to the National Railways, the speaker observed "now comes the rumor from Toronto that the Government has stated that it is going to get rid of that state of affairs, they have some kind of a plan, I don't know what it is, though I admit something should be done. Really I think the Government is advancing this proposition to get away from making the tariff the issue in this approaching election. It used to take more courage to talk tariff protection in the west than it does now. The people I have faced here in other years when I advocated the protective tariff only heard me in sullen silence, but now I find it is different for you farmers have not forgotten the lessons of the last four years—four years of the Liberal-Progressive tariff hoax, and we have not had a full dose of what they promised yet, just a small sample and disaster confronts the country."

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Calgary Herald Aug. 7/25.

070996

MEIGHEN SCORES PROGRESSIVES

(By Canadian Press)

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During his two-hour speech, Mr. Meighen said that agriculture is one of the basic industries of the country, but not the only one that must be considered. He thought one chief thing to be considered for the farmer was a chilled meat trade, so that they can get their cattle to the export market on the hook and not on the hoof. He pledged that if he was again called to administer the country, he would lend government financial aid to this great economic problem. He thought it could be accomplished with a minimum of government support.

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Le Canadien D'Ottawa Aug. 14/25

070997

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Les progressistes

Au cours d'un discours prononcé à Régina, Sask., M. Robert Forke a déclaré que le parti progressiste dont il a la direction est prêt à appuyer tout aussi bien l'opposition que le gouvernement. Il a refusé d'admettre que le mouvement progressiste périclitait. "Au contraire, dit-il, les progressistes forment le parti le plus uni de la Chambre."

M. Forke n'est pas difficile, il croit sans doute que le souvenir de la défection de ses partisans au cours de la dernière session est déjà oublié. Le "ginger group" n'a pas fait non plus complète amende honorable.

M. Forke cherche sans doute à ramener à lui les progressistes aux idées conservatrices. Ses déclarations d'indépendance ne peuvent avoir d'autre objet.

M. Meighen n'est pas aussi convaincu que M. Forke de l'union et de l'utilité du groupe progressiste.

A Neepawa, Man., le chef de l'Opposition a accusé les progressistes de n'être que les serviteurs des libéraux et dénoncé avec sa vigueur habituelle ce qu'il appelle l'alliance Forke-Crerar-King et Lapointe.

Le mouvement progressiste perd de la vigueur de jour en jour. Il est mort dans les provinces de l'Est et le résultat des prochaines élections générales montrera sans doute que l'Ouest sera désormais disposé à confier ses destinées aux vieux partis

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C. J. MARTIN, B.A., PRINCIPAL.

070998

GEORGE SPOTTON, PRESIDENT.

EDUCATE THE HEART TO FEEL. TRAIN THE HEAD TO THINK. ACCUSTOM THE HAND TO ACT

THE WINGHAM BUSINESS COLLEGE

AFFILIATED WITH

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, COLLEGE & SPADINA, TORONTO

"LEARN WHILE YOU EARN," THROUGH
SPOTTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

WINGHAM, Oct. 12, 1925.

Rt. Hon. A. Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:--

In the 1921 election the argument of the Progressive was that "Us farmers must stick together," but I understand that in the House that they never "Stuck together".

Can you give me any information upon how they acted on several votes such as Australian Treaty, oleomargarine, etc etc? Can you tell me how Mr. J. W. King voted on the different questions during the past four years? Would it be too much to expect from you to ask you to send me the Hansards of the past four years. I have all the hansards from Confederation down to about that time.

John W. King has stated that Mr. Meighen stated what was wrong when he said at the Wingham meeting that he, Mr. King had voted for the Australian Treaty. Did Mr. King raise his voice in the House against the Australian Treaty?

Sincerely yours,

Geo. Spotton
per EEW

GS/EW

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CANADA

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070999

Ottawa, Oct. 21, 1925.

Geo. Spotton, Esq.,
Pres., Wingham Business College,
Wingham, Ont.

Dear Mr. Spotton:

Your letter of the 12th inst., reached Ottawa a day or so ago. It has taken some little research to get this information together. I am sending you the Hansard covering the facts of the Australian Treaty, Oleomargarine, etc. From this you will get the line-up of the entire Progressive party. I have been unable to secure separate copies of Hansard covering the divisions. I find that Mr. J.W. King's record on divisions is as follows:

	For the Government	Against the Government	Did not vote
1922	7	4	2
1923	8	9	6
1924	11	3	6
1925	13	7	5

I am very sorry but I am unable to secure for you the Hansard during the last four sessions. These can be procured from the King's Printer at $2. per volume, but I have been unable to secure other copies for you.

Yours faithfully,

private secretary.

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~~1-25~~

C.28

07100 Rocky Ford
Alta
Nov 3rd 1925

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen P.C. M.P.
Ottawa

Dear Sir

I am unknown to you but am a Conservative of many years standing. I give you Hon R B Bennett as reference. I know on good authority that Mr. Garland progressive for Bow river said before election that he would rather work to you than King as he would depend on your word. Now it is possible he could help you obtain sufficient progressive support to form a stable government with other independents possibly this may be of some value to you

Yours respectfully
A. Bolsford Denovan M.D.
Vice pres Conservative Assoc Bow River
overlooking

(over)

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071001

P.S. Another Election out here would practically wipe the progressives out - this would be an added reason for supporting your administration

Yours

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071002

Ottawa 14th November 1925.

Dear Dr. Denivan,-

Yours of the 3rd inst. reached me a day or so ago, but I have been so over-whelmed with work since the election that it is only today I have had an opportunity of replying.

Thanks very much for the information contained in your communication. You may rest assured we shall not fail to bear this in mind.

Yours very truly,

A.E.Denivan, Esq., M.D.
Vice President,
Conservative Association,
Rockyford, Alta.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071003

Ottawa 14th November 1925.

Dear Sir,-

Your letter of the 7th inst reached Ottawa in the absence of Mr.Meighen. He will not return to the city for about two weeks, but I shall then place your communication before him, and as well, if I can secure one copy of your letter to the Western Producer.

Yours very truly,

Louis Gabriel, Esq.,
Bangor,
Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071004

Bangor, Sask.
Nov. 7/25

Hon. Arthur Meighen

Dear Sir

If there were time I could show you that Mr Dunning is more afraid of me than any-one else in Saskatchewan. I am sending a letter to the Western Producer, Saskatoon on "What the Progressives should do?" Please try and see it. I would like to see you coming out more decidedly in favor of taking all injustices out of the tariff.

Yours very truly

Lewis Gabriel

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

TELEPHONE NO. 35

P. O. BOX NO. 50

071005

The Esterhazy Observer

and Pheasant Hills Advertiser

ESTABLISHED 1907.

ESTERHAZY, SASK. Nov. 16/25.

Jno.A.McDonald Esq.,
Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Dear Sir,

Herewith statement of a/c. The second item balances; you left $1.00 with me to pay express and I used same for postage, forwarding you the receipt so that you would know the attitude of the P.O. people. I have two other receipts here for Dom. Ex. which I paid and one additional receipt from Postmaster for mailing, if you should want them.

A well dressed Bohunk, you can't mistake them, looked me up the Saturday after the second bunch went out and he wanted a copy of the last issue of "Campaign News" but they were all out and I could not oblige him. I smelled a P. D. spotter, and sure enough our local postmaster got a letter three days after notifying him that as Campaign News was a wholly Regina production it must pay one cent per copy to go through the mail. Fortunately Flook could notify the Moose Jaw Inspector that the collect had been made.

If you read my last issue you would know exactly where the Observer stands. If I were Forke I would make a straight dicker with Meighen (I don't trust the other coon) to the holding of a short session of parliament which must pass $3,000,000 for the completion of the Hudson Bay Route and then appeal to the country and let the electorate settle the question of tariff. It will line up the east and west in opposite camps but we should know where we were getting off at.

Am looking forward to an early appeal to the people which ever way cat Forke jumps.

Yours Sincerely,

Alford

This man is a Progressive but is favorable to us & is continually damning Kyte & Govt with all his might - you need not return this Jarred

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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r. Facing-Two-Ways Premier King.

Speaking of the Progressives at his Melville meeting on Thursday last Mr. King stated that "They are "simply helping to make the West "ridiculous", which will be rather embarrassing for Mr. King when the counting shows the Progressive candidate, W.J.Hepburn, at the top of the poll.

Apparently Mr. King, like many other orators whose tongues run ahead of their brains, thinks more of euphony and a rounded off sentence than he does of cool, unimpassioned, logical reasoning. His diatribes are not against the individual but rather he is flouting Western Canadians of whom are the bulk of the old Liberals who put principle before party, and among whom may be included such representative journals as the Toronto 'Globe' and the Winnipeg 'Free Press'.

Mr. King out west reveals a personage fighting in the last ditch for a continuance of power; power to face two ways on the tariff issue and power to continue the orgie of lavish expenditures on Public Works in the East while the completion of the Hudson Bay Route is neglected. To accomplish this he throws ridicule on the Western Progressives but has sufficient cunning to withdraw Liberal candidates at points where the Progressives—who "make the west ridiculous"—can win out from the combined too old parties.

Mr. King has again to appear in the East and his speeches there will be worth while comparing with his flamboyant utterances while in the West. In the meantime Quebec is keeping close tab of the Western extravaganza, and the following from the Quebec "Chronicle-Telegraph" reveals King's slipperiness:-

"Premier King, speaking in Quebec some ten days ago, was at pains to tell his audience that he was making the same declarations to them that he had been making to the people of the Maritime provinces. We have not heard, however, that he has told the Prairie electors that he is making the same declarations to them as he made in Quebec. Premier King did not tell Quebecers that he intends to complete the Hudson Bay railway. But he has told westerners so. He did not tell Quebecers that he intends to push forward his ideas of senate reform as rapidly as possible That is what he told the west. He did not tell Quebecers, that if re-elected, he will continue a policy of tariff reductions."

Don't worry your Conservative selves into ill-health, Quebecrs! The amount of Hudson Bay Railway building, the Reform King will make in the Senate, and the tariff he will reduce is just so much bunkum. King is stringing the West, or thinks he is. Instead of coming West to learn the wishes of the electorate Mr. King has tried to cudgel Westerners into his very little way of thinking

Mr. King is almost right. The Progressive are going to make someone "simply ridiculous; but it won't be the West and the great chances are that they will make Mr. King look—after the elections —"simply ridiculous"

Canada's Finances.

Not content with reproducing misstatements from La Tribune, a Sherbrooke, Que. newspaper without comment, the Regina Leader again recently puts a shoulder to the wheel to prove that the finances of Canada under the King regime are quickly reducing the ***net*** debt of Canada but with this qualifying remark "These figures do not include the debt of the Canadian National Railways, the finances of which are kept separately."

But, worse luck, even are the debts of the National railways "administered separately" it not only does not relieve the taxpayer from his burden but it is annually increasing the total debt of the Dominion. If Mr. King and his minions, newspapers and otherwise, would manfully acknowledge and declare the total and increasing debt of the Dominion and whisper the word economy in administration it would be what the people are looking for.

But no. Mr. King's only hope for the future is to have a galaxy of Cabinet Ministers from the West, all of whom have a first-class, A 1 record for spending, and will, doubtlessly, run true to form if the voters give them the chance, which is very, very doubtful.

The Regina Leader finds exceptional solace in the fact that the size of the total debt though "a heavy one, but, of course, is largely due to the Dominion's abnormal expenditures during the war years, and cannot be suggested as denoting extravagances on the part of the present administration."

In 1918 with a tax collection of $200,000,000, only one-tenth, in round figures, $25,000,000, was collected as war taxes, but in 1924 out of a total tax collection of about $350,000,000 no less than the sum $180,000,000 or over one half was collected for war taxes. Mr. King has been very careful that no word of his can be interpreted as affording willingness to again engage in assistance to the Mother Country and he has scrapped the navy. Why the war tax?

And above all why not one word in favor of rigid economy. The finances of Canada stand alone in that no effort is being made to reduce the the total debt. Every other country is making an effort to reduce debt but Canada. In 1921 Mr. King was unduly alarmed at the great want of economy manifested by the Meighen administration, but he is not half so alarmed as the people of Canada are after four years of the extravagances of his administration.

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CANADA

No. Number 071006

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

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CANADA

071008

Esterhazy Observer

And Pheasant Hills Advertiser.

Vol. 19 ESTERHAZY, SASK., THURSDAY, N No. 36

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The Cause of Third Political Parties.

One does not have to go very far these days to find both newspapers and dyed-in-the-wool party politicians who, without giving the matter serious thought, are jubilant that the Progressive party is almost wiped out and who are anxious to dance on the grave of the latest defunct unfortunate who has had the temerity to oppose either Liberal or Conservative

Let such organs and such individuals study first the history of Third parties in the past and then with the added light consider say the Progressives of to-day and they will find that the cause of the rise of such parties has invariably been due to the rotten condition of both the Liberal and Conservative parties and which has given the whole occasion for the formation of a representation in line with current thoughts and wants.

Further let such organs and individuals at once recognize that if the Progressives of to-day pass away it will be due to the fact that either one of the old organizations has become quickened with the desires of to-day If the Progressive movement dies away without such a quickening those who are so rejoiced had better stay their jubilations as nothing is more certain than that another third party will spring up to represent old wrongs and new needs.

In the case of the Progressive movement so anathamatized by Eastern liberals and conservatives (and by those in the West who allow their ancient dogmas to override their local necessities) it needs very little consideration to find out the reason of the movement. Contrary to the B.N.A. act the numerically strong East has Jewed the weak West out of its right to the control of Public Lands and would further dominate the West to prevent the finishing of the Hudson Bay outlet and force on the West a tariff charge which the producers cannot meet and make more than a very bare and precarious living.

Those who unthinkingly allow their old-school prejudices to becloud their judment shonld read again the fight the various provinces put up prior to Confederation to wrest from Downing Street the control of their Public Lands and then write into the present fight "Ottawa" in the place of "Downing Street". Then they will understand that the West is fighting over again an old battle but against a more insidious foe.

The Dept. of the Interior, to justify its being, should administer ***all*** the lands of Canada or should be at once reduced to handle Uuorganized Territory and Indian Affairs, turning over Prairie Lands to rightful Provincial administrators; otherwise a Third Party justly exists.

King-Forke Fusion Chatter.

A bunch of sordid partizans are out with a lot of irresponsible chatter in which the name of Forke is associated with that of King as a preparation for a continuation of the painfully weak government made possible by the King government from 1921 to 1925.

The accomplishments of the King government were so ridiculously weak that in the leader's first proclamation announcing the election just past explicit statements were made that it was to overcome the four years of inertia by appealing to the people and getting a majority that could accomplish something more than nothing.

Well, the people have spoken and the same irresponsible group suggest yet another spasm of weak government but with still less numerical control. Are the people willing to stand for another exhibition of weakness in government at a time when Canada wants strong men? These chatterers are busy with the name of Mr. Forke as leader of the Western Progressives but it is very doubtful if Mr. Forke is a consenting party.

What are the possibilities for the Progressives at the present time? If they are willing to submit to or agree with the chatterers present fulminations let them refer to the opening statements in the recent elections by Mr. King and they will find their answer with the addendum that they will make themselves the laughing stock of Canada.

They can ally themselves with either the King or the Meighen group for one short session to be held prior to the calling for another verdict of the ballot and on two conditions only, such conditions to be applicable to either group. First condition the expenditure of $3,000,000 in 1926 for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway; second condition to leave the tariff proposition severely alone until another verdict of the electorate has been taken.

Is there anything unreasonable in asking for the completion of the Hudson Bay outlet when both old parties have been pledged to it and the necessary money realised from the sale of Western prairie lands? Mr. Forke has or can make the opportunity. If he fails to grasp it he will be known in the West hereafter as a discredited politician who had opportunity knocking at his door and failed to take advantage of it.

071008

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071000

Ottawa, November 20, 1925.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Meighen has left for a very much needed rest after the strenuous campaign through which he has just passed and in his absence and at his request I am attending to the correspondence coming to his office here. On his return I am sure Mr. Meighen will be pleased to learn the views expressed in this letter.

Yours very truly,

Jno. A. McDonald, Esq.,
Fort Qu'Appelle,
Sask.

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CANADA

071010

Personal

COURT OF KING'S BENCH
SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatoon
Nov 23/25

Dear Mr Meighen

Yesterday I had a chat with Mr Waldron who is associated with Harris Duma in the publishing of the "Western Producer" the weekly organ of the Progressive Party here. Mr Waldron is in close touch with and has the confidence of the Prog MPs here. He told me that there Progressive M.Ps who like to think of

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themselves as the 'Langevin' Group (3 or 4 from Sask.; 8 or 9 from Alta and possibly 2 from Man) would prefer to see you in Control for the Coming Session rather than King. They realise that you cannot negotiate with them nor they with you in any open or direct way. Mr W. thinks that a sufficient number could easily be induced to abstain from voting on the first vote involving the defeat of the Govt. Mr W. suggested that this small Group could be appeased into supporting a Govt formed by you by the knowledge that

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you at this session would (a) make provision for recommencing work on the H.B.R.; (b) render some assistance to the Western Wheat Pools in some way if required and (c) leave the tariff as it is. They appreciate that you cannot change your attitude on the tariff one iota as far as any public statement or act is concerned but they have an idea that you yourself are not particularly keen on a tariff much higher than the present, and they might possibly be ready to take a chance on your not making any changes this session. They have nothing

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COURT OF KING'S BENCH
SASKATCHEWAN

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definite to suggest as to what, if anything, would be required to assist the Wheat Pools.

I know all this is rather vague and indefinite, and lacking in authority from the Prog Group Group. Mr Waldron ~~only spoke~~ has only the direct opinion of two MP's (Evans & Campbell) and of two or three others whose advice is usually taken in Prog Councils, but he gathered that 8 or 9 Alta MP's would

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be in line and probably two
from Man. The only tangible
things in the suggestion are that
they (the Group) have in mind
a full session with its in-
-demnity and that they are
in the frame of mind to
throw their support to you
during that session on some
encouragement. No doubt
their frame of mind is better
known to you than it is to
me but I am passing
this information on to you for
what it is worth

Mr Waldron spoke to me
because he thought he could
safely do so without any

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leakage, and he assures me that no one knows that we conversed. He also, no doubt, had in the back of his head the idea that I would make it my business to see that you were informed. As he did not care to talk to Mr Macmillan nor to Mr J R Wilson neither have I. Hence my communicating with you direct. If you care to make any suggestion to me I can in turn pass that suggestion to Waldron as my own. Meantime I am suggesting to him that he should begin to ~~prepare~~ pave the way in his paper without reference to the tariff.

Yours very truly

Donald Maclean

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CANADA

071016

COURT OF KING'S BENCH
SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatoon
Nov 24/25

Dear Mr Meighen

Since my writing to you yesterday I learned that the Prog MP's & defeated Candidates in this Province are having a meeting at Regina on Dec 2nd. Should you consider the matter of sufficient importance to make any suggestion to me that should reach me before that date I have a Slaters 5th Cd and you might add 97

Yours very truly
Donald Maclean

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

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Form 1204

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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THE ROOSEVELT NEW YORK

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132N LU 27 4EX

RUSH TORONTO ONT VIA SOUTHERN PINES NCAR NOV 27

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

CARE HOTEL ROOSEVELT NEWYORK NY

DOUGHERTY HAS RESIGNED SEAT AS PROGRESSIVE MEMBER LEGISLAURE

AND PUBLISHED STRONG LETTER STATING HE WANTS TO BE FREE SUPPORT

CONSERVATIVE PARTY FEDERAL ISSUES

T A RUSSELL

338PM

071017

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY PRESIDENT

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NEW YORK
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K TORONTO ONT NOV 27TH 1925

HON ARTHUR MEIGHAN,

(HOLD FOR ARRIVAL) THE ROOSEVELT.

PARTY WIRED YOU ABOUT TO SOUTHERN PINES LEAVES FOR WEST SATURDAY NIGHT STOP WIRE ME IF YOU HAVE ANY SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING HIS TRIP.

TOM.

330P.M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071019

Ottawa, November 30, 1935.

Dear Mr. Justice MacLean:

I have yours of the 23rd. Attached hereto is copy of a letter which I have written. The party who will be wired is a very dependable man.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Mr. Justice Donald MacLean,
Court of King's Bench,
Saskatoon, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071020

Ottawa, November 30, 1925.

Mr Justice Donald MacLean

Dear Tom:

On my return last-night I found a letter from a man of very high standing in Saskatchewan, not in politics, whose name I can give you when I see you. He was spoken to on behalf of certain of the Progressives. The man who spoke to him was Mr. Waldron, who is associated with [redacted] the publication of the "Western Producer", the weekly organ of the Progressive party there. He assumes to speak for three or four in Saskatchewan, and, as well, eight or nine in Alberta; no doubt the same group whom we have had in mind. They don't feel like supporting the Government on the first vote but feel disposed if our general policy, especially along co-operative lines, was made to meet them to abstain from voting. I suggest that you wire our friend to get in touch with Mr. Waldron at Saskatoon. They will probably want immediate expenditure on the Hudson's Bay Railway, which we would not care to make, but what they would ask in other respects would probably not be outside of our lines of policy. You will be able to reach him on his arrival in Winnipeg.

Yours sincerely,

T.A. Russell, Esq.,
1309 King St. W.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071021

Private & Personal. Ottawa, December 4, 1925.

My dear Donald:

I have received three letters from you. I am sorry my absence in Bagot prevented earlier attention. However, I got a moment last Monday morning and had some telegrams sent which may have result. You may rest assured the entire matter is being attended to very closely. I had noticed the editorial in the "Western Producer". Very clearly the Government's hold on office is most precarious.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Justice Donald Maclean,
Saskatoon, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

STORE PHONE No. 10 071022 RESIDENCE PHONE 89

GEO. B. SHARPE

DEALER IN FULL LINE OF

HARDWARE, PAINT AND OIL

HERBERT, SASK. Dec 5th

Rt Hon A Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Arthur

I was in Wiff for a couple of days and while their Manning & Doherty was up working with Rogers on the Progressive. Now this Guy be alright But I would think Haig & Amis Could work this much better for you through Beaution. He is as you know one of themselves and I would Rather think it Could be worked that way best.

I was at the Coast with Senator Crowe & Mrs Crowe and I was on my way east when we got the word the session will not be held until you Can so Mrs Sharpe stoped at the Coast & I am going back for a Couple of weeks

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

STORE PHONE No. 10

071023

RESIDENCE PHONE 39

GEO. B. SHARPE

DEALER IN FULL LINE OF

HARDWARE, PAINT AND OIL

HERBERT, SASK.

and then I will come back here & have Tomas with Gage and then I will be in Ottawa on the 7th I all Hope you win the By Election in Quebec.

Yours truly
W. B. Sharpe

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071024

Ottawa, December 9, 1925.

Dear Billy:

I just received your letter of the 5th. I knew Mr. Doherty was West, but I did not know that he was discussing the matter with the parties you refer to. This certainly was not in my mind. My information was that he was discussing it solely with the members themselves.

Apparently you have given up the trip to Texas. Perhaps you have some information about the Hyde enterprise. If so, please let me know.

I am sending you a copy of a letter which I have written to several, respecting the speech I made at Hamilton. I thoughpossibly this might be of value to you in case you met with any reference to the subject.

So far as I can learn I have encountered no newspaper difficulty except the Winnipeg Tribune, and, of course, the Toronto Telegram.

Yours Very truly,

Hon. W.H. Sharpe,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071025

464

Ottawa, December 11, 1925.

Dear Mr. Boyd:

I have your letter of the 8th. The information you have from Dr. Wilmot is probably right. There will be no such thing as getting these matters to a head until the members are down. Meantime I am taking every means to ascertain the attitude of the Western members. We must act in accordance with our principles, but, subject to that condition, I want to meet Western aspirations to the utmost, and I know there are certain directions in which I can. Any further information you can get let me know. Don't think it would be wise to make anything in the nature of a bargain.

Yours very truly,

N.K. Boyd, Esq.,
510 Somerset Block,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071026

TELEPHONE A-9477

Boyds Limited and Bryson

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

HEAD OFFICE: 510 SOMERSET BLOCK
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dec. 8th, 1925.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Through Dr. Wilmot of Grenfell, Sask., who was here today I learn that four of the Progressives of Saskatchewan whom Dunning strenously opposed held a meeting at Regina quite recently and decided that they would not support King at Ottawa and at present are very favorably disposed towards yourself and may support you. Their Secretary Geo. Burdin of Whitewater, Sask., imparted this information to Mr. Neff, barrister, of Grenfell who was on the train with Burdin from Regina. He also said that they were prepared to join with McPherson to oppose Dunning in the local House but they would not join under Anderson's leadership.

I asked Wilmot to get Neff to go to Regina, see McPherson and run down this rumor and if there was anything in it to let me know what if anything could be made of it.

Possibly you have other action under way and if you do not want us to meddle in it be sure and let me know.

The result in Bagot was not what we were all hoping for but in a staid riding such as it is it was certainly gratifying to see such a substantial slash made in the majority so soon after the main battle.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

B/L

N. W. Boyd

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071027

Progressive attitude on support

464

Ottawa, December 11, 1925.

Dear Mr. Irvine:

I thank you for your letter of the 7th December. Similar information is coming to me as to the attitude of the Alberta press. My feeling toward them is wholly friendly. It is my earnest hope to do something practical and useful along lines which they deem most important.

I have not yet had any opportunity at all to get in contact with anyone in Kenora district. At present it does not look as if there would be a vacancy there, but, of course, there may be.

Most sincerely yours,

Wm. Irvine, Esq.,
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.,
Calgary, Alta.

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CANADA

071028

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

Haley Fiske, President

GROUP INSURANCE DIVISION

F. G. ROE
G. W. BURNEY
J. C. DUPUIS
WM. IRVINE
G. V. WHITE
SUPERVISORS

A. F. C. FISKE
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
OTTAWA, CANADA

Calgary
December 7th,1925.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighan,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Since arriving in the West, I have been in touch with the political situation here and wish to state that in my opinion, you have a very good chance of securing the support of the Alberta members after the opening of Parliament.

I also had a conference with Mr. Woodsworth and find that he is undecided but fully expect that he will consult you prior to arriving at a final decision.

Alberta

The report ~~which~~ appeared in Eastern papers, as to the ~~members~~ having decided that they could not co-operate with you, was, as I expected, false. I understand from the U.F.A. Office that they forwarded to you a copy of Mr. Gardener's denial.

If I can be of any service to you, please let me know. I stopped off at Emo en route and had a conference with Mr. Dick Langstaff and mentioned to him the possibilities of a bye-election in the Kenora riding. He appeared to be quite favorable to my suggestion in that regard, that is to say, the suggestion that I previously made to you. The chief obstacle, of course, would be that of the candidate which contested it recently. I would appreciate any information re developments along this line.

Sincerely yours,

W. Irving

WI:EH

~~Supervisor.~~

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071029

464

Ottawa, Dec. 11, 1925.

A. B. Lander, Esq.,
Saltcoats,
Sask.

Dear Mr. Lander:

Yours of the 7th inst., reached me this morning. Things are rather uncertain in Ottawa but you may rest assured that it is the intention of the Conservative party to stand definitely up to its principles.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071030

A. B. LANDER
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
SALTCOATS, SASK.

7th Dec 1925.

To The Hon Arthur Meighen
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,-

I am watching with great interest the action of the Fort Crerar element.

Now my advice is to stand aloof from them, and let them be the cause of going to the country again. hence they will have to take the credit for same,

which is going to be a great factor in the next election.

(who was the cause of this great expence)

I hope you will pardon me for writing to you in this strain, (but you know what this West is.)

We must win hands down at the next war with the renegades.

I remain
Yours sincerely
A B Lander

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CANADA

071031

464

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, December 15, 1925.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
c/o Major F.Taylor,
Portage le Prairie,
Man.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

The enclosed is a copy of a communication I have received from Mr. Black of Regina which will no doubt be of interest to you and perhaps be of some use on your trip.

Mr. Black is the man I mentioned to you as substituting for Mr. Bryant at the meeting of the Conservatives that I had in Regina on my way east.

Yours faithfully,

D. T. Golmie

encl.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071032

Copy

Regina, Sask., Dec. 11th, 1925.

Honourable Dr. Tolmie,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

When you visited Regina about a month ago you asked us to get information regarding the feeling of the Progressives of Saskatchewan.

I have had an interview with two who were present at the conference held recently and they inform me that four of the progressive members of Saskatchewan were very favorable to the conservative party, and if they can get reasonable assurance that Mr. Meighen would favor in the estimates an appropriation for the completion of the Hudson Bay Rly. and assist in putting forward the rural credit scheme, he would have their support. They also state that they are instructed to not give the liberals their support on the grounds that they have been promised the completion of the Hudson Bay Rly. for the past four years without results, the liberals always offering the excuse that the senate would not pass the bill.

If these conditions could be carried out without prejudicing your position elsewhere, it would greatly benefit the conservatives in the west as well as improving our position provincially, as this would be the carrying out of Hon. Arthur Meighen's promises against the unfulfilled promises of the liberals for the past four years.

No doubt you have had this information as Hon. Manning Dougherty was in Regina at the time this Progressive conference was held, but you may appreciate hearing from other sources so as to compare reports.

I would be pleased to hear from you regarding the prospects on the opening of Parliament.

Yours very truly,
Sgd. H. Black.

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CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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071033

Form 6123, replacing Form 1-TW

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Barrie Ont Sept 45op 9 I926

RT Hon Meighen
Ingersoll

J C Hodgins reported saying at Strathroy Meighen despises Progressives is Hodgins statement correct.

E C Drury
President Ontario Progressive Assn.

55op

48

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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CANADA

071034

DR. H. C. HODGSON
DENTIST

PHONE A 3742

210 CURRY BUILDING

WINNIPEG

January 3rd. 1926.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
O T T A W A, Canada.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I just sent you a wire saying: "Our mutual friend will arrive in Ottawa Tuesday, the 5th. at 6 a.m. Very satisfactory." He arrived in yesterday and stayed with me at my home over the weekend. We discussed the situation fully and he assured me that his group were very anxious to support you, providing you could give them support on other matters, not including the tariff. It is not necessary for me to go into details. I gave all information to Haig who was to forward it to you.

I might also say that the Wheat Pool had an interview with our friend while here and Hoey told him that support for the Pool came first, and our friend then said "Who is most likely to give us that," when he, Hoey, said, "Why Meighen is the man". My friend then said "Why do you not call in the members from your own Province (Manitoba) and in reply Hoey said "There is not one of them we can trust." It will all depend on you fellows from the West." In short what our friend and his group want in particular are the following, in the order of preference:

(a) Support for Pools and their contract.
(b) Hudson's Bay Railway.
(c) Freight rates on the Transcontinental to Quebec.
(d) A farmer on the Railway Board.

Our friend is extremely sympathic and interested in the support of you and your Party and is altogether very friendly. We had a long chat and he warmed up to all matters more fully then I had anticipated.

I trust this information will be of some use to you. I could go into further details

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071035

but this can be taken up by our friend with you more fully and much more to your satisfaction.

Again trusting that everything is working out to your satisfaction, in which I wish you every possible success.

Again extending to you the Compliments of the Season, I am always,

Faithfully yours,

HCH/L

H. C. Hodgson

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CANADA

071036

(-26)

ONTARIO

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Toronto, Jan. 6, 1926.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have just learned on the best authority that Miss McPhail and seven other of the Progressive group will refrain from voting on any question coming up in the House, where it means a test of strength between the parties. This will apply to the election of a Speaker, as well as to any other question which may arise. Perhaps this may not be news to you, but at any rate I am passing it on in the hope that it may be of some use to you.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards I am

Yours sincerely,

D. Damieson

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071037

464

Ottawa, January 7, 1926.

Dear Dr. Hodgson:

Many thanks indeed for yours of the 3rd instant. We are keeping closely in touch with the situation.

Yours very truly,

Dr. H.C. Hodgson,
210 Curry Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071038

464

Ottawa, January 7, 1926.

Dear Hugh:

Many thanks indeed for your letter of the 4th instant and the information therein contained. We are keeping very closely in touch with the general situation as it develops from day to day.

Yours very truly,

Hugh Clark, Esq.,
Kincardine, Ont.

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CANADA

071039

464

Ottawa, January 7, 1926.

Dear Dr. Jamieson:

Thanks for yours of the 6th instant, and for the information therein contained. I do not think you are very far wrong.

Yours very truly,

Dr. D. Jamieson, M.P.P.,
Legislative Assembly,
Toronto, Ont.

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CANADA

071040

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
HOTEL SYSTEM

HIGHLAND INN
ALGONQUIN PARK, ONTARIO
NIPIGON LODGE
ORIENT BAY, ONTARIO
MINAKI INN
MINAKI, ONTARIO

GRAND BEACH HOTEL
GRAND BEACH, MANITOBA
JASPER PARK LODGE
JASPER, ALBERTA

CHATEAU LAURIER
ANGUS GORDON, MANAGER

OTTAWA, ONT.

January 7th 1926

Dear Mr Meighen,—

Since I decided to remain here tomorrow, I took advantage of the opportunity of another "heart to heart" talk with Mr Bennett and one of his associates. The substance of my arguement, after pointing out the present position of the two great parties and their leaders, was for these progressives to become leaders instead of followers, having regard to their convictions, as to the best way in which they could serve their constituents and Canada, of which I believe they are now more or less critics in your favour.

It is striking, what an important part the Ford Car plays, with these farmer representatives. Permit me to say that I think it should receive your consideration. The Ford Car is an necessity with the farmer, not a luxury. The high price car is a luxury and should be taxed accordingly.

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CANADA

071041

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
HOTEL SYSTEM

HIGHLAND INN
ALGONQUIN PARK, ONTARIO
NIPIGON LODGE
ORIENT BAY, ONTARIO
MINAKI INN
MINAKI, ONTARIO

GRAND BEACH HOTEL
GRAND BEACH, MANITOBA
JASPER PARK LODGE
JASPER, ALBERTA

CHATEAU LAURIER
ANGUS GORDON, MANAGER

OTTAWA, ONT.

#2 I understand that the duty on all cars is about 50 or 55%— Have not had time to give much consideration, to this problem of the farmer, but would venture a suggestion— which you have probably already considered— Viz:— Base the rate of duty in proportion to the value of the car:

Say a car costing up to $1000— 10% — $2000— 30% 3000— 50%— and all above 60 or 70%.

The farmer says that every Ford car they buy in Canada Ford receives $135.00 more than he receives in the U.S. in addition to the freight. Is it not possible to arrange somehow whereby Ford would pay a portion of this to the Government in the form of an excise duty? This is probably not practical— and the lower duty, I have no doubt, is what the farmer really want— There is no question but that Ford is pulling all of the duty, or most of it, in his own pocket— which should not be allowed.

Excuse these rambling remarks but I hope you may find some germ in them, which when developed will help the farmer out of one of his little troubles, without sacrificing any of your conservative principles. Believe me as always

Yours faithfully
Jerry Brown

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen P.C.

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CANADA

071042

TELEPHONE 192

122 SPRING STREET

THE CLIFFE PRINTING COMPANY

SAULT STE. MARIE
ONTARIO

OFFICE OF "THE NEWS"

July 8 26

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I notice the Progressive Leaders are still trying to divide their support & the Grit till they are in a position to show their full indemnity. The Conservatives can support their demand for lower tariff as it is in the interest of all Canada to have such a policy as will make manufacturing profitable; but I cannot see how any party can support financial help to the H.B.R. in competition with our existing lines & in short if we subsidized the present transcontinents for a time till they built up complete interprovincial traffic on one cared ask for said to the H.B.R. as it could never give the provinces the guarantees and benefits &

It appears to me that with the Progs supporting the Grit, there are but two ideas on which

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071043

TELEPHONE 1922

122 SPRING STREET

THE CLIFFE PRINTING COMPANY

SAULT STE. MARIE
ONTARIO

OFFICE OF "THE NEWS"

the combination can be
broken up. One is the H.B.R
unless the Govt decides
to aid it and the other the
tariff & it cannot be possible
that Ont Que and the Maritime
provinces support help to the H.B.
R. neither can it be possible
these provinces would see
free protection to industries
which a Resolution would entail
protection to our industry, Coal
production and general indus
tries. I am watching the move
ments down there with deep
interest.

Yours truly
C. Cliffe

Hon Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

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071044

464

Ottawa, Ont., 9th January, 1926.

Dear Mr. Forke,

I regret very much not having been able to make answer to your letter of the 6th January until today.

I have now had the advantage of a conversation on the various subjects mentioned in your letter, with you and a committee of your Members. Consequently my reply will not now need to be so extensive as would otherwise have been necessary.

I made it clear in the conversation, and now repeat, that the policies outlined and elucidated in our interview today are the policies of the Liberal-Conservative party irrespective of the source from which it gets it vote either in the House or in the country.

I refer first to the following subjects:

1. The Tariff,
2. The Hudson Bay Railway
5. Statutory Freight Rates on grain and flour,
6. Public Ownership of National Railways
7. The Income Tax,
9. Transfer of Natural Resources to the Prairie Provinces.
10. Trade Relations with the United States,
11. A National Coal Policy.

With respect to these subjects the stand of the Conservative Party has been fully and repeatedly outlined by myself in the House of

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Commons, and along precisely the same lines elaborated in the country. So far as I know it has never been charged that my attitude as Leader on any of these subjects has been equivocal or obscure. In our interview to-day all points on which elucidation was desired were cleared up. I therefore need make no further reference to them now. May I add though that on the subject of the Tariff I could not in a few words better define our historic and present policy than to quote what the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King on September 8th, in the County of Peel, in the Province of Ontario, declared to be the policy of the Liberal Party, namely - "a tariff which will help to give us what we need in the way of revenue, and, at the same time safeguard industrial development."

As to the others I will take them up separately:

3. Peace River Outlet. Without doubt there will have to be provided a Western outlet for the Peace River territory. It should be provided as soon as possible because until it is that territory cannot develop as so splendid a district should develop because of the very long haul freight rates which now are necessary. At the same time I stated frankly in our interview that I could not undertake an immediate outlay for this purpose. Undoubtedly the cost would run into a very large sum, and we should be in a better position to take care of the responsibilities entailed by railways already constructed before we venture on any new large

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CANADA

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enterprises. The sooner we are in a position, however, to go on with this the better I will be pleased as we must all have the very greatest sympathy with people who have gone into that district.

4. Mountain Differential. The principle laid down in the Order-in-Council issued by the Government of which I was head in 1920, the principle of equalization, was then as definitely and broadly worded as is possible in the defining of any principle. It has not been enlarged, or indeed modified, since. On this principle it is the duty of the Railway Commission to base their conduct. The function of putting it into effect is theirs, and with the exercise of their function no Government should interfere. It is equally reprehensible on the part of a Government to pursue the judicial decisions of this tribunal with praise as with blame. If we feel the Members of the Board are not doing their duty we should take the steps against them which are open to us under the law and not treat them as if they were a political body.

8. Rural Credits. I am most anxious to see installed at the earliest possible date a sound and sane system of rural credits in Canada. I am opposed to Government loans for this purpose and do not think such a system can ever be successfully administered. We should profit by the experience of other countries, and especially of the United States. It is our intention to have the operation of their land

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CANADA

071047

bank system very carefully studied without delay and it is our confident hope to bring in a measure, certainly at no distant date, based on the general principles found to be successful there. There will necessarily be such modification as may be appropriate to this, a younger country.

12. Revaluation of Soldier Settlers' Lands. I am strongly in favour of a revaluation scheme, but I must admit I have never myself been able to think of a plan which could be defended on the ground of fairness as applicable to all settlers. The matter will be most sympathetically considered and any plan reasonably defensible on grounds of fairness will be adopted.

13. Co-operative Marketing. While I have not discussed this subject very fully in the House of Commons, I have on more than one occasion discussed it in the country, and my views are I think well known. The utmost possible assistance willmbe given to co-operative marketing of farm products of every kind.

14. Alternative Cote. We are definitely opposed to the Alternative Vote.

Yours very truly,

Robert Forke, Esquire, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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071048

464

Ottawa, January 9, 1926.

Dear Mr. Crowe:

Many thanks for yours of the 7th. The suggestion you make is worthy of consideration.

Yours very truly,

Harry J. Crowe, Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

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CANADA

071049

464

Ottawa, January 11, 1926.

Dear Mr. Cliffe:

Many thanks for yours of the 8th instant. We are keeping closely in touch with the situation from day to day.

Yours very truly,

C. Cliffe, Esq.,
The Cliffe Printing Company,
Sault Ste. Marie,
Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

L'Echo du St-Maurice Shawinigan Falls Jan 14/26

Prog.

071050

Le Gouvernement King reste au Pouvoir

Les cinq veaux de l'Ouest n'ont pas réussi à le renverser

En dépit des vantardines de M. Meighen et de ses attaques furibondes contre le gouvernement; en dépit du travail gigantesque de Bob Rogers, de ses oeillades aux progressistes qu'il déteste du plus profond de son coeur; en dépit du scintillement de son or et de ses alléchantes promesses, — le Très Honorable Mackenzie-King a reçu hier soir des représentants de son pays un vote de confiance.

Sans doute la partie fut serrée, mais le résultat du vote donne raison au premier-ministre qui disait: "Je gardes le pouvoir parce que je suis certain d'avoir le plus grand nombre de partisans à la Chambre".

Nous avons eu la preuve hier soir qu'il disait vrai en tenant ce langage à ceux qui voulaient le voir déguerpir pour prendre sa place.

Les groupes libéraux, qu'on les appelle indépendants, travaillistes ou progressistes, se sont donnés la main pour refouler la horde tory qui tentait d'escalader la forteresse. Et si ces groupes ont pu s'entr'aider ainsi mutuellement pour faire face à l'ennemi, c'est parce qu'ils diffèrent très peu de programme; que la cause qu'ils défendent est identique à la nôtre; qu'elle se résume en cette courte formule: "Travailler pour les meilleurs intérêts du peuple".

L'homme des trusts, celui qui a voulu acheter notre province en jetant dans la caisse électorale les millions souscrits par les magnats de la finance, a vu hier son étoile pâlir. Et malgré la honteuse trahison des cinq veaux progressistes, qui ont renié à cet instant solennel du vote, les principes qu'ils ont préconisé jusqu'ici, la majorité de la Chambre a décidé que Mackenzie-King devait rester premier-ministre pour le plus grand avantage du Canada.

Fascinés par le vieux renard qui les regardait dans les yeux en ébranlant leur conscience, ils se sont laissés choir dans les bras de ces deux suppôts de Meighen que sont le Dr Manion et Hugh Guthrie.

Espérons cependant qu'à l'instar de Judas ils n'iront pas se pendre dan slé bois voisin et qu'ils vivront longtemps l'âme bourrelée de remords, comme tous ceux qui trahissent.

Mackenzie-King reste le maître, et malgré sa faible majorité, il saura vaincre les difficultés et continuer l'oeuvre de restauration nationale qu'il a si bien commencée.

Honneur à lui, et à ses vaillants collègues qui l'ont secondé et qui n'ont point voulu déserter le champ de bataille au moment critique.

Mackenzie-King à fait preuve depuis deux mois d'un courage indomptable et vraiment admirable. La Providence verra à lui faciliter la tâche dans l'avenir, et son gouvernement vivra.

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P.A.C. LAC, Series 3 (C.O. 7%, I, Volume 170)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Ottawa, Jan. 17, 1926.

07/1051

Dear Mr. Penny:

There has been quoted in the press of Ottawa an extract from the Chronicle-Telegraph which reads as follows:

> "It is bad enough that our public life should be cursed with the mediocrity that every thinking citizen must recognize. It is infinitely worse that it should be permeated with the putrid rottenness that this first debate of Parliament has disclosed. Between the conduct of the Conservatives and the Liberal parties there is nothing to choose; both of them merit the severest condemnation that an outraged electorate may impose."

Language similar to the above has appeared in the editorial columns of the Montreal Star. This did not much surprise me, but I do desire to express my surprise that such language has been held by the Chronicle-Telegraph. I ask you to be good enough to advise me upon what facts you base this extreme arraignment of the Conservative Party in Parliament. I am not assuming for a moment that the Chronicle-Telegraph is under any special obligation to the Conservative Party though it is known as speaking as a Conservative journal so far as federal politics are concerned. All the obligation I expect now is the obligation to be fair and just.

The facts are known to me, and I think should have been known to you before such an assertion as the Chronicle-Telegraph has made itself responsible for was given to the public. They are as follows:

The Progressive Party approached us by letter from its Leader asking for our stand in respect of 14 subjects of public policy. This they had a right to do; indeed any Member of Parliament has a right to ask this from any political leader. Our reply to that party was in full and accurate alignment with our declared principles and policy both in the House of Commons and in the country previous to theelection. From these we varied not at all. When the correspondence is disclosed the correctness of this statement will never be doubted by any. The last speaker on behalf of the Progressive party in the House of Commons was Mr. Garland of Bow River. Mr. Garland knew of all communication between the Progressive Party and myself. He was aware of what had been said both verbally and in writing. I now quote his words as they appear in Hansard, pages 195 and 197:

> "The declared line of policy of the Conservatives, their own statements in this House have alienated any possible support from any portion of the group to which I belong. Had they offered reasonable co-operation, had they said to us we are willing to get together and endeavour to form a co-operative administration looking to honourable, frank, stable, business government we might have had some ground for putting this

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Progressive Conservative Party

Ottawa, Jan. 17, 1926.

071051

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administration out and our Conservative friends in. What is the position? The hon. Member for West Calgary, the hon. Member for Portage la Prairie, even the hon. member for Fort William (Dr. Manion) intimated most clearly that there was to be no truck with the Progressives; that they had no bids to make - and they slammed the door in our faces.....

"What have they offered? No truck or trade - the same old thing. The old words ring so familiarly. Nothing to do with the Progressives, - you see. They are reciprocity men. No truck or trade with the Yankees over the line or with the Progressives from Western Canada.".....

"But what is the position of my hon. friends to my right? They ask us inferentially at least to vote confidence in them without any policy at all, indeed with a frank statement saying that they will have no dealings with us whatever - no bids, no truck or trade.

AN HON. MEMBER - No bribery.

Mr. Garland - Exactly, - nothing whatever.".....

In the face of the above the only surmise I can make as to words which you deem the basis of your indictment are words which Mr. Guthrie used and which appear in the Hansard of January 12, at page 101, as follows:

"I submit that no member of this House should look beyond the question in the resolution; but if we are tempted to consider ulterior results, then let me say this in the presence of my leader and with his authority, that if this motion carries, if this government resigns, and if he is called upon to form a government in this House, he will undertake the task. He will undertake to carry on that government from session to session without dissolution, and he will do so just so long as he receives parliamentary support."

Mr. Guthrie had asked me if such was my intention and I answered yes. He therefore had authority to make the statement contained in the above sentence. The above statement and no other he had authority to make for me and the above statement is the only statement he pretended to make on my authority. Now may I ask you: is the above statement of Mr. Guthrie any more than an assertion of what would be our plain and manifest duty? I have never heard from any quarter any other suggestion and if you have any other suggestion as to what would be our duty I would be glad indeed to offer an argument on the question.

Mr. Guthrie did proceed with the following words which he did not pretend were made on any other authority than his own, and which indeed were merely a matter of good reasoning as he conceived:

"Hon. Members who form the Progressive group in this House will realize this: Their position will be just as strong under a new administration as it is under the present one. They will occupy the same dominant position in the councils of this House as they do to-day and if a new government were formed and legislation satisfactory to them introduced and proceeded with there is no reason why such a government should not continue to the end of the parliamentary term. But the Progressives have this safety valve. Should legislation be introduced not acceptable to them, then on account of the peculiar position which they occupy, they would have the remedy in their own hands.".....

I suppose those who want to will insist on drawing an inference from this latter statement of Mr. Guthrie's that we intended to modify

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our principles or to reverse them if necessary to get Progressive support. In my opinion no such inference follows and certainly no such inference so clearly follows as would have justified me in issuing to the public a statement of discipline or repudiation of Mr. Guthrie. I do not believe he intended any such implication and all the rest of the debate most clearly shows that no such implication could be justly drawn. Is it seriously suggested that this is ground for the language of the Chronicle-Telegraph?

I am making no communication to the Montreal Star. The designs of that paper as respects myself have never been misunderstood by me.

This letter is not for publication; but only for the reason that I do not think it would be the desire of the proprietors of the Chronicle-Telegraph to enter into a controversy on the subject. Even to the Leader of a political party there is however surely this privilege, that of expressing his resentment against an attack by a newspaper generally known as Conservative in federal politics, an attack which he believes to be not only groundless but cruelly unjust. It is certainly not what he might reasonably expect to have been the result of a course of action deliberately and determinedly entered upon, a course of action precisely the opposition to that recklessly alleged by the Chronicle-Telegraph.

Yours very truly,

Arthur G. Penny, Esq.,
Editor, Chronicle-Telegraph,
Quebec, P.Q.

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CANADA

071054

E A D Morgan, K.C.
Advocate, Barrister, etc.

Cable Address "Eadmor"
Telephone Main 2670

Transportation Building

Montreal January 20th, 1926

The Right Honorable
Arthur Meighen, P.C. M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa - Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Mr. Barette was in my Office yesterday and told me that Mr. Denis, M.P. for Joliette had mentioned to him that he would be pleased to have an interview with you at your house, but not at the House of Commons. I feel I should convey this intimation to you.

With regard to Mr. Dubuc, he told me last Sunday that he was still of an open mind as to what he should do in the House of Commons. Before the opening of the Session, I had discussed with him what I thought he should do in the interest of our Province, and more particularly of the immense region he represents, which at the present time is going forward with giant strides, owing to the disbursement of several hundred million dollars by American and Canadian interests developing water powers and erecting aluminum and fertilizer plants. We discussed quite openly what he could do were you to invite him to join your Cabinet. Amongst other things he stated that he was quite satisfied that Mr. Sylveste, M.P. for Lake St. John, which adjoins his riding would vote with him should he do so.

I have known Mr. Dubuc for about twenty-five years; by family tradition and also his own opinions he inclines towards our policies, but owing to long and bitter struggles with Price Brothers' interests, who practically divided with him the timber limits and pulp industry in that part of the Country, he felt compelled to support the Quebec Government and gradually drifted towards the Liberal Camp, though remaining more or less independent. As a matter of fact he supported Candidates against the regular liberal nominee in several elections and though his name was put up at the Liberal Convention last time, he did not accept its decision and ran as an independent.

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071055

E A D Morgan, K.C.
Advocate, Barrister, etc.
Transportation Building
Cable Address "Eadmor"
Telephone Main 2670
Montreal

The Right Honorable
Arthur Meighen, P.C. M.P.

For ten years, to my personal knowledge, he has opposed and been bitterly opposed by the present Minister of Justice, who made a dead set to defeat him at the last Elections, both at the Convention and during the Congress. I may mention that he seemed a bit disappointed when I introduced him to you at the Chateau Laurier, that the interview was so short. I can understand that he was wrong, but I simply wish to let you know what appeared to me his state of mind, so that you may be guided thereby.

Mr. Dubuc, as you can very easily ascertain, is much above the ordinary run of members from any Province. He is a man who has handled affairs of great magnitude with English, German and French Capitalists, and has been at the head of several Companies, each of which was capitalized at several millions. He is extensively travelled, being as much at home in London, Berlin and Paris as in Montreal or Quebec, and should your views and his meet, you would have in Quebec a man who would adorn any position and be of great service to Canada, our Province and our Party.

Yours sincerely,

E. A. D. Morgan

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071056

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Ottawa, January 22, 1926.

Dear Mr. Morgan:

Have just received your letter of the 20th. Would indeed like to have a talk with both the gentlemen you refer to, and will gladly do so at either my house or my office whichever they prefer. Would suggest that either or both of them 'phone me and I will arrange to meet their desire and will most strictly respect their confidence. It is not out of the way for me to add that the first mentioned member has always made a good impression on the House and I have heard nothing but excellent reports of the new member.

Yours very truly,

E.A.D. Morgan, Esq., K.C.,
Transportation Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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071057

SIR EDWARD KEMP

199 RIVER STREET
TORONTO, 2,

464

22nd January, 1926.

Private

My dear Arthur,

It looks as though the Progressives have gone into the different camp absolutely, according to the enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

A E Kemp

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Clipping given Mr Helmer

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071058

THE CANADA STANDARD LOAN CO.
816 STANDARD BANK BLDG.
~~520 McINTYRE BLOCK~~
WINNIPEG, CANADA

January 22/26

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen, P.C. K.C.
Ottawa Ont

Dear Mr Meighen:

When Mr W. Campbell passed through here on his way to Ottawa I had first hand knowledge of the efforts Dr Hodgson was putting forth to secure Mr C's support for you and after the way I saw Mr Campbell stood behind his assurance to the Dr, I intended writing you apprising you of the Doctor's work in that connection but rush of work prevented me doing so.

It may not seem important to you but I have an idea that Doctor Hodgson is a valuable acquisition to our forces here and I am anxious that he be encouraged by recognition in every case where he produces a result I will be pleased if you can in some way, or your convenience, drop some hint to the Doctor that you appreciate what he effected with Mr Campbell.

Yours truly
J.C. Kyle

1.

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071059

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BUILDING
CABLE ADDRESS "CROWEHELEN TORONTO"
A.B.C. 5TH AND 6TH AND WESTERN UNION

HARRY J. CROWE
TORONTO, CANADA

Hotel Commodore
New York
January 24th 1926

Dear Mr Meighen:

The situation at Ottawa is growing in interest to me, although my Newfoundland operations, where I have 1500 in my Camps, are absorbing most of my thoughts. Have just closed a transaction with the International Paper Co. which will relieve me of this care next March D.V.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing copy of a letter I wrote to my friend A.M. Pontifex whom I hope may become a valuable Missionary among his Comrades in the Progressive Party in the interests of a Conservative Government.

It was gratifying when I read the names of the Progressive members who voted for your amendment to find that I had the opportunity of meeting all but one of them during my visit in Ottawa.

You will observe in the Enclosure that my reference to the Hudson Bay Railway was just "drawing a bow at a venture"

With sincere personal regards

Believe me to be
Yours faithfully
Harry J. Crowe

The Hon Arthur Meighen P.C. etc

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CANADA

071060

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BUILDING
CABLE ADDRESS "CROWEHELEN TORONTO"
A. B. C. 5TH AND 6TH AND WESTERN UNION

HARRY J. CROWE
TORONTO, CANADA

January 20th, 1926.

COPY

My dear Arthur:-

I have just arrived here from New York. Needless to say I read with much gratification of the stand you and your four colleagues took on Mr. Meighen's amendment. As I have a great accumulation of work awaiting me here, I have only a short time in which to express my admiration of your courageous, straightforward course. I believe it will reflect greatly to the credit of yourself and your four comrades, having regard to what may subsequently transpire in this Parliament.

Having been absorbed with my Newfoundland interests while in New York since leaving Ottawa, I have been unable to follow the debate, but from the little glimpses I have had of it, it would appear to me that some of the Progressives have taken a rather illogical and untenable position on the amendment, by voting to keep a government in power, against their own convictions, the will of the people, and all British principles.

As I intimated in my congratulatory wire to Mr. Carmichael, I believe it will be found that the Conservative Party will carry out what will prove to be the best interests of those whom the Progressives represent. It seems to me that the Liberal Party to-day lacks sound principles, or a well defined constructive policy for either the Dominion, or any of its component parts. This rudderless, imbecile Government, with its drifting, muddling policy, has blocked the wheels of progress in Canada, during the past four years, and the uncertain tariff policy of Mr. King has greatly interfered with our industrial development, without conferring any benefit on the farmers. In order to get Mr. Massay into the fold, and use him as a weapon against the Conservative Party, Mr. King removed the duty on steel, and made a reduction in the tariff on agricultural implements, greatly to the profit of the Massey-Harris Company, but reducing the cost to the farmers so slightly, that the savings would not pay for the oil used on the wheels. Yet, it dealt a staggering blow to the steel industry, with all the producing and labour interests, including agriculture, depending upon it. A well equipped plant in New Glasgow, built for the express purpose of manufacturing steel for agricultural implements, had to be scrapped, as a result of this deal with Mr. Massey. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company used to sell 80% of the steel they made for agricultural implements to the Massey-Harris Company, but now the latter make these purchases in foreign markets, which usually put up the price as soon as they have destroyed local competition. If Mr. King had been as considerate of the labour and other interests in Canada, as the Premier of so-called free trade England,

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Mr. Baldwin, when the latter offered protection to any industry which could show that they had unfair competition in foreign labour, this severe blow would not have been dealt to one of our vital industries. It never concerned Mr. King whether Germany, on account of their lower standard of living and wages, competed unfairly with Canada in the manufacture of steel, which is the barometer of prosperity in every country.

As I intimated in my wire to Mr. Carmichael, in referring to those who emphasize agriculture to the exclusion of other industries in Canada, it was not so very long ago that Ontario, which is without coal, was considered suitable for only agriculture, but to-day, other industries are of such importance to the prosperity of this province, that about three-quarters of the people voted for Mr. Meighen's protective policy, in the last election. You will not continue so very long to buy your manufactured goods from the central provinces, with its heavy cost of transportation. It does not require a prophet to see that the West is destined to become a great manufacturing country, with your vast resources in coal, oil, gas and water powers, and when under a constructive policy, immigration would be stimulated and our people will not be obliged to seek employment under foreign flags, as at present. But, like Ontario, to bring this about, you need a protective tariff, scientifically administered by a stable government, which will make the most of our resources, and develop them, as far as possible, into the finished product, thus enabling us to compete with the U. S. in labour and manufacture, thereby checking immigration, resulting in a large, profitable home market for the farmer, and reducing taxation which the U.S. because of its tariff, three times higher than Canada's, has recently been able to do, to the extent of hundreds of millions. May I refer to one illustration of the uneconomic policy of the present Government with respect to the utilization of our raw material, ~~for the benefit of our people;~~ namely, asbestos, of which we have practically 75% of the world's supply, is allowed to be shipped from this country, in its raw state, leaving only $7,000,000 a year, to be distributed in labour, in the country that practically controls the raw material, while this production, after it is manufactured in the U.S. is valued at $75,000,000. Should this not have been distributed amongst our own producers? The same applies to pulpwood, a resource that is being depleted in this country far more rapidly than is generally realized. Our great neighbour to the south, having regard to her consumption, has parted with practically all of her forest wealth for the manufacture of newsprint, and is obliged to look to us for her future supply. Is it not only patriotic and a wise provision for our posterity, but the exercise of ordinary common sense, that we should get the most out of this fast diminishing raw material, which does not yield an annual crop? Inspired by U. S. and other selfish interests, an argument is advanced in this country, which, if successful, would deprive us of realizing

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the benefits of our rich heritage, although by increasing the number of, and investment in plants near the raw material, the demand for and price of this commodity, which should have the minimum of handling and transportation charges, must eventually enhance its value by providing a more profitable home market, for even those few farmers who are now opposing an embargo.

If you will pardon a personal reference, when I went to Newfoundland twenty-five years ago, they were depending entirely on the paper mills of other countries for the sale of their pulpwood, and realized from $2 to $3 per cord, by exporting it. Shortly after this, an embargo was placed on pulpwood which enabled me to go to England and sell to the Lord Northcliffe Company over 4,500 square miles, to be used for the manufacture of paper. I had been operating a number of saw mills in Newfoundland and built up several communities, but it was not until this embargo was placed on pulpwood, and a pulp and paper industry was established in Newfoundland, that the people and Government, and also the railway, had proper returns from their forest wealth.

In a few years, after Lord Northcliffe became interested, about $20,000,000 was invested in pulp and paper plants, and water power developments, and instead of $3 per cord, left in the country for the raw material, over $35 per cord was distributed on the Island, among all those who had anything to produce in labour or products.

I had a similar experience with Lord Rothermere, and the Albert E. Reed Company, and as a result of these developments, and the embargo, another English Company has completed a plant on the Island, costing $40,000,000. These companies have invested and will spend many millions annually, increasing the Government revenue and reducing taxation, most of which would have been lost to Newfoundland, if they had continued to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for paper mills in other countries. This same principle should apply to our nickle, water powers and other resources. Just because some of these resources are in the East and central Canada, it does not mean that the prairie provinces will not participate in this increased wealth, population and purchasing power. It is only by giving interlocking support to each other, and by thinking of Canada as a whole, that this vast Dominion will become a great and prosperous nation.

The Hudsaon Bay railway scheme, I suppose, is of paramount interest to the Progressives. I must confess my ignorance of the benefits to be derived from the completion of this road. I have been operating on the northern coast of Newfoundland for a number of years and have had a great deal to do with shipping there, and as a result of this experience, am bound to say that I can not see any advantage to the western farmer in the Hudson Bay route. It is not a sound economic proposition, and is against the laws of

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nature. I understand two of the steamers sent up there with supplies, when navigation was supposed to be open, were lost. The only practicable boats to use in those waters are steamers similar to those engaged in the Newfoundland seal fishery which require very great thickness of steel, specially constructed to meet ice conditions. This would, of necessity, increase the rate of freight for your wheat, not only because of the cost of construction and insurance, but because of the limited season in which these steamers could operate in Hudson Bay. On account of the above reasons, they would not be able to compete, during nine months of the year, with the tramp boats now being used in carrying wheat from Vancouver and Montreal ports, which loss would have to be made up by higher rates, during the three months in which they would be engaged in the Hudson Bay route. Moreover, the farmer would have an additional handicap, if his grain could not be shipped by this route, the same year in which it was harvested.

I understand that the terminal selected for this road in Hudson Bay, which is shallow, is unreliable from a shipping point of view, and constant dredging, at heavy expenditure, would have to be carried on there. In addition, the cost of upkeep of the road bed would be very great, having regard to the climatic and other conditions under which it was constructed.

You will gather from the above observations made by an amateur in these matters, that they would lead to three conclusions, namely:- (1). It would cost the farmer as much, if not more, to ship his grain by this route, than it would at the present established ports, over existing lines of railway; (2). If his grain could not be shipped by this route the same year it was harvested, he could not take advantage of a quick rise in the market, and there would be the additional loss in interest, insurance and depreciation; (3). The Government (by which I mean the taxpayers) would be expending a very large sum of money in completing and maintaining a railway, and opening up a port for the shipment of grain, by a route in violation of the laws of nature, and would probably be abandoned after an experiment of one or two years.

Now, what is the alternative? I don't think one should take a negative attitude toward anything, without being able to offer a more or less constructive substitute, well "within the realm of practical politics."

At the present time, we have railroads in this country probably twenty-five years in advance of our requirements, and our people's road, the Canadian National Railway, is causing an annual loss to the taxpayers of over $50,000,000 to operate, with a burden in capital expenditure of about $2,000,000,000. These roads should have all the business Canada can provide. It would, therefore, seem to me to be wiser for the Govern-

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ment to devote the money they would spend on the Hudson Bay scheme, in a * bonus on every bushel of grain shipped from well-established Canadian ports, on existing lines of railway, these * bonuses to be paid to the farmer in lieu of a reduction on the present rate of freight. Such a system of rebates may be one way of helping to solve the present transportation grievances of both East and West, and the central provinces should make no objection.

May I venture to suggest that before the Government decides on the Hudson Bay policy, there should be a commission appointed for the purpose of intelligently investigating this route, from every angle. This Commission should be composed of Progressives, or representatives of the farmers most interested in this projected road, and they should have associated with them advisers who have expert knowledge in the construction and operation of railroads through this northern region, and also knowledge as to the practicability of utilizing the terminal facilities selected for this route at Hudson Bay. Information should also be obtained from those having experience of the ice conditions in Hudson Bay, and the feasibility of transporting wheat to Europe, through these unchartered, shallow waters, icebound for the major portion of the year. If, after this investigation, the route is found impracticable, then some such scheme of rebates referred to above, might be considered as an alternative.

I did not intend to write you at such length, but my interest grows, as I think on these subjects which seem to play such an important part in our affairs to-day.

There is another question that has just come to my mind, having to do with the tariff which seems to be more or less prominent in the mind of the farmers, namely the unnecessary cost of the Ford car. This, we have already discussed. I am bound to say that, in my humble opinion, this perambulator, seemingly so necessary for the farmer, especially those who are living some distance from the railroad, should not be taxed as a luxury, as is the case in the present tariff. The Conservative policy with respect to the tariff, has always been to make the necessaries of life as free as possible, without detriment to the development and protection of our resources, immigration and employment. To be consistent with this policy, as an offhand suggestion, we might put a tax of say 10% on cars costing less than $1,000, and a gradual scale upwards until it reached 60% or 70% on a rich man's car. There should also be some way of the Government collecting, perhaps in the form of an excise duty, at least a portion of the duty now going into the American manufacturer's pocket, due to the protection he is receiving under our tariff.

I shall be very much surprised if Mr. Meighen, who is the master political mind in Canada to-day, and by far the ablest parliamentarian in the House, would not favour, and probably has already conceived and worked out in a much more practical form, a solution of these problems.

* Bonus is not the right word. This is only a crude attempt to offer some suggestion, that will properly distribute the burden and meet the transportation grievance of both East and West and at the same time avoid squandering more millions in constructing and operating an unnecessary impracticable railway and diverting traffic away from existing roads that can handle and need the business.

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I am hoping to spend at least a day in Ottawa before going to Newfoundland next week where I am attempting to bring about another industrial development. This time it is an aluminium, as well as a pulp and paper proposition. It would look as if I shall soon clean up my affairs in the ancient colony, and be free to study Canadian conditions which are nearer my heart.

With kind remembrances to Mr. Carmichael, and warmest personal regards to yourself, believe me to be, as always,

Yours sincerely,

Signed Harry Stevens

A. M. Boutilier, M.P.,
OTTAWA.

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Ottawa, Jan. 25, 1926.

J.C. Kyle, Esq.,
The Canada Standard Loan Co.,
816 Standard Bank Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Kyle:

Your letter of the 22nd inst., reached me today. I have been intending to write Dr. Hodgson ever since the vote, but really I have been so pressed that I have been hardly able to touch my daily correspondence. However I have today got a letter off to him and thank you sincerely for bringing the matter to my attention.

Yours very truly,

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HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, Jan. 25, 1926.

Dr. H.C. Hodgson,
210 Curry Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Dr. Hodgson:

I have been intending writing you since the first vote in the House. Mr. Campbell took a very fair stand all through, and I am sure that you did excellent service ~~and in~~ in laying the strength of our position before him as earnestly and favourably as you did. I appreciate very much your service in this regard and ask you to accept my sincere thanks.

Yours very truly,

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Ottawa, January 26, 1926

Dear Mr. Crowe:

Many thanks for your letter of the 24th. I have read with the greatest interest the copy you send of the letter to Mr. Boutilier. Your grasp of the practical commercial problems of this country is ~~solvent~~ sound and undoubtedly enlightened by your experience in Newfoundland. Nothing would be better for Canada than to have some of this doctrine really permeate the Progressive ranks. I sincerely hope Mr. Boutilier will help in that work. All success to you in your new ventures in the ancient colony.

Yours very truly,

Harry J. Crowe, Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

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28 January 1926.

FORT QU'APPELLE
SASKATCHEWAN
CANADA

Hon: Arthur Meighen K.C. M.P.
Ottawa

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was up in Yorkton Constituency yesterday (Progressive) and some of his friends, they are pleased at his taking against the Government & encouraged them to write him supporting the move, so if you come across him handle him tenderly and he may be persuaded to run Provincial Alberta going by default, think we might have done something here if action was taken

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FORT QU'APPELLE
SASKATCHEWAN
CANADA

promptly, however it may be easier to crucify King while he is in the House. Best wishes,

Yours sincerely
D. Alex. Macdonald

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Ottawa, February 1, 1926.

Dear Mr. McDonald:

Thanks for your letter of the 28th. I am glad to have the information and will see Mr. Fansher at any opportunity. You will know by this time that an independent candidate is in the field against Mr. King in Prince Albert.

Yours very truly,

D.H. McDonald, Esq.,
Fort Qu'Appelle,
Sask.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BUILDING
CABLE ADDRESS "CROWEHELEN TORONTO"
A.B.C. 5TH AND 6TH AND WESTERN UNION

HARRY J. CROWE
TORONTO, CANADA

Halifax Hotel,
Halifax, N.S.,
Feb. 11,1926.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Permit me to enclose an interview I gave the "Halifax Herald" which might help to confirm in the minds of Nova Scotians their good judgment regarding their verdict against the King administration last October, and support you in your more constructive policies, which I hope you will have an opportunity of putting in force at an early date.

The tactics displayed in the House at Ottawa would indicate a possibility of the Government dragging out an existence during this session which may be the wisest course to pursue, inasmuch as both the Liberal and Progressive Parties at Ottawa are losing more and more the respect and confidence of the country the longer they are attempting to carry on the Government. If an election should take place early next summer, the country would, I believe, be ready to give you a majority, independent of all parties. Meantime I hope the affairs of the country will not get into a hopeless condition.

Mr. Boutilier is very unhappy in his present surroundings. His party has made it hard for him to break away, advancing the argument that if they stand together, they can secure from the present Government, the reforms for which they were elected. To avoid betraying any trust, he is now seriously considering returning to his constituency, and lay~~ing~~ before his people the exact situation, explaining the uncongenial atmosphere in which he found himself after he arrived in Ottawa, and his inability to support the King Administration, so that they will know what to expect from him in the future. There are others in the Progressive Party who may follow his example should he finally decide ton this course.

I regret I did not have an opportunity of seeing you during my last hurried visit in Ottawa. I had a dinner appointment with Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Boutilier, when I called at your office, ~~and~~ learned that you would be at Government House that evening.

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There was rather an amusing incident occurred during my previous visit. Mr. Boutilier came out of the House to see me. While talking with him, I discovered that Mr. King was on the other side of the seat engaged in a whispered conversation. Mr. Boutilier and I moved away to another seat after I had bowed to Mr. King. Later, when the latter invited the Progressives to his office, Mr. Boutilier was the only one excluded from the invitation, so he seems to be a marked man, I am afraid due to the bad company with whom he was seen associating.

It is certainly a deplorable spectacle which the Government of Canada is now presenting to the world. The Prime Minister cringing before the party that he declared was a nuisance and endeavored to crush. When the mask is removed from the leaders of the Progressive and Liberal Parties, it would seem to me that there will be found those in the ranks of both these parties that will break away from the delusion and snares that their leaders have thus far been able to work upon them. The break may come from Quebec members first when they can no longer tolerate having the affairs of the country directed by a few Progressives with whose policy they are diametrically opposed.

I am just leaving for Newfoundland. I am pleased to inform you that negotiations that will relieve me of most of my burdens there will likely be finalized by the middle of March and I hope to return to Canada by the First of April free to use my feeble efforts to advancing interests that are nearer my heart than the development of some of the resources of Newfoundland.

When you can find it convenient to write, I shall be very pleased to hear from you, addressed to St. John's, Nfld.

With personal regards Believe me as always

Yours very truly,

Harry Crowe

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Ottawa, February 15, 1926.

Dear Mr. Crowe:

Many thanks indeed for your letter of the 11th instant and for the enclosed copy of an interview given to the Halifax Herald. I am glad to have the information with regard to Mr. Boutilier and am inclined to think there is probably a great deal of force in the argument you put forward.

Yours very truly,

Harry J. Crowe, Esq.,
Halifax Hotel,
Halifax, N.S.

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071075

204 Spence Street
Winnipeg 15th Feb 1926

Dear Mr Meighen:

During the past week, working on material for the Canadian Annual Review, I came on the resolutions of the 1925 U.F.A. Annual meeting. They might prove of value if it were desired to plan a light show against these allies of the Government. It would be seem to be well to give the electors at large plenty of dramatic stuff on the unity of these two groups, Liberals and Progressives, in order to consolidate the pro-Conservative vote. The country is bound to weary of the incapacity of the Govt and decide it is imperative to get a new Govt which can do something, backed by a substantial majority.

These resolutions will be found verbatim on the U.F.A. monthly paper, which should be in the Parliamentary Library in Ottawa. Hon R.G. Reid got a resolution through in the early part of the convention, which had been drawn up by the eight federal members. It was moderate and brought out: (1) That was essential that the elected U.F.A. representatives should keep in mind the guiding principles of the organisation, and maintain their solidarity as a group. (2) That while recognising responsibility to the organisation, they were to be seized with the duty of co-operating in finding practical methods "whereby they can further the aims and objects of the organisation".

But the radical element did not let them get away with that mild stuff. On the last afternoon of the convention J.C. Buckley introduced a resolution which set forth: That each elected member shall be known as U.F.A. representative and shall be expected to attach himself to no other legislative group or party: (2) He will be expected to co-operate with other parliamentary groups in the interest of desirable legislation.

The series of articles running in the MONTREAL GAZETTE this week by leading statesmen of the Continent illustrates how far parliamentary Government has been discarded in Europe. This U.F.A. "principle" means the same thing as has been brought on by Fascist and Soviet; by military rule in Spain and Greece, that the will of the majority is over-ridden by the will of the minority. France and Poincaire offer the lesson to Canada, that the incompetence of group Government can be responsible for failure to perform the obvious duty to the nation, through the toying of mediocre men with affairs of State.

Yours faithfully
J.A. Aikin

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen M.P.
Ottawa Ont Canada

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Corner Brook
Nfld.
Feby 15th 1926

Dear Mr Meighen,—

Just before leaving the railway and getting out of touch with Canadian affairs for awhile I dictated another letter to my friend A. M. Bentley, copy of which I enclose. I do not suppose that it will be of much value to you, although that is what I had in mind, going on the principal, that, "every little helps." I am hoping to be released from my affairs in Nfld, at an early date when I will have a chance of thinking about matters other than pulp, which has so occupied my thoughts for some time, that I am afraid

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my Claim may get reduced to it.

With Sincere Good Wishes
and Sentiments of Esteem
Believe me always
Yours faithfully
[illegible]

Right Hon Arthur Meighen
Ottawa.

P.S.
Would appreciate a short letter giving his Situation at Ottawa, when you have time, addressed
Hampden
White Bay
Newfoundland

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Glynmill Inn,
Corner Brook,
Newfoundland.

Feby.15th,1926

My Dear Arthur:

I sailed from Louisburg for Newfoundland last Saturday in a field of Ice, as the sun was shining brightly, the reflection was beautiful. We have had terrific storms recently on this coast, and I am hoping before I reach my distination that our narrow guage Railway will not be blocked with snow. After leaving the railway I take a dog team for 35 miles on which I am more sure of making good time than on the Railway.

While in Halifax I saw Eva and enquired about your daughter who was real well; I intended calling upon her but received a wire about the sailing of the boat which caused me to leave Halifax very abruptly; on my return there about April 1st, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing there, one of your best accomplishments in the West.

I suppose the Debate on the Address is wearily dragging on. The tectics that are now employed in the House, I am afraid may have the effect of making a wider gap between the Progressives and the Conservatives which may be due to those of your party whom I may call "dyed inthe wool" Liberals who would support Mr.King possibly if he led them or the Country into perdition.

The Government of Canada to-day present a deplorable spectical to the world. The great problems of protecting and developing our vast natural wealth, transportation, immigration, emmigration, and taxition etc, seem to be all placed in the back ground while the Government leaders are using their energies in manouvering to hold on to the spoils of Office.

The Wires you received from your constitutency urging you to vote for the Government and against the first amendment, the Right Hon.Arthur Meighan, I understand was worked from Ottawa. The night you came out of the House at my request when I wanted to bid you good bye, and we unconsciously sat-

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Feb.15th,1926

near where the Prime Minister was whispering to one on the other side of the seat, I am afraid was the cause of your not receiving an invitation to his Sanctum,Sanctorum, when all the other Progressives were invited, for your losing this privilege? I owe you an apology, as Mr.King saw me on that occasion with you.

What a departure from British Statesmenship, for a Prime Minister to be lobbying and adopting the methods that Mr.King had been persuing since his defeat. Having resigned and appealed to the people because of insufficient majority to properly carry on the affairs of the Country while he had 62 Progressives supporting him, the people gave their verdict in a popular vote of about half a million majority against him and his Administration, which gave Mr.Meighan a large majority in all the Provinces except two, and in these two he greatly increased his vote over the previous election, and if the Progressive Members who were elected by those who voted against Mr.King and his Government gave their support to Mr.Meighan ~~the Conservatives would have~~ instead of Mr.King and his defunct Government,as you know the Conservatives would have a clear majority over all parties and would be carrying on the affairs of the Country to-day. May I repeat what has been more powerfully stated in the House,Mr.King returned to Ottawa personally defeated ~~with~~ as well as the major portion of his Cabinet, instead of accepting the verdict of the people and resigning, he is working overtime to cling to the Prime Ministership, offering everything and anything and willing to mortgage the future of Canada (in promises,) cringing ~~before those~~ for support before those whom he declared were a menace to his Government, and did his utmost to crush in the last Election.

This isthe man and the party the Progressives are bolstering up and keeping in power to-day, a man who fooled the Progressives for four years, which their former supporters rebuked at the Poles, a party that is now controlled by a Provinces, entirely out of harmony with the aspirations of the Progressive party, and by continuing inthis alliance will continue to lose the confidence and support of their supporters, which was so manifested in the last election.

I have been thinking a great deal over our last conversation regarding your own position in this matter, and I cannot help but feel that you have a great opportunity of helping to deliver Canada from her present impotent Government, if you went back to your Constitutents and laid bare the true situation at Ottawa, declaring yourself in favor of a Stable Government and breaking away from an alliance with a party ~~and~~ and the control of those who are seeking to dominate Canada in the interest of race, creed, more than British interests to say nothing about maladministration and Graft, as exemplified

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in the present investigations in the Customs Department.

It is quite probable that the Conservatives may get a majority from Quebec Members who may not be able to tolorate having the affairs of the Country directed by a few Progressives, with whose policy they are diametrically opposed. If this should happen, what would be the position of the Progressives, and their hope of support from either party? I know that Mr. Meighan would give them a square deal in any case, but would the West not be in a better position if the Progressives joined Mr. Meighan and gave him a Stable Government before he secured his majority from the Quebec Members?.

No greater service could be rendered to our Country at the present time than if among the Progressive Party there were those who acting on their convictions would break away from their present alliance, and stand shoulder to shoulder with the Conservatives of the West, Ontario, and the Maratime Provinences, for equal rights and a United Canada, giving Quebec every legitimate demand they might make, always offering to cooperate with them in the interest of Canada as a whole, but never to give them control.

I hope you will pardon my presumption, in appearing to advise you in your Parliamentary life and attributed it to the ardent zeal of a Canadian Britisher, and one who has high hopes of your future Public career.

With continued good wishes, believe me as always,

Your sincere Friend,

A.M. Boutilier Esq. M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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Ottawa, Ont., 18th February, 1926.

Dear Mr. Aikin,

Many thanks for yours of the 15th instant which reached me this morning. I shall have the U.F.A. resolutions of 1925 looked up, and we shall keep them at hand for use at the proper time.

Yours very truly,

J. A. Aikin, Esquire,
204 Spence Street,
Winnipeg, Man.,

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Ottawa, February 22, 1926.

Dear Mr. Crowe:

Just received your letter and thank you very much for sending me copy of your last communication to Mr. Boutilier.

The Government has been conducting a persistent system of lobbying. So far it has ventured no bye-elections with a view to securing ministers save in the province of Saskatchewan. It is endeavouring there to capitalize the concession of the Hudson's Bay Railway in order to enable the Ministry to be resurrected.

In the House we have so far advanced two amendments to the Address designed to call attention to the inherent weakness of the Government policy. The majorities have ranged anywhere from one to ten. Only twice have the five Progressives voted with us. It is of course impossible for anyone to estimate what they will do in the future. We are directing our efforts rather to the breaking down of confidence in the Administration throughout the country than to an endeavour to secure an early majority in the House. What is of most consequence is to be in a position to really govern when we are in office.

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Would write you at greater length but that I cannot under the pressure at the present time.

Yours very truly,

Harry J. Crowe, Esq.,
Hampden,
White Bay,
Newfoundland.

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Winnipeg Tribune March 6/26.

Progressives

071084

CHAOS REIGNS AT OTTAWA, SAY LOCAL MEMBERS

Throne Speech Does Not Represent Considered Judgment; W. W. Kennedy

"Governmental chaos takes precedence at Ottawa on the orders of the day, sired by political expediency, not by the nation's need," declared W. W. Kennedy, member for South Centre Winnipeg, who is back in Winnipeg today to remain until the House resumes sittings at Ottawa March 15.

"The speech from the throne is an anaemic offspring of poor and dishonest parents. No amount of transfusion from Progressive veins will give it life. It does not represent the considered judgment of a government with power either to initiate or carry through such legislation as it believes is necessary in the nation's good.

All the Winnipeg members, also Dr. J. P. Howden, St. Boniface, are now back in their constituencies for a few days. Hon. Robert Rogers, South Winnipeg; Capt. W. W. Kennedy, South Centre, and J. S. Woodsworth, North Centre, reached Winnipeg last night. A. A. Heaps, North Winnipeg, arrived Thursday night. Col. H. A. Mullins, Marquette, also arrived Friday night.

Other Western members who passed through the city Friday night were Dr. A. MacG. Young, Liberal, Saskatoon; Geo. W. McPhee, Liberal, Yorkton; T. G. Murphy, Conservative, Neepawa; R. B. Bennett, Calgary; Senator J. A. Calder, Regina; Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, J. A. Clark, Barrard, B.C., and Robert Gardiner, Medicine Hat.

"Clever Propaganda"

Mr. Kennedy described as "clever propaganda" on the part of the government the broadcasting of the impression that the Conservative party was guilty of obstruction at Ottawa at the country's expense. He pointed out that whether the government took a holiday for six weeks or remained in session did not affect in any material way the expenses incidental to the session.

The stand taken by the Conservative party was firstly, that the members were there to proceed with the country's business and that the government, having had since October 29th to prepare its program of legislation, should proceed; secondly, that in view of the importance of the probe into the smuggling situation as affecting the department of customs, Parliament should continue to sit in order that that committee might effectively function.

"Anything is better than the present situation at Ottawa," he said. "There is only one solution. The country must give an effective mandate to one party or the other. That means an election, and the sooner the better in the country's interests."

Needs Stability

"In my opinion the one thing Canada now needs to catch the stride of progress is stability of government. That is the one thing that is denied her."

Hon. Mr. Rogers stated today that he would have a statement to make on the situation at Ottawa before he returned East.

"It is a pretty delicate experiment that is being tried at Ottawa," said J. S. Woodsworth. Whether or not it is possible to so subordinate a party to a legislative program as is implied in the present situation is a matter which will have to be worked out.

"Up to the present it has been a fight by the Liberals for authority to carry on with the assistance of the independent groups. That fight has occupied a couple of months and I think it is fair to say that the Liberals have won it and that the Conservatives have lost.

Not Complete Victory

"The right of several groups to join hands and co-operate has been upheld and that is as far as we have got. I wouldn't call it a complete victory for the Liberals. As far as the Progressives, Labor and Independents are concerned it means that they have shifted from the party basis to a basis of legislation.

"Their co-operation with the Liberals is on the grounds of proposed legislation, of a legislative program. The arrangement is not for party purposes as understood in the past, but that the Liberals may carry out a certain definite program of legislation which they had adopted. As I say, it is a pretty delicate experiment, and it remains to be seen how successful it will be.

"The Liberals are dependent on an outside body or group for their very life. On the other hand they are attempting to put into their program some planks which have been more or less forced upon them by the Independent groups. Their difficulty is that a part of their program is not their own at all, and on the other hand that the people most keenly interested in it are on the outside.

"Mr. Bourassa put the situation in an interesting, if rather cynical, way when he said that the Independents were providing the ideas for the Liberals, and that the Liberals were providing the votes to put the ideas thruogh."

"Absolutely nothing was done in Ottawa," Col. Mullins said this morning. "Conditions there are chaotic. No business was done; no legislation was brought down of any importance."

Col. Mullins went out immediately to meet his constituents at Marquette. As a champion livestock man of the West, he was watching transportation development at Ottawa. He came home completely discouraged with the outlook, he said.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BUILDING
CABLE ADDRESS "CROWEHELEN TORONTO"
A.B.C. 5TH AND 6TH AND WESTERN UNION

HARRY J. CROWE
TORONTO, CANADA

Balsam Place,
St. John's,
Newfoundland,
June 3, 1926.

PRIVATE.

My dear Mr. Meighan,

It is some time since I have taken this pleasure of writing you. I only recently returned from the northern part of Newfoundland where the arctic ice so filled the Bay that it was impossible to make my exit. As you have expressed interest in my Newfoundland undertakings, I am taking the liberty of sending you a clipping which shows the completion of my transaction with the International Paper Company. Other interests that I have in Newfoundland will not tie me so closely to the Island as I have been for some time past, and I hope to be in Ottawa before the end of this month.

I have been so out of touch with outside affairs that I am keen to know the present political situation at Ottawa. A letter just received from Mr. Boutilier would indicate that the Liberals have the Progressives under their complete control, I presume, through the artful manoeuvring of their canny Scotch leader, Mr. Fork. May I quote in strict confidence a portion of Mr. Boutilier's letter which shows his unhappy frame of mind by being compelled to associate with uncongenial colleagues.

> "I find myself a derelict on a political sea. I am in full accord with all you say regarding King and his 'entourage,' and believe me as soon as the opportunity occurs a real effort will be made to disassociate myself with the Free Traders and Ancient Economists with whom I am associated now.
>
> To be true to pledges made I shall have to suffer, perhaps to the end of this session. I hope the time will not be long. When I reach home, I shall have to have a heart to heart talk with the officers of my association. What is to follow is in the hands of the Great Ruler of the Universe. I have met the Right Honourable Mr. Meighan, but, outside of the ordinary recognition, nothing has been said. In fact, I hardly dare look him in

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CABLE ADDRESS "CROWEHELEN TORONTO"
A.B.C. 5TH AND 6TH AND WESTERN UNION

HARRY J. CROWE
TORONTO, CANADA

the eyes. I hope developments here will enable me to make an honourable retreat. As far as the group is concerned, they are so emeshed in the Liberal web that criticism is stifled. Practically all that the Liberals do is O.K., and nothing good can emanate from the Conservative side of the House. I am in hopes that the Progressives will be so insistent in some measures as to antagonize certain of King's Quebec supporters, and that a revolt will ensue."

I have always thought that, perhaps, Mr. Fork may so overplay his hand that the Quebec ranks will be broken in your favour; but you may have to wait for a general election to get a majority that will be independent of all parties so that constructive legislation, which the country so badly needs, may be carried out.

I understand the Canadian West Indian Treaty has not yet been ratified and is being held up in the second reading awaiting information as to the cost of the Steamship Service provided for in the Treaty. I hope to reach Ottawa before it goes through in order to hear the discussion, and suggest to you some ideas with a view of broadening the Treaty to include Newfoundland, which, at the same time, would settle the Boundary Dispute between Canada and her nearest British neighbour, through a commercial triangular treaty between these British possessions which I believe could be arranged at this time.

With every good wish, believe me to be

Yours sincerely,

Harry Crowe

The Right Honourable
Arthur Meighan,
Ottawa.

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Evening Telegram, October 3 (O.S. 27), 1926, Volume 170

Internatl. Paper Co. Begin Hampden Work

HAVE COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS WITH MR. CROWE AND NOW PURCHASING SUPPLIES, WHITE BAY SETTLEMENTS WILL EXPAND

The International Paper Company finally completed their transaction on the Hampden property last Saturday noon and immediately commenced purchasing large quantities of goods from various merchants on Water St., to be shipped S. S. Kyle sailing Monday at 4 p.m.. Mr. Harry J. Crowe arrived from Hampden on the S. S. Kyle last Thursday evening His cut of pulpwood last winter, amounting to nearly twenty-five thousand cords, has been successfully driven and is now in near the booms where steamers will be loaded. Pending the construction of the drum-barking and power plant by the Canadian International Paper Co. a large number of men are employed hand peeling the pulpwood at which the best workers are earning $3.50 per day on piece work.

ATTRACTIVE SHIIPING FACILITIES

Plans are now being made by the International Paper Company for the employment of a large number of men at Hampden this summer, and during the next logging season, which will commence next month. The construction of houses will commence as soon as the lumber arrives; there will also be considerable labour in preparing the wood for the paper mills; also in the building of a dam which will provide storage for over thirty thousand cords of rough wood in addition to the storage at the mouth of the river for an equal quantity. It has been found that this wood will be safe and secure under any ice or all weather conditions previous to its going through the preparing plant and into the shipping boom where any size steamer can load with despatch and safety.

Mr. Crowe has made the shipping facilities so attractive at Hampden for steamship owners that, last year, he was able to secure tonnage at twenty-five cents per cord less than was paid for shipments of pulpwood from Nova Scotia to the same United States port, namely, Newport News, West Virginia.. This is the kind of constructive work which attracts capital and practical operators to Newfoundland for the development of our resources.

In connection with this we quote the following letter, which we have seen, received by Mr. Crowe, from Mr. Luke, one of the heads of the West Virginia Paper Company, the largest manufacturers of high grade paper in the world.

New York,
January 22, 1926

My dear Mr. Crowe,

Now that your shipments to us for the season of 1924-25 have been completed, we are very glad to say to you that we consider your wood entirely satisfactory as to quality and size. The reports that we have had from our inspectors on your steamers, eight in number (with cargoes as high as 3,750 cords each), indicate excellent loading and stowing on board. We have been entirely satisfied with your handling of your commitments, and we will hope later on that an opportunity will be afforded us of doing more business with you on a mutually satisfactory basis."

TO RECOVER BLOW-DOWNS

In addition to the work referred to at Hampden this year, the International Paper Company will put a large force in the woods to recover as much of the blown down timber as possible. These trees are suitable for pulp and paper for about five years after they have blown down; in some cases for a longer period, depending upon the amount of earth that was attached to the roots at the time they fell. Much of the blown down timber on the Hampden areas has been down for three years, hence the need of an extra force and a strong financial Company to save this wood, which amounts to tens of thousands of cords, which will give labour and revenue that otherwise would be lost. It will require several years to recover this wood, which is scattered all over the property, and it must be cut and piled up in the woods each year before the snow falls.

SAWMILLS AT SOPP'S ARM AND HAMPDEN

We learn that a saw mill will be erected by the International Paper Company at Hampden this summer, although Mr. Crowe's Act provided that he should be under no obligations to erect one there at all. Machinery for a large saw mill at Sopp's Arm is already there, and Mr. Crowe expects to have this mill in operation quired under this Act. It is estimatseveral months before the time reed that four hundred thousand feet of saw logs will be manufactured there this summer, the lumber from which will go largely into houses and other buildings, establishing the nucleus of what is expected to be one of the most important towns on the coast.

Mr. Crowe intends profiting by his experience at Hampden by having suitable houses ready for the people before he will allow them to come in on him as they did at Hampden, when about one thousand men, women and children rushed there in the fall of 1923 before any accommodation could be provided for them, but they all declared they were facing starvation at home, and could not be turned back. These with many more have since been made prosperous and independent by the Hampden operations.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES

Sopp's Arm lends itself for an attractive manufacturing community. A town will be built on the gradually sloping foot hills at the bottom of the Bay, three miles in from the coast, which provides a deep water, well sheltered harbour surrounded by high green hills, as the soil in these parts is good, it is Mr. Crowe's intention to develop the agricultural possibilities of this Arm with a view of supplying the people there with all the farm products the land is capable of producing. It may be remembered that when Mr. Crowe was carrying on a large operation on the Exploits Bay eighteen years ago, he investigated this valley and engaged the services for a year of two practical farmers, one from Poughkeepsie, New York, and the other, an instructor on the experimental farm in the Agricultural College at Truro. All kinds of roots, also barley, buckwheat, oats and wheat were raised to see what this land was capable of producing under modern and satisfactory methods. As Mr. Crowe, at that time, sold his limits on the Exploits to the A.N.D. Company, this little farm, known on the railway time table as "Farmdale" had to be turned over to this Company.

PULP WOOD FOR FIFTY YEARS

More than one cruiser examined and has estimated several million cords of pulpwood and a large quantity of saw logs on the Sopp's Arm area. If one-half the wood is on these limits that has been reported by those who should know, there would be sufficient wood for 100 ton sulphite mill, (which is equivalent to about 200 ton mechanical pulp mill) to last a continuous operation of fifty years.

John H. Hinman is the head of the Canadian International Paper Company in Newfoundland, and is also in charge of all the company's operations in New Hampshire. He has been in St. John's for over two weeks and has made a favourable impression upon all with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. H. H. Brown, auditor of the International Paper Company, who has been at Hampden for some time, arrived by the S. S. Kyle and will return to Hampden with Mr. Hinman. Others who are proceeding there today are Mr. H. L. Grogan, one of the Company's trusted officials who will be the local manager of the Hampden limits. Building of the dams will be undertaken by Mr. Arthur Harriman, who, with two others, are proceeding north by the S. S. Kyle to-day.

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ST. JOHNS, MARCH 29, 1926.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY AND WHITE BAY

The announcement that the International Paper Company has entered into an agreement with Mr. H. J. Crowe, for the operation and development of the Hampden limits, is good news in more ways than one. It means much for White Bay, and may mean more for Newfoundland as a whole, because it is already a proven proposition, and that proof has been confirmed by the Company's own engineers and surveyors.

Last winter 1500 men were employed at Hampden. The limits cover 75 square miles. In the same section of the Island Mr. Crowe holds larger limits. Sopp's Arm affords every facility for shipping, and some 600 miles are available. If the Hampden operations meet expectations, a sulphite pulp plant at Sopp's Arm is foreshadowed. This implies that the raw material will then be manufactured locally before export, and another permanent industry of magnitude be established.

Mr. Crowe has had much experience in Newfoundland. Lord Northcliffe, some years ago, attributed the Grand Falls enterprise to his advocacy. He was a pioneer in the exploitation of lumbering in the Colony, and his work at Bishop's Falls, Botwood, and elsewhere is matter of record. In educational effort he has always been active, and it is characteristic that in his communication with the Company he has stressed the necessity for providing the workers "with comfortable houses, medical aid, education, and all other advantages possible in such localities." His policy of eliminating the middle man has proved beneficial to loggers and labourers, and, as will be noted by the article published today, to the quality of the labour available, is due, in no small measure, the contemplated advent of the International Paper Company.

There are other Pulp and Paper enterprises in process of negotiation, and other industrial developments on the south coast are also under consideration. A successful Hampden enterprise cannot fail to encourage capitalists. There are millions awaiting investment, and Newfoundland should prove a fertile field for their employment, but American paper men are from "Missouri." Mr. Crowe's three years work at Hampden has "shown them," and having done so, the work of the I. P. C. should add to the evidence.

White Bay has no railroads, and little, if any, road mileage. The Hampden industry has been a God-send to thousands. It has transformed the situation. Men have become self-supporting; avenues of comfort have been opened; ambitions have been spurred; the sense of isolation has been lessened. The industry which has afforded a comfortable livelihood for from 700 to 1500 men, may develop into one of the largest wage providing ones in the country.

We understand that a Bill will be introduced into the House of Assembly forthwith, to confirm an agreement entered into between Mr. Crowe and the Company. We have not seen it, and are not aware of its provisions. That it calls for no financial guarantee we sincerely hope. Newfoundland has had enough, and more than enough, of that sort of thing. It is possible to pay too high a price even for labour-giving industries. Pending the publication of the Contract and the Bill, little may be now said, beyond this, that the Country will be well advised to assent to any reasonable concessions; and even liberal ones, when the erection of a Sulphite plant is involved. Continuous employment in White Bay will not only prove of immense value to the people there, but will do much to increase the revenue, both directly and indirectly.

THE WEST INDIES TREATY

The West Indies Treaty has been recently discussed at Ottawa, and late issues of Canadian papers point to something akin to unanimity of approval.

This Treaty affects this country vitally, and the exclusion of Newfoundland, her divorce from the rest of British North America, has been viewed with much misgiving both here and elsewhere throughout the Empire. It will be remembered that Newfoundland was refused representation at the meeting of the representatives of the West Indies and Canada, last summer. It is pleasing to note that a more sisterly feeling is now in evidence.

In the House of Commons recently Premier King referred to "the British North America, consisting of Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies, which should be kept in mind by all those who are interested in the bonds of the Empire, and it should be the purpose of all to seek to develop trade and friendship with these other countries",—a refreshing change from the spirit of exclusion. Britain desired our inclusion, and Newfoundland desired inclusion. These desires met a frigid reception. Apparently a thaw has set in—and thaws are seasonable. Can it be that the apparently impossible having become possible, through the three parties at Ottawa finding something whereon not to disagree, the unwonted warmth has lit imperial fires?

In a report of the proceedings in the House of Commons, published by the Toronto World, is the following,

"May I say," the premier concluded, "what a pleasure it is to discover that at least on one measure both sides of this House appear to be united—a measure which has bearings that are much larger than those of mere nationality, that concerns vitally the interests of the great Empire of which we are a part." Premier King pointed out that he hoped it would be possible to extend to Newfoundland at least some of the conditions of the West Indies Treaty so that British North America—Canada, the West Indies and Newfoundland—would closely approximate an economic and national unit within the Empire.

Whether these are "words, idle words," or sincerity, remains to be told. Perhaps our own Prime Minister may be in a position to throw some light on the matter. That he did all possible to prevent the discrimination which the agreement involved, is known. The change in Premier King's attitude suggests either that negotiations have been in progress during recent months or sudden conversion,—a process somewhat rare in political circles.

P M D F
1926

Link No. 41—L. O. L., No. 164, Hermitage, per Benj. G. Rose, Rec. Secretary $5.00

Only two days more, and the month's total is $52.31 short of that of March, 1925. Meanwhile the claims continue, and must be met.

"Auld Lang Syne"

From the News Files of Thirty Years Ago.

SATURDAY, March 28th, 1896

In the summer of 1868 the Brigt. "Haidee," owned by Ridley, and commanded by Capt. Wm. Elliot, sailed from Harbor Grace to Pernambuco, thence to Barbados, thence to Boston, thence to Cow Bay, and back to Harbour Grace in three months and 20 days. She left Boston on a Saturday for Cow-Bay, at which port she delayed 24 hours discharging ballast and loading coal, and arrived at Harbor Grace the following Saturday.

Immediately after the Bible meeting on Thursday evening, about forty friends of the Rev. A. D. Morton, M. A., waited on him at his residence, and presented him with a congratulatory address on the celebration of his fiftieth birthday. A small souvenir of their appreciation and esteem for the Rev. gentleman accompanied the address. It was intended as a "surprise party," and it proved a thorough surprise to the genial clergyman, for he had not the least idea that such a thing was contemplated. The party remained some time, and appropriate speeches, music, etc., tended to make the event a memorable one in the Rev. Mr. Morton's life. Though late in offering it, we trust that he will accept the congratulations of the NEWS with the wish that he may be spared to celebrate many anniversaries of his natal day, and we would fain add, on Terra Nova's shores. [He has just celebrated his 80th in Toronto.—Ed.]

JAPAN'S GENTLE HINT

(Montreal Star)

They are not completely enamored of all Western ways in the Orient yet. The wily Japanese, whose capacity for absorbing all they deem useful of another nation's methods has helped them to a position among the great World Powers, give us a gentle reminder every little while that they still retain the capacity for thinking along Oriental grooves. A bill has just been presented in the Diet prohibiting the western style of dancing in cafes, hotels and public places throughout Japan, on the ground that the modern western dances are demoralizing to the Japanese.

Another Mammoth Enterprise

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY TO OPERATE. ESTABLISHMENT OF SULPHITE MILL AT SOPP'S ARM MAY FOLLOW

Three Years' Efforts of Mr. H. J. Crowe Meet With Success

The International Paper Company have decided to extend their enormous operations to Newfoundland. They have acquired from Harry J. Crowe his Hampden property which they propose to operate in a large way at once. Mr. Crowe has been negotiating with the Company for some years in the face of great prejudice which they, as well as other foreign companies, seem now to entertain towards Newfoundland timber, pulp and paper propositions. A number of people, for years, have endeavoured to induce the International Paper Company to consider Newfoundland as a country where a part of their enormous operations could be profitably extended, but they invariably turned down all Newfoundland propositions. It was only after demonstrating the economic conditions at Hampden, as a result of Mr. Crowe's three years' operations there, that this Company was induced to investigate this property in White Bay. After satisfactory preliminary examination, the International Paper Company sent seven of their best men to make very detailed examination, which resulted in satisfying themselves as to the correctness of the representations made, and the soundness of the undertaking.

LARGEST PAPER COMPANY IN THE WORLD

The International Paper Company are the largest paper company in the world, possessing one of the most efficient and practical organizations for investigating and operating pulpwood properties. When it is known to the outside world that they have invested and are actively operating in Newfoundland, it will do more to advertise the Colony industrially and inspire confidence in those who are now skeptical as to the value of our timber and water power resources and our economic conditions for turning them into account, than anything that has happened here since Lord Northcliffe's Company were induced to establish their plant at Grand Falls. The following letter from the International Paper Company, to Mr. Crowe will give some idea as to the magnitude of the Company, and their contemplated plans in regard to extending their operations to Newfoundland.

International Paper Company,
Pershing Square Building,
Park Avenue & 42nd St.,
New York,
January 29, 1926.

(Office of the President)

Harry J. Crowe, Esq.,
C. P. R. Building,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Mr. Crowe,

Referring to our negotiations for the purchase of your 75 mile limit at White Bay, Newfoundland, I am pleased to inform you that our investigations thus far have proved satisfactory, but in view of the quantity of blown down timber, a further investigation is necessary, as we are not able to go over the property thoroughly in our preliminary examination. We are, therefore, sending four more cruisers who will leave for Hampden, Monday, February 1st. We are also sending our engineer with this party, to lay out a large drum barking plant, including, of course, the necessary power and conveyors. As this involves a substantial investment, we must take the necessary precaution to make sure of our ground. When this is ascertained, we will proceed at once with the erection (providing we find the property up to our present expectation), and we expect to have the plant in operation by June of this year.

In reply to your request that we give you assurance that the people who have settled at Hampden will be provided with comfortable houses, medical aid, education, and all other advantages possible in such localities, we have always looked after our logging and manufacturing communities in this way, as we believe it to be a sound economic policy, and we propose to make an industry at Hampden that will be more or less permanent, to the extent of a logging, cutting up barking and shipping operation of about 30,000 cords annually. Some years may be more, others will be less, so that we feel it would be safe to say that we shall have an average of 25,000 cords per annum. If all the blown down timber is recovered, our present report would show an operation of this size for about fifteen years.

As regards the labour, we understand it is steadily improving in your community, which improvement we will endeavour to continue, by giving your people the advantages of our own methods and supervision.

In regard to the matter you have so forcibly brought to our attention, namely, the erection of a ground wood or sulphite plant on your Sopp's Arm property, we are very much interested in this, and have it in contemplation.

As you know, our policy is in the direction of opening up undeveloped properties and establishing thereupon pulp and paper plants. We are now making plans for and have under construction in Canada, in the province of Quebec, pulp and paper plants that call for an investment of over $25,000,000, which we propose to expend during the next two years. We are now completing the largest pulp and paper mill in the world, at Three Rivers, Quebec, and by June this year our total production in our various plants of pulp and paper will be over 2,800 tons per day. We thought that the Government, as well as yourself, might be interested in this information, in view of our contemplating the extension of our operations to Newfoundland. But, before we can embark on a manufacturing project, especially in Newfoundland, where we have had no experience, and I am bound to say where we have received, with almost no exception, reports that are most discouraging for such an undertaking, we must make sure that it is economically sound. We now propose to try our Newfoundland operations on the 75 mile block, providing our present check-up proves satisfactory, which is to be determined by March 15th, 1926, and moreover, the title and rights you have represented to us must be properly confirmed by the Newfoundland Government. Then, when we have proved your economic conditions, we are quite prepared to investigate your larger property at Sopp's Arm, with a view of expanding our pulp and paper operations to Newfoundland.

I hope that our experience in operating the Hampden limits will be such that we shall be interested to go into further development, and I should like to be kept in touch with your whole situation.

Following this letter seven of the Company's experts commenced the examination of the Hampden limits early in February. Four forest engineers carefully examined every part of the limits. An expert scaler measured every pile of pulpwood in the woods, over the large operation of Mr. Crowe's this winter. An engineer made soundings and inspected a site for the drum barking and power plant, and an auditor went over the books, and took account of stock of the merchandise to learn the value of the store business and to see what cash surplus the men earned after providing food and clothing for their families. The result of all these investigations was very satisfactory.

RECOMMENDED ACCEPTANCE

Mr. Hinman, one of the Company's ablest managers, who has full control of the International Paper Company's operation in New Hampshire, was in charge of the party, and made very careful inspection of the logging camps and conditions in Hampden generally, particularly observing the quality of the Hampden labour, as well as the shipping facilities, all of which resulted in his recommending the acceptance of the property, which advice Mr. Crowe has now received by wire, and the transaction has been closed, subject to an Act confirming the agreement, which is believed to be the beginning of what will be a great industrial boom for Newfoundland.

SULPHITE MILL PROBABLY FOLLOWS

It is the intention of the International Paper Company to utilize the available labour in Newfoundland, sending one or two of their experienced woods managers to superintend the work and introduce the most modern methods of operating the forests. This Company specialize in the manufacture of a grade of sulphite most suitable for the supply of artificial silk manufacturers in England and the United States, and as soon as they prove, as a result of their Hampden operations, that the economic condition for manufacturing this sulphite pulp at Sopp's Arm, the adjoining White Bay property of Mr. Crowe's, are satisfactory, they are likely to establish a plant much greater in size and at an earlier date than is stated in the Bill which we understand may be introduced in the House to-day. There is no suitable location or other natural advantages on the Hampden area for this manufacturing business.

PREVIOUS NEGOTIATIONS

Mr. Crowe made a great effort to induce the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, one of the largest manufacturers of high grade paper in the world, to extend their operations to Hampden, after he had shipped them a number of steamer cargoes of his Hampden wood. They sent four forest engineers to examine the property last year, with the intention of acquiring the Hampden limits, but they found that such a large portion of the timber had blown down, they abandoned the project, as they feared this wood could not be salvaged before the fibre had become unsuitable for their purposes. The International Paper Company will attempt to meet this situation and recover the blown down wood which would otherwise remain on the ground to decay or increase fire risk, giving no labour or revenue to the Colony, by putting a large force of men to commence logging in the early summer, and continue this extra work every year until most of the blown down wood is recovered.

CONVENIENCES FOR WORKERS

Mr. Crowe made it a part of the consideration, in transferring the property to the International Paper Company, that they would make a modern town of Hampden, and steps will, at once, be taken to build new cottages, where a sanitary system and water supply will be installed, and Mr. Crowe intends engaging the services of a town-planning engineer. As an illustration of what may be spent at Hampden for these improvements, the West Virginia Paper & Pulp Company have expended over $300,000 for improvements in a similar settlement they created at Sonora, Nova Scotia, where they have the right to export unlimited quantities of pulpwood, but at present on a smaller scale than the International Paper Company will carry on at Hampden, in view of the blown down timber.

FIXED PRICE TO SUBCONTRACTORS

The International Paper Company's representatives were greatly impressed with the very high wages earned by the loggers at Hampden, (where the work is all done by piece work) namely, from $3.00 to $5.00 per day, and yet deliver the wood at a very reasonable cost. Mr. Crowe's plan has been not to allow the contractor for each camp to make sub-contracts, which usually resulted in the mass of labour receiving barely a living wage. Mr. Crowe fixed a uniform price for the sub-contractors which the contractor was obliged to assume, the real producer receiving his proper share of the profits from the contract, which encouraged him to do his best and increase the production, in which the contractor benefitted, as well as the owners. In this way and because of the large supply of nourishing food and other advantages, the Hampden labourer has become most efficient, which is in great contrast to their condition when they arrived in Hampden with their families three years ago. One of the English paper companies on the Island, in refusing this property, pointed out they regarded this Hampden labourer as a liability which they would not assume.

HAMPDEN STARTED 1923

The Hampden community was started with 750 men, women and children who rushed there in the fall of 1923 seeking employment, shelter and food before Mr. Crowe had any accommodation for them. They had been scattered around the coast where there had been more poverty, suffering and lack of employment than in any other part of the Island. The number has been increasing steadily until it nearly reached to 1500 last winter. While there was a heavy loss in undertaking to operate under these conditions the first year, the people now enjoy good health, and have so improved their efficiency that they have become independent and greatly increased the purchasing power of White Bay which the merchants of St. John's, and the Government coastal service must appreciate. Mr. Crowe only claims to have done the pioneer work, and hopes he has been able to lay the foundation for what may become a permanent and prosperous labour centre on a part of the coast that has been much neglected.

The International Paper Company will commence their activities in Hampden by overdoubling Mr. Crowe's largest operation there, and increase the labour and earning power of the community accordingly.

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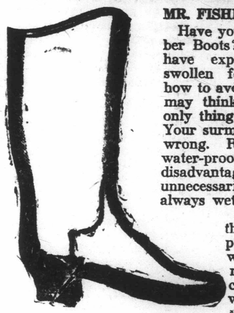

MR. FISHERMAN,—

Have you been wearing Rubber Boots? Then you certainly have experienced tired and swollen feet. Do you know how to avoid this trouble. You may think that rubber is the only thing that is water-proof. Your surmise in that respect is wrong. Rubber is certainly water-proof, but then it has its disadvantages. Your feet sweat unnecessarily, are inflamed and always wet.

You have not tested the advantages of a perfect leather boot, which is water-proof, more durable, less costly and warm in winter and cool in summer.

Surmises are only substantiated by experiences. Our business has proved that nothing takes the place of leather, and when fishing this year, you are cordially invited to try it for yourself.

HAND MADE TONGUE BOOTS—Price $7.80
HAND MADE TONGUE WELLINGTON BOOTS—Price $7.00
HAND MADE WELLINGTON BOOTS—Price $6.80
HAND MADE HIGH ¾ BOOTS—Price $5.80
HAND MADE RED TONGUE WELLINGTON Price $6.80

Registered Postage 30 cents extra.

Money Orders or Cheques should be made payable to F. Smallwood, 218 and 220 Water Street.

F. SMALLWOOD, The Home of Good Shoes
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NOTICE
— TO —
Absent Newfoundlanders.

Please mail the undersigned your name and address, as we have something interesting to tell you about your native land. Address: P.O. Box 64, St. John's Newfoundland. m27,1m

ON SPOT
FANCY YELLOW GLOBE
ONIONS
100 lb. sacks. Guaranteed absolutely first class goods.
ATTRACTIVE PRICE.
R. J. COLEMAN
McBRIDE'S HILL. 'PHONE 415
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At the City Churches

BISHOP WHITE ADMINISTERS SACRED LAYING ON OF HANDS TO 105 CANDIDATES YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Yesterday afternoon the rite of Confirmation was administered to one hundred and five candidates at the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, by His Lordship the Bishop. A large congregation witnessed the impressive ceremony of laying on of hands, the candidates being presented by the Rector, Canon Jeeves. After the candidates had with clear voices renewed their baptismal vows the Bishop addressed them briefly before administering the rite of Confirmation. He said it was unnecessary to explain Confirmation, that they had already been told at their preparation class. He used the simile of wax receiving an impression of a seal, and declared their hearts should be ready to receive the impression of the Holy Spirit. Next that they should have loving and willing hearts, for enthusiasm for the cause was necessary, and they were soldiers of Christ. Hands were then laid on each in turn, and His Lordship added some admonitory words. Confirmation meant making stronger, and they had made stronger their baptismal vows,—as the process of regeneration began with baptism so it was confirmed and continued at Confirmation. They were never to give up trying to be good—that was what regeneration meant. They would strengthen their fortitude by saying their prayers regularly, by going to church, and by attending Communion.

CONFIRMATION SERVICE AT ST. MICHAEL'S

The services at the church of St. Michael and All Angels on Sunday were of a particularly interesting character. The blessing of the palms occurred at eleven o'clock celebration of Holy Eucharist, when the Rev. E. Donaldson was the celebrant and the Rector, Rev. E. J. R. Nicholls, the preacher. After the blessing there was a procession through the church headed by the choir in their new surplices, a gift of the Women's Association. At night an overflowing congregation witnessed the sacrament of Confirmation when ninety candidates of both sexes renewed their vows and received the laying on of hands by the Lord Bishop. The service opened by a procession, headed by the cross-bearer, to the south door where the Bishop was met and escorted to his chair at the chancel steps. Here the candidates were presented to him by the Rector, and received the sacred rite. As is his custim, His Lordship gave two addresses, before and after the ceremony. In the latter he spoke eloquently of the power of the Spirit, of its help to people in daily life, begged those confirmed to remember their responsibilities and the need of attendance at the Lord's Table.

AT WESLEY

"Keeping the faith" was the topic at Wesley last night, when Rev. J. G. Joyce preached from the text, "I have kept the faith." He told of heroes of the world, of Carlyle's heroes, of the heroic christian martyrs, but St. Paul was the hero of them all. At the close he made reference to the passing of the late Mr. Carlson, who only two Sundays previously had attended the service. At the conclusion of the service the organist, Mr. Turner, played the "Dead March in Saul." The anthem was, "O Saviour of the World."

To-night a special organ recital by Mr. Turner with solos by Miss Doris Withers will be broadcast for the benefit of "shut-ins." Stainer's "Crucifixion" will be rendered at Wesley on Friday evening by the George Street-Wesley Choral Society.

Holy Week Services

Holy Week will be marked by special services at the R. C. Cathedral. Yesterday morning at Last Mass there was a procession and blessing of the Holy Palms at which His Grace the Archbishop, officiated, assisted by the Priests of the parish. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evening's there will be sung the office of Tenebrae, to be followed by a sermon on Thursday and Friday evenings. On Thursday morning, at 8.30, the blessing of the Holy Oils will take place at a special High Mass and on Good Friday morning at 10 o'clock there will be Mass of the Presanctified. On that afternoon, beginning at three o'clock there will be Stations of the Cross. On Holy Saturday morning Mass will begin at 8 o'clock. All obligation for Fast and Abstinence ceases at noon on Holy Saturday.

Express Stalled At Kitty's Brook

SNOW AN DDRIFT PREBAILED ALONG RAILWAY WEST. ROTARY WILL BE SENT OVER THE HILL

Early Saturday night a north west gale with snow and drift began along the railway line west of Clarenville and as a result the express which left Port aux Basques at 1.15 p.m. did not reach Kitty's Brook till 6 o'clock yesterday and was obliged to remain there all day. Up to early this morning the storm was still in progress but as soon as it abates a rotary will leave Mary March to clear the road for the express.

Played Suicide To Frighten Wife

GROCER FOUND MAN HANGING BY ROPE WHEN HE WENT TO DELIVER PARCEL

Mr. Fred. Best, grocer, of Mundy Pond Road, received the fright of his life about 9.30 p.m. Saturday when on entering the home of Johnston Taylor, Brien St., to deliver some parcels, he found Taylor apparently hanging with a rope which had been attached to a beam, about his neck. Best thinking the man had hanged himself, telephoned from F. O'Keefe's store for the police and Sergt. Stapleton and a constable at once responded to find Taylor in the best of health. He was at once arrested and is still at the Police Station. His explanation is that he pulled the stunt to frighten his wife who hade gone shopping against his wishes. Taylor was examined by a doctor yesterday and pronounced sane.

Gave Papal Blessing

ARCHBISHOP BROUGHT RETREAT SERVICES TO CLOSE YESTERDAY

The retreat services at the R.C. Cathedral were brought to a close last night when the Papal Blessings was imparted by His Grace the Archbishop. On Saturday morning the instructions were delivered by Rev. R. J. Murphy and on Saturday night the Rosary was recited and Benediction imparted by Rev. M. J. Kennedy. Last night's closing services were very impressive and saw the spacious building crowded to capacity. The Rosary was recited by Rev. W. Sullivan after which Right Rev. Monsignor Kitchin of St. Patrick's ascended the pulpit and delivered a masterly discourse. The Papal blessing was then imparted by His Grace Archbishop Roche, from the throne. Benediction was imparted by His Grace assisted by Revs. M. J. Kennedy and R.J. Murphy with Rev. P. J. Kennedy as Master of Ceremonies. The entire retreat which is now ended was one of the most successful held at the Cathedral for many years.

ST. PATRICK'S

At St. Patrick's the retreat closed last night with Rosary and Benediction by Rev. Fr. Sheehan and Blessing by Rev. Fr. St. John. The scene was a very impressive one as the large congregation stood with lighted candles and renewed their vows. The preacher was Rt. Rev. Mons. McDermott who delivered a powerful discourse on the parable of the Prodigal Son in which he drew a striking parallel between the observance of the inspired word "Son give thy Creator thy youth", and the worldly maxim of "youth must be served."

CHARGED WITH KEEPING BLIND PIGS

Four persons charged with selling liquor will appear in court this morning at the instance of Sergt. Stapleton who conducted a number of raids last week.

Wesley Organ Recital

TO BE BROADCAST TO-NIGHT

To-night, commencing at 7 o'clock Station WMC will be on the air when Mr. George E. Turner, A.R.C.M., Organist and Choirmaster of Wesley United Church, will broadcast his first organ recital in this city, assisted by Miss Doris Withers as soloist. The programme is as follows: 1 Concerto in G Major, Bach; 2. Solo "O Divine Redeemer," Gounod; 3. Calvary Overture, Spohr; 4. Solo "O Come unto Him." Handel; 5. Chorale "Jesus Our Lord is Crucified," Turner; 6. Solo "There is a Green Hill," Gounod; 7. Andante from the Violin Concerto Op. 80, Coleridge-Taylor. At the organ, Geo. E. Turner, A.R.C.M.; Soloist, Miss Doris Withers.

Shipwrecked Crew Arrived By Sachem

TWO MEMBERS OF GENERAL SMUTS' CREW TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

By the Sachem yesterday, there arrived here from England, the captain and crew of the General Smuts' which was abandoned at sea on March 5th. The following are the members of the crew who arrived. Charles A. Rose, John Butler, Thomas Filliter, John Welch, John Keeping, Thomas Tibbo, Thomas Butt Rose.

On February 8th the S.S. Volendam came along and rescued the men off the sinking schooner in Lat. 44.05 north and Long. 38.37 west. This steamer was bound to Plymouth where the crew of the Smuts' were landed and they afterwards proceeded to Liverpool where they joined the Sachem for here. The crew of the General Smuts had a hard time and as a result some of them are still suffering from the effects. Yesterday after the arrival of the Sachem two of them, Charles Rose and Thomas Tibbo had to be taken to the General Hospital in the ambulance as they were suffering from an attack of bronchitis as a result of their trying experiences.

It is annoying ta suffer pain of any description. The pains and aches of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, are particularly excruciating. Stop them at once. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment.

Schr. Max Horton Abandoned At Sea

CREW TAKEN OFF YESTERDAY MORNING BY STEAMER DAKARIAN BOUND TO LIVERPOOL

Another Newfoundland craft has gone to Davy Jones' locker to swell the fast gathering company of hulks. The schooner Max Horton was abandoned at sea yesteday and set on fire by her crew before being taken off by the steamer Dakarian bound for Liverpool. The following message from Cape Race makes the announcement:

"Schooner Max Horton, Grand Bank, Nfld., abandoned lat. 40.32N., long. 47.36W., approximately, 8.45 p.m. G.M. time; crew saved steamer Dakarian, bound Liverpool; schooner set on fire before leaving.

MYRICK."

CORNER BROOK DUE AT HALIFAX

Messrs Furness Withy & Co. are in receipt of a message stating that the S.S. Corner Brook is due at Halifax, to-day on her maiden voyage from Newcastle-on-Tyne. From that port she will proceed direct to Corner Brook taking general cargo. The Corner Brook has just left the stocks after being constructed for the Newfoundland Power and Paper Co. Messrs Furness Withy & Co. are the local agents for the ship.

Obituary

EDWARD J. MURPHY

Many of the old folks will regret to learn of the passing of one of the old guard of the late eighties in the person of Edward J. Murphy of St. John's East. Death came to him after a very short illness at Saulte, Ste. Marie, Michigan, U.S.A., on March 13th.

Mr. Murphy was one of the many successful Newfoundlanders who left here about thirty-five years ago to undertake a position of land surveying for a big American concern. His practical knowledge of surveying in Newfoundland and America won for him the official position of land surveyor and inspector of aeroplane timber for the United States Government. While pursuing his duties as professional land looker during the winter in Michigan he was fatally stricken down.

He visited here last summer on a vacation and while here took in the Annual Regatta which brought back many old time memories of the days when he was an ardent supporter of the Derby Day, and recalled many gruelling races which he took part in as an oarsman. He had arranged to take up residence in St. John's as his contract in America had been completed.

He is survived by four first cousins, Wm. McGrath and Mrs. P. Horan of this city, Mrs. Singala of Spain and Mrs. (Capt.) T. White of Boston.

THOMAS J. JAMES

Yesterday word reached town of the sudden passing of an esteemed resident of Georgetown, Brigus, in the person of Thomas J. James, at the early age of fifty-six years. Mr. James was a member of Dalton Council, Knights of Columbus, was a man of sterling quality and well known for his gentle disposition as well as for noble courage that seemed to mock at fear. He was a master fisherman for several years on Labrador and also an officer at the sealfishery with Captain William Bartlett, by whom he was held in the highest esteem. The subject of this humble tribute to the memory of a noble man performed many's the courageous deed nor thought anything of it. At one time at the ice he was, through the exercise of remarkable spirit of vigilance and cool courage, the means of saving the lives of over one hundred men and averting a disaster more terrible than the Newfoundland disaster of 1914. A sudden storm swooped down upon a whole ship's crew when they were miles from their vessel upon the ice. Mr. James got his watch safely on board and learning that the others had not reached safely he went out alone in the blinding storm, found the men and lead them back to the ship. This was only on incident to Tom James, and many an incident of the kind marked the annals of this splendid man, so modest, so humble, so brave. At another time in a forlorn hope he went into the hold of a vessel over which the rafting ice was running as she careened with cargo shifted and succeeded in so adjusting the freight that the vessel righted and was saved. Tom James is gone, his deeds of valour done, but his memory will linger long in the minds of those who knew him. May his soul rest in peace. Thomas James was the son of the late Thos. and Sarah James, of Georgetown, and brother of Michael J. James of the Crown Lands Department. Besides Michael he is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Meaney, Avondale; Mrs. Catherine O'Shea, of Brigus; and two brothers, William and Edward, both of Georgetown.—Com.

NEWFOUNDLAND NEXT LIVERPOOL SAILING

Messrs. Furness, Withy & Company have been advised that the next sailing from Liverpool will be the Newfoundland on April 1st. She will leave here for Halifax and Boston on April 10th. On this voyage the ship will have a large number of passengers as already quite a large number have booked to go by the ship.

The S. S. Sambro has not yet arrived from Boston and Halifax, although she is due here now.

The S. S. Skipper has sailed from Gaultois for Halifax taking 403 casks of cod oil, 126 casks codfish, 3 barrels of fish, 40 barrels squid.

The S. S. Kentucky berthed at Messrs. A. Harvey & Company's premises on Saturday to permit the Sachem to haul into the Furness premises. As yet no decision has been reached as to her repairs.

Quality And Not An Exorbitant Price

North Star Breakfast Bacon, cured by North Packing & Provision Company, Boston, one of the oldest and most reliable Packers in the United States.

No dealer in St. John's is charging over 70 cents per pound for North Star Breakfast Bacon.

Why pay more than 70 cents per pound for Breakfast Bacon, when you can purchase North Star Breakfast Bacon from the following well known and reliable St. John's Dealers.

Ayre & Sons, Ltd.,
W. E. Bearns,
Bowring Bros. Ltd.,
W. E. Brophy,
J. M. Brown,
W. Elsbary & Co.,
E. Gaze, Ltd.,
Geo. Knowling, Ltd.,
W. J. Murphy,
J. J. M'Laughy,
F. D. Murphy,
The Royal Stores, Ltd.,
J. D. Ryan,
Steer's Ltd.,
J. F. Wiseman,
Wiseman and Hawkins.
J. J. Dobbin.

J.B. ORR Co., Ltd.
Importers.

S. G. COLLIER COMPANY

— 80 GEORGE STREET —

UNDERTAKERS & FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Always on hand, a large stock of local and imported Caskets.

Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Day 'Phone: 614.
Night 'Phones: 1696 and 1624.
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A Splendid Investment Opportunity!

United Towns Electric Co., Limited

GOLD COUPON BONDS

First and Refunding Mortgage Twenty Year 6% Sinking Fund Gold Coupon Bonds, Series "A."

TRUSTEE: Montreal Trust Co., Montreal, Que.

Principal and semi-annual interest coupons payable at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, St. John's, Nfld., or Halifax St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa or Vancouver, Canada.

Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500.

For particulars, prospectus, etc., apply to the St. John's office.

United Towns Electric Co. Ltd.

Telephone Building Duckworth Street

NOTE: Bonds may now be made payable in U.S. Funds at holders' option on application to the Secretary-Treasurer. m29

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Personal!

Mr. Chesley Bowden who was in England on business for Messrs Ayre & Sons returned by the Sachem yesterday.

Mr. George H. Hall returned by the Sachem yesterday after a business trip to the Old Country for Messrs G. Knowling Ltd.

Mr. Harvey Parsons was a passenger to this port yesterday after a business trip to the Old Country in connection with his firm.

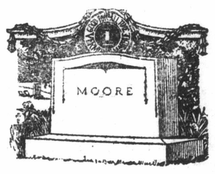
The work of discharging the Sachem will be proceeded with as speedily as possible and it is hoped to have the ship ready to sail for Halifax and Boston to-morrow night.

Columbus Ladies' Association Sealing Sweepstake

THIS WEEK'S LUCKY NUMBER: 147257
WORTH $50.00 WHO'S GOT IT?
Drawn by H. Pedigrew. Witness: Miss N. Doyle and Miss A. Hall.

UNCLAIMED LUCKY NUMBERS:
100531 133324

Ask for the ticket in the Blue Envelope. Every ticket you purchase is in the running for a prize or prizes.
mar26,29



Attractively arranged in our Display Rooms is our entire 1926 stock of

MARBLE and GRANITE MEMORIALS

We invite inspection early while this extensive variety of Monuments and Headstones is complete. It undoubtedly affords an unequalled opportunity to select from our best Design, Workmanship and Material.

Muir's Marble Works,

MUIR BLDG., 198 WATER ST.

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KNOWLING'S

Workingmen and Mechanics Cheap Clothing!

MEN'S OVERALLS

Khaki and Grey Stripe Pants, with bibs and brace, and two pockets; jackets with two pockets, and double stitched.
Special per Garment
98c.

MEN'S TWEED PANTS

Stripes and Plain. All sizes.
1.98, 2.50 and 2.78 Pr.

MEN'S SUIT SPECIALS

MAN'S SUIT—In Stripe Tweed 3 button coat, 3 pockets, plain bottom pants. Sizes 5 and 6 only. Value 13.50.
Special 9.95

MAN'S SUIT—In Plain Tweed, 3 button coat, 3 pockets, cuff bottom pants. All sizes.
Special 11.80

MEN'S PANTS

Brown and Drab Moleskin. All sizes, Per Pair 2.80

Grey Stripe Moleskin. All sizes. Per Pair 3.75

TWEED PANTS COTTON

A great range of patterns to choose from. Two specials. Per Pair
1.48 and 1.95

MEN'S OVERALLS

Made of heavy Blue Grey material, Pants and Jackets in all sizes.
Special per pair 1.05

MEN'S OVERALLS

Blue and Brown Stripe, double stitched, Pants or Jackets. All sizes.
Special 1.50

MEN'S SHIRTS

Light and Medium weight material, double stitched. All sizes.

Two Specials 78¢., 98¢.

We also stock the famous 'HEADLIGHT' OVERALLS In Plain Blue Denim. Absolutely grease-proof. All sizes.

TWEED

Special bargains, suitable for men's and boys' wear Grey and Green Stripes
35¢. and 53¢. Yard.

Brown Mixture, 54 in. wide .... 98¢. yard

Blue Mixture, 54 inches wide .... 1.08 yard

Green Mixture, 54 inches wide .... 1.08 yard

MEN'S BODY BELTS

Grey Wool Belt .. 38¢.

Cream Web Belt— 3 buckles, 6 inches wide .... 78¢.

MEN'S BOOTS

Brown Wax Leather Special 2.95

Black Oil Grain Bellows Tongue. Special 3.75

Black Waterproof, solid leather Work Boot, bellows tongue. All sizes. Special per pair .. 6.20

MEN'S KHAKI PANTS

Made of light material, with two side pockets, two hip pockets and watch pocket, cuff bottom, fittings for belt or suspenders.
Per Pair 1.28

MEN'S COMBINATION OVERALLS

Blue and White Stripe, strongly made. All sizes.
Special per Suit 3.35

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Fleece Lined Pants and Vests. Special, the Garment .... 88¢.

MEN'S SOCKS

Heather Worsted
Special per Pair .... 27¢.

G. Knowling, Ltd.

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Ottawa, June 10, 1926.

Dear Mr. Crowe:

Just received your letter of the 3rd and thank you for sending me the enclosures. I am especially grateful to you for giving me an insight into Mr. Boutilier's mind. This is not only interesting but useful. I have not the least doubt he has spoken with absolute sincerity.

I am glad your affairs in Newfoundland have turned out so well, and will look forward to seeing you here before long.

Yours very truly,

Harry J. Crowe, Esq.,
Balsam Place,
St. John's,
Newfoundland.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE 071091

Subject.....

Date June 29/26 Publication Montreal Star

PROGRESSIVE GROUP PROMISES SUPPORT IN PASSING SUPPLY

Group at Caucus Decides to Stand Behind Conservative Government in Clearing up Sessional Business—Will Insist on Customs Clean-up.

OTTAWA, June 29.—(C.P.)—The support of a Conservative Government to pass Supply and to clear up the legislation still before Parliament was assured in the caucus of the Progressive party this morning, according to unofficial statements made following the meeting.

The Progressive party, particularly the Alberta group, this morning, took the stand that the new Government should be given assistance in passing Supply. The legislation still before Parliament includes the revaluation of soldier settlers' lands, the rural credits measure which has not been sent back to the Commons from the Senate, and the amendment to the Canada Grain Act, which is now before the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The group will also insist on a general clean up in the Customs' Department, by a Judicial Commission before any general election. As to the return to Alberta of the natural resources, that is a matter which the Alberta Progressives will urge but it is thought doubtful if it will be pressed during the next few days.

It is believed that these assurances will be acceptable to the Conservative Government and with them the new Government will be able to carry on. The Progressive members are non-committal.

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CANADA

29 June 1926

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The Progressive Pledge

The political morality of the majority of Progressives in the last Parliament is well illustrated by their breach of faith with the Governor-General which prevented the new provisional Government of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen from putting through the business of the session which Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King abandoned in his attempt to evade censure in the House of Commons. Spokesmen of the main body of the Progressives, particularly Robert Forke and E. J. Garland of Bow River, have endeavored to deny that they gave His Excellency an assurance that they would assist the new Government to wind up the work of the session, but unfortunately for their effort the facts speak for themselves. They gave the Governor-General a definite pledge through the mouth of their Leader, Mr. Forke, and then took the first opportunity of violating it. They have since offered the excuse that the pledge was not conveyed in writing to His Excellency and that therefore it was not a contract. They were free, they say in effect, to break an oral undertaking.

On the evening of Friday, June 25th, the Government was tottering, having been defeated three times that evening. Between Friday and Monday the Liberals became panic-stricken that a vote of censure on the Customs administration would be carried by Parliament. To avoid this Premier King on Monday asked His Excellency to dissolve Parliament. Never before in the history of British Parliamentary practice had a Government facing a vote of censure asked that Parliament be dissolved. His Excellency refused dissolution. Premier King has stated that before the last Parliament was summoned he asked His Excellency to have Parliament decide who should control. To this His Excellency acceded. On Monday, June 28th, His Excellency took the same position and refused a dissolution. Premier King then tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

When Parliament opened on Monday, Premier King announced his resignation. Mr. Meighen asked Premier King for a conference to arrange for the incoming Government to pass the supply bill, and to complete the legislative programme. Premier King refused a confer-

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ence or to co-operate in carrying out the express will of Parliament. This is the first instance on the part of a Prime Minister of a departing Government taking such a position. The only precedent in Canada was the case of the resignation of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1873, but Sir John, instead of throwing the administration of affairs into chaos, volunteered to assist, and did assist, the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie in conducting affairs until the new Government was in a position to operate.

Mr. Meighen was faced with a position of going before Parliament with no opportunity to form a Government and asking that the supply bill be passed and the legislative programme completed. The attitude of Mr. King was such that no assistance in carrying on the country's affairs could be expected. Mr. Meighen did not have a majority in Parliament. He could have immediately asked His Excellency for dissolution, but the legislative programme including many measures of vital importance, would have been rendered null and void. His Excellency was very anxious that the entire labours of the whole session should not be lost.

On Tuesday, June 29th, Mr. Meighen, while he had accepted the task of forming a Government, had not decided whether to immediately dissolve Parliament or meet Parliament and attempt to save the legislative programme. His Excellency sent for Robert Forke, the Progressive leader. On receipt of this message from His Excellency, Mr. Forke summoned a caucus of his party, at which nearly all the Progressive members were present. They were very anxious that the legislative programme should be completed, and before Mr. Forke visited His Excellency they unanimously adopted the following memorandum to present to him:—

THE PLEDGE GIVEN

"Tuesday, 29th June, 1926.

Motion agreed to by Progressive group:—

That we assist the new administration in completing the business of the session.

That we are in agreement of the necessity of continuing the investigation into the Customs and Excise Department by a judicial commission.

We believe it advisable that no dissolution should take place until the judicial commission has finished its investigation into the Customs and Excise Department, and that Parliament be summoned to deal with the report."

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In this memorandum the Progressives agreed that if Mr. Meighen met Parliament they would assist him in passing the Supply Bill and completing the legislative programme.

With this pledge of the Progressives to His Excellency, Mr. Meighen formed a temporary Cabinet, because only such was possible under the circumstances to wind up the session. The Progressives insisted that the resolutions and amendments under discussion in reference to the Customs administration should be proceeded with. This was done, the vote of censure of the Government's administration was adopted, although Mr. Forke and certain other Progressives, despite the pledge to His Excellency to see the new Government through, voted with Mr. King. Once this discussion was completed the new Government proceeded to pass the Supply Bill. It was not their Supply Bill; it was that of Mr. King's Government. On Thursday, July 1st, Mr. Lapointe raised the question of the constitutionality of the Government proceeding. A long debate ensued. It was claimed that the members of the Government, sitting as acting Ministers, were doing so illegally and unconstitutionally. Letters were read by the Honourable Hugh Guthrie from E. J. Lamaire, Clerk of the Privy Council, the former secretary of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the Oath of Office taken by the acting Ministers was complete in every respect and in accordance with the practice pursued by every Government, including that of Mr. King. Another letter was read from W. Stewart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice, another Liberal appointee, to the effect that these Ministers had full authority to act, were legally appointed and legally justified in administering departments and occupying their seats in Parliament.

In spite of this, Mr. Meighen's Government, which had consented to carry on Parliament at the request of the Progressives, and on their pledge of support, was defeated by a technical majority of one, and by the Progressives. Every Progressive who had signed the memorandum to his Excellency, but Messrs. Boutiller, Fanshar and Lucas, broke their pledge and voted with the King Government. What was even worse, T. W. Bird, Progressive, Nelson, Manitoba, broke his pair and voted to give the Liberal Party a majority of one. By their vote the Progressives and the majority in Parliament declared that Mr. Meighen's Ministers were illegally administering the departments, and illegally holding their seats in Parliament.

Under such circumstances there was only one course left for Mr. Meighen, to immediately ask His Excellency for a dissolution, which he did. Parliament was dissolved on Tuesday. The responsibility for the dissolution of Parliament rested entirely on the Progressive Party, who had pledged themselves to His Excellency to co-operate with the new Government to pass the supply bill and complete their legislative pro-

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gramme. They broke this pledge on a mere technicality, and with the knowledge that the law officers of the Crown had given their opinion that Mr. Meighen's course had been constitutional and legal.

The result of this dissolution was that much important legislation was lost. The Rural Credits Bill, which had passed both Houses, did not receive the Royal Assent, and did not become law. The Campbell Grain Bill, on which a compromise had been reached in the Senate and was ready for adoption by the House of Commons, did not become law. The vote of $3,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the Hudson Bay Railway was not adopted. But probably the most cruel result of the treachery of the Progressive Party was the disappointment of the returned soldiers. The Soldiers' Land Revaluation Bill had been adopted by both Parliaments and was ready for the Royal Assent. Twelve thousand returned soldiers who were settled on the land were anxiously awaiting the adoption of this bill to save them from hardship, and in many instances bankruptcy. This did not become law because the Progressive party broke their pledge to His Excellency and the new Government.

In Canadian history there are some dark spots where public men have violated their pledges and proven unworthy of trust and confidence, but there is no instance in Canadian history where a party pledged itself in writing to a definite course and gave that pledge as a guarantee of good faith to the Crown's representative and then deliberately violated that pledge without the slightest justification.

They have sought to justify their action by the pretence that they suddenly discovered that the acting Government of Mr. Meighen was not legally in office and could not carry on. The only thing that prevented it from carrying on and finishing the work laid down by Mr. King was the majority of one which the Progressives gave against it. As has been shown, in voting with Mr. King to defeat the new Government, they set up their own opinion as to the legality of the acting Government against that of the law officers of the public service.

M.P.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071096

Subject.....

Date July 1/26 Publication Winnipeg Tribune

MR. FORKE KEEPS STEP

Well, why shouldn't Mr. Robert Forke resign?

Didn't Mr. King resign? As co-operative end of the co-operative government especially, Mr. Forke had to do something climactic in the way of co-operation.

He didn't get a dissolution—quite—of his following on the Stevens' customs amendment, but there was a shattering of the hermetically sealed ginger jar which gave forth a noise sounding like It Is Time For a Change. And besides the Gingerite Mr. Lucas had alleged in warning that Mr. Forke never led Progressive thought in any case.

Mr. Forke made common cause with Mr. King all through the customs embroglio in the House of Commons. He stood behind Mr. Bureau's record and that of Mr. Boivin. It became a case of repudiating the pro-Stevens amendment Progressives, or a case of being repudiated by them in formal fashion. Like Mr. King, Mr. Forke cut the Gordian knot by resigning. There was really nothing else left for Mr. Forke to do.

It is the logical step to have been taken by the Progressive leader when at long last definite action was definitely compelled, when equivocal words could no longer cover up inconsistent actions.

Mr. Forke's political epitaph must now bear a black mark, due to the action of more honest men, whose conscience revolted at a cooperation, seeking to palliate the proved corruption of an Administration found guilty by its own committeemen.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071097

Prog

Subject

Date July 1/26 Publication Halifax Herald

Mr. Forke Resigns

THE resignation of Robert Forke will surprise no one who has followed the fortunes of the Progressive group. The events of the past few days were bound to come.

Milton Campbell, Progressive member for Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, took the measure of his leader in the House recently when he declared:

"I may frankly state that the hon. member for Brandon (Mr. Forke) has never been able to speak for the Progressives and is not able to speak for them today."

Hard on the heels of this definite repudiation have come the significant divisions in which Mr. Forke found himself arrayed against one-half of his following. He could not carry a majority of Progressive members with him in the votes in the House at an early hour yesterday morning, in which the new Government had majorities of ten and twelve.

The fact is, Mr. Forke cannot forget his old political leanings; and there are certain others in the Progressive group of which the same must be said. Mr. Forke's leadership of the group has been at best a hit-and-miss leadership; his hold on his following has never been secure.

The result may well be the end of the Progressive movement and new alignments. Certain it is, that the movement has lost strength under Mr. Forke's direction and has broken up into groups and factions within a group.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071098

Subject.....

Date July 2/26 Publication Toronto Globe

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED.

The move of the group of Western Progressives to the support of Mr. Meighen calls for a clear and definite explanation. The change of front was too radical and came too suddenly to permit the public conscience to accept it as a mere incident in the fortunes of politics. The members involved supported the Liberal Administration with notable consistency, and in so doing adhered closely to the principles of their own party. There is no natural point of contact between those principles and the policies of the Conservative party. There is hardly a sliver in Mr. Meighen's platform, as it is generally understood, to which Progressives as such could subscribe. In undertaking to support the new Administration they have practically renounced their Progressive allegiance, and have done so without any outward manifestation of legitimate conversion as might be expected from men suffering from the pangs of an ill-advised conscience in the past and with a desire to make retribution by treading the path of rectitude with a new and enlightened vision.

Their change of heart has been clouded in mystery. Apparently it came to the knowledge of their Leader with an abruptness which startled him into tendering his resignation immediately. Mr. Forke's action in itself lends color to the belief that a convincing, question-proof explanation was lacking. He is not regarded as a man moved by impulse. A temporary and conscientious defection in the ranks of his party would not throw him into a state of despair. Is there something in the background which aroused his alarm and which, he felt, reflected on the good name of his followers in general? If so, it is to be hoped that he will not hesitate to make it known, in the public interests, without further delay.

The fact is that ugly rumors are afloat. There is a well-defined suspicion in the air that the real reason for the attachment of these Progressives to Mr. Meighen's party would not stand the light of publicity—that if it were disclosed it would reflect serious discredit on the Progressives involved and on the Conservative leaders. This is the situation, put frankly. Can it be permitted to exist? Even in the maze of Parliamentary entanglements which provide a series of sensations and shocks to the public almost hourly, this remarkable move stands out as a challenge to political decency, calling for the explanation which appears to be carefully withheld. It is not enough to say that promise of two years more of political life without an election answers the question. The public is not sufficiently credulous to accept this as an adequate reason for scrapping party principles and election promises and shattering the fond hopes of an important Parliamentary group.

It has been pretty generally assumed that no bid would be considered by the Conservative leaders as too high to capture Progressive support. The public has not forgotten the speech of Hon. Hugh Guthrie in the House on Jan. 12, when he virtually told the Progressives that they could name their own terms when he said, "in the presence of my Leader, and with his authority," that if the want-of-confidence motion carried and the Government resigned Mr. Meighen would carry on a new Government from session to session without dissolution, and that the Progressives would occupy "the same dominant position in the councils of the House." This was a bold appeal. It carried its own inference. The Progressives as a group have not heeded, but for some reason a section of them have passed under the Conservative aegis. What was the inducement? Was it merely promise of "a dominating position"? The Progressives interested cannot afford to let this matter rest until satisfactory public explanation is offered.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071099

Subject.....

Date July 31/26 Publication Regina Morning Leader

Progressives Who Helped the Tories

The West is a distinct loser by the dissolution of Parliament that has come. Had the King Government remained in power it would not have lost in the same degree at any rate.

Dissolution, as it has come by virtue of the elevation to office of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and the prompt repudiation three days later of his shadow Government by the House of Commons, is immediate; the session is now over, and considerable important legislation is left on the order paper. Among such measures is the amendment to the Canada Grain act, a very important piece of legislation, which would have given to Wheat Pool farmers the right to ship their grain through privately-owned country elevators to pool-owned terminal elevators. This bill was amended by the Senate, and the amendments were unsatisfactory to the Commons. So over it goes; no relief in this respect for the farmers of Saskatchewan or of the other prairie provinces.

It is the same with the Hudson's Bay Railway appropriation of three million dollars. It passed the House but had not yet received consideration in the Senate, and it cannot now. The Senate adjourns with the dissolution of Parliament. If a Liberal Government is returned in the coming election the appropriation will come up again; if a Conservative Government is returned, it may not. Anyway, the whole Hudson's Bay Railway project is again set back as the result of the eleventh hour coup of the Conservative Board of Strategy, helped along and made possible by the few Progressives who voted down the Woodsworth sub-amendment on the customs report and paved the way for the Tory bid for office.

Campbell, of Mackenzie, the man who introduced the Grain Act amendment; Fansher, of Last Mountain; Kennedy, of Peace River; Lucas, of Camrose; and Boutillier, of Vegreville—these are the Progressives who made possible the short-lived Tory victory which has robbed the West of this important legislation.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Subject.....

Date July 3/26 Publication Toronto Mail & Empire

Progressives Shown Guilty of Serious Breach of Faith

Party in Caucus After King's Resignation Adopted Resolution Last Tuesday Favoring Completion of Session's Business.

Special to The Mail and Empire from Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, July 2.—Documentary evidence from the Progressive party shows them more guilty of breach of faith than was at first known. When Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King resigned and left things in chaos, the Governor-General was anxious to save something out of the session's labors. Important measures were passed or in progress. His Excellency sent for Robert Forke, Progressive leader, to consult with him as to some method to close the session so that important and necessary legislation might be saved.

The Progressive group went into caucus and after discussion prepared the following memorandum for their leader to take to His Excellency:—

"Memo for Mr. Forke from Progressive group before he visited the Governor-General."

Tuesday, 29th June, 1926.

"Motion agreed to by Progressive group—

"That we assist the new administration in completing the business of the session.

"That we are in agreement on the necessity of continuing the investigation into the Customs and Excise Department by a Judicial Commission.

"We believe it advisable that no dissolution should take place until the Judicial Commission has finished its investigation into the Customs and Excise Department, and that Parliament be summoned to deal with the report."

While Mr. Meighen was anxious to save as much legislation as possible, he knew how precarious his position would be in Parliament dependent on the Progressives. This assurance from the entire Progressive group gave confidence to Mr. Meighen to proceed and save valuable legislation and secure the supply bill.

When the test came every Progressive but Messrs. Fansher, Lucas, Boutillier and Kennedy broke this promise conveyed to His Excellency by Robert Forke, their leader. They did so on a purely academic question raised to becloud the Customs issue.

But they played a cruel joke on themselves. By breaking faith they lost their beloved Hudson Bay Railway, Rural Credits, the Campbell Grain Bill to aid the wheat pool. They did a more cruel thing to innocent people. Twelve thousand veteran soldiers on farms awaiting relief from crushing financial burdens must quit or carry this great weight for another year.

Why they were guilty of this breach of faith is not definitely known. It is believed they feared Mr. Meighen after prorogation would call a general election. Liberals assured them if they voted Mr. Meighen out, His Excellency would send for Mr. King, and with the Progressive support he would carry on for one or more sessions.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071101

Subject.....

Date July 5/26 Publication Edmonton Bulletin

Side-Stepped Not Wisely But Too Well.

"Whatsoever king may reign, I'll still be Vicar of Bray."

The astute cleric whose accommodating political sentiments have been thus memorialized by the poet had nothing on the Progressive bolters in the House of Commons.

Save that he knew when to jump and where to land. At last accounts the Vicar was Vicar still. His Parliamentary imitators side-stepped as fast as he ever did, but they landed in the ditch.

When the five bolting Progressives wrecked the Mackenzie King Government they did so on the strength of Mr. Meighen's promise that he would not call a general election and send them back to explain to their constituents why they had turned out the low tariff Government on an issue of minor importance.

The mistake of another Progressive member, who forgot that he was "paired" with one of the bolters, left the Meighen Government in a minority of one on a want of confidence motion—and made dissolution and a general election inevitable.

Messrs. Kennedy, Campbell, Lucas, Boutellier and Fansher are thus provided with the unsought and unwanted opportunity to go back and explain to their low-tariff supporters why they deserted the low tariff cause they were sent to Ottawa to support and brought upon the country the twin evils of a high tariff Government and a general election.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071102

Subject

Date July 5/26 Publication Edmonton Bulletin

A Job For A Mind Reader.

The business of a Governor General is to keep himself supplied with a set of advisers who have the backing of public opinion as expressed by the attitude of the members of Parliament.

Whatever is to be said of the course of Lord Byng in refusing dissolution to Premier King and granting dissolution to Premier Meighen, it must in candor be admitted that only a Governor General who was also a clairvoyant could tell from the antics of the House of Commons in its latter days which of these leaders had the backing of public opinion.

On Friday night the Progressive party split and destroyed the stability of the Mackenzie King Government.

On Tuesday night the split extended and the bolters gave the Meighen Government a majority of ten.

On Wednesday night the Progressives split again and otherwise, and invited the Meighen Government to get down and out.

A measure of consideration is due the luckless Governor General who finds himself confronted with the task of fathoming the intentions of a House of Commons that doesn't know from one day to another what its intentions are.

A Governor trained in the order and discipline of army life may well find himself at sea as to what set of advisers the House of Commons wants him to have when a group large enough to hold the balance of power acts as though it didn't want him to have any.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071103

Prog

Subject.....

Date July 5/26 Publication Ottawa Citizen

Proving Kennedy's Calibre.

"Well, Kennedy turned out to be a big man, after all." An observant young Canadian made that comment after Donald M. Kennedy, United Farmer member for Peace River, spoke in favor of censuring the King administration during the debate on the customs inquiry report. The approving comment indicated that, in common with many other Conservatives, the young citizen had mentally condemned the member for Peace River for sitting in the House—until it became apparent that he intended to vote against the Liberals.

The spirit of partyism dies hard. The attitude of party members towards Mr. Kennedy is impressive evidence of it. Liberals accuse him of being ungrateful, although he owed absolutely nothing to the Liberal party. But they cannot understand how he could vote against them, after they had defended his position in the House so vigorously, when the Conservatives, led by Dr. R. B. Bennett, ably seconded by Mr. Meighen, tried to drive him out.

There are several members in the Progressive group, including the only woman member of parliament, Miss Agnes Macphail, who think along the same independent lines as Donald M. Kennedy. They are not concerned with the advancement of partyism, whether it be called Liberal, Conservative or Progressive. They have no desire to make a third party. In a former session of parliament, they withdrew from the Progressive caucus, because they were unwilling to play the game of party politics.

Of course, members like Mr. Kennedy are bound to be misunderstood by the great public. But critics should be on guard against imputing base motives. Opponents accused themselves, when they said that this or that independent member accepted "stolen goods" or held out for bribes in return for political support. Indirectly, it was an admission that bribes were offered. Independent radical members voted within one week to put out Liberals and Conservatives alike. They had evidently accepted no bribes.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071104

Subject.....

Date July 5 1926 Publication Toronto Mail and Empire

DISCOURTESY?

Some Progressive members of the fifteenth Parliament of Canada have discovered for themselves a novel ground for criticism of the dissolution of that Parliament. Mr. Robert Forke is indignant, according to a Toronto newspaper; Mr. E. J. Garland, of Bow River, is indignant, and paces his room in the Parliament Buildings in the effort to master his emotion, and Miss Agnes MacPhail is indignant at the discourtesy with which the House of Commons has been treated.

It appears that these legislators were all ready to take their seats in the Green Chamber on Friday but found "the doors of Parliament slammed "in their faces". They learned of the dissolution of Parliament from the lips of page boys. Mr. J. S. Woodsworth asserts that "even an ordinary "business concern would not wind up its affairs "without some sort of a meeting", and quite ignores the fact that the House of Commons was given by Mr. Meighen, after his acceptance of office, an opportunity to wind up its sessional affairs, which opportunity was thrust aside by the votes of Progressives and Liberals. Mr. Forke feels that the members should have been permitted to come together to "receive a decent and "courteous statement". Mr. Garland thinks the House should have been allowed to receive and discuss such a statement. Mr. Forke has "never "heard of a precedent for this", and Mr. Garland is forced to go back for a precedent to that autocratic ruler Cromwell, who once dismissed a Parliament by force of arms. Miss MacPhail finds the discourtesy with which Parliament has been treated so "amazing" that she does not even seek a precedent. Some people will find it still more amazing that Messrs. Forke and Garland and Miss MacPhail could not carry their memories or their researches back fifteen years. On the evening of Friday, July 28th, 1911, the late Edward Kidd, then the Conservative representative of Carleton, Ontario, addressed the House of Commons on the reciprocity agreement with the United States. He had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned, and he never had a chance to conclude it. On Saturday, July 29th, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked and obtained a dissolution of the eleventh Parliament of Canada.

The eleventh Parliament of Canada ceased to exist at noon on July 29th, 1911, and the Commons branch of that Parliament never met again to receive "a decent and courteous statement", or for any other purpose. No one then complained, not even Mr. Kidd, whose speech had been so summarily stopped, that the House of Commons of that day had been discourteously treated. The dissolution of 1911 ended the existence of the House of Commons of that day just as the dissolution of July 2nd ended the existence of the last House of Commons. After dissolution there remained no legally constituted House of Commons to hold a meeting.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071105

Subject.....

Date July 5/26 Publication Toronto Globe

THIS MAY EXPLAIN SOMETHING.

Gradually the operations behind the scenes in Ottawa's exhibition of political gymnastics may be brought to light. Occasionally, at any rate, a gleam pierces the scenery and discloses something of the manipulations. The sudden split in the Progressive party by which ten bolters cast their support to Mr. Meighen, contrary to caucus arrangement, and the subsequent resignation of Mr. Forke from leadership, have not yet been explained. But another reversal of the Progressive front and the part it played in severing the slender thread on which hung Mr. Meighen's hopes, after lending them encouragement, forms an interesting, if brief, chapter in the sequence of events.

The Chief Whip of the Progressive party states that there was no breach of faith with any one. This may be so. But reading between the lines the impression is gained that when the Governor-General entrusted the Conservative Leader with the administration of government he had assurance from Mr. Forke that the Progressives would assist at least in finishing up the uncompleted business of the session. When the Progressive Leader saw his Excellency he had in his pocket a memorandum drawn up at the Progressive caucus, "for his own guidance," to be sure, but which, nevertheless, evidently was communicated to the Governor-General in substance and may have influenced his judgment. If the memorandum means anything, it means that when Mr. Meighen was sworn in as Prime Minister the Progressives were pledged to see the session through, for this is the way it reads:

Tuesday, June 29, 1926.

Motion agreed to by Progressive group:

That we assist the new Administration in completing the business of session.

That we are in agreement of the necessity of continuing the investigation into the Customs and Excise Department by a Judicial Commission.

We believe it advisable that no dissolution should take place until the Judicial Commission has finished its investigation in the Customs and Excise Department, and that Parliament be summoned to deal with the report.

It would be interesting to know just what impression was conveyed to the Governor-General by this document. Mr. Forke has issued a statement saying that the memorandum was not drafted for his Excellency, adding: "The undertaking our group arrived at was on the distinct understanding that the new Government was able to function. If it had been sustained in the House we would not have attempted to prevent the passage of the Supply Bill." Unfortunately this statement is not as clear as it might be. It was fairly certain that the new Government could not function without aid from one of the other groups. The important point is whether the Governor-General was given to understand that this aid would be forthcoming only under certain conditions or whether at the time of the conference it contained no qualifications. Subsequently, when the constitutionality of the Government was attacked, the Progressives, notwithstanding their memorandum, joined in the challenge, and thus failed to assist in completing the business of the session.

No one can question the right of the third party to change its affiliation if it wished, but much depends on the part it played in having the reins of government placed in the hands of the Conservatives. In view of the caucus decision and Mr. Forke's visit to his Excellency, it appears as though Mr. Meighen was made Premier with the understanding that he would have Progressive co-operation.

Perhaps when explanation is forthcoming as to the other mystery in which Progressive action is involved an explanation of this phase of the situation will be included.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071106

Subject.....

Date July 5/26 Publication Montreal Gazette

GARLAND DECLARES THAT PROGRESSIVES BROKE NO PROMISE

Group Merely Gave Leader Forke Memorandum for His Guidance

BARON BYNG CRITICIZED

Conservative "Shadow" Government Not Legally Capable of Functioning, Says Statement

(By Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, July 4.—The following, which, according to E. J. Garland, former member for Bow River, has been authorized by a conference of the Progressive group, was made public by Mr. Garland tonight:—

"On Tuesday, June 29, it was made known that Mr. Meighen had accepted an invitation to form a Government. This he did without having communicated with the Progressives or seeking their co-operation.

"A conference of the Progressive group took place the same day, during the course of which a telephone communication was received by Mr. Forke, requesting him to meet His Excellency the Governor-General. Seized with the importance of the situation, the group, after discussion, undertook to give to Mr. Forke a confidential memorandum for his guidance in any conversation that might take place. It was clearly understood by all our members, first, that the memorandum was simply a guide for Mr. Forke; secondly, a general indication that we were prepared to act fairly with the new administration, and facilitate the completion of the session's business, and, thirdly, was purely voluntary, and in no sense could it be regarded as a contract.

"It was, of course, always based on the assumption that the new ministry was legally constituted and capable of functioning. The memorandum was not addressed to His Excellency, nor was any other communication from the Progressive group directed to the Governor-General. Mr. Meighen had no assurance from our group, nor did he seek an assurance. No promise was broken, for no promise had been made. However, had the Conservative temporary government been legally and constitutionally established, the Progressives would undoubtedly have given it assistance in completing the work of the session. This fact may be proved by the following incidents:

(11) The Progressives requested an interview with Mr. Meighen and secured it at the very time when Mr. Forke was being consulted by His Excellency. In this interview no mention whatever was made of co-operation or assistance, and it was solely for the purpose of ascertaining the procedure Mr. Meighen intended to adopt.

(2) A majority of the Progressives rejected the purely partisan fiscal motion introduced by the Liberals.

"SHADOW GOVERNMENT."

"We assisted in dismissing the Conservative shadow government for the following reasons:

"(1) It was not legally capable of functioning either as to the introduction of money bills or estimates or in the letting of necessary contracts.

"(2) The act of Mr. Meighen in attempting to usurp the functions of government in so illegal a manner is evident when it is known that the proper step for Mr. Meighen to have taken was to have sought adjournment for six weeks to have properly elected and sworn his ministry.

"(3) The action of the Governor-General in refusing to accept the advice of his adviser, the late Prime Minister, was unconstitutional, and calculated to restore Canada to a purely colonial status.

"Following the declaration by Parliament that his acting ministers violated the privileges of the House, Mr. Meighen had at least three courses open to him.

"(1) It was still possible for him to seek the necessary adjournment and properly establish his ministry when the session's work could have been concluded.

"(2) Resign office and allow the late ministry of Mr. King to be recalled. As less than one month had passed since the change in the House occurred, it was legally possible for the late ministry to return and complete its work.

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"(3) Mr. Meighen himself, of all his alleged ministry, legally sworn in as prime minister, etc., could have and should have secured the royal assent to the legislation which had passed both Houses. This would have included the Agricultural Credits Bill, the Revaluation of Soldiers' Land Bill, the Montreal Harbor Bill, the Hudson Bay Railway and much other legislation and estimates.

"That he failed to do any one of the above, but advised the summary dismissal of Parliament, without either meeting Parliament or arranging for the assent to the legislation, constitutes not only a breach of faith to the people of Canada, but a disgusting insult to the people's representatives. But, worse still, by his advice to the Crown, Mr. Meighen made His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada a party to this deliberate theft of the people's legislation. But the Crown can do no wrong. Mr. Meighen alone stands responsible for the loss of the fruit of five years of effort by the Progressive group, and of the Legislative work of the past five months of Parliament."

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071108

Prog

Subject

Date July 6/26 Publication Toronto Globe

MR. MEIGHEN SHOULD EXPLAIN.

While explanations are going, it is up to Mr. Meighen to tell about his mysterious relations with the Progressive party. The country still wants to know why ten Progressive bolters supported him on one division and deserted him on the next. The rumors afloat are far from satisfactory. What was the bargain made, and why did it cause the resignation of the Progressive Leader? Why did it not hold more securely? Both Progressives and Conservatives should be interested in clearing up this question, but none more so than the Conservative Leader.

And there is an explanation forthcoming as to how the memorandum adopted at the Progressive caucus dealing with support of the Meighen Administration found its way into the columns of a Toronto Tory organ. It is now said that Mr. Meighen was sworn in as Prime Minister before this caucus was held, so that the result of the caucus had no bearing on the Governor-General's request to the Conservative Leader to form an Administration. But the memorandum was handed to his Excellency, and, it is understood, reached Mr. Meighen. Being a confidential document, it was not intended for publication, yet it was published.

In the interests of clean politics, these two points call for a statement from the Prime Minister.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071109

Subject.....

Date July 6/26 Publication Ottawa Journal

MR. FORKE'S HYPOCRISY.

Hypocrisy characterises the statement of Mr. ROBERT FORKE, ex-Progressive leader, to the effect that the memorandum given to him by his followers and shown by him to the Governor General before His Excellency called upon Mr. MEIGHEN to form an administration, pledged that group "only on the distinct understanding that the new Government was able to function."

Says Mr. FORKE:

"If it (the MEIGHEN Government) had been sustained in the House we would not have attempted to prevent the passage of the supply bill."

Who prevented the new Government from functioning for the day or two necessary to end up the session and put through supply and unfinished legislation, including that in which Progressives were particularly interested? Who, controlling the situation, voted against the new Government being sustained for the necessary day or two, and thus prevented the passage of the supply bill?

Anyone outside of a madhouse, and most residents within such institutions, will know the answer to these questions. Within twenty-four hours after passing an unanimous resolution in caucus to support the MEIGHEN Government to complete the session, half the Progressive Party in the House voted to destroy that Government.

The truth is that, with a few creditable exceptions, the record of the Progressive Party during the closing days of Parliament was one of hypocrisy, stupidity and cupidity, resulting in the defeat of that party's own purposes and in the advancement of those of the party which Mr. FORKE wanted to destroy.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071110

Subject.....

Date July 6/26 Publication Montreal Gazette

MR. GARLAND'S EFFORT.

It would seem that the somewhat torn and bedraggled mantle lately discarded by Mr. Robert Forke has fallen, temporarily, upon the willing shoulders of Mr. E. J. Garland, member for Bow River, Alberta, in the recently dissolved Parliament. Mr. Garland is one of those uncertain politicians who claim no party affiliations, but he is classed as a Progressive, has moved and lived and had his being in the Progressive group, and now comes forward as their spokesman. He has issued a statement in the name of the Progressives, and it is partly a statement of defence and partly an echo of the anti-constitutional outburst of Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King. There is no difficulty, for example, in tracing the inspiration which finds expression in the words, "the action of "the Governor-General in refusing to accept "the advice of his adviser, the late Prime "Minister, was unconstitutional, and calculated "to restore Canada to a purely colonial status." That is Mr. W. L. M. King's idea to a nicety. Mr. Garland adopts it as part of an argument intended to justify the action of the Progressives in voting the Meighen Government out of office. It has been said that the Progressives had signified their willingness to co-operate with the new Ministry in completing the work of the session, and that Mr. Forke went to the Governor-General armed with an expression of this willingness. The undertaking, if it was that, was not fulfilled, with the result that the session came to an end abruptly and the principal bills in the Progressive programme of legislation were left in the air.

It will be necessary for the members of the western group to explain to their constituents why the Rural Credits Bill, and the Grain Act amendment, and the Hudson Bay Railway appropriation and other measures were abandoned, and the Garland statement is probably designed primarily for home consumption. The only point of real interest in it is the contention that the memorandum adopted by the Progressives, and upon which Mr. Forke seems to have acted in good faith, was "simply a guide" for the party leader in his conversations with the Governor-General. Mr. W. L. M. King would probably have called it a chart. What Mr. Garland insists upon is that it was "purely voluntary, and in no sense could it "be regarded as a contract." The point here seems to be that the word of the Progressives is not as good as their bond, and that only their word was given. Unfortunately for the group, Mr. Forke thought the guide meant what it said, and he acted accordingly. Even a "purely voluntary" indication that the Progressives "were prepared to act fairly with the new "Administration and facilitate the completion "of the session's business," justified Mr. Forke in pursuing the course that he did. He knew nothing, apparently, of the reservations, conditions and stipulations, which are now given as reasons why the terms of the memorandum were so soon and so completely forgotten. In the long-run, the country stands to benefit from the conduct of these Progressives—but no one will derive any benefit from the grounds upon which a defence of that conduct is now being attempted. More prudent men would not set their feet where Mr. Garland and his friends rush in.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071111

Subject.....

Date July 7/26 Publication Quebec Chronicle Telegraph

PROGRESSIVE HYPOCRISY

Just how hypocritical are the attacks being made by Progressive spokesmen upon the constitutionality of the course pursued by the Governor General and his present Advisors, the exposure of their own part in recent transactions makes only too painfully clear.

Far from acting lightly or at random in calling upon Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, it now appears that His Excellency was first of all at pains to confer with the leader of the Progressive group in order to assure himself as to the probability of a Conservative Administration being able to function. And it is further evident that he received assurances from Mr. Forke which entitled him to regard such functioning as a reasonable probability.

The very text of a memorandum issued to Mr. Forke by a Progressive caucus has been made public and that gentleman makes no attempt to deny it's authenticity. He does declare, it is true, tha this memorandum was not intended for the Governor General but simply for his own guidance: this, however, is quite beside the issue. Mr. Forke was invited by His Excellency, as leader of the Progressive group, to say what the attitude of that group towards the new administration would be. Thereupon, Mr. Forke conferred with his followers and received from them a specific statement, the terms of which he transmitted to Lord Byng. Naturally, there was no formal undertaking nor contract signed and sealed. But it is surely the first time—and we sincerely trust it will be the last—that a supposedly responsible statesman of British origin has claimed not to have been bound to a certain line of conduct because he had merely given his word, and not his bond as well.

* * * * * *

Few casuists can be shiftier than the pious Mr. Forke who, but too well aware that the subsequent actions of his group appear somewhat sinister when placed alongside of it's undertakings, in the light of day, protests that the promises gven were all along conditional upon the new Government being regularly constituted and upon it's being able to function. "If it had been able to function", he observes naively, "we would have been quite willing to vote supply."

Now, as to the manner in which the present Meighen Government was temporarily constituted, a frank statement was made to the House at the outset that Acting Ministers had been appointed so as to save the country from unnecessary expense and to suit the convenience of Members, insteading of adjourning Parliament for a period of six weeks in order to obtain the return of formally appointed Ministers. If the Progressives objected to this way of proceeding, Mr. Forke ought to have said so at the stage of preliminary conferences and he, or some of his followers, ought certainly to have said so in the House when the statement just referred to was made. Far from it, not only was there no hint of objection on their part, but the Government thus constituted was sustained by Progressive votes upon several occasions. Hence, if there was any impropriety or irregularity, the Progressives are as much a party to it as Mr. Meighen himself.

* * * * * *

As for the condition of the new Administration's ability to function, this is the most utter nonsense. It was precisely because it could not function for a moment, any more than the previous Administration had been able to function, without Progressive support, that His Excellency was led to make inquiries as to whether or not the Progressives would be disposed to assist it in functioning. And had Mr. Meighen, in some occult manner become independent of these erratic gentry, it would have been a matter of no practical consequence whether they were willing to vote supply or not.

And by what test was the new Administration's ability to function to be decided by them? It was sustained on three successive Divisions, following which a motion of non-confidence was defeated by Progressive votes. If this was not functioning, then the King Government never functioned. Yet having thus negatively voted confidence in the Administration upon a Tuesday night, they reversed themselves inside of forty-eight hours by supporting another motion of non-confidence on the ground that that same Administration was not regularly constituted and had no authority to govern.

And how was this motion carried? By a single vote. By the vote of a Progressive Member of Parliament, who is a pastor by profession. Only two hours before his vote was cast he had paired himself with another Member, absent through indisposition. But so excited did this leader of the people become that he completely forgot such a minor occurrence—until his vote had been counted and could not be withdrawn.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071112

Subject.....

Date.....*Publication*.....

* * * * * *

We will not say that the members of this political group are deliberately treacherous: they may be but the victims of appearances. But, if they are not deliberately treacherous at least their actions are so divorced from all logic, consistency and settled principles that it is impossible for other men to deal with them; and, being so defective, they are hardly the best judges of what is constitutional or proper on the part of the representative of the Crown and of a public man whose fearless candor, whose singleness of aim are universally recognized.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 120)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE 071113

Subject.....

Date July 8/26 Publication Toronto Daily Star

The Pledge of the Progressives

The Globe fell into error when in an editorial on the Ottawa situation it said: "When the governor-general entrusted the Conservative leader with the administration of government he had assurances from Mr. Forke that the Progressives would assist at least in finishing up the uncompleted business of the session."

The Globe assumed that the judgment of his excellency in calling upon the Conservative leader to form an administration was influenced by this "pledge" of the Progressive group to permit the new government to function. But the Globe was wrong in its premises. The governor-general summoned Mr. Meighen on June 28 to form a ministry and Mr. Meighen accepted the task. Mr. Meighen and his ministers were sworn in at 11 o'clock on the morning of June 29. The Progressives' meeting, at which it was decided to facilitate the transaction of public business, was not held until the 29th, and in no way could have influenced Mr. Meighen in his decision to form a government or the governor-general in asking Mr. Meighen to act.

The statement that the Progressives bargained with anybody or gave a pledge which put both the governor-general and Mr. Meighen in a false position, when broken, is not true. And if Mr. Meighen had properly constituted his ministry, instead of evading the constitutional requirements in regard thereto, the Progressives would not have been forced—not at that stage, at all events—to support a motion involving the defeat of the new ministry.

The moral of the situation is that the only proper course for the governor-general is to take the advice of the premier, his constitutional adviser, and consult no one else. In this case he appears to have endeavored to act the part of a negotiator between parties and to have consulted at least one person who was neither a minister or a privy councillor, a course which was unconstitutional beyond a shadow of doubt and which further involved his office in political controversy.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Pol

07114

Subject

Date July 10/26 Publication Winnipeg Tribune

THE CASE OF MR. FORKE

Robert Forke could not very well take to himself, as personal, under revealed circumstances, the charge that the Progressives had kept bad faith with the Governor-General or Mr. Meighen.

It is true that Mr. Forke on June 28—the day on which Mr. Meighen was called to office—said to a Canadian Press correspondent that he didn't see why the Progressives should not pass supply. But in all subsequent votes Mr. Forke lined up with Mr. King until the Meighen government's defeat on July 1.

He resigned the leadership of the Progressives on June 30.

It was not until July 8 that charges were levelled against the Progressives—not Mr. Forke who had stayed with Mr. King—that they had surprisingly, perhaps improperly, departed from the program of passing supply laid down in their caucus memorandum.

Mr. Forke seems to think his honor was impugned by some assertions. There is nothing to bear out that particular view in the episodes of the last week of Parliament at Ottawa. He was consistent in his support of Mr. King.

Censorious critics of Mr. Forke may, perhaps, persevere in their ideas that that gentleman's course during the session was inconsistent with the Progressive program as laid down in the last election. But if that course was dishonorable, Mr. Forke's share in it was but fractional—there were others.

It may be fairly be stated that when Mr. Forke resigned his leadership of the Progressives at Ottawa the affairs of that party were in a chaotic condition, in point of obligation to the caucus memorandum and the entire legislative program of unfinished business.

If Mr. Forke was not one of the "double-crossers," he might tell us from whom they received their inspiration. As they are public men an anxious public has a right to know that about them; and Mr. Forke probably knows. He knows that Mr. Meighen received adequate Progressive support up to July 1, when he was defeated.

The issue then was the illegality of the Meighen government as it then stood.

It was an issue of pretext.

Anything since said by Mr. Forke does not explain satisfactorily the sudden change of Progressive front.

What passed between Mr. Forke and His Excellency immediately before and after which, but only for a time, the Progressives put themselves behind the Meighen government might be told. Mr. Forke has not told it.

His Excellency cannot very well do so in virtue of his office.

Nothing to which Mr. Forke may sign his name changes the ultimate aspect of bad faith in conduct, if not on Mr. Forke's part, on the part of a number of the Progressives. That is what should be explained.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071115

Prog

Subject.....

Date July 10/26 Publication The Times-Herald

IS THE PARTY SYSTEM MORALLY WRONG?

In a letter addressed to "My Dear People," after describing from her viewpoint the situation that developed in the House of Commons, Miss Agnes McPhail says:

"I am more convinced than ever that the two-party system is morally wrong. They are so busy trying to get into power or to stay in power, they think only of discrediting the other fellow as a means to the end they desire. They have no time left to conduct the business of the country."

Well, now, you cannot eliminate a "moral wrong" by multiplying it. If two parties are morally wrong, three parties would increase the moral wrong by fifty per cent., and four parties would be 100 per cent. more of the moral wrong. If it is morally wrong to have two parties "so busy trying to get into power or stay in power," so busy "discrediting the other fellow as a means to the end they desire," that "they have no time left to conduct the business of the country," what would be the fate of the country if we had four, five, or six parties all doing this very thing? In such circumstances the fate of Canada would be the same as has been the fate of Italy, Spain, or Poland. The business of the country would go to the bow-wows until some dictator would place himself at the head of an armed force and re-establish the two-party system, consisting of those willing to support him as opposed to those opposed to him. France is another example where the multiplication of parties has made it well nigh impossible to conduct the business of government. After all that can with justice be said against the shortcomings, disabilities and limitations of the two-party system, human experience thus far has proven it to be the only safeguard against government by one party, which is autocracy. After all Miss McPhail's own experience, and her own words reveal that the faults she complains of are not so much chargeable to the party system as to the inherent human frailties of the men and women who make up political parties of whatever complexion. Canadian experience shows that the multiplication of political parties increases narrow, bitter partizanship, and has not produced better statesmen or politicians or better legislation. The chief contribution of the third party in politics has been to make better party men within the old parties,—and this is a worthwhile contribution to the nation's welfare.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071116

Prog

Subject.....

Date Aug 17/26 Publication Toronto Farmers' Sun

Unwarranted Anxiety

MANY persons at this time affect anxiety to put an end to the dominance of the farm group in Parliament because the Government of the day has not been free to have its own way but must yield to the farmers' demands. The record of Parliament does not seem to warrant this anxiety. During the last Parliament, at all events, the public interest has not suffered. The concessions made to the farmers were, in the main, such as had been assented to by Liberals and Conservatives in the past. The Budget changes introduced by Mr. Robb can hardly be said to be a concession to the farmers. That they were a concession to all classes of the country is shown by the fact that neither in the House of Commons nor in the country has the Conservative Party made candid opposition to these changes.

There may be force in the contention that these changes ought not to have been proposed until they had been considered by the Tariff Commission, but if these changes are not, in fact, in the public interest, ingenious politicians ought to discover so without the aid of the Tariff Commission. The truth is, we fancy, that the public, in these days of strain, is comforted by the existence of a group which limits the freedom of a Prime Minister, who with a sure and abject majority becomes in effect a dictator.

Such seems at times to be the exalted position of the Prime Minister of Ontario, who, between sessions, gives here a million for a building and there thousands for friends, without a thought apparently that anyone in the Legislature may question his will. Mr. Ferguson's mode of public address has become, moreover, to say the least, dictatorial and undemocratic. To him the Province hardly belongs with all its inhabitants, whatever question may justly stand between Great Britain and Canada as to the ownership of the country and all that therein is.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Prog

Subject

0.7.1.1.7

Date August 13/26 Publication Montreal Star

REFUSE TO ACCEPT LIBERAL NOMINEE

Progressives Of Yorkton, Sask., To Hold Own Convention

(From Last Night's Night Edition)

WINNIPEG, Aug. 12.—(Star Special)—The Progressives of Yorkton, Sask., have refused to accept the Liberal candidate, Mr. MacPhee, as a fusionist, and instead have called a convention to be held Aug. 17 to nominate a man of their own.

This decision was reached at a meeting of Progressives from all parts of the constituency here Wednesday. A. C. Stewart presided, and in calling the meeting said the original idea promulgated by Mr. Dunning was that Progressives and Liberals should unite to name a candidate against the Conservative nominee. The Liberals nominated W. MacPhee and Mr. Stewart declared this choice was not acceptable to the Progressives. He advised a nominating convention to make its own choice.

This was decided by motion, and the convention will be held in Yorkton, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

R. Loucks declared that if it were found the Progressives could not nominate a candidate, it would be open for each member of the group to follow his own inclination as to which of the old line candidates he would support. Personally, he said he could not support the Liberal choice.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Prog

Subject.....

0.7.1.1.1.8

Date. August 30/26 Publication Winnipeg Tribune

THE GREATEST FAILURE

The great value of the Progressive movement, as men of vision saw it five years ago, was the opportunity it presented for education of the people of the Dominion in the real issues of our politics.

It is in that respect that its failure has been most profound.

From the first day it took its place on the floor of the House of Commons it has been becalmed in the fog of party names and trivial meaningless issues.

In governmental program and policy, in the things that really count, Canada lags far behind other nations of no higher standard of general enlightenment. Yet our governmental machinery is efficient and our civil service of a high order. Our machinery is, for example, much less halting and cumbersome than in the United States, where a system of "checks and balances" between the executive, legislative and judicial functions obtains. The reason for our backwardness lies in the fact that our political leaders have concentrated both their attention and the attention of the people on sham issues, more particularly the tariff.

The youthful Progressive party, unhampered by tradition, not subject at its birth at least to any of the influences that burdened and to some extent controlled the older parties, had an exceptional opportunity to concentrate the mind of the people on the things that really count. But we find its leaders today, at the death of the party as in its whole career, trying to lead the Progressives into the Liberal party because, forsooth, it is the "low tariff party."

We are as backward as ever in the important governmental functions. In the regulation of capital, in the control of trusts, in devising scientific customs schedules, in the encouragement of enterprise looking to the development of our natural resources, in social legislation, in scientific research, in the promotion of foreign trade, in developing an adequate educational system, in conserving the forests—in all these and many other ways there is a field for the full use of the best brains that Canada can produce. But our politics are little concerned with these things.

The Progressive party, from which so much was expected, has given us five more years of shilly-shallying on the tariff.

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CANADA

Prog's

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

071119

Subject.....

Date Sept 4/26 Publication Ottawa Citizen

Childish Talk About a "Menace"

Silly chatter about the "menace" of "minority rule" and "domination by the Progressives" will affect no one in Canada who faces the issues calmly and realistically. Tories, ever since the present election began, have been drawing dire pictures of the results to representative government and to the country if this rule by a minority, as it is called, continues. They cry for "stable government" and say the only hope is a clear majority for Mr. Meighen.

If a clear majority for Mr. Meighen is the only hope of stable government in this country, then the position is beyond saving, for if there is one thing that seems certain in the present contest it is that Mr. Meighen will not get that desired majority. For the so-called lack of stable government, of course, the poor Progressives are being belabored by Tory speakers and writers.

They go as far as to say that a clear Liberal majority would be better than a majority of Progressives and Liberals combined. If they really mean that, their course is plainly indicated. It is to vote Liberal, for voting Conservative is not likely to bring the clear majority so devoutly wished.

To most observers it must be apparent that the only way to suppress the Progressives is to put them down by force. They are in the Canadian political arena to stay, especially in Alberta. But they cannot be put down by force. And since no other way will rid the country of their irksome presence, it may be confidently said that the third party can be counted upon as a constant factor in Canadian politics.

Under these circumstances, the sensible, the Canadian way to meet the new conditions is to so change the rigid parliamentary machinery, which was designed especially for the two-party system, as to conform to new conditions, and not to wring the hands in angry despair and talk rot about the "menace" of third party dictatorship. If a third minority party can dictate in the Canadian parliament, plainly the system of parliamentary methods and procedure is at fault, not the third party. It is for all the world akin to a bad boy stamping in impotent rage because another interferes in a game designed for two, to rail and rage against the Progressives and the "menace" of Progressive "domination." The sensible boy would make the game conform to new circumstances. And so would a sensible political party.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071120

Woodstock, Ont, Sept 10th 1926.

E. C. DRURY
~~ONTARIO~~ PRESIDENT ONTARIO PROGRESSIVE ASS'N
BARRIE, ONT.

HAVE ALWAYS IN PUBLIC SPEECHES AND ELSEWHERE TREATED PROGRESSIVES WITH RESPECT AND HAVE NEVER DESCRIBED THEM AS 'HOLIER THAN THOU'

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

Charge
Prime Minister's Office
Ottawa

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MEIGHEN PAPERS

SERIES 3

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071121

House of Commons
Canada
THE PRESS GALLERY

Ottawa, June 22, 1923

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

In Supplementary Estimates there are votes for Gaspe totalling nearly $100,000---almost one-fourth of the vote for the whole Province. Most of these votes are of a purely electioneering character, but one of them, although probably foundationed by the same motive, is not unworthy of support.

Briefly, the facts regarding it are these: At Chandler there is a large pulp mill, and around it the whole community---a population of over 2,000---has been built up. The mill gives employment to several hundred persons, and, in addition, buys pulpwood from farmers all over the County. At the present time the Company is compelled, owing to the lack of a dock at Chandler, to land all of its coal and much else of its needed material at Gaspe Harbour, which is over 60 miles away, and then have it brought to it by rail, paying the very excessive railway charges that obtain on the Gaspe railways. The consequence, of course, is a very heavy overhead; and the Company, because of high cost of operation, is now in liquidation.

When I was in Chandler---although the place was overwhelmingly Liberal in '21 I had an amazingly encouraging meeting there---Conservatives told me that they were a unit in supporting this project, and they added that if our party opposed it in Parliament it would be fatal to our cause in the district.

I am not going to persume to advise you about the matter. If you think the expenditure ought to be attacked, then please go right ahead and don't mind me. But I thought it my duty to point out the facts to you, as I understand them.

Sincerely yours,

M. Grattan O'Leary

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OTTAWA'S EXCLUSIVE HATTERS

OTTAWA, CANADA

April 6. 1922

Hon. Mr. Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Sir
Will you be good enough to get the following information viz. the cost of uniform caps supplied by Public works Dep't Ottawa for Elevator men. last fall.

We wrote Mr Cherrier a month ago but he is evidently too busy or won't supply the information. Thanking you in advance,

W. Lamarre
PREMIER HAT SHOPS LIMITED
Vice-President President

O.S. Members Retail Merchants ass of Canada

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071123

Ottawa, April 8th, 1924.

A. Pinco, Esq.,
Premier Hat Shops,
Bank St.,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 6th inst., reached me this morning. I am taking steps to get the information you desire, and shall write you again.

Yours very truly,

Question sent to Stevens

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071124

Ottawa, June 30, 1924.

My dear Dr. Reid:

Please read the attached and return with any comments you care to make.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Senator J.D. Reid, P.C.,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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071125

277

Proposed building of bridge or tunnel Montreal

Ottawa, June 30, 1924.

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

I have your letter of the 26th June. I note especially that a new plan has been devised to provide for the erection of this bridge. The merits of this plan will receive at my hands the most careful investigation and the whole subject will be treated in a sympathetic spirit. I am sorry indeed that you have felt yourself unable to take the same personal interest as you have heretofore taken in the pushing forward of this enterprise.

Yours very truly,

C.N. Armstrong, Esq.,
661 Union Ave.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

071126

THE SENATE
CANADA

277

Ottawa, 3rd July, 1924

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

Yours of the 30th ultimo enclosing copy of a letter from C. N. Armstrong re. Montreal Telephone Company Bill duly received.

When this matter came up in the Committee Senator Dandurand, representing the Government, read a letter from the Honorable Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, objecting, on behalf of the Government to the further extension of this Bill. However, I may say that the position I took was that before the Bill should pass, the City of Montreal and the Harbour Commissioners should be heard. If the Bill comes up again and these parties are present, there is no doubt the Committee will do what is right in connection with this matter.

Yours very truly,

J D Reid

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CANADA

071127

277

661 Union Ave.,
Montreal, July 4, 1924.

Rt-Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

I have come to town to-day for a few hours and find yours of 30th June.

The Montreal Central Bill is still before the Senate Railway Committee but I hope that it will pass there to-day and reach the House of Commons next week.

I beg to thank you for your assurances that it willg ave your careful investigation. It is proposed to build a tunnel instead of a bridge as it can be done at very much less cost and in very much less time.

Senator Dandurand's chief objection to the Bill seems to be that it is proposed to build with private capital though he thinks it should be done by the Government.

Yours faithfully,

C. M. Armstrong
per R. M.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071128

NATHANIEL CURRY
307 CRAIG STREET WEST
MONTREAL

July 16th, 1924.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

The Montreal papers and a good many of the citizens seem to be of the opinion that you are opposing the Bill now before Parliament for the construction of a bridge from this City to the South Shore of the St.Lawrence River.

I may say that every man, woman and child in Montreal, as well as all farmers and automobile owners on the South Shore for many miles,are very anxious that this bridge should be constructed at the earliest possible date. You probably know that the roadway on the Victoria Bridge is only 13 feet wide and that the rush of motor, as well as horse vehicle travel is increasing constantly. Last Sunday over 5500 automobiles alone crossed the bridge, and owing to the rush of travel and the very narrow roadway, it is positively dangerous and lives have already been lost. The other day a large motor bus from the United States, wider than the ordinary car, could not pass some of the vehicles and traffic was held up until this large car got over the bridge.

I note from your remarks in Parliament that you think the Municipality and the Government should take charge of the work. This I positively know would be a mistake. The Montreal Harbor Board is one of the few Commissions that has always done good work. We have had delegations from most of the large shipping ports, both on this Continent and Europe, and they all admit that our harbor facilities for handling most lines of goods is superior to what they have, and also that the Management here is of the very best. Our Harbor Commission salaries are provided for, which would enable them to look after the construction of the bridge with very little, if any, cost to the Country, and as they have no axes to grind, they would do the greatest good to the greatest number, whereas if any Government were to handle it, either Liberal or Conservative, the local members would insist on patronage and the different local interests would be quarrelling as to where the bridge should start and where it should stop, and I therefore feel positive that if the Government were to handle it, the cost to the Country would be increased by at least 25%, and that it would take at least a year longer to have the bridge ready for use.

As matters now stand, I think the whole

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071129

(2)

Island of Montreal in another election would be favorable to the Conservative Party, but if the Liberals can persuade the voters that you have been trying to block the bridge, in my opinion you would be more greatly handicapped in an election, not only on the Island of Montreal, but practically all over Quebec, than you heretofore have been on account of the Military Service Act. Therefore, for the sake of the Party's prospects in this Province, and on behalf of the construction of this bridge, which is so very greatly needed, I trust you will take a stand that will make it impossible for your political opponents to make capital out of your attitude toward the bridge construction.

Yours very truly,

N. Berry

NC.T

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CANADA

071130

Montreal, July 16, 1924.

Rt. Hon. A. Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Honorable Sir:

Your opposition to the Montreal Harbour handling the proposed bridge is to be commended. It might be well to ask the present Government if the usual procedure, of one of the Members of the Harbour Board influencing the placing of orders with concerns in which he is financially interested, is to be followed in this instance. There have been instances during the past year or so, where concerns in which one of the Members of the Board is interested, have been favored with orders, and inspection of the material supplied by such firms was made by an Inspection Company in which the same Member is interested.

Yours truly,

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CANADA

St Jovite. P.Q. July 16th 1931.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.
Ottawa.

Personal

Dear Mr Meighen,

I congratulate you on your opposition to the construction of the St Lawrence bridge by the Montreal Harbor Board.

I received a few weeks ago reliable information that an employee of the Board had bought $100.000 of Bonds, and I know that his salary which is his only source of revenue could not permit him to do so.

What will happen if this great undertaking is controled by an irresponsible Board,

071131

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whose sole object is patronage to political friends?

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Killaly

0.7.1.1.32

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CANADA

071133

277

Ottawa, July 18, 1924.

O.W. Villeneuve, Esq.,
St. Jovite,
P.Q.

Dear Mr. Villeneuve:

Yours of the 16th, with regard to the construction of the St. Lawrence bridge by the Montreal Harbour Board, is just to hand. I am glad to have your approval of the stand I took. I feel confident that events will bear out my criticism.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071134

277

Ottawa, July 18, 1924.

Myndear Senator Curry:

I have your letter of the 16th July. Previous to receipt of your letter Mr. Rhodes had called and stated to me your view, and also urged my acquiescence to the government programme as to the St. Lawrence bridge.

Permit me to make clear first of all that I am not in any sense opposed to the construction of the bridge. I most distinctly and repeatedly stated that I think the bridge necessary and that I would support its construction.

In as much as I supported the construction of the bridge it is not necessary for me to discuss the arguments you advance in its favour. You state that every man woman and child in Montreal and district around are very anxious that the bridge be built at the earliest possible date. This I believe is true, but the same is equally true of the people of south Saskatchewan, as respects the Bengough branch line which the Senate defeated, and it is also equally true of the people of north Saskatchewan, as respects the Turtleford line which the Senate defeated. As you are well aware the people of every district where public works are proposed are

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071135

almost universally in favour of the undertaking, and if the Opposition in such cases must never oppose or even criticise as to the method; then the Opposition would soon become extinct from pure impotence.

I did criticise the method proposed, that is, the using of the Montreal Harbour Commission to build the bridge over the St. Lawrence. I do so on the following grounds:

1. The Harbour Commission does not exist for the purpose of building bridges, nor has it the organization to do so. The Public Works Department exists for the purpose of constructing Dominion public works and has an organization for the purpose.

2. The detailed accounts of the Montreal Harbour Commission cannot be brought before the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament for review or investigation. The opportunities for graft are therefore infinitely greater.

3. The utilization of another body such as the Harbour Commission enables and guarantees a government to escape from showing the cost of the bridge in the public expenditure or public liability and thus present a false financial front to the people of Canada.

As against this you state in your letter that the Montreal Harbour Board has always done good work. This I believe in the main is true, but I must add that the

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071136

Harbour Commission is now headed by an active Liberal politician and by a probable Liberal candidate in the near future. I must add also that I have not the same confidence in the present Commission that I had in the previous Commission, either under the Laurier Government or the late government, and for this lack of confidence I have good reason. Only time, of course, alone can show whether my lack of confidence is justified, but I believe you will find it will be.

Just before reading your letter I read another and take the liberty of attaching herewith copy. On the next mail I got another very seriously impugning the present board.

We have no right to be using harbour commissions as stool-pigeons for the construction of public works which are not to be a portion of the necessary plant for the doing of the work for which the Harbour Commission exists.

Yours very truly,

Hon. N. Curry,

307 Craig St., West,

Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

Personnel

M.P.

071137

Chandler "Co Gaspe"
Feb. 16/1925.

To The. Rt. Hon arthur Meighen
House of Commons.
Ottawa,

My Dear Sir, & Leader.

There has been a Petition in Circulation about one Mos. ago, and no doubt it is in the hands of the Deputy of Gaspe, and as far as I understand it is a Petition to have a wharf. Built in Chandler for the good of the fishermen,

Now. I Must tell you frankly that there is not one fisherman in Chandler, and when we Want fresh fish in summer, we have to get them from our Neighboring Parish" we have a Big Pulp Mill here and all our Laboring Class is working there So you Can see, it is not for the fisherman, that the Deputy will ask. Money, to Build a wharf, But More likely for a Vote Catcher for the next Election So try and oppose it as much as you Can,

over.

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Yours faithfully
Gabriel Wyles.
Chandler Co Gospel

021138

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Yours faithfully
Gabriel Wyles.
Chandler Co Gospel

021138

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CANADA

071139

277

Ottawa, Ont., 18th February, 1925.

Dear Mr. Myles,

Many thanks for yours of the 16th instant and for the information you give with regard to the construction of a wharf at Chandler. This will be of value to me.

Yours very truly,

Gabriel Myles, Esquire,
Chandler, Co. Gaspe,
Quebec,

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OTTAWA, CANADA

Mar 17. 25

Hon. Arthur Meighen
Leader of the Opposition

Dear Sir.

You promised as per your letter dated Apr. 8th 1924 to write me certain information mentioned on letter dated Apr. 6th 1924.

As a year has almost passed and have not heard from you would surely appreciate a few moments of your valuable time for its reply thanking you in advance

Remain Yours Truly
PREMIER HAT SHOPS LIMITED
A. Pinco

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CANADA

071141

277

Ottawa, March 20, 1925.

A. Pinso, Esq.,
Premier Hat Shops,
209 Bank St.,
Ottawa.

not attached when filed

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 17th reached me yesterday. As stated in my previous letter, I brought the matter to the attention of one our Members with a view to getting the information required. I am sorry it was not obtained but I am to-day having a question put on the Order Paper and so soon as the Government bring down the answer the information will be forwarded to you.

Yours very truly,

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071142

LANGLAIS, LANGLAIS, GODBOUT & TREMBLAY.
AVOCATS
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ROMÉO LANGLAIS, C.R.,
ANTONIO LANGLAIS, C.R.,
F.-X. GODBOUT, BA.L.,
THOMAS TREMBLAY, LL.L.

IMMEUBLE "DOMINION"
126, RUE SAINT-PIERRE

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE: "ROLAN".
CODE WESTERN UNION

QUÉBEC, March 21st., 1925.

PERSONAL.

Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

My dear Mr. Meighen:-

You must remember that, in 1920, I have tried to convince the Government to paying a supplementary amount to Louis Boivin who had built up the Quebec Post Office. I could not succeed, but in September 1921, your Government decided to add a considerable amount to M.P. Davis for the Levis drydock, and Mr. Hunter, Deputy-Minister of Public Works, said that this constituted a precedent.

I am quoting his exact words contained in Order in Council P.C. 3404:

"I am of opinion, however, that if "this claim is to be entertained, many others claims of "the same unprecedented character will have to be dealt "with, and possibly, this could best be done under well "defined relief legislation by Parliament, for all con-"tracts commenced before the war and which have extended "under adverse war conditions, causing actual losses to "contractors and who, in equity and justice, should be "paid amounts in addition to those provided by the terms "of the contracts, notwithstanding anything to the con-"trary in said contracts."

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We were defeated during the fall, and I could not follow that up any longer. As you know and certainly remember, I have lost in this affair on account of the promises of Honourable L.P.Pelletier and Tom Chase Casgrain without any idea or chance of speculation, over $20,000.oo.

The actual Government seems disposed to pay a certain amount in addition to Boivin. Is it possible to ask you to let the matter or the special item pass without opposition on your part?

It is just and equitable, and as I already told you several times, why make me bear a part of the burden of the war in constructing and building the Quebec Post Office which was necessary and indispensable for the carrying out of the M.S.A.

Should you require more particulars, I will be ready to give them to you.

Very truly yours,

Rodrigue Tanguay

2/R

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CANADA

071144

277

Ottawa, March 23, 1925.

Romeo Langlais, Esq.,
126 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Langlais:

I have your letter of the 21st. I remember your being interested in the claim when we were in office, but I had forgotten the details. Am glad to hear from you again and can assure you the claim which you represent should be treated in as fair a manner as any other has been treated, and if the case which you present is as well founded as was that to which you refer to by way of example in your letter, I certainly shall not oppose it. No doubt if an appropriation is made for the purpose the details of the claim will be explained by the Minister concerned.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071145

277

Ottawa, March 31, 1935.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter to Mr. Meighen regarding uniform caps for the elevator service men, I am directed to attach hereto a copy of a question placed on the Order Paper and the answer supplied by the Government.

Yours faithfully,

A. Pinco, Esq.,
Premier Hat Shops,
209 Bank St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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071146

21

Copy: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

QUESTION.

No. 54 - Mr. Garland (Carleton)

March 27 - 1 How many uniform caps were purchased for the elevator service men of the Government buildings in 1923 and 1924?

2. From whom were these purchased?

3. Were tenders called for, and if so, was the lowest tender accepted?

4. What was the price paid?

ANSWER

1 - 96

2 - William Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

3 - (A) Yes. (b) Yes.

4 - 80 @ $2.26 each, delivered at Ottawa
16 @ $2.25 each, delivered at Montreal.

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071147

Ottawa, Ont., 31st March, 1925.

Dear Dr. Bruce,

Have had a talk with Dr. Manion and very much appreciate the suggestion you have made to him. It is a very useful one. Probably you could give me some particulars about the pictures, their character, when and how given, what has been done with them, etc. This I can perhaps supplement here, but I want the details to express appreciation of the generosity of Lord Beaverbrook when an appropriate occasion arises shortly in the House.

Yourevery truly,

Dr. H. A. Bruce,
64 Bloor Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

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CANADA

071148

REEVE: E. PAYMENT

SEC.-TREASURER: H. CHAS. PAYMENT

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF CARTIER
INCORPORATED 1914
MANITOBA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TREASURER

ELIE, MAN., April 15th. 5 192

The Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Canada,

Dear Sir;-

Enclosed herewith copy of a resolution passed by this Council, and hope you will take the matter into consideration,

Yours truly,

H. Chas. Payment

Encl.1

Sec.-Treas.

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CANADA

071149

REEVE: E. PAYMENT

SEC.-TREASURER: H. CHAS. PAYMENT

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF CARTIER
INCORPORATED 1914
MANITOBA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TREASURER

ELIE, MAN.,.....192....

Moved by Councillor Fossay,
Seconded by Councillor Franklin,

WHEREAS the Rural Municipality of Cartier has constructed along the south side of the Assiniboine River certains dykes within its Municipality,

AND WHEREAS certain improvements and rebuilding are necessary to maintain said dykes in good shape,

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Municipality desire assistance from the Government;-

THEREFOR be it resolved that the Council of the Rural Municipality of Cartier request the aid of the Government to rebuild and assist in the work of maintaining the dykes within the Municipality by supply $ 5,000.00 toward same,

Be it also resolved-That a copy of the above resolution be mailed to the Honourable The Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, The Hon. Arthur Meighen and our Member Mr. Harry Leader,

Carried.

I the undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution passed by the Council on the 7th. day of April, A.D. 1925

H. Chas. Payment
Sec.-Treas.

April 15th. 25

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CANADA

071150

277

Ottawa, April 18, 1925.

H. Chas. Payment, Esq.,
Office of Secretary Treasurer,
Elie, Man.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 15th instant enclosing copy of resolution passed by the rural municipality of Cartier reached Mr. Meighen just as he was taking the train. He asked me to acknowledge it and to say that he would give the representations set forth in the resolution his best consideration.

Yours very truly,

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Kilmuir, apr. 19th 1925

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen
House of Commons
Ottawa

Dear Sir —
I thought I would drop you a few lines to show you what our Government are doing to economize, just in one matter in which I am specially interested myself.

I was appointed Inspector of Dredges for P. E. I. in Jan: 1912, by the Borden Gov't — In 1914 the Madgalene Islands was added to my territory at no increase of Salary —

In 1920 the Province of New Brunswick was again added to my inspectorate without any increase of Pay —

I did not demur, and found that I could do all

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that was required of me in the increased territory. There were at that time and all through the season of '21 three dredges and three Govt. Tug boats operating in N.B.

I looked after all the repairs during the winter of '21-'22 and in april was notified that I was dismissed from the Service. I asked for an investigation, which was refused.

Mr. Hocken asked the Question on the floor of Parliament as to reasons for my dismissal, but no charges were made against me, and no fault found with me by my superior officers.

A man from Port Hood was appointed in my place, but as I was told by several parties who knew, he was not

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— 3 — 07.1.1/53

able to do the work that I used to do, and another man was appointed with the title of "Senior Inspector", at a salary 400.- dollars more than I received. There are now two men doing the work which I did alone, billis, at the same salary as I received, and the Quarrie four Hundred more than I received, While the output of the dredges are not so great, and the cost per cubic yard much higher.

I hope that after the next Election, your Party will put this matter right. I do not see where it is possible for them to elect a Grit from this Province.

Yours very truly

John N. McDonald

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CANADA

071154

277

Ottawa, April 28, 1925.

Dear Mr. McDonald:

Your letter of the 19th instant reached me a day or so ago. I am not surprised at the information contained therein as it is only what this Government has done in many similar cases. Indeed, not only in the matter of appointments but in many other ways as well they have forgotten their pre-election pledges of economy.

Yours very truly,

John N. McDonald, Esq.,
Kilmuir,
P.E.I. ?

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Private

C. Kerrbaster N.B. April 23rd 1925

Right Hon A. Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Sir: When in Ottawa, end of Feby last visit the Maritime Delegation I mentioned to you about an Estimate of $50000.00 for a Breakwater at Escuminac Pt. in our County - Northumberland -

About eight years ago, our then M.P. Mr. W. S. Loggie, had this project before the House, and it was considered of doubtful benefit, and that the Engineer of the Public Works Dept. Mr. Stead, who is now located at Saint John N.B., had reported against it, on the grounds that the cost of a suitable Breakwater there, would be far in excess of any use, there would be for it.

It is the general opinion here, that if any such money is available for this County, it would be far better expended, on the Gulf Shore Railway line between here and Tracadie,

Yours Very Respectfully
C. E. Fish

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CANADA

071156

Copy: Newcastle, N.B., April 23, 1925.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

When in Ottawa end of Feby. last with the Maritime Delegation I mentioned to you about an estimate of $50000.00 for a Breakwater at Escuminac Pt. in our County - Northumberland.

About eight years ago, our then M.P., Mr. W.S. Loggie, had this project before the House, and it was considered of doubtful benefit, and that the Engineer of the Public Works Dept. Mr. Stead, who is now located at St. John, N.B., had reported against it, on the grounds that the cost of a suitable breakwater there would be far in excess of any use there would be for it.

It is the general opinion here that if any such money is available for this county it would be far better expended on the Fulf Shore Railway line between here and Tracadie.

Sgd. "C.E. Fish."

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CANADA

071157

Ottawa, April 28, 1925.

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Mr. Meighen asked me to send you the attached copy of a letter from Mr. C.E. Fish of Newcastle, N.B., for the information of your committee when Public Works estimates come before the House.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

071158

277

Ottawa, April 28, 1925.

Dear Mr. Fish:

Many thanks for yours of the 23rd instant and for the information therein contained. I shall try and watch this matter when the Public Works estimates are up in the House of Commons.

Yours very truly,

C.E. Fish, Esq.,
Newcastle, N.B.

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Public Works Estimates

071159

DR. HERBERT A. BRUCE, F.R.C.S., ENG.
64 BLOOR STREET EAST
TORONTO
TELEPHONE
RANDOLPH 2800

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MONDAY-TUESDAY-THURSDAY-FRIDAY

277 Private

April Twenty-Ninth,
Nineteen Twenty-Five.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

My dear Mr. Meighen,

I am enclosing a memo from which you may be able to secure sufficient information. Full particulars regarding the pictures was obtained by Sir William Mulock a month ago from Ottawa but unfortunately his memo was mislaid, so I have not been able to secure it. He offered to write to Ottawa for a copy but I told him not to bother. You will no doubt know to whom to apply, ~~to~~ in Ottawa for full information. I understood him to say he got it from The Honourable Mr. King. My memo has been prepared with the help of General Hogarth and Colonel Lamb and embodies their views.

Re George McLaughlin. I telephoned him upon receipt of your letter and asked him to come and see me, which he promised to do. As I am leaving tomorrow for Washington to attend a Surgical Convention there and will be away ten days, I will not be able to see him until my return. Am disposed to think, however, that he would accept a nomination if it were offered him but do not think he would seek it. I will write you again after I have seen him.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

H. A. Bruce

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CANADA

071160

Memorandum re Lord Beaverbrook's activities on behalf of Canadians and Canada during the great war.

. . . . . .

The information which follows was obtained by me from General Hogarth and Col.H.J.Lamb.

1. Beaverbrook's activities on behalf of Canada and her forces began with the arrival in England of the advance guard of the First Canadian Division at Salisbury Plains. He used his political, financial, and social position in England to smooth the way for our Canadian forces.

2. When the first contingent went to France Beaverbrook, realizing the importance of having a complete record of Canada's war effort, suggested having attached to the British G.H.Q. a Canadian representative who later became known as the "eye witness". This "eye witness" reported the activities of Canadians in the Field, which enabled this information to reach Canada more promptly and in greater detail than if it had gone through the regular channels.

3. As Canada's war effort increased Beaverbrook extended the "Eye witness" organization by having officers attached to certain formations responsible for securing and maintaining accurate data in respect to each Canadian unit, which information was forwarded by him to London and preserved in a central office established for the purpose.

4. Realizing the desirable of the Canadian troops for Canadian news not obtained in the ordinary English papers, Beaverbrook had a daily paper printed in England featuring Canadian news which was distributed amongst all Canadian troops in the field. Any officer will tell you how much this paper was appreciated by the men.

5. Beaverbrook arranged with a number of prominent English artists to paint pictures of the Canadian forces, which pictures with a value I think of $1,000,000. are now in Ottawa. I do not know what the cost of these to Canada is. I believe this is the finest collection of paintings possessed by any of the component parts of the British Forces. Future generations will undoubtedly appraise at its full value the wonderful effort of Beaverbrook in this regard.

6. Canada has an unusually complete and accurate record of the Canadian army serving overseas due in some measure to the foresight and energy of Beaverbrook. In this connection we must not forget the many hours of toil and effort on the war diaries furnished by the different units in the field, often written up under most trying conditions and which provided after all the main material from which the history of the war is now being compiled at Ottawa.

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7. Officers in touch with the situation affirm that practically all of Beaverbrook's time was devoted to Canadians until he had completed an organization which worked automatically. His home at Leatherhead was always open to Canadians and no Canadian ever appealed to him in vain for financial or other assistance.

8. When Beaverbrook had completed the organization of the Canadian War Records Office he joined the Lloyd George Government as Minister of Information. When organizing this Department he placed a number of Canadians in charge of certain sub-Departments.

From the testimony of many officers and others in a position to know there would seem to be no doubt about the immense service which Beaverbrook rendered to the Canadians and incidentally to Canada during the great war.

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071162

277

held over and filed on June 16 waiting for letter of 29th to show up.

Ottawa, Ont., 2nd May, 1925.

not attached when filed. Do not know where it is - WHS

Dear Dr. Bruce,

Thank you most sincerely for the information given me in your letter of the 29th. This is just what I want. Frankly I must admit not having been as familiar with the real useful service rendered at various times by Lord Beaverbrook, and as a citizen of Canada I sincerely feel he has not been done justice to. It will be my effort to do him simple justice at the first opportunity, and I won't expect any personal recognition in return. It will be satisfaction enough to me to know that I have done my part to be fair to Lord Beaverbrook.

With kindest personal regards to Mrs. Bruce and yourself.

Yours very truly,

Dr. H. A. Bruce,

Toronto, Ont.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071163

277

House of Commons
Canada

O T T A W A, June 8th, 1925.

The Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
O T T A W A,
Ontario.

not attached when filed

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Mr. George G. Bushby together with a portion of the "Prince Rupert News", giving a report of the Debate on the Elevator, and also an Editorial.

You will remember my discussing this matter with you at that time, and will note that Mr. Bushby quite agrees with what I told you on that occasion and the reason for my supporting the elevator in the debate of a year ago.

It appears to me that mistakes of this kind are bound to occur unless a new system is adopted, and I would suggest that in another Session it might be well to have a Caucus on the Estimates or to have a Committee from each Province run over the Estimates for that Province and then forward their recommendations to you so that political mistakes of this kind can be avoided.

Yours sincerely,

S. F. Tolmie

SFT:MM

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

071164

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1925 JUN 20 PM 6 12

STANDARD TIME

MOA193 14 NL

KENTVILLE NS 20

553

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

WIRE AMOUNTS IF ANY IN SUPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR WHARVES AND BREAKWATERS IN KINGS COUNTY

T P CALKIN.

Burlington - wharf improvements $1600
Halls harbour - Breakwater extension $11000.
Wolfville - Wharf $8000.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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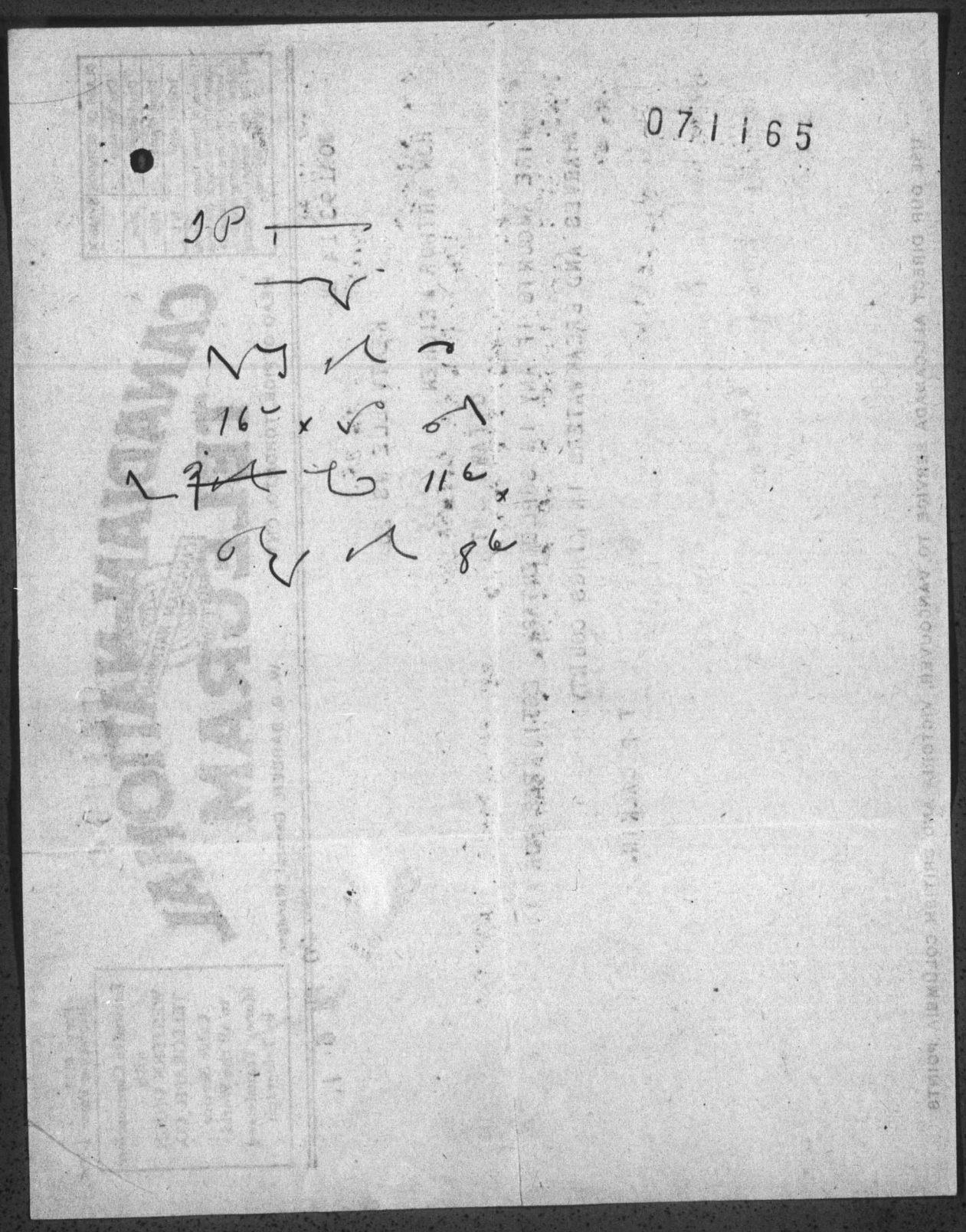
CANADA



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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

R

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TW

071166

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
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1MOS 22 NL

YARMOUTH NS JUNE 21ST

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 789

OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE WIRE COLLECT IF ANY APPROPRIATION AND HOW MUCH IN SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR WHARF OR BREAKWATER PORTMAITLAND AND IF PASSED IN COMMITTEE

110A Requested $75000. E K SPINNEY

not yet passed

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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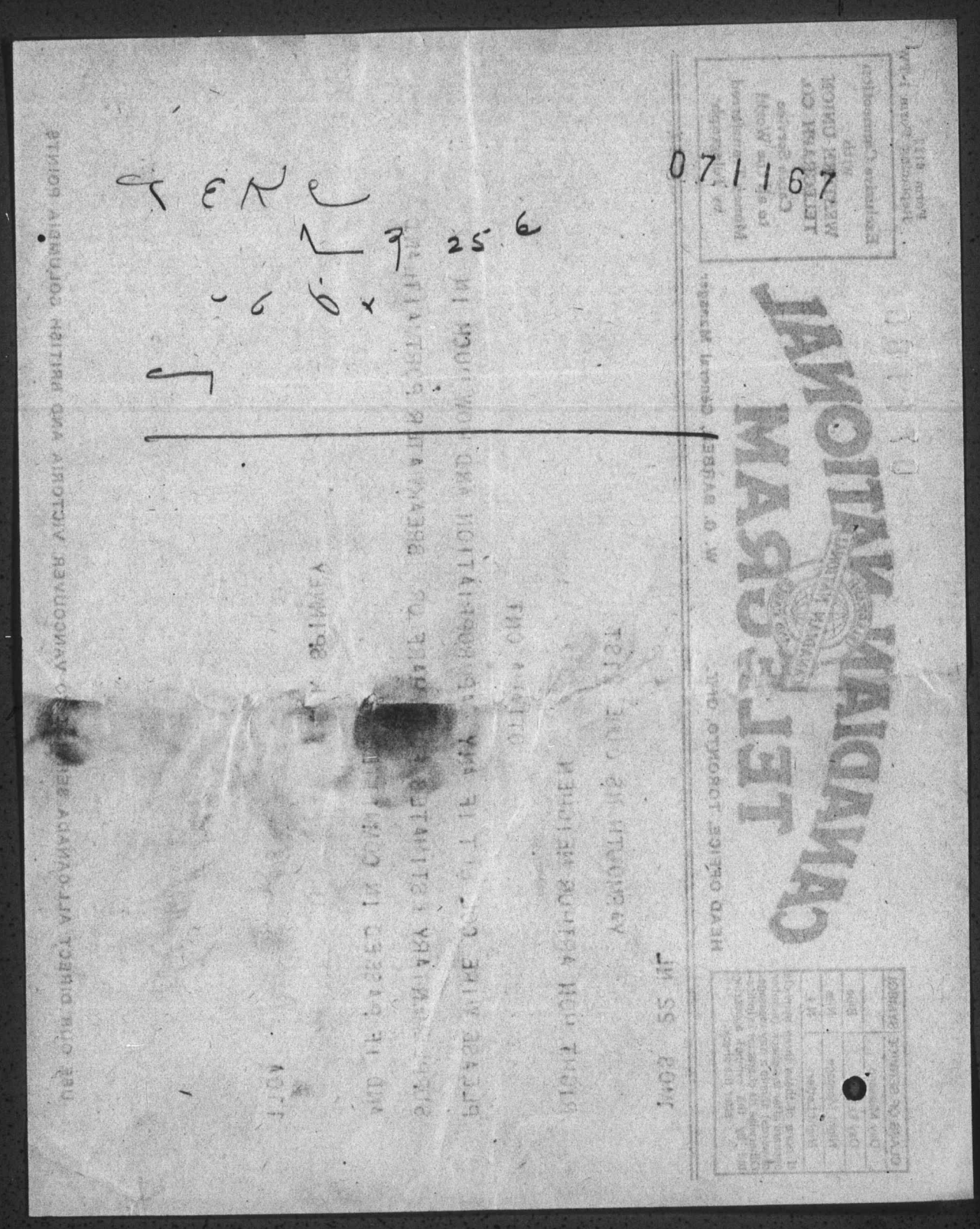
CANADA



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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071168

Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

277

Ottawa, June 22, 1925.

Hon. E.K. Spinney,
Yarmouth, N.S.

Breakwater twenty five thousand, not yet passed.

Arthur Meighen.

Collect.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071169

Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

277

Ottawa, June 22, 1925.

NIGHT LETTER;

T.P. Calkin, Esq.,
Kentville, N.S.

Burlington wharf improvements sixteen hundred stop Hall's Harbour Breakwater extension eleven thousand stop Wolfville wharf eight thousand.

Arthur Meighen.

Charge.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071170

277

Ottawa, June 25, 1925.

J.B. Hunter, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Hunter:

Mr. Meighen is anxious to get the following information, and as the session is almost closed putting a question on the Order Paper is useless. It would be appreciated if you could let him have for him the following information:

1. Price paid for wharf and property at Jackson's Point, York Co., N.B.
2. The amount spent for rebuilding and repairs, and who did the work.
3. From whom was material purchased, and at what cost.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071171

277

Ottawa, June 25, 1925.

M.C. O'Leary, Esq.,
Press Gallery,
Ottawa.

Dear O'Leary:

Mr. Meighen asked me to drop you a note in reply to your letter of the 20th inst., and to say that he is taking steps to see that the suggestions in your letter are carried out.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071172

277

Ottawa, June 25, 1925.

Honourable E.K. Spinney,
Yarmouth,
N.S.

Dear Mr. Spinney:

Yours of the 22nd inst., reached me to-day. Please let me know if you get the information from the Department. If not I will try and secure it for you.

Yours very truly,

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071173

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
June 22, 1925.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Can.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I confirm my telegram of last night re breakwater at Port Maitland and the receipt of your reply stating that $25,000 was in the estimates but not yet passed.

Mr. Hatfield, the Member for this constituency returned on Tuesday last to take a hand in the Provincial elections. He announced on Nomination Day that he had received a letter from the Minister of Public Works stating that the above sum was placed in the estimates for the construction of this breakwater. My suspicion that it might be an election hoax was due to the fact that the cost of this structure, according to estimates in 1918 was upwards of $190,000.

He also stated that he could not discover any evidence in the Department of Public Works that this matter had been under consideration previously.

I have requested the Deputy Minister to inform me if the voluminous documents connected with my appeal for the construction of that breakwater had been mislaid or destroyed. I gave the people of that village the assurance that it was due only to the fact that the Government could not engage in such a heavy expenditure for new works at that time that this most necessary improvement was not undertaken. His claim that there was no evidence that any appeal had been made at that time is a reflection on my integrity, which I can not but resent.

Thanking you for your prompt reply to my inquiry, and with kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E N Spinney

EKS:MJA

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CANADA

071174

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER
OTTAWA

277

OTTAWA, June 26th, 1925.

Dear Mr. Merrian,-

With reference to your letter of the 25th instant, relative to wharf at Jackson's Point, I beg to enclose for your information copy of a memorandum which has just been prepared in the Engineering Branch, which will give the information desired.

Yours truly,

Encl.

F.H. Hunter,
Deputy Minister.

A.W. Merrian, Esq.,
Private Secretary,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons.

W.

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CANADA

071175

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL OFFICES
CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BUILDING
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL, QUE.

June 29th, 1925.

"Personal"

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

I have had a talk with Mr. Hoey, and we have both agreed that the only promising thing we can see at the present time is the crop prospect for this year.

The trouble with we Canadians is that we are not honest with ourselves.

I have already spoken to you about the Government spending the money for the bridge at Montreal for the benefit of Real Estate Speculators of Longueil and the members of the Mount Bruno Golf Club.

Perhaps you are not aware that the Government expropriated half an acre of our land at Young's Point, which is about five miles further up the Trent River than Lakefield, Ont. This was expropriated so that they might build another lock.

Will you please have someone look up returns and see how much freight went through the present lock ? I think I am safe in saying you will find none went through, it is used for pleasure boats only, and the present lock which I saw about a month ago, is a good lock and capable of handling a thousand times as much pleasure-boat traffic. In other words, this money is to be spent for the purposes of elections.

As far as the Quebec Harbour vote goes, I know there is nothing I can tell you about it.

These expenditures would not be killing in themselves, but when they are only examples of what is generally taking place throughout the country, what hope is there for us unless we can get a strictly honest government.

They say oil and water won't mix, - we do not know that they won't, but we know we do not know how to mix them at the present time.

Mr. Hoey thinks that if you would adopt a tariff policy something along the lines I have advocated, the Progressives would join with you, -

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CANADA

071176

Form [illegible]. 618—2500—10-21

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

SHEET NO.
2.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,

June 29th, 1925.

you and they to agree as to what the first principles of the tariff should be. It strikes me that this is an opportunity which should not be lost.

Yours sincerely,

F.P. Jones

FPJ.MB.

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CANADA

071177

277

Ottawa, Ont., 30th June, 1925.

Dear Mr. Jones,

I have your letter of the 29th. I will get the information which you ask for as to the traffic going through Lakefield, and advise you what it amounts to.

It is really shocking the votes that have gone through this session for all kinds and qualities of alleged public works. Had it not been that I have been a Minister and know something of the difficulty of resisting these claims and of the tremendous sectional pressure that is brought to bear I would be even more critical than I have been. However the conduct of the Government this session was beyond anything ever seen in this Parliament.

Whatever the cost there must be a stiff jaw set against this kind of thing for some little time anyway until we get taxes reduced and confidence restored.

I know that Mr. Hoey is very favourably inclined toward your tariff application, and I think he means what he says as to what would take place if one could feel secure in definitely tying to that principle. However it is my judgment that while Mr. Hoey's sympathy

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071178

and perhaps co-operation could be obtained the Progressives generally could not line up as he suggests. They have preached no tariff so long that they are not in a position to meet their constituents with any other theory.

I see the Montreal Gazette is joining issue with you and I am watching very carefully everything pro and con on your principle.

With highest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

F. P. Jones, Esquire,
Canada Cement Company Limited,
Montreal, Que.,

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071179

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S OFFICE,
23, ST BRIDE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

1st July 1925.

277

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I have read the very generous tribute you paid in the House of Commons at Ottawa to the collection of Canadian War Pictures and to my own efforts in this direction.

I did feel unhappy about the attitude of the Government towards the collection at one time. But looking back on this hot fit of my youth, I see that I was over touchy. I understand the whole question better now and see it in better perspective.

It will be a long time before the collection is really appreciated in Canada. I put the period long after both of us are dead. Finally their true worth will be realised and they will form the centre of a war collection which people will come from all over the world to see.

All the competent judges over here confirm my judgment on this point. The Canadian pictures are infinitely better than those painted for the British War Museum. Of course I was partly responsible for the British collection too. But we started at this too late - and I had already obtained all the best artists for the Canadian work.

Thanking you once again for the fine tribute you paid to the collection.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,

Beaverbrook

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P.

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CANADA

071180.

277

Ottawa, July 3, 1925.

Dear Dr. Bruce:

Referring to your letter of the 29th April, I presume you have read what I said on the subject of the Beaverbrook pictures. Hansard containing same is enclosed.

Kindest regards to Mrs. Bruce and yourself.

Yours very truly,

Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, F.R.C.S., Eng.,
64 Bloor St. East,
Toronto, Ont.

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CANADA

071181

277

Ottawa, Ont., 4th July, 1925.

Dear Mr. Spence,

Evidently the Department of Public Works does not believe in your motto of "Do It Now". Just received the attached memorandum re Jackson Point expenditure this morning.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary

D. Spence, Esquire, M.P.,
Toronto, Ontario.

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CANADA

071182

HURON SAND AND GRAVEL COMPANY. LIMITED

151 FRONT ST. NORTH

SARNIA

TELEPHONES
550-J
1282-W

2 Toronto Street,
Toronto, July 7th, 1925.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I am President of the Huron Sand & Gravel Company, Limited. This Company was organized about a year ago after securing leases from the Canadian National Railways on certain lands on the shore of Lake Huron above Point Edward. The lands carry gravel deposits.

The logical market is Detroit, and the only economic way to deal with it is by securing access to the property from the Lake. The same market has been served for years by gravel taken from the river bed of the St. Clair River. The interests associated with the latter enterprise are seemingly apprehensive of the advent of competition. At any rate, they have adopted every means, outside of murder, to intimidate the Huron Sand & Gravel Company in their operations, although, based on the merits of our position, they have not a leg to stand on.

In the first place they made an effort to prevent this Company securing a license of occupation from the Ontario Government. In this respect they were unsuccessful. They then attempted to have the Ontario Board of Health condemn the project representing that our operation would have the effect of polluting the Sarnia water supply. After investigation by the Ontario Government authorities, this protest was also set aside. They then arranged with Healy, the Federal member for Essex, to bring a deputation to Ottawa representing a number of the municipalities in that section of the country, protesting against the operation. The expenses of this delegation were paid by interested parties, and those who went to Ottawa looked on it as a joy-ride.

Moreover, the interests who have been operating from the river appear to have the "friendly" ear of the Public Works engineers, and only recently the Company received notice from the Department that they were not to proceed further with their construction program.

Our investment at the moment is approximately $100,000.00 in cash, and we have about reached the point where we are ready to start operations. We are not permitting the notification from the Department to intimidate us, as we are satisfied that by no stretch of imagination

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071183

Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen

July 7th, 1925.

can it be established that our operations can interfere in any way with navigation, which is the alleged basis for the order which has been received by this Company.

The interests who are fighting us embrace all phases of political influence. I am writing you this letter, not with the thought that you can assist us to get justice at this stage, but rather that you may have before you an outline of the facts so that later on you will have some knowledge of the situation, and will see that we are afforded adequate protection.

Every possible illegitimate weapon has been employed by our enemy, and the fact that the Company rejoices in having as its president a pronounced Tory has not been overlooked. Consequently, having regard to the fact that I have been largely instrumental in having my friends invest such a considerable sum of money in the enterprise I feel it my duty to write you at this time.

Yours sincerely,

D.M. Hogarth

DMH.G.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071184

277

Ottawa, July 11, 1925.

Dear General Hogarth:

Your letter of the 7th instant with regard to the Huron Sand and Gravel Company, Limited, reached me upon my return to Ottawa. I am very glad you have sent me this material and I hope if you ever need me you will let me know.

Yours very truly,

General D.M. Hogarth,
3 Toronto, St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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CANADA

071185

277

Ottawa, July 11, 1925.

Dear Dr. Bruce:

Yours of the 8th instant reached me upon my return to the city. By this morning's mail I have received a letter from Lord Beaverbrook, copy of which I am sending herewith.

Yours very truly,

Dr. H.A. Bruce, F.R.C.S., Eng.,
64 Bloor St. E.,
Toronto, Ont.

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CANADA

071186

DR. HERBERT A. BRUCE, F.R.C.S., ENG.
64 BLOOR STREET, EAST,
TORONTO

CONSULTATIONS BY APPOINTMENT FROM 1-30 TO 3

8th July 1925.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen:-

It was very good of you to send me a copy of "Hansard" containing a report of your remarks on Beaverbrook's war service, which I have forwarded to him. You covered the matter in a characteristically able and satisfactory manner and I am sure it will give great satisfaction to Beaverbrook, who writes me that he is coming to Canada in August when we hope to see him.

I was very much interested in the Senate's report on the Railway situation and thought their suggestion of an amalgamation between the two lines a very excellent one. The public mind is very much perturbed at the enormous deficit in operating the C.N.R. and feels it cannot be allowed to go on and would welcome any solution of the problem short of selling out to the C.P.R. As this suggestion has come from a Conservative Senate, I hope it will commend itself to you, thus preventing the present Government from getting the credit.

It looks as if we are to have an election this fall and for your information I may tell you that many of us who are in close touch with the electorate believe that there is a very general feeling of discontent with the King Government which will result in a Conservative victory, if not as complete as Nova Scotia yet sufficient to enable you to carry on. I hope you are in good physical condition and ready for the fray. I shall be glad to be of any help possible and look forward to the pleasure of seeing you soon.

Mrs. Bruce joins me in kindest regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Yours very sincerely,

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071187

DR. HERBERT A. BRUCE, F.R.C.S., ENG.
64 BLOOR STREET, EAST,
TORONTO

CONSULTATIONS BY APPOINTMENT FROM 1-30 TO 3

15th July 1925.

277

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am more than pleased with the letter Lord Beaverbrook wrote you, as it will, I am sure clear away all possible misunderstanding. I am most anxious that he should be friendly and have hopes of his performing some good offices during his visit to Canada next month.

Any time you happen to be this way I shall be very glad to have a talk with you.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

H. A. Bruce

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071188

Ottawa, July 20, 1925.

My dear Lord Beaverbrook:

This is merely to acknowledge and to express my sincere appreciation of your letter of 1st July.

Yours very truly,

Lord Beaverbrook,
c/o Ritz Carleton Hotel,
Montreal, P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071189

277

Ottawa, July 20, 1925.

Lord Beaverbrook,
25 St. Bride St.,
London, E.C. 4,
England.

My dear Lord Beaverbrook:

This is merely to acknowledge and to express my sincere appreciation of your letter of 1st July.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071190

St. Godefroi 9 Janvier 1926.
P. O. Kelly. Comté Bonaventure.

A L'Honorable A. Meighen.
Ottawa.

Honorable Monsieur,

Veuillez, s'il vous plait, me pardonner si je prends la respectueuse liberté de venir vous demander s'il y a eu l'année dernière de l'argent de voté pour faire un bout neuf pour prolonger notre quai, car ce n'est qu'l'été dernier, après que M. Marcil a parlé ici disant dans son discours qu'il n'y aurait pas d'élection à l'automne, que M. Jacques Grenier a commencé

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071191

à offrir du bois à faire aux gens et peu de temps avant l'élection qui il leur a fait haller de la roche et ils en ont reçu le paye-ment. Le rapport du bois qui a été fait devait être envoyé cette semaine.

C'est parce que je n'ai jamais vu sur mes papiers qu'il y avait eu de l'argent voté pour le quai que je vous demande ces renseignements.

Je demeure,
Très-Honorable Monsieur,
Votre humble serviteur et partisan,
John Lecourtois.

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CANADA

071192

277

Ottawa, 19 janvier, 1926.

M. John LeCourtois,
St. Godefroi,
P.O. Kelly,
Co. Bonaventure, P.Q.

Cher M. LeCourtois:

J'ai la vôtre du 9 courant. Le gouvernement a voté la somme de $5,000 pour prolonger le quai à St. Godefroit le 26 juin passé.

Votre tout dévoué,

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071193

Vote for enlarging of wharf at St. Godefroi, P.O. Kelly Bonaventure Co—

June 26/25

$5.000

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CANADA

Copy to T P Jones

071194 Steep Rock Man.
Feb 11th/26.

Honorable Arthur Meighen
Ottawa M.P. Portage La Prairie

Dear Sir:-

In 1925 there was approximately $3000 appropriated by Department of public works to build a dock at Steep Rock, which is an absolute necessity. The main boat which traverses the lake from Dog Creek to the north end of Lake calling at every place possible to assist settlers, has not a fit or proper place to load or unload. However, everything was going fine but our town site being on the Canada Cement water front, a question arose as to a right-away. I think through misunderstanding at the office Montreal. I think if you ask them for temporary permission to pass ~~without~~ to and from station to dock without

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CANADA

071195

fencing or interfering with their property they would quite willingly agree to this as it would be to the best interests of all concerned. I therefore think if you ask head office of Montreal for this request it the same would be granted and we could go ahead with our dock as soon as weather opens up. Trusting you will use your influence to this end and at as early a date as possible

I am sincerely Yours.

W O Cook.

P.S.

It was just prior to election that the Canada Cement Co. was approached. I know the wrong people at this end presented it. We do not wish to interfere with their property only cross their land from station to dock.

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CANADA

071196

Ottawa, February 15, 1926.

Dear Mr. Cook:

Your letter of the 11th instant reached me to-day. I shall take up the matter and see what can be done to assist. I shall write you again just so soon as I am in a position to give you any information.

Yours very truly,

W.O. Cook, Esq.,
Steep Rock, Man.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071197

277

Ottawa, February 15, 1928.

Dear Mr. Jones:

Attached is copy of a letter I have just received from a constituent of mine at Steep Rock, Manitoba. Would you be good enough to let me know what the difficulty is as he is not very clear upon it in this letter. Also would you please be good enough to give me your advice as to how it can be overcome. You will observe that this is in my constituency and hence I take a special interest.

Yours very truly,

Frank P. Jones, Esq.,
Canada Cement Company,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

071198

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL OFFICES
CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BUILDING
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL, QUE.

February 17th, 1926.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of February 15th, enclosing copy of letter from Mr. W. O. Cook, I do not know that I can add anything to the letter which we wrote Mr. F. G. Goodspeed, District Engineer, Department of Public Works, Winnipeg, on September 25th, 1925, copy of which is attached.

Naturally this Company does not like to have its property turned into a public thoroughfare, and we must also protect ourselves, so that as years go by when we want more rock or should we want to make additions to our plant, we would not be hampered by the right of way given.

I think you will agree we have gone as far as any reasonable person could ask us to go in this matter.

Yours very truly,

F. P. Jones

FPJ.MGB.

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

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CANADA

071199

Form 617—10M—5-25

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

MONTREAL, QUE.

September 25th, 1925.

F. G. Goodspeed, Esq.,
District Engineer,
Dept. of Public Works,
Customs Building,
WINNIPEG, Man.

RE: Steep Rock - Lake Manitoba

Dear Sir:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st. with blue prints showing proposed roadways at Steep Rock from the road allowance on the eastern limit of Section 35 - 20 - 18 across our property to the waters of Lake Manitoba where the Department proposes to construct a wharf or landing place.

In reply I am directed to say that we would be willing to allow the Department to construct a roadway along route No. 1 as shown on the blue prints without receiving any compensation, but without giving any formal transfer and reserving our right to have the course of the selected roadway altered at any time should it interfere with our operations or the construction of any buildings which we might wish to erect.

I may say that so far as we can foresee there is not much liklihood of our requiring any lateration to be made in the route you have laid out, but we do not wish to be prevented from so doing should it become necessary.

While we are willing to meet the wishes of the Department in affording the public means of access to the wharf, we do not wish to hamper the future extension of our plant by a road which might afterwards prove to be laid out in an unsuitable location.

We should be glad to hear further from you in this matter, and are retaining the blue prints for the present in case further reference has to be made to them.

Yours truly,

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED,

A. C. Bedford Jones,
Assistant Secretary

COPY

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CANADA

071200

277

Ottawa, February 19, 1926.

Dear Mr. Cook:

I have been sent by the Canada Cement Company copy of a letter which they wrote to Mr. Goodspeed, District Engineer, of the Public Works Department, at Winnipeg, on the 25th September last. I am sending you a copy herewith. So far as I can judge from this distance the proposition they make does not seem unreasonable and would likely work out alright. You might let me know your view.

Yours very truly,

W.O. Cook, Esq.,
Steep Rock,
Man.

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CANADA

071201

Steep Rock, Man
Feb 26th/26

Honorable Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Sir:-
your letter of the ninetheenth instant
to hand and am quite surprised as I have
been asked to seek for exactly what they
have promised in this letter. I do not see
how the Canada Cement Co. could do other
wise I note that they have stated section
35. 28. 10 should they mean this it would
mean crossing 34. but only section 33. is in
issue as station dock town etc are on section
33. 28. 10. now it looks to me that this
was an ~~the~~ election promise and they do not
want to go through with it is it possible
for you to insist on them going ahead (over)

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071202

Thanking you for the interest you have taken I will let you know if anything further develops

Yours Truly
W. O. Cook

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CANADA

071203

277

Ottawa, March 1, 1926.

W.O. Cook, Esq.,
Steep Rock,
Man.

Dear Mr. Cook:

I have your letter of the 25th February. Have written the Canada Cement people to see if there is any error in their previous letter as to the number of the section.

I don't think you need have the least fear that the Canada Cement Co., will go back on the proposals they have made. They would not, in my judgment, make any offer merely for election purposes and I am sure they did not. They should be notified at once by the proper authorities that their offer is accepted and I think you will find they will stand right by it.

Yours very truly,

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071204

277

Ottawa, March 1, 1926.

F.P. Jones, Esq.,
Canada Cement Co.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Jones:

With further reference to my letter of recent date regarding roadway in Steep Rock, Man., my correspondent Mr. Cook has written me again stating that in your letter (copy of which I had enclosed to him) you referred to section 35-28-10. He says that this is probably an error and that you meant section 33 upon which the station, dock and the town are located. He adds that if section 35 were intended it would mean crossing section 34.

I am pleased to say that Mr. Cook adds an expression of entire satisfaction in every other respect with your letter, and is only anxious that the proposal therein made be accepted and carried out without delay.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071205

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL OFFICES
CANADA CEMENT COMPANY BUILDING
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL, QUE.

March 5, 1926.

Cook

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-

Re Roadway at Steep Rock.

In the absence of Mr. Jones your letter of the 1st inst. has been referred to me.

There was evidently a typographical error in the copy made for you of our letter of September 25, 1925 to Mr. F. G. Goodspeed. Our carbon copy of the letter sent to him has the property described as Section 33-28-10. This being the case I presume that everything can be arranged to the satisfaction of Mr. Cook.

We have received no reply to our letter of September 25th to Mr. Goodspeed but presume that we will be informed if the Department decides to build the road.

Yours truly,

A. C. Tagge,
Assistant General Manager.

ACT/AM.

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

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CANADA

071206

277

Ottawa, March 6, 1926.

W.G. Cook, Esq.,
Steep Rock,
Man.

Dear Mr. Cook:

With reference to our previous correspondence re a roadway at Steep Rock. I put the further representations made by you in your last communication before the Canada Cement Company's Head Office at Montreal. Today I have received a reply, copy of which I am sending you herewith. You will note in the last paragraph of this letter that the Cement Co., have never had any answer to their letter of September 25th to Mr. Goodspeed.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071207

Tadousac le 22 A-vril 1926

Le Très Honorables M.Arthur Meighen
Chef du parti Conservateur,
Chambre des communes,
Ottawa.

Monsieur:-

Comme étant conservateur de la division dans le comté Saguenay district de Saguenay je me permets de vous de vous faire connaître comment nous sommes traités par les libéraux.

Il y a ici un M.Omer E.Boulianne,registrateur,employée public du gouvernement de Quebec.

Ce monsieur est reconnu par une partie des libéraux, comme chef libéral de Tadousac,cet employé public.fait de la politique 12 mois par année,il est le secrétaire du comité exécutif,libéral,il a le contrôle du patronage, rien ne se fait sans l'approbation de M.Boulianne,pas un seul homme bleu est employé aux travaux du gouvernement fédéral. Il ne prend que des libéraux,excepté deux ou trois amis conservateurs,et bien rarement,des amis ils sont rares,depuis deux ou trois ans j'ai travaillé au quai du gouvernement malgré lui, quelque jours,mais pas sans misère.

L'an dernier j'ai voté pour M.Gobeil, M.Boulianne avait dit à plusieurs que je me rappellerais de lui. Ce printemps,j' ai été engagé pour travailler aux travaux du quai à Tadousac par le contremaître M.Imbeau, M.Imbeau ne fait pas de politique,j'ai travaillé 10 jours,samedi dernier M.Imbeau m'a remercié de mes services, disant qu'il avait reçu instructions de plus m'employé d'avantage,que des rapports avaient été faits à M.Casgrain contre moi,M.Boulianne avait promis beaucoup de place aux électeurs,qui voteraient pour M.Casgrain.

Depuis 3 à 4 ans que M.B-oulianne exerce le contrôle du patronage,il n'achète des matériaux que des libéraux, et les contrats ne se donnent qu'a ses amis,le plus souvent ils les gardent pour lui.

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071208

Il est certain qu'il se fait une foule de chose que M.Casgrain ne connait pas, et beaucoup de lettres écrites au nom du comité libéral exécutif,que le comité n' a jamis vu,pas même le Président.

Le contremaitre n'a pas le droit de se garder un bon homme s'il est bleu.

Les bons et francs libéraux sont indignés de cette maniére de conduite,et ils n'osent se plaindre à M.Casgrain,mais je crois que cela achéve? voir un employé public permanent se mêlé de politique active.

Nous espérons que cela finira bientôt.

L'automne dernier avant la votation,j'ai rencontré M. Omer E. Beuliane ,Registrateur,il mA demandé pour qui j'allais voter ,je lui ai dit je suis conservateur à Quebec et à Ottawa,je voterai bleue,je suis assez vieux pour me conduire seul,,c'est bien fait comme tu veudras,mais tu le regretteras,,tu auras connaissance de moi,je lui ai dit tu ne peux me punir,il n'y a que le bon dieu qui puni. mais il m'a fait clairer des travaux du quai.

Cher Monsieur Meighen

C'est la grande vérité
nous avons tout le droit de
se plaindre M. Casgrain le
député a écrit à Boulanne de
clairer les bleus
Amitiés a votre aimable famille,
tacher de nous envoyer cette année
votre ami Ted
Votre humble serviteur

Sa
Majorique Gagné
Croix

J. N. Maher

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CANADA

071209

C.H. what is nature of "oppression" & is it connected with any specific service Dept?

Ottawa, le 1 mai, 1926.

Monsieur J.W. Maher,

Tadousac, P.Q.

Cher M. Maher:

J'ai reçue une lettre de M. Gagné sur laquelle est une note écrite par vous-même. Je crois que cette lettre a été écrite par votre entremise donc je vous écris la réponse et je vous demande d'être assez bon de la montrer à M. Gagné.

La mesquinerie et l'oppression contre les conservateurs telles qu'exercisées par les libéraux sont vraiment choquants et indéfendables. l'employé a qui vous réferes est payé par le gouvernement de Québec et conséquemment des accusations ne pourrions pas efficacement être faites contre lui par ce parlement. Si, cependant, je peux trouver une bonne occasion pour attirer attention à la façon dans laquelle les matières politiques sont traitées et la manière dans laquelle le travail est conduite au district de Tadousac, comme vous dises dans votre lettre, je le ferai bien volontiers à la Chambre des Communes [redacted] moment.

Veuillez exprimer ma sympathie à M. Gagné et lui dire que je suis plus que content de donner de l'aide quant il m'est possible.

J'ai été bien content de vous lire encore. Il y a quelques jours passés j'ai rencontré votre fils au chemin de fer et j'ai eu une

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071210

petite conversation avec lui. Vous me demandez si Ted ira à Québec. C'est notre intention actuellement de lui envoyer à Laval dans l'été ou l'automne et si oui sans doute il ira voir ses amis à Tadousac. Il a l'intention d'apprendre très bien le français et si il réussi il sera plus à l'aise parmi eux.

Votre tout dévoué,

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I have received a letter from Mr. Gagne attached to which is a note from your good self. I presume the letter was written through you and I am therefore making my acknowledgment to you direct asking you to be good enough to show ~~him~~ my letter to Mr. Gagne.

The narrowness and oppression against Conservatives exercised by the Liberals in your county is indeed glaring and indefensible. The employe to whom you refer is of course paid by the government of Quebec and in consequence ~~yo~~ accusations cannot effectively be made against him in this parliament. If, however, I can find occasion to draw attention to the way political matters and government work is handled in the Tadoussac district as set forth in this letter I will gladly do so in the House of Commons at the first opportunity.

Please extend my sincere sympathy to Mr. Gagne and tell him I am only too anxious to help when I can.

Was certainly pleased to hear from you. Some days ago I saw your son on the train and had a short talk with him. You ask ~~them~~ if Ted will be down. The intention now is to send him this coming summer or fall to Laval and I have no doubt that he will make a point of calling upon and seeing his Tadoussac friends when up in that district. It is his intention to master the French language and if he does he will be more at home among them.

Yours very truly,

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Letter complains
only 277 Liberals are
engaged on federal
works to detriment of
Conservatives. No
Special dept.
mentioned except
that the Govt.
work at Matane
is principally wharf
wharf work which
is Pub. Works Dept

07/12/12

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CANADA

071213

Tadoussac 5 mai 1926

The Honorable Arthur Meighen
House of Commons

Cher monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre a propos des injustices qui se commettent ici nous commes certains et vous pouvez être certain qu'il y aura plusieurs comtés dans la Province de Quebec a votre faveur a la prochaine élection car votre ouvrage ainsi que celle de vos amis ont fait un grand bien dans la province de Québec. Je vous demandais de vous envoyer Ted se promener chez nous pendant la vacance j'irai comme ce c. était mon fils

Amities à votre aimable famille
Votre humble serviteur
J. A. Maher
Président comté conservateur
Histrict Saguenay

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07.1214

Tadousac 5 mai 1926

Très Honorable Arthur Meighen
Chambre Communes
Ottawa

Cher monsieur,

A l'égard des injustices commises ici je dois vous informer que le deputé M. Casgrain a ecrit à E. O. Bouliane secrétaire du comité libéral que d'employer que des libéraux aux travaux publics. Joseph Deschenes mon frère lui a demandé l'ouvrage, mais il lui a fait réponse M. Bouliane, qui n'employait que des libéraux disant qu'il avait reçu une lettre de M. Casgrain lui adjoignant

Arthur Deschenes
J. W. Maher

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071215

Ottawa, May 8, 1928.

Dear Mr. Maher:

Many thanks indeed for your two letters of the 5th May. I have noted specially what you say as to instructions given by Mr. Casgrain. This does not surprise me; from what information I can get this is always his method.

Yours very truly,

J.N. Maher, Esq.,
Tadoussac, P.Q.

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CANADA

071216

277

Ottawa, le 8 mai, 1926.

Monsieur J.N. Maher,

Tadoussac,

P. Q.

Cher M. Maher:

Mille remerciements pour vos deux lettres du 5 mai. J'ai noté tout particulièrement ce que vous disez par rapport aux enseignements donnés par M. Casgrain. Ceci ne me suprends pas: c'est toujours sa méthode selon les renseignements que je reçois.

Votre tout dévoué,

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CANADA

071217

House of Commons
Canada

Dear Mr Meighen

Ottawa

You should glance over this just to see the opposition (bi-lingual) side.

Please let me have it back

Yours

R. Brown

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CANADA

071218

F W Williams

2

House of Commons
Canada

Dear Mr Meighen - I forgot to tell you that I went down to Ottawa on same train as pulpwood commission & Mr. Justice of B.C., (on the train) said he was going to call on you to discuss the matter with you. He seems a straight, honest chap, quite friendly tho a Grit, & I told him

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I was sure you would be glad to see him & that I would speak to you about it but forgot.

Kindest regards.

No ack. necessary

Sincerely

R. J. Manion

071219

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CANADA

071220

Extracts from Article by Gene Stratton-Porter

in McCALL'S Magazine for APRIL, 1923

I have lived to see the enormous prices set upon furniture made from walnut, oak, cherry, and bird's-eye maple. While writing this article, I read of a black walnut tree just sold in Indiana, from the stump of which alone, four thousand dollars' worth of fine veneer was to be made, and if the trunk were solid and proved to be as finely marked as was hoped, it would swell the value to unbelievable figures for a tree.

Who can estimate the appalling waste in the burning of those indiscriminate log heaps! I used to marvel at the gorgeous smoke ascending in wreaths and banners of lavender, pink, blue, red, gray from those green logs!

* * * * *

I have not been accustomed to considering myself among the oldest inhabitants; a fair degree of civilization had reached Indiana when I was born, yet, in my childhood I was accustomed to Indians at the door, to wild turkeys, wild cats and bear and deer in the woods not farther than Michigan from my home. We used to see wild pigeons in such numbers as to break down the branches of the beech, maple and linden trees on which they perched at night.

I was born at a period when, almost daily, huge wagons lumbered down our road, many of them drawn by oxen plodding a few miles each day on the way westward. The plains were covered with buffalo. We used the skins for sleigh robes and they cost from ten to thirty dollars a piece, depending on the size and condition. There was an abundance of game of every kind, the fish fairly crowded the rivers.

One of the commonest sights of my childhood was the ascending smoke in all directions from the burning of uncounted log heaps. And Oh! the pity of it! Those log heaps consisted of as fine trees as God ever made, felled where they stood and rolled together and burned **to get them out of the way.** Oak, hickory, beech, ash, elms, that almost swept the sky, wild cherry, bird's-eye maple, black walnut—trees that to-day would be sawed into thin sheets and used for the veneering of less expensive wood; trees for which any lumberman would pay from six to twelve and fifteen hundred a trunk, felled and burned in order to clear the ground upon which they stood for the cultivation of corn and potatoes. The resources of the country were considered so vast that it never occurred to any one to select the most valuable of these hardwoods, and store them for the use of future generations.

* * * * *

I have lived to see timber becoming so scarce that houses of stone, brick, and cement are resorted to through necessity rather than choice in many instances. I have lived to see the greater part of our springs dried up, the little streams drained from the face of the earth, and many of the rivers practically dry in the summer season, the lake levels lowered, the fish, game and fur-bearing animals practically exterminated.

* * * * *

The deer and fur-bearing animals are practically gone from the country I knew and the country further west as well. Many of the Indians are nearly starving through the scarcity of fish and game. The birds have been depleted in numbers until it is quite impossible to raise fruit of any kind without a continuous fight against slug and aphis, a war which birds in sufficient numbers would wage for us.

* * * * *

With the cutting of our timber has come a change in our climate; weeks of drought in summer and destructive cyclonic windstorms, winters alternating from a condition so open as to freeze prematurely forced fruit and grain, and winters so stringently cold that the fruit trees are killed outright.

The even temperature and the rains every three or four days which we knew in childhood are things of the past. Summer in these days means to scorch for weeks at a stretch with unalleviated heat; and in the same state in which I was born, it has become necessary for the sons of the men who wasted the woods and the waters to put in overhead sprinkling systems in order to grow their garden vegetables while windmills and irrigation are becoming common.

In my childhood my father planted grain with the same certainty of having a full crop, that he had of having alternate day and night. To-day the farmer on my land has no more idea whether he will get a paying yield from the wheat, corn and potatoes that he puts into the ground than he has as to whether the next cyclone will blow his house into the lake or pass a few yards on the other side of it. We, as a nation, have already, in the most wanton and reckless waste the world has ever known, changed our climatic conditions and wasted a good part of our splendid heritage. The question now facing us is whether we shall do all that lies in our power to save comfortable living conditions for ourselves and the spots of natural beauty that remain for our children.

If this is to be done, a nation-wide movement must be begun immediately. Our climate could be greatly bettered if every man owning land would do what he can to restore original conditions by fighting to save the water in his vicinity, and by planting all the trees for which he can possibly spare space. **More water means more rain.** A heavier growth of timber breaks up culminative winds and gives bird life, under rigorous protection, a chance to renew itself. Wherever there are plenty of birds the spraying and fighting of insect pests is not necessary.

The above warning applies with even greater force to Canada, for small as the remaining supply of timber in the United States now is, the stand in Canada amounts to less than one third of the supply in that country. *—F. J. D. Barnjum*

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071221

R. GIROUARD
PULPWOOD
SMITHS FALLS, ONT.

June 20th.,1923.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir:-

A proposal now before the House,sponsored by Mr. Fielding and supported by yourself proposes to give power to Government to prohibit the export of pulpwood.

The following figures are from memory,but I think are approximately correct. They give the status of the industry;

Exportations	1.200.000 cords
Value to producers	$16.000.000 "
ADditional paid for freight to Canadian railways	$6.000.000
Additional freight earned by Canadian railways from goods produced by pulpwood sales, probably	$5.000.000

These figures might be extended as the results of good trading are cumulative and do not end with any particular transaction.

The 1.200.000 cords is cut generally by farmers,and except where there is dishonesty,from freehold properties. The average cut received from producers amounts to about twenty cords. This would show that some 60.000 farmers are pulpwood producers and participate in the benefits of the trade.n Many of these farmers are settlers and the possibility of selling their pulpwood at a fair price is one of the incentives which makes

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these men support hardships which you or I have little notion of, in the hope that some day they will have an independance. By cutting off the United States market,you practically cut their market in half for spruce pulpwood and to less than 1/10 for poplar and bass pulpwood.

And what for? And who for? The Canadian Paper Mills have made an active propaganda during many years to cut off this export,supported by a few misguided enthousiasts. The mills of course would obtain their wood much cheaper,this being waht they are after. As to conservation,some wood would be saved,but this would be but a small proportion to the wood wasted every year by fire and as for the poplar and bass pulpwood,there being so very little of this kind used in this country,the wood would be allowed to rot from the tops,(the life of this tree is about 30 years) or they would be burned up as slash as the wood is useless otherwise.

The pulpwood producers have had no opportunity,so far to give their side of the question. The producers are mostly men in humble circumstances and not given to propaganda. Plain commom sense,if not plain justice,should dictate that they have their side of the question thoroughly investigated. From newspaper report I understand that you think that there has been investigation enough. I have been in this business for many years and I have never known of any opportunity where the producers were given a chance to state their case. All the information given out so far has been one sided. It would be a grave mistake if Parliament were to act on this without full investigation. The importance of the industray and the grave consequences which might follow the prohibition of exportation should make our legislators think twice

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071223

Hon. Arthur Meighen, # 3 June 20th.,1923.

and act very cautiously and be dead sure that they are right before interfering.

Yours very truly,

A. Meighen

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CANADA

071224

Ottawa, June 25, 1923.

R. Girouard, Esq.,
Smith's Falls,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Girouard:

I have your letter of June 20th, and have read with a great deal of interest your remarks regarding the exportation of pulp-wood. I can assure you the stand I have taken upon this question in Parliament has not been based upon one-sided information. I have given the subject the most careful study and my present attitude reflects a conviction resulting from a thorough review of all the evidence available from both sides. I am, however, always ready to be convinced, and if necessary to change my mind on any subject, and I will be glad if you will furnish me with any authoritative information in your power to send me.

Yours very truly.

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071225

Riordon Company, Limited

Cable Address
"RIORDON"
Montreal

PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR REPLY
TO THE COMPANY QUOTING
FOLLOWING INITIALS

Montreal, CANADA June 25, 1923.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Arthur,

I note that the Government have proposed a resolution giving them power by Order-in-Council to prohibit the exportation of pulpwood, and I understand that they are appointing a commission to investigate the whole matter, and that in the ordinary course of events they do not expect to take any action until they have the report of this commission.

I believe that the exhaustion of forests is near enough to require very serious attention.

On the other hand, I do not think that the exportation of pulpwood is of very great importance in connection with the exhaustion of the forest because the quantity exported is so small a proportion of the total amount of timber taken out of the forest or destroyed.

I do think, however, that the prohibition of the export of pulpwood would be of great importance in the good, neighbourly relations of Canada and the United States.

In spite of the importance of the exhaustion of the forest, very little real attention has been given to it by Governments probably mainly because the public is not aroused about it, but the prohibition of the export of pulpwood will probably arouse a great deal of public interest.

I think it would be a great thing to take advantage of public interest so aroused to concentrate attention upon the really serious matter of the exhaustion of our forests.

Would it not be a good thing to move an amendment to the resolution, if there is still time to do so, or move in some other way, if that is best, that the commission should deal with the whole matter of the exhaustion of the forest, and not merely with the question of prohibition of of the export of pulpwood ?

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Carl Riordon

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CANADA

071226

Ottawa, Ont. June 26th. 1923.

My dear Carl:

I have your letter of the 25th. June, and note with much interest what you say as to the proposed embargo on the exportation of pulpwood. It is very useful to me to have your opinion on this question, and I do not wish to make any mistake, but it seems to me that we have to take nothing short of heroic measures to preserve our forests from this time on. The mere matter of putting an embargo on pulpwood export will of itself do very little. I certainly shall take your suggestion and urge a very comprehensive policy.

Yours very truly,

Carl Riordon, Esq.,
The Riordon Company, Ltd.,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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CANADA

071227

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

June 27,1923.

Right Hon.Arthur Meighen, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition,

House of Commons, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS,CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

Thanks very much for the assurance of your support for the pulpwood embargo measure and for your support in the House when this matter was under discussion.

I shall appreciate any help you can give towards a safe passage through the Senate, if there is any question in that quarter.

I do not at all approve of the method the government adopted in leaving this important matter to an Order in Council, but the situation is so grave that I thought best to agree to this plan rather than have the result of my three years work delayed till another session.

I was delighted with the result in Ontario and congratulate you heartily on the bright prospect for the future. The day Drury declared against an embargo on wood export I said he had sealed his doom. I have received a perfect flood of letters from Ontario commending this action and the only ones opposed are American interests and the few exploiters,who would not constitute two per cent of the people of Canada, and majorities are what elect governments and not minorities. It is passing strange that the present government have not had sufficient brains to see this long ago.

The people are looking for the men who will legislate for the greatest good to the greatest number and not for the few selfish interests.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours for Canada,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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071228

Ottawa, July 4, 1923.

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of 27th June.

I am afraid the Government's venture into pulp-wood export restriction has already been much discounted by subsequent announcements. The Prime Minister stated some days ago that they had decided to exempt in any case pulp-wood from farms. Then as well you know there is to be an investigation first.

I am enclosing you an article from the Grain Growers' Guide which I know will interest you though you may have seen it already. I have written a letter of commendation to the Guide and expressed the hope that they would get this article into every Western home.

Yours very truly,

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JOHN PARADIS,
GENERAL MANAGER

071229

PHONES: { RESIDENCE 8433-J
OFFICE 328

QUEBEC LUMBER COMPANY

DEALERS IN
LUMBER, TIMBER, PULPWOOD, TIES AND POLES,
ALSO TIMBER AND FREEHOLD LANDS

HEAD OFFICE:
85, ST. PETER STREET
DOMINION EXPRESS BLD.,

MILLS AT
VALLEY STREAM, P. Q.

QUEBEC, July 4th.1923.

The Right Hon.Arthur Meighen

Chief of the Conservative Party

Hon.SIR:

Please do not set embargo on pulp wood going to the United States,especially from exportable timber lands. You will kill the new settlers.They will be going to the United States,trainloads instead of carloads,as they are doing now.They will be at the mercy of all Canadian Mills,which they ar are now offering,three dollars and fifty(3.50),per cord,which is about half cost.

An export tax would be welcome on a sliding skale, say 5% for the first year,and 7% the second year.Raise it up to a prohibative point,so that it will give us Canadians, time to see ahead,and it will give all American and English mills,time to set up in Canada,as we favor the principal of "HOME INDUSTRY"?,but do not cut it short,because you will ruin the whole community,from the bankers to the new settlers.

This is throwing a lot of cold water on the political game,as we know what is going in the country,and the feeling of the voters.

Anticipating a reply at your earliest possible convenience,I remain,Dear SIR,

Yours truly

QUEBEC LUMBER CO.

PER: J. Paradis

JP/MW

E.O.E.

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071230

Ottawa, July 7, 1923.

Quebec Lumber Co.,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Sirs:

I have your letter of the 4th July, and note with interest what you say on the subject of an embargo on an export duty upon pulpwood going out of Canada. Your views in this matter are much appreciated, and will be given my best attention.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071231

On file

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

July 13, 1923.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS,CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPEPARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

Your letter of June 25th is only just received by me, on my return from a trip. With regard to the letter which you enclose from Mr. Girouard, a pulp dealer, I am perfectly frank to say that this letter contains hardly a single statement that is in accordance with the facts.

In the first place, when he states that the 1,200,000 cords is cut generally by the farmers, he is very wide of the mark ,, as a very large part of this cordage is cut by some of the large American company land interests in Canada, so I doubt very much whether there would be more than 1/4 of the amount of this wood that would come from farmers, which would reduce the number of farmers, according to his own figures, to something like 15,000, which, I am very sure, would be greatly in excess of the actual number, and even this number would not be injured by an embargo as immediately the embargo was put in force, the erection of mills would begin in Canada that would provide a home market for every cord of this wood. I think the recent letter written by the writer which was published very fully throughout Canada answers every objection that anyone could possibly raise to an embargo on pulpwood.

The large fires which are now burning in Ontario and northern Quebec, and which will probably continue to burn until the end of the season, are fast eating up our present inaccessible timber supply, - timber which is not only inaccessible to operation, but also inaccessible of fire protection, while our really accessible timber, and the only fairly safe supply that we have, is rapidly being shipped out of the country, and the increase in exportation this year over last year will be very considerable.

With kind regards,
Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

FJDB/D

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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CANADA

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Ans Leer

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

July 13, 1923.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPEPARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

In reply to your letter of July 4th, I quite agree with all you say with regard to the weak, vacillating action of the Government in connection with the pulpwood embargo, and I see really very little hope for anything definite in the near future, and it would seem to me that the present Government is doing everything it possibly can to bring about their defeat at the first opportunity.

I had not seen the clipping from the Grain Growers' Guide, which I have read with much interest and am returning the same herewith for your files.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

FJDB/D

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CANADA

071233

North Sydney, N. S. July 23/23

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal, N. S.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I am just to-day in receipt of your two letters of 13th of July, they having followed me back into Cape Breton Island.

I am sorry indeed I did not see more of you following our talk on this constituency.

I now find that the message I sent in was really never delivered, and that probably we would be in quite a different position to-day if it had been. However, things are looking very good considering the circumstances and Mr. Butts is conducting a most creditable campaign.

Yours truly,

P. S. I am especially glad to have a copy of your article on the Pulp Wood Embargo. This gives me about all the material I need.

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North Sydney, N. S. July 23/23

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal, N. S.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I am just to-day in receipt of your lette

071234

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071235

THE PULPWOOD EMBARGO

Sir,-

During the recent debate in Parliament over the proposal to stop the exportation of pulpwood, one of the honourable members, speaking in opposition, said that he viewed with alarm the loss of the American market for the pulpwood cut by the settlers. Apparently, however, he saw

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM in the fact that these same settlers, by carelessness in burning their refuse, are destroying millions of dollars' worth of raw materials which might otherwise be utilized by our great wood-using industries, (second only in importance to agriculture itself,) to say nothing of the losses they are inflicting on themselves and their fellow-settlers in the destruction of their homes and other property.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM in the fact that Canada, by allowing foreigners to exploit its raw pulpwood, is supplying fifty or more foreign pulp and paper mills, in competition with our own, with cheap raw material and that Canadian workers are being thereby forced to follow the raw material out of the country in order to find employment in its conversion.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM in the fact that we have already this year sustained the greatest forest fire losses in Canada's history, with the possibility of having the whole of the northern forest area of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick completely devasted before the year is over.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM in the fact that our losses from freshets this year, due entirely to forest devastation, have exceeded anything before recorded.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM in the fact that immense damage was sustained by our power and storage dams in the spring, due solely to the same cause, nor in the fact that many of our large industrial plants are forced to close down or to run on part time only for four or five months in the year owing to lack of water.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM in the fact that our agricultural industry itself is menaced by the condition that is fast approaching and that threatens to turn our crop-growing lands into vast deserts.

The bona fide settler is undoubtedly entitled to every reasonable consideration, yet it is to be considered that Canada's losses during the first few weeks from forest fires, many of which originated in the carelessness of settlers, approximated $100,000,000. without taking into account the enormous potential value of the young growth destroyed, while, on the other hand, the total annual receipts for land sold to settlers in the province of Quebec, where the losses are greatest, only amounts to about $100,000., against which the province spends in the neighbourhood of $2,000,000.00 in assisting the settlers and in

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Notice

building roads and bridges for their accommodation.

How much better it would be to confine these settlers to land already cleared, of which there is great abundance, where their opportunities for starting fires would be negligible and where they will find not only an immediate market for their produce but nearby opportunities for employment, such as that afforded by the pulp industries, in their off seasons.

It is to be noted that former Premier Drury in the recent Ontario election made use of this cry of protect the settler's right to sell his wood where and how he please and spoke against the embargo. The results show that the argument was not taken seriously and, indeed, I have received many letters from Ontario saying that it contributed to the defeat of Mr. Drury and his government.

Another honorable member of the House voiced fear of American retaliation if Canada took steps to protect its rapidly dwindling supply of pulpwood. This can only cause humiliation to a people who have behind them the history and the prestige of the greatest world-power ever known, the British Empire. In addition to that, it is pure bunkum. When have the politicians of the United States waited for a cause for "retaliation" when it was to their interest to put the screws on Canada and to bar out practically everything which we could export to that country except such things as they are obliged to have, including raw materials and pulp and paper? We have a remedy for this, if we would use it, in building up an inter-Empire trade.

The anthracite coal bogey was also brought out in the discussion, our alleged dependence on the United States and the possibility of reprisals in the shape of cutting off our coal supply being held up before us. So long as the American Coal Producers have coal to export - when not at the mercy of mine and railroad strikes - they are only too glad to supply the Canadian market. It is only a short time ago that G. H. Cushing, one of their largest coal operators, publicly stated in Montreal that the American Coal Producers valued highly the Canadian market and were prepared to fight for it, if necessary. If the Alberta mines he said, reduced their price 25 cents a ton, the Americans would cut theirs 50 cents, and if the Welsh mines, which have recently found a market in Canada, reduced their price one dollar the Americans would cut theirs two dollars. This does not look as though the Americans would deprive themselves of the Canadian coal market just out of spite, but it does prove that when our parliamentarians talk of a coal embargo they are using political bunk.

The pseudo plea for the settler is off the same piece of bunkum. An embargo on pulpwood will not injure the settler; it will greatly benefit him. The value of his wood will not deteriorate and in a short time the market he now has in the States will be transferred to this country. No one, by the way, seems to be concerned about the mechanic, the tradesman and the laborer, all of whom suffer injury when raw materials which ought to be worked up in this country, are allowed to be shipped away.

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071237

Surely their interests which are numerically much greater, are entitled to at least as much consideration as the settlers'.

No one seems to have given consideration to the interests of the railroads, or the fact that the added increased revenues from additional freight that would follow the development of the pulp industry, if this raw material now exported were worked up at home, would be sufficient to wipe out the present deficit of the Canadian National Railways. A carload of pulpwood shipped out of the country means a carload of freight and nothing more. A carload of pulpwood converted into paper in Canada means four car-loads of freight going into and coming out of the mill.

Still another honourable member undertook to compare pulpwood with wheat and other farm crops and to say that interference with the exportation of one was no more justified than with the other. He overlooked the fact that we have a surplus of farm crops but are fast developing a famine in pulpwood. He failed to mention that a farm crop can be reproduced every year, while it takes from fifty to a hundred years to reproduce a crop of pulpwood. Their is no analogy between the two. It was also suggested by an honourable member that some pulp and paper interests might be using the writer to further their selfish ends. In reply to this, I will say that I will pay ten thousand dollars in cash to any one who can show where one single dollar, paid or promised, has been contributed to the forest conservation campaign carried on by me, other than the $100,000.00 or more which I have expended out of my own pocket, or who can show that there is or has been associated with me in the work any individual or interest who had any profit to gain by the work I have carried on. In so far as being interested on behalf of any pulp or paper industry is concerned, I would add that if I had my way not another live growing tree would be cut in Canada for twenty-five years for any purpose whatever. I have advocated this policy in many of the articles I have published. I know this is not possible to bring about and that the cutting of trees will continue while there is a tree left standing. The next best method to adopt is to see that what trees are cut shall be manufactured in Canada so that Canadians may at least reap the full benefit of their own devastation.

The fact must also be borne in mind that with increased investments in pulp and paper mills we should have far greater forest protection than we do where only pulpwood operators, who have no interest other than to get the wood shipped out of the country at the smallest possible cost and who, leaving nothing but a lot of slash and inflammable debris behind them, are the chief beneficiaries of our present forest policy.

A further argument in support of the embargo which the Government has undertaken to impose, is that the large investments in new mills in Canada which will follow its enforcement, will augment considerably the federal and local revenues derived from income and other taxes and thereby assist in lightening the load of the Canadian tax-payer which, everybody agrees, is alto-

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gether too burdensome.

No one will be injured by the embargo, not even the pulpwood dealer. Just as much wood will be sold and used, as long as the supply lasts. The only difference will be that it will be sold to be manufactured in our own country instead of going to enrich another. It only takes eight months to erect a pulp mill and with a six months' period allowed before the Act takes effect there will be ample time for readjustment. A six months latitude will allow for the shipment of all wood now on hand and it takes another six months operation to prepare a new cut.

In conclusion, let me point out that an embargo on pulpwood is only the first step towards the proper conservation of our forests and the regulation of their utilization. I predict that we shall have to go much further and that within two years the authorities will find it necessary to prescribe both the number and the size of the trees that any holder may be allowed to cut from his holdings, whether private or public. In this connection, I would point out the serious mistake that is being made in allowing half rates on stumpage for fire-killed timber. This creates a temptation for some of the smaller operators to allow fire to run through areas which they intend working, which some of them find it impossible to withstand.

With the comparatively small amount of live growth now remaining, cutting should be confined wholly to dead timber just so long as the same is fit for use, and there should be no no reduction in the stumpage rates on that account. We have already too many temptations and incentives for forest fires.

Some selfishly or politically actuated people have said, in opposing the embargo, that we must not interfere with private rights ignoring the fact that, at worst, less than two per cent of our people would have their right affected in any way, while those of the remaining 98 per cent would be immeasurably benefited by the new legislation. It is not possible for any country to adopt laws that do not in some measure infringe on private rights and on personal liberty. Hunters and the fur industry are very drastically controlled in Canada, so are fishermen and the fishing industry. In Heaven's name, then, why hesitate to control the most important and vital resource we have and without which there would be no fishing, no hunting, very little agriculture and not much of anything else.

This is not a question of free trade, reciprocity or protection, as some of our politicians would try to make it, but is simply one of national self-preservation. Under present methods we are rapidly heading towards national suicide.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

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071239

THE PULPWOOD EMBARGO

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Surely their interests which are numerically much greater, are entitled to at least as much consideration as the settlers'.

No one seems to have given consideration to the interests of the railroads, or the fact that the added increased revenues from additional freight that would follow the development of the pulp industry, if this raw material now exported were worked up at home, would be sufficient to wipe out the present deficit of the Canadian National Railways. A carload of pulpwood shipped out of the country means a carload of freight and nothing more. A carload of pulpwood converted into paper in Canada means four car-loads of freight going into and coming out of the mill.

Still another honourable member undertook to compare pulpwood with wheat and other farm crops and to say that interference with the exportation of one was no more justified than with the other. He overlooked the fact that we have a surplus of farm crops but are fast developing a famine in pulpwood. He failed to mention that a farm crop can be reproduced every year, while it takes from fifty to a hundred years to reproduce a crop of pulpwood. Their is no analogy between the two. It was also suggested by an honourable member that some pulp and paper interests might be using the writer to further their selfish ends. In reply to this, I will say that I will pay ten thousand dollars in cash to any one who can show where one single dollar, paid or promised, has been contributed to the forest conservation campaign carried on by me, other than the $100,000.00 or more which I have expended out of my own pocket, or who can show that there is or has been associated with me in the work any individual or interest who had any profit to gain by the work I have carried on. In so far as being interested on behalf of any pulp or paper industry is concerned, I would add that if I had my way not another live growing tree would be cut in Canada for twenty-five years for any purpose whatever. I have advocated this policy in many of the articles I have published. I know this is not possible to bring about and that the cutting of trees will continue while there is a tree left standing. The next best method to adopt is to see that what trees are cut shall be manufactured in Canada so that Canadians may at least reap the full benefit of their own devastation.

The fact must also be borne in mind that with increased investments in pulp and paper mills we should have far greater forest protection than we do where only pulpwood operators, who have no interest other than to get the wood shipped out of the country at the smallest possible cost and who, leaving nothing but a lot of slash and inflammable debris behind them, are the chief beneficiaries of our present forest policy.

A further argument in support of the embargo which the Government has undertaken to impose, is that the large investments in new mills in Canada which will follow its enforcement, will augment considerably the federal and local revenues derived from income and other taxes and thereby assist in lightening the load of the Canadian tax-payer which, everybody agrees, is alto-

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gether too burdensome.

No one will be injured by the embargo, not even the pulpwood dealer. Just as much wood will be sold and used, as long as the supply lasts. The only difference will be that it will be sold to be manufactured in our own country instead of going to enrich another. It only takes eight months to erect a pulp mill and with a six months' period allowed before the Act takes effect there will be ample time for readjustment. A six months latitude will allow for the shipment of all wood now on hand and it takes another six months operation to prepare a new cut.

In conclusion, let me point out that an embargo on pulpwood is only the first step towards the proper conservation of our forests and the regulation of their utilization. I predict that we shall have to go much further and that within two years the authorities will find it necessary to prescribe both the number and the size of the trees that any holder may be allowed to cut from his holdings, whether private or public. In this connection, I would point out the serious mistake that is being made in allowing half rates on stumpage for fire-killed timber. This creates a temptation for some of the smaller operators to allow fire to run through areas which they intend working, which some of them find it impossible to withstand.

With the comparatively small amount of live growth now remaining, cutting should be confined wholly to dead timber just so long as the same is fit for use, and there should be no no reduction in the stumpage rates on that account. We have already too many temptations and incentives for forest fires.

Some selfishly or politically actuated people have said, in opposing the embargo, that we must not interfere with private rights ignoring the fact that, at worst, less than two per cent of our people would have their right affected in any way, while those of the remaining 98 per cent would be immeasurably benefited by the new legislation. It is not possible for any country to adopt laws that do not in some measure infringe on private rights and on personal liberty. Hunters and the fur industry are very drastically controlled in Canada, so are fishermen and the fishing industry. In Heaven's name, then, why hesitate to control the most important and vital resource we have and without which there would be no fishing, no hunting, very little agriculture and not much of anything else.

This is not a question of free trade, reciprocity or protection, as some of our politicians would try to make it, but is simply one of national self-preservation. Under present methods we are rapidly heading towards national suicide.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

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071243

House of Commons
Canada

Fredericton, N.B.,
August 15th, 1923.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P.,
O t t a w a, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen: Re Pulpwood Embargo.

If any evidence was required that the Government did not mean business with respect to this legislation, that evidence has been furnished in my opinion by the personnel of the Commission appointed to make the investigation into the whole question under the authority of the legislation of last Session.

I can only speak personally with reference to the local appointee, R. W. McLellan. He has been for the last twelve or fifteen years the paid solicitor and counsel for the Miramichi Lumber Company, a large subsidiary of the International Paper Company, and the chief business of the Miramichi Lumber Company during that period has been the export of raw pulpwood from New Brunswick to the Company's mills in Maine and New Hampshire. Up to a short time ago this Company operated a large rossing mill at Chatham, N. B., but I understand that of late they have not even rossed the pulpwood which they have been exporting, that work being done at their

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House of Commons
Canada

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, #2.

mills in Maine and New Hampshire, so that their operations in New Brunswick have been practically confined to cutting of the logs in the woods, stream driving them to the mouth of the Miramichi River, and loading them on tramps and cars for United States points.

In addition to that, McLellan organized and until a year ago was President of, and is still a large stockholder in a Company called the Canadian Realty Company, which buys pulpwood for export to the United States under contracts chiefly with the American Realty Company, another subsidiary of the International Paper Company, so that you will see his whole professional and personal interest is on the side of the non-enforcement of the legislation, and I have no manner of doubt that when the report comes out as to what his decision and report will be.

In addition to the aforegoing, he was and still is a hack for the Liberal party, and while never entering the federal arena, he was a defeated candidate in a provincial election here as long ago as 1908, so that his appointment can be considered as purely political,

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House of Commons
Canada

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, #3.

and it may be and in fact I have no doubt that he applied for a position on the Commission, probably at the instance of the International Paper Company, and at all events with their backing, so that the appointment is a bad one for both classes of reasons.

I may further say to you in confidence that he is not of the best reputation in his profession, and is one of those solicitors whom we have to watch very closely, and whose undertakings are not considered A-1, so much so that for years I required any undertaking that I had with him with respect to professional business to be in writing.

With regard to the other members of the Commission, I am unable to speak at all, but our friends in Nova Scotia could tell you about Joseph G. Sutherland, of Clyde River. I dare say that his, too, is a political appointment.

I hope that you returned home improved in health and spirits. I think things in the Maritimes from a political standpoint look alright. There is great indecision here as to whether there will be a provincial

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House of Commons
Canada

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, #4.

election this year or not, but personally I do not look for one.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours faithfully,

R.B. Hanson

RBH'AMT.

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CANADA

071247

Newcastle.N.B.

16th Aug 1923

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen

Ottawa

Dear Sir,

It may interest you to know that Mr R.W.McLellan as per cutting..is solicitor for the International Paper Co, and its subsidary companies the Miramichi Lumber Co and the Dalhousie Lumber Co...very large exporters of Pulp wood from the Province of New Brunswick..It does not seem that in this capacity he would favor the stoppage of the export of pulp from Canada..Nor does it seem to the writer that he is a proper person to have put on this Commission.

Yours truly

" A Meighan man"

APPOINT PULPWOOD BOARD OF INQUIRY

R. W. McLellan, of This City, One of the Members of Commission.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—The personnel of the commission which will inquire into the forest resources in Canada with a view to determining the need or otherwise of an embargo upon the exportation of pulpwood was announced to-night by the Prime Minister.

Joseph Picard, manufacturer, Quebec City, is named chairman of the commission and the other members are: Apollos Bamber Kerr, barrister, Toronto; Robert W. McLellan, barrister, Fredericton, N. B.; Joseph G. Sutherland, lumberman, Clyde River, N. S., and William Anatic, contractor, Vancouver, B.C.

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071248

Ottawa, Aug. 20, 1923.

R.B. Hanson, Esq., M.P.,
Fredericton, N.B.

My dear Hanson:

I have just received your letter of the 15th. The Government doesn't intend to do anything, or at least anything effective, as regards pulpwood. You know the votes they are afraid of, and all they consider on any public question is votes.

I am very glad to have the facts you give me as to Mr. McCullough. Another correspondent, who writes anonymously, sends similar particulars.

I would like very much to get late particulars as to the other members, and am am making an effort to get them.

Yours very truly,

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071249

Ottawa, Aug. 20, 1923.

Honorable F.B. McCurdy,
Fredericton, N.B.

My dear McCurdy:

Can you give me any particulars as to Joseph G. Sutherland, of Clyde River, his history and his relation to the pulp business, etc. I find the man they appointed from New Brunswick is in a position which makes him really represent the International Paper Co.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071250

Ottawa, Aug. 21, 1923.

E. B. Ryckman, Esq., M.P.,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Ryckman:

Can you give me any particulars as to Apollos Samber Kerr of Toronto, his history and his relation to the pulp business, etc. I find the man they appointed from New Brunswick is in a position which makes him really represent the International Paper Co.

Yours very truly.

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071251

Ottawa, Aug. 21, 1923.

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I am making an effort to get the fullest particulars regarding the personnel of the pulp-wood Commission, and it occurs to me that you will most probably have available complete information as to the history of the various members and their relation to the pulp business, etc. I find the man they appointed from New Brunswick is in a position which makes him really represent the International Paper Co.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071252

Ottawa, Aug. 21, 1923.

Honorable Rudolph Monty,
90 St. James St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Monty:

I would like very much to get late particulars as to the history of Mr. Joseph Picard of Quebec, and his relation to the pulp business, etc., and if you can secure this information for me I will be much obliged. I find the man they appointed from New Brunswick is in a position which makes him really represent the International Paper Co.

Yours very truly,

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071253

Ottawa, Aug. 21, 1923.

Honorable H.H. Stevens,
507 Dominion Bldg.,
Vancouver.

My dear Harry:

I would like to get some particulars as to William Anstie of Vancouver who was recently appointed to act in British Columbia on the pulp Commission. Let me know all you can of his history and his relation to the pulp business, etc. I find the man they appointed from New Brunswick is in a position which makes him really represent the International Paper Co.

Yours very truly,

Yours very truly.

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CANADA

TELEPHONE LINES
MAIN 140

CABLE ADDRESS "MONDU"

Monty, Duranleau, Ross & Angers
Barristers and Solicitors

Versailles Building
90 St. James Street

HON. RODOLPHE MONTY, P.C. K.C.
ALFRED DURANLEAU, K.C.
HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.
EUGENE R. ANGERS, LL.M.
JEAN C. MARTINEAU, LL.M.

Montreal, August 24th/1923
CANADA.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Please find herein enclosed copy of a confidential letter I received from the Honourable Mr. L.G. Belley concerning Mr. Joseph Picard.

Yours faithfully,

Rodolphe Monty

RM/ED
Encl.

To the Right Honourable Mr. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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071255

QUEBEC, 23 août 1923

L'Honorable Rodolphe Monty, (Avocat)
Edifice Versailles
Montréal, P.Que.

Mon cher Monty:-

Joseph Picard est le gérant et directeur de la Rock City Tobacco dont Napoléon Drouin, ancien maire de Québec, Directeur de la Commission des liqueurs, et président de N. Drouin & Cie. Marchand épicier en gros, est le principal actionnaire.

Le même Monsieur Drouin est un des principaux intéressés de la "Dauteuil Lumber Co." dont la principale affaire consiste dans l'achat de bois de Pulpe destiné à l'exportation aux Etats-Unis.

Cette Cie. Dauteuil Lumber finance ses affaires à la Banque Nationale dont Monsieur Drouin est Directeur.

Ton dévoué,

(Signé) L.G. BELLEY, C.R.

CONFIDENTIELLE

LGB/AB

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071256

TRANSLATION

Quebec, 23 Aug. 1923.

Hon. Rodolphe Monty,
Versailles Bldg.,
Montreal.

My dear Monty:

Joseph Picard is manager and director of the Rock City Tobacco, of which Napoleon Drouin, former mayor of Quebec, Director on the Liquor Commission and president of N. Drouin & Co., general wholesale grocers, is the principal shareholder.

The same Mr. Drouin is one of the most interested in the Dauteuil Lumber Co. whose principal business consists in the buying of pulpwood destined for exportation to the United States.

This Dauteuil Lumber Co. transacts its finances through the Banque National of which Mr. Drouin is a Director.

Yours truly,

(Signed) L.G. Belley, C.R.

CONFIDENTIAL

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CANADA

071257

(COPY)

August 24th.,1923.

Honourable L.A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Sir,-

When I called upon you a month or so ago after your return from the United States and you opened the conversation regarding the Embargo with a plea for the Americans who had purchased woodlands in Canada, stating it would be hard on them to have the export of wood to the United States prohibited, I must confess I was completely dumbfounded, more especially as your plea was not for the farmer or settler but for the foreigner; and when in your speech at East Angus you came out flat-footed in opposition to an embargo (though this time not publicly mentioning your solicitude for the Americans) I could hardly believe that you had not been misquoted, and I have examined the newspapers in vain with the hope that your pronouncement might be corrected.

In the light of the strong stand you have always taken against the export of all raw materials in Quebec, and especially our raw pulpwood, your present stand is inexplicable to me. On May 16th.,1921, you wrote me as follows:

"I believe as you do that our first duty is to stop "the shipment of raw wood out of the country."

And again in another letter bearing the same date you say:

"You must be aware that the Province of Quebec "will not let the American mills deprive the Canadian "pulp and paper manufacturer of his raw material, which "I think is in complete accord with your views."

The reasons for an embargo to-day are far greater than they were in 1921 as billions of feet of standing wood have been sacrificed to insects, fire, wind and the axe during the past two years. It has also been disclosed within the past year or two, through aeroplane cruising and mapping, that practically the whole northern part of Ontario and Quebec running into the James Bay country is either burnt, muskeg or scrub,- any patches of green wood being so small, scattered or remote as to be absolutely unavailable, practically reducing our remaining stand to a comparatively narrow strip of wooded area which is not only still being ravaged by all the pests and elements but is supplying 104 Canadian Pulp and Paper mills also 44 American mills of a capacity of 100 tons each per day, in addition to countless saw mills, millions of railway ties, telegraph and telephone poles, fence posts, etc., and with the enormous increase in the export of raw

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wood based on the Government June report, amounting to 150% over the same month last year, how long can we carry on? Certainly not more than five years, with this enormous increase in destruction, consumption and export unless drastic steps are taken not only to prohibit the export of wood but also to reduce the appalling losses by forest fires.

With the knowledge of all these facts before me you cannot blame me for being so utterly amazed at your complete right-about-face.

You say in your letter of the 21st instant, which is just received, that you want to make your stand very clear so that your words may not be misconstrued. Well, I ask you in all seriousness, would it be possible to misconstrue the words in your letters of May 16th., 1921? Also would it be possible to misconstrue your statement at East Angus "that the intention of the Federal authorities to prohibit the export of pulpwood from private lands in Quebec and elsewhere was not a welcome move to the Quebec Government," though you know full well that the Federal government is the only body who can take this action.

There can certainly be no misconstruction as to what you said in your letters of May 16th., 1921; neither, it seems to me, can there be as to what you are reported to have said at East Angus, as all of the opponents of the embargo, as well as all the newspapers in both countries, immediately stated that there would be nothing now done as the Premier of Quebec was opposed to an embargo. One prominent business man in the United States wrote me a letter which I have just received and which reads as follows:

"I was much surprised to note in the papers that "Taschereau is now against you. What has happened?"

When a man in public life so completely reverses his policy almost over-night he naturally lays himself open to much adverse criticism.

If you were misquoted at East Angus it is not yet too late to put yourself right with the public.

Yours truly,

(SGD.) F.J.D.BARNJUM

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071259

Ottawa, Ont. August 25th. 1923.

Dear Tom:

I took occasion last night to drive in the subject which you mentioned to me. The Premier, I found, fully understood the situation. He convinced me he was right in not being too hasty in the matter as a move right now would give rise to unwarranted implications. I have no doubt myself that he intends acting in no great length of time.

I am going to ask you to write a letter for me for the purpose of getting some information. As you know, the Federal Government has appointed a Pulpwood Commission to enquire and report upon the following matters:

1. The extent in each province of wood of various kinds available for pulp;

2. The quantity of wood so available on lands owned by the provincial Governments and subject under provincial laws and regulations to restrictions requiring the partial or total manufacture of such wood in Canada;

3. The quantity of wood so available on lands owned by the Dominion Government and subject under federal laws and regulations to restrictions requiring partial or total manufacture in Canada;

4. The quantity of such wood on other lands and the conditions under which such lands are held, whether by ownership or lease,

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4. (Cont.) whether by corporations or individuals, whether by citizen of Canada or other countries;

5. The quantity of pulpwood produced in each province of Canada during the past ten years, showing the portion used in Canada and the portion exported.

As a matter of fact, unless the Commission is to launch an army of surveyors and scalers over all northern Canada, the Government has now in one of its own departments the most complete answer to all these enquiries that the Commission can possibly obtain. To make enquiry by further actual inspection would be a task involving years and immense sums of money - a task that simply is not contemplated for a minute. All the Commission can really do is simply find out from Government departments the data they have and this can be got, if desired, in the course of a day at the price of a 3¢ stamp. My suggestion is that you write a letter to the head of the Natural Resources Branch, Interior Department, asking for certain information which will really be the data this Commission is appointed at an initial vote of $20,000.00 to obtain. Draft of a letter is attached. They will take longer to answer you

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071261

than necessary, and possibly may evade it, but they will not be as guarded and solicitous of the Government's party interests as if I wrote myself. Unless you see some objection to writing them, which I cannot imagine, I will be glad if you will do so.

Yours very truly,

T. A. Russel, Esq.,
c/o Wyllis-Overland Motor Co.,
TORONTO,
Ontario.

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071262

The Natural Resources Branch,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Dear Sirs:

I would like to get as much information as you can give me as to the quantity and whereabouts of the forest resources of Canada. There is quite a lot of discussion now as to how long our forests are going to last at the present rate of fire destruction and other losses. To put the information I want under different headings, I would be much obliged if you would give me what information you have on record as regards the questions which I enumerate below: I am sure that you will have collected through all these years a great deal of data on this subject:

1. About how many million feet of timber is estimated to be remaining in each of the nine provinces?
2. How much of this is best used as pulpwood?
3. How much of the pulpwood in each province is owned by the province itself? (This question, of course, does not refer to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta).
4. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta how much is owned by the Dominion Government and how much privately owned?

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071263

5. Do the provincial governments in every case impose restrictions as to shipping out raw pulpwood from lands owned by these governments?

6. Are the privately owned lands held by corporations and, if so, about how much in the case of each province, and to what extent are the corporations foreign corporations?

I wish you would also let me have from your statistics the record of production shipments of pulpwood in Canada and also tell me how much in each year was exported.

An early reply will much oblige,

Yours faithfully,

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071264

GORSEBROOK,
HALIFAX, N.S.

Aug. 25, 1923.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Re: Joseph G. Sutherland.

I shall give you fuller particulars regarding this man in a few days.

In the meantime would state that I know him personally, and knew his deceased father before him, from whom he inherited his small farm and mill at Clyde River, Shelburne County. Had I not been in politics in Shelburne, it is possible that I should not have heard of him, as none of the business men here to whom I have spoken know him even by name. So far as know there is nothing against him. His character will pass.

But His lumber business is a small one, and I wish to send you particulars next week of his annual cut and the assessed value of his property.

They say in Shelburne that he recently had a row with his local leader, Hon. Hobt. Irwin, Speaker of the Local House, and that this appointment will serve to square him.

The lumber men here naturally laugh at the appointment. Of course all who have ever observed Fielding's methods know that his every move is dictated by political, not public, considerations.

Yours sincerely,

W. M. Dennis

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071265

August
29th,
Nineteen
Twenty-three.

The Natural Resources Branch,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sirs,-

I am desirous of receiving as much information as you can give me as to the quantity and whereabouts of the forest resources of Canada. There is quite a lot of discussion now as to how long our forests are going to last at the present rate of fire destruction and other losses. To put the information I want under different headings, I would be much obliged if you would give me what information you have on record as regards the questions which I enumerate below. I am sure that you will have collected through all these years a great deal of data on this subject.

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2. How much of this is best used as pulpwood?

3. How much of the pulpwood in each province is owned by the province itself? (This question, of course, does not refer to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta).

4. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta how much is owned by the Dominion Government and how much privately owned?

5. Do the provincial governments in every case impose restrictions as to shipping out raw pulpwood from lands owned by these governments?

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071266

No.2. - The Natural Resources Branch, August 29, '23.

6. Are the privately owned lands held by corporations and, if so, about how much in the case of each province and to what extent are the corporations foreign corporations?

Could you also let me have from your statistics the record of production shipments of pulpwood in Canada and also tell me how much in each year was exported.

An early reply will much oblige.

Yours faithfully,

TAR:R

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NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA

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EMPIRE FORESTERS IN COUNCIL

Conference Concludes Meetings And Resumes Tour to Investigate Canada's Timber Resources

In accordance with announcements made in *Natural Resources, Canada* earlier in the year, the members of the British Empire Forestry Conference have been at work in Canada since the latter part of July. This is probably the most important gathering in connection with forestry ever held in Canada and the results of the meetings and tour of inspection will be of the greatest moment to Canada and to the whole Empire. The war brought out vividly the fact of the dependence of modern civilization upon timber and showed the needs of the Empire. The conference is, therefore, a great stock-taking of the resources of the British Commonwealth and a call to conservation and wise utilization. At the business meetings data have been presented and policies discussed, and in the extended tour now in progress from Atlantic to Pacific the delegates from the United Kingdom and the other Dominions and Colonies are learning at first hand of Canada's resources and methods, and are imparting equally valuable information as to their supplies, their needs, and their methods of conservation and regeneration. Many misconceptions will be removed, Canada's timbers and the woods of the other Dominions will be better appreciated, trade will be stimulated and the work of growing new forests to replace those used will be given a tremendous impetus. It is impossible here to go into any details but a general outline will give an idea of the scope and importance of this epoch-making event.

THE OPENING MEETING

The inaugural meeting was held in Ottawa in the auditorium of the Victoria Memorial Museum on the 25th July. Nearly sixty delegates representing the greater part of the Empire were in attendance when the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada welcomed the conference on behalf of the Government. Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Courthope, M.P., chairman of the British Empire Forestry Association, read a message from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales commending the conference and expressing great interest in its work. Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Department of Health, spoke in behalf of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, under whose department the administration of forests comes and who was unavoidably detained in the West by pressing Government business. Mr. E. H. Finlayson, Acting Director of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, and manager of the conference followed giving an outline of the programme. Mr. C. E. Legat, Chief Conservator of Forests for South Africa, moved a vote of thanks to the Prime Minister and Hon. Dr. Beland for their words of welcome and also expressed the thanks of the delegates to the Government for the splendid preparations that had been made for the conference and the elaborate educational tour of the Dominion that had been arranged. Mr. C. G. Trevor, officiating Conservator of the forests of the United Provinces of

(*Continued on page 2*)

Canadian Forest Scenes; (left) A big western yellow pine with young Douglas fir in the background in British Columbia; (centre) A fine stand of spruce in New Brunswick; (right) A typical white pine in the Ottawa valley

PROGRESS IN HYDRO DEVELOPMENT

Great Advances Made in Harnessing Water-Power Resources Since War—Canada's Position

The rapid progress made in water-power development in many countries since the war, caused by the heavy rise in the cost of coal, is clearly illustrated by the following table:—

	Turbine H.P. installed 1914-15	1922-23	Increase %
	(Thousands of H.P.)		
Canada..	1,936	2,974	54
France..	800	2,100	163
Italy..	1,000	1,650	65
Japan	590	1,500	154
Norway..	530	1,654	211
Spain	281	580	106
Sweden..	850	1,560	84
Switzerland.. ..	500	1,531	206
U.S.A.	8,609	9,540	11

Progress in the United States was hindered for many years by alleged insecurity of tenure under Federal legislation. This was remedied by the Federal Water Power Act of 1920 and since then over 400 applications have been received by the Federal Power Commission. Of these 334 are classified as active and involve an installed capacity of nearly 28,000,000 H.P. The Commission has issued licenses for power projects for nearly 5,000,000 H.P. of which over 2,000,000 H.P. is completed or under construction. There will therefore soon be a large improvement in the figures for the United States.

It will be seen that during the period given in the table the progress of the European countries has been much greater than that of Canada. This appears to be mainly due to the following causes:—

(*a*) Canada already had a much greater per capita development than any other country except Norway.

(*b*) The rapidity of development in the European countries and in Japan was started by the compelling necessities of the war, i.e., the difficulty of obtaining fuel and the urgent need of power for manufacturing munitions.

In water-power developed and use of electric energy the leading countries now stand in the following order:—

	Installed H.P. per 1000 of population	K-watt hrs per capita
Canada	333	683
Norway	636	493
Sweden..	260	364
Switzerland	383	700
U.S.A.	88	472

Thus Canada's position amongst the leading water-power countries in proportion to population is now third in water-power development and second in electric energy consumed.

Many of the countries listed in the first table have but little coal, and some have none, within their borders, for instance, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland. In France coal is now costing over $40 per ton and their experts estimate that the expenditure on water-power development will be recovered in six years by the saving of coal. In Italy it is estimated that the present development saves $386,000,000 per annum that would otherwise be necessarily spent on coal imports.

In Canada, taking the average cost of coal at $10, the present water-power development represents an annual saving in coal of about $270,000,000, and this is constantly increasing.

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British Empire Forestry Conference—Delegates in front of the Victoria Museum, Ottawa, after the opening meeting

Front row (from left to right) Mr. A. C. Forbes, Mr. E. J. Zavitz, Mr. R. L. Robinson, Professor Troup, Lt. Col. Courthope, Prime Minister Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, Lord Lovat, Mr. L. S. Hohenkerk, Mr. C. E. Legat, Mr. J. R. Ainslie, Mr. C. G. Trevor, Mr. C. E. S. Cubitt, Mr. G. R. Naden.
Back row (from left to right) Mr. Robson Black, Mr. D. B. Rochester, Mr. Fraser Story, Mr. Clyde Leavitt, Capt. L. M. Ell's, Mr. R. M. White, Major Furse, Mr. E. Battiscombe, Mr. W. F. Johnstone, Dr. J. M. Swaine, Mr. Owen Jones, Sir James Calder, Dr. J. W. Munro, Mr. P. Z. Caverhill, Dr. C. D. Howe, Professor J. H. Woods, Hon. J. A. Robb, Senator Gerald White, Mr. E. H. Finlayson, Mr. H. B. McGiverin M.P., Dr. A. W. Borthwick, Mr. W. A. Robertson, Mr. J. C. Veness, Mr. B. L. York, Mr. E. C. Young, Mr. J. R. Dickson.

EMPIRE FORESTERS IN COUNCIL

(*Continued from page 1*)

India, seconded the vote of thanks. Rt. Hon. Mr. King thanked the mover and seconder for their words of inspiration and good-will, and then moved that Major-General Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., chairman of the Imperial Forestry Commission and of the 1920 Empire Forestry Conference, assume the chairmanship of the present conference. Major R. D. Furse, D.S.O., of the Colonial Office, London, seconded the motion which was carried unanimously. The presentation of reports concluded the opening meeting.

BUSINESS SESSIONS AND TOURS

The following day the members of the conference began a tour of inspection of the forest products industries including the woods operations and the lumber and pulp and paper mills in the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. After visiting the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of the Interior and some of the industries in Montreal, the other points visited in Quebec embraced Grand' Mere, the Saguenay district, Quebec city and the Matapedia valley. In New Brunswick the itinerary covered Campbellton, Bathurst, Chatham, St. John, Fredericton and some intermediate points. Returning to Ottawa the week August 6 to 11 was spent in the business sessions of the conference, broken only by a visit of one day to the Dominion Forest Experiment Station at Petawawa, Ontario, about 130 miles from the capital. The business sessions concluded, the tour of Ontario and the Western Provinces began on August 13. This tour, which is one of the most important features of the conference, includes Toronto, Niagara Falls, the Ontario Government Forest Nursery at St. Williams, Algonquin provincial park, Timagami forest reserve, Iroquois Falls, Minaki, Winnipeg, Regina, the Dominion Forest Nursery Stations at Indian Head and Saskatoon, the Buffalo national park at Wainwright, and the Jasper and Banff national parks, Edmonton, Kamloops, Sicamous, Chase, Merritt, Vancouver, and Vancouver island.

The conference will conclude at Victoria, B.C., on 7th September with a banquet tendered by the Government of the province of British Columbia.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES

The list of delegates is as follows:—

UNITED KINGDOM—Maj.-Gen. Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., etc., Mr. R. L. Robinson, O.B.E., B.A., B.Sc., Dr. A. W. Borthwick, Mr. Fraser Story, and Dr. J. W. Munro, members of Forestry Commission; Professor R. S. Troup, C.I.E., Oxford University; Sir James Calder, C.B.E.; Lieut.-Col. G. L. Courthope, M.P., Chairman of the British Empire Forestry Association.

AUSTRALIA—Mr. Owen Jones, B.A., Forests Commission of Victoria.

INDIA—Mr. W. A. Robertson, Deputy Conservator, Burma, India; Mr. C. G. Trevor, Officiating Conservator, United Provinces, India.

IRELAND—Mr. A. C. Forbes, O.B.E., Forestry Branch, Department of Agriculture, Dublin.

NEW ZEALAND—Capt. L. McIntosh Ellis, B.Sc.F., Director of State Forests.

SOUTH AFRICA—Mr. C. E. Legat, Chief Conservator of Forests; Mr. W. F. Johnstone, Associated Chambers of Commerce.

CROWN COLONIES—*Colonial Office*—Major R. D. Furse, D.S.O.; *Nigeria*—Mr. J. R. Ainslie, Senior Conservator of Forests; *Kenya*—Mr. E. Battiscombe, Conservator of Forests; *Ceylon*—Mr. R. M. White, Deputy Conservator of Forests; *Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States*—Mr. C. E. S. Cubitt, Conservator of Forests; *British Guiana*—Mr. L. S. Hohenkerk, Forest Officer.

CANADA—*Dominion Forest Service*—Mr. E. H. Finlayson, B.Sc.F., Acting Director of Forestry; Mr. D. Roy Cameron, B.Sc.F., Dominion Forest Service; *British Columbia*—Mr. P. Z. Caverhill, B.S.F., Chief Forester, Provincial Forest Service; *New Brunswick*—Mr. G. H. Prince, B.S.F., Chief Forester, Provincial Forest Service; *Nova Scotia*—Mr. J. A. Knight, Commissioner of Forests and Game; *Ontario*—Mr. E. J. Zavitz, M.S.F., Provincial Forester; *Quebec*—Mr. G. C. Piche, M.F., Chief of Forest Service.

HONORARY DELEGATES—Mr. A. Bedard, M.F., Asst. Chief of Forest Service, Quebec, Dean, Laval Forest School; Mr. Robson Black, Manager, Canadian Forestry Association; Mr. W. C. Cain, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Ontario; Mr. Roland D. Craig, B.S.A., F.E., Forest Resources Specialist, Dominion Forest Service; Mr. M. A. Grainger, President, Canadian Society of Forest Engineers; Dr. C. D. Howe, Dean Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, Vice-President, Canadian Forestry Association; Mr. Clyde Leavitt, M.Sc.F., Chief Fire Inspector, Board of Railway Commissioners, Canada; Lieut.-Col. T. G. Loggie, Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, New Brunswick; Mr. G. R. Naden, Deputy Minister of Lands, British Columbia; Mr. Ellwood Wilson, Chief, Forestry Department, Laurentide Paper Co.

DETERMINING OUR PLACE-NAMES

Important Functions of the Geographic Board of Canada in Securing Uniformity and Avoiding Duplication

Before the creation of the Geographic Board of Canada in 1897, no central authority existed over the place-names of the Dominion. Every explorer and map-maker adopted such names and spellings as appealed to him, and often travellers caused endless confusion by changing all previous names in the accounts of their travels. Foreign explorers also, visiting unknown parts of the Dominion would bestow names more or less undesired by Canadians. One map applied the names "Grand" or "Elk" perhaps to the river styled "Ottawa" or "Athabaska" on another. Uniformity of nomenclature was one reason for the creation of the Board.

A second reason was to avoid the confusing duplication of names especially within the same province. In the days when the Indian, who did not go far afield, roamed the woods and plains, if two lakes in a region were called "Trout lake" or two streams "Red river," little confusion was likely, but it is different in these days of wider travel. Moreover, few people reflect on the inconvenience occasioned by repetition, even to the twentieth or thirtieth time, of such names as Deer, Eagle, Fish, Maple, Red, White, etc.

A third reason was that the geogeographic nomenclature of Canada should not be left in the hands of a foreign body, as for example a board in another country deciding through its publications by what names rivers and mountains of Canada should be known.

The Geographic Board was formed to regulate the publications of the Dominion Government only, but it was soon recognized that the provinces had a right to be consulted respecting names within their own limits. Accordingly in 1899 provision was made for the appointment of representatives of the several provinces, which at the same time bound themselves to abide by the board's decisions.

The function of the board is not the naming of features, but the regulation of those sought to be bestowed by others. At the same time, it has striven to see that Canada's history is incorporated in her place-names, as has been done for instance, in the case of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence, which bear the names of many gunboats which sailed these waters in the war of 1812-14 and in that of the mountain peaks of the Rockies, which have been given the names of eminent Canadian fighting men and of battles in which Canadians fought in the World War. Information about names is very easily lost if not noted. For instance, the town of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, was named by the late Sir William Whyte of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1891 or 1892, but the meaning of the name is unknown.

The rules of the board include the following three which will give an idea of its workings: (1) Whenever possible the local name to be given preference. (2) When the priority of a name has been established by publication particularly in an authoritative work, that name if possible to be retained. (3) A name which has been corrupted or changed if not too firmly established, to be restored to its original form.

During the twenty-five years of its existence considerable information has been recorded by the board relative to geographic names. A start has been made with the publication of this in the shape of pamphlets giving the meaning of Canadian city names and a certain number of place-names in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Banff National park, Alberta, contains three great groups of mountains, the Assiniboine group to the south, the Laggan group, centred about Lake Louise, and the Howse or Waputik group along the crest of the Divide north of the railway.

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In cases where the address is incorrect, or where for any cause the publication is not delivered regularly, a note to the Secretary, stating the circumstances, would be appreciated.

Natural Resources, Canada, is published in French as well as in English, and readers may have whichever edition they prefer.

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER, 1923

SURVEYING AND MAPPING BY AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Further Step Taken in Development of Flying for Peace Time Uses

A further step in co-ordination of effort between the Air Board of Canada and the different Government departments in the development of flying for peace time uses has been the institution by the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, of a section devoted to aerial photography. The progress made in the development of practical methods of applying the information obtainable by aerial photography for mapping and surveys is full of promise, and with the formation of a section for its study and development, progress should be rapid.

In the past the work has been largely experimental and has lacked co-ordination. In the future, all requests for aerial photography will pass through the Topographical Surveys Branch, the officers of which will consider the technical aspects of the operation and advise how the requirements of each can best be met, whether by oblique or vertical pictures, the height at which the photographs should be taken, their direction and inclination, the character of the lens to be used, and other features. The photographic work and flying will, as heretofore, be carried out by the Air Force, but the results will all be made available to the Topographical Surveys Branch for study and development.

BIRD BANDING

Sportsmen throughout Canada are requested to write to the Commissioner, Canadian National Parks, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, giving full information about any banded birds they may secure during the next hunting season. These bands are being placed through the voluntary efforts of naturalists, sportsmen, and scientists, so that the fullest information about the migration routes may be obtained. A single band may be exceedingly valuable and add much to the known facts concerning one of our important game birds, and may help increase bird knowledge in other ways. If live banded birds are seen, they should be trapped alive, the numbers taken carefully, and the birds released, perhaps to be heard from again elsewhere.

GUARDING THE OUTER GATEWAYS

Vital Work of the Quarantine Service of Canada

(Prepared under the direction of Dr. J. A. Amyot, Deputy Minister, Department of Health, by Dr. J. D. Pagé, Chief of the Division of Quarantine.)

One of the chief assets of a nation is its health. The vitality of a people is not only a national resource but one that largely determines national standing in the world arena.

The safeguarding of the health of the people from a national and community standpoint is the care of the federal and provincial health departments, the various medical health officers and numerous organizations. In a country of stable population, internal organization would probably be all that was necessary, but in the case of Canada, where immigrants are coming in by the tens of thousands every year, the possibilities of spreading an epidemic far and wide are very great unless the gates are closely guarded. This vital work is being carried on by the Maritime Quarantine Stations of the Dominion.

In thickly populated countries like Great Britain and France, with their well-organized systems of health control, the quarantine station has been dispensed with and replaced by what is known as the "follow-up" system, whereby each individual landing from an infected vessel and believed to have been exposed to the disease, is referred to the local health authorities of the district to which he or she is destined. This method, however, is not practical in an immense and thinly populated country like Canada.

The most serious infectious diseases to be guarded against are cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus, and yellow fever. To prevent the transmission of these and other epidemics into this country from an infected ship, the Dominion Government operates four main quarantine stations, situated at Quebec, P.Q., Halifax, Nova Scotia, St. John, New Brunswick, and Victoria, British Columbia, besides maintaining officers at all the principal ports.

VALUE OF QUARANTINE STATIONS

At the four main stations adequate facilities exist in the form of well-manned hospital accommodation for each type of infectious disease; detention quarters for the proper observation of those who have been exposed to infection; disinfecting and fumigating plants; bath-houses and apparatus for fumigating ships' quarters. Large numbers can be handled rapidly and delay reduced to the minimum consistent with safety.

The man in the street noting the comparatively few cases of infectious disease quarantined each year, might be led to wonder if quarantine stations were not becoming obsolete. It is true that quarantine work is made lighter by the improved sanitary conditions throughout the world, including the countries from which Canada's immigrants are drawn, and also by the medical inspection before and during the voyage, but a little consideration will show that if a number of persons infected with plague or typhus were allowed to enter the country undetected, a serious epidemic might develop.

While it may be unlikely that terrible epidemics such as those of the third and fourth decades of the last century which carried off their victims by thousands will ever again visit Canada, nevertheless the prevention of even a small epidemic would pay for the quarantine service for a long time, not to speak of the greater saving in health, working power and happiness. World statistics show that the quarantine station, now a century-old institution, has more than justified its existence and that its continuance, especially in thinly populated countries like Canada and Australia, is a necessary and far-sighted policy.

THE APPROACH TO JASPER PARK

Extract from the Letter of a Visitor, 1923

Surely the gods of the ancient days must have set peculiar store by Jasper of the Lakes, for they have guarded it by a triple line of frowning defences. One front line is held by the grim grey palisades of the Boule range to the north and the Fiddle range to the southwest. Through the defile which separates these two rushes the Athabaska river—a tawny flood, yellow with glacial silt. Beyond the barrier of these first ranges the towering steel grey line of the Bosche range and the Roche Miette bar the advance of man. These mountains are more menacing than beautiful—a desolation of primeval rock hewn into rugged towers and bastions like some ancient keep of medieval days. But undaunted man was not to be stayed even by such impregnable defences. He has hewn a way for his steel through solid rock, bridged the rivers, spanned the gulfs and pierced the last defence of the Range de Smet to emerge victorious upon the glories of Jasper.

NEW SECTIONAL MAPS

Two new sheets of the Sectional Map of Canada, the Virden sheet and the Turtle Mountain sheet, have just been issued. The former takes in an area including the towns of Virden and Moosomin and lies immediately north of the area included in the latter. Each sheet is approximately 24 inches by 34 inches, on a scale of three miles to an inch, and shows by various colours detailed topography such as streams, lakes, roads, buildings, contours, telegraph and telephone lines, railways, post offices, and so on.

These sheets may be obtained from the Topographical Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, upon payment of the nominal fee of 25 cents each, or if they are desired, in folder form of pocket size, convenient for carrying around, the fee is 50 cents.

INGENIOUS MEANS USED IN SURVEY OPERATIONS

Geodetic Engineers Make Difficult Observations In Times of Abnormal Refraction

Those who go down to the sea in ships are not the only ones who see the wonders of the deep and of the sky. The engineers who go to measure the land witness wonderful phenomena and even make use of them in their daily operations. The engineers of the Geodetic Survey of Canada in the triangulation of the vast areas they are called upon to measure are sometimes forced to secure sights between points which tax the maximum resources of their equipment and indeed sometimes exceed them except under extraordinary conditions. Higher towers at times are not feasible and more powerful lights or telescopes are useless if the line of sight is obstructed. When some part of the earth comes between the two observation points it would seem that there is nothing left for the surveyor to do, but Geodetic engineers have found that by taking advantage of times when the beam of light bends conveniently they can make their observations. For example in observing points on the north shore of the St. Lawrence from the south or Gaspé coast it was found that the straight line (about 80 miles long) between the two points passed under the surface of the water. It was impossible to use higher towers and on several clear nights tests showed that the lights were invisible. Then came several nights when the conditions of refraction were abnormal and when owing to the upward arching of the line of sight the north and south shore lights became intervisible, and it was possible to complete the required angular measurements. Moreover the refraction was on its good behaviour and while it conveniently bent the line perpendicularly so as to pass over the hill of water, so to say, between the lights, it did not bend it horizontally, and the measurements were consequently accurate. How the engineers assured themselves that the line did not bend horizontally is another story, but they also determined that point.

At other times abnormal refraction develops in other forms. In taking observations at night between Cape Breton and the Magdalen islands it was necessary to take readings on the image of the electric light when it appeared as a vertical pencil or band approximately fifty feet wide and half a mile high. Sometimes the image appeared as a series of disks one above the other. At times the disks were all of one colour, yellow or white, and clean cut and separate. At other times the disks overlapped and were red, white and green in regular order. Other variations were noted when acetylene lamps were used, but in all cases the images were in a vertical plane, so that the observations for horizontal angles were not delayed, the results being quite satisfactory.

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CROP PROSPECTS

Prepared under the direction of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Canada.

While in some parts of the Prairie Provinces crop yields will be lighter than was anticipated some weeks ago, owing to rust, insect and hail damage, reports received from the Dominion Experimental Farms indicate that, on the whole, crop returns from the whole Dominion will be above the average.

In Prince Edward Island grain and other crops are most promising, and a crop of hay above the average has been saved in good condition.

The apple crop in Nova Scotia promises to be a good one, but in New Brunswick the yield will be less than usual. In both provinces cereal crops are a little late, and may be a little below average. Nova Scotia has harvested an excellent hay crop, and potatoes and roots are promising, but in New Brunswick, while there will probably be a good crop of potatoes, hay is light, especially on the uplands.

The severe drought experienced in eastern Quebec has reduced crop yields from 25 to 40 per cent below the average of the last five years. Considerable damage has been done by cutworms and grasshoppers and fruit yields are poor. Drought conditions have also affected more westerly sections of Quebec, although not so severely. In the Eastern Townships the hay crop, though late, was heavier than usual and of good quality, while grain and potatoes are doing well.

Crop conditions are very favourable in Ontario, hay having given a yield considerably above average, while fall wheat is giving good yields and other grains promise a return probably better than average. Root crops are making good growth but corn for ensilage is only fair.

Rust and the wheat stem sawfly have done considerable damage to Manitoba's wheat crop, the Superintendent of the Brandon Farm estimating an average crop of 12 bushels per acre. He states, however, that oats and barley show a heavy stand, and while they are rusted a little, these crops are not seriously damaged. Harvest operations are well under way in all parts of the province.

Some districts in southeastern Saskatchewan have suffered severely from rust, while in other districts crops have been badly damaged by hail. The Indian Head Superintendent reports that while the wheat crop will not be as good as last year, it will still be above average; oats and barley will probably return an average crop. In central Saskatchewan good returns are anticipated, no damage from rust and little damage from hail being reported.

Very satisfactory conditions are reported from Alberta, the Lacombe Superintendent reporting an estimated yield of thirty-five bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of barley and seventy-five bushels of oats to the acre, with green feed and silage crops very heavy. Hail damage has been very limited and little if any damage from frost has been reported. For southern Alberta the Lethbridge Superintendent estimates a wheat yield of from twenty to twenty-four bushels per acre. The eastern part of southern Alberta has suffered from drought.

British Columbia reports show that all varieties of tree fruits are looking very promising, while vegetable and root crops and grain are in excellent shape. There has been an abundant hay crop in British Columbia.

CONSERVING CANADA'S GAS SUPPLY

Resourcefulness and Persistency of Government Engineers in Extinguishing and Recapping Ignited Well

To be called upon to control and recap a gas well "running wild" and spouting a sheet of flame 75 feet in the air and to do this by shooting off the broken valve by means of steel-jacketed bullets from a rifle was the recent experience of Dominion Government engineers in the course of their unending campaign to prevent a wastage of natural resources, no matter where located and regardless of the difficulties involved. While the regulations governing oil and natural gas development explicitly state that all mishaps on leases must be corrected by the operator, it has happened that through the failing of valves and cappings or the tampering with fittings and equipment by ignorant or maliciously disposed persons, wells have become a menace to the field and wasters of gas or oil.

The case referred to above, and which may be cited as a typical example of the resourcefulness and determination of those who did the work, was that of a natural gas well at Pelican Rapids, on the Athabaska river about 165 miles north of Edmonton, Alberta. During March, 1922, it was reported that the capping of this well had, for some unknown reason, failed and that the resulting flow of gas had become ignited. When the fact that this well was on fire was reported to the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, which is charged with the administration of the law with respect to oil and gas operations and the preventing of waste therein, the branch immediately sent its petroleum engineer to investigate and to recap the well as soon as possible.

FIGHTING INTENSE HEAT

Upon reaching the ground it was found that the opening through which the gas was escaping produced a flame of a peculiar shape with one end beating upon the ground close to the casing. The intensity of the heat generated was so great that the pipe and fittings were heated to incandescence and it was clear that nothing could be done until the fire was extinguished. This had to be done with what equipment could be improvised on the ground, far away from machine shops or other aids.

The first step in the operation was to change the shape of the flame so as to make it possible for men to work in closer proximity to the casing. This could only be done by cutting the casing below the control valve and allowing the gas to be discharged upwards and the flame to take the shape of that of an ordinary candle.

A Lee-Enfield rifle was employed to cut the casing and this was set up on a tripod at a distance of twenty-five yards from the target. Steel-jacketed bullets were used, and during the firing of the first twenty-five rounds the especially dangerous features of the work were encountered. Jets of burning gas, necessarily lined directly back on the rifle, were forced through the new openings caused by the rifle fire. The noise of the gas, under pressure of over two hundred pounds to the square inch, escaping through the bullet holes, was so great that cotton wool had to be placed in the ears of the workers to protect their ear drums. However as the number of rounds fired increased

Conserving Natural Gas—Night photograph of the flame in the Pelican Rapids well, shooting up to a height of seventy feet; (inset) The well controlled and capped.

and with it the size of the opening, the more spectacular and dangerous features of the operation gradually disappeared and after about two hundred rounds had been used the valve separated from the casing and the flame rose like a torch to a height of seventy-five feet.

EXTINGUISHING THE FLAME

The next problem was to extinguish the flame. Roughly outlined the scheme was to drop one end of an iron smokestack about thirty feet long, found on the ground and which had been used in the original drilling operations, over the casing, then to incline it slowly until the base of the flame was carried as far as possible to one side when, by unshipping the bottom of the stack, it was hoped to create a gap between the top of the casing and the base of the flame long enough to prevent re-ignition. As a boom derrick could not be used, a steel aerial cable was run from an old drilling derrick to a tree to which was rigged a trolley controlled by guide wires. The old stack was then suspended from the trolley and run in opposite the flame and the lower end drawn by guide wires until it was directly over and about one foot above the casing. The consequent draft caused the gas to flow into the stack and burn from the top. After this had continued for sufficient time to get the casing cool the lines holding the bottom were released, thus cutting off the gas supply at its head and extinguishing the flame. This was an anxious moment but the operation was successful and the big flame at the top of the smokestack died out without igniting the gas pouring out of the casing. It now only remained to recut the top of the casing with cold chisels and attach a new control valve. The work was then completed and the well left in such shape as to be safe and at the same time ready to be again operated when the necessity arose.

REGULATIONS

Migratory Birds Convention

Changes in the Regulations under the Migratory Birds Convention Act affecting the shooting of migratory game birds in certain provinces have recently been authorized by Dominion Order in Council.

Under the order a further closed season throughout the Dominion has been provided for wood duck, extending until January 31, 1924. A similar closed season has been provided for eider ducks, except that eider may be shot in the Yukon and North West Territories during the regular open season provided for ducks in those localities.

The other changes made are of a minor character and those desiring detailed information may obtain the same by applying to the Commissioner of Canadian National Parks, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

INCREASE IN EXPORT OF FURS FROM YUKON

Rise in 1922 Production over Previous Year Noted in every Kind of Pelt

The exports of raw furs from Yukon Territory for the fiscal year ended 31st July, 1922, show a large increase in every kind of pelt over the previous fiscal year. The figures as recorded in the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior are as follows:—

Kind of pelt	Year 1921-22	Increase over 1920-21
Weasel	3,897	3,357
Muskrat	59,491	46,716
Lynx	626	443
Wolverine	329	165
Bear	341	44
Otter	63	21
Marten	1,786	1,024
Mink	1,289	681
Red fox	1,208	758
White fox	38	38
Cross fox	387	256
Silver fox	137	43
Wolf	118	64
Coyote	86	50

PICKEREL EGGS FOR HATCHING

The number of pickerel eggs taken in Canada this season for hatchery purposes reached the record amount of 388,000,000; it is shown in a statement issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. This total exceeds all previous years and is over 65 per cent greater than last season. The eggs will be placed in the hatcheries located at Belleville, Sarnia, Collingwood, and Kenora, in Ontario, and at Gull Harbour in Manitoba and the resultant fry will be distributed in suitable waters adjacent to the hatcheries. Belleville, Kenora, and Gull Harbour each made their record collection.

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071271

ADDRESS YOUR REPLY
TO THE SUPERINTENDENT

REFER TO FILE No.
11257.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CANADA

NATURAL RESOURCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
OTTAWA

FAS/MPD.

September 1st, 1923.

Sept 7/1923

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a statement covering the questions on forest resources asked in your letter of August 29th. A copy of "Forests of Canada" (1923) published by the Dominion Forestry Branch in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is also enclosed, which may prove useful to you in a general way. Sections dealing with the ground covered by your questionnaire have been marginally noted for your convenience.

We are very happy to be of any possible use to you in this or other matters dealing with Canadian resources.

Very truly yours,

F.C.C.Lynch,
Superintendent.

T.A.Russell,
1209 King St. West,
Toronto.

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QUESTIONNAIRE ON FOREST RESOURCES
with answers

1. Question:- About how many million feet of timber is estimated to be remaining in each of the provinces?

Answer:-

	TOTAL Soft Wood M.B.F.	TOTAL Hard Wood M.B.F	TOTAL All Species M.B.F.
Nova Scotia	15,170	15,130	30,300
New Brunswick	21,490	10,600	32,090
Quebec	187,075	65,000	252,075
Ontario	162,550	23,000	185,550
Manitoba	27,005	17,505	44,510
Saskatchewan	56,300	26,500	82,800
Alberta	58,500	41,500	100,000
British Columbia	364,800	1,800	366,600
TOTAL CANADA	892,890	201,035	1,093,925.

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071273

2. Question:- How much of this (1) is best used as pulpwood?

Answer :-

	PULPWOOD SPECIES					
	Saw Material		Not Saw Material		Total Including Saw Material	
	M.B.F	million cords	M.B.F.	million cords	M.B.F.	million cords
Nova Scotia	6,480	12.9	9,070	18.1	15,550	31.1
New Brunswick	9,065	18.1	11,375	22.7	20,440	40.8
Quebec	37,000	74.0	120,000	240.0	157,000	314.0
Ontario	39,500	79.0	107,000	214.0	146,500	193.0
Manitoba	6,400	12.8	34,600	69.2	41,000	82.0
Saskatchewan	7,900	15.8	66,400	132.8	74,300	148.6
Alberta	19,500	39.0	77,000	154.0	96,500	193.0
British Columbia	182,150	364.3	10,200	20.4	192,350	384.7
TOTAL CANADA	307,995	615.9	435,645	871.2	743,640	1487.2

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3.- Que.- How much of the pulpwood in each province is owned by the province itself?

4.- Que.- In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, how much is owned by the Dominion Government and how much privately owned?

Ans.- See Page 15, "Forests of Canada" (1923) attached.

5.- Que.- Do the Provincial Governments in every case impose restrictions as to shipping out raw pulpwood from lands owned by these governments?

Ans.- Summary of existing legislation appears on page 18,19 and 20 of "Forests of Canada "(1923) enclosed for your information.

6.- Que.- Are the privately owned lands held by corporations and, if so, about how much in the care of each province, and to what extent are the corporations foreign corporations?

Ans.- A division of the timber lands which have passed out of the jurisdiction of the Crown, distinguishing between corporate bodies and private ownership, is not possible from the data available. Since, however, the State still retains control of over 93 per cent of the total forest area of Canada this item would not appear to be one of serious moment.

7.- Que.- Record of production of pulpwood in Canada over a period of years and how much in each year was exported.

Ans.- See Table No. V (e),37, "Forests of Canada" (1923) enclosed.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA

HON. CHARLES STEWART, Minister; W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister

FORESTRY BRANCH

E. H. FINLAYSON, Acting Director of Forestry

THE FORESTS OF CANADA

Their Extent, Character, Ownership, Management, Products, and Probable Future

Prepared in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

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THE FORESTS OF CANADA

1—General Description of Canada From a Forestry Viewpoint

The Dominion of Canada may be roughly divided topographically into three main drainage areas. The country west of the Continental Divide, formed by the Rocky mountains, slopes generally towards the west, and its rivers, with minor exceptions, flow into the Pacific ocean. The vast interior portion of the Dominion slopes in a northerly direction and its rivers empty into the Arctic ocean or Hudson bay. The International Boundary from the Great Lakes to British Columbia follows roughly the dividing line between this basin and that of the Mississippi river to the south. The St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes form a basin which drains into the Atlantic ocean.

The Pacific slope is characterized by numerous ranges of mountains running in a general north-westerly direction parallel to the coast and at right angles to the prevailing warm, moist, westerly winds. These mountains are called the Cordilleras in Canada, of which the Rocky mountains form the eastern and most prominent system. The Rocky mountains vary in elevation from 5,000 to 13,000 feet above sea-level and many of the peaks exceed 11,000 feet. Between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific are the Columbia system, comprising Selkirk, Monashee, and Cariboo mountains; the Interior Plateau system, including the Fraser and Nechako plateaux; the Cassiar system, comprising the Stickine, Babine and other mountains; the Yukon system; Pacific system, comprising the Cascade, Coast and Bulkley, and other mountains; and the Insular system, which is represented by the Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Island mountains.

Between the principal mountain ranges there are broad, well drained U-shaped trenches, the chief of which are the Rocky Mountain, the Purcell, the Selkirk, and the Coastal trenches. These valleys are of great strategic value from the standpoint of the exploitation of the forests, for not only do they contain the principal waterways, but they provide means of access by roads and railways to the vast interior resources in lands, mines, and forests.

Several of the larger rivers, such as the Fraser, Skeena, and their tributaries, break through connecting valleys from one trench to another, and supply shorter routes of communication between the intermontane trenches and the ocean ports.

The agricultural land throughout, which comprises approximately 6 per cent of this region, is confined chiefly to the valley bottoms and alluvial deltas.

The Rocky mountains and the islands on the coast are formed chiefly of Palaeozoic rocks. The Coast range is almost entirely granitic in formation, and the Selkirks are almost entirely Pre-Cambrian or Cambrian. The intervening ranges are of mixed formations varying from rocks of sedimentary origin to granites.

The climate of the coast is mild and humid, very similar to that of the south of England. The mean annual temperature varies from 44° to 49° F., with a summer mean of 55° to 61° and a winter mean of 30° to 38°, according to the latitude. The precipitation is the heaviest in Canada, and varies from 40 to 120 inches, depending on the position of the minor ranges of the Coast mountains, which by intercepting the west winds blowing from the Pacific cause them to discharge the greater part of their moisture. The major part of this precipitation, however, does not occur during the growing season but occurs during the fall and winter, only 30 per cent falling during the spring and summer. This is sometimes given as a reason for the prevalence of coniferous forests in the province, it being claimed that the "hardwoods" or deciduous-leaved trees require more moisture during the growing season. The coniferous trees in this region grow most luxuriantly and the largest individual trees as well as the heaviest stands of timber are found in this part of Canada.

The Dry Belt or semi-arid region of the Interior Plateau system is characterized by a very low annual precipitation, varying from 10 to 20 inches. The temperature is more extreme in this dry region with a maximum of 100° F. and a minimum of −45°. This climate is naturally less favourable to tree growth and a marked difference is noted between the existing forests of this region and those of the coast.

The winds from the Pacific, after crossing this plateau, strike the Selkirk and Rocky Mountains and precipitate a large part of their remaining moisture, producing what is known as the Interior Wet Belt of the province. The precipitation varies from 30 to 60 inches but in the higher altitudes a large portion of this is in the form of snow. Extremes of temperature recorded vary from 100°F. to −17°, showing a more temperate climate than that of the Dry Belt.

In the Rocky Mountain system itself the climate is more extreme and variable than in any of the western parts of the province. Precipitation varies from 14 to 20 inches and the temperature ranges from 103°F. to −51°.

To the east of the Rocky Mountains stretches the great interior basin already referred to. It is composed of a number of different types of topography. From the foot-hills of the Rockies the country slopes gradually eastward and northward changing from rolling to flat prairie in the southern part. The plains and prairies extend from the International Boundary to the 55th parallel of latitude along the foot-hills, and gradually taper down to a point in the neighbourhood of the Lake of the Woods. This area is almost entirely treeless. It is covered by rich, fertile soil and is a purely agricultural and pastoral country.

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The underlying rocks are of sedimentary origin of the Tertiary and Mesozoic ages. The climate of Alberta is extremely variable in winter due to a warm, dry wind known as the "chinook," which blows from the south and southwest and extends its influence from the International Boundary to the Peace river and eastward as far as Regina in Saskatchewan. In summer the isotherms run almost due north and south in Alberta. Rainfall varies from 15 to 20 inches.

Temperature in Manitoba has an absolute recorded range of 150°F. with a mean of 71°. Saskatchewan and Alberta are more temperate where they are affected by the chinook.

To the north of the prairies is a vast region to a great extent unexplored. The country, generally speaking, is a plain sloping northward toward the Arctic. In its southern parts it is covered by forest of secondary commercial value at the present time.

The soil over a large portion of this area is suitable for agricultural purposes but toward the north and east the climate is usually too extreme for the profitable raising of crops. Toward the north and east the forest gives place to the sub-Arctic "tundra," a region of bog and bare glacier-worn rocks of the Laurentian and Pre-Cambrian types.

These Laurentian rocks are known in Canada as the Archaean or Canadian Shield. It is in the shape of a huge irregular triangle with its apex in the neighbourhood of the Thousand islands in the St. Lawrence from which point the two sides extend, one northwesterly to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and the other northeasterly down the St. Lawrence valley and includes the Labrador peninsula. This enormous peneplain of the Canadian Shield is covered with innumerable lakes, swamps, bogs, and rivers. It is heavily forested in the south but in the north and in that portion surrounding Hudson bay and James bay it is of the tundra type described above.

The whole region has been reduced to the peneplain condition by glacial action, which has worn down the high elevations and removed most of the soil, except in isolated depressions and small valleys. The climate in the northern part is, as a rule, too severe for successful agriculture. The southern portion including the Clay Belt in northern Ontario and the southeastern part of the province is to a great extent agricultural land either actual or potential, much of it still being heavily forested.

The basin of the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes contains a variety of topographical and geological types. The north shore of lake Superior and Georgian bay, the upper Ottawa River valley and the southern part of Labrador are a part of the southern Laurentian type of country already described. Here the climate is tempered in part by the presence of the Great Lakes and the gulf of St. Lawrence, but it is nevertheless severe and variable. To the south the climate is milder, the soil is deeper and more fertile, and the southwestern peninsula of Ontario, the north shore of lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence valley are essentially agricultural. Here the rock formation is of sedimentary origin of the Palaeozoic Age.

The Maritime Provinces should perhaps be considered separately. The rock formation in New Brunswick is largely Mesozoic with areas of granite. In Nova Scotia the proportion of granite is greater with large areas of late Pre-Cambrian or Cambrian rocks. The most fertile valleys in both provinces are underlain with Mississippian Palaeozoic rock.

Prince Edward Island is built up entirely of Permian and Upper Carboniferous rocks. The climate of the Maritime Provinces is somewhat similar to that of southern Ontario, being modified by the presence of the Atlantic. The precipitation for the three provinces is above 35 inches, with the heaviest rainfall of 50 inches along the south shore of Nova Scotia.

2—Main Types of Forest Growth

The forests of Canada may be divided into three main regional groups, namely, the Cordilleran, the Great Plains and the Eastern forests.

CORDILLERAN REGION

The Cordilleran region includes the Coast Belt, the Interior Dry Belt, the Interior Wet Belt, and the Rocky Mountain Belt. Within each of these belts, several distinctive forest types occur, their character being determined by varying climatic and physiographic conditions. This region is characterized by great variations in altitude and moisture conditions which influence arborescent growth.

Coast Belt

Douglas Fir-Red Cedar Type—

In the southern portions of the Coast Belt, the Douglas fir-western red cedar type generally extends from sea-level to 2,000 or 2,500 feet altitude. Towards the northern limit the altitudinal range decreases. Associated with the principal species are western hemlock, western white pine, and balsam fir (lowland fir and amabilis fir).

Red Cedar-Western Hemlock Type—

As the Douglas fir disappears from the stands towards the north or at higher altitudes, the forest changes to a red cedar-hemlock type with amabilis fir and yellow cypress as subsidiary species. This type descends to sea-level between Knight's inlet and Rivers inlet on the main land and Barkley sound and Quatsino sound on Vancouver island. It has an altitudinal range of from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above sea-level.

Western Hemlock-Sitka Spruce Type—

The Western Hemlock—Sitka Spruce type is a lowland type prevalent in the northern portion of the Coast belt between Rivers inlet and Portland canal and especially on the Queen Charlotte islands. It also occurs on well watered situations along valley bottoms within the range of the Douglas fir.

Western Hemlock-Balsam Fir Type—

Occupying a climate zone somewhat less favourable than the red cedar-hemlock or the hemlock-Sitka spruce types, the hemlock-balsam fir type occurs either on higher or more exposed or wetter sites. It has an altitudinal range of from 1,500 to 3,500, or, in some situations, 4,000 feet. It is not present on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Sub-Alpine and Muskeg Type—

At higher elevation between the merchantable timber line and the cold timber line there is a sub-alpine type of stunted tree growth, composed chiefly of mountain hemlock, yellow cypress, and alpine fir, with occasionally, red cedar, lodgepole pine, or white-barked pine. A similar type is found on very wet or exposed situations at lower elevations along the coast.

Deciduous Type—

On the alluvial bottomlands of many of the larger valleys, stands of black cottonwood occur. It is associated with alder and broad-leaved maple. This is typically a pioneer type on newly formed land.

Treeless Type—

In the lower portions of the valleys in the southern part of the Interior Plateau, there is a treeless type characterized by a growth of sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) in the driest situations in the bottoms of the valleys and by bunch grass (*Agropyron spicatum*) on the higher mountain sides and benches. The land is very fertile when irrigated and the bunch grass provides excellent grazing.

Yellow Pine Type—

Bordering on the grass lands, open park-like stands of western yellow pine occur, becoming denser as the elevation and moisture increase until fairly dense stands develop. This type usually occurs at altitudes between 1,500 and 2,500 feet above sea-level, but may extend to 3,000 feet on southern exposures.

Interior Douglas Fir Type—

As the altitude increases, Douglas fir gradually becomes more prominent in the yellow pine type until it becomes predominant. It extends to elevations of 3,500 to 4,500 feet. The Douglas fir of the Interior differs markedly from that of the Coast Belt. It is smaller, shorterboled, and more limby, and is much hardier when subjected to extreme climatic conditions.

Douglas Fir-Western Larch Type—

In the southeastern part of the Interior Dry belt, this type covers a limited area usually between the yellow-pine and Douglas-fir types. Forest fires have played an important part in the formation of this type, since the thick bark of the larch makes it more resistant to fire than the concomitant species.

Engelmann Spruce Type—

At the upper altitudinal and latitudinal limits of the Douglas fir type, the Engelmann spruce type develops. This type merges into a spruce-alpine fir type and finally the sub-alpine type.

Lodgepole Pine Type—

As a result of repeated fires, lodgepole pine has replaced the original forests to a very considerable extent in the Douglas fir and Engelmann spruce types, and has also encroached on the yellow pine type. The transformation has been so extensive and so complete that lodgepole pine must be considered as an established type from a managerial aspect. In many places reproduction of Douglas fir and Engelman spruce is present under the lodgepole pine, giving promise, if afforded protection from fire, of the final reversion to the climax type.

Interior Wet Belt

Interior Red Cedar Type—

The increased precipitation in this belt has resulted in the development of forest types similar to those found on the Coast. In the wetter situations in the valleys, red cedar becomes the predominating species. In the southern portion of the belt it is associated with Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, western white pine, hemlock, larch, lowland fir, alpine fir, and cottonwood. Farther north, alpine fir and Engelmann spruce become more prominent and the other species drop out of the type.

Red Cedar-Hemlock Type—

On the benches and lower slopes of the valleys in the southern portion of the Interior Wet belt, red cedar and hemlock are the principal species. The altitudinal range of this type is between 3,000 and 4,000 feet.

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Red Cedar-Engelmann Spruce Type—

Engelmann spruce replaces the hemlock at higher elevations and finally the cedar is eliminated and the Engelmann spruce-alpine fir type extends to the limit of commercial tree growth.

Rocky Mountain Belt

The forests on the Rocky Mountains present a varied character. On the southern portion of the Rocky Mountain trench, typical dry-belt conditions exist and the yellow pine type extends as far north as the Kootenay river. North of this the Douglas-fir type extends to Golden, and beyond this, to the junction of Bear and Fraser rivers, the red cedar types of the Interior Wet Belt occur.

Engelmann Spruce Type—

Excluding those portions belonging ecologically to the Interior Dry and Wet belts, the climax type of the Rocky Mountain belt is Engelmann spruce, with an increasing proportion of alpine fir at higher altitudes.

This type has suffered so severely from fire, especially on the drier eastern slopes, that lodgepole pine has become established over large areas in many places to the expulsion of the original species. In others the spruce will eventually gain supremacy.

GREAT PLAINS REGION

The Great Plains region may be divided into the Prairie, Northern forest, and Sub-Arctic belts. There are no great variations in altitude in this region, and soil conditions and latitude are chief determining factors in the distribution of the forest types.

Prairie Belt

In the southern portion of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, there is a vast area extending north of the International Boundary for 200 to 400 miles which is practically a treeless prairie. The occurrence of scattered patches of tree growth adjacent to natural firebreaks such as streams and hills would indicate that fires have been responsible to a large extent, if not entirely, for the present treeless condition of this area. Aspen is the most prevalent species in these "bluffs" that remain, but in some places white spruce and jack pine occur. The land in this belt is of value primarily for agriculture.

Northern Forest Belt

North of the Prairie Belt there is a forest belt 300 to 400 miles wide with an intervening narrow transition zone, partly prairie and partly forest. This forest belt covers the Archaean rocks and the soil is not suited to agricultural development.

White Spruce Type—

From a commercial standpoint, the most important type in these forests is the white spruce type. Though it has been decimated by fire, most of the logging operations are conducted in this type. Under natural conditions it occupies the heavier, well drained soils. Balsam fir is frequently associated with white spruce, especially in the eastern portion of the belt.

Black Spruce Type—

Black spruce, either pure or associated with eastern larch (tamarack), is found on poorly drained lands which comprise a considerable portion of the area.

Jack Pine Type—

Like the lodgepole pine to which it is closely related, jack pine has gained ascendance over the spruce through the agency of fire. In some situations, especially on the lighter soils, it has formed a permanent managerial type, but on others it may be considered a temporary type.

Intolerant Hardwood Type—

So severely have the coniferous forests suffered from fire that aspen has become the most prevalent species throughout the Northern Forest belt. Though it will eventually be replaced by conifers where there is a possibility of securing reproduction of these species, over vast areas there is no immediate prospect of securing a coniferous forest by natural agencies. In the eastern portion of the belt, white birch is frequently associated with the aspen, and on moist situations, such as along streams, balsam poplar occurs.

Sub-Arctic Belt

In the northern part of this region, open tundras become more prevalent and tree growth is confined to narrow strips bordering the waterways. The occurrence of trees of 12 to 16 inches in diameter, even as far north as Fort McPherson (67° 25″ N.), would indicate that soil conditions and perhaps fire have had more influence than climatic conditions in the limitation of forests.

As we go north, balsam fir early disappears from the forest. It is followed by balsam poplar, jack pine, aspen, and white birch the most persistent species being white spruce, black spruce, tamarack and willow. The northern limit of tree growth may be roughly indicated by a line drawn from the mouth of the Mackenzie river on the Arctic ocean to the mouth of the Churchill river on Hudson Bay, and across the Labrador peninsula at about 58° N. latitude.

The timber in this sub-Arctic belt, though of little importance from the standpoint of forest industries, is of great value as a source of supply for local needs and for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals.

THE EASTERN REGION

In the eastern forests, several zones or belts of distinctive characteristics are recognized, the Carolinian, Hardwood, Acadian, Mixed Hardwood-Softwood, Northern and Sub-Arctic Forest belts.

Carolinian Belt

This zone is confined to the southwestern portion of Ontario bordering on Lake Erie and the western part of Lake Ontario. It is characterized by the presence of several species of hardwoods seldom or never found elsewhere in Canada. These are the tulip tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*), Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), sassafras (*Sassafras variifolium*), chestnut (*Castanea dentata*), black gum (*Nyssa silvatica*), papaw (*Asimina triloba*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*).

Tolerant Hardwood Belt

North of the Carolinian zone from lake Huron to the Eastern Townships in Quebec, the forests were composed primarily of such hardwoods as maple, elm, beech, basswood, ash, yellow birch, oak, hickory and butternut, which are classed as tolerant on account of their shade-enduring abilities as contrasted with the light-demanding species, poplar and white birch.

Coniferous types occur within these two hardwood belts, but are usually confined to swampy or light soils. The land throughout these belts is of high agricultural value, and only remnants of the original forests are found in farmers' woodlots.

Acadian Belt

The Acadian belt includes the Maritime provinces and the south shore of the St. Lawrence river in Quebec. It is characterized by the occurrence of red spruce, and the forests resemble those of the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York. White spruce is present in these forests, but it is not so prevalent as red spruce. The principal forest types in this belt are the spruce–balsam fir type, the tolerant hardwood type, the mixed hardwood and softwood type in which white pine and hemlock occur, and the black spruce and cedar types which occupy the poorly drained sites. The temporary intolerant hardwood type of aspen and white birch is prevalent on burned-over areas.

Mixed Hardwood and Softwood Type—

Adjoining the Hardwood belt is a Mixed Hardwood-Softwood belt which extends to a line running roughly from the northeast corner of Lake Superior to the north of the Saguenay river on the St. Lawrence. It is in this belt that the white pine reached its maximum development, and though since the beginning of the lumber industry in Canada this region has been the centre of the most extensive exploitation it still occupies a premium position in forest production in eastern Canada.

The character of the forests in this belt has been greatly altered by cutting and fire. The valuable pines to a larger extent have been replaced by spruce, balsam fir, jack pine and hardwoods. The forests in this belt contained a great number of species, comprising several types which are determined primarily by soil conditions.

Pine Type—

Red pine is frequently, but not always, associated with white pine in this type. On light soils pure stands of pine occur, but on heavier soils there is usually an admixture of shade-tolerant species, such as spruce, hemlock and yellow birch, maple, beech and other hardwoods which occupy a minor position in the stand. The exclusive cutting of pine, which until recently has been generally practised in these forests, has resulted in the displacement of the pine by the concomitant species.

Tolerant Hardwood Type—

Almost pure stands of hardwood composed of maple, yellow birch, elm, ash, basswood, beech, etc., are becoming more widely established. Under undisturbed conditions "hardwood ridges" carrying chiefly maple and yellow birch occur throughout this belt.

White Spruce–Balsam Fir Type—

This type, though common in the virgin forests, has become more prevalent since the removal of the pine and on account of its value as pulpwood is now the most valuable type in this belt.

Black Spruce Type—

Black spruce, usually associated with tamarack and white cedar, forms the typical stands of the swamps and low ground.

Jack Pine Type—

Fire has resulted in the establishment of jack pine over very considerable areas in this belt. In some cases it is only a temporary type, but in others it has taken almost complete possession, especially on light sandy or gravelly soils. The value of jack pine for railway ties and pulpwood and the ease with which it can be grown render it not an undesirable species to perpetuate.

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Intolerant Hardwood Type—

Aspen and white birch comprise a widely distributed fire type, which is for the most part temporary in character, since coniferous reproduction is generally present and will eventually dominate these short-lived species.

Transition Belt

Between the northern limit of the tolerant hardwoods and the height of land separating the St. Lawrence and the Hudson bay drainage areas, and including the Lake-of-the-Woods drainage area in western Ontario, there is a forest belt which resembles the Mixed Hardwood-Softwood belt, except that the tolerant hardwoods are absent. White pine, red pine, white spruce and balsam fir are normally the prevailing species, but the jack pine and intolerant hardwood types are prominent on old brûlés, and black spruce and tamarack in the swamps.

Northern Forest Belt

North of the height of land, the forests change to the northern forest types similar to those in the Great Plains region. Though white and red pine do occur for some distance north, they are an unimportant factor in the forests. Black spruce becomes more prevalent owing to the extensive areas of poorly drained lands. Jack pine is plentiful on higher and drier sites and the aspen-white birch type is widely distributed, the proportion of white birch increasing towards the east.

Sub-Arctic Belt

The forests for approximately 100 miles south of Hudson bay belong to the sub-arctic belt and are for the most part confined to the better drained lands along the rivers. They are of the same composition as in the northern part of the Great Plains.

3—Area Covered by Existing Forests

The areas of agricultural and forest lands can only be estimated, as systematic land classification has been attempted only on limited areas and for a large part of the Dominion only very meagre information is available.

Of the total area in Canada (3,729,665 square miles) over 100,000 square miles is covered by lakes and rivers, leaving a land area of approximately 3,600,000 square miles. The area suitable for agriculture, including grazing lands, is estimated to be 469,000 square miles, of which only 93,180 square miles were devoted to field crops in 1921.

Approximately one-quarter (950,000 square miles) is forest land; less than half of this carries timber of merchantable size (6 inches in diameter) at the present time, and only about one-quarter carries saw material (10 inches in diameter).

The balance of the forest land is for the most part covered with young stands of various ages which have come up after fire or cutting. On a considerable proportion of this area the succeeding stands are inferior to the original forests and are composed of the temporary fire types of poplar and white birch, or jack or lodgepole pine. There are, however, large areas of the more valuable coniferous species which in time will be available for use.

Accessibility is dependent primarily on the market standards, price of forest products and transportation facilities. All of these factors are changing in the direction of increasing the extent to which the timber can be utilized. Under the present conditions perhaps one-quarter of the timber of merchantable size is commercially inaccessible, so that the forests on about two-thirds of the forest land are either too small or too expensive to operate profitably. This is not a permanent condition since new areas are being opened up for exploitation by the extension of the railways and the improvement of waterways; new industries provide increased markets, and advancing prices permit of more expensive logging operations. The young stands as they reach maturity will be available.

It would not be safe to predict that more than ten per cent of the forest area will ultimately be classed as unprofitable or inaccessible.

Table 1—Statement Showing the Total Area of Forest and the Percentage of the Land Area Covered by Forest

—	Agricultural Land	Forest			Other lands	Total
		Merchantable	Unprofitable or inaccessible	Total		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Square Miles	431,700	456,800	739,125	1,195,925	1,975,711	3,603,336
Percentage of total area	12	13	20	33	55	100·00

Cols. 1, 2, 4 and 6—Estimates based on available information.
Cols. 3 and 5—Figures obtained by subtraction from total.

4—Important Timbers and Other Forest Products

The principal forest products of Canada are sawn lumber and pulpwood and the species or groups of species described below are arranged in order of their importance as the sources of these products. Other important products are fuel-wood, railway ties, poles, piles, mine timbers, fencing material, wood for distillation, tan-bark, maple sugar and syrup. Other minor products are Canada balsam, spruce gum and nuts.

There are approximately 160 aborescent species of hardwoods and 31 coniferous softwoods in Canada, but of these only 23 species of softwoods and 32 species of hardwoods can be considered as commercially important. The conifers form over 80 per cent of the standing timber and 95 per cent of the lumber and pulpwood produced. The hardwoods are chiefly used for fuel, but they also furnish considerable lumber for flooring, interior finish, cooperage, turnery and other wood-working industries.

SPRUCE

Spruce is found in all the forest regions of Canada, and it is not only the most abundant but is the principal wood used in the manufacture of both lumber and pulp. There are five indigenous species, all of which are commercially valuable.

White spruce (*Picea canadensis*) occurs in every province and extends to the northern limit of tree growth. The wood is light in colour and weight, straight-grained and comparatively soft and is an excellent material for general light construction purposes. It is to a large extent taking the place of white pine. It possesses long, tough, easily bleached fibre which renders it especially valuable for the manufacture of paper.

Red spruce (*Picea rubra*) is confined to the Maritime provinces and the southeastern portion of Quebec. It is similar in general characteristics and uses to the white spruce, but the wood is somewhat darker in colour, finer in grain, and stronger.

Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) is confined to low altitudes in the Pacific Coast belt. It is a very large tree, frequently reaching six feet in diameter. The wood is light and strong and is considered the best wood in the world for the manufacture of aircraft. It is also an excellent pulp material.

Engelmann spruce (*Picea Engelmanni*) is found in the interior portions of the Cordilleran region. It grows to a larger size than white or red spruce but not so large as Sitka spruce. The wood is similar to white spruce. It is a valuable source of lumber, but has not yet been used extensively for pulpwood owing to the lack of development of the pulp and paper industry in the region which it occupies.

Black spruce (*Picea mariana*) is a smaller species, usually confined to poorly drained sites. It is widely distributed and extends to the far north. Though occasionally used for lumber, it is especially valuable for pulpwood, as it makes an excellent grade of paper.

PINE

There are eight species of pine in Canada but only five are of commercial importance.

White pine (*Pinus Strobus*) is the eastern species of white pine. The commercial stands occur in the Lake-of-the-Woods and the St. Lawrence drainage areas and in the Maritime Provinces. It was at one time the principal lumber species in Canada but the supply has become so depleted that spruce and Douglas fir have surpassed it in quantity production. It is the most valuable softwood in Canada, and is exceeded in average value only by walnut, chestnut and oak.

The wood is light in colour, strong in relation to its light weight, straight-grained, soft, and very fine and even in texture. It is especially noted for the ease with which it can be worked and for the fact that, when properly seasoned, it swells and shrinks very little when subject to changes of humidity. It is highly prized for building construction, interior finish, pattern, and cabinet work, but is not used for pulp. The trees attain a height of from 100 to 150 feet and a diameter of 3 to 4 feet.

Western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) resembles in its general characteristics and uses the white pine of the east. It is confined to the more humid situations in the Coast and Interior Wet belts in British Columbia. It seldom forms a high proportion of the stand and the available supply is limited, so that it is not of such commercial importance as the eastern species.

Red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) is often known as "Norway pine". It is found throughout the same region as white pine in eastern Canada and is frequently associated with it, though it does occur in pure stands. It is a hardier tree and has a somewhat wider range. It does not attain such large sizes as white pine, and the wood is heavier, harder and more resinous, but it is used for the same purposes.

Western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) is confined to the Interior Dry Belt in British Columbia where it grows in open park-like stands. The wood is intermediate in quality between white pine and red pine, and is used chiefly for light construction and interior finish. Mature trees are usually 18 to 40 inches in diameter and 60 to 100 feet in height. Though limited in distribution, it is an important source of lumber.

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Jack pine (*Pinus Banksiana*) is widely distributed throughout the forests of Canada from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. It is a small tree, seldom over 2 feet in diameter, but on account of its habit of growing in dense stands, it is usually tall and straight. It is very hardy and its wonderful reproductive power and the ability of the cones to withstand a severe fire without injury to the seed have enabled it to replace the originally dominant species on large areas of brules.

The wood is coarse, hard, and not very strong as compared with the other pines and though sawn to a limited extent for lumber, its chief use is for railway ties, mine props, and poles, for which purposes it is especially adapted. It is also used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of kraft paper, and with improvement in the other processes of making pulp its use as pulpwood promises to be greatly increased. Though formerly considered a forest weed, it is becoming one of the most important species silviculturally and industrially.

Lodgepole pine (*Pinus Murrayana*) is the western species of jack pine occuring throughout British Columbia and on the east slopes of the Rockies in Alberta. Its characteristics of growth, quality of wood and uses are almost identical with those of jack pine.

DOUGLAS FIR

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) is the only species of its genus represented in Canadian forests. It is confined to the Cordilleran region, occurring in the southern portion of the Coast belt, throughout the interior of British Columbia as far north as the 56th parallel of north latitude and extending to the foot-hills of the Rockies in southern Alberta. It is the most important tree in British Columbia and is second only to spruce as a source of lumber in the whole Dominion. It reaches its best development in the moist equable climate of the Coast, where it ordinarily attains a height of from 175 to 200 feet, and a diameter of from 3 to 6 feet and occasionally 250 feet in height and 10 feet in diameter, and frequently yields 50,000 to 100,000 board feet per acre. In the drier regions of the Interior plateau it does not grow to such large sizes nor are the stands so heavy.

The wood is light yellow to reddish in colour, with decided annual rings of summer-wood. Its chief characteristic is its strength; it is the strongest wood for its weight in America, and, though hard enough for flooring, is not difficult to work.

It is especially valuable for all forms of heavy construction where large sizes and strength are required, but it is also suitable for light construction, and its attractive grain and hard mar-resisting surface render it a very desirable wood for interior finish.

Douglas fir reproduces readily when the seeds can reach mineral soil and light is available, and it grows very rapidly under favourable conditions.

HEMLOCK

There are three species of hemlock, two of which are commercially important.

Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) is found in the southern parts of Ontario and Quebec and throughout the Maritime Provinces. It is frequently associated with the tolerant hardwoods. The wood is of a coarse uneven texture, easily checked and apt to warp, but its strength and cheapness have led to its use for rough construction, railway ties, boxes and crates. It could be used for pulpwood.

Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), which occurs throughout the Coast and Interior Wet belts in British Columbia, is a much superior tree. It attains a height of from 125 to 160 feet and a diameter of from 2 to 3 feet, rarely 5 feet. The wood is very light-coloured, usually a greyish white, and the grain is straight, and, though distinct, not so prominent as in Douglas fir. It is strong and does not split readily and is suitable for all but the heaviest construction. It takes a good finish and makes a very attractive interior finish. Appreciation of its value as lumber is increasing. Over 50 per cent of the pulpwood used in British Columbia is hemlock, and it makes excellent ground-wood or sulphite pulp.

CEDAR

Two species of the genus Thuja occur in Canada. They are sometimes called "arbor-vitae."

Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) is found in regions of abundant precipitation in the Coast and Interior Wet Belts of British Columbia. It grows to such large sizes, frequently 150 feet high and 10 feet in diameter, that it is sometimes called the "giant cedar". It ranks second only to Douglas fir in commercial importance in British Columbia, and there is an abundant supply. The wood is light, soft and not strong, but owing to its resistance to decay and its freedom from warping, shrinking and checking, it is exceptionally durable when exposed to the weather. It is the principal wood used for roofing shingles in Canada and the United States. The colour varies from a light straw to dark reddish-brown and is very pleasing in interior woodwork. It is also used more than any other wood for telephone and telegraph poles and posts. Its lightness, durability, and straight grain make it valuable for small boats and canoes.

Eastern cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) is a much smaller tree not often over 2 feet in diameter. It grows in moist situations from eastern Manitoba to the Atlantic coast. The wood is slightly harder than that of the western red cedar, but it has the same durable qualities which make it especially valuable for shingles, poles, posts, and boat-building. The supply is becoming seriously depleted.

BALSAM FIR

This is a general common name given to all the species of Abies, the true firs, though the eastern species, *Abies balsamea*, is the one to which this name is usually applied.

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*) is widely distributed in the Great Plains and Eastern regions. It is usually found associated with white or red spruce. Though inferior in quality, the wood is somewhat similar to spruce; though sawn into lumber to some extent, its principal use is as pulpwood. It is a quick-growing tree, but its value in the forest is decreased by its susceptibility to damage by insects and fungi.

Lowland fir (*Abies grandis*) occupies moist situations in the southern parts of the Coast and Interior Wet Belts in British Columbia. Under favourable conditions it grows rapidly, and may reach a height of 125 to 175 feet and a diameter of from 3 to 4 feet. The wood is white, light and soft and makes fair lumber and good pulp.

Amabilis fir (*Abies amabilis*) is confined to the Coast Belt, but it extends north to Alaska. In general characteristic of growth and wood it resembles lowland fir.

Alpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), as the name implies, grows at higher altitudes throughout British Columbia. Though a small tree, seldom over two feet in diameter, it is valuable for pulpwood.

LARCH

There are three species of larch in Canada, but one (*Larix Lyallii*) is a small alpine species.

Western Larch (*Larix occidentalis*) is confined to the southern interior portion of British Columbia in an intermediate zone between the Dry and Wet belts. It is usually found in a mixed stand with Douglas fir. It grows to a diameter of from 2 to 4 feet and a height of from 100 to 160 feet. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong with very distinct rings of summer-wood. It, is good wood for general construction or finish, and that it is not more abundant is to be regretted.

Tamarack (*Larix laricina*) is a smaller species found in poorly drained sites, usually associated with black spruce, from the foot-hills of the Rockies to the Atlantic coast and to the limit. of tree growth in the north. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong and resists decay. It is much sought after for railway ties and is also used to some extent for lumber. During the last thirty or forty years, practically all the mature tamarack has been killed by the saw-fly, but many of the dead standing trees are still sound.

YELLOW CYPRESS

Yellow Cypress (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*) is a British Columbia coast species, occurring at high altitudes in the south but descending to tide-water along the northern coast. The wood is bright sulphur in colour, even in texture, and is perhaps the heaviest and hardest coniferous wood in Canada. It is practically unaffected by changes in moisture, and is valuable as a cabinet wood and for woodwork on boats. The supply of yellow cypress is limited.

BIRCH

There are seven species of birch in Canada which reach tree size, but the yellow, paper, and western species are the only ones of importance.

Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*) is the most important hardwood in the Dominion from the standpoint of lumber production. It is found in commercial quantities in the Maritime Provinces and westward to the east side of lake Superior. It also occurs along the International Boundary from Fort William to the lake of the Woods. It is the largest of the native birches, reaching a height of 75 to 100 feet and a diameter of from 2 to 4 feet. It is a shade-enduring species and is therefore classed as a tolerant hardwood. The wood is hard, strong, and even in texture, taking a fine polish, and is used extensively for flooring, cabinet work, vehicle stock, handles, and furniture. Yellow birch also furnishes a considerable proportion of the wood used for fuel and distillation.

Paper birch (*Betula alba* var. *papyrifera*) is widely distributed, extending to the northern limit of the forests. It is a small tree, usually about 50 feet high and 8 to 10 inches in diameter. It is a short-lived tree, intolerant of shade, and reproduces prolifically on old burns. In pure stands or mixed with aspen, it forms a temporary type over large areas. The wood is inferior to yellow birch but is valued for turnery and fuel, and there is a possibility of its being used as pulpwood.

Western birch (*Betula occidentalis*), which is considered by some botanists as a variety of *Betula alba*, is found in British Columbia and is very similar to the paper birch.

MAPLE

Nine species of maple occur in Canada, but four are dwarf species. They are all tolerant of shade.

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Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), also known as hard maple, has the best wood and is also valuable as the source of maple sugar and syrup. Its range coincides with that of yellow birch, with which it is usually associated, extending from the Maritime Provinces to lake Superior and from Fort William to the lake of the Woods.

Mature trees are usually from 80 to 90 feet high and 2 to 3 feet in diameter, but sometimes larger. The wood is heavy, hard and even-grained and is used for flooring, furniture, agricultural implements, and interior woodwork. It is also one of the best woods for fuel and distillation.

Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) occurs throughout the same range as sugar maple but extends slightly farther north. The wood is softer and not of such good quality as sugar maple, but is used for the same purposes.

Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) is more limited in its distribution, being confined to the southern portions of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. The wood of this species is also inferior to sugar maple.

Broad-leaved maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) occurs in moist bottomlands in the Coast Belt in British Columbia. It is not of much commercial importance but is used for ornamental planting.

Manitoba maple (*Acer Negundo*) is a native of the great Plains. It is a small tree with soft, coarse-grained wood of little value, but owing to its hardiness and quick growth it is valuable for the planting of wind-breaks on the prairies.

BASSWOOD

Only one species (*Tilia americana*) occurs in Canada. It is found throughout the Tolerant Hardwood belt in eastern Canada and in the southern portion of Manitoba. It is ordinarily 60 to 70 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a long straight trunk. The wood is one of the most valuable in the Dominion. It is white, odorless, and tasteless and, though soft and light, is tough and strong. It is especially desirable for slack cooperage and boxes for food products, but it is also used for a great variety of purposes, such as furniture, vehicle bodies, interior finish, and veneer.

ELM

There are three species of elm native to Canada.

White elm (*Ulmus americana*) has a wider distribution than any other tolerant hardwood extending from Saskatchewan to the Maritime Provinces. It attains considerable size, 50 to 125 feet in height and 2 to 7 feet in diameter. The wood is strong and tough, but not easily worked. It is used for cooperage, veneer, vehicle stock, and implements.

Rock elm (*Ulmus racemosa*) is found chiefly in southern Ontario. The wood is similar to white elm but is even tougher and stronger.

Red elm (*Ulmus fulva*) occurs in the southern portions of Ontario and Quebec. The wood is much inferior to other elms and is not extensively used.

POPLAR

Of the seven indigenous species of poplar only three are of commercial importance.

Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), though the most ubiquitous species in Canada, is as yet used only to a limited extent in the forest industries. The wood is light, soft, and tough, and, though sawn into lumber in some districts where other woods are scarce, it is difficult to season and is very perishable. In the Prairie Provinces it is a valuable fuel wood. It is often preferrred to other woods for excelsior, cooperage and matches. There is the greatest opportunity for its utilization on a large scale in the manufacture of paper. It is a hardy, quick-growing but short-lived tree, and is seldom sound after it reaches 8 to 10 inches in diameter. It reproduces prolifically both by coppice and seed and quickly becomes established on burned-over lands. If conifers are present, however, its tenure of the soil is only temporary.

Balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) has as wide a range as aspen, but is confined to rich moist sites such as the banks of rivers and bottomlands. It grows to larger sizes than aspen and the wood is similar.

Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) is confined to the Pacific coast where it grows on moist alluvial soils along the valley bottoms. It is a large tree, 3 to 4 feet in diameter and 80 to 125 feet high, and the wood is light, soft, straight-grained, strong, tough, and odorless. It is used chiefly for veneer and boxes for food products, but could be used for pulp.

ASH

There are 5 kinds of ash in Canada chiefly confined to eastern Canada, though green ash is native to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

White ash (*Fraxinus americana*), the most important species, occurs in the southern portions of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. It is usually 50 to 60 feet in height and 2 to 3 feet in diameter with a tall straight trunk. The wood is hard, tough, and elastic, and is used for vehicles, cars, agricultural implements, tool-handles, skis, and to some extent for interior woodwork.

BEECH

Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) is a prominent species in the Tolerant Hardwood belt. It attains a diameter of from 2 to 3 feet and a height of 70 to 80 feet. The wood is hard and strong but difficult to season and work. It is used for flooring, furniture, vehicle stock, cooperage, handles, wood distillation, and fuel.

OAK

There are 12 species of oak in Canada, most of them confined to the Southern Hardwood belt, but one species (*Quercus Garryana*) occurs in British Columbia. White oak (*Quercus alba*) is the most valuable, but the supply is very limited. The wood is hard and strong and has a beautiful grain when sawn radially, which makes it especially valuable for interior finish, cabinet work, and furniture.

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) is more widely distributed, and, though the wood is not so strong nor so attractive as white oak, it is used for the same purposes.

5—Ownership of Forests

Crown Lands, including timber lands, in Canada are administered in most cases by the provinces in which they are situated. In the three Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta), in the Railway Belt (a strip twenty miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line through British Columbia) and in the Peace River Block in northern British Columbia the Crown Lands are administered by the Dominion Government. In this area there are few privately owned timber lands other than farmers' woodlots. Rights to cut timber are granted but the title of the land remains in the Crown. *In Nova Scotia the greater part of the timber land has passed into private ownership. In New Brunswick over seven thousand square miles of forest land is owned outright by railway companies and other private concerns or individuals. *In Quebec about six million acres have been so disposed of and in Ontario about five million acres. The policy of retaining the title to all timber lands has been largely followed in the Province of British Columbia in the area under provincial control as well as in the federal areas. About 1,387 square miles of timber land is in private ownership. (4) (3)

Information concerning the areas of forest in private ownership is difficult to obtain and the figures given in Table II are from estimates only. No attempt has been made to divide the areas owned by corporate bodies from those belonging to private individuals.

The ownership of forests by towns and communities, so common in Europe, is almost unknown in Canada, although efforts are being made to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests of this nature.

The figure given for forests owned by the state and dedicated to timber production includes the areas of all forest reserves and those game reserves and parks in which the timber is protected and disposed of when mature.

In British Columbia all timber land west of the Coast range carrying more than 666 cubic feet (8,000 ft. board measure) per acre, and all lying east of this range and in the District of Atlin, carrying more than 416 cubic feet (5,000 feet board measure) per acre is called "Statutory Timber Land" and is withdrawn from disposal, until examined by the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands of the province. All land so examined and found suitable only for forest will ultimately be dedicated to timber production. All other lands in the province which are examined and found to be better suited for timber production than for agriculture will also be so dedicated whether they are classed as "Statutory Timber Land" or not.

This state of affairs in modified forms exists in almost all the provinces. New regions are being explored and their lands examined and in many cases where such land is found to be absolute forest land it is set aside in reserves. The policy of disposing of the title to lands fit only for the production of timber has been virtually abandoned in every province in Canada.

*"History of Forestry", by B. E. Fernow.

TABLE II—CLASSIFICATION OF THE FOREST AREA BY OWNERSHIP (3)

—	Area belonging to					Total
	The State					
	Dedicated to timber production	Other forest	Total	Corporate bodies	Private ownership	
	1	2	3	4 and 5		6
~~Square miles~~						
~~Forest Reserves 223,007~~						
~~Parks 22,243~~						
Square miles	* 245,250	642,250	887,500	62,500		950,000
Percentage of Total Forest Area	25·82	67·60	93·42	6·58		100·00

Cols. 1, 4, 5 and 6.—Estimates based on available information.
Cols. 2 and 3.—Figures obtained by subtraction from total.
(6) Cols. 4 and 5.—No division possible.

* forest reserves 223,007 sq. mi.
Parks 22,243
245,250

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TABLE IIA—FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS

	Acres	Sq. Miles
British Columbia—		
Provincial Reserves	1,221,760	1,909
Dominion Reserves	1,713,804·8	2,677·82
Dominion Parks	1,043,840	1,631
Provincial Parks	940,160	1,469
Total	4,919,564·8	7,686·82
Alberta—		
Dominion Reserves	11,915,667·2	18,618·23
Dominion Parks	5,710,880	8,923·25
Total	17,626,547·2	27,541·48
Saskatchewan—		
Dominion Reserves	5,912,179·2	9,237·78
Manitoba—		
Dominion Reserves	2,500,025·6	3,906·29
Ontario—		
Provincial Reserves	11,754,240	18,366
Provincial Parks	2,847,360	4,449
Total	14,601,600	22,815
Quebec—		
Provincial Reserves	107,707,440	168,292·875
Provincial Parks	3,693,440	5,771
Total	111,400,880	174,063·875
Total of Dominion Reserves, as above	22,041,676·8	34,440·12
Total of Dominion Parks, as above	6,754,720	10,554·25
Total of Provincial Reserves, as above	120,683,440	188,567·875
Total of Provincial Parks, as above	7,480,960	11,689
Grand Total of Area dedicated to Timber Production	156,960,796·8	245,251·245

The following List of Forest Reserves and Parks, both Dominion and Provincial, shows the areas in detail in square miles.

DOMINION FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS

Dominion Forest Reserves	Area Sq. miles	Total Square miles	
In British Columbia—			
Yoho	127·35		
Glacier	106·00		
Larch Hills	22·37		
Mount Ida	43·50		
Fly Hill	219·50		
Martin Mountain	33·75		
Monte Hills	182·25		
Niskonlith	311·68		
Long Lake	262·34		
Tranquille	277·83		
Nicola	502·00		
Arrowstone	251·75		
Hat Creek	337·50		
		2,677·82	
In Alberta—			
Cypress Hills No. 1	80·69		
Cooking Lake	60·50		
Rocky Mountain	13,454·04		
Lesser Slave	5,023·00		
		18,618·23	
NOTE.—The Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve is divided for administrative purposes into five "forests" as follows: Crowsnest 1,304·15 sq. miles; Bow River 2,135·14 sq. miles; Clearwater 4,511·00 sq. miles; Brazeau 2,244·00 sq. miles; Athabaska 3,260·00 sq. miles.			
In Saskatchewan—			
Moose Mountain	153·35		
Beaver Hills	68·00		
Porcupine No. 2	2,869·75		
Pasquia	2,614·50		
Fort à la Corne	508·00		
Pines	161·05		
Nisbet	155·59		
Sturgeon	729·00		
Big River	1,342·00		
Seward	30·75		
Elbow	119·00		
Dundurn	62·75		
Keppel	66·75		
Manito	180·23		
Duck Mountain No. 2	81·00		
Cypress Hills No. 2	96·06		
		9,237·78	
In Manitoba—			
Sandilands	187·75		
Turtle Mountain	109·25		
Spruce Woods	223·50		
Riding Mountain	1,148·79		
Duck Mountain No. 1	1,462·25		
Porcupine No. 1	774·75		
		3,906·29	
Total of Dominion Forest Reserves			34,440·12

TABLE IIA—FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS—*continued.*

Dominion Parks		Total Square Miles	
In Alberta—			
Buffalo	158¾		
Elk Island	51		
Jasper	4,400		
Nemiskam	8½		
Rocky Mountains	2,751		
Tar Sands	1,280		
Wawaskesy	54		
Waterton	220		
		8,923·25	
In British Columbia—			
Glacier	468		
Kootenay	587		
Revelstoke	100		
Yoho	476		
		1,631·00	
Total of Dominion Parks			10,554·25
Total of Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks			44,994·37

PROVINCIAL FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS

Quebec Forest Reserves	Sq. miles	Total Square miles
Saguenay and Labrador	110,000	
Péribonka	3,500	
Rimouski	1,237	
Chaudière	318½	
St. Francis	150	
Témiscouata	227	
Barachois	113	
St. Maurice	21,141	
Ottawa	27,712	
Rivière du Loup	500	
Bonaventure and Gaspé	1,733	
Laurentian	900¾	
Rivière Ouelle	339	
Bungay, Chabot and Pohonegamook	252	
Beaubien-Bourdages	35	
Bellechasse	35	
Maskinongé	100	
Total of Quebec Forest Reserves		168,292·875
Quebec Parks		
Gaspé Park	2,500	
Laurentide National Park	3,271	
Total of Quebec Provincial Parks		5,771
Total of Quebec Forest Reserves and Parks		174,063·875
Ontario Forest Reserves		
Nipigon	7,300	
Timagami	6,000	
Mississaga	4,896	
Eastern	100	
Sibley	70	
Total of Ontario Forest Reserves		18,366
Ontario Parks		
Algonquin	2,741	
Quetico	1,700	
Rondeau	8	
Total of Ontario Provincial Parks		4,449
Total of Ontario Forest Reserves and Parks		22,815
British Columbia Forest Reserves		
Elk Lake	90	
Okanagan	805	
Aberdeen	112	
Grizzly	591	
Little White Mountain	311	
Total of British Columbia Forest Reserves	1,909	
British Columbia Parks		
Strathcona	829	
Mt. Robson	640	
Total of British Columbia Provincial Parks	1,469	
Total of British Columbia Reserves and Parks		3,378
Total Provincial Forest Reserves and Parks		200,256·875

SUMMARY

	Sq. miles	Sq. miles
Dominion Forest Reserves	34,440·12	
Provincial Forest Reserves	188,567·875	
Total Forest Reserves		223,007·995
Dominion National Parks	10,554·25	
Provincial Parks	11,689	
Total Parks		22,243·25
Total for all Reserves and Parks		**245,251·245**

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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6—Relationship of the State to the Forest

A—Summary of Existing Legislation

DOMINION

A feature common to the timber administrations of the Dominion Government and that of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and British Columbia is the system of timber licenses, whereby legislation prevents the permanent alienation of timber-land. The licenses are granted only for the right to cut timber, the title to the land remaining in the Crown. All licenses of the governments named contain what is known as the "Manufacturing Clause" whereby the export of unmanufactured timber cut on the lands covered by the license is prohibited.

An important piece of Dominion-wide legislation is compulsory patrol of railway lines throughout the Dominion for the prevention of the spreading of fires caused by locomotives and railway operation generally.

Dominion lands are administered by various Branches of the Department of the Interior as described in Section 7. The existing legislation in connection with forestry and the disposal of forest products is consequently scattered through a number of different Acts. The most important of these is the Forest Reserves and Parks Act. This Act, originally passed in 1906 and frequently amended, authorizes the setting aside from unoccupied lands of areas for Forest Reserves and Dominion Parks. It also authorizes the Regulation of such Reserves and Parks by the Governor General in Council. The objects of such reservations are declared to be the maintenance of the timber supply, the conservation of the minerals, game, and fish therein, the preservation of water supply, and the preservation of historic sites. No power is given to interfere with or to acquire rights already granted on lands which may be included in these reservations but in the case of timber-berths which have been cut over and given up by the licensee possession may be resumed and the land administered with the rest of the reserve or park. In the case of forest officers power of seizure and summary arrest is given in case of infractions of the Regulations.

These Regulations govern the use of fire for legitimate purposes, the disposal of timber by permit or sale, grazing, hay-cutting, fishing, hunting, mining, and the establishment of townsites and summer resorts.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

By the Forest Act of 1912 and subsequent amendments the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands is given entire charge of the forests, its jurisdiction including all Crown revenue arising from woodlands, the conservation of existing forests, reforestation, forest fire protection, sales and tenancies of timber-lands, logging, lumber manufacture, and lumber market extension.

It has for many years been the policy of the Government to retain title to all forest lands and to dispose of the timber under cutting licenses. A considerable area was disposed of, however, under Crown grants to railways, etc., and this land is subject to taxes based on the assessed valuation.

Lands granted prior to 1887 are free of royalty unless the logs are exported in an unmanufactured state, in which case they are subject to a manufacturing tax. Those granted between (5) 1887 and 1906 are subject to a royalty of 50 cents per 1,000 feet with the right to export without charge. From 1906 to 1914, royalty is charged and the right to export was not granted. Subsequent grants are subject to the regular royalty prescribed by the Timber Royalty Act, 1914.

Most of the alienated timber is held under annual licenses to cut, many of which can be renewed in perpetuity. A ground-rent is charged and royalty collected.

The present practice is to sell cutting rights by public competition for a stated period, the Government receiving, in addition to the ground-rent and royalty, the stumpage bonus bid by the purchaser.

The royalties vary with the class of wood cut, and are adjusted every five years on the basis of the average selling price of lumber.

A Forest Protection Fund is maintained by equal contributions from the timber owners and the Government and is administered by the Forest Branch.

A "close season" from May 1 to October 1 is established, during which permits for burning in forest areas must be obtained. Operators are required to maintain fire-fighting equipment in their camps, and provision is made for the compulsory destruction of debris which creates a fire hazard.

ONTARIO

The power of the Minister of Lands and Forests to dispose of timber on public lands is derived from The Crown Timber Act. This Act with the Regulations made thereunder is concerned with such matters as conditions governing disposal, cutting, scaling, collection, trespass, distress proceedings, manufacture, etc.

The sale of saw-timber is by tender after examination and public advertisement for 60 to 90 days of the terms and conditions applying to the particular sale. These contain, besides subjection to the usual regulations, clauses stating a definite removal period, stipulating the disposal of all slash about camps, dumps, along "tote" roads and railways and such other points as the Department may require, and requiring a cash deposit until cutting is completed to ensure fulfilment of contract.

The successful tenderer is the person who offers to pay the highest bonus per product unit above the set rates of Crown dues. These are, per thousand feet, board measure, $2.50 for white, red, and jack pine, maple and oak, $2.00 for spruce, basswood, and poplar, and $1.50 for hemlock and tamarack. On square timbers the dues vary from 3 cents to 7½ cents per cubic foot; on pulpwood from 40 to 80 cents per cord of 100 cubic feet; on cordwood from 25 to 50 cents; on ties, 10 cents each; on poles, 25 cents to $1.00, according to length. There is also a ground-rental charge of $5.00 and a fire-tax charge of $6.40 annually per square mile. These rates and charges are subject to change by Order-in-Council, but are always fixed for a definite period, 10 or, lately, 5 years, in order to give stability to the lumber business.

The license to cut is granted for one year only, with renewal of right if observance of regulations is satisfactory.

The sale of pulpwood areas is by individual agreements, good for 21 years. These agreements stipulate a minimum mill capacity, cost and number of persons employed, and miscellaneous conditions according to the area concerned.

The payment of Crown dues is based on measurement in the woods by government scalers, half of whose wages is collected from the licensee.

Since 1897 all softwood timber cut from Crown lands has been required to be manufactured in Canada and since 1900 the same restriction has been applied to pulpwood. (5)

The Forest Reserves Act permits establishment of a reserve through proclamation by Order-in-Council. Its essential features are that settlement is prohibited, that no timber may be sold except fire-damaged or mature stands, and that provision exists for surrender to the Crown by the limit-holder of cut-over portions, subject to ratification by the Legislature.

The Provincial Parks Act is similar in its provisions, except that cutting rights may be granted by Order in Council.

The Forest Fires Prevention Act deals especially with the matter of forest-fire protection, and applies to all of the province except the southerly agricultural area.

It establishes a close season thoughout the province from April 15 to September 30, during which fires may be set out for clearing land, disposal of debris, or for any industrial purpose, only under circumstances and subject to conditions prescribed by the regulations.

The act provides for the extension of the close season, use of permit system, regulation of engines and burners, prevention of the creation of fire hazards, etc. There is provision for the compulsory clearing up of any conditions, including slash from ordinary logging operations, which may be a fire menace. This applies also to private lands, and if not done by the owner may be carried out independently and the cost collected.

There is the customary provision for the organization of personnel, purchase of equipment, and carrying on of improvement work, to carry out the intent of the Act.

The Fires Extinguishment Act is a little-known Act meant mainly for application outside the provincial fire district. It provides that township and county councils may by by-law empower certain of their officials to compel the local people to fight woods fires.

The Reforestation Act is the basis for provincial reafforestation activities. It provides for the acquirement of land for reforestation purposes, for the development of these lands, for obtaining the machinery and money necessary for the disposal of Crown lands for reforestation, and for entrance into agreements for reafforesting lands held by other persons.

The Counties Reforestation Act enables municipalities by by-law to acquire land for reafforestation purposes, manage and develop plantations, and enter into agreements for their development. A limit of $25,000 debenture issue for land is fixed.

QUEBEC

The laws respecting lands and forests and the timber regulations from the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1909, and Act 1 Geo. V. with amendments issued in 1916 place the administration of the forests under the Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests. This includes the classification of the land, disposal of timber, regulation of cutting operations, measurement of timber cut, collection of revenue, protection of the forest, tree planting and all other matters pertaining to the forests. Certain areas are definitely set aside as Parks and the setting aside of Forest Reserves by Order in Council is authorized.

Licenses to cut timber are disposed of by public competition to the bidder of the highest bonus in addition to the ground-rent and royalty on timber cut. Licenses are renewable from year to year, but the rate of royalty may be changed by the Government at any time. The (5) exportation of unmanufactured wood from Crown lands is prohibited. The timber cut is measured by licensed scalers, and operators are required to make returns of the amounts. Diameter limits are fixed, but modifications are allowed when working plans acceptable to the Forest Service show that such are necessary for the best silvicultural practice. Logging operations are inspected by the Forest Engineers of the Service and when deemed advisable the amount to be cut is prescribed. Every licensee is required between May 1st and September 30th to have his limits patrolled by competent fire rangers, paid and selected by him but appointed by the Minister of Lands and Forests, and the latter may prescribe the number of fire rangers to be employed. He may also require patrol at other times if conditions demand it. Some of the licensees maintain separate patrols, but for the most part they have formed associations and conduct their protection operations on a co-operative basis. The Forest Service gives grants towards these associations and also maintains fire protection on unlicensed lands outside of the associations districts.

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6—Relationship of the State to the Forest

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Forest Act of 1918 establishes a Forest Service under the Minister of Lands and Forests. The duty of the Forest Service is to "administer all statutes, rules, and regulations respecting forestry, hunting and fishing, forest and game protection" and to take charge of the protection of forests from fire, permanent improvements on Crown forests, and reafforestation. It is aided by a Forest Advisory Board and a permanent forest-protective fund is established. The Forest Act provides for a "close season" for fires and includes regulations governing forest fires. The Lieutenant Governor in Council has power to revise the regulations and the rate of stumpage from time to time. The export of pulpwood cut on Crown lands is prohibited and all pulpwood cut on these lands must be manufactured within the province.

NOVA SCOTIA

The greater part of the timber lands of this province have passed into private ownership, but under the present Crown Land Act the title to Crown Lands is granted only in the case of agricultural land. Leases of timber land are granted for a term of twenty years, the title remaining in the Crown, a rental charge being fixed by the actual value of the land as reported by the Provincial Land Surveyor, but in no case is the rental to be less than $1.00 per acre.

The Forest Protection Act (1913) provides for a system of fire protection described later. (See "Nova Scotia" under subsection B of this Section). The rangers appointed under the Act have power to institute prosecutions against those who violate the provisions of the Act.

B—Summary of Administrative Methods

DOMINION

Forests on Dominion Lands are administered with the object of maintaining a permanent supply of timber. In the case of Forest Reserves they are primarily intended to supply the surrounding settlements with timber for local use and to protect the watersheds. Permits are issued to bona fide settlers for their necessary supplies of firewood, fencing material, and timber for building construction. Permits to operators of portable saw-mills are granted in order to provide a means of having the timber so granted under settlers' permits sawn into lumber for the sole use of the settlers. Larger quantities (than those granted under permit) of fire-killed or mature timber are disposed of by timber sales, whereby a mill may be established and the timber sawn and sold on the open market, or whereby the firewood, mine timbers, railway ties, or other forest products may be cut and marketed.

In administering these sales the Forestry Branch keeps always in view the object of perpetuating the supply. Only such trees as are marked or designated for removal by the forest officer may be cut and all material so designated must be cut and removed from the sale area by the date of the expiration of the final permit. The sale areas are examined by qualified forest officers, the timber thereon estimated, and the area mapped. The right to cut the timber is then disposed of by tender or auction following public advertisement.

The time given to remove the timber varies with each sale, depending on the quantity of timber, and is definitely fixed in each case.

The disposal of all debris resulting from operations is insisted on, by lopping, piling, and burning under the direction and to the satisfaction of the forest officer placed in charge of each operation.

Damage to existing forest growth and reproduction is forbidden and the regulations concerning forest fires are rigidly enforced, the operator being held responsible for all fires on the sale area.

The method of disposing of timber by these permits and sales is such that regeneration of the natural forest is provided for as well as can be done without actual replanting. Where necessary planting will no doubt be resorted to and several experimental plantings on waste areas and cut-over areas have been made. Fire-protection methods are described in Section 7.

On lands not included in Forest Reserves, annual renewable licenses to cut timber are granted for stated areas, an annual rental and royalty on the timber cut being collected. These licenses, or "berths", are disposed of by public competition to the one offering the largest lump sum or stumpage bonus. Regulations provide for cutting to a diameter limit and the disposal of logging debris.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The main efforts of the Forest Branch have been directed towards the protection of the forests from fire and the business administration of the forests. The Province has been divided into districts, each in charge of a District Forester, under whom a large staff of permanent and temporary rangers are employed for fire protection. In connection with the administration of the forests, large areas have been covered by reconnaissance surveys, and detailed examination made of areas to be offered for sale. The inspection of logging operations and measurement of timber cut are also functions of the Forest Branch.

ONTARIO

The first Fire Act of the province, passed in 1878, remained a dead letter till 1885, when a patrol system was inaugurated. The existing systematic fire-patrol organization throughout the province dates from 1917.

The features of the protective system are:—

(1) Close season for fires, requiring official permit for land clearing and industrial operation The permit area varies with conditions, and at present comprises all of northern Ontario.

(2) Patrol by motor boats, motor railway cars, motor trucks, railway velocipedes, horses, canoes and bicycles, and on foot;

(3) Extensive use of portable forest-fire pumps;

(4) Clearing of land and burning slash and debris around northern towns, along railways and other hazardous points;

(5) Erection of lookout towers, telephone lines and ranger cabins and construction of trails and roads;

(6) Inspection of fire-protective appliances on locomotives by men travelling from roundhouse to roundhouse;

(7) Patrol by air-craft over a considerable portion of the province for the purposes of detection and directing the fight against large fires;

(8) Co-operation with the Fire Inspection Department of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners permitting superior provincial officials to become officers of the Board (without pay) and as such to enforce the orders of the Board and the provisions of the Dominion Railway Act;

(9) Publicity work. Warning posters are displayed everywhere along canoe routes and other routes of travel. Calendars, rulers, pencils, whetstones, etc., bearing fire warnings, are distributed. For three seasons large illustrated serial advertisements have been published simultaneously in all the newspapers of the province during the peak of the fire period. It is recognized that the protection problem can only be solved by the co-operation of all.

A provincial forest station of 1,800 acres was established at St. Williams, Norfolk county, in the southern hardwoods region, in 1909. It was only nicely under way when the war halted things, so that an output for general planting on any large scale is only now beginning to be available. The nursery portion of this station comprises about 100 acres. In 1922, two new stations were established, one of 150 acres at Orono in Durham county, and the other of 1,000 acres at Midhurst in Simcoe county. At present there are about 9 million transplants, most of which will be ready for planting out in 1924, and over 1,000 seed-beds which are expected to produce 12 million seedlings. An annual average collection of about 1,000 pounds of seed is made for nursery sowing.

On the St. Williams property plantations have been made totalling 225 acres, and under-planting to the extent of 300 acres. This work has been done from time to time on waste sand areas as surplus stock was available after free distribution to the public was met. The principal species used are white, red, jack and Scotch pines, white and Norway spruce, and European larch.

At the Sand Banks in Prince Edward county the province has purchased 700 acres of drifting sand, long a menace to surrounding farms. Here 150 acres were planted up in 1922, and another 150 acres in 1923.

There are also numerous township and county projects, in which the Department has directly carried out the planting.

QUEBEC

So far, administrative forestry has been mainly developed along the line of fire protection. Special efforts have been made toward ensuring a more conservative utilization of the exploited timber and reducing waste in the course of lumber operations. Though, as stated in the preceding chapter, a special regulation provides for the cutting of timber to a specified diameter, there has been a tendency toward surveying the timber-lands where lumbering operations were to be carried on, in order to lower this diameter limit, when it was thought to be advantageous from a silvicultural point of view.

The fire-protection system since 1913 is well developed. Timber-limit holders (lessees) have formed associations in different districts for the purpose of securing an adequate protection against forest fires. Such associations have their own staffs for the patrol of their forest during the dangerous seasons. They act in co-operation with the Board of Railway Commissioners and with the Provincial Government. The latter contributes to this system in the way of money grants, and, moreover, pays for the patrol of the vacant Crown lands which are located within the area of the association's activity. When such associations do not exist, the patrol is entirely under the charge of the Government.

The fire-protection system has been improved by the following measures:—

1. The extension of telephone lines throughout the forest;
2. The organization of a patrol by boats and railway speeders;
3. The establishment of a close season from 31st March to 16th November;
4. The construction of trails through the forests;
5. The installation of lookouts;
6. The adoption of a special law providing for the issue of permits for burning, of a law urging the limit-holders to protect their forest against fire, and of legislation providing for the issue of travel permits between the 1st of April and the 8th of November;
7. By a press campaign in co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association and La Vie forestière et rurale;
8. By the establishment at Roberval of a hydroplane station in 1920.

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NEW BRUNSWICK

The Government of the Province at the present time is confining its attention to developing more efficient means of forest protection, awaiting the completion of the forest survey which is being carried on by the Forest Service.

Provision in the Act of 1913 was made for a complete stock-taking of forest resources and a classification of lands. Starting in 1916 this survey has covered to date approximately 60 per cent of the Crown Lands

The Act of 1918 provides for the cleaning up of debris in connection with lumbering operations and insists on other protective measures. It authorizes the construction of improvements such as trails, telephone lines, and lookout stations.

A permanent staff of rangers under the supervision of the Chief Forester carries out the patrol for fire and game protection. The rangers travel by canoe and road as in the other eastern provinces.

No provincial reafforestation has been begun up to the present time, but provision is made in the Forest Act for this work, and a nursery is to be established this year.

The cutting regulations have been drawn up so as to protect and encourage the young growth remaining after cutting operations. A combination of selection with a diameter limit for all species is followed.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Commissioner of Forests and Game under the Attorney General of the province is responsible for the protection of forests from fire. Each municipality on the mainland (excluding Cape Breton island) appoints a Chief Forest Ranger whose duties are to travel periodically over all woodlands in the municipality, whether of Crown or private ownership, to prevent the starting or spreading of fires, to trace the origin of all fires discovered, and to report direct to the Commissioner. These Chief Rangers have the power to appoint assistant temporary rangers whenever necessary. There is no provincial planting done and the regeneration is assisted only by fire protection.

C.—Summary of Assistance Given Forestry

DOMINION

The Dominion Government provides for the distribution of tree-planting material, and furnishes expert advice as described under Section 7.

An annual grant is made to the Canadian Forestry Association, but no opportunity exists for the remission of taxation as an encouragement to forestry.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The present rate of taxation of timber lands is generally speaking 3 per cent on a moderate assessment. The system of taxation is now under investigation. Owing to the shortage of trained personnel, assistance to private holders of timber-land has not been possible apart from dealing with general enquiries. Silvicultural studies on pulpwood holding are made at the request of the holders for the purpose of determining the yield for sustained operation. No provision is made for nursery stock or replanting in this province.

ONTARIO

The Department provides assistance by providing free nursery stock to individuals, planting up municipally owned demonstration forests, co-operating in definite reforestation projects, examination of private woodlots, giving expert advice, inspection of plantations, and by grants to societies.

Since 1904 the Department has distributed nursery stock free to applicants except for carriage charges. The yearly calls have averaged around 250,000 trees, and this season totalled 1,000,000 trees. The purpose is mainly educational.

The establishment of demonstration forests began in 1921, there being now 17 such municipal plantations ranging in size from 3 acres to 75 acres. They embrace plantations belonging to 13 townships and 2 villages in 11 counties. The municipality purchases the land, which is planted up for them free of charge, and its further care is in their hands.

Old Ontario has relatively large areas of waste sandy soil located through the farming section proper. These have been alienated from the Crown in early days and comprise at least 200,000 acres.

The Counties Reforestation Act provides machinery by which such areas may be purchased locally and utilized definitely for growing timber supplies. The county purchases at least 1,000 acres in one block and enters into agreement with the Department for its development. The Department undertakes to reafforest the property, look after its further management, and to turn it over to the county at any time, on payment of the expenditure incurred.

So far but one county has a project actually being carried out, although several others have negotiations under way. On the Simcoe county property there have been 300 acres planted to date.

The Exemption of Woodlands Act permits any municipality by by-law to exempt woodlands in whole or in part from municipal taxation. It is seldom that advantage is taken of it.

Private woodlands and plantations are examined on application, and silvicultural treatment outlined, including pathological conditions.

An annual grant is made by the Legislature to the Canadian Forestry Association.

QUEBEC

A Forest Nursery, established since 1908, serves as a demonstration station for the School of Surveying and Forestry and also for the Forest-Ranger School. It provides planting material for distribution and sale to private owners of forest lands, to educational bodies, towns, etc. It also enables the Government to make some objective plantations, such as the reclamation of shifting sands. The collection of tree seed has been started and will be continued. The capacity of the nursery has been raised to 5 million trees, as the demand for both ornamental and forest trees is developing quickly. Unfortunately the danger of forest fires in the past has been such that it has been found more reasonable to protect the natural forests than to risk plantations in exposed places.

The Berthierville Nursery, in 1922, shipped 579,883 trees of various species, comprising conifers of a few inches in height and ornamental trees of 15 and 20 feet. Through arrangements made by the Minister of Lands and Forests with his colleague of the Roads Department, 5,000 trees were set by the forest engineers along the Quebec-Montreal highway. Small nurseries have also been established in seven localities to supply trees on other highways and provision is made for attending to trees along public roads.

Expert advice is given by members of the staff on forestry problems that are submitted to the department, and an annual grant is made to the Canadian Forestry Association.

The School of Forestry and Surveying at Laval university in the city of Quebec was established by the Provincial Government. It is supported by the province and many of its lecturers are members of the Forest Service.

Provision is made by legislation for the creation of township communal forests, and settlers and others are encouraged and assisted to devote a part of their holdings to timber production. For each acre of land planted with forest trees the owner is entitled to a land order good for twelve dollars on the purchase of public lands.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Provision is being made for the distribution of nursery stock in this province. Expert advice to timber holders is available from the Forest Service. The province makes an annual grant to the Canadian Forestry Association. It has given financial assistance to the Dominion Bureau of Plant Pathology for the investigation of tree diseases and to the Dominion Entomological Branch for the balsam (spruce) bud-worm investigation.

Remission of taxation and other encouragement to private enterprise in reafforestation is under consideration.

NOVA SCOTIA

In this province there is no assistance given to forestry by provision of nursery stock, expert advice, grants to societies or remission of taxation.

7.—Forest Authorities

Dominion

The Dominion Government at Ottawa administers Crown lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and in three areas in British Columbia. Under the terms of the Union in 1871, the Province of British Columbia ceded to the Dominion Government, as its contribution toward the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, a strip of territory extending twenty miles on each side of the main line of the railway from the Alberta boundary to the head of Burrard inlet on the Pacific coast. This is known as the "Railway Belt." In it certain lands had already been alienated by the Province, and in lieu of these a further area of 3,500,000 acres in the Peace River district was also ceded to the Dominion Government. Certain coal-bearing lands in the Crowsnest pass in the southeastern part of the province are also under federal administration, making a total of 14,494,000 acres of Dominion Lands in British Columbia.

The timber-lands on Dominion lands are administered by three different branches of the Department of the Interior of the Federal Government. The Forestry Branch is chiefly concerned with forest reserves and fire protection, the Timber and Grazing Branch deals with timber berths, and the Dominion Parks Branch administers the Dominion Parks which are primarily national playgrounds. The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada has charge of the fire protection along lines subject to its jurisdiction. These different authorities will be described separately.

FORESTRY BRANCH

The Forestry Branch has its head office in Ottawa under the Director of Forestry. The staff at Head Office consists of technical foresters and the necessary clerical and stenographic personnel.

The work of the Branch includes Administration of Forest Reserves, Fire Protection, Forest Resources and Statistical Investigations, Forest Surveys, Tree Planting, Forest Products Research, and Silvicultural Research.

Forest Reserves.—The administration of forest reserves is carried on in the field under three Inspectorates, namely, the Manitoba Inspection District, with a District Forest Inspector at Winnipeg; the Saskatchewan District, with an Inspector at Prince Albert; and the Alberta and British Columbia district, with an Inspector at Calgary. Each District Forest Inspector has an Assistant Forest Inspector and an office staff at his District headquarters. Each important

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forest reserve, or group of reserves, in the District has a Forest Supervisor and a Forest Assistant and, where necessary, an office staff. Student assistants are employed during their summer vacations to assist in the reserves administration. Forest Rangers in Charge administer the affairs of the smaller reserves.

Each reserve has a staff of permanent Forest Rangers, each in charge of an administrative district, assisted during the fire season by Assistant Forest Rangers on patrol duty.

The Forest-Reserve staffs are engaged in protecting the timber and forest growth from fire, trespass and other damage. They administer timber sales and dispose of timber by permits. They grant permits for grazing privileges and other miscellaneous uses of the reserve. They construct roads, trails, lookout stations, telephone lines, and other improvements which are an aid in protective and administrative work. Some forest planting is done by the reserve staffs which will be described in connection with the Tree-Planting Division.

Fire Protection.—The protection of forests within the reserves and in their immediate vicinity is carried on by the Reserve Staffs as described. For areas on Dominion lands outside forest reserves a special staff has been organized under the Inspector in each District.

The protection of forests from fires along railway lines on Dominion Lands is carried on by a staff of Railway Fire Guardians, under the District Inspectors, who are officers of the Railway Commission, in co-operation with the Railway Fire Rangers employed by the various railway companies.

Forest Resources and Statistical Investigations.—The investigation of the forest resources of the Dominion, formerly conducted by the Commission of Conservation, is now being carried on by the Forestry Branch. A comprehensive survey of the forest resources of Ontario, conducted in co-operation with the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario, is nearing completion. All available information concerning extent and nature of the forests in Canada is collected and revised from time to time. In co-operation with the Bureau of Statistics, information is collected and compiled concerning the forest products and wood-using industries. Trade statistics relating to forest products are compiled from data published by the Department of Trade and Commerce. This work is under the Forest Resources Specialist with one technical assistant and the necessary clerical staff.

Forest Surveys.—Seasonal parties under technical foresters, assisted by student assistants and the necessary packers, canoe-men, axe-men, etc., are organized to conduct surveys on Dominion Lands. Reconnaissance surveys are made for the purpose of securing general information as to the extent and character of the forest, and the classification of the land as to its agricultural or forest value. Detailed surveys are also made to determine the amount of timber on areas for which there is a market for the timber.

Silvicultural Research.—Studies of the silvicultural characteristics of various species, rate of growth, and the best practicable means of securing sustained production of the most valuable species are being conducted at the Forest Experiment Station at Petawawa, and at numerous points throughout the Dominion in co-operation with the various Provincial Governments and private companies. Accurate methods of measuring standing timber and of preparing volume tables are being developed. Forest research is under a special technical officer, assisted by five foresters, field assistants and office staff.

Expert Advice.—The Forestry Branch maintains at Head Office a technical Forester, who is available to farmers and woodlot owners throughout Canada, for the giving of expert advice on the care of woodlots and planting projects. His services are free with the exception of travelling expenses.

Tree-planting Division.—The Chief of the Tree-planting Division, with headquarters at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, has charge of the growing of plant material and its distribution to farmers and ranchers in the three Prairie Provinces. The larger nursery at Indian Head is under his direct supervision. A second nursery at Sutherland, Saskatchewan, on the outskirts of the city of Saskatoon, has been established to supply the northern part of the provinces. It is in charge of a Superintendent. The staff of the Division consists of the Chief, the Superintendent, eight or more Tree-planting Promoters, and the necessary office staff for the headquarters at Indian Head.

Tree species suitable for prairie planting are grown at the nurseries and distributed free in the form of seedling, cutting, and young transplants. Applicants are required to prepare their land according to the directions given by the Tree-planting Promoters. The Tree-planting Promoters inspect the proposed site of the plantation and pass on the application. If the conditions are fulfilled, the material and the instructions are given free, except for the transportation charges, for the planting of woodlots for fuel and fencing, and wind-breaks for the protection of buildings, stock and gardens. The farmers agree to plant and care for the trees according to instructions, to cultivate the plantations until established, and not to remove the trees without permission. The plantations are inspected annually by the Tree-planting Promoters until established. From five to six million seedlings and transplants are distributed annually in this way.

Forest Planting.—Certain experimental plantings have been made on reserves by the reserve staff under the direction of the Chief of the Tree-planting Division, and under the direct supervision of one of the Head-Office technical foresters. Altogether 200 acres have been replanted since 1914.

Forest Products Laboratories.—The Forestry Branch maintains a bureau of information and research into the value and utilization of Canadian forest products. This institution is engaged in investigation into the physical and chemical properties of the various species of wood and their utility for industrial use. Investigations of the decay of wood and methods of prevention are also conducted.

The work of timber testing is conducted at the Laboratories in Montreal, in co-operation with McGill University. A branch testing Laboratory has also been established in co-operation with the University of British Columbia at Vancouver.

The work of these Laboratories is under the direction of the Superintendent at Montreal, and is divided into Timber Testing, Timber Physics, Pathology, Wood Preservation, and Pulp and Paper. Each Division is normally in charge of a technical Divisional Chief with technical and other assistants. There is the usual staff of clerks and stenographers.

The Laboratories in Vancouver are under a Superintendent with technical and non-technical assistants.

Income and Expenditure.—During the last two years the expenditure of the Forestry Branch has averaged $1,000,000 and the income $145,000. The expenditures are divided as follows:—Head Office, $50,000; Forest Reserves, $480,000; Fire Protection on Crown Lands outside of Forest Reserves, $260,000; Tree Planting, $70,000; Forest Products Laboratories, $85,000; Surveys and Research, $55,000.

Recruitment and Training.—All vacancies in the Civil Service, including those in the Forestry Branch, are filled under the direction of the Civil Service Commission. In the majority of cases, especially in connection with the administrative and technical personnel, the vacancies are advertised publicly by the Commissioners. Applications, giving full details, are sent in by the applicants and at stated times and places competitive examinations, partly oral and partly written, are held. The final appointments are made by the Civil Service Commission. In certain cases the applicants are required to be residents of the province in which the vacancy occurs. Returned soldiers are given preference in making all appointments and promotions.

Technical foresters are required to have graduated from a recognized university course in Forestry or to have had equivalent training and experience. The qualifications for each position are described in the advertisements and vary, of course, in each case. A permanent non-technical field employee is required to have had experience in the bush on work connected with forestry or some forest industry, to have good physique, and a sufficient knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic for the carrying on of the ordinary administrative work on a reserve. This class of employees is made up of Forest Rangers, Fire Rangers, Construction Foremen and Grazing Assistants. In some cases the vacancies in this class are advertised and filled after competitive examinations, but in most cases they are filled by the Civil Service Commission on the recommendation of the District Forest Inspector after he has had personal interviews with the applicants. Temporary employees for fire patrol, improvement work, and other labour are recommended for appointment for periods not exceeding seven months.

Technical men are largely recruited from the Forestry Colleges. Undergraduates are given employment as Student Assistants on surveys or forest reserves during their summer vacations and are given an opportunity to compete for permanent positions on graduation.

Publications and Reports.—The Director of Forestry publishes an Annual Report which contains summaries of the reports of the officers in charge of the different divisions of the work of the Branch. This report is first published in the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, and later issued separately.

Other publications of the Branch are technical and statistical in nature. Technical bulletins include printed reports on the results of research work at the Forest Products Laboratories, reports of certain important forest surveys, studies of silvicultural conditions on certain reserves, tree distribution, tree-planting and care of woodlots, and game preservation. The statistical bulletins cover studies of wood-using industries and forest-fire statistics.

From 1908 to 1917 the Forestry Branch published annual reports covering the production of lumber, lath, shingles, and cooperage stock, and the consumption of pulpwood, railway ties, poles, mining timber, and tan-bark. The collection of these forest-products statistics is now carried on by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which co-operates with the Forestry Branch in the compilation and publication of the information gathered. A series of studies of the secondary wood-using industries was made by the Forestry Branch since 1911 and is being continued in co-operation with the Bureau of Statistics in such a manner that each region will be covered once every five years by a printed report.

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The Commission of Conservation, which was included as a forest authority in the report to the Empire Forestry Conference in 1920, was abolished by Parliament in 1921, and the forestry work of the Commission and several of the technical members of the staff, engaged thereon, were transferred to the Forestry Branch.

TIMBER AND GRAZING LANDS BRANCH

This Branch of the Department of the Interior administers the timber, grazing, and hay-cutting on Dominion Lands outside of forest reserves. It also administers these matters on lands within forest reserves for which licenses or permits were granted prior to the establishment of the reserves.

The Branch is organized under a Controller at the head office at Ottawa. For the general administration of Dominion lands, the territory has been divided into seven districts, in each of which there is a Dominion Lands Agent. At Winnipeg and at New Westminster, there are special Crown Timber Agents, who are directly under this Branch, but at the other agencies the Land Agents act as Crown Timber Agents. The Superintendent of Dominion Timber

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Agencies, whose headquarters are at Winnipeg, supervises the work of the Crown Timber Agencies. Timber Inspectors attached to the local agencies inspect the timber operations within their districts, and Appraisers of Grazing Lands conduct the field investigations in connection with grazing and hay-cutting.

Timber on Crown lands is disposed of by this Branch under licensed berths, which are granted by public competition, and by permits to settlers and others, without competition, for small amounts of saw-material, poles, posts, fuel, etc.

Owing to the fact that the duties of the officers of this Branch are involved with those of other Branches, it is impossible to segregate the expenditure of this Branch. The revenue collected by the Branch in 1922 was approximately $886,000, of which $717,000 was secured from timber in the form of bonuses, royalty, rental, and permit fees, and the balance from grazing and hay permits.

The staff of this Branch is recruited under the Civil Service Commission, as in the Forestry Branch. The Timber and Grazing Lands Branch does not employ any technically trained foresters.

NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH

The National Parks of Canada cover an area of about 10,000 square miles. They are chiefly located in the Rocky mountains. All the natural resources are conserved within these areas. Wild animals, fish, birds, and flora are protected by parks regulations, and timber and minerals cannot be operated except under license and regulation. The administration is under the Commissioner of National Parks, at Ottawa, with a superintendent in charge in each park. All construction, maintenance, and fire protection are carried on under these officers. The average appropriation for the past three years in the National parks was $1,088,660, with an average expenditure, for the past three years, on roads of about $985,000, on trails about $44,000, and for fire protection about $59,000. There are 377 miles of roads, 1,868 miles of trails and 522½ miles of telephone lines in operation. The protection of the forest and wild life is carried out by the competent warden staff, with efficient equipment.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

Fire Inspection Department.—With nearly forty thousand miles of steam railways within the Dominion, Canada has a larger per capita mileage than any other country in the world. Of this mileage, 97 per cent is subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners, since the recent amalgamation of the Canadian Government Railways with the balance of the Canadian National Railways System. Previous to 1923, these lines, embracing some 4,690 miles, were not under the Board's jurisdiction.

Slightly over half the entire railway mileage of the Dominion is included in the Canadian National Railways System. The combined mileage of the two great systems, that is, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, constitutes 90.4 per cent of the total mileage of the country. Miscellaneous smaller lines, subject to the Board's jurisdiction, account for 6.6 per cent of the total.

Lines not subject to the Board's jurisdiction, aggregating 1,166.85 miles, or 3 per cent of the total, include those holding provincial charters, as well as the lines owned and operated by provincial governments. Examples of the latter are the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, in Ontario, and the Pacific Great Eastern railway in British Columbia. On these two railways, fire protection is provided by the Provincial forest services concerned. Provincially chartered railways in private ownership are subject to the fire legislation of the several provinces.

On the remaining 97 per cent of the railway mileage, the measures to be taken by the companies for the prevention and control of fires due to railway agencies are prescribed by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The Board's requirements in this respect are, briefly, as follows:—

(a) Railway rights of way must be maintained free from all unnecessary combustible matter. Cuttings, dry grass, and other inflammable debris are generally burned early in the spring or late in the fall. The time when fire may be used for this purpose is regulated by local officers of the Fire Inspection Department of the Board, by the issuance of permits to burn. Such local officers may prohibit all burning operations when weather conditions render the use of fire unsafe. Ordinarily, railway rights of way are 100 feet in width, that is, 50 feet on each side of the centre of the main track. On a comparatively small mileage, the right of way is double this width. Steady progress is being made towards better conditions on rights of way through forest sections. On some of the newer lines, owing to the heavy cost, considerable work still remains to be done. The effectiveness of this work is greatly reduced by the presence of logging slash and other inflammable debris on lands immediately adjoining rights of way. This constitutes a very serious problem in the control of fires originating on or near the railways. A small beginning toward the solution of this problem on outside lands has been accomplished.

(b) Efficient spark-arresters and other fire-protective appliances must be maintained on all coal-burning locomotives. Railways are required to make weekly inspections of such appliances and to hold defective locomotives out of service until repairs have been made. Intensive check inspections of fire-protective appliances are made by the Board's inspectors.

(c) The dumping of fire, live coals, and ashes upon the right of way is prohibited unless these are immediately extinguished.

(d) The use of dangerous classes of locomotive fuel is prohibited, unless locomotives are equipped with special spark-arresting devices approved by the Board.

(e) To reduce the danger of fires being set along the railway, by burning smoking-materials thrown by passengers from trains, railways are required to post warning notices in cars where smoking is permitted, and trainmen issue verbal warnings to passengers in addition.

(f) The dangers of fires in prairie sections of the Prairie Provinces is greatly reduced by the ploughing of fire guards along railway lines in accordance with requirements prescribed by the Chief Fire Inspector of the Board.

(g) The Chief Fire Inspector is authorized to prescribe the establishment of special fire patrols by railway companies through forest sections.

(h) Railway companies are required to instruct section men, agents, contractors, train men, and other regular employees relative to the reporting and extinguishing of fires occurring within 300 feet of the track, unless proof shall be furnished that such fires were not caused by the railways.

(i) Each railway company is required to submit a report to the Board with respect to every fire which burns over more than 100 square feet outside the right of way in what is classified as a forest section. These reports are checked and supplemented by reports from officers of the Fire Inspection Department.

The fire-protection work of the railway companies is supervised by the field staff of the Fire Inspection Department of the Board. This staff is not a special set of men employed by the Board, but is made up of employees of the various forestry and fire-protective organizations of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, such employees being appointed officers of the Board under a co-operative arrangement established immediately after the issuance of the Board's fire regulations in 1912. This plan has for the most part worked out admirably during the 12 sessions it has been in effect. The railway companies have, with few exceptions, co-operated efficiently, and the fire loss due to railway causes has decreased to such an extent that the railways have now become minor, instead of major, agencies in causing loss by forest fires. In many cases, the railways have been effective in checking fires which came from a distance, and for the origin of which they were in no wise responsible.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Department of Lands, under the Minister of Lands and the deputy minister of that department, administers the natural resources of this province in connection with land, forest and water. The Forest Branch as a part of this Department is the Forest Authority of the Province. This Branch under a Chief Forester has five main divisions: Management, Grazing, Trade Extension, Operation, and Records. Co-operation with industries and development of policies is assisted by a number of advisory joint committees on the export of raw materials, forest protection, grazing development, scaling of timber, and lumber markets extension.

Under the Management division matters are dealt with concerning timber administration, investigation, royalty inspection and timber management. The Administration is concerned with the disposal of timber and supervises 1,400 logging operations. Under Investigation is included the examination and classification of land, forest surveys, growth studies, volume table compilation and insect and fungus studies. Owing to shortage of trained personnel this branch has not been fully developed. Under Royalty Inspection is included the important work of ascertaining the average selling prices of lumber by which the dues are regulated.

The Grazing division has charge of Crown ranges and the work connected with their upkeep. Under the Operation division the fire-protective work is carried out in conjunction with the organization of the service and personnel matters. The Records division is concerned with accounts, collections, and renewals of licenses and leases.

The Forest Branch is organized under the Chief Forester and Assistant Chief Forester and consists normally of a superior officer in charge of each division with the necessary technical, clerical and stenographic personnel.

There are nine districts, which are in charge of District Foresters, assisted by Supervisors and Rangers. The total staff consisted in 1922 of 218 permanent employees, of whom about 30 are technical foresters. In the fire season, about 200 assistant rangers and patrolmen, in addition to these, are employed.

Technical foresters are required to be graduates of recognized forest schools and are largely recruited from British Columbia, Toronto, New Brunswick, or Washington State (U.S.A.) Universities. Undergraduates are given summer employment wherever possible.

The ranging and scaling staff is selected by a Board of Examiners appointed from the Forest Service staff. Scalers must pass a statutory examination; rangers a Civil Service Examination under the Civil Service Commissioner, and assistant rangers a special departmental examination. Experience in woods work, physical fitness and sufficient education for the carrying on of administrative work are the qualifications in general. These men are nominated by the Advisory Forest Protective Committee, consisting of loggers, timber owners, and forestry officials.

ONTARIO

The Department of Lands and Forests under a Cabinet Minister and Deputy Minister has six branches, namely: Lands, Surveys, Forestry, Colonization Roads, Accounts, and Records. So far as the forest administration is concerned there are the three divisions of Timber Protection, Reafforestation, and Investigation.

The timber administration in the field is apportioned in 15 agencies, each in charge of a Crown timber agent, who is assisted by forest rangers. For protection purposes the province is organized into 36 districts grouped into 7 inspectorates. Each district is under a chief fire ranger assisted by deputy chiefs and fire rangers. The duties of the three divisions are as follows:

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Timber Administration.—Estimating and mapping timber areas for sale; sales; inspection of logging operations; trespass; measurement of timber for collection of dues; settlers' timber rights.

Protection.—Patrol, including air machines; fire-fighting; improvement work, such as lookout towers, telephone lines, cabins, trails, and roads; disposal of fire hazards; permits to set out fire; inspection of locomotives; supervision of patrols and other requirements from railways of Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada; publicity.

Reforestation.—Nursery practice; distribution of planting stock; provincial plantations; demonstration plots; county forest plantations; reclamation work; seed collection; inspection of plantations; examination and advice for farm woodlots; lectures and publicity.

Investigation.—Forest map of province in progress, to show types, age-classes and conditions (to date 15,270 square miles done by ground parties, 13,500 square miles by combined air and ground parties, and 10,000 square miles by air sketching only).

The head office staff comprises the Minister and Deputy Minister, a Provincial Forester, two foresters and the clerical staff.

The permanent field staff consists of 15 Crown timber agents, 5 district foresters, 17 foresters, and 2 fire inspectors.

The field staff employed only a portion of the year in the capacity named includes 150 scalers and forest rangers, 2 fire inspectors, 36 chief fire rangers, 80 deputy chief fire rangers, 2 locomotive inspectors, and about 1,000 fire rangers, lookout men, boat engineers, car drivers, etc. The men constituting the upper personnel during the fire season form to a large extent the scaling and forest-ranging staff in the winter.

The technical staff includes graduates in forestry of Toronto, Yale, Michigan, and Harvard universities. From 20 to 40 students in training in forestry are used each season in field work.

Of the ranging staff, scalers receive licence after passing government examination. The remainder are largely northern woodsmen, usually with logging experience.

QUEBEC

The Department of Lands and Forests of the Provincial Government administers the timber in the province. By different enactments contained in the revised statutes of the province, a Forest Service has been created in this Department and this service has been given charge of the administration of timber lands and matters relating to forestry. This Service may be properly considered as the Forest Authority. It is organized under the Chief of the Forest Service and the Assistant Chief. The staff consists of some twenty or thirty forest engineers, two civil engineers, and a non-technical field force of rangers and cullers. Students of the School of Forestry are employed during the summer season. The Forest Service has charge of the exploration of unsurveyed territory in the province, the classification of soils, the supervision of lumbering operations on Crown Lands, reafforestation, and all other technical work of the Department in connection with forests.

The legislative appropriation for the Forest Service is about $100,000 annually. The revenue derived from woods and forests is approximately $1,500,000.

The recruitment and training of superior officers is fully described in connection with the School of Forestry under Section 10 following. Students are employed during the summer months and are encouraged to enter the Provincial Service by this employment and by the granting of scholarships. Rangers and cullers are appointed on practical qualifications with statutory examinations in some cases.

The Minister of the Department publishes an Annual Report containing the report of the Chief of the Forest Service. The Provincial Bureau of Statistics publishes a Statistical Year Book containing Forest Statistics and information concerning provincial forestry matters furnished by the Chief of the Forest Service.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Forest Service under the Department of Lands and Mines and a special Forestry Advisory Commission form the forest authority in New Brunswick.

The Deputy Minister of the Department is the permanent head of the organization. Under him the Provincial Forester supervises the Forest Service with the assistance of an Assistant Forester, Chief Game Warden, Chief Scaler, Forest Assistants and the usual office personnel. The field staff consists of permanent forest rangers and temporary game and fire wardens.

The income derived from the disposal of timber amounted in 1922 to approximately $652,000. The income of the Department of Lands and Mines as a whole in 1922 was approximately $853,500.

The technical foresters employed by the Forest Service are recruited chiefly from the forest school in connection with the University of New Brunswick. Permanent rangers and inspectors must be educated, intelligent men between 22 and 45 with experience in woods work, including the scaling of timber, fire protection, and game preservation. They are employed on probation for six months before being permanently appointed and are required to pass examinations in the required subjects. Technical foresters are required to have had woods experience as well as forestry education.

The Annual Report of the Department of Lands and Mines contains the individual reports of the Advisory Commission, the Provincial Fire Inspectors, and the Forest Service Report, together with statistics concerning the expenditure, income, and the utilization of forest products.

NOVA SCOTIA

There is no Forestry Department in the Nova Scotia Provincial Government. The Forest Authority is the Commissioner of Forests and Game and the only staff organized is that already described under "Fire Protection." (Section 6, subsection B). The cost of this protection is covered by a tax levied on timber-land owners. The rangers are recruited locally and are chosen on account of their experience in the woods and their knowledge of local conditions.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands publishes an Annual Report containing the individual reports of the chief forest rangers.

8—Private Forestry Activities

A start has been made toward the development of municipal forests in Ontario through the assistance given by the Provincial Government towards such projects. Throughout the rest of Canada, however, very little has been attempted in this connection. It is only within recent years that private corporations have evinced any interest in the science of forestry, and as yet very few lumber companies employ professional foresters. The pulp companies are beginning to realize that in order to maintain supplies of wood for their mills the practice of forestry on a scientific basis is necessary and at least fourteen companies maintain technical forestry departments. The work of the foresters in private employ has been primarily connected with the surveying and mapping of the forests and the preparation of working plans. In some instances, the entire woods operations have been placed under the charge of a forester and in others, the foresters act in an advisory capacity only. Several of the pulp companies are endeavoring to place their forests on a sustained yield basis, and a few have undertaken artificial regeneration, maintaining nurseries and establishing plantations. There are a number of consulting forest engineers who are employed by private interests to cruise and value forest properties.

Throughout the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, there are vast numbers of small plantations and woodlots on the farms, which, though not individually extensive, indicate an interest in forestry, and in the aggregate will be of great benefit to the country, as much for their indirect influence as for the amount of wood produced.

9—Professional and other Societies Interested in Forestry

Canadian Society of Forest Engineers

This Society was established in 1908 as an organization of technical foresters with the following objects in view:—

(1) To advance the members in the theory and practice of forestry by the discussion of technical and professional topics;

(2) To promote a better mutual acquaintance among Canadian foresters and to cultivate an esprit de corps among the members of the profession;

(3) To take such steps as may from time to time appear advisable for the purpose of promoting in Canada the interests of the forestry profession as a whole.

The membership is divided into five classes, viz., Honorary, Active, Student, Associate and Non-resident.

Honorary members shall consist of individuals connected with forestry in any of its aspects, who shall be elected by the General Executive Committee.

Active members shall be graduates of a forest school in good standing who shall have been in the practice or teaching of some branch of forestry for at least three years after graduation or shall be men who, while not graduates of a school of forestry, have been engaged in active forestry work for at least five years, during two of which the candidate shall have been an associate member of this Society, and shall have submitted to the General Executive Committee evidence of sufficient technical training. Active membership shall be limited to residents of the Dominion of Canada, or to those who, while residing elsewhere, spend at least the major portion of their time in forestry work within the Dominion of Canada. Only active members shall have the right of voting and holding office.

Student members shall be Canadian students in attendance at a school of forestry.

To qualify for associate membership, the candidate must be connected with the practice, teaching or administration of forestry, the lumber industry or other industry dealing with wood products.

Non-resident members shall possess all the qualifications for active membership except residence or the practice of forestry in Canada.

Active members who do not reside in Canada or may remove therefrom shall be allowed the option of retaining their active membership or transferring to non-resident membership.

Candidates for membership must be proposed by an active member. The name shall, by the member proposing the candidate for membership, be submitted to the Secretary, together with an account of the training, character, and work of such candidate. The name, together with the account aforesaid, shall be referred first to the District Executive Committee, and then forwarded by them to the General Executive Committee (all nominations, whether approved or disapproved, to be so forwarded to the General Executive Committee) and, if approved by six members of the General Executive Committee, the candidate shall be declared a member of the Society in the grade designated.

The membership in 1922 included 3 honorary, 79 active, 68 associate and 5 non-resident members.

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The General Executive Committee consists of:—
President—M. A. Grainger, Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.
Vice-president—Dr. C. D. Howe, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
Treasurer—D. Roy Cameron, Forestry Branch, Ottawa, Ont.
Secretary—Roland D. Craig, Forestry Branch, Ottawa, Ont.
British Columbia Representative, P. Z. Caverhill, Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.
Prairie Provinces Representative, N. M. Ross, Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.
Ontario Representative, R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry, Ottawa.
Quebec and Maritime Provinces Representative, G. C. Piché, Chief of the Forest Service, Quebec, P.Q.

The official organ of the Society is the "Journal of Forestry," published by the Society of American Foresters, Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C.

Canadian Forestry Association

The Canadian Forestry Association was formed on January 15th, 1900, by a small group of patriotic Canadians concerned in awakening the public conscience to the consequences of unchecked forest destruction. In the terms of the Association's Constitution, its purpose is to advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with the forests and woodlands, to press forward the classification of the land area so that provision may be made for permanent forest reserves, to encourage afforestation where advisable, to disseminate, for the benefit of the public, reports and information bearing on the forestry problem in general, and to assist in securing adequate forestry legislation.

Recognizing the extreme importance of arousing public interest and concern in the primary problem of forest fire prevention, the Association has devoted its chief attention to the spread of elementary information on forest preservation, on the causes and prevention of fires, on the economic relationship between the forests and national prosperity and such other constructive facts as will eventually lead the citizens of Canada to realize their personal partnership in, and responsibility for, the state of the forest resources.

The educational methods include a Publicity Bureau, a railway car equipped with forest exhibits and graphic arguments for forest protection, a second railway car used on the Western prairies as a travelling lecture-hall to enlist settlers in tree planting about their homes and farms, the circulation of motion-picture films, the use of lecturers reaching annually over 250,000 people, the holding of essay contests with cash prizes, the preparation and distribution of large editions of booklets, novelties, etc., and a number of other enterprises especially adapted to various classes of citizens and sections of the Dominion. Twelve thousand Canadians have taken out membership in the Association and constitute a most valuable generator of public influence. The "Illustrated Canadian Forestry Magazine" has attained a national circulation and has strengthened the Association's cause materially. Financial support of the Association's work comes from Government grants, private subscriptions, and membership fees, totalling last year approximately $60,000, with an additional $14,000 in donated services and materials. The headquarters office is at 51 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

The officers of the Association are:—Patron, His Excellency the Governor General; Honorary President, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Honorary Vice-President, Hon. Charles Stewart; President, Hon. Adelard Turgeon; Vice-President, Dr. Clifton D. Howe; Manager and Secretary, Robson Black; Publication Manager, Geo. A. Mackie; Assistant Secretary, G. Gerald Blyth; Treasurer, Miss M. Robinson; Past Presidents (Directors ex officio), William Little, Thomas Southworth, Hon. W. A. Charlton, F. C. Whitman, Lt.-Col. J. B. Miller, Col. J. S. Dennis, J. S. Gillies, C. E. E. Ussher, D. McLachlin; Directors (elected), Hon. N. Curry, F. J. D. Barnjum (Nova Scotia); G. H. Prince, Angus McLean, W. E. Golding (New Brunswick); Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, David Champoux, Sir George Garneau, G. C. Piché, Sir William Price, Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, Geo. Chahoon, Jr., Ellwood Wilson, R. O. Sweezey, Arthur H. Campbell (Quebec); Gordon C. Edwards, Clyde Leavitt, R. H. Campbell, Dr. Clifton D. Howe, C. J. Booth, E. J. Zavitz, W. C. Cain, Percy B. Wilson, E. H. Finlayson, J. A. Gillies, J. W. Black, W. E. Bigwood, Cyril T. Young, Hon. Geo. Gordon, Dr. J. G. Rutherford (Ontario); John W. Dafoe, Edw. Fitzgerald, G. W. Allan, K.C. (Manitoba); Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Jos. Glenn (Saskatchewan); William Pearce, G. R. Marnoch, Hon. J. E. Brownlee (Alberta); Hon. H. Bostock, Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, R. D. Prettie, P. Z. Caverhill, Chas. D. McNab, H. R. MacMillan (British Columbia).

Association of Forest Engineers of the Province of Quebec

This association was founded in Quebec in 1916, obtained a legal status in March, 1921, and has a total membership of 80 engineers.

The aims and objects of this association are to safeguard public interests concerning the management of the forests in the Province of Quebec; to protect its members against the activities of other persons calling themselves "forest engineers," who have not the scientific training; to establish an esprit-de-corps among its members and to advance their standing by the discussion and publication of technical works.

Membership.—Any person applying for membership must be at least 21 years of age and a British subject, and must hold a diploma of a forest engineer from the Quebec School of Surveying and Forestry, or from any recognized university of the Province of Quebec, or prove his competence to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners. This Board of Examiners consists of three members selected by the Board of the Association and two others named by the Director of the School of Surveying and Forestry.

Every year the association publishes a list of the persons who are qualified to act as forest engineers in the Province of Quebec.

Officers.—President, O. Lussier, Forest Service, Quebec; Secretary, V. Baillarge.

New Brunswick Forest Club

Incorporated by Letters Patent under The New Brunswick Companies Act, 1916, on July 7, 1917.

Objects.—1. The advancement of its members in the theory and practice of forestry by the discussion of technical, professional and practical topics.

2. The promotion of a spirit of greater co-operation between New Brunswick foresters and lumbermen.

3. The furthering of the interests of forestry as a whole in New Brunswick, by any steps which may seem from time to time advisable.

Officers.—President, W. B. Snowball; Vice-president, R. B. Miller (resigned); Secretary, L. S. Webb.

Membership.—Candidates for membership must be actually engaged in the study, teaching, or administration of forestry, the lumber industry or industries dealing with wood products. The names of such candidates must be proposed for membership by some member of the club and approved by a two-thirds vote of the membership present at any regular meeting.

TIMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Lumbermen's Association (Dominion)

Organized August, 1908. Number of members, 184.

Objects.—(1) To promote the interests and conserve the rights of those engaged in lumbering operations, or in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of lumber; to protect its members against unbusinesslike methods in the wholesale and retail lumber trades; (2) to foster such trades, and reform abuses therein where they exist; (3) to secure freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions; (4) to diffuse accurate information among its members; (5) to secure uniformity in usage, custom, and trade conditions.

Officers.—President, A. E. Clark, c/o Edward Clark & Sons, Ltd., Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, Ontario; Secretary, ————, 16-18 Fraser Building, Ottawa.

Timber Industries Council of British Columbia (Provincial)

Organized January, 1921. The council, which is an association of associations, represents the following bodies: British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association; British Columbia Loggers' Association; Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association; Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia, and the Timberholders Association of British Columbia.

Objects.—(1) To promote co-operation and stability in the forest industries of British Columbia and help the development of the timber resources of the Province; (2) to provide central facilities for the association of forest industries and timbermen; (3) to collect and circulate information useful to timber-owners, lumbermen, loggers, and other members of the forest industries.

Officers.—President, E. W. Hamber, President and General Manager, B. C. Mills, Timber Trading Co., Vancouver; Managing Director, Wm. McNeil, 911 Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, B.C.

British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association

(Lower mainland and Vancouver Island, B.C.)

Organized 1900. Number of members, 49.

Objects.—This body, which is incorporated under the Companies Act, with a capital of $50,000, and whose affairs are administered by a Board of Directors, has, among other objects, the establishment of uniform rules for grading and weighing lumber products, and, as far as possible, standardizing their manufacture, and such other measures as may be deemed for the general welfare of the members of this Association.

Officers.—President, F. R. Pendleton, Straits Lumber Co., Red Gap, B.C.; Secretary, R. H. H. Alexander, 917 Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, B.C. Branch Association in Victoria: Secretary, F. Elworthy, Box 86, Victoria, B.C.

Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia (Provincial)

Organized 1910. Number of members, 60.

Object.—The development of the red cedar shingle industry.

Officers.—President, J. A. Edgecumbe, Canada Shingle Co., Vancouver, B.C.; Secretary, Fred H. Lamar, Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, B.C.

British Columbia Loggers' Association

Organized 1907.

Officers.—President, Goodwin C. Johnson, North Vancouver, B.C.; Secretary, George W. Muddiman, 912 Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association (Provincial)

Organized 1900. Number of members, 35.

Officers.—President, A. K. Leitch, Jaffray, B.C.; Secretary, J. R. Poole, Nelson, B.C.

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TIMBERHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Allied with the Timber Industries Council of British Columbia)

Number of members, 90.

Officers.—President, M. S. Logan, 417 Crown Building, Vancouver, B.C.; Secretary, M. A. Grainger, 911 Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, B.C.

In addition to the above associations there are four other bodies which, though not identified with the Timber Industries Council, are connected directly with the lumber industry in British Columbia. These include the following:—

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Organized Feb. 11, 1921. Number of members, 15.

Officers.—Pres., E. F. Duby, Prince Rupert; Sec., W. E. Simpson, Box 1585, Prince Rupert.

FOREST PRODUCTS MARKET EXTENSION BUREAU OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Number of members, 72.

Officers.—Chairman, P. A. Wilson, 415 Winch Bldg., Vancouver; Sec.-Man., M. A. Grainger, 911 Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver.

ASSOCIATED TIMBER EXPORTERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, LTD.

Organized March 21, 1919.

Officers.—Pres., J. D. McCormack, Vancouver; Sec., R. H. H. Alexander, 917 Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

PACIFIC LUMBER INSPECTION BUREAU

Officers.—Sec., R. C. Crackenthorpe, 903-4 Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER ASSOCIATION (DOMINION)

Organized March 8, 1913. Number of members, 50.

Objects.—(1) Gathering, compiling and distributing statistics relating to the industry; (2) standardization of production methods; (3) improvement of the technical side of the industry (4) protection and perpetuation of the forests from which the raw material is drawn; (5) study of freight tariffs and other subjects affecting the welfare of its members; (6) encouragement of technical study among the industry's operatives and the promotion of efficiency in manufacturing methods; (7) surveying of imports and exports and other conditions tending to affect the industry's welfare; (8) advertising of the products of its members and the promotion of the domestic and foreign demand for Canadian pulp and paper.

Officers.—Pres., Geo. N. McKee, Donnacona, Que.; Sec., Edw. Beck, 701 Drummond Bldg., 511 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Que.

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURERS

CANADIAN PAPER BOX MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION (DOMINION)

Organized March 3, 1916. Number of members, 43.

Objects.—(1) To uphold the standing of the paper-box business by educating the general public to a realization of the usefulness and increasing necessity of the paper box and the extent and size of the paper-box industry; (2) to raise the general standard of efficiency of those in the business whereby the capital involved shall have a proper return thereon, the management shall be adequately rewarded, the wages paid and factory conditions shall be such as to attract a good class of labourer, and to improve the quality of the product turned out; (3) to exchange information as to costs and other matters of general interest relating to the paper-box business; (4) to maintain and continue by social intercourse the good feeling at present existing among the trade and those supplying it.

Officers.—Pres., C. Winter Brown, D. F. Brown Paper Box and Paper Company, St. John, N.B.; Sec., S. J. Frame, 95 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

10—Education and Research

FACULTY OF FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

One of the first public manifestations of interest in the care and protection of forests on this continent expressed itself in the American Forestry Congress held at Cincinatti, Ohio, in April, 1882. The Province of Ontario sent several delegates to this meeting. Another session of the Forestry Congress was held in Montreal in August of the same year. The stimulus of the public discussions following the Forestry Congress undoubtedly led to the establishment of the position of Clerk of Forestry by the Provincial Government in 1883. The first two incumbents of this office were very active in forestry propaganda, writing extensively for magazines and newspapers and issuing lengthy annual reports, in which they stressed the desirability of establishing a school for the training of foresters. The agitation thus initiated, finally bore fruit in the recommendation for the establishment of such a school in the report of the Royal Commission on

University of Toronto affairs in 1906, and this recommendation in turn resulted in the establishment of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto in 1907. The late Dr. Bernhard E. Fernow, who had served for more than 20 years as Chief Forester of the United States and who had established the first forest school in America at Cornell University, was invited to come to Canada as Dean of the Faculty, and for 12 years his aggressive but kindly influence was the chief fashioner of forestry in Canada. Upon his retirement Dr. C. D. Howe was appointed Dean. In addition there are three Professors of Forestry on the Faculty.

The Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto offers a four-year undergraduate course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Forestry. The first two years are devoted mainly to subjects in the fundamental sciences, such as botany, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, physics, surveying, and the modern languages. The last two years are given over almost entirely to forestry subjects. The students are expected to engage in actual field work during their summer vacations. In the academic year one-half of the student's time is taken up with field or laboratory work or in practice camp.

Since the establishment of the Faculty in 1907, about 80 men have graduated. Of these 20 are in the service of the Dominion Government, 21 are employed by the Ontario Government, and 6 are in the service of the British Columbia Government. Nine are employed by private lumber or pulp and paper companies and 20 are in private business.

L'ÉCOLE D'ARPENTAGE ET DE GÉNIE FORESTIER, QUÉBEC

A School of Forestry was founded by the Government of the Province of Quebec in 1910, primarily for the training of men for its own Forest Service. It has since been amalgamated with the School of Surveying and is now known as L'ÉCOLE D'ARPENTAGE ET DE GÉNIE FORESTIER and is affiliated with Laval University at Quebec. The course covers four years leading to diplomas in both sciences. The *diplome d'Ingenieur-forestier* is given in forestry. The instruction is given chiefly in the French language, although applicants for admission must be able to read and write English correctly.

The fundamental studies include elementary and advanced Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, and Mechanics. Special courses are provided in Astronomy, Meteorology, Natural History, Soils, Surveying, Medicine, Public Works Construction, Mineralogy, Geology, Law, Botany, and Hydraulics. The Forestry subjects include Theory of Forestry, Planting, Dendrology, Utilization, Silviculture, Dendrometry, Forest Industries, Wood-using Industries, Forest Protection, Forest Technology, Forest Management, History of Forestry, and Forest Economy and Geography. In addition to lectures, experimental and practical work in field and laboratory is given in connection with most of the subjects. Practical work is arranged for at the Quebec Government Nurseries and in the forests and mills near the city of Quebec.

The School is under the Chief of the Forest Service, Mr. G. C. Piché, M.F., with Mr. Avila Bedard, M.F., as Director, and several professors of the various subjects.

SCHOOL OF PAPER-MAKING OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Realizing the necessity for establishing a school for the teaching of the art of paper-making in the province of Quebec, in order to assure the recruitment of expert working-men, as well as trained paper-engineers for the manufacturing of wood-pulp, paper, and other products derived from cellulose, the Legislature has authorized the Government of Quebec to spend a first amount of $30,000 to install and equip a school of paper-making, granting to it an annual appropriation of $25,000 for its maintenance. An elementary school of paper-making will be established next September, at Three Rivers in the heart of the paper industry in Canada. It is proposed to use the present building occupied by the Technical School in that city, combining the two schools so that the men may have good manual and theoretical training. Arrangements have also been made with various pulp and paper mills in the province to employ these students at certain periods of the year.

Later on, a chair of paper-making will be established in connection with a university for the training of technical men, that is, of qualified paper engineers.

BUREAU OF FOREST RESEARCH

The Quebec Government also voted, in December, 1922, an annual appropriation of $25,000 for the maintenance of a Bureau of Forest Research, which will be directed by the Chief of the Forest Service and which will be organized in the near future.

THE FOREST SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

With three-fourths of their land area better adapted to growing wood crops than food crops, New Brunswick people have always been deeply concerned in all that affects the conservation of the forest. It was not surprising, therefore, when in the opening years of this century a movement arose to establish a forest school at the Provincial University at Fredericton, in order that men might be trained in correct methods of forest management, and indirectly the public interest be aroused to the need of applied forestry practice on the Crown domain. Undoubtedly the leading spirit in this far-seeing propaganda was Chancellor C. C. Jones, of the University of New Brunswick, and his untiring, far-sighted efforts were crowned with success by the actual starting of such a school in 1908.

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Mr. R. B. Miller, M.A., M.F., was appointed Professor of Forestry and started in to build up an effective curriculum.

A tract of 3,640 acres of forest, lying only 3 miles from the University, was turned over to the care of the forest school, and in 1912 the students erected therein a roomy log cabin, which in field work has since proved itself a very valuable addition to the school's equipment.

When Professor Miller resigned in 1916, A. V. S. Pulling, B.S., became Professor of Forestry, and under his direction the school continued to render excellent service. A full four-year forestry course is given leading to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Forestry.

The numerous graduates of the school may now be found in Government work, in private practice, and in the employ of pulp and paper companies in various parts of Canaha.

THE FOREST SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

It seems highly fitting that the great pre-eminent forest province of the Dominion, with its vast tracts of commercial timber, should have a forest school as part of its educational system. The University of British Columbia itself opened its doors only in 1915, and the forestry course was not organized until 1921.

Mr. H. R. Christie, F. E., is in charge of the school with the rank of Associate Professor. The outlook for the school is particularly rich in possibilities for serving the rapidly growing needs of the Province for practical professional foresters. A regular four-year undergraduate course is provided which leads to the degree of B. Sc. F.

A special course, designed to give a thorough training in all branches of engineering that apply to the lumber industry, is provided for those who wish to enter the lumber industry equipped as logging engineers. For this purpose, the location of the school at Vancouver offers exceptional advantages, as pulp-mills, extensive forests and lumber operations, large saw-mills and wood-using and wood-preserving plants are all within easy reach. As an essential supplement to the classroom work, the student must obtain experience in actual practice during the summer vacations.

Another unique feature which tends greatly to broaden and improve the forestry course at Vancouver and enlarge the available equipment is the fact that a co-operative scheme exists between the University and the Dominion Forest Products Laboratories, whereby students have access to the latter to watch the investigations in progress, and to use the laboratory in studying the mechanical and physical properties of Canadian woods.

11—Annual Increment and Utilization

A—Increment

No statistics concerning the increment in the forests of Canada are available. The few studies of increment which have been made apply to small areas which are insufficient in extent and number to provide a basis for more than a very rough estimate for the Dominion.

In the report on the Forests of British Columbia by the Commission of Conservation, the following statement is made concerning the increment:—

"If we assume that 97,000 square miles, on which young forests are more or less completely established, produce on the average only 100 board feet per acre, per annum, the total increment would amount to 6,200,000,000 feet, board measure, (1,357,800,000 cubic feet) per annum or about five times the present annual cut of the Province. The realization of this increment is contingent, however, upon the protection of the young growth from fire. No increment is looked for in the mature stands, since decay will undoubtedly offset any growth that may take place."

Though this may be a conservative estimate for British Columbia, it is doubtful whether this average of 21.9 cubic feet per acre per year can be expected from the forests in the rest of Canada. If the forests are maintained in a reasonably productive condition and adequate protection from fire is provided, it should be possible, depending entirely on natural reproduction, to produce on the 765,000,000 acres of forest land, an average increment of from 10 to 15 cubic feet per acre per annum, or a total of from 7,500,000,000 to 11,500,000,000 cubic feet per year, which is three to four and one-half times the present annual consumption.

Table III—Annual Increment

——	Area sq. miles	Estimated increment per sq. mile	Total gross increment	Loss			Net increment (col. 4 less col.
				Fire	Waste, decay, etc.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Under State control	1,133,425	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Other	62,500	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total	1,195,925	"	"	"	"	"	"

In mature virgin stands there is, of course, no net increment, and on a large proportion of the cut-over and burned-over land the stands are insufficiently stocked, so that, without considering the loss from fire and other destructive agencies, it is doubtful whether, at the present time, the forests are growing much faster than they are being cut.

B—Utilization

Complete statistics as to the total amount of timber cut is secured only for the decennial census. The production as shown by the last census (1921) is given in table IV but it must be pointed out that in 1920 both the quantities and values of the principal products were higher than normal.

Table IV—Annual Utilization

——	Type of Product	Quantity			Value
			Used Volume M cubic feet	Equivalent in Standing Timber M cubic feet	
Under State control and other. (No division possible)	Lumber	4,298,804 M B.F.	359,067	941,438	$168,171,987
	Lath	762,031 M pcs.	10,545	.....	5,248,879
	Shingles	2,855,706 M pcs.	23,798	62,825	14,695,159
	Square timber, exported	45,510 M B.F.	3,793	9,667	1,899,444
	Logs, exported	65,505 M B.F.	5,459	14,346	1,836,315
	Railway ties	16,845,000 pcs.	50,535	202,140	13,405,473
	Posts	14,136,397 pcs.	21,204	28,273	1,396,751
	Poles	571,111 pcs.	5,711	7,424	655,467
	Pulpwood	4,024,826 cords	362,234	470,905	61,183,060
	Firewood (cut)	8,656,669 cords	779,100	822,383	37,436,000
	Miscellaneous, other	.....	35,740	56,730	6,754,974
Total			1,657,186	2,616,131	312,683,509

The consideration of increment and utilization is not complete without mention of the losses sustained through fire, insects, fungi, wind, etc. During the last five years 723,250 acres of merchantable timber have been burned over annually. At the low estimateof 5,000 feet board measure (1,095 cubic feet standing timber), the amount of timber destroyed annually would be 3,616,250,000 feet board measure or 791,858,700 cubic feet. In addition there were over 800,000 acres of young growth and 500,000 acres of cut-over land burned over, on which the increment of perhaps 30 years, on the average, was destroyed.

During the last ten years, the spruce budworm has caused tremendous damage to the spruce and balsam fir forests in eastern Canada. In Quebec it is estimated that 100 million cords of pulpwood have been destroyed by this insect, and in New Brunswick the loss is placed at 15 million cords, a total equivalent to 13,455,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber, an average of nearly 1,350,000,000 cubic feet per year. Even though the active stage of the infestation is practically over, large amounts of timber continue to die every year as a result of previous defoliation. Other insects, though not so destructive as this one, entail a heavy drain on the forest increment.

Though the attacks of fungi are more insidious the loss caused from the various forms of rot and other fungous diseases is probably not less than that caused by insects under normal conditions. The butt rot in balsam fir is especially prevalent, and the value of the hardwoods is very greatly decreased on account of rot. Poplar and white birch seldom reach over 10 inches in diameter without considerable decay, and, since these species form such a large proportion of the young growth, the loss, though it has never been computed, must be very great.

With an annual utilization of about 2,600,000,000 cubic feet, destruction by fire of 790,000,000 cubic feet, destruction by insects of 1,350,000,000 cubic feet and an unknown loss due to the fungous diseases, the forests have, during the last five years, been depleted at the rate of upwards of 5,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum. It would appear, therefore, that the forest capital of Canada is being materially reduced, owing primarily to the failure to provide for a future crop when cutting and the lack of protection from fire for the natural reproduction.

12—Forest Industries

The forest industries are second only to agriculture in value of production in Canada. The principal industries are lumbering, which includes the manufacture of lath and shingles, and the manufacture of pulp and paper. In addition to these industries, large quantities of timber are used for fuel, railway ties, poles, piling, posts, mine-props, etc.

Complete statistics as to the amount of timber consumed are secured only for the decennial census; but since 1908, annual records have been kept of the production of lumber, lath, shingles, pulpwood, and paper.

Table V.—Forest Industries

(Average for 5 years, 1917 to 1921)

Industry		Volume of Timber Consumed (Equivalent in Standing Timber)	Value of Product at the place of Preparation	Number of Persons employed
Lumber Industry—		M Cubic Feet	$	
Lumber	3,806,003 M ft. B.M.	833,515	112,040,678	In Mills.....32,965
Lath	697,946 M pieces	22,794	2,958,478	
Shingles	2,888,214 M pieces	63,540	11,113,019	
Total		919,849	126,112,265	
Pulp and Paper Industry—				
Pulpwood exported	1,155,524 cords	135,196	12,382,314	In Mills.....25,342
Pulp exported / Paper produced	2,340,357 cords	273,826	41,251,098 / 93,258,069	
Total		409,022	146,891,481	In Lumber and pulpwood operations in woods (estimated).....48,000
Grand total		1,328,871	273,003,746	106,307

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Lumbering has been one of the principal industries since the earliest settlement and has steadily increased in importance with the development of the country. Though the quantity of lumber produced has not increased materially since 1908—averaging approximately 4,000,000,000 feet, board measure (333,333,333 cubic feet), from 1908 to 1920—the value has risen from $54,383,036 in 1908 to $168,368,437 in 1920. The greatest quantity production was in 1911, when 4,918,202,000 feet board measure, valued at $75,830,954, were produced.

Laths are chiefly a by-product of the lumber industry, being made from slabs and other mill refuse, and the production corresponds closely with the amount of lumber sawn. On the average about 300,000,000 lath, valued at $822,545, are produced.

The production of roofing shingles is increasing greatly both in quantity and total value. This is due to the development of the red cedar shingle industry in British Columbia. The production has increased from 43,739,000 shingles, valued at $226,703, in 1908, to 223,533,000, worth $461,115, in 1920. The average annual production for these years has been 130,781,000 shingles, valued at $354,595.

Though the first paper-mill was established in St. Andrews, Quebec, in 1803, the greatest development of the pulp and paper industry has been in the last twenty years. In 1901 there were only 25 mills with a capital investment of $11,558,560 and an output valued at $4,246,780. In 1920 there were 67 mills with a capital investment of $347,000,000, and the value of the output was $142,000,000 for pulp and $137,000,000 for paper.

In 1908 the total amount of pulpwood cut was 1,325,085 cords, valued at $7,732,055, of which only 482,777 cords were used in Canada and 842,308 cords were exported to be manufactured in United States mills. In 1920, 4,024,825 cords valued at $61,183,060 were cut and 2,777,422 cords were used in Canadian mills and 1,247,404 cords exported.

TABLE V (a).—AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, AND PULPWOOD BY PROVINCES FOR 5 YEARS 1917 TO 1921

Province	Lumber		Lath		Shingles		Pulpwood		Volume used	Equivalent in standing timber	Total value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value			
	M ft.B.M.	$	M pieces	$	M pieces	$	cords	$	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	$
Eastern Provinces											
Nova Scotia	205,416	5,455,219	24,213	108,486	16,127	53,436	34,239	411,916	20,668	49,346	6,029,057
New Brunswick	463,899	13,235,128	169,164	810,890	236,106	882,363	334,516	3,693,548	73,064	145,926	18,621,929
Quebec	823,805	24,293,128	115,671	513,533	317,484	1,204,114	1,898,485	22,653,383	243,740	409,521	49,293,858
Ontario	977,496	32,188,906	228,412	1,039,591	61,703	261,829	1,000,610	14,458,052	175,184	332,500	47,948,378
Total	2,470,616	75,902,381	537,460	2,472,200	631,420	2,401,742	3,267,850	41,216,899	512,665	937,293	121,893,222
Prairie Provinces											
Manitoba	51,752	1,319,307	10,526	42,806	63	371	82	831	4,466	11,345	1,363,315
Saskatchewan	54,385	1,556,548	8,059	46,364	4,500	16,474	.....	.....	4,680	12,009	1,629,386
Alberta	29,884	779,695	995	3,169	1,366	6,335	.....	.....	2,515	6,575	789,199
Total	136,021	3,665,550	19,580	92,339	5,929	23,180	82	831	11,661	29,929	3,781,900
British Columbia	1,192,391	32,387,564	69,962	397,756	2,242,697	8,663,788	227,938	2,912,542	139,462	337,141	44,361,650
Grand total	3,799,028	111,855,495	627,002	2,962,295	2,880,046	11,088,710	3,495,870	44,130,272	663,788	1,304,363	170,036,772

TABLE V (b).—LUMBER PRODUCED IN CANADA, 1908 TO 1921

Year	Quantity of Lumber produced	Volume used	Equivalent standing timber	Value of lumber produced	Average value per M ft. B.M.
	M ft. B.M.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	$	$
1908	3,347,126	278,927	733,021	54,338,036	16·27
1909	3,814,942	317,912	835,472	62,819,477	16·41
1910	4,451,652	370,971	974,914	70,609,233	15·81
1911	4,918,202	409,850	1,077,086	75,630,954	15·42
1912	4,389,723	365,810	961,349	69,475,784	15·83
1913	3,816,642	318,054	835,845	65,796,438	17·24
1914	3,946,254	328,854	864,230	60,363,369	15·30
1915	3,842,676	320,223	841,546	61,919,806	16·11
1916	3,490,550	290,879	764,430	58,365,349	16·72
1917	4,151,703	345,975	909,224	83,655,097	20·15
1918	3,886,631	323,886	851,172	103,700,620	26·28
1919	3,819,750	318,312	836,525	122,030,653	31·95
1920	4,302,625	358,552	942,275	168,368,437	39·13
1921	2,869,307	239,109	628,378	82,448,585	28·73

TABLE V. (c).—LATH PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1908–1921

Year	Quantity produced in in M pcs.	Volume used M cu. ft.	Value of lath produced	Average value per M pcs.
			$	$
1908	672,362	9,299	1,489,525	2·21
1909	732,136	10,125	1,709,865	2·33
1910	852,453	11,789	1,943,544	2·28
1911	965,235	13,350	2,212,226	2·29
1912	897,004	12,405	2,064,622	2·30
1913	751,052	10,387	1,787,325	2·37
1914	625,010	8,644	1,585,484	2·54
1915	973,226	10,970	2,040,819	2·57
1916	665,498	9,203	1,743,940	2·62
1917	616,949	8,532	1,828,018	2·96
1918	438,100	6,059	1,369,616	3·13
1919	520,203	7,194	2,157,758	4·15
1920	760,031	10,511	5,248,879	6·90
1921	804,449	11,127	4,188,121	5·21

NOTE.—Equivalent in standing timber not given since lath is mostly a by-product of the lumber industry.

TABLE V (d).—SHINGLE PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1908-1921

Year	Quantity shingles produced	Volume used	Equivalent in standing timber	Value of shingles produced	Average value per M pieces
	M pieces	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	$	$
1908	1,506,396	12,503	33,141	3,109,046	2·06
1909	1,708,908	14,184	37,596	3,408,702	1·99
1910	1,976,640	16,406	43,486	3,557,211	1·80
1911	1,838,474	15,259	40,446	3,512,078	1·91
1912	1,578,343	13,100	34,724	3,175,319	2·01
1913	1,485,279	12,328	32,676	3,064,641	2·06
1914	1,843,554	15,301	40,558	3,688,746	2·00
1915	3,089,470	25,643	67,968	5,734,852	1·86
1916	2,897,562	24,050	63,746	5,962,933	2·06
1917	3,020,956	25,074	66,461	8,431,215	2·79
1918	2,662,521	22,099	58,875	8,184,448	3·07
1919	2,915,309	24,197	64,137	13,525,625	4·63
1920	2,855,706	23,702	62,826	14,695,159	5·15
1921	2,986,580	24,789	65,705	10,729,096	3·59

TABLE V (e)—PULPWOOD PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1908-1921

(7)

Year	For home consumption	For export	Total	Volume used	Equivalent in standing timber	Total value	Average value per cord
	Cords	Cords	Cords	M cu. feet	M cu. feet	$	$ cts.
1908	482,777	842,308	1,325,085	119,258	155,035	7,732,055	5 84
1909	622,129	935,622	1,557,753	140,198	182,256	9,316,610	5 98
1910	598,487	943,141	1,541,628	138,747	180,370	9,795,196	6 35
1911	672,288	847,939	1,520,227	136,820	170,867	9,678,616	6 37
1912	866,042	980,868	1,846,910	166,222	214,248	11,911,415	6 02
1913	1,109,034	1,035,030	2,144,064	192,966	250,855	14,313,939	6 68
1914	1,224,376	972,508	2,196,884	197,720	255,036	14,770,358	6 72
1915	1,405,836	949,714	2,355,550	212,000	275,599	15,590,330	6 62
1916	1,764,912	1,068,207	2,833,119	254,981	331,490	19,971,127	7 05
1917	2,104,334	1,017,854	3,122,188	280,997	365,296	26,739,905	8 56
1918	2,210,744	1,349,536	3,560,280	320,425	416,553	37,886,259	10 64
1919	2,428,706	1,070,275	3,498,981	314,908	409,381	41,941,267	11 99
1920	2,777,422	1,124,404	4,024,826	362,234	471,905	61,183,060	15 21
1921	2,180,578	1,092,553	3,273,131	294,582	382,957	52,900,872	16 16

TABLE V (f)—AVERAGE QUANTITY OF STANDING TIMBER CUT FOR LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND PULPWOOD FOR 5 YEARS, 1917 TO 1921, BY KINDS OF WOOD

Kind of Wood	Cut in cubic feet
Spruce	578,423,000
Douglas fir	168,501,000
White pine	132,666,000
Balsam fir	110,128,000
Cedar	86,587,000
Hemlock	82,430,000
Red pine	20,934,000
Birch	17,319,000
Jack pine	13,514,000
Western yellow pine	13,123,000
Larch	11,981,000
Maple	9,347,000
Basswood	5,287,000
Poplar	4,995,000
Elm	4,496,000
Beech	2,287,000
Ash	1,775,000
Oak	683,000
Yellow Cypress	357,000
Chestnut	120,000
Cherry	80,000
Butternut	70,000
Hickory	40,000
Walnut	10,000
Red Alder	5,000
Unspecified	39,205,000
	1,304,363,000

Factors Used for Converting Various Units of Measurement of Wood to Cubic Feet

Product	Unit in use in Canada	Volume used	Equivalent in standing timber
		Cubic feet	Cubic feet
Sawn lumber	1,000 ft. B.M.	83·33	219
Logs	1,000 "	83·33	219
Shingles	1,000 pieces	8·33	22
Lath	1,000 "	13·83	36·3
Pulpwood	1 cord	90·00	117
Fuelwood	1 "	90·00	95
Distillation wood	1 "	90·00	123
Railway ties (hewed)	1 piece	3·00	12
Poles	1 "	10·00	13
Piling	1 "	10·00	13
Fence-posts	1 "	1·50	2

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13—Statistics as to Exports and Imports of Timber

In the external trade of Canada, the products of the forest are an important factor in reducing the prevailing adverse balance. The total value of the trade in forest products during 1919-1922 amounted to approximately $258,000,000 annually, of which exports amount to $227,000,000 and imports $31,000,000, leaving a credit balance of $196,000,000. Since $110,000,000 of this balance is in the trade with the United States, it is of material assistance in stabilizing the exchange between the two countries.

In order to show a true value of the forests in the external trade of Canada, all of the products which are essentially wood products should be included, even though a considerable proportion of the value of some of these products represents the value of the labour employed in their manufacture. Products, such as agricultural implements and printed matter, though composed partly of wood, are not considered primarily forest products and are, therefore, not included.

The first group of products headed "Logs, Sawn Lumber, and Other Unmanufactured or Partly Manufactured Wood" may be considered as within the definition of "timber."

Statistics are not available as to the species of wood exported or imported, but the principal woods exported are undoubtedly spruce, Douglas fir, white pine, western red cedar, and hemlock. The imports are chiefly of hardwood and high-grade paper. The quantities are not recorded for many of the manufactured products, so it is impossible to state the total quantity of wood exported or imported. Figures are given below, however, for several of the more important primary products.

TABLE VI—AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR YEARS 1919 TO 1922

Type of Product (1)	Exports Quantity (2)	Exports Value (f.o.b.) (3)	Imports Quantity (4)	Imports Value (5)	Difference—Excess or Deficit Quantity Col. 2-Col. 4	Difference—Excess or Deficit Value Col. 3-Col. 5
		$		$		$
Logs, Sawn Lumber, and other unmanufactured and partly manufactured wood—						
Lumber.....M ft. B.M.	1,685,725	60,319,756	160,447	9,311,541	1,525,278	+51,008,215
Square timber..... "	51,102 [2]	1,756,133	.....	152,480	.....	+1,603,653
Shingles..... M pieces	2,136,398	9,230,166	6,112	23,616	+2,130,286	+9,206,550
Lath..... "	834,448	5,016,980	4,948	37,832	+829,500	+4,979,148
Veneer.....	.....	113,332 [2]	.....	556,231	.....	−442,899
Railway ties..... Pieces	1,315,303 [3]	1,682,948 [3]	992,115 [3]	1,374,543	+323,188	+308,405
Logs.....M ft. B.M.	152,405 [2]	2,287,989	.....	420,422	.....	+1,867,567
Pulpwood..... Cords	1,105,391	12,837,281	.....	.....	.....	+12,837,281
Poles..... Pieces	190,439 [3]	768,006 [3]	49,464 [3]	183,080	+140,975	+584,926
Piling..... Lin. feet	1,382,512 [2]	141,599 [2]	.....	.....	.....	+141,599
Posts.....	.....	50,477	.....	18,827 [3]	.....	+31,650
Fuel-wood..... Cords	17,359	84,184	9,058 [3]	36,070	.....	+48,114
Bamboo, Cane and Reed.....	.....	.....	.....	324,561	.....	−324,561
Miscellaneous.....	.....	2,649,420	.....	551,058	.....	+2,098,362
	.....	96,938,271	.....	12,990,261	.....	+83,948,010
Manufactured Wood—						
Furniture, caskets and coffins...	.....	470,179	.....	1,429,462	.....	−959,283
Handles, turned and carved wood	.....	188,420 [3]	.....	689,783	.....	−501,363
Doors, sashes, mouldings, etc...	.....	178,815	.....	437,858	.....	−259,043
Cooperage.....	.....	174,925	.....	748,593	.....	−573,668
Cork.....	.....	.....	.....	533,384	.....	−533,384
Miscellaneous.....	.....	2,204,700	.....	2,728,123	.....	−523,423
	.....	3,217,039	.....	6,567,203	.....	−3,350,164
Wood-pulp—						
Mechanically ground pulp. Cwt.	5,770,747 [3]	10,859,763 [3]	.....	.....	.....	+10,859,763
Chemical pulp—						
Sulphate (kraft)..... "	2,540,140 [3]	9,723,834 [3]	.....	.....	.....	+9,723,834
Sulphite bleached..... "	2,160,968	11,586,185	.....	7,336	.....	+11,578,849
" unbleached.... "	5,076,342	20,095,351	.....	878,964	.....	+19,216,387
Soda.....	.....	.....	.....	80,717	.....	−80,717
Fibre, kartavert fibre, vulcanized fibre and like material.	.....	.....	.....	335,248	.....	−335,248
Mechanically and chemically prepared.....	.....	.....	.....	343,191	.....	−343,191
	15,548,197	52,265,133	.....	1,645,456	.....	+50,619,677
Paper (except printed matter)—						
Printing paper and newsprint..... Cwt.	15,710,770 [3]	65,628,135 [3]	.....	797,937	.....	+64,830,198
Writing paper.....	17,713	448,033	.....	381,134	.....	+66,899
Packing and wrapping paper..... Cwt.	315,071	2,731,219 [3]	.....	800,568	.....	+1,930,651
Bags, boxes and cartons.....	.....	86,369	.....	.....	.....	+86,369
Tissue paper.....	.....	.....	.....	404,532	.....	−404,532
Paper board.....	.....	3,710,082	.....	2,216,086	.....	+1,493,996
Wall paper.....Rolls	3,187,279	464,803	.....	364,819	.....	+99,884
Building and roofing paper.....	.....	336,182	.....	418,489	.....	−82,307
Miscellaneous.....	.....	846,905	.....	4,598,693	.....	−3,751,788
	.....	74,251,728	.....	9,982,258	.....	64,269,470
Grand Total.....	.....	226,672,171	.....	31,185,178	.....	+195,486,993

[2] Indicates 2 years average.
[3] " 3 years average.
+ " value of exports over imports.
− " value of imports over exports.

TABLE VI (a).—EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, 1919 TO 1922

Logs, Sawn Lumber, and other unmanufactured and partly manufactured wood.	Quantity 1919	Quantity 1920	Quantity 1921	Quantity 1922	Value 1919	Value 1920	Value 1921	Value 1922
					$	$	$	$
Sawn lumber.....M ft. B.M.	1,796,139	1,924,682	1,024,227	1,997,852	62,735,640	83,330,479	37,159,008	58,053,896
Logs..... "	.....	.....	119,321	185,489	1,640,281	2,111,063	2,124,383	3,276,231
Piling.....Lin. feet	.....	.....	1,399,486	1,365,538	.....	.....	163,907	119,290
Fence posts.....Pieces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,933	64,020
Square timber.....M ft. B.M.	.....	43,063	55,103	55,140	1,933,216	1,899,444	1,699,530	1,492,344
Railway ties.....Pieces	.....	1,127,325	1,853,296	965,288	.....	2,116,411	2,248,185	684,247
Poles, telegraph and telephone "	.....	112,184	152,713	306,421	.....	439,092	655,334	1,211,592
Shingles.....M pieces	2,023,156	1,970,466	2,192,979	2,358,992	8,782,221	11,419,955	7,507,526	9,210,961
Lath.....M "	800,345	446,404	803,132	1,295,910	3,016,971	4,105,953	5,301,286	7,643,710
Veneer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,010	165,653
Pulpwood..... Cords	1,070,275	1,247,404	1,092,553	1,011,332	10,593,581	15,778,171	14,617,610	10,359,762
Fuel-wood..... "	16,163	29,880	11,824	11,570	67,658	117,224	81,686	70,168
Miscellaneous wood..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,268,241	1,915,627	2,459,757	1,954,058
	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,037,809	123,233,419	74,114,155	94,305,932
Manufactured Wood—								
Furniture, caskets, coffins, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472,608	863,195	319,253	225,661
Handles, turned and carved wood, etc...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,565	201,905	206,789
Doors, sashes, mouldings, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,531	279,444	138,967	121,318
Cooperage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,429	318,930	130,639	68,701
Miscellaneous wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350,066	2,998,980	1,802,941	1,666,814
	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,179,634	4,617,114	2,593,705	2,289,283
Wood-pulp—								
Chemical pulp—sulphate (kraft).... Cwt.	.....	2,662,929	1,990,772	2,966,720	.....	12,805,460	7,199,223	9,166,818
Chemical pulp—sulphite bleached... "	.....	2,012,796	1,536,022	2,934,086	.....	15,225,226	7,540,128	11,993,202
Chemical pulp—sulphite unbleached. "	7,951,570	5,637,089	2,547,786	4,168,924	30,002,558	30,778,486	9,122,612	10,477,746
Mechanically ground pulp..... "	6,231,024	6,086,883	4,469,876	6,295,204	7,182,451	17,574,806	9,271,712	9,410,083
	14,182,594	16,399,697	10,544,456	16,364,934	37,185,009	76,383,978	33,133,675	41,047,849
Paper (except printed matter)—								
Printing paper and newsprint..... Cwt.	14,205,115	15,297,659	14,118,319	19,221,986	50,144,725	73,548,343	70,230,945	68,588,527
Writing paper.....	.....	.....	23,198	12,228	.....	800,037	411,083	132,980
Packing and wrapping paper..... Cwt.	368,331	379,746	140,037	372,170	2,959,505	3,860,868	1,324,117	2,780,386
Bags, boxes and cartons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,493	81,184	75,432
Paper board.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,352,759	5,885,439	2,273,293	2,328,829
Wall paper.....Rolls	3,517,326	4,602,663	3,064,043	1,565,083	333,415	656,170	618,157	251,470
Building and roofing paper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420,779	542,776	187,279	223,893
Miscellaneous paper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,180,472	1,347,884	414,887	444,376
	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,391,655	86,744,010	75,510,945	74,825,893
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,794,107	290,978,521	185,352,480	212,468,957

TABLE VI (b).—IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, 1919 TO 1922

	Quantity 1919	Quantity 1920	Quantity 1921	Quantity 1922	Value 1919	Value 1920	Value 1921	Value 1922
					$	$	$	$
Logs, sawn lumber and other unmanufactured and partly manufactured wood—								
Lumber, rough-sawn.....M ft. B.M.	116,011	112,978	70,526	83,154	6,031,214	11,223,917	3,974,677	4,925,143
Lumber, dressed on one side. "	81,258	52,697	46,273	59,246	3,016,629	3,340,359	1,678,839	2,034,626
Lumber, matched..... "	4,904	2,318	7,181	5,242	259,980	217,753	266,717	276,309
Logs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461,190	496,740	465,622	258,136
Timber, hewn, sawn, squared or sided	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,243	150,468	35,832	37,377
Railway ties.....Pieces	.....	994,319	1,441,601	540,424	1,362,360	1,121,095	2,335,697	679,020
Fence-posts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,640	11,389	13,453
Poles, telegraph and telephone. Pieces	.....	115,957	30,544	1,892	382,885	268,620	73,805	7,011
Shingles.....M Pieces	1,823	8,328	4,433	10,065	7,168	30,570	20,415	36,309
Lath..... "	3,307	8,355	7,157	962	13,376	80,258	51,274	6,421
Veneer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	543,633	1,040,375	343,365	297,550
Fuel-wood.....Cords	.....	9,277	8,895	9,002	41,414	31,194	35,101	36,571
Bamboo, cane, reed and cork.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273,853	482,660	255,373	286,356
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	531,666	1,089,841	330,748	251,976
	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,311,611	19,605,490	9,878,854	9,146,258
Manufactured wood—								
Furniture, caskets and coffins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,111,033	1,922,911	1,363,101	1,320,804
Handles, turned and carved wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	778,146	882,256	438,587	660,142
Doors, sashes and mouldings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305,195	397,762	368,362	680,112
Cooperage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	792,643	1,305,920	515,247	380,561
Cork, manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	.....	429,091	778,710	444,246	481,489
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,593,197	4,001,494	2,388,042	1,929,760
	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,009,305	9,289,053	5,517,585	5,452,868
Wood-pulp—								
Fibre, kartavert fibre and vulcanized fibre, and like materials.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293,055	409,978	308,487	329,471
Bleached Sulphite.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,467	6,082	2,200	14,593
Soda-pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,958	94,865	29,432	106,614
Unbleached pulp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	446,967	935,991	1,269,580	863,319
Wood-pulp, mechanically and chemically prepared.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,412	903,523	381,829	24,001
	.....	.....	.....	.....	901,859	2,350,439	1,991,528	1,337,998
Paper (except printed books and printed paper)—								
Printing paper and newsprint.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	806,395	1,153,956	574,366	657,029
Writing paper and stationery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338,607	459,063	381,944	344,923
Packing and wrapping paper and bags	.....	.....	.....	.....	649,179	1,239,258	520,628	793,205
Tissue paper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248,192	496,920	376,730	496,287
Cardboard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,056,815	3,411,063	1,888,098	1,508,370
Wall paper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337,236	449,111	328,738	344,191
Building and roofing paper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387,149	625,951	292,490	368,366
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,363,103	6,223,724	4,032,106	3,775,840
	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,186,676	14,059,046	8,359,100	8,288,211
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,409,451	45,304,028	25,783,067	24,225,335

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TABLE VI (c)—SUMMARY OF THE VALUE OF THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS, 1919 TO 1922

Kind of Product	Exports — Value	Imports — Value	Difference—Excess or Deficit Value
	$	$	$
Logs, sawn lumber and other manufactured and partly manufactured wood			
1919	93,037,809	13,311,611	+ 79,726,198
1920	123,233,419	19,605,490	+103,627,929
1921	74,114,155	9,878,854	+ 64,235,301
1922	94,305,932	9,146,258	+ 85,159,674
Manufactured wood—			
1919	3,179,634	6,009,305	− 2,829,671
1920	4,617,114	9,289,053	− 4,671,939
1921	2,593,705	5,517,585	− 2,923,880
1922	2,289,283	5,452,868	− 3,163,585
Wood-pulp—			
1919	37,185,009	901,859	+ 36,283,150
1920	76,383,978	2,350,439	+ 74,033,539
1921	33,133,675	1,991,528	+ 31,142,147
1922	41,047,849	1,337,998	+ 39,709,851
Paper (Except printed matter)—			
1919	59,391,655	9,186,676	+ 50,204,979
1920	86,744,010	14,059,046	+ 72,684,964
1921	75,510,945	8,395,100	+ 67,115,845
1922	74,825,893	8,288,211	+ 66,537,682
Total—			
1919	192,794,107	29,409,451	+163,384,656
1920	290,978,521	45,304,028	+245,674,493
1921	185,352,480	25,783,067	+159,569,413
1922	212,468,957	24,225,335	+188,243,622

+ Shows value of exports over imports.
− Shows value of imports over exports.

TABLE VI (d)—EXPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS TO UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919 TO 1922

	1919				1920			
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Logs, sawn lumber and other unmanufactured and partly manufactured wood	29,391,321	60,055,919	3,590,569	93,037,809	25,418,053	90,194,042	7,621,324	123,233,419
Manufactured wood	1,741,438	708,314	729,882	3,179,634	1,818,634	1,402,775	1,395,705	4,617,114
Wood-pulp	4,715,465	27,970,024	4,499,520	37,185,009	8,543,119	61,669,129	6,171,731	76,383,978
Paper (except printed matter)	3,707,273	46,750,697	8,933,685	59,391,655	4,874,455	67,722,284	14,147,271	86,744,010
	39,555,497	135,484,954	17,753,656	192,794,107	40,654,261	220,988,230	29,336,031	290,978,521

	1921				1922			
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Logs, sawn lumber and other unmanufactured and partly manufactured wood	8,175,818	59,736,786	6,201,551	74,114,155	11,047,024	76,373,896	6,885,012	94,305,932
Manufactured wood	986,323	896,967	710,415	2,593,705	840,022	862,783	586,478	2,289,283
Wood-pulp	6,001,207	23,762,418	3,370,050	33,133,675	4,942,600	33,093,301	3,011,948	41,047,849
Paper (except printed matter)	1,208,324	64,994,234	9,308,387	75,510,945	2,886,882	65,000,332	6,938,679	74,825,893
	16,371,672	149,390,405	19,590,403	185,352,480	19,716,528	175,330,312	17,422,117	212,468,957

TABLE VI (e)—IMPORTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919 TO 1922

	1919				1920			
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Logs, sawn lumber and other unmanufactured and partly manufactured wood	6,370	13,258,198	47,043	13,311,611	71,062	19,443,278	91,150	19,605,490
Manufactured wood	109,274	5,660,922	239,109	6,009,305	314,307	8,322,943	651,803	9,289,053
Wood-pulp	1,966	899,893	.....	901,859	2,298	2,348,127	14	2,350,439
Paper (except printed matter)	278,256	8,670,884	237,536	9,186,676	758,142	12,781,089	519,815	14,059,046
	395,866	28,489,897	523,788	29,409,451	1,145,809	42,895,437	1,262,782	45,304,028

	1921				1922			
	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	Total	United Kingdom	United States	Other Countries	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Logs, sawn lumber and other unmanufactured and partly manufactured wood	23,262	9,769,177	86,415	9,878,854	16,913	9,073,488	45,867	9,146,258
Manufactured wood	405,460	4,610,986	501,139	5,517,585	284,406	4,740,603	427,859	5,452,868
Wood-pulp	2,170	1,989,137	221	1,991,528	2,716	1,335,239	43	1,337,998
Paper (except printed matter)	629,509	7,204,713	560,878	8,395,100	819,978	7,052,204	416,029	8,388,211
	1,060,401	23,574,013	1,148,653	25,783,067	1,124,013	22,201,534	889,798	24,225,335

14—Summary and Outlook

A.—CONSUMPTION COMPARED WITH INCREMENT

As pointed out in Section 11, there are no reliable data on which to place an estimate of the amount of increment. Most of the merchantable timber is in virgin stands in which decay offsets the growth, and the reproduction and young stands following cutting and fire are, on account of the inflammable debris on the ground, especially exposed to destruction by fires. Rates of growth vary greatly in different parts of the Dominion, and, even if these were determined, the uncertainty of the fire-hazard in the present stage of forestry in Canada would preclude more than the expression of opinion as to the net annual increment. It has been estimated that in British Columbia twenty-two times as much timber has been destroyed by fire as has been cut for use, and, if the facts were known, they would show that similar conditions prevail in other provinces.

Though the loss of merchantable timber has been very greatly reduced in recent years as a result of the organization of forest-protective services, it still constitutes a serious drain on the forest resources. The annual consumption of standing timber for use amounts to about 2,600,000,000 cubic feet. At a very low estimate, fire destroys annually about 800,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber and the young growth on 1,300,000 acres. During the last ten years the destruction occasioned by the spruce bud-worm has averaged 1,345,000,000 cubic feet per annum besides the injury from bark-beetles and other insects. The loss due to fungi is not known but is undoubtedly large. It may be safely estimated that the forests of Canada are being depleted at the rate of upwards of 5,500,000,000 cubic feet per annum. With about 475,000,000 acres of potential, but at present unmerchantable, forest land, an average increment of 11·5 cubic feet per acre would supply this amount, but in view of the destruction of young growth which occurs and the deterioration of the forests and of the soil, caused by repeated fires, there is little ground for hope that this increment is being produced.

Statistics as to the quantity of wood and wood-products exported and imported are incomplete, and the total can only be estimated. The figures in Table VII must therefore be taken as approximate only.

TABLE VII—TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF TIMBER COMPARED WITH TOTAL INCREMENT

Type of Product	Utilization Table IV, Col. 3 Cubic feet	Exports Table VI, Col. 2 Cubic feet	Home consumption of home-grown timber Col. 2–Col. 3 Cubic feet	Imports Table VI, Col. 4 Cubic feet	Total home consumption of home and imported timber Col. 4+Col. 5 Cubic feet	Net increment Table III, Col. 8 Cubic feet	Balance Plus or Minus + or − Col. 7–Col. 6 Cubic feet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lumber, Logs, Pulpwood, Fuel, etc.	2,325,000,000	660,000,000	1,665,000,000	50,000,000	1,715,000,000	Not available	Not available
Pulp and Paper	275,000,000	240,000,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	55,000,000	"	"
Total	2,600,000,000	900,000,000	1,700,000,000	70,000,000	1,770,000,000	"	"

This indicates a per capita consumption of approximately 200 cubic feet for a population of 8,788,438. Very nearly half of this represents wood used as fuel.

B.—PROBABLE DURATION OF SUPPLIES

Forest Resources. For a large proportion of the forest area of Canada there is very little reliable information. Comprehensive surveys have been completed only for the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, reports covering these Provinces having been published by the Commission of Conservation. An inventory of the forest resources of Ontario, commenced by that Commission, is being completed by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. The Forestry Branch has examined extensive areas of forest land in the three Prairie Provinces, but the information is still incomplete as to the total resources of these Provinces. For several years the New Brunswick Forest Service has been engaged in making a thorough survey of the Crown lands of that province, and about 60 per cent of these lands have been covered. The Quebec Forest Service is also collecting data as to the forests under its control, but as yet only a relatively small portion of the forest area of the province has been reported on.

From information secured from the various forest authorities the estimate given below of the total amount of each of the principal kinds of wood in Canada has been compiled. It must be borne in mind, however, that the estimate is based on insufficient data and that it is, therefore, subject to revision as more authentic information is available.

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TABLE VII (a)—ESTIMATED STAND OF TIMBER OF MERCHANTABLE SIZE IN CANADA BY SPECIES

Species	Saw material	Pulpwood, fuel-wood, ties, poles, posts, etc.	Total
Softwood	1,000 cu. ft.	1,000 cu. ft.	1,000 cu. ft.
Spruce	25,264,715	44,783,154	70,047,869
Balsam fir	10,516,820	19,203,440	29,720,260
Jack pine	3,996,530	25,254,492	29,251,022
Cedar	17,979,240	4,065,761	22,045,001
Douglas fir	16,512,600	374,400	16,887,000
Hemlock	14,879,518	1,265,136	16,144,654
White pine	3,827,025	4,559,958	8,386,983
Red pine	866,145	1,632,735	2,498,880
Larch	732,115	710,184	1,442,299
Western yellow pine	876,000	117,000	993,000
Yellow cypress	876,000	117,000	993,000
Total	96,326,708	102,083,260	198,409,968
Hardwood			
Poplar	3,234,630	26,315,480	29,550,110
White birch	1,188,045	5,599,100	6,787,145
Yellow birch	2,278,695	3,003,550	5,282,245
Maple	1,359,114	2,671,125	4,030,240
Beech	401,979	741,734	1,143,713
Basswood	242,214	302,100	544,314
Elm	195,786	235,298	431,083
Ash	120,669	213,250	333,919
Cottonwood	172,572	.....	172,572
Oak	43,143	58,330	101,473
Alder	.....	4,750	4,750
Total	9,236,847	39,144,717	48,381,564
Grand Total	105,563,555	141,227,977	246,791,532

The forest resources are distributed approximately as shown in Table VII (b), from which it will be seen that the greater part of the saw-material is to be found in British Columbia, but including the small timber, suitable for pulpwood, railway ties, posts, and fuel, over 40 per cent of the forest resources of the Dominion is in the Eastern Provinces, namely, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

TABLE VII (b)—ESTIMATED STAND OF TIMBER OF MERCHANTABLE SIZE IN CANADA BY REGIONS

Region	Saw-material		Pulpwood, Cordwood, Posts, etc.	
Softwood	1,000 ft. B.M.	1,000 cu. ft.	1,000 cords	1,000 cu. ft.
Eastern Provinces	76,101,000	16,666,115	552,210	64,700,590
Prairie Provinces	17,985,000	3,938,715	272,010	31,825,170
British Columbia	345,762,000	75,721,878	47,500	5,557,500
Total	439,848,000	96,326,708	871,720	102,083,260
Hardwood				
Eastern Provinces	32,134,500	7,037,430	209,815	20,342,417
Prairie Provinces	9,305,000	2,037,795	196,010	18,620,950
British Columbia	788,000	172,572	2,160	205,200
Total	42,227,500	9,247,797	407,985	39,168,567
Grand Total	482,075,500	105,574,505	1,279,705	141,251,827

In estimating the time our supplies will last, there are several important factors which must be considered besides the total estimated stand and the amounts annually used and destroyed.

It is quite probable that the estimates of mature timber will be reduced when a careful inventory is completed. There is a very considerable amount of timber for which, as far as can be seen, there is little chance of operating profitably. Certainly the virgin timber within reach of the established industries is rapidly becoming depleted, as evidenced by the long "drives," sometimes occupying two or three years, and the constantly increased cost of woods operations. This situation has led several of the pulp companies to undertake reafforestation measures. To an industry entailing large capital expenditure, such as the pulp and paper industry, the maintenance of appurtenant supplies of timber is of paramount importance.

There is every indication that the demand for forest products will increase more rapidly in the future than in the past.

The forestry situation in the United States indicates that there will be constantly increasing demands from that country. Their original forest area of 822,000,000 acres has been reduced to 463,000,000 acres, of which only 137,000,000 acres carries virgin timber. This is being cut at the rate of 5,500,000 acres per year, so that, exclusive of growth, there is only 25 years' supply in sight. The standing timber is being cut at the rate of 26,000,000,000 cubic feet per year, which is more than four times the estimated annual growth; the timber of saw-material size is being cut at the rate of 56,000,000,000 feet board measure per year, and the growth of such material is estimated at 9,500,000,000 feet board measure per annum.

In a recent report to the United States Senate, the Secretary of Agriculture said, "Three-fifths of the original timber of the United States is gone and we are using timber four times as fast as we are growing it. The forests remaining are so localized as greatly to reduce their national utility. The bulk of the population and manufacturing industries of the United States are dependent upon distant supplies of timber as a result of the depletion of the principal forest areas east of the Great Plains."

Already the United States is dependent upon Canada for two-thirds of its newsprint, and our total exports of wood and wood-products to the United States in 1922 were valued at over $175,000,000. With the growth of population and decreasing supplies of timber in the United States, we must expect increased demand for our forest products, and we should be in a position to take advantage of this expanding and profitable market at our doors.

Canada is the principal source of coniferous timber within the British Empire, and our exports to other parts of the Empire and to the Orient and South America are rapidly increasing. With the growth of population in the Dominion, our needs for home consumption are bound to be greater, for, in spite of the use of substitutes, the use of wood continues to increase.

Though there is sufficient timber in Canada to maintain the present cut for many years, if all of it were exploitable, there is every reason to believe that the forest capital is being rapidly depleted, and if the increased demand is to be met, or even the present output maintained, and the forests of Canada placed on a sound basis of management, provision should be made without delay for the securing of sufficient net increment to meet the future requirements. The long time required for the growth of a merchantable stand of timber demands adoption of a forest policy far in advance of the immediate necessities.

C—STEPS WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PROTECT AND DEVELOP THE FORESTS

There is very urgent need in Canada for the adoption of a national forest policy, which will harmonize, in so far as it is possible, the administration of the forests throughout the Dominion. This can be accomplished only through the concerted action of the Dominion and Provincial forest authorities meeting in conference. No great improvement in the methods of handling the forest can be secured from localized action, since restrictions or regulations which place the operators of one region at a present disadvantage as compared with their competitors in other parts of the country cannot be expected to receive the popular support necessry for their successful operation.

Such a national forestry policy should include:—

1. The dedication of absolute forest land to the permanent production of timber. This involves the classification of the land and the exclusion of settlement from lands which are essentially suitable for forest purposes.

2. Legislation and organization sufficient to ensure adequate forest-fire protection. This involves

(*a*) a campaign of education to secure fire prevention

(*b*) the proper disposal of slash

(*c*) standardized equipment for the detection and suppression of fires.

3. The employment of cutting regulations designed to secure the most favourable conditions for the reproduction and growth of the more valuable species of trees.

4. The encouragement of the practice of forestry on private lands by the proper adjustment of taxation to meet the special needs of forest property and by furnishing advice and assistance in the establishment and care of the forests.

5. It is of the utmost importance that a complete inventory of the forest resources be secured at as early a date as possible in order that the Governments and the public at large may be fully informed as to the extent to which these resources have been depleted, and what the prospects are for future supplies, and also that the industries dependent on the forest may be guided in their development by a knowledge of the location and extent of both present and future sources of raw material.

6. In order that the forests may be handled in such a manner as to secure the highest sustained production, there is a great need for a definite knowledge of the silvicultural characteristics and requirements of Canadain forests. This knowledge can be secured only by painstaking research.

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A—List of Reports of Commissions and Committees Reporting on Forestry and Forest Questions

Forestry Commissioner (J. H. Morgan) to Minister of the Interior, 1884.
Royal Commission on Forest Protection in Ontario, 1897.
Royal Commission on Timber and Forestry, British Columbia, 1909-10.
Forestry Commission of Prince Edward Island, 1904.
Commission of Conservation (appointed as a result of the North American Conference on Conservation, February, 1909; discontinued, 1920).
Annual Reports, 1910-19.
Forest Conditions of Nova Scotia.
Conditions in the Clay Belt of New Ontario.
Forest Protection in Canada (1912-13).
Trent Watershed Survey.
Forest Protection in Canada (1913-14).
Wood Fuel to Relieve the Coal Shortage in Eastern Canada.
Forests of British Columbia.

B—List of Legislative Enactments Dealing with Forestry and Forest Questions

Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, Dominion Lands Act, Railway Act.
Ontario Forest Reserves Act, Act to Preserve the Forests from Destruction by Fire and Woodland Tax Exemption Act.
British Columbia Forest Act, Timber Royalty Act.
Quebec Revised Statutes, Sections 1519 to 1745 (Chapter VI—Department of Lands and Forests, and matters connected therewith) and amending Acts.
New Brunswick Forest Act, and Forest Fires Act.
Forest Fires Acts of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

C.—List of Publications issued by or under the Supervision of the Forestry Authority

Publications of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. (See accompanying List.)
Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce (Annual Statistical Bulletins on Forest Products).
Annual reports of the Timber and Grazing Branch, the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, and the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners.
Annual Reports of the Provincial Departments administering timberlands in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.
Publications of the Forest Services in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

Forestry Branch Publications Available for Distribution

Annual Reports of the Director of Forestry, 1914-15-17-18-19-20-21-22.
Bulletin 1 —Tree-planting on the Prairies.
" 11 —Forest Products of Canada, 1909: Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles.
" 14 —Forest Products of Canada, 1909: Cross-ties.
" 22 —Forest Products of Canada, 1910: Cross-ties.
" 23 —Forest Products of Canada, 1910: Timber used in Mining Operations.
" 27 —Forest Products of Canada, 1910: Cooperage.
" 34 —Forest Products of Canada, 1911: Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles.
" 35 —Forest Products of Canada, 1911: Poles and Cross-ties.
" 36 —Wood-using Industries of Ontario.
" 38 —Forest Products of Canada, 1912: Pulpwood.
" 39 —Forest Products of Canada, 1912: Poles and Cross-ties.
" 40 —Forest Products of Canada, 1912: Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles.
" 46 —Forest Products of Canada, 1913: Pulpwood.
" 48 —Forest Products of Canada, 1913: Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
" 49 —Treated Wood-block Paving.
" 51 —Game Preservation in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve.
" 52 —Forest Products of Canada, 1913: (Being Bulletins 46, 47 and 48).
" 53 —Timber Conditions in the Smoky River Valley and Grande-Prairie Country.
" 54 —Forest Products of Canada, 1914: Pulpwood.
" 56 —Forest Products of Canada, 1914: Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
" 57 —Forest Products of Canada, 1914 (Being Bulletins 54, 55 and 56).
" 58a—Forest Products of Canada, 1915: Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
" 58b—Forest Products of Canada, 1915: Pulpwood.
" 58c—Forest Products of Canada, 1915: Poles and Cross-ties.
" 59 —Canadian Woods for Structural Timbers.
" 60 —Canadian Douglas Fir: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties.
" 61 —Native Trees of Canada. (Price 50 cents, post-free).

" 63 —Wood-using Industries of Quebec.
" 65 —Forest Products of Canada, 1917: Poles and Cross-ties.
" 66 —Utilization of Waste Sulphite Liquor. (Price 50 cents, post-free).
" 67 —Creosote Treatment of Jack Pine and Eastern Hemlock for Cross-ties.
" 68 —Forest Fires in Canada, 1917.
" 69 —The Care of the Woodlot.
" 70 —Forest Fires in Canada, 1918.
" 71 —Canadian Sitka Spruce: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties.
" 72— Success in Prairie Tree Planting.
" 73 —Tree-Repairing.
" 74 —Distillation of Hardwoods in Canada. (Price 25 cents, post-free).
Circular 5 —Planning a Tree Plantation for a Prairie Homestead.
" 8 —The Forest Products Laboratories.
" 9 —Chemical Methods for Utilizing Wood Wastes.
" 12 —The Empire Timber Exhibition.
" 13 —The Cascara Tree in British Columbia.
" 14 —Commercial Forest Trees of Canada.
" 15 —Historical Sketch of Canada's Timber Industry.
" 16 —The Preservative Treatment of Fence-posts.
" 17 —Forest-investigative Work of the Dominion Forest Service.
Manual Methods of Communication Adapted to Forest Protection. (Price $1, post-free).
Dominion Forestry Branch Message Code. (Price 10 cents, post-free).
The Talking Trees and Canadian Forest Trees (Juvenile).

D—Periodicals and Miscellaneous Literature Bearing on Forestry

Canadian Forestry Magazine 1905—(established, 1905, as Canadian Forestry Journal. Name changed, 1920.)
La Vie forestière et rurale, 1922—
Reports of the Canadian Forestry Association (1900-1913).
Reports of the Canadian Forestry Conventions of 1906 and 1911.
Report of New Brunswick Forestry Convention, 1907.

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APPENDICES

A—List of Reports of Commissions and Committees Reporting on Forestry and Forest Questions

Forestry Commissioner (J. H. Morgan) to Minister of the Interior, 1884.
Royal Commission on Forest Protection in Ontario, 1897.
Royal Commission on Timber and Forestry, British Columbia, 1909-10.
Forestry Commission of Prince Edward Island, 1904.
Commission of Conservation (appointed as a result of the North American Conference on Conservation, February, 1909; discontinued, 1920).
Annual Reports, 1910-19.
Forest Conditions of Nova Scotia.
Conditions in the Clay Belt of New Ontario.
Forest Protection in Canada (1912-13).
Trent Watershed Survey.
Forest Protection in Canada (1913-14).
Wood Fuel to Relieve the Coal Shortage in Eastern Canada.
Forests of British Columbia.

B—List of Legislative Enactments Dealing with Forestry and Forest Questions

Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, Dominion Lands Act, Railway Act.
Ontario Forest Reserves Act, Act to Preserve the Forests from Destruction by Fire and Woodland Tax Exemption Act.
British Columbia Forest Act, Timber Royalty Act.
Quebec Revised Statutes, Sections 1519 to 1745 (Chapter VI—Department of Lands and Forests, and matters connected therewith) and amending Acts.
New Brunswick Forest Act, and Forest Fires Act.
Forest Fires Acts of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

C.—List of Publications issued by or under the Supervision of the Forestry Authority

Publications of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. (See accompanying List.)
Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce (Annual Statistical Bulletins on Forest Products).
Annual reports of the Timber and Grazing Branch, the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, and the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners.
Annual Reports of the Provincial Departments administering timberlands in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.
Publications of the Forest Services in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

Forestry Branch Publications Available for Distribution

Annual Reports of the Director of Forestry, 1914-15-17-18-19-20-21-22.
Bulletin 1 —Tree-planting on the Prairies.
" 11 —Forest Products of Canada, 1909: Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles.
" 14 —Forest Products of Canada, 1909: Cross-ties.
" 22 —Forest Products of Canada, 1910: Cross-ties.
" 23 —Forest Products of Canada, 1910: Timber used in Mining Operations.
" 27 —Forest Products of Canada, 1910: Cooperage.
" 34 —Forest Products of Canada, 1911: Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles.
" 35 —Forest Products of Canada, 1911: Poles and Cross-ties.
" 36 —Wood-using Industries of Ontario.
" 38 —Forest Products of Canada, 1912: Pulpwood.
" 39 —Forest Products of Canada, 1912: Poles and Cross-ties.
" 40 —Forest Products of Canada, 1912: Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles.
" 46 —Forest Products of Canada, 1913: Pulpwood.
" 48 —Forest Products of Canada, 1913: Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
" 49 —Treated Wood-block Paving.
" 51 —Game Preservation in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve.
" 52 —Forest Products of Canada, 1913: (Being Bulletins 46, 47 and 48).
" 53 —Timber Conditions in the Smoky River Valley and Grande-Prairie Country.
" 54 —Forest Products of Canada, 1914: Pulpwood.
" 56 —Forest Products of Canada, 1914: Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
" 57 —Forest Products of Canada, 1914 (Being Bulletins 54, 55 and 56).
" 58a—Forest Products of Canada, 1915: Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
" 58b—Forest Products of Canada, 1915: Pulpwood.
" 58c—Forest Products of Canada, 1915: Poles and Cross-ties.
" 59 —Canadian Woods for Structural Timbers.
" 60 —Canadian Douglas Fir: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties.
" 61 —Native Trees of Canada. (Price 50 cents, post-free).

" 63 —Wood-using Industries of Quebec.
" 65 —Forest Products of Canada, 1917: Poles and Cross-ties.
" 66 —Utilization of Waste Sulphite Liquor. (Price 50 cents, post-free).
" 67 —Creosote Treatment of Jack Pine and Eastern Hemlock for Cross-ties.
" 68 —Forest Fires in Canada, 1917.
" 69 —The Care of the Woodlot.
" 70 —Forest Fires in Canada, 1918.
" 71 —Canadian Sitka Spruce: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties.
" 72— Success in Prairie Tree Planting.
" 73 —Tree-Repairing.
" 74 —Distillation of Hardwoods in Canada. (Price 25 cents, post-free).
Circular 5 —Planning a Tree Plantation for a Prairie Homestead.
" 8 —The Forest Products Laboratories.
" 9 —Chemical Methods for Utilizing Wood Wastes.
" 12 —The Empire Timber Exhibition.
" 13 —The Cascara Tree in British Columbia.
" 14 —Commercial Forest Trees of Canada.
" 15 —Historical Sketch of Canada's Timber Industry.
" 16 —The Preservative Treatment of Fence-posts.
" 17 —Forest-investigative Work of the Dominion Forest Service.
Manual Methods of Communication Adapted to Forest Protection. (Price $1, post-free).
Dominion Forestry Branch Message Code. (Price 10 cents, post-free).
The Talking Trees and Canadian Forest Trees (Juvenile).

D—Periodicals and Miscellaneous Literature Bearing on Forestry

Canadian Forestry Magazine 1905—(established, 1905, as Canadian Forestry Journal. Name changed, 1920.)
La Vie forestière et rurale, 1922—
Reports of the Canadian Forestry Association (1900-1913).
Reports of the Canadian Forestry Conventions of 1906 and 1911.
Report of New Brunswick Forestry Convention, 1907.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071276

T. A. RUSSELL
1209 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

September
Seventh,
Nineteen
Twenty-three.

Personal.

Han. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Arthur,-

Attached is copy of a letter I wrote to the Department with regard to the Forest resources, and their reply. I think this will give you the information you require.

Yours faithfully,

T A Russell

Encl.

TAR:R

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071277

Ottawa, Ont. Sept. 10th. 1923.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 7th. September arrived during the absence of Mr. Meighen in western Canada. Immediately upon his return your communication together with enclosures will be placed before him.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

T. A. Russell, Esq.,
1209 King Street West,
TORONTO, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071278

Ottawa, Ont. October 13th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

After seeing you in Eastern Canada I asked a friend of mine in Toronto to make enquiry from the Natural Resources Branch, Interior Department, for the various particulars as to which the new Pulpwood Commission has been appointed to enquire into. My idea was to be able to show that the Commission was a mere stall as all the data it could possibly collect is already on file. I am now enclosing you copy of the reply of the Superintendent of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service and the material he enclosed. I think you would be interested in looking these over. Please return these enclosures at your convenience.

With kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071279

R.W. GLADSTONE,
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE 18

Lt.Col. W. SIMPSON
~~H. WESTOBY,~~
SECRETARY

GUELPH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

30 DOUGLAS STREET
GUELPH, CANADA

December Twelfth,
Nineteen Twenty-three.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of the 7th inst, and to thank you for your expression of opinion in regard to the Pulpwood Embargo.

The information contained in the second paragraph of your letter is noted, and I desire to express the suggestion that some action may be taken to urge upon the Government the necessity for this legislation, and that the necessary measures be taken, if possible, for the cancellation of the Order in Council giving certain exemptions. I desire to assure you, on behalf of the Board of Directors, of the Guelph Chamber of Commerce, that anything you may do to assist in this matter will be very much appreciated.

Wishing you every success, and the compliments of the season, I am

Yours sincerely,

W. Simpson

Secretary.

WS/AB.

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CANADA

071280

WAYAGAMACK PULP & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

CABLE ADDRESS "WAYAGAMACK"
WESTERN UNION CODE

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE COMPANY

THREE RIVERS, QUE. CANADA. January 2nd, 1924

Personal

The Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

As you are aware at the last Session a law was passed authorizing the Governor-General to place an embargo on the shipment of Pulpwood from Canada. This was passed by a large majority and, I believe that the majority of the Conservatives and Progressives were in favor of the measure. After the Bill was passed pressure was brought to bear on the Cabinet and an Order-in-Council was passed exempting all existing contracts for wood, also all farmers' wood. To further the delay a Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole matter and this Commission has now started work by visiting different points in the Dominion to inquire into local conditions. The different hearings to date have all been carefully looked after by the American interests, who have large sums of money at their disposal to cover propaganda and legal expenses, etc. etc. The evidence heard at each of these sittings has, of course, not been favorable to the placing of an embargo. You have, no doubt, read some of the articles written by F. J. Barnjum, who gives facts and figures which clearly put the situation before the public. I am enclosing you herewith one of the last which appeared in the Montreal Star in the December 31st issue.

If the embargo is put in force it will mean that the American Pulp Mills will either have to be moved to Canada or shut up. In either case Canada would profit. The American mills, if established here, would give employment to a large number of men, and meanwhile the existing Canadian chemical pulp mills will be able to operate at a profit, as the American market would have to pay a reasonable price for the Canadian product, this of course due to the fact that the American mills would have to pay a higher price for the little American wood that they could secure to keep their mills in operation until such time as they could either build new mills in Canada or move their own across the line. The situation as far as the Canadian Chemical Pulp Mills are concerned is very bad indeed, and if something is not done along the lines above referred to

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we are afraid that this branch of the trade will have to pass out of existence. Take for instance the following Mills, all of which are practically in the Receivers' hands, namely: The Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., the Dryden Pulp & Paper Co., the Bay Sulphite Co., the Ha Ha Bay Sulphite Co., the Whalen Pulp & Paper Co., the Beaver Cove Pulp & Paper Co., the Mattagami Pulp & Paper Company.

As far as our own Company is concerned we have had a very hard time up to the present, but being more favorably located than most of the other Mills we have pulled through, but have had and are having our work cut out in order to keep our heads above water. You are aware that our Mill is a chemical sulphate or kraft proposition entirely making sulphate pulp for export into the U. S., and kraft paper, the last is shut out from the U. S. market by a duty of 30%. This forces us to export the surplus of our kraft to foreign markets where we are up against cut-throat competition from Scandinavians, Finns and Germans, where of course Exchange has a large effect on prices.

I am enclosing you herewith a Report which was filed with the Pulpwood Commission. This covers the case very well and no doubt will be of great interest to you.

While favoring the embargo, we are not blind to the fact that it may not be possible to get this put through and in that case we cannot see why our Government should not get Washington to allow wood products of all kinds into their market duty free. It is unfair to think that because the Press wants news, they should get this product in, and wrapping or other wood products should be discriminated against, particularly as the total of kraft and other papers available by Canadian Mills for export is so small that the effect on the American market would be no more than a drop in the bucket. For example, the consumption of wrapping paper in the States is approximately 900,000tons per annum, and as far as I know the total surplus wrapping Canadian mills would have to export would not exceed 35,000 tons, and this, of course, would not all go to the United States. We think that if a firm front was shown the embargo will be put in effect, but in any case the parties who are doing the lobbying for the American interests would naturally report to their principals that the situation had to be handled carefully and some concession made, and this of course would then allow the Minister of Finance to negotiate.

paper

Wishing you the Compliments of the Season, and trusting to hear from you in connection with the above, I am

Yours very truly,

WAYAGAMACK PULP & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

James S Rutchie

MANAGER

FIR/W
Enclosures.

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071282

Vancouver, B.C.

THE PULPWOOD COMMISSION.

The Editor, Montreal Daily Star.

Sir,—According to press reports, the Royal Commission on Pulpwood is about to resume its peregrinations about the country, which came to a halt a few weeks ago. Considering the state of Canada's finances, and the fact that the Government finds itself under the necessity of imposing a new and an increased sales tax on everything the consumer has to buy, the waste of money—to say nothing of the utter futility—involved in the creation and continuance of this Commission cannot be characterized as anything less than an outrage upon the public. Any excuse which might have existed to justify the Commission disappeared when the Government passed the now notorious secret order-in-council exempting pulpwood under contract for a period of ten years from the operations of any embargo that might be imposed under the recommendations of the Commission. This, together with the Government's pledge that wood from farm lands would also be exempt, removes the last vestige of possibility that the present Government can or will do anything to protect this great natural resource of Canada from foreign depredation — for the rate at which Canada is being depleted of her pulpwood amounts to nothing short of that. Trade returns show that for the first eleven months of this year 1,416,000 cords of pulpwood have been exported to the United States, an increase of 445,000 cords, or more than 45 per cent, over the corresponding period of last year.

The "evidence" already taken by the Commission emphasizes the farcical character of its proceedings, the great bulk of it consisting of monotonous repetitions by American pulpwood buyers and their representatives that an embargo would injure the business of exporting pulpwood—which is precisely the object and the justification for the proposed embargo. The so-called "information" which the Commission is credited with gathering consists largely of extravagant misstatements of no value and not only misleading in themselves but whose propagation is seriously injurious to Canada's best interests. But even the agitation for an embargo has had at least one good effect. It has brought into being no fewer than twelve applications for locations for new pulp mills in this country, which indicates beyond any doubt that if the American market for the wood is cut off there will follow a domestic demand sufficient to absorb all the reasonably available wood, and Canada will be benefited by the revenues derived from its manufacture in this country. Of course if the Government persists in its policy of allowing the free export of the wood, these new mills will not be built in Canada.

But the expense of the Commission —the members of which receive from $25 to $35 a day each, and $15 additional for travelling expenses—is an inexcusable imposition on the taxpayers. Surely a country which bears the unenviable reputation of being the only one in the world, outside of Germany, whose public debt is increasing and whose national budget fails to balance—can find better uses for the tax-payers' money than in paying for the needless joy-riding about the country of a useless Government Commission.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Montreal, December 29, 1923.

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CANADA

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Ottawa, Jan. 4, 1924.

Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co.,
Three Rivers, P.Q.

Dear Sirs:

I have your letter of the 2nd and am much obliged to you indeed for writing me the expression of your views on the subject of the proposed embargo on pulpwood.

Early last session I suggested this step to the present administration, and pressed for its consideration. Since then the importance of definite action has more and more appealed to me.

I am grateful to you for sending me this last letter of Mr. Barnjum. I have collected and read all that has come from his pen, and believe he has contributed a great public service by his work for the preservation of our forests.

I have always felt that the best way to get fair treatment from the United States is to assert every geographical advantage we have, and take advantage of every resource we have, and move at all times with

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the utmost self-reliance in our own interests.

Yours very truly.

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CANADA

Quebec Chronicle Jan 23/24

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY ARE USED AS A PAWN BY POLITICIANS

F. D. J. Barnjum Deals Fully With The Question Of The Export Of Pulpwood From Canada To The United States—Canada Needs All Her Wood For Her Own Industries—Scores Passing Of Secret Order-In-Council—Government's Total Indifference To Welfare Of The People

(Special to The Chronicle.

Montreal, Jan. 22.—The following address was delivered last evening by Mr. F. D. J. Barnjum before the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers at a banquet in the Ritz Carlton Hotel:

"During the year that has intervened a very great change in public opinion with regard to our forest resources has been recorded, probably the greatest change ever experienced in a similar period of time in the history of the country. Everyone, I think, today has become convinced of the necessity of retaining our small remaining wood supply for home use, except possibly some of our governmental servants in the House of Commons. Even these were apparently convinced of the necessity for this action or they never would have passed legislation giving themselves the power to prohibit the export of manufactured wood. Immediately after this legislation was announced something happened that brought about the passing of a secret order-in-council which, if allowed to stand, completely nullifies any action that might later be taken under this Act. This proves beyond doubt that Canada's natural resources are being used as a pawn by our politicians.

"Before I go any further on this subject, there is one point I wish to make perfectly clear, and that is that it is not the American people as a whole who oppose an embargo and who are spending vast sums of money in their endeavor to thwart the will of the Canadian people, but rather a few American paper manufacturers.

"I have just as many friends in the United States as in Canada; some of the very best friends I have are Americans, and with the above exceptions they have all repeatedly told me that they were surprised that Canada has not prohibited the export of unmanufactured wood long before this. Some of the most eulogistic letters that I have received in connection with my work come from Americans. One letter only just received from a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing personally, states that he has read from time to time with much interest the articles I have published, and wonders how much longer the Canadian Government can withstand the logic of these arguments. The highest forest authorities in the United States have publicly stated that Canada needs all her wood for her own industries.

Call For Change of Government.

"When the best forest authorities, both in the United States and our own country, tell us that we have no wood to spare, and we still continue not only to freely export it but pass secret orders-in-council allowing its export for at least ten years longer, it is small wonder that our people are crying loudly for a change in government. Even the very paper manufacturers who are responsible for the passing of this iniquitous secret document are laughing at our innocence.

"It has been estimated that for every carload of pulpwood exported Canada loses one citizen, our people being forced to follow their own raw material into another country in order to obtain employment in its manufacture.

"The press of Canada has, almost without exception, endorsed the proposition that this country should, as a matter of national economic necessity, keep our pulpwood in this country and manufacture it here. The newspapers can see no merit and no justification in the present policy of permitting this raw material to leave the country

"Men of affairs, such as those who head our banks and other financial institutions, have come out openly and emphatically in favour of an embargo. The mass of the people are just as thoroughly and earnestly in accord with the idea.

Not a Party Politician.

"I am not a party politician and I have no quarrel with the party now in power as such, nor with any other party. My only difference with them arises out of what I conceive to be their utter failure to do their duty and their total indifference to the welfare of the people.

"I have already put on public record my views on the so-called Royal Commission on pulpwood, and I have nothing to take back of what I have said. If there ever was a more monumental farce perpetrated at the expense of the tax-payers of Canada's mounting public debt, the reckless and extravagant increase in public expenditures and the crushing burden of taxation which is threatening our national existence—and which gives Canada an unenviable notoriety even in this age of debt and tax burdened nations—have recently been brought home to us through our press.

"In the pulpwood commission we have a glaring example of Governmental disregard for the people's money. Here we have five highly-paid commissioners, with their retinue of secretaries and stenographers, roaming about the country at the people's expense, gathering up so-called information which is already—insofar as it is of any value—in the possession of the government at Ottawa. Those responsible for the commission's appointment indeed, frankly confessed at the outset that it was not expected that the commission would discover anything not already known to the government and that its appointment was merely a political expedient—and to make doubly sure that the commission, whatever might be its findings, would be rendered ineffective and futile, a secret order-in-council was passed nullifying for a period of ten years any embargo on pulpwood that might later be proposed and imposed. The farcical proceedings of the commission—its dominance by American-paid lawyers — its drummed up evidence given by pulpwood jobbers, have all been thoroughly exposed by the press, so that no one takes the matter seriously. But the outlay of public money to keep it going goes on unchecked and adds that much more to the staggering burden of taxation which is throttling our industries and driving our people out of the country.

Drain on Wood Resources.

"In addition to the heavy drain on our wood resources caused by this free export of pulpwood, we have suffered in our three eastern provinces during the past season the greatest fire losses in the history of the country. In addition to appalling insect damage and the rapidly mounting consumption for our own wood using industries. In this connection, an editorial in the Financial Times of last week calls attention to the fact that Canadian pulpwood exported to the United States in 1923 produced about seventy-five percent of the total amount of newsprint manufactured in the same year in all the paper mills in Canada—and mark you well, this ration of export to manufacture will increase very materially now that our government has served notice on their American friends that they may have free access to our forests for a period of ten years. They will naturally husband their own resources and draw on us as long as we have a tree left and when our supply is gone they will have the pleasure of selling us newsprint and lumber at exorbitant prices.

"Not only is our government sacrificing the heritage of the Canadian people in this shameless manner, but at the same time is endeavoring to fool the people through the meanderings of this itinerant commission—a people who are already faced with a per capita debt of $500 or $2500 for every family in Canada. As McLean's Magazine states, in its startling article entitled 'Canada's orgy of ruinous waste and extravagence' All Anglo-Saxon nations—except Canada—have reduced or are reducing taxation Every industrial nation—except Canada—is planning to provide some relief from the burdensome impositions which are ham-tringing business. Governments, the world over—except Canada—are devising ways and means for reducing national debts.

Profligate Waste of Money.

"In addition to its profligate waste of money, the government at Ottawa is, by permitting the export of a million and a half cords of

(Continued on Page 3)

wood, actually depriving the country of at least seventy millions of dollars of revenue a year which would be received if the pulpwood was kept in this country and manufactured into paper here. Now that the immediate erection of sufficient new mills in Canada is assured to call for more wood than is today being exported by the farmers, the last possible objection to an embargo has been completely removed.

"The Montreal Star recently said editorially:

"There is so much to be done and time is against us, the fire fiend, the insect and fungus fiend, the export fiend, and the fiendish demand of our own ever increasing wood-using industries are rapidly out-tripping us in the mad race. All technicalities and red tape must be thrown to the winds. We must mark out a straight course and hew to the line. The public are prepared to back any sound forest policy and it is up to you foresters to announce what that policy shall be.

"The main plank in the platform of the next political party that is successful at the polls will be forest conservation in its broadest sense—for any party that omits this important feature is doomed to defeat.

"This is not a political issue in the ordinary sense but a great national issue—an issue upon which the future solvency of the country depends.

Used as Free Storehouse.

"Canada is today simply being used by the paper manufacturers of the United States as a free storehouse for raw materials without either paying storage or insurance The past season it cost the provinces of Quebec and Ontario more than two million dollars for forest fire protection alone.

"Any Canadian need offer no apologies for advocating an embargo on his country's most rapidly disappearing raw material, as it is not only the right but the duty of any country-loving Canadian citizen, in fact, it is dishonest to oppose an embargo, as it is not only a wise measure but is an act born of necessity. Exporting unmanufactured pulpwood is like moving out the furniture while still living in the house.

"There is a great hue and cry in Canada for more immigration, but what Canada needs are more industries. Immigration will follow employment, for without employment why waste money on immigrants who will simply use this country as a gateway to the United States.

"The United States has no trouble in obtaining all the immigrants it requires, in fact, its principle trouble is in trying to keep them out, and in the case of Canadians even charges $8.00 per head for the privilege of crossing the line to engage in the manufacture of Canadian raw materials.

"What a humiliating position the Canadian people occupy in the eyes of our American friends, and all because of our weak-kneed Government at Ottawa. We can hold meetings and discuss these questions till doomsday but the only thing that will get us anywhere is action, and quite often it has to be individual action. There is always something that each and everyone of us can do. I am a strong believer in concentrating on some one reform and while I have not lost sight of anything that would in any way conserve our forests I have featured the reform that I have felt would give the quickest measure of relief and without the expenditure of a dollar of the people's money—and that is, to prohibit the export of unmanufactured wood. Instead of pleading with the Government to pass this measure I now dare any government, whatever its politics, not to prohibit the export of raw wood from Canada.

Definite and Serious Pledge.

"In conclusion, I want to leave with you and with the people of Canada a definite and serious pledge. It is this. If the heads of Canada's largest banking institutions will select an unbiased and acceptable committee of three men of good judgment whom I cannot convince that Canada's entire available wood supply will become exhausted within a period of less than ten years, unless drastic and immediate measures are taken to prevent such a calamity, I will agree never to mention forest conservation in Canada again.

"I make this solemn pledge regardless of the fact that forest conservation has become a part of my very life and that to lose the pleasure I now derive from this work would be to me the greatest penalty that could be imposed.

"I make these serious statements after three years spent in an exhaustive study and personal investigation of the territory from Anticosti to Abitibi and from the boundary line to the waters of James Bay—all of which investigations are based on the judgment acquired in a long life spent not only in studying timber problems but in the actual buying, owning and operating of large tracts of timber lands."

071285

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CANADA

Quebec Chronicle Jan 23/24

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY ARE USED AS A PAWN BY POLITICIANS

F. D. J. Barnjum Deals Fully With The Question Of The Export Of Pulpwood From Canada To The United States—Canada Needs All Her Wood For Her Own Industries—Scores Passing Of Secret Order-In-Council—Government's Total Indifference To Welfare Of The People

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"When the best forest authorities, both in the United States and our own country, tell us that we have no wood to spare, and we still continue not only to freely export it but pass secret orders-in-council allowing its export for at least ten years longer, it is small wonder that our people are crying loudly for a change in government. Even the very paper manufacturers who are responsible for the passing of this iniquitous secret document are laughing at our innocence.

"It has been estimated that for every carload of pulpwood exported Canada loses one citizen, our people being forced to follow their own raw material into another country in order to obtain employment in its manufacture.

"The press of Canada has, almost without exception, endorsed the proposition that this country should, as a matter of national economic necessity, keep our pulpwood in this country and manufacture it here. The newspapers can see no merit and no justification in the present policy of permitting this raw material to leave the country.

"Men of affairs, such as those who head our banks and other financial institutions, have come out openly and emphatically in favour of an embargo. The mass of the people are just as thoroughly and earnestly in accord with the idea.

Not a Party Politician.

"I am not a party politician and I have no quarrel with the party now in power as such, nor with any other party. My only difference with them arises out of what I conceive to be their utter failure to do their duty and their total indifference to the welfare of the people.

"I have already put on public record my views on the so-called Royal Commission on pulpwood, and I have nothing to take back of what I have said. If there ever was a more monumental farce perpetrated at the expense of the tax-payers of Canada's mounting public debt, the reckless and extravagant increase in public expenditures and the crushing burden of taxation which is threatening our national existence—and which gives Canada an unenviable notoriety even in this age of debt and tax burdened nations—have recently been brought home to us through our press.

"In the pulpwood commission we have a glaring example of Governmental disregard for the people's money. Here we have five highly-paid commissioners, with their retinue of secretaries and stenographers, roaming about the country at the people's expense, gathering up so-called information which is already—insofar as it is of any value—in the possession of the government at Ottawa. Those responsible for the commission's appointment indeed, frankly confessed at the outset that it was not expected that the commission would discover anything not already known to the government and that its appointment was merely a political expedient—and to make doubly sure that the commission, whatever might be its findings, would be rendered ineffective and futile, a secret order-in-council was passed nullifying for a period of ten years any embargo on pulpwood that might later be proposed and imposed. The farcical proceedings of the commission—its dominance by American-paid lawyers — its drummed up evidence given by pulpwood jobbers, have all been thoroughly exposed by the press, so that no one takes the matter seriously. But the outlay of public money to keep it going goes on unchecked and adds that much more to the staggering burden of taxation which is throttling our industries and driving our people out of the country.

Drain on Wood Resources.

"In addition to the heavy drain on our wood resources caused by this free export of pulpwood, we have suffered in our three eastern provinces during the past season the greatest fire losses in the history of the country. In addition to appalling insect damage and the rapidly mounting consumption for our own wood using industries. In this connection, an editorial in the Financial Times of last week calls attention to the fact that Canadian pulpwood exported to the United States in 1923 produced about seventy-five percent of the total amount of newsprint manufactured in the same year in all the paper mills in Canada—and mark you well, this ration of export to manufacture will increase very materially now that our government has served notice on their American friends that they may have free access to our forests for a period of ten years. They will naturally husband their own resources and draw on us as long as we have a tree left and when our supply is gone they will have the pleasure of selling us newsprint and lumber at exorbitant prices.

"Not only is our government sacrificing the heritage of the Canadian people in this shameless manner, but at the same time is endeavoring to fool the people through the meanderings of this itinerant commission—a people who are already faced with a per capita debt of $500 or $2500 for every family in Canada. As McLean's Magazine states, in its startling article entitled 'Canada's orgy of ruinous waste and extravagence' All Anglo-Saxon nations—except Canada—have reduced or are reducing taxation. Every industrial nation—except Canada—is planning to provide some relief from the burdensome impositions which are ham-tringing business. Governments, the world over—except Canada—are devising ways and means for reducing national debts.

Profligate Waste of Money.

"In addition to its profligate waste of money, the government at Ottawa is, by permitting the export of a million and a half cords of

(Continued on Page 3)

wood, actually depriving the country of at least seventy millions of dollars of revenue a year which would be received if the pulpwood was kept in this country and manufactured into paper here. Now that the immediate erection of sufficient new mills in Canada is assured to call for more wood than is today being exported by the farmers, the last possible objection to an embargo has been completely removed.

"The Montreal Star recently said editorially:

"There is so much to be done and time is against us, the fire fiend, the insect and fungus fiend, the export fiend, and the fiendish demand of our own ever increasing wood-using industries are rapidly out-tripping us in the mad race. All technicalities and red tape must be thrown to the winds. We must mark out a straight course and hew to the line. The public are prepared to back any sound forest policy and it is up to you foresters to announce what that policy shall be.

"The main plank in the platform of the next political party that is successful at the polls will be forest conservation in its broadest sense—for any party that omits this important feature is doomed to defeat.

"This is not a political issue in the ordinary sense but a great national issue—an issue upon which the future solvency of the country depends.

Used as Free Storehouse.

"Canada is today simply being used by the paper manufacturers of the United States as a free storehouse for raw materials without either paying storage or insurance. The past season it cost the provinces of Quebec and Ontario more than two million dollars for forest fire protection alone.

"Any Canadian need offer no apologies for advocating an embargo on his country's most rapidly disappearing raw material, as it is not only the right but the duty of any country-loving Canadian citizen, in fact, it is dishonest to oppose an embargo, as it is not only a wise measure but is an act born of necessity. Exporting unmanufactured pulpwood is like moving out the furniture while still living in the house.

"There is a great hue and cry in Canada for more immigration, but what Canada needs are more industries. Immigration will follow employment, for without employment why waste money on immigrants who will simply use this country as a gateway to the United States.

"The United States has no trouble in obtaining all the immigrants it requires, in fact, its principle trouble is in trying to keep them out, and in the case of Canadians even charges $8.00 per head for the privilege of crossing the line to engage in the manufacture of Canadian raw materials.

"What a humiliating position the Canadian people occupy in the eyes of our American friends, and all because of our weak-kneed Government at Ottawa. We can hold meetings and discuss these questions till doomsday but the only thing that will get us anywhere is action, and quite often it has to be individual action. There is always something that each and everyone of us can do. I am a strong believer in concentrating on some one reform and while I have not lost sight of anything that would in any way conserve our forests I have featured the reform that I have felt would give the quickest measure of relief and without the expenditure of a dollar of the people's money—and that is, to prohibit the export of unmanufactured wood. Instead of pleading with the Government to pass this measure I now dare any government, whatever its politics, not to prohibit the export of raw wood from Canada.

Definite and Serious Pledge.

"In conclusion, I want to leave with you and with the people of Canada a definite and serious pledge. It is this. If the heads of Canada's largest banking institutions will select an unbiased and acceptable committee of three men of good judgment whom I cannot convince that Canada's entire available wood supply will become exhausted within a period of less than ten years, unless drastic and immediate measures are taken to prevent such a calamity, I will agree never to mention forest conservation in Canada again.

"I make this solemn pledge regardless of the fact that forest conservation has become a part of my very life and that to lose the pleasure I now derive from this work would be to me the greatest penalty that could be imposed.

"I make these serious statements after three years spent in an exhaustive study and personal investigation of the territory from Anticosti to Abitibi and from the boundary line to the waters of James Bay—all of which investigations are based on the judgment acquired in a long life spent not only in studying timber problems but in the actual buying, owning and operating of large tracts of timber lands."

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CANADA

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Montreal Star Jan. 23/24

SCANDALOUS WASTE IN Forest Destruction

OUR HERITAGE SACRIFICED TO FOREIGNERS

ABLE SPEECH BY FRANK J. BARNJUM

"Canada's natural resources are used as a pawn by her politicians," declared Frank J. D. Barnjum, at the second annual dinner to the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers and visiting foresters at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel last night.

Over one hundred engineers from all parts of the country were present as his guests.

In a critical indictment of the policies of the governments towards the preservation of the forests of the country, Mr. Barnjum said the great heritage of the Canadian people was being sacrificed. "I have no quarrel," he said, "with the Government or with the politicians, but differ with their total indifference to the welfare of the people of the country. It seemed that Canada was used just as a free storage place for a few manufacturers of the United States."

Mr. Barnjum deplored the great exportations of raw pulpwood which, he said, should be manufactured in Canada. "Both United States and Canadian authorities," he said, "have wondered why our politicians have not endeavored to safeguard the country's interests. No nation can get rich by exporting its raw material, and for every carload of exported pulpwood, Canada loses one of her citizens."

An embargo, in his opinion, would be an act born of necessity.

At the head table were General Sir W. Sefton Brancken, of the British Air Ministry, Edward Beck, Ralph S. Hosmer and G. H. Prince.

Letters of regret were read from C. Howard Smith, James H. Crockett, Dr. C. D. Howe and W. H. Dennis.

Mr. Barnjum spoke as follows:

"It gave me a great deal of pleasure to welcome you at my first annual dinner last year, and it is with renewed and increasing pleasure that I welcome you all again this evening.

"This welcome applies equally to the members of the press without whose wholehearted support the cause of forestry would be hopeless, as it is only through the medium of the press that the public has been aroused, and that we have made the advances recorded during the past year.

"I not only extend a hearty welcome to one and all, but also wish to say that I feel very proud to have the honor of entertaining such a splendid and representative body of men. My only wish is that you all occupied seats in the House of Commons as I should then have no fear for the future of the country.

CHANGE IN OPINION.

"During the year that has intervened a very great change in public opinion with regard to our forest resources has been recorded—probably the greatest change ever experienced in a similar period of time in the history of the country. Everyone, I think, today has become convinced of the necessity of retaining our small remaining wood supply for home use, except possibly some of our governmental servants in the House of Commons. Even these were apparently convinced of the necessity for this action or they never would have passed legislation giving themselves the power to prohibit the export of unmanufactured wood. Immediately after this legislation was announced something happened that brought about the passing of a secret order-in-council which, if allowed to stand, completely nullifies any action that might later be taken under this Act. This proves beyond doubt that Canada's natural resources are being used as a pawn by our politicians.

"Before I go any further on this subject, there is one point I wish to make perfectly clear, and that is—that it is not the American people as a whole who oppose an embargo, and who are spending vast sums of money in their endeavor to thwart the will of the Canadian people, but rather a few American paper manufacturers. An official statement issued by the American Pulp and Paper Association of its more important activities during the year 1923, and printed in the Paper Trade Journal (New York) of January 17, contains the following:

"'Still another important activity was the taking of steps which led to the formation of a special committee of United States manufacturers to combat the proposed embargo on Canadian pulpwood for American mills. This Committee on the Perpetuation of the Paper Industry in the United States includes many of the biggest men in America's paper industry. The committee has worked actively to prevent action north of the border.'

"I have just as many friends in the United States as in Canada; some of the very best friends I have are Americans, and with the above exceptions all of them have repeatedly told me that they were surprised that Canada has not prohibited the export of unmanufactured wood long before this. Some of the most eulogistic letters that I have received in connection with my work have come from Americans. One letter only just received from a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing personally, states that he has read, from time to time, with much interest the articles I have published, and wonders how much longer the Canadian Government can withstand the logic of these arguments.

"The highest forest authorities in the United States have publicly stated that Canada needs all her wood for her own industries. The Manufacturers Record of Baltimore, one of their most influential Trade Journals, recently said editorially:

"'We take it for granted that Canada has a perfect right to pass any law for the protection of its own interests. Indeed, Mr. Baker states that since the war there has been, evident in Canada, a marked nationalistic development, and there is quite a party insisting that Canadian raw materials must be manufactured in Canada. We commend Canada for taking that position. It is exactly the position which, for forty years, the Manufacturers Record has been taking in behalf of the development of this country. We have insisted that the exportation of raw materials from any part of this country deprives the section shipping these raw materials of the opportunity for creating home industries for the full utilization of these materials. No country on earth can get rich shipping raw materials. Raw materials are simply the basis for the employment of labor, and labor creates the wealth which comes out of the use of raw materials.'

"When the best forest authorities both in the United States and our own country tell us that we have no wood to spare, and we still continue not only to freely export it but pass secret orders-in-council allowing its export for at least ten years longer, it is small wonder that our people are crying loudly for a change in Government. Even the very paper manufacturers who are responsible for the passing of his iniquitous secret document are laughing at our innocence.

"It has been estimated that for every carload of pulpwood exported Canada loses one citizen, our people being forced to follow their own raw material into another country in order to obtain employment in its manufacture.

"The press of Canada has, almost without exception, endorsed the proposition that this country should, as a matter of national economic necessity, keep our pulpwood in this country and manufacture it here. The newspapers can see no merit and no justification in the present policy of permitting this raw material to leave the country.

"Men of affairs, such as those who head our banks and other financial institutions, have come out openly and emphatically in favor of an embargo. The mass of the people are just as thoroughly and earnestly in accord with the idea.

"I am not a party politician and I have no quarrel with the party now in power as such, nor with any other party. My only difference with them arises out of what I conceive to be their utter failure to do their duty and their total indifference to the welfare of the people.

MONUMENTAL FARCE.

"I have already put on public record my views on the so-called 'Royal Commission on Pulpwood,' and I have nothing to take back of what I have said. If there ever was a more monumental farce perpetrated at the expense of the taxpayers of Canada's mounting public debt, the reckless and extravagant increase in public expenditures and the crushing burden of taxation which is threatening our national existence—and which gives Canada an unenviable notoriety even in this age of debt and tax-burdened nations—have recently been brought home to us through our press. In the pulpwood commission we have a glaring example of governmental disregard for the people's money. Here we have five highly-paid commissioners, with their retinue of secretaries and stenographers, roaming about the country at the people's expense, gathering up so-called information which is already—insofar as it is of any value—in the possession of the Government at Ottawa. Those responsible for the commission's appointment, indeed, frankly confessed at the outset that it was not expected that the commission would discover anything not already known to the Government and that its appointment was merely a political expedient—and to make doubly sure that the commission, whatever might be its findings, would be rendered ineffective and futile, a secret order-in-council was passed nullifying for a period of ten years any embargo on pulpwood that might later be proposed or imposed. The farcical proceedings of the commission—its dominance by American-paid lawyers—its drummed up evidence given by pulpwood jobbers—have all been thoroughly exposed by the press, so that no one takes the matter seriously, but the outlay of public money to keep it going goes on unchecked and adds that much more to the staggering burden of taxation which is throttling our industries and driving our people out of the country.

"In addition to the heavy drain on our wood resources caused by this free export of pulpwood, we have suffered in our three Eastern Provinces during the past season the greatest fire losses in the history of the country, in addition to the appalling insect damage and the rapidly mounting consumption for our own wood—using industries. In this connection, an editorial in the Financial Times of last week calls attention to the fact that Canadian pulpwood exported to the United States in 1923 produced about 75 per cent of the total amount of newsprint manufactured in the same year in all the paper mills of Canada—and mark you well, this ratio of export to manufacture will increase very materially now that our Government has served notice on their American friends that they may have free access to our forests for a period of ten years. They will naturally husband their own resources and draw on us as long as we have a tree left, and when our supply is gone they will have the pleasure of selling us newsprint and lumber at exorbitant prices.

"Not only is our Government sacrificing the heritage of the Canadian people in this shameless manner, but at the same time is endeavoring to fool the people through the meanderings of this itinerant commission—a people who are already faced with a per capita debt of $500, or $2,500, for every family in Canada. As Maclean's Magazine states in its startling article entitled 'Canada's Orgy of Ruinous Waste and Extravagance':

"'All Anglo-Saxon nations—except Canada—have reduced, or are reducing, taxation. Every industrial nation—except Canada—is planning to provide some relief from the burdensome impositions which are hamstringing business. Governments, the world over—except Canada—are devising ways and means for reducing national debts.'

LOST REVENUE.

"In addition to its profligate waste of money, the Government at Ottawa is, by permitting the export of a million and a half cords of wood, actually depriving the country of at least $70,000,000 of revenue a year which would be received if the pulpwood was kept in this country and manufactured into paper here. Now that the immediate erection of sufficient new mills in Canada is assured to call for more wood than is today being exported by the farmers, the last possible objection to an embargo has been completely removed.

"The Montreal Star recently said editorially:

'Lumber is second only to agriculture in importance in Canada and millions of dollars of investment in industry are dependent for their life on the raw material of our forests.

"'When the forest s go, the streams dry up, the f ish and game perish, the crops wither, the herds and flocks disappear and the soil becomes barren. Then follow the dread phantoms of the ages—Drought, Famine and Pestilence. The picture may be a gloomy one, but the reality will be abundantly more terrible.'

"There is so much to be done and time is against us. The fire fiend, the insect and fungus fiend, the export fiend, and the fiendish demand of our own ever increasing wood using industries are rapidly outstripping us in the mad race.

"All technicalities and red tape must be thrown to the winds. We must mark out a straight course and hew to the line. The public are prepared to back any sound forest policy and it is up to you foresters to announce what that policy shall be.

"The main plank in the platform of the next political party that is successful at the polls will be forest conservation in its broadest sense—for any party that omits this important feature is doomed to defeat.

"This is not a political issue in the ordinary sense but a great national issue—an issue upon which the future solvency of the country depends.

"Canada is today simply being used by the paper manufacturers of the United States as a free storehouse for raw materials without either paying storage or insurance. The past season it cost the provinces of Quebec and Ontario more than two million dollars for forest fire protection alone.

"Any Canadian need offer no apologies for advocating an embargo on his country's most rapidly disappearing raw material, as it is not only the right but the duty of any country-loving Canadian citizen. In fact, it is dishonest to oppose an embargo, as it is not only a wise measure but is an act born of necessity. Exporting unmanufactured pulpwood is like moving out the furniture while still living in the house.

"There is a great hue and cry in Canada for more immigration, but what Canada needs are more industries. Immigration will follow employment, for without employment why waste money on immigrants who will simply use this country as a gateway to the United States.

"The United States has no trouble in obtaining all the immigrants it requires; in fact, its principal trouble is in trying to keep them out, and in the case of Canadians even charges $8 per head for the privilege of crossing the line to engage in the manufacture of Canadian raw materials.

"It will be enlightening, in this connection, for the Canadian people to know just how we are being regarded in the United States, and I will here quote from an editorial in the Boston Transcript which says:

"We need Canadian enterprise, Canadian thrift and Canadian brawn in the United States.' This interesting remark,' says the Halifax Herald, 'is taken from a recent issue of the Boston Transcript. The compliments it conveys to this country are very great. We can appreciate them; but regret exceedingly that the desire of the Transcript is gratified as often as it is.

"'Our contemporary was discussing immigration and emigration. It refers to the recent arrangement made by the Canadian Minister of Immigration whereby settlers coming direct to Canada from the British Isles are to be given a twenty per cent preference on the cost of the ocean voyage. It regards the arrangement with satisfaction; but for a very different reason than the one we might consider satisfactory. There is heavy immigration to the United States from Britain, it says. But the quota law will bar many. These, the Transcript thinks, will come to Canada under preference arrangement — stop here awhile — and then trek across the line. Canada remains, quite happy for us, the Transcript observes, a great incubating ground for good American citizens, and most Americans are willing to see the process continue.'

"What a humiliating position the Canadian people occupy in the eyes of our American friends, and all because of our weak-kneed Government at Ottawa. We can hold meetings and discuss these questions till doomsday but the only thing that will get us anywhere is action, and quite often it has to be individual action. There is always something that each and everyone of us can do. I am a strong believer in concentrating on some one reform and while I have not lost sight of anything that would in any way conserve our forests I have featured the reform that I have felt would give the quickest measure of relief and without the expenditure of a dollar of the people's money—and that is, to prohibit the export of unmanufactured wood. Instead of pleading with the Government to make this measure I now dare any Government, whatever its politics, not to prohibit the export of raw wood from Canada.

MAKES PLEDGE.

"In conclusion, I want to leave with you and with the people of Canada a definite and serious pledge. It is this: If the heads of Canada's three largest banking institutions will select an unbiased and acceptable committee of three men of good judgment whom I cannot convince that Canada's entire available wood supply will become exhausted within a period of less than ten years, unless drastic and immediate measures are taken to prevent such a calamity, I will agree never to mention forest conservation in Canada again.

"I make this solemn pledge regard-

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less of the fact that forest conservation has become a part of my very life and that to lose the pleasure I now derive from this work would be to me the greatest penalty that could be imposed.

"I make these serious statements after three years spent in an exhaustive study and personal investigation of the territory from Anticosti to Abitibi and from the boundary line to the waters of James Bay—all of which investigations are based on the judgment acquired in a long life spent not only in studying timber problems but in the actual buying, owning and operating of large tracts of timber lands."

G. H. Prince, New Brunswick, paid a tribute to Mr. Barnjum for arousing the people of the country to the urgency of the situation.

Robson Black, manager of the Canadian Forestry Association proposed the thanks of the association to Mr. Barnjum. Ellwood Wilson joined in the expression on behalf of the Association.

Ralph S. Hosmer, Professor of Forestry at Cornell University, in a lengthy paper on "The extent to which Silviculture is practicable under present conditions" said the first thing needed today is a system of complete fire prevention. Education of the public was badly needed. In his opinion the necessary policies should be set up by the Federal and Provincial Governments to safeguard interests.

Continued production under the principle of sustained yield could only be hoped for by proper forest management. This is one of the chief factors in continuity and stability.

At the close of the dinner Mr. Barnjum thanked his guests and added that when he is no more these dinners would be carried on by his son as he had made such provision.

assured by the president that it was in recognition from the shareholders of faithful service.

Regarding £37,500 distributed among directors before it passed into Government control, the commissioner finds the transaction was based on a minute at a London board meeting, at which it was decided that in compensation for loss of office each director should receive a sum equivalent to five years' remuneration, out of funds contributed by debenture and guaranteed stockholders. The commissioner believes this is a matter for the directors and the security holders to thrash out and in no way affects the company's assets as acquired by the Government.

G. T. P. PAYMENTS.

Reporting upon charges that interest had been paid upon the debenture stock and secured notes of the road out of money intended by Parliament for operation of the system, the commissioner points out that the Grand Trunk Pacific passed into the hands of the Canadian Government on March 10, 1919, and that interest payments were continued in London to a greater or less extent until June, 1919. Mr. Honeywell states that on March 1, 1919, the company had on hand in London $717,621.25 subject to unpaid obligations, and that after that date it made the following payments:

On 4% debenture stock....	$480,225.13
On 5% secured notes	161,451.67
In Canada..	8,460.18
Total..	$650,136.98
Income tax to Imperial Government on first transaction....	$205,727.32
Ditto on secured notes....	68,583.50
Total	$924,447.80

"It is argued that any action by Canadian Government would not apply to funds at the company's credit in London," says the report, "and while this is debatable it is quite evident that the interest payments made in London gave rise to obligations which later had to be honored by the Government receiver.

ACCOUNT TO CANADA.

"Whether the former directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific are required to account to the Government of Canada or to the receiver of the company of his successors for monies paid or caused to be paid by reason of actions on their part, contrary to the intention and instructions of the proper representatives of the Canadian Government, is a matter on which I would respectfully submit I am not required to express an opinion."

In dealing with interest payments made by the Grand Trunk Pacific directors, a number of cablegrams which passed between President Kelly in London and Frank Scott in Canada are quoted.

The commission proceeds to investigate under three heads, gratuities to directors, and to officials and of interest to stockholders.

As to the payment of gratuties to officials of the Grand Trunk, the commissioner finds that Mr. Kelly and Mr. Scott proceeded under authority of a minute of a meeting of the London directors December 12, 1919.

The suggestion was there made that in view of the long service rendered by certain officials, they should be granted a gratuity equal to one year's salary, from a surplus of $223,957 in the insurance fund.

SCOTT'S SUGGESTION.

A year's salary was accordingly granted to President Kelly, J. E. Dalrymple, W. D. Robb and R. S. Logan, vice-presidents; J. M. Rosevear, comptroller; D. E. Galloway, assistant to the President; W. P. Hinton, G.T.R. vice-president and general manager, H. H. Hansard, solicitor, G. T. P. and S. P. Porter, executive agent of the G. T. P.; $5,000 to G. T. Bell, passenger and traffic manager, and $5,000 to H. C. Martin, freight traffic manager. It was also decided to grant Mr. Scott, under whose supervision the insurance fund had developed, $25,000 and $12,500 to H. H. Norman, secretary and $10,500 to H. Deer, assistant secretary.

Mr. Honeywell finds that Mr. Scott urged upon President Kelly the need of tangible recognition because of his supervision over the insurance fund. The commissioner believes that the whole question of gratuities arose out of this suggestion by Mr. Scott.

"I find," says the commissioner, "that no payments other than $190,400 and certain interest payments were made out of the funds of the company."

"The legal remedies, if any, relative to the payment of gratuities can be dealt with by the Department of Justice, and it only remains for me to deal with the moral aspect," says Mr. Honeywell.

"Kelly and Scott, as president and treasurer, were thoroughly familiar with the financial difficulties of their company and had knowledge of the pending acquisition of the system by the Government and the propriety of their recommendation to Sir Alfred Smithers ,either jointly or severally, of the payment of a large sum in gratituities, may very properly be questioned."

"It is evident from the method of payments," says the commissioner, "that it was the President's wish that the grants should be treated as confidential."

Mr. Kelly's explanation of this circumstance is given in the report as a desire to prevent ill-feeling amongst employes who had not been considered entitled to a gratuity. The commissioner feels that this explanation is open to criticism.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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CANADA

Gazette Montreal Jan. 24/24

GOUIN SUGGESTED FIXING PRICES FOR PULPWOOD

Settlers Would Receive From Canadian Manufacturers What Americans Pay

EMBARGO IN QUEBEC

Need of National Fire Policy Urged by Ralph S. Hosmer at Canadian Forestry Association

Forestry experts anxious to obtain Governmental legislation to protect and conserve Canada's forests found a staunch supporter of their aims in this regard when Sir Lomer Gouin, ex-Minister of Justice, addressed the Canadian Forestry Association yesterday. Sir Lomer was the first of a number of important speakers at the public session of the association yesterday afternoon in the banquet hall of the Mount Royal Hotel.

"To give an idea of the value of our forest resources, estimates prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics give the total national wealth as $22,500,000,000, of which the forest value of acceptable raw material and capital invested in wood operations is $1,245,000,000," said Sir Lomer. In further illustration of the importance of our forest resources, the total amount of our exportations in 1922 was $885,000,000, of which agricultural products were $397,000,000 and wood products $213,000,000, exceeding by far all the other products of all our manufactures combined.

"In 1910 we inaugurated a policy in the province of Quebec by which we prohibited the exportation of pulpwood on crown lands. The other provinces followed, and the result is the following: In 1910 there were three paper mills in Canada, all fighting for existence. They produced in the same year 700,000 tons of manufactured pulp and paper. In 1922, 3,500,000 tons were produced. In 1910 Canadian mills consumed 600,000 cords of pulp wood; in 1922, they consumed 3,000,000 cords.

"This policy which has brought such very profitable results has contributed to produce equilibrium in financing; surpluses; subsidies to education; construction of roads, and helps to colonization and agriculture.

"We are told that one cord of pulp wood exported brings back to the cutter of the timber $6, and to our railways another $6, while the same cord of pulp wood manufactured in Canada brings to us $60. We read that in 1923 we exported 1,500,000 cords of pulp wood, valued at $13,500,000. If we had kept that pulp wood with us and manufactured it in our own mills, as we could, we would have received $67,000,000.

"The Dominion's increase in exports during 1923 was $130,000,000, of which pulp and wood products were $54,000,000. If we had manufactured in Canada this 1,500,000 cords of wood, instead of letting it go to the United States in raw condition, we would have added to that increase another $54,000,000, which we might have divided amongst our own lumber men.

"Is it possible to make that prohibition general in Canada? The objections comes from the settlers and from the jobbers. As to the jobbers, I have nothing to say, because I know that they will take good care of their own interests. As to the settlers, I am very favorably disposed to them. I know the arduous work that they have to perform. I know how deserving they are, and I know that they have to be protected.

SUGGESTED FIXED PRICES.

"But if we made it possible in this province of Quebec to impose a prohibition of exportation of pulpwood on crown lands and we find that our settlers are just as happy and prosperous as in any of the other provinces. I do not see why some way might not be devised by which prices would be fixed which would make it that the settlers in the entire country would receive from our own manufacturers as large a price as they could receive from the Americans. Would it not be possible for the Governments to legislate to fix prices, by a commission if you like, so that settlers will be treated as when exportation is allowed?

"Gentlemen, I am satisfied to say that the Government at Ottawa, which is the only authority to legislate as to the rights of property owners to sell their products in this respect, has this matter at heart. During the last session, an amendment was passed authorizing the Government to put an embargo on pulpwood in any of the provinces. Immediately after the Royal Commission was appointed to travel through the provinces and listen to interested parties so as to be in a position to inform the Government on every detail of the question. It was a great step in the right direction.

"You have heard, I suppose, of that Order-In-Council, by which the contracts of ten years, dating previous to June, 1923, would be respected. I was a party to that Order-In-Council. Some say it was not the best thing that I have done, but I was a party to it and am ready to take my share of responsibility. I repeat that what we have done in the last session is a great step in the right direction.

"You cannot expect that this important legislation would be passed without due consideration, and I know by experience that the administration of a great country like Canada is not as easy as the administration of any of our provinces.

"I am confident that in the near future the federal Government will find a way of keeping to our country all our natural resources. I am sure that we will show ourselves just as wise as our good neighbors who have thought it best that they should stop the cutting of their own timber to come into Canada and get as much as they can out of it. If our good neighbors were in our position, I am sure that they would not wait until these resources were exhausted before prohibiting the export of pulpwood."

The concluding words of Sir Lomer were in affirmation of a conviction, produced by his many years of public life, that Canadian public men were sincere and would work for the best interests of the country.

C. Howard Smith, president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, declared that he could bear out as a manufacturer the beneficial effects of the wise legislation adopted by the province of Quebec in 1910. He instanced that a somewhat similar procedure with respect to Quebec's great output of asbestos would be beneficial to the country. Support of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, having a membership of nearly 5,000, in accomplishing anything further in the way of forest conservation, was promised by Mr. Smith.

NATIONAL FIRE POLICY.

Ralph S. Hosmer, professor of forestry, Cornell University, was the next speaker. "In seeking a solution of the problems that arise in connection with the wise use of the forest, we must approach these problems, if we would solve them wisely and in the interest of future generations as well as of our own, not from the standpoint of local considerations but rather as an international, continent-wide affair, in which our interests and desires are necessarily identical," he said. "To change the metaphor, Canada and the United States are in the same boat as regards the permanent wise use of the forests of North America. The solution of the problems that present themselves lies along the road of mutual co-operation."

Suggestions advanced in this connection by Mr. Hosmer included the desirability of helping to formulate, enact and maintain a national forest policy, a policy that will be sane, far-sighted, absolutely just to all concerned and workable in its application. A second duty of a popular forestry association is to support and back up the administrative officers who are efficiently carrying on forestry work through various channels. A third action is to bring to the attention of the proper legislative bodies the needs and requirements of forestry work.

Members, as individuals, were urged by Mr. Hosmer to exercise care against fire outbreaks in the forest; to do something to prevent the waste of forest products; to use their influence to develop public opinion and in the support of legislative measures in this regard; to keep an open mind as to the possibilities of forestry, and a realization of the important possibilities of the game of the forest.

"We are approaching the time when adequate protection of the forest from fire will be an accomplished fact," remarked Mr. Hosmer. "This may sound unduly optimistic, but look back at where we were in this regard twenty or even fifteen years ago and note the advance. The rate of progress toward forest fire prevention is not going to slow up. It will be accelerated."

Geo. Carruthers, vice-president, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, said; "The time has come when we can no longer afford to temporize. The Canadian forestry problem has been so seriously neglected and has now assumed such proportions that it requires the most urgent action of the whole Canadian people, if we are to avert what, in my opinion, would amount to a national catastrophe." Tribute was paid to men in Canada who, as well as the association, had done excellent work and were fighting against this danger.

"It is estimated that the annual revenue returned from Canadian forests is $500,000,000," proceeded Mr. Carruthers. "It will be understood that it is of the highest economic importance to Canada that the basis of this enormous wealth shall be maintained; and the only way that this can be done is to put into actual practice a rational forestry policy such as will at least insure a continuance of the present volume of our wood supply. Great as is the need for such a policy, for financial reasons it is equally essential in order to insure an abundance of cheap material for the construction of homes and for the general support of a wholesome form of civilization for millions of Canadian citizens as yet unborn."

Education of the Canadian people was considered a vital preliminary to the inauguration of this forestry policy. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians did not realize the significance of the fact that Canada is consuming and destroying more wood than is actually being produced. Fire protection responsibility should be pointed out to all citizens. Co-operation of the women of Canada to support such an educational plan was considered indispensable. Woman's influence was termed the most effective and vital force in the world today.

"Let us formulate and put into operation such a rational forestry policy as will enlist the interests of the whole people of Canada. It is an economic necessity. It is a duty which we owe to ourselves and to humanity at large," concluded Mr. Carruthers.

Two reels of a new forest fire film were displayed.

W. E. Golding, the new vice-president, occupied the chair. The new president is Percy B. Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie. L. R. Wilson, general manager of Abitibi Power and Paper Company; J. B. Harkin, Ottawa, and Walter Laidlaw, Toronto, were made new directors.

The chief item on the morning session was the presentation of the manager's report for 1923, by Robson Black. He reported that during the year over 400 public meetings had taken place in connection with fire prevention. Attendance in eastern Canada alone totalled over 60,000. By courtesy of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. the association uses two equipped railway cars in its educational programme. The forestry exhibition car, now a popular feature on railway lines of Canada, attracted approximately 175,000 people. During the past three seasons, more than 500,000 persons paid visits to this car. The second railway car in the employ of the association is a lecture car, thus far used chiefly in the prairie provinces as a medium for the tree planting campaign. Close to 400,000 pieces of education literature were distributed. The speakers' bureau was broadened to include not only 400 volunteer speakers but 3,000 school teachers in eastern Canada and 3,500 teachers in western Canada. Association membership is 15,500, the largest forestry association in the world.

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Ottawa, January 25, 1924.

Dear Doctor Manion:

Your note just reached me this morning.

I should be glad to see Mr. Anstie if he calls. I know him very well, as he is the son-in-law of a great friend of mine.

Yours very truly,

Dr. R. J. Manion, M.P.,
Fort William, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Gazette Montreal Jan. 26/24

CANADA MAY PASS UNITED STATES AS NEWSPRINT MAKER

Amount Produced in 1922 Exceeded That of 1921 by 34 Per Cent

HON. T. A. LOW'S REVIEW

Development, Not Exploitation of Natural Resources, Was Minister's Advice to C.P. and P. Men

That last year many new newsprint machines were installed according to Trade and Commerce departmental records, and that it would seem a safe prediction to make that in 1924, if not in 1923, Canada will pass the United States figure, and take her place as the greatest newsprint producer in the world, was the significant statement made last night by the Hon. Thomas A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in addressing the annual banquet of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Newsprint, said the Minister, now includes 80 per cent. of Canada's total paper production, and the amount produced in 1922 was a 34 per cent. increase over 1921. Exports in newsprint for 1922 totalled 959,514 tons valued at $68,362,817, an increase of 250,000 tons over 1921.

Frequent bursts of applause went up from the gathering as the Hon. Mr. Low cited the milestones in the evolution of the pulp and paper industry in the Dominion. When he rose to speak, the buoyancy of spirit, always a feature of the association's annual banquet, was still at such a pitch, despite the chairman's admonishing remarks, that it was some time before an adequate hearing could be obtained. The Minister of Trade and Commerce succeeded in "getting over" his speech in an energetic manner that commanded the attention of the large audience, and caused them to cheer him when he drove home some telling point.

The banquet, which was held in the Ball Room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, was attended by executives and important officials of pulp and paper organizations throughout Canada, with many from the United States. It marked the close of the 11th annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, which commenced sessions on Wednesday. H. F. E. Kent, the retiring president, was in the chair. George Carruthers, the new president, was introduced to the members, and was received with cheers.

HON. T. A. LOW.

Hon. Thomas A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, reviewing the history and development of the pulp and paper industry in Canada, said:

The paper-making industry is one of the oldest and most interesting developments in the story of civilized man. The Egyptians were the earliest paper-makers, using a reed that grew along the banks of the Nile, and was more vegetable almost than real wood fibre. The early people of Britain used the bark and wood of the beech tree to make their writing materials, and the French also used the bark and not the substance of the tree. For centuries, however, the paper of the world came from Egypt. Then with the opening of commerce with the Orient it was found that the Chinese had a very good paper made from reducing the cotton plant to a pulp. The first paper in the Far East was probably made about 200 years before the birth of Christ, and by the seventh century well-equipped factories were running in the Orient making paper from cotton. The trade spread into Greece, Italy and the rest of Europe, and as the demand increased, woollen rags, and in flax-growing countries linen rags, were mixed with the cotton plant to keep up the supply. By 1300 the industry was well established in Europe and soon spread to England. As the cotton plant diminished, substitutes were sought, and all sorts of vegetable material was used, bamboo, grasses of various kinds and different woody fibres. Esparto grass became a popular subtitute and even today hundreds of thousands of tons of this material are imported to Britain for use in coarse grade paper.

But the real history of the modern pulp and paper industry is only 79 years old, and begins with the work of Keller, who in 1845, working in Saxony, took out a patent for manufacturing paper from ground wood. From that day paper has formed a whole field of industrial research itself. Experiment followed experiment in the effort to obtain a long fine fibre in wood reduction. The centre of the pulp and paper industry shifted from cotton to the beech groves, first of Germany and later of England, to pass at the close of the 19th century to the spruce forests of this Dominion.

The first process in wood reduction was entirely a mechanical one of grinding the wood, under water, but with the spread of education and the printing press, forces were continually pressing for new supplies, and chemical experiments went on rapidly. The first experiments were carried on entirely with pine and poplar, later with willow, bass, cedar, hemlock, maple and birch. During this period it was established that trees about 20 years old made the best reduction. Finally experiment turned to other woods, and white and black spruce, Canadian balsam, aspen and pine were found to be the very best woods for the purpose. Of these, pine proved expensive and bleaching costs high. Spruce and balsam, from color and fibre and softness, proved the most successful woods, and of these Canadian spruce soon proved most successful. With this discovery the growth of one of our most powerful industries began. The first paper mill in Canada was erected 121 years ago, in 1803, at St. Andrew's, Quebec, by a group of Americans who obtained special concessions. The first paper mill in Ontario was built at Crook's Hollow 22 years later, and it is interesting to note that the Government of the day granted £100 bounty for the first sheet of paper produced. In these mills, rags, straw, esparto grass, cotton waste were used for paper, and it was only 54 years ago, in 1870, that the first pulp mill was erected in Canada by Angus Logan & Co. at Windsor Mills, Que. That mill became the forerunner of a vast industry.

RIORDONS AS PIONEERS.

The Riordons were prominently connected with the new industry and early in 1887, Charles Riordon opened a new epoch in Canadian pulp and paper development when he introduced the sulphite process from Austria and erected the first sulphite mill at Merritton.

Perhaps no industry has recorded a more amazing growth. In the census of 1871 there were no pulp mills recorded in the Dominion. By 1881 there were five, with capital investment of $92,000, 68 employees and output valued at $63,000. Within ten years (1891) this had grown to 24 mills, employing capital of $2,900,910, 1,025 men and yielding an output of $1,057,810. The next ten years (1901) showed little growth, but the last 20 years have recorded remarkable progress, so that today there are in Canada about 50 pulp mills, 35 combined pulp and paper mills and 40 mills making paper only, though all these are not in operation. During 1922 (last year for which complete reports are available) 43 mills were manufacturing pulp only and 23 going as combined pulp and paper mills. These 71 establishments turned out 2,150,251 tons of pulp, valued at $84,947,598, compared with the 1921 output of 1,549,082 tons, valued at $78,338,278, an increase of 38.8 per cent. in quantity. Of this 1922 total, 1,188,581 tons of pulp, of a value of $36,247,976, were made in combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in the manufacture of paper. The surplus, together with the output of the pulp mills, amounted to 961,670 tons, valued at $48,699,622, and was either sold in Canada or exported. Pulp production, which fell off somewhat in 1921, reached the highest point in the history of the industry with this 1922 total of 2,150,521 tons. Of this, 1,241,185 tons was mechanical pulp and 897,533 tons chemical fibre.

Pulpwood production also showed an increase over 1921, amounting to a total of 3,923,940 cords, valued at $50,735,361, an average of $12.93 per cord. Of this 74.2 per cent. was used in Canadian mills (2,912,608 cords) and 25.8 per cent. exported in the unmanufactured state (1,011,332 cords).

WISE LEGISLATION.

Present legislation in every province except Nova Scotia, makes it compulsory that pulpwood cut in Crown lands must be manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp mills. Pulpwood cut on lands held in fee simple may be exported. That this was wise legislation not only on the basis of conservation of Canadian natural resources, and wise use of them, but in the building up of Canadian industry, and the consequent employment of men, power and capital at home is proved by the fact that whereas since 1912 the export of raw pulpwood has remained practically constant, the quantity consumed in Canadian pulpmills has increased by over 236 per cent. in the same time. In 1908, before the passage of this provincial legislation, almost two-thirds (63.6 per cent.) of the pulpwood in Canada was exported in the raw state. Last year with almost 300 per cent. increase in the total production, the proportion exported has fallen to about one-quarter (25.8 per cent.). Since 1902 the export has gone exclusively to the United States and since 1916 has remained at about 1,000,000 cords annually. The tremendous development in pulp manufacture has been due partly to this legislation and partly to Canada's great natural advantages in having vast reserves of pulp woods adjacent to water power. Since 100 h.p. are required to produce one ton of paper, this is a tremendous natural advantage.

The mechanical and chemical processes are all in use in the Dominion. Ground wood pulp, which uses 80 per cent. of spruce recorded a production of 1,241,185 tons last year. The sulphite process, which used 65 per cent. of spruce, 24 per cent balsam, 10 per cent. hemlock, had a production of 146,690 tons bleached, 532,188 tons unbleached; sulphate manufacture, the more recent kraft development, was first used by the Brompton Mills at East Angus, in 1907, yet last year produced 217,862 tons. Poplar, basswood and willow may be used in the soda process, but production under this head fell from 4,201 tons to 793 only last year.

Paper production has kept pace with the other angles of the industry and last year (1922) newsprint production totalled 1,081,364 tons; book and writing paper, 64,808 tons; wrapping paper, 81,793 tons; boards, 113,200 tons, and other products, 25,650 tons. The total quantity of paper production ran to 1,366,815 tons, valued at $106,260,078, an increase of 34 per cent. in quantity over 1921. Newsprint now includes 80 per cent. of Canada's total paper production, and the amount produced in 1922 was a 34 per cent. increase over 1921. During 1923 our records show the installation of many new newsprint machines, and it would seem a fair prediction that by 1924, if we have not done so in 1923, Canada will pass the United States figure, and take her place as the greatest newsprint producer in the world. Exports in newsprint for 1922 totalled 959,514 tons valued at $68,362,817, an increase of 250,000 tons over 1921.

The combined pulp, paper and pulp and paper mills in operation in Canada in 1922 numbered 104, the total net production being $155,785,388. Total employees numbered 25,830, with a payroll of $32,918,955. The capital invested increased to $381,006,324, an increase of some two millions over 1921.

The United States market absorbs annually some four-fifths of all our pulp and paper shipments, the remaining fifth going largely to United Kingdom and scattered markets. In addition to this fact the significance of our production in the light of United States needs is evident from the fact that two-thirds of the newsprint paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or wood-pulp imported from Canada.

Canada is a young country of small population and vast resources. In the development of these, she must guarantee that it is development and not exploitation, conservation and not absolute depletion, that takes place. In nothing is there greater danger of a policy, intent on rapid development, being ultimately short-sighted and devastating than in the field of timber resources. Co-operation between Canada and the United States will preserve reserves for all.

RESPECT FOR LAW.

Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, of New York, who has quite a reputation as an after-dinner speaker, fulfilled all expectations when he was introduced following the Hon. T. A. Low. With the correct amount of humor for such a gathering; always full of vigor, and with occasional serious streaks, when the speaker undertook to come out with some terse philosophic reflections, the address left a good impression on the members.

"The thing in jeopardy in Britain, Canada and the United States today is respect for the law of the land," declared Dr. Boynton, in one of the serious moments of his address. Citing indirectly the prohibition law of the United States, he intimated the breaking of it in larger United States cities in a disapproving manner, declaring that a law placed on the statutes by the people must be respected until it is taken off by the will of the people.

"Never let a decent American or Britisher forget that we are at peace with those with whom we were at war," said Dr. Boynton, in pleading for fair play all the time. He went on to refer to the instability of present conditions, and the responsibility of all to do their part to banish prejudices and intolerance. He added a plea for fairplay for those of different races who make up the cosmopolitan life of this continent.

At the head table were the entire list of past presidents of the association, these being Carl Riordon, president, 1913-14; I. H. Weldon, J. H. A. Acer, C. Howard Smith, F. J. Campbell, J. A. Bothwell, George Chahoon, jr., P. B. Wilson and George M. McKee. Others were the Hon. James Lyon, Minister of Mines and Forests for Ontario; Hugh P. Baker, and Frank W. Clarke.

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CANADA

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Reprinted from

The Financial Post

(The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors)

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1924

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Business Men Strong for Home Use of Our Own Raw Materials

Canada's men of business success are now coming out strongly for the policy of manufacturing Canadian raw materials within Canada. During the past few days there have been pronouncements on this important subject by men of such varied interests as C. Howard Smith, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and a successful manufacturer himself; Sir Lomer Gouin, whose attitude seems to be a clear demarcation from the policies of the present Ottawa government; and Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests of the Province of Ontario.

After emphasizing that no nation can get rich exporting its raw materials to other countries to be manufactured into finished products, Mr. Smith declared that only by promoting manufacture of our raw materials at home could we provide a domestic market for the agricultural production of the country and thus insure prosperity not only for the farmer but for the business man as well. And only in this way could we give ourselves a favorable balance of trade, especially in our trade relations with the United States. Our exports to the United States consisted of our previous raw materials and our imports from the United States consisted almost entirely of highly finished products.

Mr. Smith was speaking to a gathering of paper manufacturers and he came out strongly for the embargo on pulpwood exports. He instanced asbestos as another raw material that we were exporting in such a way as to bring us but a very small revenue. We controlled the world's asbestos, 95% of the supplies being in this country, and yet last year the United States paid us $7,000,000 for raw asbestos that was made up into between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000 of fine asbestos articles in addition to many articles of a coarser nature.

Sir Lomer Gouin, in a notable address, reviewed the tremendous growth of the pulp and paper industry in Canada since Quebec and other provinces passed legislation forbidding the export of raw pulpwood from Crown lands. He said:

"In 1910 we inaugurated a policy in the province of Quebec by which we prohibited the exportation of pulpwood on Crown lands. The other provinces followed, and the result is the following: In 1910 there were three paper mills in Canada, all fighting for existence. They produced in the same year 700,000 tons of manufactured pulp and paper. In 1922, 3,500,000 tons were produced. In 1910 Canadian mills consumed 600,000 cords of pulpwood; in 1922, they consumed 3,000,000 cords.

"We are told that one cord of pulpwood exported brings back to the cutter of the timber $6, and to our railways another $6, while the same cord of pulpwood manufactured in Canada brings to us $60. We read that in 1923 we exported 1,500,000 cords of pulpwood, valued at $13,500,000. If we had kept that pulpwood with us and manufactured it in our own mills, as we could, we would have received $67,000,000.

"The Dominion's increase in exports during 1923 was $130,000,000, of which pulp and wood products were $54,000,000. If we had manufactured in Canada this 1,500,000 cords of wood, instead of letting it go to the United States in raw condition, we would have added to that increase another $54,000,000, which we might have divided amongst our own lumber men."

Hon. James Lyons, Ontario's forestry minister, outlined the advantages that would accrue to Canada from keeping its raw materials, and particularly its wood pulp, at home for manufacture here.

We got $14,000,000 for the pulpwood we sold in the United States last year, he pointed out. If we had forced this to be manufactured in Canada it would have meant the investment of many more millions in industrial development here; it would have provided employment for thousands of people; it would have been responsible for the building of thousands of permanent homes; it would have supplied a market for agricultural products that could not now be sold by the farmers; it would have given the National Railways many additional tons of freight; it would have provided large revenues in sales tax, income tax of employees, business profits taxes and municipal taxes.

Frank J. D. Barnjum, the dauntless fighter for a pulpwood embargo, said last week that conditions were now such that he did not plead with any government to pass an embargo but he dared any government not to put an embargo into effect. When the best brains of the country are agreed on this one point, it seems that Mr. Barnjum has stated a reasonable proposition.

For many years THE FINANCIAL POST has advocated restrictive measures on the export of our raw materials. Public opinion is now swinging strongly behind this policy for it is being realized that Canadian industry can best be built up in this fashion, and that we are playing the role of gullible fools in selling our exclusive raw materials to nations that allow these raw materials to enter free but which put up high tariff barriers against the import of the same raw materials when made up into finished products in Canadian factories and by Canadian workmen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Gazette Montreal Feb. 2/24

U.S. MILLS WOULD DISLIKE EMBARGO PUT ON PULPWOOD

Magazine Publishers, on Other Hand, Would Probably Favor It

F. J. CAMPBELL'S VIEWS

Canada Paper Co. Manager Testifies as to Canadian Mills — Commission Split in Two

(Special to The Gazette.)

Sherbrooke, Que., Feb. 1.—The two-day hearing on the pulpwood question, during the course of which a large number of witnesses were heard by the Royal Commission, was concluded this afternoon.

F. J. Campbell, general manager of the Canada Paper Company, at Windsor Mills, Que., refused to commit himself directly insofar as an embargo was concerned, but he contended that if wood pulp was allowed to cross over to the United States, the same conditions should apply to book paper and other miscellaneous papers manufactured in Canada from wood.

Mr. Campbell was the only witness at the afternoon session, at which several interesting phases of the plpwood industry were discussed. He observed that he would anticipate very strong opposition from the United States mills with regard to the proposed embargo, although the magazine publishers would most likely be in favor of it. On being questioned by Mr. Picard, chairman of the commission, Mr. Campbell stated that his company was a greater holder of freehold property than most companies, having 35,000 acres of freehold and 125,000 of Government lands.

Mr. Picard—"What is the proportion of wood bought from freehold land and that taken from Crown domain?" Mr. Campbell—"That varies according to circumstances. This year we will buy more, as we are not cutting a stick; we will absorb something like 25,000 cords."

Mr. Picard—"From evidence we have on fyle it is recorded that Canadian mills do not buy from settlers, farmers and freehold lands, but prefer to consume their own resources rather than buy outside; is this a fact?"

Mr. Campbell—"It is certainly not a policy and I do not believe a fact. Every manufacturer I know buys large supplies from outside."

Mr. Picard — "Witnesses have stated that the purchases by Canadian mills are scarcely perceptible and that local mills buy practically nothing from them."

Mr. Campbell — "I know the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company has bought at least 50,000 cords outside, and we have bought all our wood. After you have bought what you require, you do not buy any more."

The question of a greater development and larger use of poplar was introduced, and Mr. Campbell stated that if the Canadian mills had access to the American bookpaper market there would be a much greater demand for poplar."

Mr. Picard—"The market in Canada is too limited to absorb?"

Mr. Campbell—"Yes."

Mr. Kerr—"Do you favor reciprocity on book papers between Canada and the United States? At present there is a duty on Canadian book papers entering the United States. Publishers contend that if the duty was removed they could get large supplies of book paper from Canada."

Mr. Campbell—"That is rather a hard question to dispose of. I have not given it any thought."

SODA PULP PROCESS.

Mr. Picard—"If the American market was opened up, do you think the use of soda pulp would develop in Canada to any great extent?"

Mr. Campbell — "Improvements are being made with regard to soda pulp process and new changes may be made."

Mr. Finlayson—"Is the use of soda pulp decreasing?"

Mr. Campbell—"Yes, the sulphate process is being used much now, although we have actually been prohibited from using it. It is a better and cheaper process. Some Canadian mills are actually importing soda pulp after paying the duty."

Mr. Picard—"It goes into the higher grades?"

Mr. Campbell—"Yes."

Mr. Picard—"It improves the grade?"

Mr. Campbell—"Yes."

Mr. Picard—"It is mostly made from poplar?"

Mr. Campbell—"Yes."

"In the United States many mills run along one line, whereas we handle newsprint and many smaller lines, so that they are able to compete in spite of freight and duty. We would have to alter our mills to compete on the same basis. I feel, however, that if the United States wants our wood they should also take our paper."

At the close of the session, Mr. Picard, chairman of the Royal Commission, expressed his appreciation of the courtesies extended by the civic authorities and then gave notice of the proposal to split the commission in two, one group operating in Western Canada, and the other group operating in Eastern Canada.

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MEIGHEN PAP Volume 121)

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A. J. BROWN,
President

TELEPHONE 2 R. 3

WM. MARTYN,
Secretary

071293

The Mitchell Board of Trade

27

Mitchell, Canada February 2nd 1924.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa, Ont.

Honorable Sir:/

Enclosed herewith you will please find copy of resolution passed by the Mitchell Board of Trade on the 16th day of January, which we trust will have your careful attention.

Yours faithfully,

W. Martyn

Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071294

Copy of Resolution passed by the Mitchell Board of Trade
16th January, 1924, in re proposed Pulpwood Embargo.

WHEREAS the continued prosperity and progress of a country is based entirely upon a proper consevation of that country's natural resources;

AND WHEREAS in order that all classes of citizens may receive the greatest possible return from natural products exported, it is of the utmost importance that the manufacture of all such products shall be carried on to the greatest possible extent within the country before the goods are exported;

AND WHEREAS there is in Canadaa large and increasing trade in the export of unmanufactured, immature, timber, for conversion into pulp and paper abroad, resulting in our forests being rapidly denuded;

AND WHEREAS the future of many communities throughout the country depends to a very large extent upon the continuation of the lumber industry:

AND WHEREAS legislation can be enacted, as, if, and when deemed necessary, to adequately protect the interest of any settlers or farmers, in any section of the country, who clear their lands and derive certain revenue by the sale of their wood;

THEREFORE RESOLVED, That, in the opinion of this Board of Trade, legislation should be immediately passes entirely prohibiting the export from the country of timber of unmanufactured state,

AND FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Prime Minister of Canada, The Right Honorable the Minister of Finance, the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, and the [illegible] Member of Parliament for the Riding of South Perth [illegible], with the request that the imperative need for such legislation be urged upon the Government

AND FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be maile to the Associate Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of Ontario urging that similar steps be taken by them for safe-guarding the future of the lumber industry.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071295

F. J. Barnjum, Esquire,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, Que.

Ottawa, February 4, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have not seen you for quite awhile. On my return from the Quebec district, I got a copy of your address to the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers. This is certainly a very forceful presentation of your case. In my speech at Ottawa, a week or so ago, I made pretty definite pronouncement on restrictions on exports as well as restrictions by tariff on imports. You know my own views on the pulpwood question. I hold them strongly and believe I can bring my supporters pretty fully to the same views. All the while I am getting letters and different kinds of communications on the subject, the adverse ones being the busiest.

I am putting questions on the Order Paper for the opening of Parliament, asking upon what authority the Order-in-Council was passed protecting existing contracts for export for ten years. They will have trouble in producing the authority. This is going to be a snag as doubtless it would be claimed to constitute a contract between Canada and the United States. It will be important if the facts justify to show any want of good fatth or other ulterior consideration affecting bringing about the passing of the Order-in-Council. I expect to be in Ottawa practically continuously.

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071296

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

Feb. 9th., 1924.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

I do not think there would be any question about winning Richelieu if you care to contest it. A friend of the Government said to me yesterday that the Government was very much embarrassed over the Pulpwood embargo; that they gave me credit for defeating them in the two last bye-elections and he asked me if I would not keep out of Richelieu as they felt sure that with me out of it that they could win that seat.

I enclose a couple of letters I am sending to the press of the country. The one on the Waterways, of course, to the Quebec papers only.

Strictly confidential, the Chairman of the Pulpwood Commission also conveyed word to me that he would like to meet me personally and talk the question over. I replied I would do so with the understanding that it was not as Chairman of the Pulpwood Commission but merely as a private citizen. I should rather like to hear what he has on his mind.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

Encl.

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

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071297

THE FARMERS' PULPWOOD.

Despite all that has been written on the subject of pulpwood markets and prices - American interests or their representatives in Canada still persist in trying to draw the proverbial red herring across their trail by way of pretending to champion the rights of the farmer and settler by continually referring to conditions governing pulpwood prices in the past which will have no bearing whatever on the future.

Now that the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers fully realize how small the remaining wood supply in Canada really is they are perfectly willing to pay as much for pulpwood as the American mills, thus conserving their own limits and putting off the day when they will be forced to dismantle their mills for lack of a supply of raw material.

The very argument that these American representatives use, namely, that the farmer is in such desperate straits that he would starve but for the sale of a small amount of pulpwood annually, is the strongest possible argument for an embargo on raw materials.

It is conceded by everyone, and substantiated by applications already received for locations for some twenty new pulp mills in Canada, that an embargo would bring these new industries into the country, developing home markets for the farmer's wood and farm produce as well as furnishing employment to his family; while if the exportation of pulpwood in its raw state is allowed to continue (according to the testimony of American interests) these settlers will be forced to abandon their lands when their pulpwood is gone and probably leave the country. The fact must not be overlooked that it only

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takes six or seven months to build a pulp mill, consequently there would be no cessation in the demand for the farmer's wood, and the only difference would be that he would sell his wood for home industries with all the resultant benefits that would thereby accrue instead of disposing of his raw material to develop industries, give employment to and enrich the people of ~~an alien~~ another nation.

With regard to prices to be paid for this wood, the influx of these new mills would in itself produce sufficient competition with the mills already established to assure the farmer a fair price for his wood; or, if necessary, the farmers could adopt co-operative selling methods similar to the Grain Growers Voluntary Pool; or the price could be controlled by the Government, as recently suggested by Sir Lomer Gouin. With all of these safeguards the farmer need have no fear for pulpwood prices for the future.

The present temporary surplus of pulpwood has been brought about through the effort of the paper companies to salvage as much as possible of the bud worm and fire-killed wood. This salvaging is about over, and when cutting begins in our small remaining supply of green timber a famine in pulpwood will very soon develop.

Frank J.D.Barnjum.

Montreal, February 11th.,1924.

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27

Ottawa, February 11, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 9th instant. As regards the constituency you refer to, I would not be so sure about this, but I would question anxiously if your view as to the effect of the proaganda you propose would be so great in a bye-election of this special character. Our Montreal district leaders arenaturally most anxious to make a demonstration of strength, but as yet have not intimated a desire to contest the seat of a man just made Minister. You may depend upon it, I have reviewed the matter thoroughly.

It is very interesting to see the Chairman of the Pulpwood Commission now coming to you. You have scored in the matter of your treatment of the Commission for the reason that your view, as to its usefulness, is universally accepted throughout the country.

I have read the letters you enclosed which you are sending the press. I have a file of all your letters and read them as published.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Montreal, Que.

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071299

27/

Ottawa, February 12, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 3nd instant, together with copy of resolution passed by the Mitchell Board of Trade with regard to the prohibition of the export of timber in an unmanufactured state, reached me in due course. You may rest assured that the representations you have made on this subject will receive my most careful consideration.

Yours very truly,

William Martin, Esquire,
Secretary Mitchell Board of Trade,
Mitchell, Ontario.

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071300

McINNES, JENKS, LOVETT & MACDONALD
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

HECTOR McINNES, K.C.
STUART JENKS, K.C.
L.A. LOVETT, K.C.
W.C. MACDONALD
F.B.A. CHIPMAN
N.E. MACKAY

CABLE ADDRESS "McINNES"
35 BEDFORD ROW
HALIFAX, N.S.

February 13th,
1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

With reference to your kind letter to me of February 1st. My chief object in suggesting care in pulpwood is not because I am not a protectionist and do not think our property ought to be preserved, but the small farmer, both in Ontario and in Quebec, has pulpwood for his first crop and it is by the sale of pulpwood that he secures his living until he is able to break up his land, and I was afraid that they might engineer a campaign against you as trying to take from the French habitant his means of sustenance in his early pioneer days.

I have just come back from St. John's, Newfoundland, and the first time we meet I want you to give me fifteen minutes with reference to that situation.

If you can remember, please say to Mrs. Meighen that I am asking for her.

Yours very truly,

Lecker McInnes

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
O T T A WA. Ont.

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Gazette Montreal Feb 15/24

LOCAL PULPWOOD INQUIRY CLOSED

Royal Commission Adjourned to Hear Further Evidence at Quebec

CONSERVATION SCHEME

Lumberman Suggested Government System of Hydroplane and Radiophone Service for Protection

After hearing the evidence of five witnesses, all of whom pronounced themselves against a pulpwood embargo for various reasons, the Royal Commission on Pulpwood completed their Montreal sessions yesterday afternoon. The next sessions are scheduled to be held at Quebec on Monday. Apart from a few representatives of United States interests, nearly all the witnesses have been local pulpwood and lumber merchants, who, without exception, declared that an embargo will be harmful to the country and well-nigh disastrous to the farmers and settlers.

The last witness to appear before the Commission, U. E. Germain, timber cruiser for the McNeil Lumber Co., Ltd., manufacturers and wholesalers, proposed a scheme of forest conservation, by means of which, he thought, the resources of Canada will be spared for another 100 years. Government protection by means of hydroplanes and radio-phones was suggested, and he thought that the ultimate outcome of a well-organized system of fire protection, with these two factors as the main weapons, will be to stop forest fires before they can spread to any extent.

Mr. Germain said that it is not the practical lumbermen who are responsible for forest fires.

"The prospectors who seek for gold and never find it," he said; "sportsmen and their guides, members of clubs out on week-end sprees, are the ones who are causing the damage."

The best way to stop the nuisance, the witness proposed, would be to make everybody pay a head-tax or toll to be allowed to go into the forests. He thought that from 40 to 50 per cent. of the fires would not occur then.

Mr. Germain said that in his opinion an embargo is absolutely impossible, at least for the next five or ten years. Until the Canadian mills have salvaged all the wood on and around the burned territories, so that it is not allowed to rot or to become worm-eaten, there could not be much of a question of shortage, he thought. This wood must be salvaged, or else it becomes pure waste.

"If you put on an embargo at the present time," he said, "it will not be a preservation, but a waste. The Canadian millers do not absorb the farmers' products, because they have enough timber on their own limits which must be cut; if it is not cut it will rot. On the other hand, if the farmers and settlers are deprived of a market it will mean hardships of all kinds. Their wood will either be burned or left in the bush to rot, and the young men will have to emigrate to the United States."

PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE.

Instead of an embargo for conservation purposes, he thought that protective measures, exclusively under Government control, will solve the problem. One hydroplane, he said, can cover an area of 200 miles, so that with a fleet of 100 planes, the country can be patrolled for at least 10 hours a day. A plane can report a fire in from two to three hours, where under ordinary circumstances it takes from two to three weeks. The use of radio-phones at the look-out towers would also be of great benefit for purposes of warning.

"All this may be a dream," said the witness, "but I am anxious that the forests should be preserved; the forests are my bread and butter. In five or ten years from now we can bring the danger element down to a minimum, and then we would have a great surplus."

He also thought that the Government could curtail cutting on leased lands on a pro rata system, and thereby absorb the 25 per cent. of the total Canadian pulpwood production, now being sent to the United States. A committee of practical lumbermen, he said, could be appointed to act as arbitrators for the fixing of prices, etc., and would act as a sort of clearing house. This committee could also arrange and establish the prevailing fair prices, basing these upon the overhead expenses of the pulp and paper companies, thereby assuring the farmer of a market for his wood. The farmer, he said, is always able to produce cheaper than their companies, as he is not subject to overhead expenses and stumpage dues, the land being his own. An increase of 10 or 15 cents in the stumpage dues, said Mr. Germain, will pay for the airplane system.

C. B. Graddon, Montreal pulpwood dealer, said that the Norwegian, Swedish and Russian competition must always be an important factor in Canada. On account of lower wages and cheaper water transportation, these countries can afford to export considerably cheaper than can the Canadians. He hoped that some substitute would be discovered in a not too distant future for paper making.

Three witnesses were heard during the morning session. G. H. Church, Montreal lumber dealer, was against the embargo, saying that this would interfere with individual rights, and that it would severely curtail prices. A good system of forest conservation would be vastly preferable, he thought.

S. Barker, of Auger and Sons, Ltd., Montreal pulpwood and lumber merchants, had a classified system of protest. Firstly, he said that an embargo will mean a revenue loss of $20,000,000 annually, divided on a basis of $12 to the producers, $2 to the dealers and $6 to the railway companies, for every cord of wood exported.

Secondly, he thought the time inopportune. Money is badly needed by the farmers and the small interests in Canada. Instead he proposed an export tax of five per cent. the first year, with another five per cent. added every year for a period of five years. This would give the Canadian millers the preference, and the tax revenue could be spent for forest conservation.

In the third place, he thought that immigration will increase seriously, and lastly he prophesied that the United States will turn to the markets of Newfoundland, Scandinavia and Russia.

For purposes of conservation he suggested an efficient fire prevention and salvage system. The tops of trees should be used as well as inferior trees. All unhealthy or worm-eaten trees should be cut, and no tree should be felled until it is mature. A radical campaign against insect pests should also be undertaken, he suggested.

Fred T. Smith, Montreal wholesale lumber merchant, was against an embargo because it will, he said, kill competition. A more effective measure he thought, would be tariff protection. "The tariff wall," he said, "has made the United States what the country is today."

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071302

27

Ottawa, Feb. 16, 1924.

Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C.,
35 Bedford Row,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Hector:

I have yours of the 13th. Will be glad indeed to have a talk with you at the first opportunity on the subject matter you refer to. I expect to be here until the House opens, but can be in Montreal the day you may be down.

Yours very truly.

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071303

27

C O P Y

February 18, 1924

Dear Mr. Robinson:-

Your courteous letter of the 12th was forwarded to me here and has just come to hand. I appreciate very highly having the opportunity of meeting any and every argument that can possibly be presented in opposition to preventing the further depletion of our frail wood supply for the upbuilding of another nation. In the first place, I heartily agree with everything you say with regard to government control of business, and there is no commodity or business that I would even suggest should be so controlled with the single exception of our wood resource which is in a class by itself, as it is a rapidly diminishing national asset that cannot be replaced in a generation, and in which case we are not only living on our capital but are on the ragged edge of a famine already.

The arguments that are advanced in opposition to an embargo are all trivial as compared with the big nation aspect of this serious problem.

The cut on crown lands should as a matter of fact be reduced 50%, which would immediately and automatically make a market for every cord of wood that is now being exported. This would be the sane logical thing to do, as it would prevent the building of any more mills in Canada.

The efficient Minister of Lands and Forests in Ontario, the Hon. James Lyons, has turned down applications for locations for fourteen new pulp or paper mills in that Province, on account of the necessity of husbanding the wood supply for the mills already built.

In overcutting our forest growth as we are doing in Canada today, in other words robbing our own children of a heritage which rightfully belongs to them, it should at least be incumbent upon us to see that we obtain the full value for this immature raw material which we can only do through its manufacture into a finished product in some form or other, so that while we are denuding the country of these half grown trees for which we shall deserve the curses rather than the blessings

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C O P Y

H.P.R. #2.

of our children, we may at least point to the fact that we used their heritage in building up industries for the benefit of the country, rather than in bartering it away for a mere pittance to purchase a miserable temporary existence for a few misguided, misdirected and poorly placed settlers who, according to the so-called testimony that is being presented before the Royal Pulpwood Commission, will starve to death as soon as their last stick of pulpwood is cut.

This wood shortage is not only countrywide, but worldwide, Mills in Norway have endeavored to contract for the annual export of 100,000 cords from Canada to Norway and at the present time German mills are in our market to purchase 30,000 cords of pulpwood annually for shipment to Germany. Can there be any stronger argument than this for the conserving of our own meagre supply, not only for our home industries, but for the protection of our rapidly shrinking water powers and water supplies, in addition to the protection of our agriculture. The West has already experienced three dry years in succession, and even China secures a crop once in seven years, consequently we are rapidly drifting into famine conditions. Even the great Niagara Falls is rapidly shrinking in volume and grandeur, partly of course due to the diversion of water for the Chicago Drainage Canal, but largely to the loss of our forest cover.

Our great waterway, the St. Lawrence River, is also threatened. Several new uncharted shoals appeared last season and in low water periods steamers cannot take a full load from Montreal but are forced to complete taking on cargo at Quebec, consequently the very existence of the second greatest port on this continent is threatened.

I only suggest Government regulation in this extreme situation as an added assurance, if such be necessary, that the farmer may be amply protected. I am positive that its application will never be put in force as the law of supply and demand will regulate the price which will be a very high one for the future. As an evidence of this the International Paper Company have recently closed a contract for stumpage for 30,000 cords of pulpwood annually at a price of $6.25 per cord beginning this year and advancing annually up to $10 per cord, the equivalent of $20 per thousand, stumpage. This is for the stumpage alone, the Company to do the cutting, hauling and shipping themselves.

With regard to new mills that will be contracted to be built in Canada, the moment an embargo is applied, the only possible fear Canadians need have is that these may be only too numerous, while as a matter of fact Canada already has more pulp and paper mills than the raw material can sustain for but a very few years at most.

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C O P Y

H.P.R. #3.

Some of these mills are even now out of a wood supply on their own watershed, while others will be in the same condition within less than five years, and under present methods Canada's entire available wood supply will be exhausted within less than ten years. One of the best posted woodsmen in your own Province recently told me that two more seasons like 1923 would put New Brunswick out of the running as a wood supply.

It has been proved that 70% of the territory bordering on the north shore of the St. Lawrence has been burned and that 50% of the wood that remains is diseased. The Province of Quebec lost by fire the past season more than 4,000,000 acres, and bear in mind that every vast area that is burned simply increases drouth conditions and produces a greater fire hazard, and this is the reason that our fire losses are increasing from year to year at such an alarming rate and will continue to increase in proportion to the increasingly large barren areas we are creating. Take a trip up the great St. Maurice watershed for a distance of 200 miles or more, as I have done, and you will be astounded at the situation that exists today. It is not now a question of looking for the burned areas, but rather a case of seeking for green growth. One Company on that river had its entire remaining wood supply wiped out by fire the past season. Another Company lost ten years' supply during the same period, and this is the watershed that already has mills in operation that consume a million cords annually.

On another watershed in Quebec, I will just quote what has happened to two large holdings, one of which has been 90% killed by the budworm and the other lost 1500 square miles (1,000,000 acres) by fire while only 100 square miles were being cut.

One other instance of the appalling losses we are suffering is what has happened along just one line of railway, the Transcontinental, where a survey revealed the fact that 20,000,000 cords of wood had been destroyed by fire while the records of the railway show that less than 1,000,000 cords were shipped, or 20 cords burned to every one utilized, and this is merely typical of all our railways through wooded areas.

You say that you are"buying newsprint at $75 a ton, a price that is as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, due to the getting together and the establishing of a price fixing agreement by the mills." Now while I know nothing about the manufacture of newsprint, never having had any interest in a paper mill, I do know from the general information that I have gained in the course of my personal investigations, that there are today some 12 pulp or paper mills in Canada either in the hands of a receiver, closed down, or in the process of liquidation, caused by the fact that there is no money in the business at present prices. Very few pulp and paper mills in

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C O P Y

H. P. R. #4

Canada are today making any money. Some that are paying dividends are doing so out of capital.

In addition to the fact that at the present rate of consumption and destruction of their raw material supply, these mills are eating up their capital at this enormous rate with the added shrinkage caused by paying dividends out of capital, they can only end in bankruptcy in the very near future unless drastic methods are adopted and that immediately.

The fact of the matter is there has been so little money in the paper business it has left the companies practically nothing for fire protection and the practice of scientific forestry. The policy they have been forced to pursue has been to cut their wood in the cheapest manner possible and without the slightest regard for the future, thereby hastening the time from a sheer dearth of raw material when it will not be a question of price for newsprint but rather a question of supply at any price.

The present temporary low prices for pulpwood are brought about by the effort to salvage as much worm and fire killed wood as possible, but this salvage period is about over, and the supply has been depleted almost to the point of exhaustion in many sections.

The present low prices for newsprint have been brought about by an overdevelopment of the paper industry, which has now reached its peak as capital cannot be procured for an investment in an industry that is to quite an extent simply existing and paying dividends out of capital, especially where the raw material upon which its very existence depends, is vanishing at such an alarming rate and in addition to the fact that even their water powers are dimishing in proportion to the disappearance of the forests. A paper mill devoid of raw material has no value other than as so much junk.

The paper mills today are simply engaged in grinding up a rapidly diminishing raw material which is becoming more valuable and will become increasingly more valuable every day and are getting nothing out of it. Personally I should not want to own a share of stock in any paper company in Canada under present conditions.

The fact that my challenge to prove to a disinterested committee that if present methods are continued Canada's entire available wood supply will be exhausted within less than ten years, has not been accepted, would seem to me to be a complete answer to every argument raised by you or that can be raised by anyone or everyone combined, in opposition to an embargo.

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071307

C O P Y

H. P. R. #5

If you do not agree with this, or with anything contained in this letter, I should be only too pleased to hear from you further on this, the most vital problem of Canada.

Is it to be wondered at that a country-loving Canadian having ample means and knowing all of these perfectly appalling facts, should spend every moment of his time in an endeavor to arouse an indifferent Government to action before the oft-repeated cry goes out that has come down to us through the ages of "Too late, Too late."

Very sincerely yours,

Up to the present writing, there has been no answer to the above-mentioned letter, and there can be no answer to these arguments.
Feb. 27, 1924

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Quebec Chronicle Feb. 20/24

PULPWOOD EMBARGO HAD A NUMBER OF SUPPORTERS BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION

While There Were Three Members Sitting Yesterday But Two Did Not Understand The Witnesses Who Gave Evidence In French, The Chairman And An Attorney For Certain U.S. Interests Conducted The Business—Several Settlers Gave Their Views On The Matter

The Royal Commission continued its session yesterday and considered a good deal of evidence mainly in favor of the embargo. The presence of Mr. R. W. McLellan raised the strength of the Commission to three but since two of the members could not understand French the business was conducted by Mr. Picard and Mr. Gregoire, representing certain American interests.

Witnesses favoring the Embargo were submitted to severe handling by Mr. Gregoire, but the honest matter of fact replies frequently disconcerted the attorney.

The arguments against the Embargo were ingenuously summed up by Mr. Masse. Mr. Masse stated that he was a farmer—"and how can I live," he asked, "if I connot find a market for my wood?" Other settlers, who presumably tilled their soil, placed less reliance on the sale of wood. They declared that the wealth of the country should be conserved and they considered the most effective way of doing that was by the imposition of the embargo.

Forceful evidence was given by Col. Ray. He said that many of the people who represented themselves to be settlers were not settlers at all, but merely pulp wood farmers. They secured lots and their only cource of income was from the sale of timber from those lots. He appreciated the position of the true settler and he was convinced that such a settler could always obtain a fair price for his wood in Canada.

The first witness in the afternoon session was Mr. Turgeon who stated that he was a settler. The President told the witness that they were anxious to hear his opinion regarding the Embargo. Before touching upon the embargo the witness said that he was anxious to bring forward another matter. He said that there were certain corporations who were cutting wood that did not come up to the dimensions insisted upon by the Government. This was a great mistake, he considered, since it meant that in future years their supply of wood would be absolutely exhausted.

The president asked the witness if he knew of any specific incident where this had been done. Witness said that he knew of plenty but he was not prepared to inculpate individuals or firms. He reiterated his statement and said that the cutting was being done on a large scale.

Witness thought the embargo would favor the farmer and settler. If it were not impossible he thought some sort of restriction should be placed upon the cutting of wood. In his opinion the settler should be exempted from the embargo.

"If you are going to omit the settler," the President said, "the embargo would be a farce and there would be no point in this Commission sitting."

Mr. Picard pointed out to the witness that the amount of timber exported to the United States amounted approximately to one million cords. He asked the witness if he thought the Canadian mills could absorb that amount in the course of a single year. Mr. Turgeon said that the amount could be easily absorbed by Canadian mills.

The second witness called in the afternoon was Mr. E. C. Brochu. He stated that he was the lessee of certain Crown Lands. He dealt only in pulp wood since there was very little timber on his land suitable for other purposes.

"As a matter of fact you have to rely upon spruce for your fortune," said the President.

"Precisely," the witness answered.

The witness said that he leased 12,500 acres of timbered land in Megantic and Lotbiniere. In answer to a question from the President he said that if he were still young he would farm part of his land and exploit the remainder for timber.

The President asked what the position of the witness would be if the embargo was applied. The witness said that it would be unfavorable to him. He thought the Canadian mills would not pay the price the American firms offered. In the districts he was talking of he agreed that there was very little pulp wood for sale. The farmers cut down their old trees for firewood and the serviceable wood was required for construction purposes.

Mr. Brochu stated that if the companies concerned in the manufacture of paper would pay the price to the settler they paid for the cutting of timber on their own limits the settler would be more than satisfied.

Mr. Gregoire, an attorney, representing certain American interests, intervened at this point. He said that there were many people like Mr. Brochu who exploited their wood wisely.

4 An Important Witness.

One of the most convincing witnesses of the afternoon was Mr. L. P. Decourval, of Victoriaville. Mr. Decourval spoke forcefully and with obvious sincerity. He said in reply to questions that he was not concerned with his own case—he was thinking rather of the good of the province. He expressed himself emphatically in favor of the embargo. If it were imposed he was sure that many new industries would spring up in the province. He was a farmer and he realized that it was his duty to give evidence that would benefit the majority of the people in the province and not merely himself.

The witness pointed to the tremendous augmentation of population that had occurred in the districts where industries had been established. Mills were built to absorb the timber available and as a direct result hundreds and thousands of men were given employment. As an indirect result the genuine farmer found an increased demand for his products.

"I am speaking on the interests of the province," declared the witness, "but I am not blind to the fact that the embargo will benefit me. I have sufficient perception to see that if new industries are established I shall profit." He continued by saying that if other farmers were sensible they would realize the position too. Unfortunately many of them could not look ahead. They saw immediate gain but they could not see the doom that awaited them in the future.

Mr. Picard, the President said, that witness was in a fortunate position. He had cut his wood wisely and he relied for his profit on farm products. Witness agreed that that was the case.

Mr. Decourval was about to vacate his seat when Mr. Gregoire fired a question at him. The attorney wanted to know how many new mills would be established if the embargo were imposed.

Witness pointed out that the question was a foolish one. Before he could give any definite information it would be necessary to make extensive investigations and take many questions into consideration.

Mr. Gregoire said that the Canadian mills consumed on an average five million cords of wood a year, whereas the American took one million cords. "Then," retorted the witness, "your question resolves itself into a simple mathematical problem. The new mills would be of a sufficient number to absorb the one million cords at present exported." The reply was greeted with laughter and it appeared for the moment that the lawyer would not risk any more questions. After a moment's deliberation he returned to the attack again.

"Do you think the Americans will find a substitute?"

"It won't be our wood at any rate," replied the witness.

"And you favor the embargo on cut wood?"

"I favor an embargo on raw material," declared the witness emphatically.

For a moment Mr. Gregoire appeared to be nonplused. At length he asked, "Would you favor an embargo on grain?"

"Certainly," declared the witness, "if there were insufficient for my own countrymen."

The next witness to be called was Mr. F. J. Turgeon. Mr. Turgeon began to give evidence but Mr. Gregoire was carrying on a conversation at the time with his neighbours. After the Chairman had called him to order the evidence was resumed. Mr. Turgeon said he

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Quebec Chronicle Feb. 20/24

PULPWOOD EMBARGO

(Continued From Page One.)

would favor the embargo if the Canadian mills could give satisfactory guarantees that they could absorb all the wood cut.

Curious Evidence.

Mr. Joseph Mosse, a farmer, followed Mr. Turgeon. Mr. Mosse was apparently prepared for the Commission for he gave his evidence glibly. The witness said that he was opposed to the embargo. When asked a question by the President he readily turned them aside and pursued his own straight line of reasoning. The witness made the most ingenuous statement of the afternoon.

"I'm a farmer," he declared, "and if I cannot sell my wood how can I hope to live?"

The opinions of the witness regarding industry were as illuminating as his opinions regarding agriculture. In his opinion the municipalities of Canadian mills were on a par with the pulpwood, and as far as he was concerned he had no confidence in them whatever. He preferred to place his trust in the American mills.

Mr. Gregoire did not question this witness.

Forceful Arguments.

Colonel Ray was the next called to the stand. He made it clear that he appeared in his private capacity and not as a vice-chairman of Price Bros. Ltd. He said that he had noticed in the course of evidence that a witness had stated certain conditions had cut wood that was below the dimensions of Price Bros. Ltd. The opinions of the witness might or might not be true. Of one thing he was certain the firm he had the honor to be associated with did not do that sort of thing. On the other hand Price Bros. Ltd were always careful to husband their resources. Mention had been made in previous evidence of a co-operative society for the marketing of pulpwood. He hoped it would be formed by the Government. He wanted to know something about that proposal and he was anxious that the Commission should hear the truth about the matter. The concern had been inaugurated by a number of prominent firms. The idea was that the settler should be given a better price for his wood. The witness went on to say that they had heard a good deal regarding the profits of the colon. They asserted they were anxious to conserve the resources of the country whereas others were emphatically against the embargo. In his opinion the question was a very simple one. Certain men called themselves farmers but as a matter of fact they were merely pulpwood farmers. They took their lot, sold the timber upon it and then they were finished. He was sure of his facts and he was prepared to stand by them.

Colonel Ray went on to say that not twenty miles from Quebec was a stretch o fland that had once been timber producing country. This land had been given over to bogus settlers. These settlers had cut down the trees without discrimination and today that tract was barren. There were more than six farmers in the whole district. Had that land would be valuable to this day. Instead of that it was worthless.

There was a tract of land on the North Shore, continued the witness, where the company did everything in their power to conserve the timber resources. Some years ago they cut many trees that were over a hundred years old. It was interesting to notice, he observed amid laughter, that these trees had been compared with ears of corn.

The President asked the witness if he was in favor of the embargo. The witness said he was. He was interservening and emphatically in favor of it. Asked to give his reasons he said that he would.

The Case for the Embargo.

His main reason for supporting the embargo was a reason that would appeal to all true Canadians. He thought it was a great pity that the United States and that Canadians should lose the profits resulting from the manufacture of that material.

Unmanufactured timber was worth only a few dollars a cord but when that timber was manufactured into paper it was worth forty or fifty dollars a cord. The difference in the two prices went to the workmen and the manufacturers of the country in which the manufacture took place.

This was one of his reasons. His second reason was that the wood, which represented the wealth of the country, did not belong to a generation but to all generations. If they let the wood go to outside countries they were selling the birthright of their children and their grandchildren.

At this point the President mentioned to Col. Ray that the majority of the previous witnesses had stated they would be in favor of the embargo if they could be sure they would find a ready and profitable market in Canada. He asked if in the opinion of the Colonel such a market could be assured.

Col. Ray said that he was sure the settlers would be treated rightly by the mill owners. He knew them so well that he would not sell a single cord to them unless he received payment; in fact the firms in Canada were plenty of wood and they could be anxious to obtain to give an honest deal. He relied upon that he dealt in wood on his own account. He had recently had 2000 cords of pulp wood to sell and he had sold that to a Canadian mill.

Questioned regarding the price obtained he said that it was considerably higher than the price offered by certain American Corporations anxious to secure the wood.

He was not afraid of the embargo, he declared, and he was quite sure that if it came into force there would be no drop in prices.

Commissioner McLellan

Witness pointed out that a new mill was being constructed in the province and there was reason to believe that another new mill was projected.

Commissioner McLellan asked if the failure to impose the embargo would prevent the establishment of these mills. Witness did not think it would but he thought it would have a very material effect upon the scale of production of all the mills. If the embargo was not imposed he thought the total production for the province would not increase as it normally would.

Col. Ray said in answer to a question that Price Bros. did everything in their power to conserve their timber resources. Asked for specific information he said they only cut mature trees. On their limits they were careful to see that the smaller trees were not cut. As a result they were able to get their wood in very much the same way as if they were harvesting crops.

To the outside markets Price Bros. went a good deal of their timber. This was not necessary since their limits were extensive.

He understood they had recently adopted a plan to take all the timber offered to them by settlers as long as the price was not prohibitive. At the new mills in Chicoutimi he thought their annual consumption would be about 100,000,000 feet a year.

Commissioner McLellan asked how many feet he reckoned to the cord.

Witness replied about 600.

Regarding other methods of conservation he said they were very particular to appoint trustworthy fire rangers and good guards. He thought Mr. Nichol of Price Bros. Ltd. could give fuller information on this point.

A Question Answered.

At the conclusion of Col. Ray's evidence Mr. Gregoire said that he would like to ask a question. He wanted to know if the witness would be in favor of the Government fixing a price for pulp wood.

The witness said that he would be against such a measure. He pointed out that where the government interfered they usually made a mess of matters.

Mr. Gregoire asked if that same reasoning would not apply to the embargo.

Col. Ray had no hesitation in saying that the cases were totally dissimilar. The reason for the embargo was that the birthright of future generations should be guarded. It was the duty of a government to protect the possessions of their people but to fix prices was not a duty.

The Morning Session.

The first witness called during the morning session was Mr. Lamontagne, lumber merchant and president of the La Tuque Board of Trade. Mr. Lamontagne said that he was in favor of the embargo since he was sure it would operate to the advantage of the Dominion. Witness said that the La Tuque Board of Trade had passed a resolution supporting the application of the embargo. To avoid disturbance in prices Mr. Lamontagne considered the embargo should not be enforced for two years.

The second witness was Jos. Larche. He too was in favor of the embargo for he pointed out that the timber standoff the country was being rapidly diminished. He considered that every effort should be made to prevent the exploitation of our forest throughout.

On the subject of forest fires the witness considered that insufficient care was taken by campers and prospectors. In his opinion the imposition of the embargo would mean that towns like La Tuque would rapidly increase in size. Many new mills would be built, he said.

Tesphlens was equally emphatic in his support of the embargo. In his opinion the American firms are struggling for wood were greatly anxious to make money. They did not mind at whose expense they made it. If timber was valuable in America, they would raise the price up in Canada but if they were able to get their raw material locally they were not in the market.

An Unusual View.

Mr. Albert Poulin, a settler from Prosper, said that in his opinion the forests were practically inexhaustible. Very naturally he did not consider the embargo necessary.

Mr. Frank Byrne, of Quebec, was opposed to the embargo. He said the timber was not disappearing fast as rapidly as it was said. He thought that if the embargo were imposed the Americans would retaliate.

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071310

House of Commons
Canada

Vancouver, B.C.
February 20th 1924.

Hon. Mr. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr.Meighen: Re Royal Commission on Pulpwood

Enclosed are questions which I propose to place on the Order Paper with your approval. If the same are not in order kindly alter as you may deem best, and I would be obliged if you would have your office file the same.

I have a friend who is an expert on matters of this kind, who knows something of the Members of the Commission, their past records, the expense and waste of public money. He is a responsible man and not given to extravagant statements. He informs me that this Royal Commission is a farce so far as any possible results are concerned; that the members have no previous experience; that it is largely a political jaunt, the salaries alone amounting to something like $225.00 per day. I am satisfied from information received from him that there is something peculiar regarding the secret Order-in-Council of June 10th last and regarding the whole proceedings. That Order-in-Council exempts for a period of ten years from any embargo which might be enforced, all pulpwood sold under contract. It appears that nearly all such pulpwood is sold in this way and as the Government had previously promised that wood from farmers' private lands would not be affected, the need of and the purposes for which the Commission was appointed has disappeared.

Dr.Tolmie leaves on Thursday night stopping at Calgary. We had planned to travel together but unfortunately I am detained until Saturday night. I am stopping at Winnipeg and Brandon.

Yours very sincerely,

Leon J. Ladner

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1. Who are the members of the Royal Commission on pulpwood? What previous experience or training has each had in forestry or in the pulpwood business? Would any of the members of this commission be unfavourably affected if an embargo on the export of pulpwood from Canada were to be put into effect?

2. What compensation does each member of the Commission receive and how many days have they actually sat, specifying places of sitting? What is the daily expense of the Commission?

3. What witnesses have been heard, giving names, addresses and occupations.

4. At whose request or upon what information was the secret Order-in-Council of June 10th,1923, passed exempting from any embargo which might be enacted, for a period of ten years, pulpwood which was being sold under contract? Did the Government promise to exempt farmer's pulpwood from a possible embargo? If so, will the said Order-in-Council in conjunction with the said promise not counteract almost completely any beneficial effects which an embargo might otherwise have upon the export of pulpwood? Has such action on the part of the Government not largely neutralized one of the main purposes for which the Commission was appointed i.e., to consider the question of the prohibition or restriction of the export of pulpwood from Canada?

5. Does the Government expect that the Commission will be able to add any information in regard to the supplies of pulpwood in the several Provinces to that which is already available at the Forestry Branch Department of the Interior and at the Provincial Government Forest services?

6. Does the Government expect that the Commission will be in a position to make any more valuable recommendations for the better conservation of the supply of pulpwood in this country than those made by the British Empire Forestry Conference - a gathering of Foresty experts from every part of the Empire - which met in this country last summer?

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Quebec Chronicle Feb. 22/24

IF "ANOTHER LITTLE BIT" OF TIMBER WERE EXPORTED SMALL HARM WOULD RESULT

Pulpwood Dealers' Association Makes Strange Claim Before Royal Commission—A Further Array Of Witnesses Testified Strongly In Favor Of An Embargo On Pulpwood—Commission Has Completed Its Work In City Of Quebec

The final Public Sitting of the Royal Pulpwood Commission in Quebec was held yesterday. During the morning session, Mr. Gregoire stated that it had been said he was representing certain American interests. That was not the case since he was representing the Quebec Pulpwood Dealers' Association. The evidence given before the Commission was largely a reiteration of statements repeatedly made before. The afternoon session was enlivened, by an array of witnesses from the Pulpwood Dealers' Association. The main argument presented on behalf of the dealers was that since a large quantity of timber was being destroyed by insects and by fire "another little bit", exported, "wouldn't do any harm".

The witnesses in favour of the Embargo were consistent in their opinions and their arguments were well reasoned. Commissioner McLelland took up a different line of argument in questioning two witnesses. He inferred that if an embargo were imposed American firms with extensive limits in Canada would purchase pulp from Scandinavia rather than establish mills in Canada and use their own forests. He waded through the relative prices of pulp in Scandinavia and Canada—not mentioning that the American mills were already finding it profitable to ship wood from Canada and manufacture it into pulp and paper themselves.

Afternoon Session

The first witness during the afternoon session was Dr. Dussault of Levis. The doctor said that he represented the point of view of the City dweller. They had heard a good deal of evidence from the settlers but he was sure the Commission would benefit by evidence from townspeople. The Levis Board of Trade had passed an emphatic resolution supporting the Embargo and with that resolution he was in entire agreement. He called the attention of the Commission to the long stretches of unused deck fronts in both Levis and Quebec. At one time that frontage was used. Quebec was able to do a big export trade in certain timber such as oak. At the present time oak was practically non-existent in the Province. The reason he was sure was that insufficient means had been taken to conserve their supplies.

There were statistics to prove that we exported 1,300,000 cords of pulpwood to the United States during an average year, the speaker declared. For that wood the exporters received approximately $3.75 a cord. A cord of wood could be manufactured into a ton of newsprint which was sold at $100. For every cord of timber exported Canada was losing $90.

Considering his own district the witness said that the embargo would undoubtedly produce good in Quebec and Levis. Quebec was the farthest point up the river where the manufacture of paper was possible and if the embargo was enforced the American companies would have to erect new mills.

At this point the President of the Commission intervened and ask the witness what section of the community he represented. The witness said he represented about 20,000 people in the county of Levis. He had studied the subject carefully in his capacity as a newspaper man and as a contractor.

He was sure the farmers would not suffer much. He pointed that the true farmer tilled his soil and did not rely upon wood pulp for his income. If a man worked at his lot diligently he could increase its value $20,000 in the couree of twenty years. There were many farmers who did that but on the other hand there were many who merely pretended to farm. Their operations covered their dealings in wood. The successful farmers were the ones who did not touch pulpwood.

The Hammermill Lumber Co.

The witness referred to the Hammermill Lumber Company. Th's corporation he said owned limits in Matane. At that point it was impossible to manufacture since there was no available water power. As a result the company cut down the trees and shipped them to their mills in the United States. If the embargo were imposed the witness considered that the company would erect mills in Canada and thus employ Canadian workmen.

Commissioner Kerr asked the witness if a delay of one year would help the farmers.

Witness agreed that it probably would. During that time they would have an opportunity to make arrangements. He thought the formation of a co-operative society would probably help them.

Commissioner Kerr asked the witness if he would include poplar under the embargo.

Dr. Dussault said that the statistics he had pointed to the fact that only 25,000 cords were shipped during a single year. That amount was negligible. His figures were for the province of Quebec.

Mr. Kerr: "We have information that four or five hundred thousand cords are shipped to the States every year from the Dominion. Now what do you say?"

Witness: "I am giving you information regarding Quebec".

After uestioning the witness proceeded to give his ideas regarding a co-operative society to protect the settlers. He said that settlers would combine so that they could offer large quantities of wood instead of small lots. He was asked what would happen if the Canadian Mills refused to buy and said that he was sure they would buy since the middlemen's profits would be cut out and both the mill owners and the settlers would get a straighter deal.

Mr. Kerr said it had been represented to the Commission that if the Canadian supply was cut off the Americans would get their supplies from Scandinavia.

The witness replied that such a statement was ridiculous. There was already an embargo prohibiting the exportation of pulp wood in Norway and Sweden.

Mr. Kerr explained that he had been referring to pulp and not pulpwood. Witness said that for his part he had been referring to pulpwood. He understood the Commission were considering that matter.

Mr. McLellan explained Mr. Kerr's point of view. If the Americans could not buy their pulpwood from Canada they would buy mechanical or sulphite from Scandinavia. The witness had stated that they would be compelled to erect mills in Canada. If they could buy pulp at advantageous rates that would not be the case.

Disagreed With the Statement

Dr. Dussault disagreed with this statement. He pointed out that the American concerns he had been speaking of already owned limits in Canada. He did not think these concerns would let there wood rot merely because they could buy pulp from Scandinavia.

Mr. McLellan: "Are you not overlooking the fact that Scandinavian Pulp can be delivered in New York and Boston as cheaply as you can produce it here in Quebec.

Dr. Dussault: "That does not affect my argument. The firms have limits here and they will not let that timber rot".

Mr. McLennan: "Do you realise that the Americans get only one sixth of their timber supply from Canada. For the remaining five sixths they depend upon their internal resources".

Dr. Dussault: "Even so I cannot see that this affects my contention. It would still be cheaper for the people interested to erect mills in Quebec. In the past they have found it profitable to cut their timber, ship it to the United States and then make their paper. They did that in preference to purchasing Scandinavian Pulp so that the presumption was it was cheaper to do so. It would be even cheaper for them to make paper in Canada".

Too Much Water

Mr. Kerr pointed out that the majority of the Canadian pulp concerns were in financial difficulties. Witness replied that the position of some Pulp Companies was very similar to the father who attempted to teach his child to swim by throwing it into the sea. They both perished through too much water.

The second witness called in the afternoon was Mr. Alexandre Morency said he represented the Levis Board of Trade. That Board after very careful deliberation had come to the conclusion that the proposed Embargo would be greatly to the benefit of the Dominion. They realized they were up against a difficult proposition since every effort possible was being made by the interested parties opposed to the measure. He understood that leaflets were being distributed to the farmers in the Levis district persuading them to use all their influence to persuade people appearing before the Commission to speak against the Embargo. There would be difficulties, he was sure. The American interests would do everything in their power after the embargo had been imposed to try and shipwreck it. They would no doubt attempt to force down prices and for a year or two prices might drop slightly unless efforts were made to circumvent their designs. If the Americans came to Canada for paper they did not come out of love but simply through dire necessity.

Mr. Kerr asked if the witness knew anything regarding the American statistics.

Witness said that he did. He had also seen the recent statement made by the American Minister of Agriculture warning limit holders to conserve their supplies as much as possible. In that statement he had said their stand would not last more than twenty-five years.

McLellan: "But it is the same in both countries".

Witness: "Well that does not alter the case. Why should we let the Americans come in and pilfer our reserve leaving us with a mere pittance".

The witness was asked regarding Pulp Mills. He agreed with the previous witness that some of the pulp companies were largely overcapitalized a dollar was worth a dollar and not three dollars just because it was invested in the pulp business.

Mr. McLellan: "You are referring to the mills that are over capitalised. Surely there are some mills that are not".

Witness: "Yes certainly there are and they are making money. In the majority of cases paper manufacturers were operating pulp mills for their own consumption".

Mr. McLellan: "What do you mean for their own consumption".

Witness explained. He added that if it paid a manufacturer to own limits and manufacture pulp it was fairly obvious that pulp could be manufactured on a commercial basis.

Mr. McLellan: "Are you aware that Canadian pulp manufacturers are hard put to it to compete with the present Scandinavian prices".

Witness: "I....."

Mr. McLellan: "You don't believe that".

"Witness: "Wait a minute. In my opinion the Canadian Pulp Manufacturers have been experimenting".

Mr. McLellan: "My dear fellow we can manufacture as cheaply here as anywhere in America."

Witness explained that this did not disturb his original contention that if it paid manufacturers to own limits and make their pulp and paper it was obvious they were making it at a lower price than they could import Scandinavian Pulp.

Exported Pulpwood for Hundred Years.

Mr. Morency explained to the Commissioner that all the countries comprising Scandinavia were really very small. The time will come when they will be unable to cope with the demand.

Mr. McLellan admitted the area was limited but he informed the witness that Scandinavia for one hundred years had forests that produced pulp. There was no reason why they should not continue to do so in the future.

Asked regarding the probable effects upon prices paid for wood to the settlers the witness was sure the Canadian companies would pay fair prices.

Mr. Champoux, a witness during the morning session, was recalled. He was asked by Mr. Gregoire if in the event of the embargo being imposed it would be possible for dealers to send wood in other shapes to serve the same purpose.

Mr. Champoux said he thought they were getting out of the subject. He had attended the Commission to answer question relative to pulpwood. He did not mind answering other questions, but he thought he should be given time to consider his subject.

The President said the question really affected the pulp wood question. Mr. Gregoire wanted to know if it would be possible for people to saw wood slightly and then sell it as a manufactured article whereas it was really pulpwood.

Mr. McLellan said such a proposition would not hold water. The cost of sawing the wood and the consequent wastage would kill the scheme at the outset. Mr. Champoux agreed.

Mr. Gregoire: "Is it a fact that this was actually done during the war?"

Mr. Champoux: "Yes, certainly. The price of paper and pulpwood went up so that it paid us to ship even deal for pulp."

Mr. Gregoire: "Would you be in favor of an embargo on rough sawn wood?"

Witness: "I don't know what you mean by rough sawn wood. Of course I know that some saws cut more smoothly than others."

Mr. Gregoire said that he meant wood that had not been through the planer.

Mr. McLellan pointed out that what Mr. Gregoire was suggesting would be foolish. The cost to anybody attempting to do it would be prohibitive.

An Array of Witnesses.

The next witness called was Mr. J. O. Auger, of Quebec. He was a lumber dealer and said that he was opposed to the embargo. He said that the lumber dealers often financed the settlers and paid huge sums of money in advance. In his icpartular case he bought between 50 and 60 thousand cords of timber a year. The witness complained about the existing Canadian freight rates and said that it was often cheaper to ship to a point in the U. S. than it was to ship to a nearer point in Canada. Speaking of transport he said, that when barges came to Quebec with coal from the U. S. they were to bring the coal at a cheaper rate if they returned with a cargo of wood.

The next witness stated that he too was a member of the Quebec Pulpwood Dealers' Association. He owned about 50 square miles of timber. In his opinion the proposed embargo was a most iniquitous affair. He pointed to many raw materials he said we depended upon America for. Reciprocity had been suggested for farm products.

Mr. Kerr interposed and reminded the witness that reciprocity was dead.

The amount of wood exported was 5 per cent. That was a negligible quantity, in his opinion. He gave his ideas regarding sonservation and filed a bulky set of papers with the commission regarding entomology, growth of trees and reafforestation.

Mr. Coulombe followed and stated that he too was a member of the Pulpwood Dealers' Association. He said that he was opposed to the embargo and he did not think the government could fix prices. During the war he said the dealers had been getting $24 a cord for pulpwood. Everyone knew that it did not cost that to produce—it was a question of supply and demand.

A Different Point of View.

One of the most interesting witnesses of the afternoon was Mr. Marceaux, a farmer. Mr. Marceaux said that before giving an opinion regarding the embargo he would like to ask a question. He had learned in conversation during the afternoon that the export of wood to the United States amounted to 1,350,000 cords. He wanted to know how much of that came from patented lots and how much from unpatented lots. He could not give an opinion regarding the embargo unless he knew that. In his opinion the information was absolutely necessary before an opinion could be formed.

Commissioner McLellan said they could not give the information.

Witness continued by saying that he was absolutely opposed to the embargo. He was sure that if it were imposed many farmers would be driven from their lands. They could not continue as farmers unless they could sell pulpwood at a good price.

A gentleman had said during the course of his evidence that farmers were prosperous at the present time. That was not the case. Farmers were going through a very difficult period. Speaking for the farmers in his own immediate vicinity he knew they had to rely upon the sale of pulpwood.

Witness switched from the subject of a farmer's true vocation to the question of poplar. He said that he had no scientific knowledge whatever. After explaining the question of poplar the witness returned to the troubles of a farmer. He said that a farmer could not possibly make a living unless he had wood to sell.

In reply to questions he said that he had still about 50 cords of wood to sell from his farm. He caused roars of laughter by adding that he intended selling that before the embargo was imposed.

The Explanation

Commissioner McLellan: "You say you are just a farmer and yet you claim you cannot live by farming."

Witness agreed that was a fact. Further questions were put and then the Commissioner asked what he proposed doing when he had sold his remaining fifty cords.

Witness said that he had a few other lots.

In reply to further questions he said he would work himself when his wood was finished.

At the conclusion of his evidence the witness was congratulated by members of the Pulp Dealers' Association.

The last witness was the secretary of the Quebec Forestry Association. This witness read a resolution adopted by the association giving reasoned evidence supporting the need for the embargo.

The Morning Session.

Two witnesses were heard during the morning session of the Commission. The first witness, Mr. Henry Roy, stated that he was in favor of the embargo provided that settlers were exempted.

Mr. B. Champoux gave valuable evidence. He said that he was unreservedly in favor of the embargo. He thought there were many supposed settlers who would be unhappy al their lives merely because they could not possibly make farming pay.

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MEMBER: PAPER, Series 3 (G.G. 2/, I, Volume 121)

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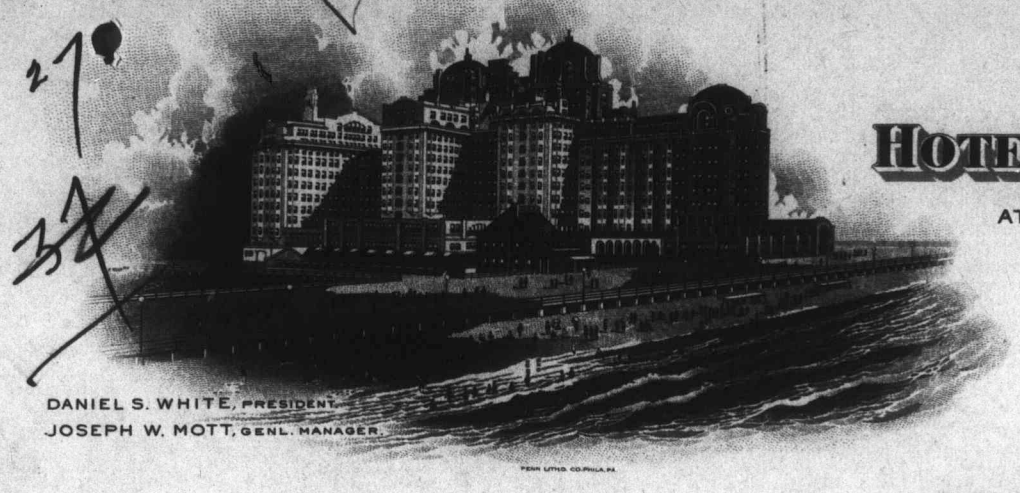

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

February 27, 1924

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

See File 37

I enclose copy of a letter which I recently wrote to a friend, covering points which I thought possibly you might like to have.

I am here going over the so-called evidence of the Pulpwood Commission, as I want to boil it down and make a summary of the whole thing. This certainly was a most colossal farce ever foisted upon the Canadian people. The typewriting bill alone in the copy I had made cost $2500.. So you can judge what a mass of nonsense has been collected. The bulk of the evidence consists largely of statements made by American pulpwood dealers that the farmer would starve to death if the American market was shut off.

When I summarize this whole mess I will let you have a copy of the same. It would be very interesting to have this read in the house.

I expect to arrive at Ottawa next week where I shall remain during the session so that I will be in close touch with you. Confidentially, Herbert Marler is going after the Government on this subject in his reply to the speech from the throne. This certainly ought to make the most interesting session that has been held since confederation, and I do not possibly see how the Government can weather the storm and the country at large is only waiting the opportunity to vote them out of power.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. W. Barnum

Shall be at above address till next Wednesday morning.

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071314

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Ottawa, February 27, 1924.

Dear Mr. Ladner:

I have your letter of the 20th. There is certainly no objection to the questions you propose as regards the Pulpwood commission. I have on my files some particulars as regards the occupations and interests of the various members of the commission and I would suggest you simplify your questions by inquiring as to the personnel, the salaries, the cost to date, the cost per day, the general question as to whether anyone would be affected in his individual interests by the embargo and then ask if it is a fact that Mr so and so--stating his occupation or interests--and if it is a fact that Mr so and so was, etc. etc.

Yours very truly,

Leon J. Ladner, Esquire,
House of Commons,
O t t a w a.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Tariff
Wood Pulp
or Pulpwood 27

013115

Ottawa Mar 8/24

Memo for Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen -

I suggest that a resolution favouring a rather stiff excise duty on wood pulp would be a popular move just about now. It is as justifiable as a rise in the U.S. duty on wheat, and, following upon the latter, might evoke certain support not otherwise obtainable. Again - if you don't move you may be beaten to it. I can see half a dozen good reasons and opportunities for specific protection to specific resources, interests and industries by way of excise duties so calculated that you ought to be able to see a dozen.

Another thing - Have you ever thought out the possibility of restrictedly applying the tariff? E.g. one rate at Western ports of entry, another at eastern ports of entry. Might so operate that excessive freight rate would be overcome by favourable differentiation in tariff. Other possible benefits.

W.F. O'Connor

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SUBMITS LETTERS FROM PREMIER ON PULPWOOD ISSUE

Frank J. D. Barnjum Quotes Mr. Taschereau's Correspondence on Subject

CLAIMS NEW POLICY

In Letter to Prime Minister Declares Latter's View is Altered

In view of Premier Taschereau's announcement that he is opposed to the imposition of an embargo on the exportation of pulpwood by the Federal Government, the following correspondence between the Premier and Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum on the subject—handed us for publication by Mr. Barnjum—is of interest.

The Editor, Montreal Star, Montreal:

Sir,—Premier Taschereau, according to press reports, addressed the Legislative Assembly on March 9th, on the subject of forest preservation. Among other things he is reported to have said was that the Dominion Government should leave to each province the care, and the exclusive care, of the forests, so that each province may take the steps necessary to protect the forests consistent with the needs of colonization and agriculture. He also is reported as stating that he does not believe that an embargo on the exportation of pulpwood, if imposed, will give the results expected.

Mr. Taschereau's views on Provincial autonomy are, doubtless, commendable, but they fail to apply in this case, since the Dominion Parliament is the only authority competent to deal with the matter of prohibiting exportations of pulpwood or any other commodity.

It is also interesting to note that the Premier was not always opposed to the proposed embargo. Indeed, until he made a public address in East Angus in August of last year, in which he declared against this measure, he had been regarded as a strong supporter of the embargo. As soon as the East Angus speech became public I took occasion to let the Premier know of my surprise at his change of heart and there followed an exchange of letters between us, which I think it is both timely and in the public interest to make public.

The Premier, according to the press reports, attempted to belittle the issue by suggesting that only two per cent of the forest lands of Quebec would be affected by the imposition of an embargo since, he declared, only two per cent of such lands are owned by American private interests. He ignored the fact that out of approximately 4,500,000 cords of pulpwood cut in Canada last year, 1,384,230, or 31 per cent was exported and that the major portion of the wood so exported was derived from the province of Quebec.

The Premier's indifference to this raid on the province's raw materials is in marked contrast to the attitude of his predecessor, Sir Lomer Gouin, to whose sagacious statesmanship the province owes the existence of its most prosperous industry—the manufacture of pulp and paper—and who, as recently as two months ago, publicly expressed his approval of the embargo which, Mr. Taschereau holds, would be a detriment to the province.

I append hereto copies of the correspondence with Mr. Taschereau referred to above.

PREMIER'S EXPLANATION

"QUEBEC, August 21st, 1923.

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum,—

From a conversation I had with Mr. Piche, I understand you are under the impression that the stand I took at East Angus on the export of pulpwood to the United States is in contradiction with the views which I expressed to you in my correspondence of May, 1921.

In order that you do not remain under such impression, I wish to state that I am as much interested in retaining here our Province's raw wealth as I ever was.

But it is quite another question to know whether this is the opportune time for prohibiting all shipment of our raw wood out of the Province, and especially if we should let the Federal Government take away from us the right which is altogether a Provincial right of setting an embargo on the exportation of pulpwood.

When I spoke at East Angus I had nothing else in mind than to claim the right for our Government to decide the question of embargo, and I also wanted to reassure our people and give them to understand that we did not think this was the opportune time to set an embargo when there was a considerable exodus and when we needed all sources of employment to remain fully active in order to help us to go through the actual economic crisis. I further expressed a doubt as to whether the Honorable Mackenzie King's idea of excluding from the embargo the wood grown on farmers' and settlers' land would not defeat the very object of the enactment, and would not also be illegal as affecting only one part of the community. I added that the proposed embargo had, however, the effect of giving a warning to the Americans that it was better for them to settle here.

I want to make my stand very clear so that my words may not be misconstrued.

Yours sincerely,
(SGD.) L. A. Taschereau.

MR. BARNJUM'S REPLY.

Montreal, August 24, 1923.

Honorable L. A. Taschereau,
Prime Minister, Quebec, P. Q.

Dear Sir,—When I called upon you a month or so ago, after your return from the United States and you opened the conversation regarding the embargo with a plea for the Americans who had purchased land in Canada, stating that it would be hard on them to have the export of wood to the U. S. prohibited, I must confess I was completely dumbfounded, more especially as your plea was not for the farmer or settler but for the foreigner; and when in your speech at East Angus you came out flat-footed in opposition to an embargo (though this time not publicly mentioning your solicitude for the Americans) I could hardly believe that you had not been misquoted, and I have examined the newspapers in vain with the hope that your pronouncement might be corrected.

In the light of the strong stand you have always taken against the export of all raw materials in Quebec, and especially our raw pulpwood, your present stand is inexplicable to me.

On May 16, 1921, you wrote me as follows:

"I believe as you do that our first duty is to stop the shipment of raw wood out of the country."

And again in another letter bearing the same date you say:

"You must be aware that the Province of Quebec will not let the American mills deprive the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturer of his raw material, which I think is in complete accord with your views."

The reasons for an embargo today are far greater than they were in 1921 as billions of feet of standing wood have been sacrificed to insects, fire, wind and the axe during the past two years. It has also been disclosed within the past year or two, through aeroplane cruising and mapping, that practically the whole northern part of Ontario and Quebec running into the James Bay country is either burnt muskeg or scrub, any patches of green wood being so small, scattered or remote as to be absolutely unavailable, practically reducing our remaining stand to a comparatively narrow strip of wooded area which is not only still being ravaged by all the pests and elements but is supplying 104 Canadian pulp and paper mills also 44 American mills of a capacity of 100 tons each per day, in addition to countless saw mills, millions of railway ties, telegraph and telephone poles, fence posts, &c., and with the enormous increase in the export of raw wood based on the Government June report, amounting to 150 per cent over the same month last year, how long can we carry on? Certainly not more than five years, with this enormous increase in destruction, consumption and export unless drastic steps are taken not only to prohibit the export of wood but also to reduce the appalling losses by forest fires.

With the knowledge of all these facts before me you cannot blame me for being so utterly amazed at your complete right-about-face.

You say in your letter of the 21st inst., which is just received, that you want to make your stand clear so that your words may not be mis-construed. Well, I ask you in all seriousness, would it be possible to misconstrue the words in your letters of May 16th, 1921? Also would it be possible to misconstrue your statement at East Angus "that the intention of the Federal authorities to prohibit the export of pulpwood from private lands in Quebec and elsewhere was not a welcome move to the Quebec Government," though you know full well that the Federal Government is the only body who can take this action.

There can certainly be no misconstruction as to what you said in your leters of May 16th, 1921; neither, it seems to me, can there be as to what you are reported to have said at East Angus, as all of the opponents of the embargo, as well as all the newspapers in both countries, immediately stated that there would be nothing now done as the Premier of Quebec was opposed to an embargo.

I have just received a letter from a prominent business man in the United States which reads as follows:

"I was much surprised to note in the papers that Taschereau is now against you. What has happened?"

If you were misquoted at East Angus it is not yet too late to put yourself right with the public.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

"Quebec, September 5th, 1923.

"Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,—

I have still before me your letter of the 24th August, and regret to have to observe that instead of giving your attention to the motives which prompted me to speak as I did at East Angus, and which I took the trouble to explain to you in all good faith, you seem to question my disinterestedness in the matter, and you insist on finding a change in my attitude with respect to the export of our pulp wood.

I leave it to the future to show you how mistaken you are, and how some public men, who have only one thing at heart, that is, the general welfare of their country, may be as good judges in a case like this as those who have connected themselves too closely with the issues to look at them with equanimity and an open mind.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) L. A. TASCHEREAU."

Frank J. D. Barnjum.
Montreal, March 13, 1924.

BLACK AND WHITE COMPLEXIONS, OR PLAID OR STRIPE?

CHICAGO, March 12. — (United Press.) — To be in fashion this year, woman must change her complexion with every gown, the Fashion Art League convention declared yesterday.

There is some difficulty involved for the "smart" woman, as the convention holds the two really fashionable colors this year are black and white. Likewise, plaids and stripes will be in vogue.

Petticoats are absolutely dead, the convention holds, largely because the "tube dresses" will not permit anything more than the flimsiest of under-garments.

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071317

Answer Friday

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

March 18th.,1924.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
O T T A W A, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

I enclose a couple of clippings that are apropos to our conversation of yesterday. I just learned from a friend of mine that one of the Pulpwood Commissioners told him confidentially that one or two members of the Pulpwood Commission were going to Washington, and about next Friday why would it not be a good idea for you to ask the question in the House as to whether it was true that some members of the Canadian Royal Pulpwood Commission have gone to Washington. If you wait till about Friday it will be perfectly safe to say that they have left. for Washington by that time.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

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071318

Ottawa, March 19, 1924

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

Thanks for yours of the 18th inst. and for the information therein contained. If you hear anything to the contrary with regard to the members of the Pulpwood Commission I wish you would let me know before Friday. Otherwise I shall ask the question.

Yours very truly,

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esquire,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

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Copy

071319

HOUSE OF COMMONS

CANADA

36 Melgund Avenue,
Ottawa,
20th March,1924.

Dear Sir, Re Pulpwood Commission

Replying to your letter of Mar.17th with regard to the evidence of Mr. Piche and others at Quebec, I may say that these witnesses appeared before the Commission at a private sitting held after the public hearings had been concluded. The instructions we have from the Commission are to furnish to those desiring copies of the evidence only such evidence as was heard at the public hearings.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) E.C.Young.

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CANADA

071320

27

Ottawa, March 24, 1924.

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esquire,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I asked the question with regard to the operation of the Pulpwood Commission, yesterday in the House. The reply given me was that the Government did not know but would make enquiries.

Yours very truly,

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Sydney Post Mar. 24/24

071321

PULPWOOD CO. WILL START OPERATIONS

1,000 Cords Will Be Cut At West Bay By North Sydney Company

NORTH SYDNEY, March 23—Production of one thousand cords of pulpwood at West Bay by the North Sydney Pulp and Lumber Co. will be commenced tomorrow by a woods gang of thirty men. It is expected to make the cut in six weeks. The operations will be made on a two hundred acre tract recently purchased by this company from the McInnis homestead and two other small areas will be cut successively as soon as the present undertaking is completed.

It is estimated three thousand cords of pulp-wood to American mills for delivery during the coming summer and of this some three thousand eight hundred cords are now ready for delivery. The cut will not be restricted however to the amount which the company has contracted to deliver and it is hoped that a sufficient surplus will be held at the tail of the season to permit the company to more than double the output next season.

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071322

Hon. Mr. Meighen

DAVID GILLIES, PRESIDENT.
J.S.GILLIES, VICE-PRESIDENT & MANAGING DIRECTOR.
D.A.GILLIES, SECRETARY & TREASURER.

GILLIES BROS. LIMITED.
LUMBER MANUFACTURERS
ESTABLISHED 1873
Braeside, Ont. CANADA.

March 24th, 1924.

Honourable Wm. McKenzie King,
Parliament Bldgs.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,- Re - Pulpwood Embargo.

In this connection while an embargo or export duty on pulpwood might in time have the desired effect of bringing additional manufacturers of pulp and paper into this country I would suggest that rather than an embargo or heavy export tax that free pulpwood be used to bargain with the United States in exchange for free entry into the United States of lines of paper and pulp products not now duty free into the States, such as Box Boards, Wall or Building Boards, Wrapping Paper, Sulphate and Sulphite Pulp, and other wood products now subject to duty on entry into the United States.

The question of an export duty or embargo on pulpwood is a very broad one as if it can be applied to pulpwood, which is the forest crop, the principle is the same as the prohibition of the export of grain or wool, or any other product of the farm or forest, or fisheries, and is thus of very far reaching effect.

It is probably quite true that pulpwood in accessible places is being depleted but a great share of the present export of pulpwood could be stopped by the Provinces tightening up the enforcement of their own present regulations and the real remedy for the trouble, the shortage of pulpwood, lies not in the prohibition of the sale or use of the pulpwood but in the protection of the forest from fire and in regulations or legislation looking to a more permanent and secure tenure and working of forest lands. This is a Provincial as well as a Dominion question and the burden of protection and reforestation should not, as is now generally the case, be placed on the established wood-working companies; the fault in the present system is not theirs but is due rather to the general public; forest fires being largely due to causes other than the work of the lumber companies, such as fires from Railways, tourists, hunters, trappers, prospectors, and miners, for which the nation generally and not the lumber companies are responsible. Education as to forest conditions, the necessity and value to the nation of the forest, and the danger from fire, the tightening up of fire regulations and increased

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071323

DAVID GILLIES, PRESIDENT.
J.S.GILLIES, VICE-PRESIDENT & MANAGING DIRECTOR.
D.A.GILLIES, SECRETARY & TREASURER.

GILLIES BROS. LIMITED.
LUMBER MANUFACTURERS
ESTABLISHED 1873.
Braeside, Ont. CANADA.

fire protection, and punishment to the man setting fire commensurate with the loss to the country should be enforced.

As stated in my first paragraph, it seems to me at the present time that the line offering the best prospects is to permit the export of pulpwood from lands already deeded (if not abused) in exchange for free entry into the United States of wood products of all kinds, subject of course to Provincial regulations on Crown Lands that all wood cut from them must be manufactured in the country. With this might well be coupled the proviso that all lands alienated in the future should be subject to this regulation also. This I presume is a matter for each Province to deal with but an understanding to this effect might be reached with the Provinces.

Trusting this suggestion may appeal to you, I am

Yours respectfully,

J. S. GILLIES.

JSG:MBA.

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071324

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

March 25th.,1924.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
O t t a w a, Ont.

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

Dear Mr.Meighen,-

The Chairman of the Royal Pulpwood Commission, one of its members, Mr. Antsie, and its Secretary, Mr. Finlayson, have just returned from New York, where they were in consultation with U.S. paper manufacturers. This is really worse than if they had gone to Washington, which was the point they originally started for. There can be no reason in the world why a Canadian pulpwood commission should need to consult American Paper Manufacturers, as they were not supposed to investigate conditions in the United States and there can be no possible excuse for this trip. I think this should be brought out in the House.

Two other questions might also be asked:

1. Have the Royal Commission on Pulpwood completed their hearings; and
2. When will their report be made.to the House.

Also I would say a motion for production of a copy of the evidence given by the Provincial authorities of Quebec and which has been suppressed from the public record of the Pulpwood hearing. A request for a copy of this particular evidence was made to the stenographer who took down the reports and the reply that came back was that the Commission said that this was not to be given to the public.

I have gone over quite a part of the evidence that was taken before this Commission and extracts from the same should be read in the House when the proper time comes. The whole proceeding from beginning to end is an outrage on the Canadian people. It is an American Commission the whole way through.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"
PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD
PREVENT FOREST FIRES
PLANT FOREST TREES

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071325

EXPORTATION DU BOIS DE PULPE.

Monsieur:-

L'anxiété des américains intéressés à cacher aux yeux du public canadien leur opposition à l'embargo sur le bois de pulpe du Canada, est bien démontrée par l'insistance que l'on trouve dans leur publicité rapportant que le bois de pulpe exporté du Canada aux Etats-Unis ne représente que 5 pour cent de la coupe totale du bois dans les forêts canadiennes, le but évident étant de faire croire au public que les restrictions proposées n'atteindraient que 5 pour cent de la coupe totale du bois de pulpe, quantité qui, disent-ils, serait négligeable relativement à la conservation des forêts ou de la situation économique du Canada.

Quels sont les faits?

Les faits sont que le Canada, au cours des dix dernières années, a fourni 32,297,213 cordes de bois de pulpe dont 20,118,550 cordes ont été utilisées en Canada et 12,178,663 cordes exportées aux Etats-Unis. En conséquence les exportations forment 37.7 pour cent de la coupe du bois de pulpe durant cette période. Au lieu de n'être qu'une bagatelle - en comparaison de la coupe - comme le prétendent les américains intéressés, elle forme plus d'un tiers de l'entière production.

L'on n'a qu'à considérer l'importance des industries qui vivent de la proportion du bois de pulpe produit et consommé dans ce pays - de fait, elles représentent un capital de $400,000,000; elles donnent du travail à environ 35,000 ouvriers d'usines,gagnant $35,000,000 de salaires par année, ainsi qu'à environ 25,000 bûcherons, et elles produisent des matériaux valant plus de $150,000,000. par année - et l'on comprendra ce que ce drainage de plus d'un tiers de la coupe totale du pays signifie réellement.

Il faut aussi prendre en considération que le bois de pulpe exporté représente ce qu'il y a de mieux en qualité de bois, tiré des forêts les plus accessibles et qui sont le moins exposées aux incendies. Les moulins du pays emploient le bois mis de côté au triage, le bois tombé ou mort ou attaqué par les insectes, tout aussi bien que le bois sain, mais l'importateur américain ne veut et n'accepte que du bois de première qualité. En coupant le bois d'exportation, le bois attaqué est laissé dans les forêts et devient perte totale, tandis que dans la coupe pour la consommation au pays tout ce bois perdu est récolté et utilisé dans les moulins. Le bois d'exportation est de plus tiré des localités les plus à portée des lieux d'expédition, tandis que les manufacturiers canadiens vont de plus en plus loin chaque année chercher l'alimentation voulue pour leurs moulins, détail qui contribue matériellement à l'augmentation du coût de la production.

Sur le même sujet, les américains présentent l'argument que l'imposition d'un embargo n'atteindrait que la deux centième partie du bois actuellement consommé ou détruit. Il est vrai que nous perdons, par la consommation et autres causes extraordinaires, telles que incendies, insectes, etc., deux cent fois plus de bois de pulpe que nous n'en exportons et que les exportations forment, malgré tout, plus d'un tiers de la coupe annuelle, mais cela ne fait qu'ajouter un argument de plus à la nécessité de garder ce que nous avons dans notre pays. La chose prouve ce que j'ai toujours soutenu, à savoir, que le pillage que l'on fait sur nos ressources accessibles, par des moyens que l'on peut empêcher ou non, est tel que ces ressources sont menacées d'extinction définitive d'ici deux ans, à moins que l'on ne prenne des moyens de les sauver, et cela par le premier et le plus pratique des moyens, ainsi que le plus efficace qui s'offre pour arrêter l'épuisement inutile de nos ressources, épuisement qui se fait par l'exportation du bois de pulpe non fabriqué aux Etats-Unis.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Montréal, le 25 mars, 1924.

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071326

Pulpwood Comm

27.

Ottawa, March 26, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

Thanks for your letter of the 25th, with attached circular in French. There is no difficulty in our asking the questions which you proposed. These will be put on the Order Paper at once. I do not think that, as yet, we can get a motion through for the production of the evidence. When the committee itself reports the evidence will be attached and if there is anything omitted I could then take up the matter in the House. Meantime I would be glad if you would favour me with the correspondence showing that the Commission has refused to disclose the evidence of the Quebec Government Representatives.

Yours very truly,

Frank J.D. Barnjum,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

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071327

QUESTION,-

1. Has the Royal Commission on Pulpwood completed its hearings?
2. Was the Commission authorized to make investigations in New York?
3. What investigations has the Commission been making in New York?
4. When does the Government expect its report?

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071328

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS,CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPEPARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

Well, Well!

OTTAWA, March 27—The order-in-council under which the government guarantecd to permit for a period of ten years the SHIPPING OUT of pulpwood from Canada under existing contracts, was passed under the authority of the amendment made last session to the Export Act. This amendent authorized the Governor-in-council to PROHIBIT THE EXPORTATION of pulpwood.

This information was given in the House this afternoon by Hon. A. B. Copp, in reply to a question by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition.

Halifax Herald

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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071329

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

March 28,1924.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

I had a friend of mine write the reporter of the Pulpwood Commission for a copy of the evidence taken in private from the Quebec Provincial authorities and as you will note by the reply, a copy of which I enclose, this request has been refused. This certainly savors of Russian methods.

I also enclose copy of letter just received, which is one of a multitude of such letters, as I thought this would be of interest for you to read as corroborative of my statements regarding forest conditions.

Confidential. Before leaving Montreal yesterday I had a chat with"His Lordship" who left that morning for a three weeks pleasure trip. I heard the day before that parties were trying to buy his paper and I called upon him the night before in order to ascertain whether there was anything in the report. He told me there were six or seven different parties trying to buy him out but that he had not decided to sell as yet. I urged him very strongly not to do so. With this influence in some hands I would be disposed to give up the fight for any reform in Canada. If we could only get him really interested in working for the Party I feel that he would not sell out and the only way this can be brought about is by a personal call from you and as soon as he returns I feel very strongly that you should do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

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071330

COPY.

312 Board of Trade Building.
Montreal
March 25,1924.

ROBERT B.ROSS.

Frank J.D.Barnjum,Esq.,
Montreal,P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

I have not the pleasure of knowing you, and doubt whether you have ever heard of me, but I cannot refrain from writing you to tell you how much I admire your almost single-handed fight re pulpwood exportation and exploitation.

Perhaps you will excuse some personal details that may show my slight qualification to know something about the question and thus be able to agree with almost everything I have read from your pen upon this matter.

In 1884, I in partnership with Alexander MacLaurin, Robert Reford, John Dillon, D.W.Ross (my brother) formed the Charlemagne & Lac Oureau Lumber Company and carried on that export company till we sold it to the Union Bag & Paper Co.,of New York. In the meantime we purchased additional limits in Gaspe and the partnership was carried on until the last of these gentlemen, Mr.Alexander MacLaurin, died in August 1922.

For some ten years or so I was in charge of our lumbering and milling interests in Gaspe, which we sold in 1920. I may claim therefore some familiarity with forest conditions in Gaspe Peninsular and I have been upon the North shore of the St.Lawrence and have also met many men from that country who gave me first hand information regarding the timber condidtion upon the various tributary rivers

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that flow into the St.Lawrence upon the North shore. I may here say it was your letters that first drew my attention to the coming of the Budworm, and as I had seen the Tamarack in the western part of the Province destroyed many years ago from a somewhat similar cause I sent an expedition into the interior to report privately upon its seriousness; its arrival there was much later than in New Brunswick, or the St.Maurice district.

It has been for many years apparent to me that our Provincial Government has been living in a fools paradise with regard to the wood resources of this province. I will however only speak of the parts I am most conversant with, the Eastern and Lower St.Lawrence. Minister after Minister has waxed eloquent regarding the marvellous extent of virgin forests in that region; undoubtedly along the valleys of the numerous North Shore rivers for a certain distance back(where fires have not run) wooded country exists, but on the watersheds between these rivers the country is to a great extent barren,or covered with such a small growth of wood that even if it could be got out its value is problematical.

The Government must, or should know this, if they have had it cruised by their employees, and the time for laying ones hand upon the map and claiming it is all"virgin forest"has passed.

I see the Provincial Government now proposes to do something the Lumbermen have urged them for years to do,viz;make a survey differentiating the lands fit for agriculture, from the lands only fit for growing trees, surely the government has a great deal of this information now in its possession, but I see it stated that it will take years to secure this data.

ROYAL PULPWOOD COMMISSION: I am a lifelong Liberal, but I agree with you and others in calling this Commission " a joke" and I admire your refusing to go before it and be cross-examined by a

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skillful lawyer, paid out of the funds of the United States propaganda unit, and no doubt many others qualified to give valuable information followed your lead: where it ceases to be a joke is in the payment of its cost by the impoverished taxpayers. As far as I have read little constructive evidence was obtained; the pulpwood dealers were of course well represented at every session as one might expect, some of the"Timber Pirates" appeared also, but disguised.

"My axe is ground", I will receive no pecuniary benefit, Embargo or no Embargo and I write this merely as a Canadian who loves his country and grieves to think what it will be when the outsiders ruthlessly denude it of all its lovely wooded lands, a time not far distant, also to tell you how much I admire your efforts.

Yours very truly,

(sgd)

ROBERT B.ROSS.

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Ottawa, March 31, 1924.

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 28th inst., with enclosures, which I have read with much interest. I am sending you herewith Hansard of Friday last. You will see under the Orders of the Day I took exception to the answer furnished by the Government as to their authority for passing the pulpwood exemption Order-in-Council. I am following this matter up.

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Orders of the Day - Questions

Monday, March 24th, 1924.

Question No. 31 (Mr. Meighen)

March 21 - Under what authority of what Statute did the Government pass Order in Council P. C. 1563 of August 14th, 1923, guaranteeing to permit for a period of ten years the shipping out of pulpwood from Canada under existing contracts?

Answer

Under authority of Chapter 46 Statutes of Canada, 1923, - 13-14 Geo. V.

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071334

27

Orders of the Day - Questions

Monday, March 24th, 1924.

Question No. 31 (Mr. Meighen)

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Answer

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Ottawa, April 15, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Meighen asked me to draw your attention to the debate on forestry protection which followed the delivery of the Budget on Thursday last. He also asked me to refer you to a statement made yesterday by Mr. Robb with regard to the evidence given before the Pulpwood Commission by Mr. Piche..

Yours faithfully,

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esquire,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

Private Secretary.

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Gazette Montreal April 15/24

071336

PAPER INTERESTS OF U.S. OBJECTING TO PULPWOOD EMBARGO

Memorandum Summarizing Argument Presented to Commission at Ottawa

NO AID TO CONSERVATION

Figures Given State That Proposed Measure Would Affect Only 1.7 Per Cent of Lumber Cut

(By Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, April 14.—A memorandum on behalf of the pulp and paper manufacturers of the United States, summarizing the argument against the proposed imposition of an embargo on pulpwood exported to the United States, has been filed with the Royal Commission which has been investigating for the past four months the whole question of an embargo, and which is now completing here its report for presentation to the Government. The anti-embargo memorandum has been filed by Mr. Aime Geoffrion, K.C., representing the pulp and paper manufacturers of the United States.

In summarizing the evidence presented before the commission, the memorandum asserts that for the Dominion as a whole about 90 per cent. of the forest area is publicly owned or Crown lands, while in the province of Quebec, from which most of the exports of pulpwood go to the United States, 94 per cent. of the forest area is Crown land. Since in practically all the provinces there is a prohibition against the export of wood from Crown lands, it is pointed out, therefore, that any embargo would affect less than 10 per cent of the whole forest area, and wh wood is now exported is only fro lands owned by farmers and settle or from lands owned in freehold manufacturers in the United States or from leases which have been granted by owners in Canada to manufacturers in the United States.

Going at some length into statistics in regard to exports, the memorandum states that the proposed embargo would affect only 1.7 per cent. of the total lumber cut, if farmers' and settlers' lands were exempted from the embargo as provided for by an order-in-council passed last year. Furthermore, considering the fact that this order-in-council exempts from the operation of any embargo all contracts given prior to June 15, 1923, for a period of ten years, the actual percentage of the total wood cut that any embargo would apply to would actually be one per cent., or less than one per cent., of the total cut, or somewhere between 100,000 or 150,000 cords per year.

"From the standpoint of conservation of forest resources," says the memorandum, "the embargo would, therefore, seem to be absolutely useless."

Dealing with the argument that the placing of an embargo upon exportation of pulpwood would result in mills from the United States moving immediately to Canada, the memorandum goes at some length into existing economic conditions in respect to the feasibility of moving American plants into Canada, and declares that an examination into facts and conditions is a complete refutation of this contention. The memorandum says: "Pulp and paper mills will be established in the United States and Canada wherever proper sites can be found and proper conditions existing, but the growth of this industry will be the results of economic laws and not the result of statute laws."

The moving of American mills to Canada, the memorandum says, would either involve the scrapping of large investments in the United States or duplicating a part of all of them in Canada, and it is claimed that instead of moving their plants to Canada, United States mills would rather seek to develop new sources of supply in the United States or from Scandinavian countries.

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THE SECRET PULPWOOD COMMISSION.

Sir,-

When the Royal Commission on Pulpwood met in Quebec its members went into secret session in order to take the evidence of Mr. Gustave C. Piche, provincial forester, and other Quebec governmental officials. The evidence so taken has since been carefully suppressed. The Commission has refused access to it by parties who have applied. The Hon. H. H. Stevens, in parliament, asked the government for a copy of this evidence. The reply of the Hon. Mr. Robb was to the effect that in the opinion of the Royal Commission it would not be in the public interest to produce the evidence without the consent of the Quebec government.

Why the need for all this secrecy? So far as is known, all the other evidence taken before the Commission is publicly available to any one interested. Why should an exception be made in the case of the Quebec provincial forestry officials?

To those who have considered the question, there are only two alternative conclusions to be drawn from this reticence. Either the evidence as to the extent of Quebec's remaining pulpwood resources and the losses sustained from fires and other causes was so alarming that it was feared that to make it known would have caused a condition of panic in the public mind and thereby created a demand for the instant application of an embargo on pulpwood exports which could not have been resisted, or the evidence was so out of line with the known facts that to make it public would have been to have invited instant criticism and refutation.

It is on public record that Premier Taschereau, who a short time ago was strongly in favour of conserving Quebec's pulpwood by every available means, including the stoppage of exportation, suddenly and unaccountably veered around and violently opposed the proposed embargo as an attack on provincial autonomy. Had the prime minister's change of heart, which put the provincial forester and his assistants in an awkward position, anything to do with the reluctance of these gentlemen to have their views, as laid before the Pulpwood Commission, made public. Are Royal Comissions appointed for the purpose of suppressing information secured at public expense?

Why the Mystery?

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Montreal, April 17th., 1924.

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House of Commons
Canada

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Ottawa, Ontario.
April 23rd, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Many thanks for yours of the 22nd re Royal Commission on Pulpwood. I ~~would~~ shall draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the papers have not been produced.

Yours sincerely,

Lyman Lazier

LJL/Macd.

Cannot locate our letter 22nd

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Quebec Chronicle April 28/24

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INCREASE IN THE PULPWOOD EXPORT

In First Quarter Of The Year Pulpwood Valued At $3,-843,160 Left The Country

Montreal, April 27—Exports of pulp and paper from Canada for the month of March, according to the report of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, were valued at $14,720,223, an increase of $3,-773,024 over the previous month, and the highest since October, 1920, when prices were considerably higher than they are today.

The above sum is divided into $10,604,573 for newsprint, etc., and $4,115,650 for pulp.

For the first quarter of the year value of exports of pulp and paper from Canada was $36,567,472 compared with a total of $34,234,167 for the first quarter of 1923.

The increase was solely in paper there being less pulp exported than in 1923.

Exports of pulpwood in March were valued at $1,858,546, a considerable advance over the previous month. For the first quarter of the year Canada exported pulpwood valued at $3,843,160 compared with $3,045,450 in the same quarter of 1923.

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FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

April 29, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

How would it be to read "Canada Betrayed" into Hansard and then have you introduce a strong resolution calling upon the Government to immediately and without any exemptions prohibit the export of unmanufactured pulpwood on the constitutional ground that the nation is in peril, and also to adopt immediately every adequate measure for the preservation and conservation of the remnant of our forests.

This would bring the matter up for active discussion and would force the Government to go on record one way or the other. You would know when would be the best time to do this, whether at the present time or after the pulpwood commission brings in its report. Of course this report becomes more of a joke every day when you realize that they were only able to drum up 275 opponents to the embargo from coast to coast out of a population of over 8,000,000 people, notwithstanding the amount of time, money and energy and legal talent that was used, and that out of these 275 , 249 were pulpwood dealers or exporters, who were directly interested in this traffic.

During the discussion or in their report, they may say that there were petitions presented in addition to the number actually appearing at the hearing, but as you know, petitions mean nothing, - we could probably get petitions today signed to hang

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April 29, 1924.

every member of the Government. One of these petitions, at least, that I know of, was obtained by the representative of an American company who are exporting pulpwood who represented to the people that an embargo would mean that their work would be shut down and the people would all be out of a job, and therefore they had better sign the petition in order to prevent this calamnity, and this is just a sample of some of the tactics.

If petitions would mean anything to the Government, I can obtain miles of these in favor of the embargo.

Confidentially, Mr. Carman thought it would be a good idea to have you bring in a resolution as suggested above.

I wish very much that you would either write a letter to both him and his Lordship, thanking them for the very fair manner in which they are treating you, or better still, it would be to call and say as much to them. I think this would be a very wise thing to do.

I want to give you the benefit of everything that I hear on the street and one suggestion is that you do not seem to be as aggressive as you should be under existing circumstances. They all seem to think that E.M. put something over you when he succeeded in shelving the Home Bank inquiry to the judiciary rather than a parliamentary committee, and that the Solicitor General and some of the other members have been allowed to get by in this same connection. I thought you might be glad to know what the people are saying.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

F.H. Barnum

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Ottawa, May 2, 1924.

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 29th. I have seen in the press the article "Canada Betrayed", and believe it is getting very good circulation. As to the wisdom of moving a resolution to the effect suggested in your letter, I have some doubt. I will see you shortly and talk things over with you. At any rate, to move one before the Commission reports would leave us open to a very effective answer. It is a rule of the House that any subject under review by a Committee cannot be discussed until the Committee reports. I don't think this rule applies to a subject under the review of a Commission, but the substance of the answer would be the same, and I think generally would be accepted as effective. However, I want to talk the matter over with you.

I am certainly pleased with the work the "Star" is doing on the tariff issue. In my judgment it is by far the most effective in the entire country. I have not the least objection to recognizing this service by a letter or otherwise,

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and only desire to do so in the most courteous and proper way.

I note what you say as to Mr. Marler's stand. My information is that the speech which he gave the press was different in many respects from that delivered in the House. I don't mean that the facts and the conclusions he presented were different, but the method of treating them was different. As you know, I could not attend to hear the speech, but I am sorry to say the reports brought to me by the Conservative members are to the effect that the speech was very badly spoiled by continuous apologies, pledges of fidelity, etc., and by a cringing attitude which is the last attitude in the world he should have assumed. The effect on the House was certainly not good. When a man takes a stand on an issue such as this, an issue which is certain to dominate the next electoral contest, his only course is to make his action and his manner conform absolutely to his opinion. The unpardonable sin in politics is hesitation, doubt, or lack of drive if a man has definitely decided his course.

Referring to the criticisms which you heard, I am glad to have these passed on. Of course one on the outside does not know all the circumstances, but I think I do. Every effort of mine has been devoted toward definite action and successful

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action when it is taken on the subjects you mention. Such was not possible before the Budget debate. However, most of my critics complain of my being too aggressive so a little feeling the other, provided it is temporary, may not hurt.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely.

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2 May/24

Dear Mr Macnab:

Your letter of the 29th which was forwarded to me here and is just received. I expect to return to Montreal next week and will then call you up for an appointment when we can discuss the important matter you refer to.

Very sincerely yours

Frank J. Wilson Jun

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natural grace and simplicity harmonizing well with her aristocratic ancestry and her secluded life on the remote and lonely northern farm.

With a rather fine dramatic sense Mrs. Jameson progresses from vital point to vital point of her story with an efficiency that gives an illusion of leisureliness. Her method is not strictly impressionistic, nor realistic, nor does it fall under any other head. It is her own—eminently successful in the performance, and therefore with that touch of the unique in the writing which adds interest to any piece of fiction. Any one taking this up may be assured of a beautifully written, well-handled, and competently thought out novel, satisfactory from every standpoint.

* * *

IDLE TALES

Coffins For Two by Vincent Starrett; Covici-McGee, Chicago; $2; 242 pages.

HAVING so recently found unexpected pleasure in Mr. Starrett's "Buried Cæsars," I approached the 18 short stories in this volume with more than usual interest, tempered by the knowledge that "second" books are often inferior to "firsts." Both presentiments were justified. The author has worked very carefully, and has put his yarns together with the skill of a watchmaker. They are ingeniously worked-out, incident by incident and speech by speech, till the finished products would entitle Mr. Starrett to a diploma in any correspondence school specializing in short stories. And that is just what is wrong with them; they are mechanical, artificial, mere literary vaudeville "stunts", and in no way interpretations of life, having nothing of the richness, or the under- and over-tones that make living agreeable to us curious, complex human beings. One looks at these things with the same emotions as he watches an acrobat catch his successive rings on a travelling trapeze—fearful lest he miss, relieved when the perilous journey is done, and utterly unable to remember the next day more than a movement or two of the whole performance.

This is not saying the stories are not all right in their way: they are; but their place is the better-type short-story magazines in which they appeared originally, and not in solid bindings in libraries. Each would do to pass a brief period on a street-car. None is worth a second reading. For none of them reveals any understanding of the mystery and beauty of life. Several are almost hoaxes; many attempt the cynical, which, paradoxically enough, is impossible to attain save by sympathy; and sympathy is the last thing Mr. Starrett has tried to put into them. The efficient plots are bare without austerity or any hint of grandeur, colorful without tint or shading. "The Head of Cromwell" is the only one that achieves the irony its author sought and it, unfortunately, contains nothing of the tightly woven plot structure which is the finest discernible quality in the rest of these consciously wrought, and pitifully meager little stories.

CARL VON DOREN
Literary editor of the "Century", and author of "The American Novel", "Contemporary American Novelists" and "The Roving Critic", all reviewed on this page as they appeared.

Candide

Books Received

A History of the Peace Conference of Paris, Vol. VI. Edited by H. W. V. Temperley (Published under the auspices of the British Institute of International Affairs, London, through the Oxford University Press, Toronto, $10; 709 pages). This is a massive work, comprehensive in the widest sense, and judging by the names of the 18 distinguished writers who prepared this volume, it should prove authoritative in every particular. There is no narrowness about the book. The treaty was a vast affair affecting a great number of nations great and small, and here is an attempt to explain the part each played, and how each is affected by the settlement. Complicated and intricate as many of the problems are, an honest effort has been made to state the position of the Zionist colony in Palestine no less than the present status of the former German Colonies. Pages 364-5 contain a few significant paragraphs about the change in status of the self-governing Dominions.

Prancing Nigger by Ronald Fairbank (Brentano's, $2.25). As this little book is so unlike the fiction with which readers are over-familiar judgment may be suspended till a review can be concocted. It is a gay study of West Indian life by a young Englishman.

The Game of Ma Chiang by Mrs. Prescott Warren (Crowell, $2.75). No. Not a new game, just old Mah Jong under its more recherche title. This pastime seems to be like chess, complicated and hard to learn but once learned as clinging a habit as drug addiction. The trouble has been to standardize the rules for manipulating the 144 pieces that constitute the set. Mrs. Warren is the chairman of the Standardization Committee that has been laboring to bring uniformity into the American game. Her rules, therefore, may be considered correct for the current season; and her advice is doubtless sound. To me, an ignoramus, it is mostly sound . . . "and fury, signifying nothing." But there, I have so far escaped inoculation and am free for the time being to continue trying to get a literary education.

Defeat by Geofrey Moss (Longmans, $2). The author of "Sweet Pepper" here gives us six short stories, poignant ones, of the sufferings of the Germans after the war owing to the worthlessness of the mark and the severity of the French army of occupation.

Brief Drawing by R. C. Ringwalt (Longmans, $1.50). The distinguished American lawyer, and writer on legal topics, here gives us a clear, logical exposition of what a brief is for, and how to prepare it to the best advantage. Recommended for members of the Junior Bar.

Saved from the Waste-Basket

Stuart Barnes, of Dawson, Yukon, writes that he found a certain book of essays listed as No. 3330 in the fiction department of the Dawson Public Library * * * He took it home on the strength of the pretty picture on the jacket, discovered the leaves were uncut, "excavated the book with a butcher knife from cover to cover" * * * Thanks, Mr. Barnes, but I will have to spoil your story by telling you that Dawson has got nothing on Toronto * * * Finding the same book displayed among the fiction in a large local book-store I foolishly pointed out to the clerk that it was not fiction * * * He argued strenuously that it was; but when he failed to convince me on that point, he went away to see the manager * * * Whether he did so or not I cannot say, but he returned in a few minutes with a message purporting to come from the manager to the effect that it was their book, and that they would keep it where they pleased, and I would oblige by minding my own business * * * I did, and they did * * * Passing through the store a week later I found it still among the fiction * * * So if I were you I would not give gratuitous advice on the point to the librarian at Dawson * * * Many people persist in errors to show their

(Continued on page 12)

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

CANADA BETRAYED!

Startling Facts Hitherto Unrevealed—An Indictment of Our Government for Permitting the Wanton Exploitation and Destruction of Canada's Forest Heritage.

By Frank J. D. Barnjum

OWING to the fact that the Government at Ottawa has so far declined to take any serious action for the protection and conservation of the remnant of our once mighty forest heritage, I feel that the time has arrived when it is incumbent upon me as a Canadian, with a complete knowledge of the facts, to tell the people of Canada at least a portion of the story of this deplorable situation, let the axe fall where it may. There is bound to be a forest panic in this country in any event; it has occurred in the life of every nation, and the sooner it now occurs in Canada the larger the remnant will be to be salvaged.

***

Alarming Drop in Pulpwood Estimates

Canadians are to-day living in a fool's paradise.

Our wood resources are dwindling with frightful rapidity.

Concealment of these facts from the Canadian people is no longer possible.

In the Government estimates, where the stand has been given at five cords per acres, these same areas are now actually cutting out from seven-tenths cords to one cord and one cord and a quarter of pulpwood per acre.

In addition to our huge fire, insect and wind losses our large forested areas are seventy-five per cent. affected by fungi, from which disease there is no recovery.

I am not talking now of hundred acre lots or some thousand acre plots but rather the larger areas that are being cut by our paper companies and including the waste land within their boundaries. The most recent example in this connection is one whole watershed in Ontario where the stand had previously been estimated at seven and a half billion feet while a recent re-cruise of these limits by the Ontario Government has disclosed the fact that to-day there is not over one billion and a half feet, and I can quote example after example where just about this same discrepancy exists between the estimated stand and the amount that these limits have actually cut out. The average of the actual amount produced running at about one-fifth of the original estimate. This shrinkage in estimates has been caused by the increasing loss in recent years, loss through fire, fungi, insects and wind. Over large portions of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, 75% of the supposedly living trees are to-day diseased by fungi,—a more subtle and deadly enemy of the forests than the spruce budworm or any insect pest; an enemy that is only comparable to tuberculosis in the human race, as its ravages are largely hidden from view, for while the shell may appear sound and the foliage still green, the interior of the trees may be practically all gone. One species of fungus starts at the very roots of the tree, and over quite large areas up to as high as ninety per cent. of the growth has been found to be affected by this particular species of fungus. Once a tree of the forest has been attacked by fungi, its fate is sealed, and the serious factor is that where 60 to 75 per cent. of the growth in a forest is affected by this insidious disease, the balance, or the twenty-five per cent., is doomed just as surely as if 75% of a population were affected by tuberculosis where there could be no segregation and where all were huddled together, coughing and expectorating all over one another, which is exactly what is occurring in our forests since the wind blows the spores of the fungi all over the living as well as the diseased trees. The slightest defect in a tree, such as a broken limb or the smallest aperture of any nature, exposing the living wood allows fruition of these spores to take place; so that our large areas of mature or nearly matured forests are doomed, at least in the above named Provinces through attacks of the spruce budworm, bark beetle or borer, fungi, fire or wind—all of which causes combined must complete the work of destruction within a period of ten years, with the added proviso that fire alone may complete this destruction in less than half of that time; for it must be borne in mind that notwithstanding all of our vaunted fire protective measures, our fire losses are increasing at an alarming proportion, last year being the worst in the history of Eastern Canada.

The Provincial authorities in the Province of Quebec give the 1923 losses by fire in that province at three million acres, while estimates of outsiders run even considerably higher than this, while in Ontario the Government figures for this same season are two million one hundred thousand acres—making a loss of over five million one hundred thousand acres—a loss of over five million acres in just two Provinces in one season by fire alone *or an area 400 miles long by 20 miles wide.* New Brunswick also suffered the largest loss in this respect since Confederation.

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Mad Exploitation of Forests

The average layman may well ask what has brought about this appalling situation. The answer is very simple, namely, *mad exploitation of our forests for the immediate dollar, without any regard to the future.* We have been cutting the sound, perfect trees, leaving the poorer grades so that with each subsequent cutting our forests have deteriorated in quality to such an extent that what we now have left, that has not already been destroyed, are composed largely of culls at least 75% of which are diseased. In addition to this we have allowed the vast accumulation of old tops and slash to remain on the forest floor, a veritable breeding place for fungi and insect diseases and just as great a menace to forest life as it would be to our people if they threw their garbage into the streets, thereby forming a breeding place for pestilence. This has been going on in spite of the warning and advice of our foresters, entomologists and pathologists, who in the past have been looked upon largely as cranks and pessimists, while no more loyal, conscientious, under-paid body of men exists in our technical forces in Canada to-day. I have pleaded with the Government in vain to give these men the recognition and compensation they deserve. When I urged this on the Government it was always the same cry, namely, economy: but there is no such answer made when the Government spends hundreds of thousands of dollars in the building of wharves for American Paper Companies, so that they may be enabled to ship their raw wood out of the country cheaply by water, thereby even depriving the Canadian National Railway of large sources of income; no cry of economy when the Government wants to win a single constituency and is willing to spend a million, two hundred thousand dollars to build an elevator in a city where there is one already constructed that remains unused; no cry of economy when the Government proposes to spend millions of dollars in Scribe Hotel purchases, and so on ad nauseam.

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Pay Our Experts a Living Wage

The nearer we approach to the end of our forest supply the greater the demand will be for the services of these technically trained men, and if the Government does not take cognizance of this perfectly patent fact and give these men the recognition and the remuneration that they deserve, their services will be lost by their emigration to the country across the line where the value and urgent necessity for these highly trained protectors of the forests are being appreciated more and more every day. My advice to these men is to unite in a body and strike for higher remuneration. It is a duty they owe to themselves, their families and even their country for no man can give the best there is in him with the continual nightmare hanging over his head that his family may be left in privation and want. There are times when patience and self-effacement cease to be a virtue.

There would be no one to take their places and it takes years to make a forester, entomologist or pathologist, and in this respect this class of the public service is in a unique position, as a country without a forest service to-day would be like a city without a fire department; so that the only thing necessary would be for the Society of Forest Engineers to call a meeting and agree on a fair scale of remuneration for the different positions and hand in their demand to the Government. Another reform that is very necessary is, that they shall be permitted to give full information to the public with regard to the true forest situation in Canada, as to-day the public who are paying for the support of this organization are not permitted to receive full reports of the work. The Government has become such a secret organization that not even a simple paper on forestry can be published by one of its foresters till it has been censored by these autocrats. There is not a forester in Canada who is in a position to know the true forest situation, who dares come out in the open and give the true facts to the public. The people must not be alarmed: in other words, if a man's house is on fire, he must not be disturbed but allow it to be burned up. The Government wants nothing to interfere with the full and free exploitation of Canada's natural resources, especially when it interferes with the interests of its American friends. The initiative in this organization has been suppressed to such an extent that it has reached the point where its members are afraid to make a move, and the less they do outside of mere routine the better they please their autocratic masters.

I am not an upholder of the ordinary strike, as I think at times they may not be justified, but this would not be a strike against any industry but rather a strike in behalf of all industries and merely against a Government that has been tried and found wanting—a Government that during its first term of office received almost the united support of the press and people, to an extent probably never accorded to any other Canadian Government. And I think that outside of mere partisans to whom party means all, it is the almost universal opinion of the press and people that no Government since Confederation has proved so great a failure. I say this with much regret and even sorrow, owing to the fact that I have been a life-long Liberal with Sir Wilfrid Laurier as my idol and Sir Lomer Gouin my patron saint, but when it arrives at a time that it becomes necessary to decide between country and partisanship, there is no alternative for any loyal Canadian.

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Undermanned and Under Paid

The whole forest technical force in Canada is undermanned and underpaid. The same condition exists with reference to our schools of forestry, despite the fact that these men and the product of these schools are as vital to Canada to-day as her transportation facilities, for without their aid in the future, there will be nothing left to transport. And the nearer we approach to the end of our forest resources, the more urgent the need for these technically trained men. There is great popular demand for experimental farms, agricultural colleges, etc. (and rightly) for the advancement and raising of annual crops. How much greater then this demand should be in connection with the preservation and propagation of crops that require from 30 to 150 years to grow.

The learning to cut forests so that a future crop of like kind may be assured is a slow and tedious process. It requires much practice and experimenting. There should be demonstration forests scattered over the Dominion as well as demonstration farms.

In emphasizing the statements I have made above, I have no hesitation in saying that the forest situation, as it exists in Canada to-day, is probably the most deplorable ever faced by any country in the world's history.

With our present large areas doomed, all we shall have to look to in the future is the wood that will then be remaining on the farms or small owners' woodlots. These lots are more or less segregated and have quite a large measure of protection, being of easy access and within call of assistance in their protection from fires. If trees die or blow down they can be salvaged instead of accumulating, and thereby eventually aiding in destroying the whole lot as is the case in our larger and more remote areas. While this very farmer's wood is what we are exporting to another country to keep the mills of that country going while they are husbanding their own supply against the day when ours will be exhausted and we shall then have the pleasure of paying them enormous prices for newsprint paper and lumber. If our farmers were wise they would protect and retain every tree they own as there is no commodity on this continent that will increase in value so rapidly within the next year or two as their timber crop, they should cut absolutely nothing but dead or diseased trees and by so doing keep the woodlot in a healthy growing condition. Under present methods of exportation the farmer is getting nothing out of his woodlot except just about pay for his labor in cutting and hauling his pulpwood, literally giving his trees away for nothing, trees that it has taken from fifty to two hundred and fifty years to grow. If the farmers, instead of overcutting and producing a temporary surplus of pulpwood would form co-operative selling pools, each one cutting a little less wood, they could then obtain a fair price for their pulpwood and receive more money with a smaller cut and thereby conserve the only safe wood supply Canada possesses.

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Wasting Our Raw Forest Products

An embargo on pulpwood would also immediately stabilize the Canadian pulp and paper industry, as it would shut off a cheap raw material supply for its competitors in another country, would reduce the amount of production which is now in a mad race for supremacy in both countries and give the manufacturers on this side of the line, time to pause and consider where they are heading in their mad race to grind up our last tree in as short a period of time as possible, and at that with very little profit to their stock holders. If these pulp and paper companies were even acquiring riches in their frantic haste to destroy our forests, there would at least be one compensating feature. It would be far better to curtail the output, not only putting off the day when paper made out of some substitute will cost 20 cents or more per pound and at the same time provide for the making of a fair profit on its manufacture. In this connection it must not be forgotten that there are already some twelve or thirteen pulp companies in Canada in financial difficulties, and I again assert that an embargo would not only stabilize the whole pulp and paper situation in Canada, but would also compel the United States to remove the duty on our higher grade papers. I merely mention these facts by the way, as the peril the country is in, is too great to allow mere selfish gain to control its action in such an important national question, and I mention this with the added thought in mind that in this selfish, money-mad, illicit commission, Teapot Dome age, it is sometimes necessary to appeal to man's cupidity in order to accomplish even necessary reforms.

If the Government has any idea that it can any longer fool the Canadian people with the suggestion that it is waiting to receive the report of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood before taking action on the embargo (which is exactly what the Prime Minister solemnly assured me before witnesses that he would *not* do), I shall be forced to give the Canadian people the full story of the Pulpwood Commission which I now have before me from its opening in Halifax to its closing scenes in New York City (with the exception of hearings which were held in secret), and if any Government was ever responsible for a more monumental farce, it has never been brought to my attention.

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Government Waste in Commissions

It was entirely unnecessary and a great waste of the people's money for the Government to appoint a highly paid Commission to tour Canada from coast to coast for the purpose of obtaining and recording the opinion of the 250 American pulpwood dealers as to whether they thought an embargo would be a good thing for their business and to get their "opinion" as to the extent of Canada's wood supply. These gentlemen would have been only too pleased to have had the opportunity of journeying to Ottawa in order to give their important (to them) testimony at their own expense rather than at the expense of the Canadian people who are now forced to pay for this costly farce. The same principle applies to the New York extension of these meanderings to interview American paper manufacturers as to whether they might think an embargo would be to their interest or not. These gentlemen also would have been only too happy to have had the opportunity of visiting our Capital in order to impart this very interesting and important information to our law and treaty makers, though the announcement of the New York trip was, by some oversight, not advertised in the Canadian newspapers, and possibly a reversal of these proceedings might have attracted unfavorable comment in Canada.

It is passing strange that with all the money, time and energy that was expended and all the legal talent that was employed by these American friends of our Canadian Government, that out of a population of more than eight million people, it was only possible for them to marshal a total of about 275 opponents to the embargo to appear at all of these hearings combined, which hearings extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 249 of which were actual pulpwood dealers or exporters. This fact certainly very much more than bears out my frequently repeated statements that not 2% of Canada's population would favor the exporting of our unmanufactured wood to the United States.

This will cause the Canadian people to ask the reason that our Government has such great solicitation for the interest of this very small, selfishly interested fraction of the people. I have asked this question of the members of our Government times without number without receiving any reply. Possibly the Canadian voters as a whole may succeed in obtaining an answer to the question, as to why American monied interests are allowed to continue to loot Canada of her small remaining wood supply. Yes, the question is: Why!

The time for playing petty party politics is passed.

The national life of the country is at stake.

In addition to the huge losses from fungi, the spruce budworm, bark beetles, borers and wind, our losses by fire are increasing at a perfectly appalling ratio, while consumption and exports are also increasing in the same proportion, and I ask any sane man how long our supply can hold out against this combination of enormous increase in destruction and consumption.

Bear in mind that every season you burn five million acres, and insects and fungi destroy another five million, and you cut over still another five million acres, (for you have to cover at least that size gross area in order to secure the amount of the present cut) that while you are using up fifteen million acres of your remaining supply you are each season automatically doubling the hazard for the remaining stand, through increase of forest pests and increase in fire hazard through the drying up of this additional fifteen million denuded acres that have been opened up to the drouth effect of the sun's rays and wind.

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THE above statements and charges are either true or they are false. If they are true, the only course left open to the Government is to immediately and without any exemption, prohibit the export of all unmanufactured wood on the constitutional ground that the nation is in peril and also to adopt immediately every adequate measure for the preservation and conservation of the remnant of our forests.

If, on the other hand, my charges are false, then there is no other course left open for the Government than to summon me before the Bar of the House and have me sentenced to confinement for a term lasting at least during the life of the present Government.

The Canadian people will demand one or the other, and I am prepared to stand or fall on the ground I have taken.

I will close by saying that during the war my offer of overseas service was declined on the ground that I was beyond the age limit, but thank God there is no age limit to the use of my voice and pen and every ounce of energy I possess, nor to the sacrificing of my liberty, and even life, if necessary, on the altar of Canadian citizenship.

Insect World and Lure of Light

GLOW-WORMS shine on summer nights with a varied fire, red as Mars when the day has been hot and bright, but often paling to a blue-green glimmer when the garden banks are fanned by a moist wind. Their light is at all times precise and defined, and burns with a steady flame; and in this, as well as in its more cheerful color, the glow-worm excels that other small creeping creature with a nocturnal beam, the sinuous and dusky millipede.

Millipedes gleam on the walls of shady outhouses with a flickering phosphorescence paler than the greenest flame of the glow-worm under the open sky. Neither of these live lamps has much attraction to human eyes, except for its light. Millipedes have not, as their name implies, a thousand legs, but they have so many as to inspire repulsion in creatures with only two. The surge of motion along that dense double fringe of limbs has the horror of the infinite in miniature. Glow-worms when their light is quenched have the ugliness of a crawling shape and livid markings. Though beetles, they lack most beetles' firm outline and burnished mail; they are more like the larvæ of beetles than the perfect insect. Only the female shines brightly, and the luminous area is the under side of the last few segments of her soft tapering body, which she twists so as to display her light more fully. When the light is turned off, the mottled surface which casts it is peculiarly unattractive, so that, when once we have examined a glow-worm, we may be content with its fairy lustre at a distance.

Everyone knows how moths and flies and beetles are attracted to the light of lamps on summer nights, but it is difficult to account for a habit so little to their advantage. The effect of a lamp or candle by an open window on the insect population of the garden is much as if all the inhabitants of Sicily were irresistibly impelled to hurl themselves into the crater of Etna in eruption, as one philosopher once did. The problem is conjecturally illumined by the glow-worm's light. It is singular that this shining beetle is of such primitive form; and this fact gives a little further support to the theory that while insect life was being moulded to its present shape the power of signalling to a mate by light was far more general. It is thought that the instinct of response to light is so deeply implanted in many insects that though the faculty only survives in a few species the flame of a lamp has still an overmastering fascination.

An incandescent abdomen is a singular means of communication, effective only within certain limits. Like every visual method of signalling, it requires an uninterrupted field, such as must often be lacking to small insects passing their lives among the grass and leaves. A method far more inexplicable and subtle has been evolved by certain moths. Take a newly hatched female of certain species of silk-spinners into the woods, and in a minute or two the male moths, if any are present, will be flocking from all quarters though the lady is shut up in a box. Because the male moths which so behave have fern-like antennæ of unusual complexity and size, these are thought to be the receivers of the message; but the mystery of its dispatch and transmission throws the glow-worm's lamp-signal into the shade.—London "Times."

Lioness and Antelope Fight

IN NOVEMBER last I had a camp on the Chirua River, a stream running from the Dowa hills east into Lake Nyasa, the camp being some eight miles from the lake. I had been away for a couple of weeks leaving a watchman and a few "boys" in charge, and on my return they produced the skins of two half-grown lion cubs that had been killed by a sable antelope two nights previously within a few hundred yards of the camp. It seems that for several nights a lioness with three cubs passed the camp on the way to drink at the river, returning again before daybreak to some scrub clad hills a few miles to the west, says the London "Field."

About midnight on this particular night the boys heard sounds of a great struggle going on some 300 yards away in the direction of the river and concluded that a lion was attacking some large animal. At daybreak the boys went to the spot to find out what had happened and picked up the spoor of a lioness with three cubs, together with the tracks of a bull sable.

Following this spoor they arrived at the scene of the combat and found the ground all dug up, the grass trampled and blood bespattered and the tracks of lion and sable mixed up and showing every indication that a fierce struggle had taken place. Lying dead at the edge of the trampled grass lay a lion cub with its skull smashed in, and a little further on another dead cub, also with its skull smashed in in a similar manner, but no other wounds on the body of either.

From here the tracks of a lioness and one cub led up into the foothills, where all trace was soon lost on the dry, hard ground, while the spoor of the sable led down to and across the river, the animal apparently going strong and practically unhurt. It would appear that when the lions attacked the sable he put up such a good fight that he got clear away, leaving two dead cubs, killed probably by kicks. They did not appear to have been struck by the horns, as there was no hole in the skins of either. I have known of sable being attacked by a lion and both animals being afterward found dead, but this is the first instance I've known where the buck has got clear away, and especially after killing two cubs.

One would suppose that the infuriated mother would have taken revenge at all costs, whereas she apparently retired with her one remaining cub, leaving the sable master of the situation. It is a great pity that I was not there at the time; thus I can only vouch for the spoor and the condition of the ground, the smashed skulls and the skins of the two cubs showing no wounds whatever, but with large discolored patches on the inner sides of the scalps. Personally I have no hesitation in believing that my boys' version is true in every detail.

A good story against himself is told by Mr. W. J. A. Davies, England's former famous international Rugby half-back and captain. At Grenoble, in France, his team was entertained at a civic reception followed by a dance. Now Davies rather fancied himself as a dancer, but one of his partners, at all events, held a different opinion, for after one waltz with him she summed up the situation as follows: "Ah! Monsieur Davies, on the football field—superb; on the dancing floor—Oh, mon Dieu."

May 3,1924.

F.J.D.Barnjum,Esq.,
Annapolis Royal, N.S.

071348

Dear Sir :-

I would like to express the pleasure and admiration with which I have read your recent contribution to"Saturday Night". As a professional forester I know that the case if anything is understated.

The lack of interest and appreciation which the Governments of Canada, both Federal and Provincial, take in their forest services is well known to those who have been engaged in the rather thankless task of attempting to have some adequate measures adopted looking towards the conservation of our forests. The bringing of these facts to the attention of the public is a very great service indeed. I may say that I have had over ten years experience in a professional way in our Canadian forests and I know from first hand knowledge that the figures you give are conservative. To cite only one instance I examined a few years ago a tract of 4,000 square miles in Ontario which was being disposed of as a pulpwood limit. This entire area averaged out only one cord of wood per acre.

I have been interested for some years in trying to interest various of our Government services in the matter of really making adequate studies of the situation as it exists in our forests but so far without success. Since the splendid work which Dr.Howe initiated was abandoned some years ago there has been little if anything of real value accomplished in this line. I feel certain that if careful investigations were properly carried out that the situation revealed would be appalling. Possibly this is one reason that it has not been done.

If through your interest in this subject any opportunities for such service should at any time come to your attention I am sure that many Canadian foresters would welcome an opportunity to contribute much valuable information which when compiled would constitute a strong indictment of things as they are.

Yours very sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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Note by F.J.D.B. Out of 275 "witnesses" 249 were pulpwood dealers

May 4,1924. 071349

Mr.F.J.D.Barnjum,
Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Dear Mr.Barnjum:-

I have followed your pulp export campaign from the start and am satisfied that you are right-

1st; From the genuine conservation standpoint, irrespective of boundaries, there should be more intelligent cutting and reforesting.

2nd. It is senseless for Canada to export raw materials and men at the same time and be importing the finished product of these raw materials. This is a poor way to build up a country.

3rd. So far as Ontario and Quebec are concerned, the day may not be far distant when they will be as dependant on wood for heating as is Russia.

Any one of these three reasons justify you in your campaign and when one considers that practically all of the Canadian pulp companies are in financial difficulties, that labour is leaving Canada faster than it has for twenty years and that Canadian farm products are lower in price than ever before compared with the price of a days labour, it is hard to understand the statesmanship of Mackenzie King.

In regard to the pulp export enquiry. As you know I am aquainted with a great many people in Eastern Canada, having moved about almost continually for the past sixteen years. During the past year I have made three trips through the Maritime Provinces and the numerous trips I have made over Ontario and Quebec I have asked hundreds of people what they thought of an embargo on raw pulpwood and only one person in the whole lot did not favor the embargo and that was Sheriff Edwards of Annapolis. It is therefore hard for me to understand how the King Pulpwood Commission was able to get such a preponderance of evidence favoring the export of pulpwood. From the enquiries I made and I made many on account of knowing you and following the campaign through "Saturday Night". I know that it would keep me busy for three months finding a dozen,genuine, Canadians of any standing who would favor the export of raw pulpwood.

I am writing you this to let you know that I appreciate the stand that you are taking and that if there is anything that I can do to help you along with the good work I shall be only too glad to do it.

You and all other patriotic Canadians have got a raw deal from Mackenzie King who is certainly betraying the trust of the man who made him, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Where we looked for statemanship we have found an opportunist who is gambling for temporary popularity from farmers by smashing Canadian industry and so betraying the real interests of the farmers whose cause he is professing to champion.

When the next election comes along I hope to come to Annapolis County and help to put Mackenzie King and his aggregation where they belong. Since before the days of Howe my people have been connected with the politics of that county and I still have my friends there.

Your letter in last weeks"Saturday Night" hit the nail squarely on the head and I had to read it through a second time.

Wishing you every success and assuring you of all the support within my power, I am,

Very truly yours,

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071350

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

May 8th., 1924.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
O T T A W A, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

Information comes to me that the Pulpwood Commission has got down to the point of being prepared to recommend an export tax on pulpwood and is trying to get the mind of the Government as to how far it is prepared to go in this direction.

I hardly need to tell you that such a tax, in order to have any effect, should not be a nominal one of, say, two or three dollars a cord, although that is probably what the Commission will suggest, if at all. They have, in fact, discussed the matter with some of the American interests involved and have found out, I am told, that there would be no serious objection from that source to a modest tax, which would be merely a means of selling our wood to the Americans at a nominal price and confirming them in their right to appropriate our pulpwood.

The lowest tax that would be effective to help Canada would be $6.00 a cord and, in my opinion, $10. would be quite justified.

The Commission, I understand, is also preparing to recommend that any revenue derived from such tax shall be applied to forest upkeep and that the Government shall appropriate an equal amount for the same purpose.

If such a report comes before the House and the proposed tax is as innocuous as I am given to understand it will be, I suppose it will be possible for some one on your side to propose an increase in the amount to make it worth while and at least afford the members a chance to go on record. What do you think?

Yours cordially,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

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CANADA

071351

27

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

Answering your letter of the 8th, I am surprised at this information. Still the movement is getting so strong that I suppose these people feel they have to do something.

I am not just certain as to how a motion for an increased export tax would be regarded. The rule of Parliament is that a private member cannot make a motion for an increased tax on the people, and I am disposed to the view that this would include an increased export tax. What the present Speaker wouldssay though, invview of a recent ruling he made, is not easy to tell. Anyway, members can individually quite readily take their stand and probably some means can be found to put it all on record. I would think it indeed quite likely that there will be found a number to oppose any export tax and demand a vote.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071352

27

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

C. Howard Smith, Esq.,
138 McGill St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Mr. Robert Forke, Progressive Leader, has on two occasions at least made the statement in the House that your Company sells paper in the United States at lower prices than you sell the same paper in Canada. Would you be kind enough immediately to let me have the facts as to this as I would like to answer Mr. Forke at the very first appropriate occasion.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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071353

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SOME STAGGERING STATISTICS.

In a total of two billion six hundred million feet of lumber exported from the State of Washington last year, all but one and eight tenths per cent represented some degree of manufacture and yielded a mill profit. On the other hand, twenty per cent of the five hundred and twenty million feet exported from British Columbia went out as logs and left no manufacturing profit.

Forest service reports show that 1923 sales of North Pacific timber were four times the 1922 total, an increase of four hundred per cent in one year. Washington cut about seven billion feet in 850 saw mills, and the product was valued at $200,000,000. The lumber payroll for 125,000 men was 65 per cent of the total paid in wages by all the industries of the State.

Japanese imports of pine, fir and cedar rose from thirty-five million five hundred thousand feet in 1919 to nine hundred and eighty two million feet in 1922 or an increase of more than nine hundred per cent annually.

The Bella Coola Logging Co. (Ltd.) of Victoria, B. C. has purchased from a large number of individual owners a total of one billion feet of Canadian timber lying 30 miles from the coast, 300 miles from Vancouver. The logs will be shipped to mills in the State of Washington for manufacture.

Exports of pulpwood from Canada to the United States for the month of March amounted to 195,924 cords or at the rate of more than two million three hundred thousand cords annually, which would mean an increase of more than 100 per cent in one year.

How much longer will the Canadian people allow this perfectly appalling forest depletion to continue?

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Montreal, May 9th., 1924.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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CANADA

071354

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

May 9,1924.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS,CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

I have received nothing but commendation on "Canada Betrayed". I will enclose copies of just two of these letters as they are a sample of all. One of these is from a professional forester and the other from the general manager of a chemical company. I thought you would be interested in these as they contain some real information.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

Right Hon Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ont.

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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27

COPY.

MUNICIPALITY OF CHESTER?

Cottnam Smith, Treasurer,

Chester, N.S. May 10,1924

Mr.Frank J.D.Barnjum,
Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Dear Sir:-

I have just read your excellent and very able article, "Canada Betrayed", on forest conservation as published in this weeks issue of"Saturday Night".

Although only the owner of a small woodlot I have ever been interested in all matters pertaining to our forests, and believe that the only means by which it is possible to check the needless waste that has been going on for years, and is still in full swing in this country, is to educate the owners of wood and timber lands as to the value of every tree.

As I read your article I could not help wishing it might be placed in the hands of all our people , in order that all might realize what the end will be if some drastic means are not used to curtail the waste. This has led me to take the liberty of writing you to suggest that the article be given a wider circulation than it is possible to have in"Saturday Night".

Trusting you will pardon the liberty I have taken,

I am,

Yours truly,

(sgd)
Cottnam Smith.

Note- I advertised the above article "Canada Betrayed" in a double column advertisement in all the newspapers from Cape Breton to British Columbia.

F.J.H.J.D.

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CANADA

071356

27

Ottawa, May 12, 1924.

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal,
N.S.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

The two letters enclosed in yours of the 9th are certainly of the right stamp. Am glad to have had the chance to read them.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071357

27

"Lumber Betrayed"

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

May 12,1924.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS,CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

I thought you might like to have the enclosed two copies of letters before you for the information they contain.

The one from N.Y. is from a paper manufacturer and the one from Boston is from a friend who has repeatedly expressed his surprise at Canada's attitude, or rather the attitude of our Government,to American interests. He says our Government has already committed Canada in connection with water power developement on the St.Lawrence. I think this is worth looking into.

Please read these copies carefully as they express the feeling of the American people, outside of a few American paper manufacturers of the smaller calibre.

With kind regards,
Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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071358

New York, N.Y. April 29, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:-

I have received your letter of the 28thinst with clipping from Montreal Standard, "Canada Betrayed", which I have read with great interest.

Not being a citizen of Canada I cannot express my opinion of the action of the Royal Commission nor regarding Canadian national politics. Were I a Canadian I certainly would stand boldly as you do for Canadian national interests whatever such interests might be.

Your statements of facts regarding physical conditions are true beyond question. Your advocacy of the interests of forestry education, administration and developement is sound to the core.

The embargo question is purely a Canadian one. The imposing of an embargo doubtless would injure some interests in the United States. I am a firm believer in the policy of protection as a policy stimulating the interest of the United States - were I a Canadian I would strongly favor the policy of protection as a policy stimulating the interests of Canada.

Your ideas are expressed very ably, with unusual clearness and directness. Your argument is most convincing and very instructive.

I shall follow in the future as I have in the past the various phases of this question and shall look forward to the opportunity of reading what future you may write upon the subject.

With my kindest regards and best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

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071359

Boston, April 29,1924.

My dear Mr.Barnjum:-

I have read with a great deal of interest your article headed " Canada Betrayed", in the Montreal Standard. I am not surprised at all at the attitude you take, but I see by last nights paper that you are going to lose out on this proposition. However I am free to say that I cannot quite see the trend of affairs in Canada.

It is openly stated here that the St.Lawrence is now in the hands of the Americans for the developement and substantial bringing of the now unemployed water powers in Canada to New England.

I send you herewith an article appearing in this mornings Herald; also one from the Post, as well as from last evening's Transcript , which latter I think is the better statement of the report which was made public yesterday by the investigators, and which I understand is to be discussed this evening at the Technical societies of Boston in Lorimer Hall.

Of course Maine is a stumbling block in the way of development of water powers in Maine for distributing electricity outside of the stste. In other words, Maine has adopted the policy of preventing electricity being carried beyond its borders, desiring to profit by their own water powers in their own state.

It has been stated here publicy for some time that the Canadian water powers, developed and undeveloped, are to furnish electricity outside of the Dominion.

I will send you further articles as they may appear in the papers from time to time.

Very truly yours,

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Copy

Annapolis Royal, N.S.,
May 15th

071360

Dear Mr. Macnab:

Yr letter of the 8th is just rec'd and in reply I shall be glad to take this matter up with Mr. Meighen when I go to Ottawa in about a week and will try and see you on my way through Montreal to get just what you have in mind in the matter

Yrs H.J.B. Barnjum.

note.– Not having heard from him when he was out, I dropped a note to say that I would prefer him to see you before I went into the matter; that this would save time. I assumed nothing as to your probable attitude as expressed to him. This letter from him is a change from the one (May 11) sent you.

R.A.M.
14/5/24.

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CANADA

071361

27 pages

211 Wilson Ave., Montreal,

May 13, 1924.

Rt.- Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.,

Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Attached is a copy of a letter I received this afternoon.

Yours truly,

B. A. Macnab

- per S.W. -

Encl. 1

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071362

COPY.

Frank J.D.Barnjum
Annapolis Royal
Nova Scotia.

May II, 1924.

Dear Mr. Macnab:-

I regret very much that I have been unable as yet to meet you and have a chat but I have been travelling continuously since I received your letter of the 29th., and have just arrived here.

I agree with about all you say in your letter though I think it is a great pity that all the brains in the Conservative party cannot be united and all pull together as far as possible. If this could be brought about it would be the easiest kind of a victory. One of the leaders of the Liberal party in N.S. whispered to me lately that he did not know of a single safe seat either Federal or Provincial in this Province if an election were held tomorrow, and this is my best judgment and I have so stated many times lately.

I am afraid my disposition is very much like your own in that it is hard to forgive and forget a wrong ; however I find by good fighting I can force myself to look upon all of these things as more or less of a joke. Life is too short to waste any time over past happenings. The future is really all we have to do with. I will not allow myself to harbor an ill feeling towards anyone. It takes too much out of one and there is nothing in it. The man that I have the least respect for in the whole world is Mackenzie King but I do not allow myself to think of him in any other way than as a joke and simply smile as I think how near he is to the end of his career. In two years from now he will be forgotten.

As far as the embargo is concerned if the Canadian people do not want it, it is quite immaterial to me, but I know they do. I support it as I feel that it is right and once having taken this stand I shall continue to do so for two reasons, namely because I know it is sound and because it gives me something interesting to do and for the same reasons I now feel that a change of Government is well worth helping along, though I have nothing at stake in either case other than as I say above. I feel as it is that I have been doing more than my fair share in the good work.

For your personal information I will enclose copies of two letters just received that I thought would interest you. Shall be glad of any suggestions. With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,
Sgd.- Frank J.D.Barnjum.

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071363

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

May 13,1924.

Clippings referred
Mrs Helmer for filing
"Export Pulpwood Report to June"

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

Everywhere I go I find sentiment in favor of an embargo on pulpwood is gaining like wildfire. Even a few who I know were opposed to this measure six months ago are today strongly in favor of it. I will send you some data on the Pulpwood Commissions report or see you before this is brought down, which I note will probably be by the end of the month.

I have a copy of the Brief that was filed with the Commission by the American Paper companies, and it is full of the most glaring falsehoods I have ever seen exhibited in any document. I have secured documents that will disprove these statements beyond any question. It amounts to nothing other than to show that their report is absolutely useless in so far as containing any information of any value to the country and that the Americans are out to try and fool the Canadian people.

In behalf of one paper company they say that they have the statement that this company has sufficient wood on its own lands in Maine to last them 18 to 20 years while I have just secured a circular where this same company is advertising some securities for sale and would want to make the most of its assets and only claims to own 10,000 acres, this at the outside could not contain more than 70,000 cords of pulpwood which would be about one years supply. This is a fair sample of some of the statements made by these Americans to our Royal Pulpwood Commission.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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21

Ottawa, May 16, 1924.

B.A. Macnab, Esq.,
211 Wilson Ave.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Macnab:

I have your letter of the 12th. Mr. Barnjum's letter of the 11th is really pretty good horse-sense, though I know very hard to follow. No one knows his difficulties any better than I do - unless possibly yourself. You and I though must both remember the necessity of avoiding the multiplication and strengthening of our enemies any more than can possibly be helped. This hint I quite confess I need myself just as well as I know you do.

Yours very truly,

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27

Ottawa, May 16, 1924.

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal,
N.S.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have just received your letter in the midst of a speech on the Budget so can only acknowledge. I will await with interest your analysis of the Commission's report; I see it will probably be brought down about the end of this month.

We have four bolters on the Budget.

Yours very truly.

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27

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

May 26th., 1924.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
O t t a w a, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

I am sure that you will be interested in the following information which has just come to my knowledge:

Two of the Pulpwood commissioners -- McLellan and Anstie -- have spent the best part of a month in Washington negotiating with the American government for free trade in paper and paper products as a condition of the right to continue importing pulpwood. Their principal negotiations have been carried on with Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Trade and Commerce, and have resulted in a suggestion that an international Commission, or two parallel national commissions, be appointed by the United States and Canada to study the whole subject of forestry and of commerce growing out of forest resources from a continental standpoint, with instructions to develop and recommend an international policy. Mr. Hoover has expressed a willingness to come to Ottawa and discuss the subject with the ministry, and preparations to that end are now under way.

Should this movement succeed, the Pulpwood Commission understands that it may be asked to defer its report. Some members of the Pulpwood Commission believe that the Canadian Government may, in fact, continue their official existence indefinitely as a permanent body to cooperate with a similar Commission appointed by the States.

In connection with the tariff negotiations, Anstie and McLellan have also spent some time in New York, interviewing paper manufacturers and large consumers of paper (American magazine publishers). They report that at a representative meeting of the largest manufacturers of American book paper held recently in New York to consider how their interests would be affected if the tariff on book paper were lifted by both countries, the Americans favoured such a measure provided it assured the continued

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

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right to import pulpwood from Canada.

The Pulpwood Commission appears suddenly to have developed into a treat-making body with power to negotiate tariff changes and other things with foreign governments. Where does it get the authority?

Yours very sincerely,

F. J. D. Barnum H.

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21

Ottawa, Ont. May 27, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum,

What is to be the next news about that Pulpwood Commission? The news reads to me very much like the exact facts. I am putting a number of questions on the Order Paper at once.

Yours very truly,

F. J. D. Barnjum, Esquire,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, Que.,

Question on order paper, under file 128

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EDITORIALS

PATENTS IN CANADA

A SITUATION appears to exist in the Patent Office at Ottawa, which is not quite in the best interests of the industries and individuals this branch of the Government is supposed to serve.

It would seem to be the policy of those directing the office, and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to make the granting of patents simply a rubber-stamp, revenue-producing department of the Government. Results tend to be measured in dollars received, and the number of patents examined by the staff.

Patents relating to chemical and metallurgical matters are both difficult to judge and serious in their consequences; and, once this attitude is taken, a chaotic condition may easily develop in this field, and spread to others, with consequences in litigation and injustice that will cost Canadian industry more than it can gain by accepting everything offered at the Patent Office for the revenue it produces.

It is hardly more than a year since legislation was almost put through, that would have allowed chemical patents without examination. Novelty, while a good rule, may lead to some remarkably nonsensical work in a Patent Office. If our Patent Office restricts search only to patents already granted in Canada it follows that, they will certainly grant monopolies on many strange and impossible things. As has been pointed out, the granting of a patent to make rubber tires from fish-oil in British Columbia, has at least taken $100,000 out of that province that should never have left it. It is a fairly safe statement to make that the Canadian Patent Office at the present time is neither staffed with men properly qualified to consider chemical patents, nor has it the references or literature which should be available, in order to make a proper independent examination.

If the Patent Office is going to issue Patents without a real attempt at a reasonable examination, it will be necessary for those interested in securing good patents to have such an examination made themselves, before permitting their Canadian Patent to issue. This will obviously cost the individual much more than it would the Patent Office, and, if the present tendency in regard to examination is to be continued, the Government should reduce the fee charged for a patent.

This matter, of course, will not be viewed seriously until a goodly number of the interests concerned are seriously bitten. On the whole, it would appear that a good shake-up would not be out of order in our method of actually handling Patent applications. Quantity production and revenue is not the sole reason for the Dominion Government Patent Office.

THOUGHTS ON TECHNICAL AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION

BROADLY, leaders in education are always looking for a system that will meet the needs of the times. This impossible task keeps events moving, and is both a worthy aim and a wonderful safeguard against the ever-present popular criticism of the day.

Even to dabble editorially in such an involved problem may not be without risk. By confining discussion to very limited fields, some things may be stated that are worthy of thought. Much opinion considers that education needs simplification. The courses given are too numerous. If this be so, our situation in Canada is closer to the ideal than in some countries. Our universities and technical schools do not offer the variety of detailed courses that are available elsewhere; and they have been subjected to some criticism on this account. Whereas a course for electroplaters, printers, or laundry-workers may be a very desirable thing, and may produce better foremen in short order, it does not follow that you can make an engineer in four years. One man comes to school after much practical work; the other has still to take his first plunge.

Perhaps a tendency of the time is to consider the service of universities along lines of engineering research of a rather direct and practical nature. The university teaches a respect for the position of pure science, in relation to industry. Everyone is acquainted with the general haphazard way in which business men approach universities, with a great variety of troubles. Perhaps the science faculty of the future will have one man, whose special business it will be to meet all requests for assistance and guidance. Such a man could form the liaison between industries and every scientific resource of the university. If such facilities were created, the whole business of keeping the proper industrial contacts would be simplified. Extension work in science may well be the most concrete evidence of service that future technical schools and universities can hope to render.

Study, with a definite degree as an objective, must, after all, be for the few. So many men and women do nothing, because they cannot afford

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to spend five or six years specializing. There is a real necessity for educational machinery that will help those who, for any reason, cannot spend the necessary time in day-classes, and a further need for some arrangement, whereby men with degrees, and some industrial experience, may return for "refresher" courses. There is quite a bit of dead wood in most professions, that needs just such regular stimulation to really keep alive.

Any system or education of the spoon-feeding variety is poor. A class of five men, returning for one year, at thirty-five, if they have had ten worth-while years in industry, is likely to accomplish more than a class of fifty youths, who have passed rather blindly through the machine, and, at twenty-five, are looking around for employment. For the degree class, fundamentals are important; for the man of some experience, specialization is more vital.

As business men note the place of science in industry, the opportunities for practical specialization will increase. The university and the technical school may become places where graduates continue to return, and others learn to come at intervals for real business reasons, as well as happy class re-unions.

The really trained man is one who has achieved a reasonable mastery of his subject, more or less in the abstract, and has had a fairly wide, practical experience, followed by a definite return to a full consideration of the theoretical, in the light of experience. Those who are leading in their own lines are doing this for themselves. Perhaps more could do it, if directed by the proper educational machinery.

IS ACCURACY POSSIBLE WITH THE DAILY PRESS?

THE address of Mr. Horace Freeman, delivered before the Annual Convention of Chemists at Kingston, resulted in some remarkably inaccurate reporting in the daily press. The following is quoted from a Montreal paper:

"PATENT ACT STRICTURED

"Act is Laughing Stock, Chemical Convention is Told

"Kingston, Ont., May 29.—Horace Freeman, of Shawinigan Falls, Que., speaking at a public meeting before the Canadian Chemists' convention, last evening, severely criticized the present Patent Act, stating that the new act was a great deal worse than the old one. He stated that the Government had refused to act on the suggestions made to them by Canadian chemists, and the result was that the Patent Act is a laughing stock. The subject of Mr. Freeman's lecture was 'The Application of Chemistry to the Development of the Natural Resources in Canada'."

Chemists who know the facts, and know how far off such a statement is, should do what they can to correct such a totally false conception. As a matter of fact the direct opposite is more nearly correct. There has been no criticism of the Patent Act by chemists, as the government did retain the clause providing for examination of chemical patents. Mr. Freeman made no such statements.

FACTS ABOUT PEAT

THE Dominion Government has gone about as far as it can, in pointing out the possibilities of peat production. From now on, the industry will have to paddle its own way, except for the general assistance that the laboratories of the Government offer. During the period when the Peat Committee were actively pushing possibilities, some 8,000 tons were sold, and, in the end, a product was available, for which there was a demand greater than the supply. A recent Government Bulletin put the whole case very clearly. Air-drying is the only economic procedure, and is the practice in Europe. About fifteen million tons are produced annually. After all the millions that have been spent on the peat problem, progress has been made only in methods of mechanical handling. The manufacture of briquettes has not been feasible.

The hold that this business has had on Canadian producers may be appreciated by the fact that, between 1897 and 1910, some forty-one companies were organized, and failed in establishing a business. This does not include, by any means, all those who have had an interest in the matter. The chances are that future investments in this business will be rather better rewarded.

If, within a reasonable time, we really have a peat industry in Ontario, the amount that has been spent will not have been lost.

FRANK BARNJUM.

THE Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry knows him; and we invite the chemical fraternity, and all concerned with the proper development and conservation of Canadian resources, along scientific lines, to get acquainted.

He is a man with a vision, and conviction enough to spend $150,000 of his own money, in a few years, trying to put it over. He hung up a new mark for Canada, when he gave $5,000 for the best essay on "How to Combat the Menace of the Spruce-Bud Worm."

A Canadian, of English extraction, born in Montreal, he has had his wits on the timber and pulp-

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071371

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

June 2,1924.

COPY.

Telegram.

Hon James Lyons,
Minister of Lands and Forests,
Toronto, Ont.

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

Press reports quote you as favoring a graduated export tax on pulpwood beginning at not less than one dollar per cord to be increased annually stop An embargo is what the critical forest situation calls for and an export tax would be but a poor substitute at best, but in any event a tax of one dollar per cord would be worse than nothing as the importers would simply laugh at such a nominal figure and it would stimulate exports tremendously, owing to the fact that notice would be served upon the despoilers of our country that a higher rate would follow and it is quite possible that within two or three years these exports might be speeded up to such an extent that during that period we might be entirely stripped of our most valuable and available pulpwood supply.

Frank J.D.Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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CANADA

071372

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

June 2,1924.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS,CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

Confidentially the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association wrote King a very strong letter protesting against removing the tariff on paper in exchange for allowing the free export of pulpwood. We have no pulpwood to spare to trade for anything, never mind how much we might need it.

I enclose copy of translation of editorial in the La Presse of the 30th urging the embargo . This is the second very good editorial by this same paper within two or three days on this same subject.

I enclose copy of wire just sent to the Hon. James Lyons which is self explanatory. He has been strong for an embargo and I cannot quite understand what he means and I have written him for an explanation.

I also enclose some clippings from the Quebec Telegraph which are rather amusing.

The press and the people are now almost a unit in its favor. Even the Quebec Telegraph which is of course a rabid partizan grit paper is beginning to waver.

The enclosed are worth perusing.

With kind regards,
Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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Editorial from La Presse, Montreal, May 30,1924.

071373

A DANGER TO AVOID.

We have demonstrated, we believe, theoretically, that the embargo on our pulpwood exports was for the best interests of Canada. It is an axiom recognized by all economists, and one that is self evident, logically and through experience, that the raw materials which a nation owns are the necessary and safest elements for its economical development, and that , consequently every nation must be careful to retain their exploitation, to get from all the possible profits and finally that the fact of allowing the export of such raw materials is equivalent to selling " wheat in the green ".

There should therefore, be no hesitation whatever to entertain: the principle of the embargo on our pulpwood is sane and its application, nationally speaking, an imperative necessity.

It must be noted that the embargo, to be applied practically and fairly, implies some considerations having as their object the safeguarding, as much as possible, the legitimate interests of the wood merchants.

The matter seems a rather easy one, because on the one hand the Canadian industrials are evidently in a position to pay for pulpwood the same price as their American competitors who have to bear, in addition, heavy transportation charges, and who, on the other hand, have an interest in securing this wood from individuals, at least in part, in order to preserve their own reserves. They will thus be able to carry on a wiser and more methodical exploitation of these reserves which constitute the whole future of their industry.

So from whatever angle the proposed embargo on the exportation of our pulpwood is considered, it is well to adopt it courageously.

Recently a Canadian who was passing through St.Petersburg, Florida, was most astonished in finding that one of the newspapers of this small town of some 25,000 inhabitants, the "Times", was getting its newsprint supply from a papermill in Abitibi, and that one single edition contained one hundred and twenty four pages. How much could also be said of the publications in the large cities of the United States which get their pulpwood supplies from the Province of Quebec, and make their newsprint therefrom: They are doing their share in the systematic devastation of our forests, whilst they are thus protecting the forest reserves of their own country. It is a known fact that 85 per cent of the pulp produced in Canada is exported to our neighbors of the great Republic.

Is is not time to put a halt to this delapidation of our forests? We must, at all cost, safeguard our national heritage.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071374

27

Ottawa, June 5, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

Thanks for your letter of June 2nd and for the enclosures. Any further information or hints which you can send me from time to time please pass them on.

Yours very truly,

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal,
N.S.

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CANADA

071375

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

June 9,1924.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS,CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

It has been stated repeatedly in the press that the report of the Pulpwood Commission would be handed in the last of May and would be brought down the first of June. I think this would harass the Government to keep asking when this report is to be given to the House.

I think they want to delay this now just as late as possible while they are dickering with the Americans they also probably do not know just what kind of report to advise the Commission to bring in, they also probably want to limit the time for discussion on the report, so it would seem to me that you can worry them quite a bit by pressing this matter as frequently as you think advisable.

Your strong point in making light of this report is the fact that only some 275 witnesses appeared in opposition and even these had to be drummed up and 249 of them were actual pulpwood dealers or exporters. This is a pretty small per cent of eight or nine million people. They may refer to some petitions also but they of course mean nothing and in may cases were obtained under duress, by saying that cutting operations would be closed down if an embargo were in force and the men would have no employment.

If the report suggests an export tax or embargo to take effect in a couple of years you can say that with this notice served on the Americans they could strip us of our most available and valuable wood in that length of time. Anything less than six to ten dollars would amount to nothing whatever and would simply make us the laughing stock of the U.S. interests (I mean six to ten dollars per cord) An embargo is of course the proper thing though a six to ten dollar export tax might help a little.

With kind regards, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071376

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

June 10,1924.

Right Honorable
Arthur Meighen ,M.P.
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS,CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

In any debate on the embargo the important point to bear in mind and argue is that this fee land or farmers wood is our most available and valuable supply, as well as the only safe supply Canada possesses, as it is segregated and can be quite well protected from forest fires.

Wou will have noticed by press reports that enormous forest fires are now raging in Northern Alberta causing a loss of millions,while fire conditions in British Columbia are the worst in the history of the country. These happenings are merely corroborative of what I have predicted would happen,namely the wiping out of our whole Northern wooded area, leaving us practically nothing but this narrow fringe of farmers wood that is now being exported at such an alarmingly increasing rate.

There is nothing that can save these large Northern areas and they will be wiped out a province at a time.

These millions of acres that are being ahnually destroyed by fire,insects and wind are causing a drying up of the earths surface and a lowering of the water table to such an extent that the forest fire hazard is increasing from year to year. Natures whole equilibrium is being upset by the denuding of our country of all forest growth over such vast areas.

Our seasons are becoming more erratic every year. We have had tornados, heavy falls of snow, areas where there was so much rain the farmers could not plant, areas where the drouth was so great that forest fires were burning, all within the confines of a single Province,on the same day in the month of June.

Please keep this letter before you when the Pulpwood Commission comes up for debate.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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071377

27

Ottawa, June 12, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

Your two letters, with regard to the pulpwood commission, duly reached me. I asked the question this afternoon as to when we might expect this report and whether there was any expectation of receiving it in time for action this session. I did not get very much satisfaction. Mr. Robb has promised to pass on my question to the Commission.

Yours very truly,

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal,
N.S.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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071378

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

June 20, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

In light of the following, or rather enclosed, clipping, anent the pulpwood commission report, I think a repetition of the questions you asked a few days ago with regard to the report of the pulpwood commission, would be a good idea. It was ridiculous for them to say that "collaborating the evidence taken in various parts of the country to be a much heavier task than they had first anticipated".

The bulk of this evidence is largely a repetition by some 249 pulpwood dealers that the embargo would injure their business.

The government of N. S. is doing such a large amount of work on the roads that it looks very suspicious to me, and I rather look for an election some time after Armstrong returns from his joy ride overseas. I feel quite sure that the Liberal party will receive its death knell in B.C. today.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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COMMISSION ON PULPWOOD UNLIKELY TO REPORT SOON

Commissioners Find Task of Collaborating and Weighing Evidence Taken in Various Parts of Canada a Much Heavier Task Than At First Anticipated—Fred L. Ratcliff, Just Returned From England, Praises Canadian Pulp and Paper Exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition—Great Lakes Paper Co. Starts One Hundred and Eighty Ton Ground Wood Pulp Mill at Fort William.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

TORONTO, Ontario, June 9, 1924.—The report of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood is not likely to be brought down during the present session of Parliament, as was expected, according to rumor heard in Toronto paper circles. It is stated that the present administration at Ottawa is not anxious to have the question of an export embargo, or otherwise, projected into the political arena at the present time as enough debatable and time-delaying matters have been thrashed out this session in the shape of the tariff, the sales tax, the budget, etc., and that legislators are anxious to get to their homes before the real warm weather sets in.

Another reason is said to be that the commissioners have found the task of weighing and collaborating the evidence taken in various parts of the country to be a much heavier task than they at first anticipated, although they have spent several weeks in going over the data submitted. It is asserted that the secretary has pretty well prepared his report but the members of the Commission have much to take into consideration before making final recommendations in detail to the Government. While the sittings of the Commission are not likely to be prolonged to any great extent, still the report it is declared will not be officially submitted for some months to come.

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071380

27

Ottawa, June 23, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 20th instant, with enclosure. I am particularly interested in what you say as to the probable result in British Columbia. As a matter of fact the result was better than I expected. The Conservative Party, as you know, was split almost in two and how they succeeded in taking as many seats as they did is almost a mystery. Of the Independents, Labour and Provincialists elected the much larger proportion is Conservative.

As to the Pulpwood Commission I am collecting a number of calls upon the Government which I intend to make in about one week; resolutions they have let pass calling for action this session etc., and I will recall them all in good time.

Yours very truly,

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia.

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071381

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

June 25, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

Mr. Robb, I noticed, was to refer your inquiry to the pulpwood commission, as to when their report would be brought in, and it seems to me it would be a good idea to keep pressing for an answer to your question. It looks very much as if they were trying to get through the session without having this brought down, and I think it is good politics to keep insisting on this report's production in the House.

I enclose a very good editorial from the Halifax Herald. It seems to me it is time to call a halt on these joy rides of our servants.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

no attachment

FJDB/D
Encl.

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071382

27

Ottawa, June 28, 1924.

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal,
N.S.

Dear Mr. Branjum:

I have your letter of the 25th. Will start in next week and get after the Government again re the Pulpwood Commission.

Was interested in the editorial in the Halifax Herald. They are perfectly right. I opposed this action of the Government and did so against very considerable pressure. Care seems to have been taken to see that my attitude did not get any, or very much, publicity through the country. We are under a big handicap so far as the press is concerned.

By the way, could you let me know please when you will be in Montreal. Mr. W.A. Black, M.P. for Halifax, would like to see you. He will go down as soon as you are there.

Yours very truly,

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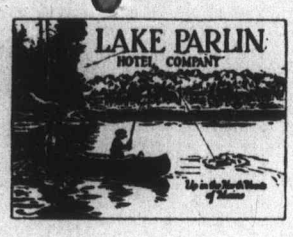
BATHING CANOEING AUTOMOBILING HIKING TENNIS

07 1983



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Jackman Station
Somerset County
Maine

MOUNTAINS AND LAKES

BEAUTIFUL DRIVES

100 SQUARE MILES OF LAKE, POND AND STREAM FISHING THE ENTIRE SEASON

GOOD HUNTING IN SEASON

ALL CAMPS HAVE FIRE PLACE, HOT AND COLD WATER AND BATHS

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

July 8 1924

Dear Mr Meighen:

I enclose copy of letter I have just written Lord A. and I sincerely trust you will immediately get in touch with him, at least by mail. Mr. C. was very nice I had a long chat with with him and I can assure you that they are both in hearty accord with you. The quotation in the enclosed is from Mr. Carman's conversation yesterday.

Please drop me a line on

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GOOD HUNTING IN SEASON

ALL CAMPS HAVE FIRE PLACE, HOT AND COLD WATER AND BATHS

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

July 8 1924

usupts to Annapolis Royal N.S.
as I shall feel anxious till I
hear that you have got in touch
with Lord A and Mr. C.

Very cordially yours
Frank J. Benjamin

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BATHING CANOEING AUTOMOBILING HIKING TENNIS

071385

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Maine

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BEAUTIFUL DRIVES

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GOOD HUNTING IN SEASON

ALL CAMPS HAVE FIRE PLACE, HOT AND COLD WATER AND BATHS

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

Copy

July 8 1924

Private & Confidential

Dear Lord Atholstan:

I was very sorry to miss the pleasure of a few minutes chat with you when I called at your office yesterday morning.

I called Mr. Meighen on the phone yesterday before leaving Montreal and also wrote him as well urging him to consult with you regarding the St. Antoine situation which is at present rather complicated.

I told him that your advice with your long experience in just such complications, would be invaluable and that if I were he I would be guided entirely by your judgement.

If the situation is handled under your guidance I have not the slightest question regarding the result. "With a strong candidate, if the conservatives cannot win this seat," as a friend of mine said yesterday, "the angels cannot win Heaven." And with your support I will Gamble my citizenship on the result.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you within a few days, I am

With kindest personal regards
Very sincerely yours

Arthur Meighen

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071386

27

(*Editorial from Montreal Star, July 11th, 1924.*)

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1924.

"GET OFF THE PAY-ROLL."

MR. ROBB—who is proving himself to be endowed with the true hardheadedness of the Eastern Townships man—has had another flash of sanity. He said in the House of Commons yesterday, speaking to the vote for the Royal Commission on the Pulpwood Embargo:—

> "I should like to see the Commission report **and get off the pay-roll.**"

That should just about make it unanimous, except for the perambulating personnel of the Commission. Possibly they like their thirty-five or twenty-five dollars a day, even if they have to earn it—with expenses—amidst the hardships and deprivations of life in New York and Washington.

Thanks to Mr. Robb, they were not required to endure the burdens of existence in these luxurious American cities very long. Mr. Robb wired them to come back home. He did not wait to write. Possibly he may have wondered why it was that Commissioners, enquiring into the wisdom of prohibiting the export of Canadian pulpwood to American mills, should have to consult anybody in New York or Washington about it. He may have had another of his flashes of sanity, and realized that this was strictly a Canadian question, to be settled by the Canadian people in the best interests of Canada.

* * * *

It is a pity that Mr. Robb did not have the opportunity or the inspiration or the power or the flash of sanity—or whatever it was he lacked—to keep these itinerant interrogation points off the pay-roll altogether. They have been asking a question, the answer to which is perfectly well known, even to the point of boredom.

Everybody knows that the American pulp and paper mills are feeding fat and getting rich on our pulpwood reserves.

Everybody knows that when we ship a log of pulpwood out of the country instead of keeping it here and manufacturing it into paper, we are robbing Canadian workingmen of wages which are properly theirs, and are at the same time providing these wages for American workingmen.

Everybody knows that this is a splendid way to promote "the exodus." We say to the young Canadian: "There is no work for you here. But go to the United States and you can get work manufacturing our Canadian raw material into a finished American product."

Everybody knows that, if we put an embargo on the export of our pulpwood, many of these American mills will be compelled to move to Canada in order to get their raw material. This would mean that they must pay large sums in wages to Canadian workmen to be spent with Canadian merchants.

Everybody knows that our forest reserves are nearing depletion. If the present slaughter goes on unrestrained, in a merciless raid to get out as much pulpwood as possible for foreign manufacture before our Government wakes up and applies the embargo, it is only a matter of a few years until we will have no pulpwood for even our own mills.

Everybody knows—who has read the able and informed letters on the subject from the patriotic pen of Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum—that it is now a losing race between ruthless cutting, forest fires, insect pests and the rapidly shrinking forests of Canada.

Everybody knows that there is just one cure; and that is an embargo.

What is there then for our costly Commission to find out?

* * * *

Why was it ever appointed?

That is a matter into which Parliament should enquire most searchingly. The least disquieting explanation is that it was set up to enable the Government to dodge a plain duty. This would make it a time-waster and a money-waster.

These are serious enough faults. They would entirely justify Mr. Robb's impatient desire to get the Commissioners "off the pay-roll." But when the evidence given before this Commission is analyzed at Ottawa—as it ought to be—and the activities of the lawyers who appeared before it are examined to their sources, it may be that time-wasting and money-wasting will be judged the least sinister of the objections to this notoriously unneeded enquiry.

Naturally American capitalists do not want their supply of raw material cut off. Naturally they put forth exertions to prevent it. No one can blame them for it. It would be worth a good deal of money to them if they were able to chloroform our Government and our Parliament into continued inaction.

But it will be sheer ruin to more than one great Canadian industry, and a terrible body blow to the continued existence of Canada if aliens are permitted to denude our forests and to strip us finally of, perhaps, our greatest single national asset because our politicians lack the courage or the patriotism or the sagacity to declare—as they have every right to declare—that Canadian natural wealth shall be kept for the enrichment of the Canadian people.

These political Commissioners should "get off the national pay-roll"; and thousands of skilled workingmen should get on the pay-rolls of new Canadian mills, busy manufacturing finished products for an American market which would be compelled to buy them.

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071387

27.

Ottawa, July 12, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 8th with enclosure. I have arranged to await Senator Foster's report and will immediately then get in touch directly with the party to whom you refer. You will remember I explained this phase to you when you were down. I expect to see him Monday, I expected to yesterday but was disappointed.

There is one phase of the Royal Commission on pulpwood matter which I have not yet taken up in the House. I mean the Order-in-Council. I hope to get the information to land on this subject this coming week.

Yours very truly,

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal,
N.S.

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CANADA

071388

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

July 15, 1924.

Dr. Mr. Meighen:-

I notice according to an editorial in the Quebec Chronicle of the 14th that Mr. Robb is reported as having stated that "a man named Barnjum, after he had sold all his own limits, started a campaign to put on an embargo." Now if Mr. Robb is a man of ordinary intelligence and sufficient education to enable him to read simple English, he is stating something that he must know is absolutely false.

No longer ago than May 20th, I gave to the press of Canada a letter which was very liberally published entitled "Another Pulpwood Smokescreen," which letter contained the following statement:-

> "So far as my own individual interests are concerned, if the arguments against an embargo are worth anything, my interests would be better served by allowing things to remain as they are at present. My holdings are all owned in fee. They are very much in excess of the requirements of the pulp mill of which I am a part owner and if what these opponents say is true, - that an embargo would be against the interests of the Canadian landholders, - then I am engaged in an effort to destroy my own best market."

I have never sold an acre of my freehold timberlands in Canada and this is the very type of land the embargo will affect.

When Mr. Robb further intimates that members of the Pulpwood Commission did not visit Washington he further perverts the truth, as members of this Pulpwood Commission, did, as a matter of fact, not only visit Washington but spent considerable time there as well as in New York.

You may read the above communication in the House or use it in any way you deem best.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

FJDB/D

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CANADA

071389

Reprint of Editorial from The Gazette, July 15, 1924.

A COMMISSION ERRANT.

"Mr. Robb Called Pulp Commission Home." The eye, skipping chamois-like from peak to peak of the front-page headings, stands arrested on this crag, and then (pardon the abrupt shift of metaphor) telegraphs from the bridge a "stand-by" order to the fellow-senses and the intellect. For there is some elusive suggestion in the words—a baffling sense of having heard or read them somewhere in the long ago or perhaps in some previous incarnation. Tongue and ear co-ordinate themselves to track down the vague scent—(metaphor is off on another tack, but you know what we mean). "O, MIS-ter ROBB-called PULP-Com MIS-sion HOME!" Why, it's poetry, an echo from the past like the horns of Elfland faintly blowing. And then it all comes like a flash—the simultaneous droning of the bees in the shimmering June sunlight and of the junior class in the Third Reader as they recite "The Sands o' Dee." With the clue thus in hand, the new lines fairly sing themselves into place: ". . . Pulp Commission home, Embargo probers home, Joy-riding jaunters home, Back from the U.S.A." And then, dropping for the nonce from poetry into prose, the speculative mind casts up another quotation from the depths of memory: "What went ye forth for to see?" The query is pertinent, seeing that the commission's quest has already cost the people of Canada some $48,000, with another $20,000 just voted to prosecute their search for something that will be of no value when they deliver it. All the information necessary for the Government's decision regarding the suggested embargo upon the export of pulpwood was accessible or readily available had the Premier and his associates honestly intended to judge the issue upon its merits. Only three witnesses need have been summoned before the Cabinet. Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum could at any time have marshalled a convincing array of facts and figures in favor of the proposed embargo, while the opposition to the measure could have been voiced by one representative each for the Canadian and United States interests concerned. Instead, the Government chose to waste nearly $70,000 of the taxpayers' money by sending a few party henchmen junketing around the country. Mr. Robb's call to the wandering boys has come too late. To revert to the imagery of Mr. Kingsley's poem, the tide is rising and sweeping in, and dawn of the day after the next election will see the ebbing waters carrying back to the depths of the ocean of oblivion the political cadavers of Mr. King, his ministers and his futile commissions.

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071390

27.

Ottawa, July 16, 1924.

Dear Mr. Manion:

Many thanks for your letter, sending me articles against Embargo by Ralph P. Bell.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Dr. R.J. Manion, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

not attached

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CANADA

071391

27

Ottawa, July 19, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 15th. I had never seen before that Mr. Robb had stated that the members of the Pulpwood Commission did not visit Washington. I had, however, seen the article of your own from which you quote. I do not think I know any people who have any sincere belief that you are acting in this campaign from interested motives.

Yours very truly,

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

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071392

Reprinted from QUEBEC DAILY TELEGRAPH, Thursday, July 24, 1924

Mr. Barnjum Asks for Fair Play and Telegraph Gives It

Editor, Quebec Telegraph:

Sir,—My attention has just been called to a recent editorial in the Telegraph entitled "Fair Play Wanted" and if the Telegraph really means by this title that it wants to be fair to its readers I will simply ask that it print in full the enclosed paper entitled "Canada Betrayed," together with my statement that this article was submitted to six of the best authorities in Canada and was approved by them in addition to the fact that while this startling indictment was given publicity in the press from Cape Breton to British Columbia no one has yet seen fit to dispute a single statement it contained, in fact its statements are corroborated almost daily throughout the press of the country. An article which has just appeared in the International Monthly by Julian E. Rothery, Forest Engineer, calls attention to the well known fact that forest fires alone last saeson destroyed one eighth of the wooded area of one of the largest watersheds in Quebec, which simply means that seven more years of equal loss will reduce that great area to a desert wilderness, entirely ignoring the depletion that is taking place through cutting, fungi, insects and wind.

If the Telegraph will also read and print the enclosed article "Forest Devastation and the Weather" I think that if it really wants to be "fair" that it must acknowledge that I have answered not only every argument that has so far been produced by any American pulpwood dealer in opposition to an embargo on pulpwood, but in addition any argument that it may be possible to produce on this important question.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM,

Annapolis Royal, N. S., July 18, 1924.

Appended herewith is the article referred to:

Owing to the fact that the Government at Ottawa has so far declined to take any serious action for the protection and conservation of the remnant of our once mighty forest heritage, I feel that the time has arrived when it is incumbent upon me as a Canadian, with a complete knowledge of the facts, to tell the people of Canada at least a portion of the story of this deplorable situation, let the axe fall where it may. There is bound to be a forest panic in this country in any event; it has occurred in the life of every nation, and the sooner it now occurs in Canada the larger the remnant will be to be salvaged.

Alarming shrinkage in pulpwood estimates.

Canadians are to-day living in a fool's paradise.

Our wood resources are dwindling with frightful rapidity.

Concealment of these facts from the Canadian people is no longer possible.

In the government estimates where the stand has been given a five cords per acre, these same areas are now actually cutting out

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from seven tenths cords to one cord and one cord and a quarter of pulpwood per acre.

In addition to our huge fire, insect and wind losses our large forested areas are seventy-five per cent affected by fungi, from which disease there is no recovery.

Conditions in the Larger Areas

I am not talking now of hundred acre lots or some thousand acre plots, but rather the larger areas that are being cut by our paper companies and including the waste land within their boundaries. The most recent example in this connection is one whole watershed in Ontario where the stand had previously been estimated at seven and a half billion feet, while a recent recruise of these limits by the Ontraio Government has disclosed the fact that to-day there is not over one billion and a half feet, and I can quote example after example where just about this same discrepancy exists between the estimated stand and the amount that these limits have actually cut out. The average of the actual amount produced running at about one-fifth of the original estimate.

The shrinkage in estimates has been caused by the increasing loss in recent years, loss through fire, fungi, insects and wind. Over large portions of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, 75 per cent of the supposedly living trees are to-day diseased by fungi—a more subtle and deadly enemy of the forests than the spruce budworm or any insect pest; an enemy that is only comparable to tuberculosis in the human race, as its ravages are largely hidden from view, for while the shell may appear sound and the foliage still green, the interior of the trees may be practically all gone.

One species of fungus starts at the very roots of the tree, and over quite large areas up to as high as nine per cent of the growth has been found to be affected by this particular species of fungus. Once a tree of the forest has been attacked by fungi, its fate is sealed, and the serious factor is that where 60 to 75 per cent of the growth in a forest is affected by this insidious disease, the balance, or the twenty-five per cent is doomed just as surely as if 75 per cent of a population were affected by tuberculosis where there could be no segregation and where all were huddled together, coughing and expectorating all over one another, which is exactly what is occurring in our forest since the wind blows the spores of the fungi all over the living as well as the diseased trees.

The slightest defect in a tree, such as broken limb or the smallest aperture of any nature, exposing the living wood allows fruition of these spores to take place; so that our large areas of mature or nearly matured forests are doomed, at least in the above named provinces, through attacks of the spruce budworm, bark beetle or borer, fungi, fire or wind—all of which causes combined must complete the work of destruction within a period of ten years, with the added proviso that fire alone may complete this destruction in less than half of that time; for it must be borne in mind that notwithstanding all of our vaunted fire protective measures, our fire losses are increasing at an alarming proportion, last year being the worst in the history of Eastern Canada.

The 1923 Losses by Fire

The provincial authorities in the Province of Quebec give the 1923 losses by fire in that province at three million acres, while estimates of outsiders run even considerably higher than this, while in Ontario the Government figures for this same season are two million one hundred thousand acres—making a loss of over five million one hundred thousand acres—a loss of over five million acres in just two provinces in one season by fire alone, or an area 400 miles long by 20 miles wide. New Brunswick also suffered the largest loss in this respect since Confederation.

The average layman may well ask what has brought about this appaling situation. The answer is very

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simple, namely, mad exploitation of our forests for the immediate dollar without any regard to the future.

We have been cutting the sound, perfect trees, leaving the poorer grades, so that at each subsequent cutting our forests have deteriorated in quality to such an extent that what we now have left, that has not already been destroyed, are composed largely of culls, at least 75 per cent of which are diseased.

In addition to this we have allowed the vast accumulation of old tops and slash to remain on the forest floor, a veritable breeding place for fungi and insect diseases, and just as great a menace to forest life as it would be to our people if they threw their garbage into the streets, thereby forming a breeding place for pestilence.

In Spite of Warnings

This has been going on in spite of the warning and advice of our foresters, entomologists and pathologists, who in the past have been looked upon largely as cranks and gists, who in the past have been pessimists, while no more loyal, conscientious, underpaid body of men exists in our technical forces in Canada to-day.

I have pleaded with the Government in vain to give these men the recognition and compensation they deserve. When I urged this on the Government it was always the same cry, namely, economy; but there is no such answer made when the government spends hundreds of thousands of dollars in the building of wharves for American paper companies, so that they may be enabled to ship their raw wood out of the country cheaply by water, thereby even depriving the Canadian National Railway of large sources of income; no cry of economy when the government wants to win a single constituency and is willing to spend a million two hundred thousand dollars to build an elevator in a city where there is one already constructed that remains unused; no cry of economy when the government proposes to spend millions of dollars in Scribe Hotel purchases, and so on ad nausam.

End of Our Forest Supply

The nearer we approach to the end of our forest supply the greater the demand will be for the services of these technically trained men, and if the Government does not take cognizance of this perfectly patent fact and give these men the recognition and the remuneration that they deserve, their services will be lost by their emigration to the country across the line, where the value and urgent necessity for these highly trained protectors of the forests are being apreciated more and more every day. My advice to these men is to unite in a body and strike for higher remuneration. It is a duty they owe to themselves, their families and even their country, for no man can give the best there is in him with the continual nightmare hanging over his head that his family may be left in privation and want. There are times when patience and self-effacement cease to be a virtue.

The Work of Our Foresters

There would be no one to take their places, and it takes years to make a forester, entomologist or pathologist, and in this respect this class of the public service is in a unique position, as a country without a forest service to-day would be like a city without a fire department; so that the only thing necessary would be for the Society of Forest Engineers to call a meeting and agree on a a fair scale of remuneation for the different position and hand in their demand to the Government. Another reform that is very necessary is that they shall be permitted to give full information to the public with regard to the true forest situation in Canada, as to-day the public who are paying for the support of this organization are not permitted to receive full reports of the work.

The whole forest technical force in Canada is undermanned and underpaid. The same condition exists

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with reference to our schools of forestry, despite the fact that these men and the product of these schools are as vital to Canada today as her transportation facilities, for without their aid in the future, there will be nothing left to transport. And the nearer we approach to the end of our forest resources, the more urgent the need for these technically trained men. There is great popular demand for experimental farms, agricultural colleges, etc. (and rightly) for the advancement and raising of annual crops. How much greater then this demand should be in connection with the preservation and propagation of crops that require from 30 to 150 years to grow.

The learning to cut forests so that a future crop of like kind may be assured is a slow and tedious process. It requires much practice and experimenting. There should be demonstration forests scattered over the Dominion as well as demonstration farms.

In emphasing the statements I have made above I have no hesitation in saying that the forest situation, as it exists in Canada to-day, is probably the most deplorable ever faced by any country in the world's history.

Present Areas Doomed

With our present large areas doomed, all we shall have to look to in the future is the wood that will then be remaining on the farms or small owners' woodlots. These lots are more or less segregated and have quite a large measure of protection, being of easy access and within call of assistance in their protection from fires. If trees die or blow down they can be salvaged instead of accumulating, and thereby eventually aiding in destroying the whole lot as is the case in our larger and more remote areas.

While this very farmer's wood is what we are exporting to another country to keep the mills of that country going while they are husbanding their own supply against the day when ours will be exhausted, and we shall then have the pleasure of paying them enormous prices for neswprint paper and lumber. If our farmers were wise they would protect and retain every tree they own, as there is no commodity on this continent that will increase in value so rapidly within the next year ot two as their timber crop. They should cut absolutely nothing but dead or diseased trees, and by so doing keep the woodlot in a healthy growing condition. Under present methods of exportation the farmer is getting nothing out of his woodlot except just about pay for his labor in cutting and hauling this pulpwood, literally giving his trees away for nothing, trees that it has taken from fifty to two hundred and fifty years to grow. If the farmers, instead of over cutting and producing a temporary surplus of pulpwood would form cooperative selling pools, each one cutting a little less wood, they could then obtain a fair price for their pulpwood and receive more money with a smaller cut and thereby conserve the only safe wood supply Canada possesses.

Embargo on Pulpwood

An embargo on pulpwood would also immediatley stabilize the Canadian pulp and paper industry, as it would shut off a cheap raw material supply for its competitors in another country, would reduce the amount of production which is now in a mad race for supremacy in both countries, and give the manufacturers on this side of the line time to pause and consider where they are heading in their mad race to grind up or last tree in as short a period of time as possible, and at that with very little profit to their stockholders.

If these pulp and paper companies were even acquiring riches in their frantic haste to destroy our forests, there would at least be one compensating feature. It would be far better to curtail the output, not only putting off the day when paper made out of some substitute will cost 20 cents or more per pound, and at the same time provide for the making of a fair

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profit on its manufacture. In this connection it must not be forgotten that there are already some twelve or thirteen pulp companies in Canada in financial difficulties, and I again assert that an embargo would not only stabilize the whole pulp and paper situation in Canada, but would also compel the United States to remove the duty on our higher grade papers. I merely mention these facts by the way, as the peril the country is in, is too great to allow mere selfish gain to control its action in such an important national question, and I mention this with the added thought in mind that in this selfish, money-mad, illicit commission, Teapot Dome age, it is sometimes necessary to appeal to man's cupidity in order to accomplish even necessary reforms.

The Commission Report

If the Government has any idea that it can any longer fool the Canadian people with the suggestion that it is waiting to receive the report of the Royal Commission on pulpwood before taking action on the embargo (which is exactly what the Prime Minister solemnly assured me before witnesses that he would not do), I shall be forced to give the Canadian people the full story of the Pulpwood Commission which I now have before me from its opening in Halifax to its closing scenes in New York City (with the exception of hearings which were held in secret), and if any Government was ever responsible for a more monumental farce, it has never been brought to my attention.

Was Entirely Unnecessary

It was entirely unnecessary and a great waste of the people's money for the Government to appoint a highly paid Commission to tour Canada from coast to coast for the purpose of obtaining and recording the opinion of the 250 American pulpwood dealers as to whether they thought an embargo would be a good thing for their business, and to get their "opinion" as to the extent of Canada's wood supply. These gentlemen would have been only too pleased to have had the opportunity of journeying to Ottawa in order to give their important (to them) testimony at their own expense rather than at the expense of the Canadian people, who are now forced to pay for this costly farce.

The same principle applies to the New York extension of these meanderings to interview American paper manufacturers as to whether they might think an embargo would be to their interest or not. These gentlemen also would have been only too happy to have had the opportunity of visiting our capital in order to impart this very interesting and important information to our law and treaty makers, though the announcement of the New York trip was, by some oversight, not advertised in the Canadian newspapers, and possibly a reversal of these unfavorable comment in Canada.

Result of the Commission

It is passing strange that with all the money, time and energy that was expended and all the legal talent that was employed by these American friends of our Canadian Government, that out of a population of more than eight million people, it was only possible for them to marshal a total of about 275 opponents to the embargo to appear at all of these hearings combined, which hearings extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 249 of which were actual pulpwood dealers or exporters. This fact certainly very much more than bears out my frequently repeated statements that not 2 per cent of Canada's population would favor the exporting of our unmanufactured wood to the United States.

This will cause the Canadian people to ask the reason that our Government has such great solicitation for the interests of this very small, selfishly interested fraction of the people. I have asked this question of the members of our Government times without number without

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receiving any reply. Possibly the Canadian voters as a whole may succeed in obtainng an answer to the question as to why American monied interests are allowed to continue to loot Canada of her small remaining wood supply. Yes, the question is: Why?

The Time for Playing Petty Party Politics is Passed

The national life of the country is at stake.

In addition to the huge losses from fungi, the spruce budworn, bark beetles, borers and wind, our losses by fire are increasing at a perfectly appalling ratio, while consumption and exports are also increasing at a perfectly appalling ratio, while consumption and exports are also increasing in the same proportion, and I ask any sane man how long our supply can hold out against this combination of enormous increase in destruction and consumption.

Bear in mind that every season you burn five million acres, and insects and fungi destroy another five million, and you cut over still another five million acres, (for you have to cover at least that size gross area in order to secure the amount of the present cut) that while you are using up fifteen million acres of your remaining supply you are each season automatically doubling the hazard for the remaining stand, through increase of forest pests and increase in fire hazard through the drying up of this additional fifteen million denuded acres that have been opened up to the drouth effect of the sun's rays and wind.

The Only Course for the Government

The above statements and charges are either true or they are false. If they are true the only course left open to the Government is to immediately and without any exemption prohibit the export of all unmanufactured wood on the constitutional ground that the nation is in peril, and also to adopt immediately every adequate measure for the preservation and conservation of the remanant of our forests.

If, on the other hand, my charges are false, then there is no other course left open for the Government than to summon me before the Bar of the House and have me sentenced to confinement for a term lasting at least during the life of the present Government.

The Canadian people will demand one or the other, and I am prepared to stand or fall on the ground I have taken.

I will close by saying that during the war my offer of overseas service was declined on the ground that I was beyond the age limit, but thank God there is no age limit to the use of my voice and pen and every ounce of energy I possess, nor to the sacrificing of my liberty, and even life, if necessary, on the altar of Canadian citizenship.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Montreal, April 23rd, 1924.

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Gazette Montreal
July 29/24

PULP INQUIRY REPORT PROVES DISAPPOINTING

Determination of Policy Rests With Government

COMMISSION COST $77,000

Placing General Embargo Opposed But Something Should Be Done

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, July 28.—It will be some time before printed copies of the report of the Pulpwood Commission are available to the public, for it takes some time to print a manuscript of over 140,000 words, in addition to the large number contained in the schedules. To be obliged to wade through such a document would be a kind of punishment from which the average person would pray to be relieved. After all there is not much new in the first two of the three portions of the report, these having to do mostly with the forest resources, etc. Part III has to do with the export of pulpwood and attendant matters.

For this work of this commission Parliament has already voted $77,000 and it is understood that this does not include provision for the printing of the report. As a means of getting guidance and counsel on the question whether or not an embargo should be placed on the export of pulpwood, the report is a very great disappointment, doubtless as much to the Government as to the public. After wending his way through this dreary waste of 140,000 words, the reader, and incidentally the Government is told that:

"Owing to many intricacies involved in the pulpwood export question; in the complications as between forest conservation and trade relations; in view of the fact that the character and extent of the restrictions would necessarily depend on the extent to which the Government might otherwise go in conservation; finally, as the facts have been very plainly and fully laid before the Government, the commission takes the view that the actual determination of a policy must rest with the Government."

It is quite easy to see throughout the report that the commission does not favor the imposition of general embargo. It does, however, say that something should be done to prevent the further rapid depletion of balsam and fir and apparently an embargo on such exports is not opposed. It is admitted that the pulp and paper industry has undoubtedly been stimulated through the imposition of provincial embargoes. At the same time the unmistakeable trend of the report is to the effect that the ordinary measure of forest conservation rather than an embargo would be more effective for the protection of forest wealth.

An unsatisfactory feature of the report is the reluctance on the part of the commissioners to state conclusions in definite language. In almost every case a roundabout way is taken to get to a point. It is this lack of definiteness that deprives the report of the value which it should have, and which the Government and the public had a right to expect from such an expenditure of money.

Commenting on the representations made to the commission by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association for an embargo the report says:

"Although the restriction of exports would have some stimulating effect upon further development of industry in Canada, the absolute amount of wood so restricted may not be taken as a gauge of such further development. In addition to wood supplies, there are to be considered the questions of power and other economic factors. Under present conditions at least, much of the wood exported is from areas or districts where mills are not within easy reach, and in some regions there is, at least, some doubt that the general wood supplies and other contributing factors would justify the erection of mills. Setting aside other aspects of the matter, however, the experience already derived from provincial imposition of restrictions upon Crown lands wood cannot be denied. The argument of the association is that while if other mills were to come in, it would serve the broader aspects of conservation, rather than merely forest conservation, yet that insofar as they did not come in, to that extent supplies would be conserved for future use in Canada.

VIEWS NOT UNANIMOUS.

"The brief presented by the association, although approved by the executive, did not contain the views of all the pulp and paper manufacturers. In British Columbia, the pulp and paper manufacturers stated that they were not interested in an embargo probably due to the fact that they have abundant wood supplies close at hand. In eastern Canada a few appeared who were opposed to any restriction in the export of privately owned wood, notwithstanding the fact that under restrictions they would be able to purchase their wood more cheaply. One prominent manufacturer took the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of the farmers and exporters; that the province in which he is located had abundant wood supplies, indeed a surplus, regardless of future development of the industry; that he was opposed to it by reason of the possibility of retaliatory tariffs on lumber and paper." It is commented that it is unprobable there would be retaliatory duties on paper.

F. J. D. Barnjum comes in for considerable attention in the following:

"The Commission was most anxious to have Mr. Barnjum appear so that he might give at first hand the benefits of his wide experience and detailed study of the problem. Although cordially requested to appear, he declined. While the commission entertains great admiration and respect for Mr. Barnjum, insofar as patriotic motives may actuate him in the devotion of his time and means to the cause of forest conservation, the view is expressed that any person who of his own volition undertakes the responsibility involved in a campaign to mould public opinion, highly principled though his motives may be, also bears the responsibility to justify the stand which he may take upon a great public question. Merely as a statement of fact the commission records the further view, that if Mr. Barnjum had appeared before the commission and if his cause, and his methods and arguments are well founded, he would have thoroughly justified himself before the Canadian people, and a much clearer conception of the problems of forest conservation would thereby have become instilled in the public mind.

EXTREME STATEMENTS.

"Numerous private individuals in advocacy of restrictions, have at times resorted to the use of generalized statements that have no foundation in fact, they argued that there is but 'ten years' supply of pulpwood; that 'fires, insects, etc., destroy ten, twelve, or more times the amount of wood actually utilized,' and other statements. In fact, Mr. Barnjum's statements, more than those of any other individual, savor of extremes of this character. The futility and danger of such statements has been explained elsewhere. Faced with the argument that if an embargo were imposed, many farmers would not have a market for their wood—the claim is made that new mills would be constructed; when it is pointed out that this will not contribute towards forest conservation—the substitute position is adopted that conditions are so serious that the governments must curtail the cut from the crown lands, and by this means create a demand for privately-owned wood that now crosses the American border."

The opinion is also expressed in the following that some of those who advocate an embargo are really after cheaper supplies of wood.

"While it is undoubtedly the case that many Canadian mills have difficulty in getting assurance of supplies by purchase owing to the fact that settlers may hold out for higher prices from foreign buyers, and hesitate to engage in advance contracts with Canadian mills, it is strongly the view of the commission that, in some cases, Canadian operators who advocate restrictive measures, are not actuated solely by forest conservation; that they see in such measures the possibility of cheaper wood; and that even under existing conditions, they certainly have not gone as far as they might have done in purchasing wood from those engaged in land clearing operations. Undoubtedly there are some districts where the prices offered by American brokers render competition very difficult, yet in others, Canadian manufacturers have not perhaps taken advantage of opportunities for purchase, which, if they were inherently actuated by forest conservation they would have only too gladly seized."

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Sir,—

You are entitled to a free copy of the undermentioned report, which will be ready for distribution shortly:

REPORT OF THE ROYAL
COMMISSION ON PULPWOOD.

(Name of publication)

Should you desire to receive this publication, kindly mail to this office the attached card, which will come post free. Failure to return the card within a month will be regarded as an intimation that the report is not required.

Yours truly,

F. A. ACLAND,

King's Printer.

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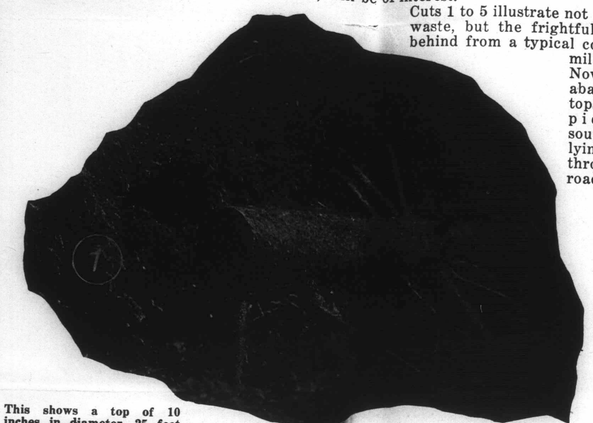
MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

What Destroys Our Pulpwood? Wanton Waste or Exportation?

PLAUSIBLE generalities, skillfully assembled, with the object of impressing on the public that those who operate in Pulpwood for export are the chief destroyers of our forest wealth, have given rise to such misconceptions in respect to the Pulpwood industry that the Canadian Pulpwood Association feels that the accompanying cuts, illustrative of a typical portable sawmill operation and a typical pulpwood operation of similar size as conducted in the Province of Nova Scotia, will be of interest.

Cuts 1 to 5 illustrate not only the appalling waste, but the frightful fire hazard left behind from a typical completed portable mill operation in Nova Scotia. (The abandoned logs and tops shown in these pictures are all sound Spruce and are lying within a stone's throw of the main road.)

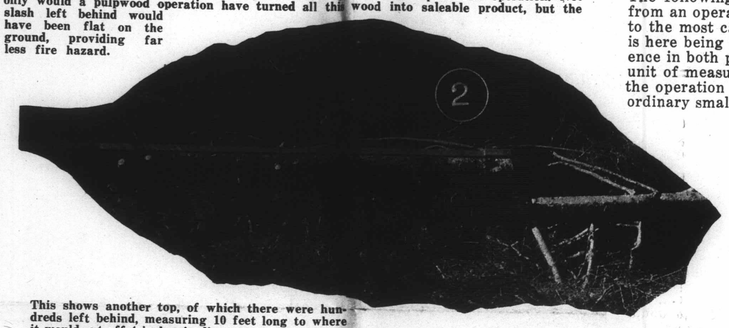


This shows a top of 10 inches in diameter, 25 feet long to where it would cut off 4 inches in diameter. There were scores of such tops left on this particular operation. Not only would a pulpwood operation have turned all this wood into saleable product, but the slash left behind would have been flat on the ground, providing far less fire hazard.

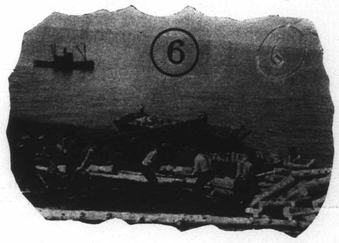
More of what might be merchantable Pulpwood abandoned at the site.

Suppose we take the average annual lumber cut of Nova Scotia to be 250,000,000 feet (this is a very rough estimate, but it is undoubtedly a safe one). It is generally admitted that 80% of this cut is produced by small or portable mills, of which there are probably at least three or four hundred in operation each year. Is it any wonder that the Pulpwood operator who is taking out of every log that he fells, the maximum of merchantable product, should contend that there can be no justification for prohibiting him from selling in the United States what his neighbor wantonly wastes?

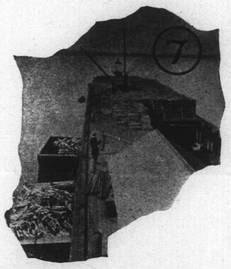
The following illustrations, 6 to 11 inclusive, show sap-peeled pulpwood in process of shipment from an operation similar in size to that of the ordinary portable sawmill, and what will be evident to the most casual reader is that what the sawmill owner left behind to rot and form a fire hazard, is here being turned into dollars and cents. Competent observers with years of practical experience in both portable mill and pulpwood operations are unanimous in the opinion, that per common unit of measurement there is a greater distribution of money for labor in the community in which the operation is carried on in the case of a sap-peeled pulpwood operation than in the case of the ordinary small or portable sawmill operation.



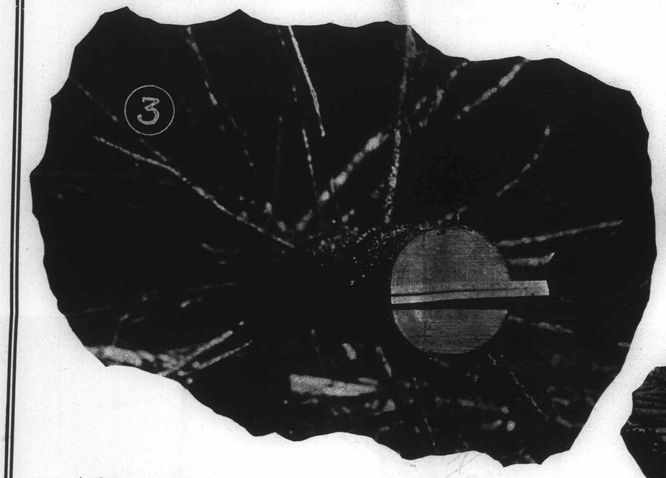
This shows another top, of which there were hundreds left behind, measuring 10 feet long to where it would cut off 4 inches in diameter. The same comments applicable to illustration No. 1 apply in this instance.



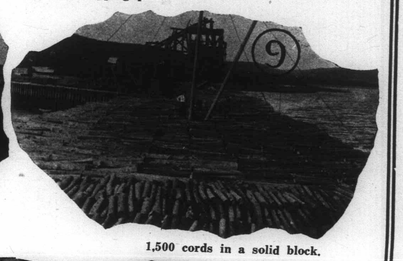
From the shore to the scow.



Onto the shipping pier.

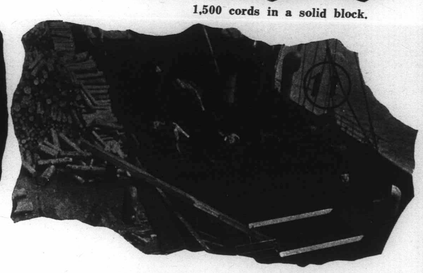


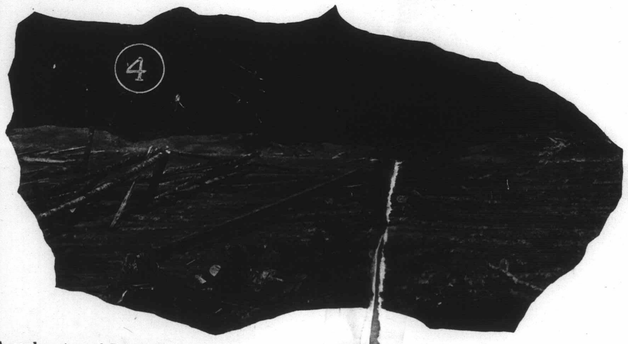
A picture of another top of about the same size as that illustrated in No. 1. Apart altogether from the economic loss involved in leaving sound wood like this to rot, it is not difficult to visualize the start that a fire would get in a spot like this.



1,500 cords in a solid block.

Onto the steamer at the rate of 250 cords a day.





A cord or two of Pulpwood thrown away. Poles used for a little bit of corduroy work along side of the mill site, perfectly sound, but left to rot.

The Canadian Pulpwood Association is an organization of aggressive Canadian citizens who believe in their right to sell their product in the best markets of the world. The agitator for an Embargo on Pulpwood—a Pulpmill Proprietor—implores the Government to enact legislation that will close all foreign markets to the Canadian producer of wood and put him completely at the mercy of the Canadian Mills.

The pulpwood operator who ships his wood to the United States is no less patriotic, is just as much of an asset to the Community, and is just as deserving of encouragement and support as the lumber operator who sells his product in the same country. Can there be any justification for restrictions on the Pulpwood trade on the ground of either conservation or National economy so long as one owner may wantonly destroy and waste what another owner by labor and thrift turns into saleable product?

CANADIAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President:
Angus McLean, Bathurst Company, Ltd., Bathurst, N.B.

Vice-Presidents:
A. G. Auger, of Auger & Son, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.
James Thompson, of Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Ralph P. Bell, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

J. O. Auger, Quebec, P.Q.
D. H. Pennington, Quebec, P.Q.
C. E. D'Auteuil, Quebec, P.Q.
Frank Byrne, Quebec, P.Q.
N. E. Walley, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
C. C. Goodhue, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

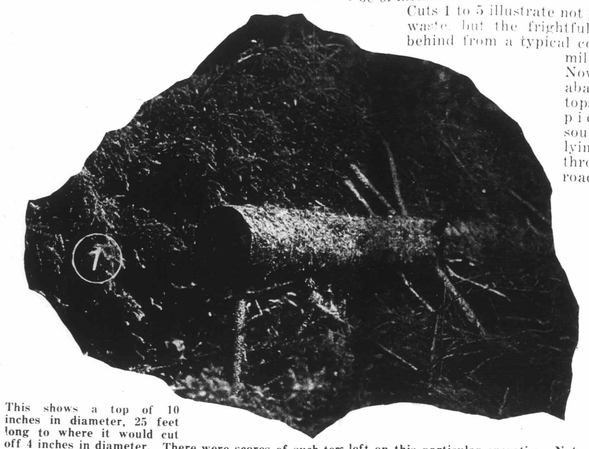
F. W. Perras, Gracefield, P.Q.
R. Girouard, Egansville, Ont.
T. J. Rankin, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Charles E. Clowes, Fredericton, N.B.
W. Roy Smith, Annapolis, N.S.

Temporary Address: Post Office Box 1081, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

What Destroys Our Pulpwood? Wanton Waste or Exportation?

PLAUSIBLE generalities, skillfully assembled, with the object of impressing on the public that those who operate in Pulpwood for export are the chief destroyers of our forest wealth, have given rise to such misconceptions in respect to the Pulpwood industry that the Canadian Pulpwood Association feels that the accompanying cuts, illustrative of a typical portable sawmill operation and a typical pulpwood operation of similar size as conducted in the Province of Nova Scotia, will be of interest.

Cuts 1 to 5 illustrate not only the appalling waste, but the frightful fire hazard left behind from a typical completed portable mill operation in Nova Scotia. (The abandoned logs and tops shown in these pictures are all sound Spruce and are lying within a stone's throw of the main road.)

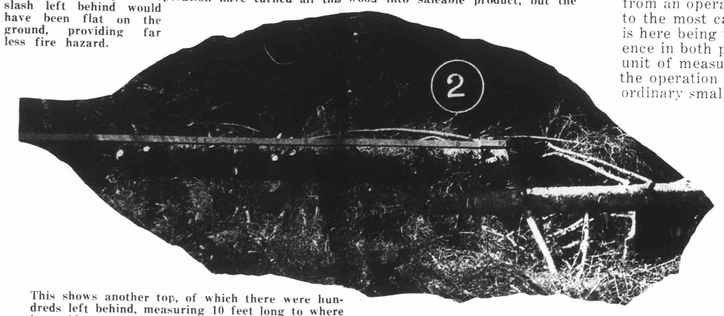


This shows a top of 10 inches in diameter, 25 feet long to where it would cut off 4 inches in diameter. There were scores of such tops left on this particular operation. Not only would a pulpwood operation have turned all this wood into saleable product, but the slash left behind would have been flat on the ground, providing far less fire hazard.

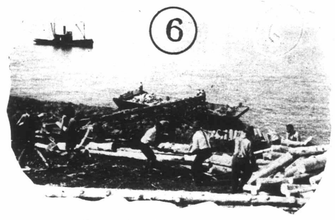
More of what might be merchantable Pulpwood abandoned at the site.

Suppose we take the average annual lumber cut of Nova Scotia to be 250,000,000 feet (this is a very rough estimate, but it is undoubtedly a safe one). It is generally admitted that 80% of this cut is produced by small or portable mills, of which there are probably at least three or four hundred in operation each year. Is it any wonder that the Pulpwood operator who is taking out of every log that he fells, the maximum of merchantable product, should contend that there can be no justification for prohibiting him from selling in the United States what his neighbor wantonly wastes?

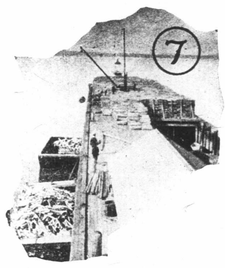
The following illustrations, 6 to 11 inclusive, show sap-peeled pulpwood in process of shipment from an operation similar in size to that of the ordinary portable sawmill, and what will be evident to the most casual reader is that what the sawmill owner left behind to rot and form a fire hazard, is here being turned into dollars and cents. Competent observers with years of practical experience in both portable mill and pulpwood operations are unanimous in the opinion, that per common unit of measurement there is a greater distribution of money for labor in the community in which the operation is carried on in the case of a sap-peeled pulpwood operation than in the case of the ordinary small or portable sawmill operation.



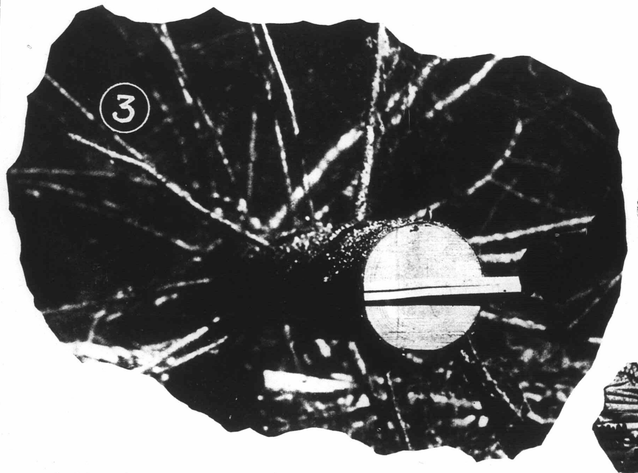
This shows another top, of which there were hundreds left behind, measuring 10 feet long to where it would cut off 4 inches in diameter. The same comments applicable to illustration No. 1 apply in this instance.



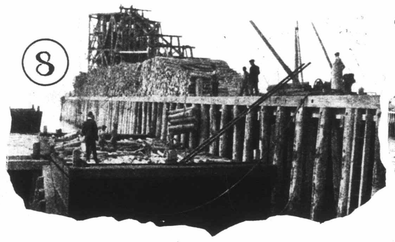
From the shore to the scow.

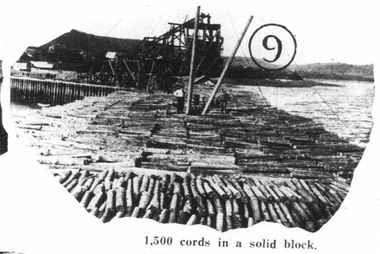


Onto the shipping pier.



A picture of another top of about the same size as that illustrated in No. 1. Apart altogether from the economic loss involved in leaving sound wood like this to rot, it is not difficult to visualize the start that a fire would get in a spot like this.





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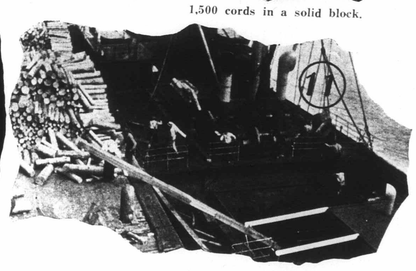

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W. Roy Smith, Annapolis, N.S.

Temporary Address: Post Office Box 1081, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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071401

27

Ottawa, October 8, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

Are you still alive? I have heard nothing from you for so long I thought I would write and see if I could stir you to epistolary action. Each time I have been in Montreal I have enquired where you were there but never had any luck. Will do so again when down shortly.

Yours very truly,

F.E.B. Barnjum, Esq.,
Birks Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071402

27

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

Oct. 15th.,1924.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

On my return from an extended trip I find your letter of the 8th. I am just preparing a pretty strong article which I will send you copy of in a few days, all of which will be self-explanatory.

With kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071403

27 copy to Mr Murphy

Office of the President,
6 Hayden St. Toronto,
October 24th, 1924.

Mr. Frank J.D. Barnjum,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:

I observed in the Globe of October 22nd that you were advertising your extensive holdings for sale and I am taking the liberty of enclosing you herewith an editorial that appeared in the Globe of that date with regard to your actions.

I did not see your letter to the Press as to your reason for disposing of your interests and leaving Canada. Perhaps you are like the writer, somewhat disgusted with the lack of interest in the country by the politicians. If you have a spare copy of your letter I shall be very glad to receive same.

I may say that the writer in addition to being President of the above company is President of Flax Spinners Limited and Vice-Pres. of Wm. Neilson Limited, is a Director of Ross Can Co. now in liquadation, was President of Chemical Products Ltd. Trenton, Ont. and in which undertaking approximately $1,500,000 has been invested only to be lost and various other enterprises, and has come to the conclusion that some country, other than Canada offers a reward for energy and investment in industrial companies. I am moving my linen plants to the United States, have purchased a plant in Lockport, N.Y. and putting it into operation and are busy getting some into production. Early next month I expect to visit Portland, Ore. to which state I am moving one of my plants.

I gather that you are one of the few men in Canada who has sufficient force of character to carry out what he considers an ideal.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours truly,

sd D. M. Sawson

DMS/MA

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071404

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

Oct.28th.,1924.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
O t t a w a, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

You have probably read my announcement in the press which has received very favourable comment from nearly all the newspapers. The clipping which I enclose from The Gleaner is about the only comment that I do not like. Mr. Crockett is, of course, hitting at Mr. Baxter. Everything that he says in his editorial is, of course, his own as I have never suggested any such ideas to anyone. He has always been and still is a staunch supporter of the Embargo and a great friend of mine.in my work, and his feeling must be very bitter towards Mr. Baxter and it seems too bad that this matter cannot be patched up. These various frictions are continually costing the Conservative party many votes.

Not incl'd

Please let me know at once if it is worth while my making any reply to this editorial.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

Encl.

237

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

PLANT FOREST TREES

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071405

The Daily Gleaner

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THE GLEANER, LIMITED
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Mechanical Department..... 215-21
News Department..... 368

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1924.

MR. BARNJUM.

It will be generally regretted that Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum has decided to quit the country. Mr. Barnjum is a consistent, an enlightening and an able advocate of forest conservation by reasonable and practical methods. Of recent years he gave his time and his energies almost exclusively, and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars of his money, as a contribution to the cause to which he was sincerely devoted. To Mr. Barnjum as to other broadminded and personally unselfish Canadians adequate conservation and protection of our forest wealth is all-important. It is only through Parliament and Legislative Assemblies that prudent steps in advance can be taken; and Government control Parliament and Governments control Legislative Assemblies. The Liberals, for mere political and party reasons—and Mr. Barnjum until recently was a member of the Liberal party—decided to merely monkey with the subject, important as it is. Mr. Barnjum then turned to the Conservatives, not for anything political but in the hope that they could be led to understand the importance of our forest resources and therefore the importance of reasonable protection and conservation. The leaders at Ottawa were impressed with his views, and, it is understood, that they promised to, or gave encouragement, that they would incorporate the general principles in their party policy. Shortly after this it appears to have come to the knowledge of Mr. Barnjum that Conservative members of Parliament, and one an ex-member of Government, had accepted retainers, that is money, from a United States concern to work in the interests of "no embargo," in pulp wood—to pass valuable Canadian raw material along to the United States to serve the industries of that country at the expense of the industries of Canada; and in thus serving to assist to deplete also our own resources. This must have been very discouraging to Mr. Barnjum, who, as an earnest business man, was scarcely "tipped" as to the wily ways of the professional politician, whose god of recent years is personal advancement in his personal ambitions. The Conservative leader at Ottawa, however, appeared to stand pat, notwithstanding that his lieutenants in their hunger were running riot; and innocent Mr. Barnjum apparently took it for granted that the leader would ultimately prevail. Then came the St. Antoine, Montreal, black eye to the Conservatives, quickly followed by another signal black eye in Northumberland. In the meantime Sir Wm. Price, the greatest man of his day in Canada, the closest friend of Mr. Barnjum in his magnificent campaign, met death by accident. Is Mr. Barnjum, unquestionably sincere in his able advocacy of national conservation, to be criticized, in the light of his experience in the promotion of a great cause, in the course he has felt constrained to take? Our candid opinion is that Canada's good friend, Mr. Barnjum, has "given up" because he can see no reasonable chance of Mr. Meighen, as leader of the Conservative party, succeeding to power.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071406

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

27

October 30th, 1924.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
O t t a w a, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

I have written a reply to the editorial in the Fredericton Gleaner together with a personal letter to Mr. Crockett, the editor, asking him to kindly publish the same out of justice to me, at least, and I am quite sure he will do so. I think the reply I have made will please you.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071407

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

October 30th, 1924.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

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I take pleasure in forwarding copy of the letter which I forwarded The Daily Gleaner for publication.

Yours very sincerely,

FRANK J.D. BARNJUM.

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(COPY)

071408

October 29th,1924.

Editor,
The Daily Gleaner,
Fredericton, N.B.

Dear Sir,-

I have just read your highly complimentary editorial in the Daily Gleaner of October 23rd., with reference to my forest conservation work and my intended departure from Canada, and I desire to express my humble appreciation not only for the kindly expressions contained in this but also in very many other editorials during the time that I have carried on the campaign for forest conservation and the home manufacture of our raw materials.

The Daily Gleaner has been one of the most consistent supporters of this wise measure and if the time ever comes when an embargo takes effect the Gleaner will deserve a high measure of gratitude from the Canadian people. I know you will be glad to have me correct one or two misconceptions inyour good editorial with regard to my reasons for giving up the fight.

With regard to the Conservative party's attitude to the embargo, when the Act was passed in the House, during the 1923 session, which gave the present Government full power to prohibit the export of unmanufactured wood from Canada through the simple form of an Order-in-Council and which Mr. King solemnly promised me he would pass, only three members of the Conservative party voted against the measure - which action is, I think, about as nearly unanimous as could be expected from any party on a measure of any nature.

With regard to Mr.Meighen's leadership of the Conservative party, personally I fail to see any man available in Canada who is better qualified to take his place. Mr.Meighen is honest, fearless and by long odds the greatest debater in the House of Commons. Is there any other man in public life in Canada who possesses more and better qualifications than these? If a time-serving, self-seeking, side-stepping politician is desired, then, of course, Mr.Meighen is not the man; but it seems to me there are too many of this type at Ottawa today.

The embargo will never become effective while Mr.King rules Canada as he never fails his American friends, and this is why I regard the situation as hopeless and have given up the fight.

Again thanking you for your splendid support, I am,
Yours very truly,
(SGD.) Frank J.D.Barnjum.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071409

27

Ottawa, November 15, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 28th. It has rested here pending my return this morning from British Columbia.

I think you should reply to the Gleaner article. Any hint as to how to do it you do not need. You can do it better than I could advise you.

Please mention the Gleaner to me when we next meet; I wanid like to give you some facts bearing on the subject matter of your letter. Mr. Corckett has always been fair to me, at least as far as he could be and kept hammering my lieutenants. I can say in writing, as I would say verbally, that control of wood exports is in full accord with the cardinal policy of the Conservative Party. Details of how to effect it would, of course, have to be decided in the light of timetime when the responsibility is ours, but I can assure you I feel strongly on the subject, and I can assure you more that I am going to go over every detail of policy on this question with you and I am satisfied what I will do will be satisfactory to you whether it be to others

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071410

of the Conservative Party or not.

Yours very truly,

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

Later:

Since dictating I have your later letter with copy of your article - It is fine could not be better

Am

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The Financial Post, Nov. 21/1924

New Mills in U.S.A. Built to Use Canadian Wood

"Liberty" Has One at Tonawanda, New York, That Canada Might Have Had if We Were Not Asleep on the Pulpwood Embargo

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Leaders of Canada's paper industry are amazed by the government's indifference to the almost unanimous demand for an embargo on pulpwood shipments from Canada. Opposition to the embargo has come from some quarters; though well organized and vociferous, the objections have been heard from only a meagre proportion of the population of the country. On the other hand, the demand for the embargo has been insistent in the press, on public platforms, in the thoughts and sayings of the folks on the street, and in the pronouncements of the heads of the big pulp and paper companies. The absolute lack of a governmental policy on the question has given many people a crushing feeling of disappointment. Frank Barnjum's gesture of departure; of giving up the fight as hopeless, was more than his own expression of feeling. Hubert Biermans, president of the Belgo-Canadian Paper Company, and one of the greatest paper makers in Canada, stated the other day that the very life of the paper industry in Canada was threatened by extinction unless the embargo is put in force to protect Canadian industry. The day would come, he said, when the government would realize its folly in not taking Barnjum's advice. He prophesied dwindling dividends and bankruptcy for Canadian paper mills if conditions were not changed and made the definite statement:

"If I had to build a mill to-day I would not hesitate to build it in the United States and operate it on Canadian wood. And I would have an enormous advantage over Canadian mills as long as there was no embargo."

The Farmer's Side of It

For some time it has been thought that the government has been opposed to the embargo for fear of offending the farmer influences in politics. Farmers are fairly heavy exporters of pulpwood. But even so, the total exportations of pulpwood from farmers can hardly exceed 500,000 cords of wood a year. If exportation of this amount were cut off, the farmers would be in little worse condition, because the Canadian mills would absorb their entire cut. The only real sufferers among the farmers would be the professional pulpwood farmers, who like to have American mills bidding against Canadian mills for their cut. Protection for these operators by the failure to impose the embargo merely adds speed to the idiotic denuding of Canadian forestry land, that is going on so rapidly at the present time.

Appreciation of the fact that the embargo would work injuries more apparent than real to Canadian farmers has caused many Canadian newspapers to seek for other reasons for the government's refusal to consider the measure. Some publications have assumed the risk of feeling the stern arm of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod by openly suggesting that American influences have been too strong for Ottawa to resist. Whatever the extent of truth in this suggestion, it is true that a member of THE FINANCIAL POST staff was given, in New York, a definite forecast of the government's attitude long before the report of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood was completed or presented.

One Big Mill We Lost

A current campaign of advertising for the new American publication "Liberty" tells the story of one way that Canada is losing out by not putting the embargo on at once.

For the past six weeks a paper mill has been running in the town of Tonawanda, New York, turning out paper for "Liberty," which is being published at Chicago by the publishers of the Chicago Tribune. The mill manufactures fifty tons daily of book papers. The mill represents an investment in the millions and employs many American workmen.

Messrs. Patterson and McCormick, who own the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News, and "Liberty," are the owners of the new paper mill. They also own the Ontario Paper Company at Thorold, Ontario. They own vast timber lands in Quebec and Ontario, which supply the raw materials to their mills. They own eleven steel freighters, which carry logs from their timber lands to their mills at Tonawanda and Thorold. Their claim to control an "Empire of Production" is literally correct.

The Canadian who is interested in the development of his country's industrial life has a right to ask himself, why the publishers of "Liberty" built a paper mill in the United States to use Canadian wood instead of building it in Canada—let us say, beside their other Canadian mill at Thorold, Ontario.

Why Canada Lost It

The answer throws no blame on the owners of "Liberty." The truth of the matter is that the Canadian people, by their indifference on the embargo question, have made it impossible for Messrs. Patterson and McCormick to build their new mill in Canada.

The new Tonawanda mill manufactures book paper; a higher grade of paper than is made in the newsprint mill at Thorold. Newsprint paper goes into the United States duty free. Book paper pays high rates of duty. Therefore, the book paper mill had to be built in the United States.

The reason why Canadian newsprint paper goes into the United States duty free is because back nearly twenty years ago Canadian provinces cut off the exportation of wood from crown land. This made the cost of raw material for Canadian paper mills so high that strong representations were made to Washington by the publishers to have Canadian newsprint paper go free into the States, and when this measure was effected the American capitalists, including the owners of the Chicago Tribune established mills all over Canada for the manufacture of newsprint paper. But it was the pulpwood embargo that forced the trick.

A further embargo on shipments from privately-owned lands, cutting off a still further 1,400,000 cords yearly of Canadian wood that is going to the States, would be a powerful factor in forcing book paper, and other kinds of paper to be put on the free list. Canada is, with suicidal results, permitting her wood to be made into paper in United States mills, although at the same time denied the right to sell her paper—made from Canadian wood—in American markets.

Other Mills Built There

This is not the only large mill that Canada has lost by absolute indifference to her own interests. Mr. Biermans told of a paper mill recently erected in Northern New York.

"Recently a paper mill was erected in Northern New York which was rated at a capacity of 80 tons per day. This mill used exclusively Canadian wood, and its equipment consisted of a ground-wood mill and a paper mill. The cost of the plant was less than $16,000 per ton daily output, while, owing to the timberlands we own, we Canadians are capitalized at $50,000 per ton daily output.

"This shows that they can make paper cheaper than we do. But in addition to this they get a 9 cents per 100 lbs. freight rate preference from their mills to New York.

"I am of the opinion," declared Mr. Biermans, "that this question of an embargo on pulpwood is a question of life and death to the paper industry of Canada. I venture to predict that if the present state of affairs is allowed to continue, before the end of 1927 no single paper mill in Canada will be paying a dividend. But across the border the Americans will be still flourishing and making money."

What Is Now Needed

The four things that are essential to the thorough future protection of Canada's most important exporting industry—pulp and paper manufacture—are as follows:

1. Adequate protection against loss of raw material by fire, fungi, and wasteful cutting.
2. Reforestation to insure a continuous supply of wood.
3. An embargo on exports of raw pulpwood, which exports now permit foreign mills to be built up at the expense of Canadian mills.
4. A freer market for our paper in the United States.

It is a calamity that practically no government leadership has been shown in any one of these essentials.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Financial Post, Nov. 21/24

Politics in the West

Old Parties Are Politically Dead on the Prairies and Even Progressivism is Second in Favor to Westernism

By H. L. GRIFFIN.

WINNIPEG.—Premier King has returned to Ottawa, and it is interesting to size up the political situation as he left it in Western Canada. Had it not been for the Crow's Nest affair and the Australian treaty cropping up just at the time of his visit, it is probable that the trip would be called a considerable success.

The Premier came West practically to say one thing, and one thing only. He told the voters who had supported Progressives in the last election: "You belong with us. We have common opponents to fight. If you join with us we shall do better, and run less risk of being overwhelmed than if you remain separate and give us only occasional and non-committal support."

And, as they say in theatrical circles, the premier "got it across." His audience listened to him and admitted that what he said sounded reasonable. It is not a new story; it is generally understood that the Liberals said the same sort of thing to the Progressives at the beginning of the present parliament, and that a certain number of the Progressives, hearing the story at first hand, were convinced. But there was then no chance that the members could carry the same story back to their constituents and convince them of its soundness. Now the premier has done what the Progressive members with tendencies towards the Liberal party could not have done; he has gone direct to the voters, and has at least made the story sound reasonable.

A Western Force

It is not so much that Premier King is so skilful at putting his case as that a good deal has happened to change political conditions since the present parliament was elected. Of these perhaps the most important has been the reduction of Progressivism from a national to a Western force. It is fairly clear that the Progressives have little chance of becoming a dominant national party, and that if Progressives continue to be elected in Western Canada they will have to work in alliance, if not in unison, with members of other political groups elected from elsewhere.

Whatever may have been the case in other provinces, the election of Farmers' and Progressive representatives and governments in Western Canada arose from the complete decay of party sentiment attaching voters to either political party. The old party names ceased to have any significance at all to voters in the three prairie provinces. Possibly it was the Conservative party which died first, as the West came with practical unanimity to desire lower tariffs and wider markets, and as resentment at the defeat of reciprocity came to be mingled with resentment at the treatment of other Western problems, and with the resentment of the debtor unable to pay towards his creditors who are pressing him. "Eastern big interetss" became more or less generally associated in the public mind with the Conservative party (with what correctness is not a question here). When the Conservative party passed away in the West, the Liberal party, for lack of an antagonist, seemed to lose one of its chief reasons for existence, and its vitality soon left it. The field was left open for any conqueror who liked to come and seize, and all the Farmers' and Progressive organizations had to do to secure the election of their candidates was to declare their intentions and place their men in nomination.

The Progressives were originally simply the representatives of the farmers' organizations. With the decay of the political parties the farmers were left with the only comprehensive organization in the West that could undertake the nomination and election of candidates, and, at the time of the last Dominion election and the provincial elections in Alberta and Manitoba, the farmers' organizations had reached such a consciousness of power that they were eager to undertake the political action which they had been discussing for a number of years. But as another series of elections approaches it seems as if the political organizing strength of the farmers had disappeared, somewhat as that of the older parties had previously disappeared. The field seems once more ready for a political conqueror. Will Mr. Mackenzie King be the conqueror? It is not impossible if he does not aim at too complete a conquest. The Western members to be returned to Ottawa next time may not be Farmers, or Progressives, but they will almost certainly be Westerners. If they are Liberals, they will be Western Liberals, and as such they may give as much trouble to a Liberal leader as if they stayed outside of the caucus instead of coming in.

The reason for Progressive weakness at the present time is that the Progressive organization, throwing off the status of an economic group organization, has failed yet to become a national party. That is partly because of a disagreement among Progressives as to what they want. Some of them desire earnestly to become part of a national organization appealing to all classes, some of them to become part of a national organization embracing only one class, the farmers; while still others have an ideal of a sort of perpetual independence from any sort of organization or cohesion whatever.

The Policies of H. W. Wood

In the House of Commons it has been the Alberta members who have clung persistently to the idea of representing farmers as an economic group. In Alberta, H. W. Wood, the leader of the organized farmers has passionately preached a new social order to be founded on a negation of the old parliamentary idea, with every economic group electing its own representatives, and such representatives agreeing upon the common interest. Mr. Wood has had some followers outside of his own province, but practically speaking it is only there that the pure doctrine has been generally received, and even there it is likely that it has been accepted rather because of the personal power and magnetism of Mr. Wood than because the articles of faith have been understood by the people at large. At best his ideal, if accepted, would take a long time to bring about, but it is now seen, even by fervent followers, to be practically impossible, within measurable time, because neither farmers elsewhere than in Alberta, nor other classes elsewhere will fall in with the idea by electing representatives based on the new theory. It is reasonable to doubt if even in Alberta representatives are likely to be elected again on the pure theory of economic group representation. Most of the people there are too much concerned with problems of the present to engage in an interminable struggle for the education of the rest of the country to a new ideal. Even their leader, Mr. Wood, is now devoting more of his attention to the immediate and practical problem of managing a wheat pool than to the larger and more indefinite scheme of bringing about a new social order.

Progressive Plans

A very striking article has recently been published in the Grain Growers' Guide from the pen of A. E. Darby, who during the last session of the house acted as secretary of the Progressive group. Mr. Darby comes out very openly for an effectual party organization of the Progressives, and states frankly that the parliamentary work of the Progressives showed a great deal of weakness on account of the absence of such organization. He finds the weakness due in the first place to a lack of courage in facing the issue of Progressive national organization against economic group representation, and intimates that unless the latter idea is disposed of, the results of the next election will almost certainly be fatal to Progressive hopes. He advocates a national Progressive convention so that a common policy and line of action may be laid down for such Progressives as are elected, and suggests that no effectual results are to be obtained by the election of thirty or forty different representatives, each acting as a parliamentary free lance. Close cooperation and a common policy are essential to obtain any valuable results, he states. Even if the calling of a convention should lead to an open break with those who are advocating the principle of economic group representation, Mr. Darby views such a result as preferable to a continuance of the present state of affairs at Ottawa.

Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive group in the House of Commons, that is, of those who have not repudiated the Progressive caucus, appeared before the convention of the Brandon district of the United Farmers of Manitoba the other day, and, according to press reports seems to have ignored the difficulties of the situation, and to have claimed a good deal of credit for the Progressives at Ottawa for recent legislation obtained. Unlike Mr. Darby, he seems to have been satisfied with the showing of the Progressives at Ottawa, for, according to Mr. Forke: "The Progressive movement was an effort to combat partisan blindness. The movement is a moral influence to try and lift politics on a higher plane. It has brought new life into politics, and has put more spirit into the House than was ever known before."

Mr. Forke Seems Satisfied

Now, whether the Westerner is, like Mr. Forke, satisfied, or, like Mr. Darby, dissatisfied, with Progressive progress, the fact is that the next election will be fought under different conditions from the last. The vague discontent with other political parties, the vague aspirations for an economic class movement, have given way to consideration of more practical questions. Instead of reaching out for support from similarly-minded people in other parts of Canada, either as Farmers or Progressives, Western politicians and Western voters are becoming more Western-minded. The unifying principle of Western political action in the next election is likely to be Western interests. It is not likely that those with political ambitions are going to leave the field for political action to the farmers' organizations alone. The man with a thirst for a political career may say to himself: "As a progressive there is no hope of political advancement in the future, because the progressives will never be in power. As a Liberal there is some hope of taking a more important part in the affairs of the country. I wonder if I could not run as a Western Liberal, pledged to advance the interests of Western Canada, and to do it as far as possible from inside the Liberal party, where I might exercise more influence than could an independent member outside." There is a real incentive here for a revival of Liberal party organization, a real opportunity, or at least the appearance of a real opportunity, which is likely to a greater or less extent to result in the establishment of organization and the nomination of candidates.

If the Progressives follow Mr. Darby's suggestion and hold a convention, even if it is only a Western convention, laying down a party program, they may head off such a movement. If they do not, and a convention is going to be a very difficult thing for them to arrange and finance, the formation of a Western Liberal group seems to be reasonably likely. But whatever organization selects and elects candidates they are likely to be pledged to the protection of Western interests far more than to the purifying of politics or the establishment of a new social order of class groups. The farmers may not be politically class conscious any more, but the West is certainly geographically conscious so far as politics are concerned, and is likely to remain so for some little time.

What of Conservatives?

What about the Conservatives? It is not necessary to discuss Conservative chances in the prairie provinces just at the present time, because just now they do not exist. If there were a chance for a Western group to accomplish anything within the Conservative party, Western Conservatives could be elected almost as readily as Western Liberals, since party organization and party loyalty are practically non-existent. But if the Conservative party seems to stand for higher tariffs, and since Mr. Meighen gives no countenance to the West's claim on the Crow's Nest agreement, the political outlook for Western Conservatives is distinctly bad. There may be some Western constituencies where a Conservative, in a three-cornered contest, could slip in between a Liberal and a Progressive, but there are not many such.

There are some people who advocate that the next Western group should be purely Western, and endeavor to obtain concessions by holding the balance of power. But so far as Western members, or Progressive members are concerned, there is practically no such thing as the balance of power. They cannot threaten to support the Conservatives if the Liberals do not give them what they desire. All they can do, if sufficiently numerous, as they are now, is to threaten to force an election if they do not get what they want, and that is a threat which under present conditions in Canada, any political group is very unlikely to put into execution.

It is possible that a new issue will project itself into Canadian politics that would give Conservatives a chance in the West. It is also possible that as the Crow's Nest Pass issue develops, the stand of Mr. King may make it impossible for him to find support in the West. Outside of those conditions the present possibilities seem to be in favor of the election of a considerable number of Western Liberals, Western before they are Liberals, to the next parliament. What reactions that might have on the nature and composition of the Liberal party, political forecasters elsewhere must figure out.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MELVILLE PAPERS, Series 3 (1.6. 2/, I, Volume 121)

071413

Ottawa, Dec. 1, 1924.

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I quote as follows from the words of an address delivered by the Rev. Canon Almond before the Montreal Women's Club on the 24th November:

> "I understand a federal commission has been appointed and that over $70,000 has been spent by this commission and up to the present there has been no report."

The amusing part is that Canon Almond, like most Canadians, has never heard of the report of the Pulpwood Commission, the reason being that the report was nothing but verbiage and made no impression on the public mind.

I have been wanting to see you for some time. Have you any plans to be down this way? If you have not I will arrange mine so as to see you in Montreal, that is if you are to be there within a week's time.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Reprinted from the QUEBEC DAILY TELEGRAPH, Dec. 3rd, 1924)

071414

TO THE EDITOR

ANGUS McLEAN REFUTES BIERMANS EMBARGO STORY

Bathurst, Dec. 1st. 1924.
To The Editor,
of the Quebec Telegraph,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Sir:—

On the 17th of October last Mr. Barnjum had a letter published in the Montreal Star, which I had read with a good deal of interest. After waiting about two weeks to see if there was any reply on behalf of the parties opposed to the embargo I came to the conclusion that I would at least try to answer some of the statements made by Mr. Barnjum and I, therefore, addressed a letter on October 29th. to the Editor of the Montreal Star, copy of which I enclose you herewith. The Montreal Star evidently has not published my letter and although I called their attention to it subsequently asking them if they intended to publish same, I have never had any acknowledgement of either of my communications. I am sending this letter along to you so that if you think it worth while you might have it published in your issue. I am doing this because I feel that on account of the recent reported interview with Mr. Biermans, it would be well if something could be done to settle this question definitely one way or the other and remove the present agitation that appears to be spreading all over the country. If what Mr. Biermans states is true that the exporting of about a million cords of pulpwood per annum is going to denude our forests, then it is time for us to know it. You understand, of course, that of the 1,300,000 cords exported from Canada to the Uuited States last year, approximately 300,000 cords of this was Poplar wood, for which we have no market in Canada, leaving about a million cords of Spruce and Fir. If what Mr. Biermans says is true that this 30,000,000 cords shipped in thirty years is going to ruin our forests and denude our country of wood, some drastic action should be taken not only to stop the export of the pulpwood but also to stop the cutting of the wood at the present rate even for the mills that are now in existence and even something should be done to restrict or prevent any further construction of mills in Canada, as well as something drastic being done to increase our forest growth.

Yours very truly,

ANGUS McLEAN,
President.
Bathurst Company Ltd.,

To the Editor of the Montreal Star,
Montreal, Canada.

Sir,—I have read with a good deal of interest Mr. Barnjum's letter published in your issue of the 17th inst., and your editorial commenting on same. Will you permit me to write you a few lines in reply to both Mr. Barnjum's letter and your editorial. Allow me to say at first that I am not a pulpwood exporter, but am a manufacturer of lumber, pulp and paper in Canada and have to buy my pulpwood from the dealers and farmers in competition with American buyers. I am also vitally concerned in the question of markets for our products and strongly opposed to any policy that would jeopardize our present and only outlets.

The picture painted by Mr. Barnjum would be a sorry one, were it entirely true. Fortunately, it is only partly the truth and he either wilfully or unknowingly keeps back part of the story that needs to be told in order to make the picture complete.

We all admit that very serious damage has been done all over Canada by forest fires. Also in some sections of our land considerable damage has been caused by insects attacking the trees, causing them to die. The great enemy of the forest, however, is fire and next in order comes the insect pest. Both of these, however, are subject to control and there is no sound reason why fires in our forests should not be entirely abolished.

When we consider that less than five per cent of our annual timber cut is shipped from Canada to the United States in the shape of pulpwood, it is quite evident that that has no bearing whatever on conservation. Rather I think it is safe to say that most of the wood exported would go to waste for want of a market were the embargo imposed.

Our people in past years have been too careless about fires in our forests and much of our wood has needlessly been destroyed. There is now, however, a decided change in the attitude of our people in this burning of our forests.

This change has been largely a question of education. The Canadian Forestry Association has probably done more than any other organization in arouzing public opinion in favor of protecting our forests. They have carried on a systematic campaign of education. They have been successful in enlisting the assistance of our women and children in this conservation idea until to-day practically every child in our land is imbued with the idea of preventing fires.

Also our Provincial Governments are alive to the situation and have taken active steps in the same direction. Both Quebec and New Brunswick are now spending large sums annually in preventing fires and are doing all that is humanly possible to stamp out this menace. We may rest assured that they will not stop short of success.

Next our Dominion Government have a corps of trained men making a study of the insect and fungus pests and we may safely leave this issue on their hands, believing they will master it.

When Mr. Barnjum makes the assertion that the people of Canada in general as well as our Federal and Provincial Governments are taking no interest in conservation and are doing nothing to conserve our forests, he states what is not correct. They certainly are interested and more are active in the only way that can be expected to bring results. Evidently what does not suit Mr. Barnjum is that the people do not fall for his arguments, but are rather inclined to do the sensible thing without Government interference, which is unnecessary and besides would be most unfair.

Now it seems to me that the sensible and reasonable course for all of us to pursue is to assist in the good work being done by these agencies and be satisfied only when their object has been achieved. If it is true that ninety per cent of our timber losses are due to other causes than cutting and that the greater loss by far is due to fires, it is not the reasonable thing to correct these rather than waste time over a minor thing like five per cent of our annual cut that is being exported out of the country in the form of pulpwood.

Also it is necessary to bear in mind that this five per cent of exported wood is gotten out by the small farmer and settler, who is cleaning his land and also from sections of our country where there are no local mills to consume the wood at home.

Mr. Barnjum and those who think like him should review the situation and place the cause of timber depletion where it belongs rather than attempt to deprive the people, who are depending on the sale of their wood for a living, of their attempt.

Besides this, the embargo would place a restriction on trade that no one part of the country has a right to impose on another part.

Yours very truly,

ANGUS McLEAN,
President.
Bathurst Company Ltd.,

From the Canadian Pulpwood Association

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Pulp

071415

(Reprinted from the QUEBEC DAILY TELEGRAPH, Dec. 3rd, 1924)

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ANGUS McLEAN,
President.
Bathurst Company Ltd.,

From the CANADIAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071416

CHANDLER HOVEY
REGINALD BRADLEE
ARTHUR L. DEVENS

CHANDLER HOVEY & COMPANY

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

MEMBERS NEW YORK & BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES

82 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON

TELEPHONES
MAIN 1294
CONG. {2652 / 2156

December 3,1924.

27

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

Congratulations on the defeat of the Government candidate for Attorney General in New Brunswick and the two Government liberals in Quebec.

I enclose confidentially an extract from a letter from Dr.C.D.Howe of Toronto also copy of a letter from Vancouver these are merely two out of a great many of this same tenor. There is a tremendous awakening on the embargo question. My recent announcement of departure has done more than any other move that I have yet made and will accomplish the desired end.

I now expect to be in Montreal Thursday and Friday of this week. My telephone there is Uptown 6726.

I am compiling a small book entitled " Souvenir of a Man Who Tried To Do His Bit For Canada" and am devoting a page or so to a list of a few outstanding Canadians who have declared in favor of prohibiting the export of unmanufactured wood.

Is the enclosed list O.K. and can you suggest any others?

Most sincerely yours

Frank H. Barnum

The enclosed clipping was printed in the N.B. papers except the Gleaner

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY.

071417

DERMOT MCEVOY
526 Beatty St.
Vancouver, B.C.

November 14, 1924.

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir:-

It is with a sense of dismay that I read in the Nov. 6th issue of the Pulp and Paper Magazine that you are leaving the battle for am embargo against the export of wood from Canada.

Your letters have reached thousands of people like myself, who believe that you are right, and who no doubt would be willing, if they were given the chance, of doing their part in bringing about the desired embargo. Personally I have looked upon you as the keystone of the arch, supporting the safety of our forests, and have on several occasions felt like asking if there was anything I could do to help the good work along. I believe that you have prepared the way through your letters to the press, and that it is only necessary for you to issue a call for the Canadian people to manifest their interest and you would be surprised at the result.

If the embargo in pulpwood were made an issue in the next Dominion election, I am sure that the party demanding it would be swept into office by an avalanche of votes.

With my deepest regrets for your recent decision to abandon the fight, and with my warmest thanks for all you have done,

I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Dermot McEvoy.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Pulp

071418

(Reprinted from the QUEBEC DAILY TELEGRAPH Dec. 4th, 1924)

TO THE EDITOR

R. P. BELL TAKES BIERMANS TO TASK

Dec. 1, 1924.

To the Editor of the Quebec Daily Telegraph:—

Dear Sir,—The statements that are credited to Mr. H. Biermans, the president of the Belgo-Canadian Paper Company, in a reported interview in "The Montreal Star" of November 12th are so amazing that the question has been raised as to whether or not he has been correctly quoted.

Because it is a subject of unusual public interest and so that there may be no doubt as to just what he did say and what he meant, perhaps Mr. Biermans will be good enough to specifically answer the following questions to which his interview as published gives issue:

1. Does Mr. Biermans say that an embargo on pulpwood will rectify what he describes as "the unequal competition between Canadian and American pulp and paper manufacturers?"

(a) What is this "unequal competition?"

(b) How will an embargo correct it?

Some of the general statements attributed to him have a tendency to create misleading impressions. For example, paragraph 3 of the reported interview:—

"By allowing a free export of pulpwood, we aided an industry that already had an advantage over the Canadian industry," stated Mr. Biermans. "The fact that the Americans bought their pulpwood here meant that they had no timberlands on their hands and were able to turn over their money quickly, paying for this years' wood with next year's paper, whereas the Canadian manufacturer was nearly always carrying two years' supplies with the resultant heavy overhead charges."

2. (a) Will Mr. Biermans specify the advantages to which he refers?

(b) Does Mr. Biermans say that the United States pulp and paper industry has less capital tied up in timberlands than the Canadian pulp and paper industry?

(c) If not, just what is the specific statement he makes in this connection?

Mr. Biermans is quoted as saying that 1,300,000 cords of pulpwood were exported to the United States last year and that all that Canada got from this wood was $7.50 per cord. Surely he has been incorrectly quoted in this instance at least—or does he confirm this statement?

3. The interview proceeds to show by calculation how much would have been distributed in Canada if this 1,300,000 cords had been manufactured into newsprint in Canada.

4. Does Mr. Biermans advocate the immediate installation of manufacturing capacity for an additional 1,000,000 tons of newsprint per year in Canada?

Another apparently misleading general statement is that contained in paragraph seven:—

"The result of the wholesale export of wood is that all the Canadian mills are now running at about 85 per cent of capacity while the American mills are running to capacity—and on Canadian wood."

5. If Mr. Biermans accepts the responsibility for this statement, will he be good enough to substantiate it with statistics from some dependable source?

6. Does Mr. Biermans make the considered statement that "they (the United States pulp and paper manufacturers) can make paper cheaper than we do and sell it at a higher price?

7. Has he given us all the facts in connection with the 80-ton mill recently erected in New York State?

The interview goes on to say: "If the present state of affairs is allowed to continue, before the end of 1927, no single paper mill in Canada will be paying a dividend."

8. Does Mr. Biermans affirm this astounding prediction?

Concluding, the interview states that the considered opinion of expert engineers is that "the woods would be denuded in twenty to thirty years." "This calamity," Mr. Biermans is quoted as saying, "can be overcome by putting an embargo on the export of pulpwood." In other words, the mere prohibition of the sale to United States mills of approximately 1,000,000 cords of spruce and fir per annum will prevent our forests from becoming exhausted. Assuming (simply for the sake of emphasizing this statement) that this 1,000,000 cords annually (30,000,000 cords in a period of 30 years) would be saved, (simply because it could not be sold to United States paper mills), the above statement is tantamount to saying that the 30,000,000 cords so saved will prevent the exhaustion of our forests.

9. Is this what Mr. Biermans means by the statement quoted above?

If, as a paper manufacturer, Mr. Biermans advocates an embargo, because it will benefit him and his fellow Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers and handicap his United States competitors, one can have no quarrel with him, even though one may not agree with him. But when a man of his prominence, (who would generally be regarded as an authority on any matters affecting the pulp and paper industry) makes a statement for publication on a question of such vital general interest as this, he has a responsibility to his fellow citizens that must be considered and he should take particular pains to see that he is so correctly quoted that there can be no musinderstanding as to what he states to be facts.

Mr. Biermans' position in the industry and his standing as a citizen are sufficient, I think, to justify the request that he makes his position specifically clear and definite. A reply to the questions submitted will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Canadian Pulpwood Association,

Ralph P. Bell.

Vice-President and Acting Manager.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071419

27

Ottawa, Ont., December 5. 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum,

I have your letter of December 3. The victory in Moncton was, of course, very gratifying to me. At the same time I do not take to myself any credit as I took no part in the campaign.

I could not add to the list of names other men of prominence thothose who are mentioned in the list you gave me as having adhered to the cause of an embargo on pulpwood. As to myself it may be that some conditions may have to be attached as, though I favour it strongly as a matter of principle, one cannot commit other men as well as himself to anything too specifically. However, I am not inclined to wobble on any subject and feel as strongly on this as any of you, and will doubtless pursue a course that will be considered fair and right by yourself.

When I received your letter last night it was impossible for me to arrange to come down today as I had appointments from both Toronto and Montreal.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071420

I expect to be down next week and will telephone you.
Sincerely hope I will be able to see you.

Yours very truly,

F. J. D. Barnjum, Esquire,
215 New Birks Building,
Montreal, Que.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071421

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, Ont., December 5, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum,

I have your letter of December 3. The victory in Moncton was, of course, very gratifying to me. At the same time I do not take to myself any credit as I took no part in the campaign.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071422

HOUSE OF COMMONS
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Leader of the Opposition

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Yours very truly,

Quelle

F. J. D. Barnjum, Esquire,
215 New Birks Building,
Montreal, Que.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071423

27

Ottawa, Ont., December 5, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum,

I hope to be able to see you next week. I wish you would let me know if you are to be in the City, and if so I will make it a point to run down. When I received your letter last night it was impossible for me to make arrangements to be there today as I had engagements both from Montreal and Toronto.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

F.J.D.Barnjum, Esquire,
215 New Birks Building,
Montreal, Que.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

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I SHALL BE IN MONTREAL TOMORROW THURSDAY AND POSSIBLY FRIDAY

FRANK J D BARNJUM.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071425

27

Ottawa, Ont., 10th December, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum,

Your telegram has just reached me. I am to be in Montreal Friday and sincerely hope you are there.

Yours very truly,

F. J. D. Barnjum, Esquire,
215 New Birks Building,
Montreal, Que.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Hamilton Advertisers' Agency
LIMITED

071426

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO THE COMPANY
PHONE REGENT 8686

Hamilton, Canada
December 10th,
1 9 2 4

Right Hon. Arthur S. Meighan,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighan:-

The attached is taken from a publication called Class, published at Chicago.

For some time I have been giving considerable thought to the question of the embargo on pulpwood and also to the destruction of our forests by fire and this note is along the line of the conservation of our forests.

An election must take place before many months pass by and my thought is that we should do everything possible to have a constructive policy to present to the people of Canada. The fact that the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World are taking an interest in this paper shortage makes it all the more important that Canadians should appreciate the position we are apt to be placed in.

Yours very truly,

Ernest T. Kelly

RTK:JM

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Yours very truly,

Russell T. Kelley

RTK:JM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ASS DECEMBER, 1924

A. A. C. of W. to Study Threatened Paper Shortage

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World will investigate the paper shortage threatened by the rapid disappearance of forests suitable for conversion into pulp and paper. A special committee has been appointed to study the question. Malcolm Muir, vice-president of the McGraw-Hill Company, Inc., New York, and vice-president of the Associated Business Papers, Inc., is chairman of the committee.

The co-operation of advertising and publishing interests throughout the country is to be sought in creating public sentiment in favor of reforestation and a less wasteful use of the present supply.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071428

Reprinted from

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

TORONTO DECEMBER 12, 1924

Independent Newspaper Will Raise the Pulpwood Embargo Issue in Next Federal Election

Because it is a bigger issue than party politics, the St. Catharines Standard proposes to abandon its independent stand in the next federal election to raise the issue of the pulpwood embargo and support the party which will stand for the protection of Canadian industry and the manufacture of Canada's raw materials into finished products with Canadian labor. The Standard has been aroused by the revelations printed in THE FINANCIAL POST about the erection of the new paper mill at North Tonawanda to manufacture supplies from Canadian pulpwood for "Liberty," the big Chicago weekly magazine. It emphatically declares:

If there is an election next year, this paper proposes to make this an issue in the contest. It is of vital interest to this district in which the manufacture of paper has been developed to such a degree of success. The people of this district want to know why it was possible for a large paper plant to be built across the river, to be operated on pulpwood from Canada's forests and to employ American workmen, when a national policy for Canada, in regard to natural resources, would have made the Niagara Peninsula, with its wonderful waterway system, the logical location of such a large and important addition to industry.

This declaration of the Standard is particularly significant. Formerly Conservative in its political leanings, it has for some years, following the discontinuance of the Liberal Journal, pursued an independent course in providing a news service for all classes in its constituency. It now proposes to take up the pulpwood embargo, not as a political, but as a national issue, and on that issue to abandon its attitude of being a mere reporter of political contests. After quoting the situation as brought out by THE FINANCIAL POST, the Standard explains its decision to fight for an embargo as follows:

This paper has always stood for protection against unfair foreign competition with Canadian industry and the workmen engaged in that industry. Tariff protection, no matter how skilfully imposed, sometimes bring anomalies, and the consumers pay a higher price for commodities. None of the ordinary arguments against tariff protection can be adduced, however, against self-preservation in keeping Canadian pulpwood for factories built in Canada and for employing workmen who, perforce, must live in Canada. The argument is bigger even yet for the pulpwood embargo. We want people in Canada and we require increased traffic for our nationally owned railway system. We want to build up our lake carrier system. All these cardinal interests of the country would be favorably affected by an embargo on pulpwood. Is there anyone among the politicians who will arise and tell Canada that the disadvantages are greater than the advantages? What is this whisper of American retaliation against us? What does it mean? Cannot all the cards be laid on the table? Must Canadians sell their heritage for a mess of pottage, or should Canada call Uncle Sam's bluff?

It becomes evident, therefore, that those who stand for the upbuilding of Canadian industry and the conservation of Canadian resources for the benefit of the Canadian people will have an opportunity of declaring themselves in the next election—before many months.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071429

27

Ottawa, December 15, 1924.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Yours of the 10th instant reached me this morning upon my return to the city. You may rest assured I am giving to the question of the destruction of our forest resources close thought and careful study.

Yours very truly,

R.T. Kelly, Esq.,
Hamilton Advertisers' Ltd.,
Hamilton, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071430

27

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1924.

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I thank you for sending me Mr. Murray's letter, and especially for the copy of your reply. As stated to you before, I see more evidences of the success of your campaign now than ever. After you have had an opportunity to think over and possibly investigate the suggestion I made while in Montreal I want to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071431

J.M.Riddell
John Murray

RIDDELL & MURRAY
Barristers - Solicitors
Notaries.

Branch Offices
Mitchell, Ont.
Tavistock, Ont.

Windsor Block.
Stratford, Ontario.
December 6, 1924.

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir:-

I have for some time past been reading with interest your letters concerning conservation, and finally yours of October 17th in which you state your decision to emigrate.

Don't do it! Your articles have made a much deeper impression than you perhaps have realized. This week I wrote to our paper here, "The Beacon Herald" concerning the annual slaughter of small trees for export as Christmas trees, and pointed out that if we in Canada are to act as a year round Santa Claus for the States in allowing the export raw of our pulpwood, nickel and asbestos, that the least the Americans could do would be to supply their own Christmas trees. Since then I am sure one hundred people have spoken to me about the letter, and fully three-quarters have mentioned your articles, - this is an interior city of about 18,000. I have been agitating locally for fully a year and seem in a fair way to get some results.

Last spring I wrote our member (Liberal) complaining and from his reply it appears (this advisedly) that the Grits hold off on the pulpwood question on account of their respect for the vote of the habitant in northern Quebec. The Conservatives don't do anything, - why, I don't know.

Keep up the fight! You are just ready for results. I will undertake to get resolutions passed here by the Chambers of Commerce, War Veterans, and so on, and forwarded to Ottawa, and will also introduce the subject in local (North Perth) political circles. All that is necessary now is the spark to light the heather.

As a further indication of what is going on, I may say that I have just received a printed folder containing your letter of October 17th from an insurance company in Toronto, reprinted from the "Pulp and Paper Magazine." This question is hot, - keep it hot.

Men who will work on this kind of a proposition as you have, are already too scarce in this country. Stay with us.

If you have any literature on hand, send some along and we will get North Perth interested and spread the gospel through Western Ontario.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) John Murray.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Copy to Mr Meighen

071432

27

December 17th, 1924.

John Murray, Esq.,
Riddell & Murray,
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,
Stratford, Ont.

Dear Mr. Murray,-

Your very kind letter of the 6th reached me on my arrival at the office to-day. It is very heartening indeed to know that you are taking up this important work. As a matter of fact, when the Act was passed in the House giving the Government authority to at any time pass an Order-in-Council prohibiting the export of unmanufactured wood from Canada, there were only three Conservatives who voted against the measure, which I think is as nearly unanimous as it would be possible for any party to agree on any measure. The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen has frequently declared himself publicly in favour of this measure as well as many other members of the Conservative party both in and outside the House of Commons. I am very glad to learn that an Insurance Company in Toronto has re-printed and is distributing one of my recent letters to the press and should be glad to get a copy of the circular in question. The suggestion that you make that you will have resolutions passed by Chambers of Commerce, War Veterans, &c., and have them forwarded to Ottawa as well as introducing the subject in local political circles will, I know, be a great help to the cause.

I shall be pleased to forward you under separate cover the literature that you ask for.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, and thanking you as a Canadian for your good co-operation in this important work, I am, with kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Chatham (NB) World Dec. 31/24

Interesting Letters from Mayor Hickey, W. S. Loggie, ex-M. P., Judge Gaynor and H. D. Suckling.

Pulp

To the Editor of The World.

SIR:—As we are entering the last day of the year and in a few hours the pealing of bells will further impress upon us the fact that 1924 has gone, our regret at its departure will be mingled with the joy of hailing the inception of a New Year and in a spirit of charity and loving sentiment man meets his fellow-man and in friendly clasp exchange many happy returns of the day.

Looking back with commerical eyes at the year just past we cannot rejoice over any great progress, neither should we be too ready to wail of retrogression.

Our biggest asset, the lumber industry, while not as active as we would wish has been interfered with because of the trade from British Columbia through the Panama Canal and the supplying of much of the European demand from the Baltic which, with adverse money exchange, all contributed towards making the situation what it is.

But notwithstanding these we have reason to be optimistic of the future.

A stable Conservative Government in England is at work adjusting the grievances of the nations of Europe which when permanently settled may open to us the markets of pre war years.

It would not be too much to hope that the result of the recent elections in the United States will stabilize conditions there and give us a larger market for our lumber, as reliable authorities tell us that American builders prefer our wood to that of British Columbia and in the smaller dimensions we have the preference over the Pacific Coast product.

These forecasts are of course presumptous and but the opinion of the writer who is not intimately associated with the industry and it may be that my diagnosis is entirely wrong, but while I cannot write as a lumberman I can as a Canadian and my present convictions are that while we should, and let us hope will, see better trade conditions in 1925 and later, we will never reach the heights we should until we conserve 'our Canadian forests for the benefit of our own Canadian people.

We have immense areas of pulpwood which are being cut and shipped to the United States and there converted into pulp and paper and incidentally giving employment to the American people while our own are often out of work.

With a general pulpwood embargo and the development of our water powers now under contemplation, we of this county and the whole province should witness the erection of pulp and paper mills in our midst that would usher in prosperous times for this section of our young Canada.

Will this ever come to pass is problematical. We should all hope so, but if it is to be made a political football like other things we have witnessed in the past, if it is to be placed in the hands of a commission as has already been done without any apparent effect but the paying of the people's money in high salaries to the members, then I fear Mr. Editor, we will have to stand aside and witness the depletion of an asset which is our Canadian heritage and which should be preserved for the generation to follow.

Hoping I have not encroached too freely upon your paper space, Mr. Editor, and thanking you for giving me an opportunity of replying to a request for 'my opinion of future trade conditions of Chatham and vicinity' and wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year,

Yours truly,

C. F. HICKEY.

Chatham, Dec. 29 h.

To the Editor of The World.

DEAR SIR: Complying with the request to write a word to 'The World,' at the outset of the New Year, let me first offer my best wishes for your personal success and happiness and the success of your newspaper undertaking.

By reason of local conditions in some localities, the year just closing, did not measure up to the expectations in some commercial quarters. But when taken as a whole, 1924 was a most successful and bountiful year. In the best of times we hear complaining. Many take the gloomy view of things. At this time much is heard and written on the condition of the lumber market. The gloom seems to have extended into the coming year. Is this gloom real or pretended? This district has been affected by the same cause many, many times, and I have no doubt, it will occur again. Why not have faith and be hopeful? Chatham has passed through many clouds to appear again in the brilliant sunshine of happiness and prosperity. History will surely repeat.

The fisheries, if not the most important of our industries, has been a most wonderful success. But just now at the very beginning of the smelt fishing season it is being called a failure. There is no doubt that when the record of the season is written the year 1924-25 will be a worthy successor to any of its predecessors.

The community will always have its poor. But abject poverty as found in any of the large centres finds no place on the Miramichi.

Good health prevails, our climate cannot be improved upon, and the general wellbeing of the people is most wonderful. Faith, hope and thankfulness should be our slogan.

If one is below calibre his associations with faultfinders and grumblers will make him a calamity man before he knows it. And so a public opinion is created that is not warranted by circumstance and is to the detriment of the whole community. O you grumbler and faultfinder, take a tumble to yourself, and let him who has faith and vision broadcast it to the people so that the New Year will be one of prosperity and happiness; one in which not only this community will share but its reflection may be true throughout the whole of Canada.

Yours very sincerely,

T. M. GAYNOR.

To the Editor of The World.

DEAR MR. EDITOR;—In answer to your query, I think one of the vital matters affecting Canadians during the coming year will be that of exercising the strictest economy in Dominion, Provincial and Municipal expenditure. Statistics are dry reading at best, so I will be brief and simply state that, according to figures compiled by the Montreal Board of Trade, the amount of interest per head (the share of each one of us) on the Dominion of Canada funded debt and guarantees in the year 1913 amounted to $2.81. By the year 1923 it had increased to $18.23. The actual debt and guarantees increased from seven hundred and forty-one million dollars to three billion five hundred and thirteen million dollars. Many people are prone to be indifferent about figures such as these. They say 'What do I care? It isn't my money.' But it is their money, Governments have no money of their own. They can only spend what they take from the people in taxes or what they borrow and the people must pay back with interest which means more taxes. To quote further from the admirable circular distributed by the Montreal Board of Trade:—

'People who never get a bill for taxes may think they pay no taxes, but they are mistaken. Everybody pays taxes. You pay taxes every time you pay rent and every time you spend a dollar. Landlords pay the bills for taxes but they just make the rent so much more and get them back from the tenants. Manufacturers and merchants add taxes to the prices of the goods they sell and you pay them when you buy the goods in a shop.'

Leading authorities in Canada today agree that the crying need of the country is a larger population. Mark you—settlers will naturally gravitate to that country where living is cheap. The higher the taxation than in Canada, the higher the living costs and also the fewer the settlers. It is useless to spread abroad that Canada is a land flowing with milk and honey and to take away from newcomers these necessary commodities through taxation. Lower taxation means increased prosperity for every individual in Canada. Let us work for it by seeing to it that the strictest economy is practised in all expenditures of public funds and every effort made to reduce the public debt.

Yours truly,

H. D. SUCKLING.

Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1924

(See 4th page.)

Other Letters

The World on Saturday will publish letters from D. P. MacLachlan, Rev. J. H. A. Anderson, J. Y. Mersereau, John S. Martin, M. P. P., and possibly others. Get Saturday's World and see what they have to say.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Murray left on Friday for Murray Road to spend a few days.

Conductor Daniel Bohen is enjoying a trip to Boston.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Chatham (NB) World Dec. 31/24

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Pulp

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A stable Conservative Government in England is at work adjusting the grievances of the nations of Europe which when permanently settled may open to us the markets of pre war years.

It would not be too much to hope that the result of the recent elections in the United States will stabilize conditions there and give us a larger market for our lumber, as reliable authorities tell us that American builders prefer our wood to that of British Columbia and in the smaller dimensions we have the preference over the Pacific Coast product.

These forecasts are of course presumptous and but the opinion of the writer who is not intimately associated with the industry and it may be that my diagnosis is entirely wrong, but while I cannot write as a lumberman I can as a Canadian and my present convictions are that while we should, and let us hope will, see better trade conditions in 1925 and later, we will never reach the heights we should until we conserve 'our Canadian forests for the benefit of our own Canadian people.

We have immense areas of pulpwood which are being cut and shipped to the United States and there converted into pulp and paper and incidentally giving employment to the American people while our own are often out of work.

With a general pulpwood embargo and the development of our water powers now under contemplation, we of this county and the whole province should witness the erection of pulp and paper mills in our midst that would usher in prosperous times for this section of our young Canada.

Will this ever come to pass is problematical. We should all hope so, but if it is to be made a political football like other things we have witnessed in the past, if it is to be placed in the hands of a commission as has already been done without any apparent effect but the paying of the people's money in high salaries to the members, then I fear Mr. Editor, we will have to stand aside and witness the depletion of an asset which is our Canadian heritage and which should be preserved for the generation to follow.

Hoping I have not encroached too freely upon your paper space, Mr. Editor, and thanking you for giving me an opportunity of replying to a request for 'my opinion of future trade conditions of Chatham and vicinity' and wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year,

Yours truly,

C. P. HICKEY.

Chatham, Dec. 29 h.

To the Editor of The World.

DEAR SIR: Complying with the request to write a word to 'The World,' at the outset of the New Year, let me first offer my best wishes for your personal success and happiness and the success of your newspaper undertaking.

By reason of local conditions in some localities, the year just closing, did not measure up to the expectations in some commercial quarters. But when taken as a whole, 1924 was a most successful and bountiful year. In the best of times we hear complaining. Many take the gloomy view of things. At this time much is heard and written on the condition of the lumber market. The gloom seems to have extended into the coming year. Is this gloom real or pretended? This district has been affected by the same cause many, many times, and I have no doubt, it will occur again. Why not have faith and be hopeful? Chatham has passed through many clouds to appear again in the brilliant sunshine of happiness and prosperity. History will surely repeat.

The fisheries, if not the most important of our industries, has been a most wonderful success. But just now at the very beginning of the smelt fishing season it is being called a failure. There is no doubt that when the record of the season is written the year 1924-25 will be a worthy successor to any of its predecessors.

The community will always have its poor. But abject poverty as found in any of the large centres finds no place on the Miramichi.

Good health prevails, our climate cannot be improved upon, and the general wellbeing of the people is most wonderful. Faith, hope and thankfulness should be our slogan.

If one is below calibre his associations with faultfinders and grumblers will make him a calamity man before he knows it. And so a public opinion is created that is not warranted by circumstance and is to the detriment of the whole community. O you grumbler and faultfinder, take a tumble to yourself, and let him who has faith and vision broadcast it to the people so that the New Year will be one of prosperity and happiness; one in which not only this community will share but its reflection may be true throughout the whole of Canada.

Yours very sincerely,

T. M. GAYNOR.

To the Editor of The World.

DEAR MR. EDITOR;—In answer to your query, I think one of the vital matters affecting Canadians during the coming year will be that of exercising the strictest economy in Dominion, Provincial and Municipal expenditure. Statistics are dry reading at best, so I will be brief and simply state that, according to figures compiled by the Montreal Board of Trade, the amount of interest per head (the share of each one of us) on the Dominion of Canada funded debt and guarantees in the year 1913 amounted to $2.81. By the year 1923 it had increased to $18.23. The actual debt and guarantees increased from seven hundred and forty-one million dollars to three billion five hundred and thirteen million dollars. Many people are prone to be indifferent about figures such as these. They say 'What do I care? It isn't my money.' But it is their money. Governments have no money of their own. They can only spend what they take from the people in taxes or what they borrow and the people must pay back with interest which means more taxes. To quote further from the admirable circular distributed by the Montreal Board of Trade:—

'People who never get a bill for taxes may think they pay no taxes, but they are mistaken. Everybody pays taxes. You pay taxes every time you pay rent and every time you spend a dollar. Landlords pay the bills for taxes but they just make the rent so much more and get them back from the tenants. Manufacturers and merchants add taxes to the prices of the goods they sell and you pay them when you buy the goods in a shop.'

Leading authorities in Canada today agree that the crying need of the country is a larger population. Mark you—settlers will naturally gravitate to that country where living is cheap. The higher the taxation than in Canada, the higher the living costs and also the fewer the settlers. It is useless to spread abroad that Canada is a land flowing with milk and honey and to take away from newcomers these necessary commodities through taxation. Lower taxation means increased prosperity for every individual in Canada. Let us work for it by seeing to it that the strictest economy is practised in all expenditures of public funds and every effort made to reduce the public debt.

Yours truly,

H. D. SUCKLING.

Chatham, Dec. 26th, 1924

(See 4th page.)

Other Letters

The World on Saturday will publish letters from D. P. MacLachlan, Rev. J. H. A. Anderson, J. Y. Merserau, John S. Martin, M. P. P., and possibly others. Get Saturday's World and see what they have to say.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Murray left on Friday for Murray Road to spend a few days.

Conductor Daniel Bohen is enjoying a trip to Boston.

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Interesting Letters

(See 1st page)

To The Editor of The World.

DEAR SIR—So much has been said and written during 1924 in reference to Maritime Rights, that it may not be out of place, as we approach the New Year, to consider what is involved in this particular connection.

First, it is alleged, and I think with some assurance, that while the question of Confederation was under discussion, one condition was to involve the linking of the Maritime Provinces with a railroad that would carry the products of the Middle East and the West to the Maritime Ports in winter, and that the freight inward from the Maritime Provinces would be at a rate that would assist the East to place its products on the central markets to help compete with producers more centrally located.

After Confederation the rail road was constructed and operated until a few years ago by the Crown. The rates given were considered lower than the rates ruling on the Grand Trunk Railway. This inured to the benefit of Ontario producers as well as Maritime Provinces consumers.

The railroad then operated by the Crown is now operated by the Canadian National Railways for the Crown together with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Northern acquired by Crown by the purchase of 100 p. c. of the stock of these railways. The title, so far as real estate is concerned, of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways is still vested in the President and Directors of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways. The Canadian National Railways are now operating the entire system on business principles. In doing so, the Directors of the Canadian National Railways, in conjunction with the Railway commission, have made the rail rates to and from the Maritime Provinces on a par with the rates in Ontario, thus the advantage of special rates enjoyed after Confederation by the Maritime Provinces has disappeared.

Much has been said and written in 1924 to the effect that Canadian grain for export should only go forward through Canadian Ocean Ports. This is the correct attitude if other conditions do not interfere. I think other conditions, at the present time, do interfere, and it would be in the interests of the Maritime Provinces if these difficulties were first faced and removed. Some headway in this direction has been made in 1924, particularly regarding insurance rates on cargoes exported from Canadian Ports.

Other difficulties to be overcome are that rail and ocean freight from, say Port Arthur and Fort William to Liverpool, should not be any greater via St. John and Halifax than are the rates from Chicago to Liverpool via Portland, Boston or New York. The ports of St. John and Halifax should have adequate facilities to enable them to handle expeditiously a much larger proportion of Canadian exports, and also, of Canadian exports emanating in the United States, and served by the Canadian National Railways. If the through freight rates to St. John and Halifax are as low as the through freight rates to Boston, Portland and New York, and if they have the necessary elevators and docks to handle the traffic, the exports of Canadian grain will then be much more likely to be routed via Canadian winter ports by the owners of the grain than at the present time. The owners have the right, under ordinary conditions, to route their property to their own advantage.

Another important matter for consideration during the incoming year, as effecting Maritime interests, and also as effecting the interests of Canada in general, is that our Government has enacted a Statute to the effect that all inward freight must be forwarded direct to Canadian Ocean Ports in order to get the benefit of our British Preferential tariff. The Statute referred to is to be made effective by Order-in-Council, and this should be accomplished in the near future. Our Ocean Ports should be promptly made capable of handling all the inward freight traffic referred to. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway managements could be consulted and urged to prepare to handle this increased traffic, and the Government could co operate to that end.

If a Toronto firm had two hundred cases of goods at Glasgow or Liverpool for prompt shipment, it should be possible to have same shipped to Toronto on a through bill of lading to Toronto via St. John as cheaply as it would be possible to have the same shipment forwarded via New York, and it should be possible to make delivery from Glasgow or Liverpool via St. John in about the same length of time as it would take the same shipment to arrive if forwarded via New York. I am of the opinion that this additional traffic is available if our Ocean Ports and railroads are capable of handling the increased traffic as it arises. If this is possible, then the Statute referred to should be made effective during 1925.

Some progress has been made towards having the railroad property that is vested in the King, pay its proper share of civic taxes. Progress, however, seems very slow, considering the injustice to the taxpayers of the municipalities in which the property is located. The taxpayers in many cities and towns of the Maritime Provinces are paying a higher rate than would be necessary if the Canadian National Railways paid taxes on the value of its immovable property. All other railways in Canada having their titles vested in the name of a corporation, namely, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway and other roads, do pay civic taxes. The city of Montreal collects from the Canadian National Railways taxes on the immovable property of the Grand Trunk Railway, although 100 p.c., of the stock is owned by the Crown. The city of Montreal also collects civic taxes from the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Parish of McAdam in York County, New Brunswick, collects from the Canadian Pacific Railway taxes on its immovable property and in that particular parish, the Canadian Pacific Railway is assessed at $105,000.00 for taxation purposes.

To equalize civic taxation, the Federal Parliament, at the coming session, should transfer the title in all railroads in Canada now vested in the Crown, to the Canadian National Railways, thus bringing the property in each province under the taxation laws of the respective provinces.

The Boards of Trade in the Maritime Provinces that are interested should overture Parliament through their respective representatives to have this injustice remedied.

Other suggestions might be made for 1925. If, however, we can secure increased business for our Ocean Ports, as I hope we shall, then we shall have made a step forward.

Wishing you and your readers the Compliments of the Season, I am,

Yours respectfully,

W. S. LOGGIE.

Chatham, Dec. 29, 1924.

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"I think that your battle is very much more nearly won than you wourself perhaps realize. As you know, there will undoubtedly be a Dominion election within a year and it must come within two years. I am very sure if Mr.Meighen made the embargo an issue it would sweep the country and carry Mr.Meighen with it . Men who are opposed to the embargo have told me that they were afraid it might be made a political issue and, if it were, their case was lost. So again I beseech you not to withdraw. Sometimes a general who has been harassed by worries and disappointments does not appreciate the effectiveness of his organization as a private in the ranks."

Dr. C. D. Howe

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NEW YEAR'S FOREST RESOLUTIONS.

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RESOLVED that I will do everything in my power to prevent forest fires;

RESOLVED that I will plant or cause to be planted at least one tree during 1925 and as many more as possible;

RESOLVED that I will do everything possible to promote forest conservation in every way;

RESOLVED that before cutting down any live growing tree I will first pause and consider that it will take 50 to 150 years to grow another tree in its place, and with trees becoming scarcer and scarcer whether it would not be wiser to allow it to continue growing the short time longer that it will take it to double in value owing to this rapidly increasing scarcity;

RESOLVED that if I am obliged to cut down a tree and am forced to sacrifice this increase in value, I will see that every particle of the tree is utilized, cutting close to the ground (within six inches or less) and utilizing even the smallest tops and branches so that not only no part of the tree may be allowed to go to waste but that no inflammable slash may be left on the forest floor to cause forest fires.

RESOLVED that I will not vote for any parliamentary candidate who has not publicly pledged himself to a sound policy of forest conservation as well as for the utilization of Canada's natural resources at home to the fullest possible extent.

RESOLVED that my slogan for 1925 shall be

SAVE THE FORESTS.

Frank J. D. Barnjum.

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Will you see you next week
We must wire in N.B. next
Thur St James St.
Everything going fully. F.J.H.B

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EXPORTATION OF POWER 1924-25	Horse Power
Hydro Electric Power of Ontario	107,241
Canadian Niagara Power of Niagara Falls	60,322
Maine and New Brunswick Power Company	3,351
Ontario and Minnesota Power Company	4,022
Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company	134
Western Canada Power Company	13,404
B.C.Electric Railway	6,702
Cedar Rapids Mfg. and Power Company	100,537

295,713

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KEEP LUMBER AT HOME

Oriental Countries Exhausting American Supply

(From The Detroit News).

"Home owning has always been an American ideal. One reason so many Americans have been able to realize that ideal has been the abundance of and cheapness of building material. Houses built of costly material must belong to the few who have wealth or to the landlords.

"From 1870 to 1900 Michigan was producing more lumber than any other state. Cheap lumber and low freight rates made Michigan a state of home owners. But the policy of slashing timber and not replacing it chased the lumber producing area across the continent, and today Michigan is paying more for freight on lumber than the lumber costs where it is cut.

"Meanwhile the last great timber stand in the United States is on the Pacific Coast. But the experience of rising prices of lumber and declining number of home owners seems to teach us nothing. We still proceed upon the theory that the trees grew because Providence wanted certain lumbermen to make a fortune. Accordingly it is perfectly proper for said lumbermen to cut the trees and market the lumber in the way best intended to make their fortunes quickly.

"Just now the Japanese seem to be the instruments adapted to carry out this purpose. They like lumber and they are buying the best American grades. Statistics furnished by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association Information Bureau say: 'During the first three months of 1922, the Japanese took 119,000,000 feet of lumber from the State of Washington, and 54,271,000 feet from Oregon. China also is coming to the front as a buyer of American lumber.'

"There is much talk of a forestry policy. In the immediate interests of home building we need much more a lumber policy which will keep for the use of the American people the rapidly failing supply of timber. It is time to forbid sending the best of our lumber to Asia while our people are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for the culls."

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THE SUCKER NATION OF ALL HISTORY

One looks in vain in the addresses recently delivered by the Honorable Mackenzie King in Ontario and Quebec for any hing that the Prime Minister of Canada is apprised of or has the slightest concern in the greatest issue that is agitating the minds of our people--the wanton despoilation of our forest heritage. Mr. King comes before the public to defend his administration. He indulges in numerous platitudes and much academic talk such as politicians have used for generations to beguild their followers. He utterly ignores the question with which, as everybody is well aware, the future welfare of this country is tied up absolutely. He doesN't even explain how he expects to keep Canada solvent by his policy of facilitating the exploitation of our raw materials and lowering the tariff on finished products of which they form a part.

What a contrast to the recent statesmanlike utterance of President Coolidge, who says "the people are not afraid of the truth," and boldly tells the people of the United States that "the time is at hand when our country is actually confronted with a timber shortage and we can no longer depend on moving from one primeval forest to another, for already the sound of the axe has penetrated the last of them. We must face the situation that at this rate we are not far from timber exhaustion," and who says further that "five-sixths of the forests in the United States have been cut down or destroyed within a period of seventy-five years."

Do the Americans talk "inexhaustible forest resources," bury their heads ostrich-like in the sands and wait for the storm? No; they frankly, manfully, face the situation and with an efficient forestry service under the able direction of Colonel Wm. B. Greeley, are doing everything in their power to avert the calamity, while our leaders do nothing but hamper the Canadian forest service in every way possible for fear that it might divulge to the public the critical forest situation we are facing and thereby force the authorities to cut off the wood supply of some of their American friends whom they are committed to protect.

It is not surprising that our American neighbors are enjoying the most prosperous period in their history under such leadership, while Canada is simply acting as a free storage warehouse for raw materials, and a dumping ground for surplus manufactures.

When our politicians quibble about the effect of an embargo on pulpwood upon the farmers and settlers, they are either insincere or else so lacking in judgment as to show themselves incompetent to govern. Where is the wood to come from to supply all the new mills and enlargements that are projected, even for the present year, when 75 per cent of Quebec's large forest areas have been burned over and the remaining 25 per cent are shot to pieces through fungi, insects, wind and exploitation? Where else except from the farmers' and settlers' lots can be derived the wood for all this increased production.

Do these so-called leaders ever reflect that the pulp and paper industry of Canada owes its very existence to the legislation which put a stop to the exploitation of our Crown lands for foreign benefit and that without the embargo now imposed on pulpwood cut from these lands there would be

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no $400,000,000 industry such as at present exists, with all that implies, and that this entire industry, as recently stated by Mr. Biermans of the Belgo-Canadian Paper Company, and the late lamented Sir Wm. Price, is now jeopardized by the failure of our governments to carry this one step further by shutting off all exports of unmanufactured pulpwood.

Apart from the advantages that would accrue to this particular industry in having its raw material thus conserved, it would benefit Canada in many other respects. It would help to retain in this country our people who are now flocking to the United States, in order to find employment. It would benefit our railroads and give them a much-needed additional revenue, because every carload of paper leaving the mill represents four carloads of inward freight to provide the necessary materials for its manufacture. It has been calculated that if the pulpwood now being exported to the States was kept here and manufactured into paper our railway revenues would be increased $40,000,000 a year in the process, which would go a long way towards wiping out our railway deficits.

But while all this is going on our leaders stand dumb and inactive. We see our raw materials going from our country and our workmen following them. We see our forests devastated and our railways unable to pay their way for lack of commerce. We spend money to persuade immigrants to come here, while failing to keep our native-born citizens because there is no way for them to earn a living. We see the public debt increasing and public revenues falling. And we see our "statesmen" taking the stump and talking glittering generalities while the country is going to pieces through their inaction and general incompetency to deal with the situation.

A Canadian writer, looking on at these things, recently designated Canada as "the sucker nation of all history." Another was content merely to characterize us as "poor fish." Outside, we are looked upon as imbeciles or children. Is it any wonder?

Frank J.D. Barnjum,
Montreal, Jan. 22

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PULPWOOD EMBARGO

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Sir,—I have just read a letter in The Gazette of the 16th instant by an anonymous writer who signs himself "Pulpwood Dealer," stating that, while in the main he is in agreement with my idea of prohibiting the exportation of unmanufactured wood from Canada and that I may be right in my direful predictions of the imminence of our exhaustion of pulpwood supplies in Canada, and also that the proper course is to hold that which we have for future rise in values, based upon domestic necessities and the benefits of advancing the article in value through Canadian manufacture, and while he thinks I am right on all these points, he asks the question:

"How would Mr. Barnjum deal with the following case, which is not hypothetical? Various firms in the United States under contract to supply American paper mills with wood for a term of years have purchased here, there and throughout Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces large-sized and small-sized pulpwood limits in fee simple. These purchases are based on contracts covering a term of years, the parties furnishing wood being obligated to do so, and in the prevalent assumption that non-interference with export of wood cut on private property in Canada would prevail as a vested right. If prohibition of exportation were enforced by legislation in these provinces, where would the obligated seller of pulpwood stand? Would not his case be one in connection with which he would be liable in damages to the purchasers through no fault of his own? Would he not, therefore, have a case against—recourse against—the Government passing the special prohibitory law under the common law, that his property is immune from confiscation, for that is what such a step would entail?"

In the first place, I am very glad to have the attention of the public again called to the fact that "various firms in the United States have purchased large and small-sized pulp limits in fee simple throughout Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces" for the purpose of shipping all of this pulpwood to the United States. These purchases are being made at such an alarming rate that we shall wake up some morning and find our fee land wood is all owned on the other side of the line unless immediate action is taken to prohibit the export of pulpwood.

I personally have recently declined propositions from several sources in the United States for every acre of land I own in Nova Scotia.

Only last week I tried to save five thousand acres from being sold in Nova Scotia to United States purchasers, and was a party to its purchase, even up to $20.00 per acre; but before the papers could be signed a thirty-day bond was secured by these parties at $2.00 per acre above my price, showing how keen the competition for timberland really is.

Now, with regard to the question raised by "Pulpwood Dealer": "Where would the obligated seller of pulpwood stand?" My first answer to this is that he would stand exactly where the poor farmer stood who sold his wood to United States mills or dealers who, because the market declined, refused to take delivery of wood contracted for, amounting to thousands of cords at high prices, and left it on his hands to rot, as was the case in many instances during the past year.

All legislation has to be considered from the viewpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number. Now, the number of people who would be injured by an embargo or heavy export tax on unmanufactured wood are so few in number, as compared with the eight or nine millions of our population that would be benefited, that it would seem to me to be ridiculous to give this phase of the question even a passing thought. Surely the selfish interest of a few individuals and foreign corporations cannot be allowed to even retard an act of absolute necessity?

In the public good, the so-called vested rights of the few cannot be considered. If you call it confiscation, then the government of Nova Scotia confiscated all the undeveloped water powers of the province without compensation. I, personally, lost several water powers without even a protest.

When a man buys property in any country, he does so with the full knowledge that he must be amenable to the laws and regulations that such country may deem it advisable to enact, and should he become dissatisfied with existing conditions the recourse open to him, in the instance under discussion, is to dispose of his timberland, which he can always do at a very handsome profit, or manufacture the wood in Canada.

The highest legal tribunal of the State of Maine has ruled that it was constitutional for a state to regulate even the sized trees a man may cut on his own private land. So we have a precedent in the State of Maine and in Nova Scotia for prohibiting the export of fee land wood, which action is a matter wholly within the powers of the Dominion Government rather than of our provincial governments, as stated by "Pulpwood Dealer."

All of the older wooded countries regulate the cutting of trees on privately owned land, thereby wisely retaining their capital stock intact, cutting simply the annual increment, while in Canada we are rapidly using up and wasting our capital which, if not checked, will end in forestial bankruptcy.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia,
September 20, 1922.

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Pulp.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

February 17th., 1923.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

It will take me a matter of two or three weeks to complete the data that I am working up in favour of conserving our small remaining wood supply for Canadian industries. As soon as I have this completed I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you to discuss this matter.

When this subject comes up in the House and you should give it your support, and any member of the Government should ask why you took no action during your tenure of office as Prime Minister in this important matter, the obvious answer is that the tremendous loss that has been suffered in our standing supply of timber has only just recently become fully apparent. There has been a greater change in public opinion with relation to this question during the past six months than has taken place in six years previously. I merely mention this while I think of it so that you may be prepared to answer any query along this line.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

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071444

Ottawa, February 19th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 17th. instant.

There is nothing that embarrasses me in connection with the forests policy for Canada. Whatever else the Government with which I was connected suffered from it was not from a failure to attack and push through a large volume of aggressive legislation.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal, Que.

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FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

February 21st., 1923.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

In Mr, Barnjum's absence from Montreal for a few days I acknowledge receipt of your letter of Feb. 19th.

Yours very truly,

M. Hanley

Secretary

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

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FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

May 25th.,1923.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa,Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

I wish to congratulate you on your splendid speech though I must at the same time confess some disappointment that you did not mention anything with regard to prohibiting the export of raw wood from the country, and in this connection I am sending you a couple of clippings bearing upon this important subject, from one of which you will notice that the United States are expecting this action momentarily and even take the pains of advising us of this fact.

Very truly yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

Encl.

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071447

Ottawa, Ont. May 26th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 25th. instant, and thank you for its terms.

I intended putting in another plea on the wppd pulp question, and the omission was wholly unintentional on my parg. I seem utterly incapable of having a speech ordered in advance and find it impossible to use notes. You may depend upon it I will bring the matter up in the debate in Committee yet when the opportunity is just as useful.

I thank you for the enclosures.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Building,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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CANADA

071448

Form T. D. 65

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

PRESS DESPATCH

12WA RO 115 BLUE

Q MONTREAL QUE JUNE 20 1923

RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN M P

OTTAWA ONT

THE TEST OF SINCERITY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S LATEST SUGGESTION FOR DEALING WITH THE PULPWOOD SITUATION LIES IN WHETHER OR NOT THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL IS WILLING TO GIVE IMMEDIATE EFFECT TO THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION STOP EVERY TIME WE TAKE UP A DAILY NEWSPAPER AND READ OF THE ENORMOUS FIRE LOSSES THE COUNTRY IS SUSTAINING WE ARE MORE THAN EVER CONVINCED THAT FURTHER DELAY IN TAKING MEASURES TO PRESERVE THE REMAINING SUPPLY OF WOOD IS NOT ONLY INEXCUSABLE BUT WILL BE ATTENDED BY THE MOST SERIOUS RESULTS STOP CANADA SHOULD STOP TEMPORARIZING STOP NO MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT CAN RENDER HIS COUNTRY A GREATER SERVICE THAN BY PRESSING FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TO MEET THE PRESENT FOREST CRISIS.

FRANK J D BARNJUM

140PM

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CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

071449

68RA. B. 115 BLUE....

Q- MONTREAL QUE JUNE 20-1923

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,M.P.,
OTTAWA ONT.

169

THE TEST OF SINCERITY OF THE GOVERNMENTS LATEST SUGGESTION FOR DEALING WITH THE PULPWOOD SITUATION LIES IN WHETHER OR NOT THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL IS WILLING TO GIVE IMMEDIATE EFFECT TO THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION STOP EVERY TIME WE TAKE UP A DAILY NEWSPAPER AND READ OF THE ENORMOUS FIRE LOSSES THE COUNTRY IS SUSTAINING WE ARE MORE THAN EVER CONVINCED THAT FURTHER DELAY IN TAKING MEASURES TO PRESERVE THE REMAINING SUPPLY OF WOOD IS NOT ONLY INEXCUSABLE BUT WILL BE ATTENDED BY THE MOST SERIOUS RESULTS STOP CANADA SHOULD STOP TEMPORARISING STOP NO MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT CAN RENDER HIS COUNTRY A GREATER SERVICE THAN BY PRESSING FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TO MEET THE PRESENT FOREST CRISIS.

FRANK J.D.BARNJUM

Copy of this TELEGRAM has also been sent our parliament House Office for delivery.

1240PM

F

C. P. R. TELEGRAPH

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071450

Ottawa, Ont. June 23rd. 1923.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

Your night-letter arrived just as Mr. Meighen was leaving for St. Louis. He asked me to thank you for calling his attention to the matter and to assure you that he will continue to maintain the stand he has taken previously regarding the pulpwood situation.

Yours faithfully,

Rex Crossdell,
Private Secretary.

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Building,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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CANADA

071451

Ottawa, June 25, 1923.

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

Your night lettergram of June 20th arrived during my absence. I agree with you that the test of sincerity of the Government's latest suggestion for dealing with the pulp-wood situation lies in whether or not the Governor-in-Council gives immediate effect to the proposed legislation.

I have an interesting letter to-day from Mr. R. Girouard of Smith's Falls, Ont., copy of which is enclosed, together with copy of my reply to him. If you care to write commenting upon Mr. Girouard's letter I would very much like to have your opinion.

Yours very truly.

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CANADA

071452

Ottawa, June 25, 1923.

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

Your night lettergram of June 20th arrived during my absence. I agree with you that the test of sincerity of the Government's latest suggestion for dealing with the pulp-wood situation lies in whether or not the Governor-in-Council gives immediate effect to the proposed legislation.

I have an interesting letter to-day from Mr. R. Girouard of Smith's Falls, Ont., copy of which is enclosed, together with copy of my reply to him. If you care to write commenting upon Mr. Girouard's letter I would very much like to have your opinion.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY.

071453

R. Girouard
Pulpwood,
Smiths Falls, Ont.

June 20th. 1923.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir:

A proposal now before the House, sponsored by Mr. Fielding and supported by yourself proposes to give power to Government to prohibit the export of pulpwood.

The following figures are from memory, but I think are approximately correct. They give the status of the industry;

Exportations	1,200,000 cords
Value to producers	$16,000,000 "
Additional paid for freight to Canadian Railways	6,000,000
Additional freight earned by Canadian railways from goods produced by pulpwood sales, probably	5,000,000

These figures might be extended as the results of good trading are cumulative and do not end with any particular transaction.

The 1,200,000 cords is cut generally by farmers, and except where there is dishonesty, from freehold properties. The average cut received from producers amounts to about twenty cords. This would show that some 60,000 farmers are pulpwood producers and participate in the benefits of the trade. Many of these farmers are settlers and the possibility of selling their pulpwood at a fair price is one of the incentives which makes these men support hardships which you or I have little notion of, in the hope that some day they will have an independence. By cutting off the United States market, you practically cut their marlet in half for spruce pulpwood and to less than 1/10 for poplar and bass pulpwood.

And what for? And who for? The Canadian Paper Mills have made an active propaganda during many years to cut off this export, supported by a few misguided enthusiasts. The mills, of course, would obtain their wood much cheaper, this being what they are after. As to conservation, some wood would be saved, but this would be but a small proportion to the wood wasted every year by fire and as for the poplar and bass pulpwood, there being so very little of this kind used in this country, the would would be allowed to rot from the tops, (the life of this tree is about 30 years) or they would be burned up as slash as the wood is useless otherwise.

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The pulpwood producers have had no opportunity, so far, to give their side of the question. The producers are mostly men in humble circumstances and not given to propaganda. Plain common sense, if not plain justice, should dictate that they have their side of the question thoroughly investigated. From newspaper report I understand that you think that there has been investigation enough. I have been in this business for mny years and I have never known of any opportunity where the producers were given a chance to state their case. All the information given out so far has been one sided. It would be a grave mistake if Parliament were to act on this without full investigation. The importance of the industry and the grave consequences which might follow the prohibition of exportation should make our legislators think twice and act very cautiously and be dead sure that they are right before interfering.

Yours very truly,

Signed: R. Girouard.

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CANADA

071455

AUGUST 13, 1923.

Mr. E.S. Carter,
Editor, St.John-Telegraph Journal,
ST.JOHN, N.B.

Dear Mr. Carter:

Your good letter of the second has just reached me on my return to Montreal. You say in it that you are unable to agree with my viewpoint as to the state of affairs in Canada, and since I cannot agree with yours I presume the only result of a discussion would be an argument which would lead nowhere. However, I cannot help thinking that the reason why my views are unacceptable to you may be that my knowledge of the forest situation in Canada, upon which I base most of my opinion, is more intimate and more accurate than your own. If you knew the facts as I know them I am sure you would be less optimistic both as to Canada's present and future.

When I publicly endorsed the Montreal Star's statement that Canada is rapidly approaching national bankruptcy, I did so deliberately and I am prepared at any time to substantiate my opinion. I have so far refrained from going into details for publication, but I will ask you privately to consider what has been transpiring in the four Eastern provinces and to say whether their resources have not been ruthlessly exploited, without regard to the public welfare.

A statement was recently published, and not denied, that in the Province of Ontario more land had been alienated from the Crown during the past four years than had been alienated during the preceding half century and that there is now practically none left. You are aware, of course, that the

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Government receives less than one dollar a cord stumpage for pulpwood cut from such lands, while stumpage on privately-owned land is selling as high as seven and eight dollars a cord.

The Province of Quebec has sold or leased about all of their available holdings of any size or value and you know what stumpage is selling for in that Province, while the last private holding of any size left is held at $40 an acre. What is this but exploitation to the verge of bankruptcy?

You are surely acquainted with conditions in your own Province. I have had reports from, not two or three, but from many, old experienced lumbermen who frankly state that the soft wood growth in New Brunswick is doomed, that not already dead being in a state of dying condition. A recent trip from Edmunston to Campbellton, a distance of 65 miles, revealed nothing but a black, burnt-over or burning desolate area, caused by a single forest fire this season. You know what stumpage has been sold for in the past in that Province. You know that the Government has allowed half rates for fire-killed timber, thereby putting a premium on forest fires. You know that practically unlimited exploitation of pulpwood has been permitted, whereas good management would have restricted cutting to the killed timber, so long as it was available, and at full stumpage rates.

In Nova Scotia the same situation exists. Practically all the Crown lands worth while have passed out of the control of the Province. Today all of the fee land holdings of any considerable size, with three exceptions, have passed into American hands. One of these is owned by the Frasers of Edmunston, who will be compelled to use it for their New Brunswick plants, owing to the loss suffered by them in their own Province. Another is owned by Lewis Miller & Sons and is now being cruised for purchase, and the third consists of my own holdings.

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In none of these provinces are the Government obtaining anything approaching the same rate for stumpage which private owners secure. If they were, the resultant revenue would go far towards relieving the tax payers' burden. Is not this "exploitation to the verge of bankruptcy"?

Furthermore, owing to the neglect of the authorities of these provinces to compel the proper disposal of slash, great fires result which are not only destroying the remaining woods but are killing the soil for vegetation purposes. The Province of Quebec quite recently was compelled to appropriate $25,000 in order to rescue from threatened starvation the farmers in quite a large section of that province, because of the drying up of every vestige of their crops on account of drought induced by forest fires and improper forest management, bringing about on a small scale the same conditions which have worked such tremendous havoc in China and India.

It seems almost unnecessary to remind you that every year our fire losses are increasing and are taking a still heavier toll of the nation's wealth. Only a few days ago, the president of one of our large paper companies stated that a single fire in the St.Maurice Valley this season had wiped out green timber with a potential value of eight to ten million dollars, representing, if it had been allowed to mature, ten years' supply of wood for the mill in question. Another company is reported to have lost practically its entire stand of pulpwood in this district by fire,- The same season. The same thing, in a greater or less degree, is going on all the time and is due, in the main part, to the wanton and criminal negligence of the authorities. Last year the fire losses on the same river were so great that the St.Maurice Fire Protective Association were afraid to state them in figures in their annual report, although competent judges stated that not less than ten per cent of the total wooded area had been burned over, that one season.

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071458

There are already four pulp mills South of the St.Lawrence, in the Province of Quebec, whose limits are exhausted or are non-sustaining and who are dependent on the purchase of farmers' wood in competition with American mills.

The foregoing gives just a few of the reasons why I am prepared to endorse the Montreal Star's articles calling attention to the perilous state Canada is in. The Star says that if we continue in the way we are now going we will probably reach national bankruptcy within twenty-five years; the only point in which I differ with the Star is as to the length of time, since, I believe, that unless drastic changes are brought about in the meantime, this country, as such, will "go broke" within less than ten years' time.

In your closing paragraph you make a special plea for consideration for our "friendly neighbor". Now, I am not inclined to be unfriendly with my neighbors, but before I agree with you as to the degree of their friendliness, I would like you to explain what friendliness there is in the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, which deprives our farmers of a market for their wheat and cattle and which keeps our manufacturers strictly to their own side of the international border. Tell me where the friendliness comes in in connection with the Chicago drainage canal which arbitrarily deprives this country of water-power to the value of twenty-one million dollars a year. Is it a friendly act for them to organize an association and to raise an immense "slush fund" to be used primarily in affecting legislation in Canada in order that they may continue to exploit to the point of exhaustion Eastern Canada's remaining pulpwood while religiously preserving their own supply? (Are you aware that their programme includes the hiring of Canadians to write letters to the daily press of this country opposing the proposed embargo on pulpwood, in order to make it appear that the people don't want this legislation although it is undisguisedly a measure of national protection?) These are just a few of the "friendly" acts that could be enumerated.

Canadians have been living in a fool's paradise too long; the time for imitating the ostrich is past. If it requires an

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alarm to arouse the people to their danger, let's have it. Heading for bankruptcy? Yes. When our forests have gone we shall have lost the better part of our inheritance. Industry, agriculture, and climate will all suffer.

The dishonest politician, the exploiter, the grafter, and the merely incompetent in our public life must be ousted before we can get on the right track. Our present predicament is wholly the fault of those in power. Realizing as I do, that the Liberal party as represented by the Government now in power in Ottawa,has utterly failed in its duty, I, although a life-long supporter of that party, have no other alternative but to turn elsewhere for the leadership and for the action which is essential to Canada's economic rejuvenation today. Disgusted with the weaklings now in charge of the ship of state, the country is crying out for a strong, honest, earnest leader. Who is the man? Many say Meighen who, by the way, has improved wonderfully in the role of leader of the opposition. He has made a profound impression in the Maritime Provinces during his present visit to that part of the country. I attended two of his meetings purposely to study the man and found the halls packed, and I never have attended public gatherings where the speaker received such profound attention. One of these meetings was held on a very oppressive night in a hall that was crowded. Not only was every inch of standing room occupied but the hall and stairways as well, and though the audience literally mopped up the perspiration not one left the building till the last word of the peroration was delivered and though this meeting was held during a political campaign there was not a single interruption except applause throughout the entire address.

This may seem strange testimony from an hitherto hide-bound partisan grit, but the time for petty party politics is past. We need a man to save Canada and if that man be Tory, so be it. Any man or woman who today allows partisan politics to cloud their vision or prejudice their opinion cannot be accounted a loyal citizen. Canada must be saved today, tomorrow may be too late.

Yours sincerely,

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071460

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

August 24th., 1923.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

For your personal information I am enclosing copy of letter which I have just written Mr. Taschereau. I had another satisfactory chat with our friends this morning and I feel that I am gaining ground every day. I think it will be the part of wisdom not to make any reply to any of their recent attacks as I think we may be able to smooth things out much better by not doing so.

I also enclose clipping from the Gazette which I also thought might interest you as it is almost along identical lines with my letter, only of course much milder.

I am obliged to leave for Annapolis Royal, N.S. to-day for five or six days.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

Encl.

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"
PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

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CANADA

071461

Ottawa, Ont. August 25th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 24th. August. I note with great respect your request that I make no reply to the attacks of the "MONTREAL STAR". This advice I will probably follow, though the temptation is great.

× See Pulpwood Commission.

× The letter to Mr. Taschereau, copy of which you enclose, is a most incisive piece of writing. I fancy he will find it difficult to make a real reply. In his speech he intimated that the Dominion had not power to place an export embargo on pulpwood in the province of Quebec. This statement I am quite unable to understand.

I think also the letter signed "Canadian" in the "GAZETTE" is a very valuable contribution.

I am going to take some steps to get in writing the date now undoubtedly compiled in the Interior Department as respects our pulpwood and other forest resources, their location and ownership - that is as respects

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071462

all the matters directed to be enquired into by the new Commission. If I were to write myself for this the departmental answer would naturally be very guarded and solicitous of the Government party interests but I will go about getting the data some other way.

Attached is translation of letter just received signed by Honourable L. G. Belley, showing who Mr. Joseph Picard is.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, P. Q.

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CANADA

071463

Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 1st. 1923.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I read some days ago with very great interest your letter to the press.

Could you give me a fairly close analysis of just what there is left now for the residue of Government policy to operate upon. What I means is this, after farmers, settlers, etc. are exempt as per the Prime Minister's pledge in the House, and after existing contracts mentioned in the later Order-in-Council are protected for the ten years, what would be the amount of pulpwood export that would be left? I suppose new contracts for additional export would be still subject to whatever policy may be adopted but could this amount to much? I want to get the facts so as to complete my argument - against the day of attack.

Yours truly,

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Building,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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071464

Ottawa, Ont. November 3rd. 1923.

Private and Confidential.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have been thinking some lately of that secret order-in-council. It was apparently carefully kept from the public eye as long as possible - the one protecting all existing contracts for export of pulpwood. It has been intimated to me that beyond a doubt the money of American interests was instrumental in securing this order. If so, we certainly should be able to ascertain the facts. I wonder if you could take this job in hand and bring home the truth? It would be a very telling achievement if you could. Let me hear from you.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

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071465

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

November 6,1923.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

In reply to your letter of the first which is just received. With the exemption of the farmers and settlers pulpwood and also all contracts made prior to June first, for a period of ten years, there is really nothing left for the government policy to operate upon. Practically all fee-land holdings of any size or value were already under contract and any land that had by any possibility escaped the purview of American interests, up to the time of the passing of the Order in Council, has undoubtedly been since corralled, and such a slight irregularity as antedating a contract would mean nothing at all to many American contestants for our pulpwood.

You will have noticed that our pulpwood exports which jumped 150 per cent shortly after the announcement of the passing of legislation, empowering the government to prohibit the export of wood, have since the order in council was passed exempting contracts, dropped back to merely a matter of twenty per cent above the same period last year. In the mean time the American interests are hiring every woodsman they can secure and are making a heavy cut for future shipment so that this falling off in shipments is only so that the Canadian people may be lulled to sleep.

It is now conceeded that the eastern States have now not more than eight years supply remaining hence these frantic efforts to obtain as much of our wood as possible before the Canadian people take the matter into their own hands and annihilate the present incumbents at Ottawa. I am satisfied there will be no more popular slogan in the next election than "Manufacture our raw materials in Canada".

Time is with us in this campaign as every day it becomes more clear that we are very nearly at the end of our wood supply. The governments are trying to minimize our fire losses but this year in Quebec and N.B. they have been the most disastrous in the history of the country.

With kind regards, Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071466

Ottawa, Nov. 9, 1923.

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I received your letter of the 6th and am indeed surprised to see that you are in Montreal as I tried hard to get you over the 'phone on the same day without success.

Many thanks for the information you have given me. I expect to be speaking on this question very shortly.

Yours very truly.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1923. 071467

Pulpwood Commission Sham; Embargo Strongly Advocated

Hon. Dr. D. V. Landry in Speech at Kent Conservative Convention at Richibucto Says Embargo Would Result in Industries That Would Keep People in Province.

[Special Despatch to The Daily Gleaner.]

Richibucto, N. B., Nov. 22.—A strong attack upon the Federal Government for sending out the so-called Royal Commission on Pulpwood at the expense of the people to rove all over the Dominion in an effort to find excuses why an embargo should not be placed upon the export of pulpwood from Canada, was made by Hon. Dr. D. V. Landry, former provincial secretary-treasurer, during his speech at the Consevative convention here yesterday when Coun. Alexandre Joseph Doucet, 43, farmer and manager of Maritime Products, Limited, a fruit and vegetable canning industry at Notre Dame, was chosen as the party candidate in the bye-election in Kent county.

Hon. Dr. Landry spoke in explaining that for personal reasons he was unable to allow his name to go before the convention, but assuring the convention that if at any future time his services were needed, and it was possible for him to offer, he would be glad to give his best efforts to the public service. He urged active organization and a fighting campaign in the bye-election and promised his best efforts would be behind the choice of the convention. He stated he was convinced there had been a tremendous change in Kent county sentiment and that all that was necessary for the party to return a victorious candidate was that all should enter resolutely into the fight.

Discussing the Royal Commission on Pulpwood, Hon. Dr. Landry in addition to criticising the appointment of what he termed "a roving commission," came out strongly in favor of the embargo on the export of pulpwood from Canada. In support of his contention he contended that statistics showed that only about $10 a cord was left in the province for pulpwood exported as such, whereas if it was made into paper the benefits which would come to the province would be multiplied. The industries, which would result from an embargo against the shipment of pulpwood, would furnish employment for many people and serve to keep the young men who were now leaving the province in New Brunswick. He declared that the manner in which members of the Royal Mounted Police had been sent into Kent county, presumably in connection with alleged violations of fishery laws, indicated that the prosecutions were too summary in their nature and he said that in the last two months two hundred men had been discharged or sent away from the C. N. R. shops at Moncton.

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter opened his speech to the convention with his customary few sentences in French.

ECHOES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.

If you will give us your raw material in pulpwood we may give your potatoes free access to the United States markets, is the latest suggestion of the interests which are yet employing Canada's raw material to maintain and promote industrial development in a foreign country. The suggestion is intended to appeal, while the Royal Pulpwood Commission is doing the rounds, to the selfish interests of the farming community, and is made under a crude belief of professional promoters that the average farmer will readily "fall for" any little sop. Suggestions or propositions intended for serious consideration or for negotiation have a source in competent and recognized authority. There is no indication that the policy of the United States Government or of the Republican party is to be stripped of its foundation merely to satisfy the business interests of the International Paper Company. And by way of further timely observation, it will be well not to assume that Canada's resources are subject to the direction and the dictation of foreign interests; and particularly of the dictation of that class of business interests who a few weeks ago threatened retaliation by the United States if Canada did not do the bidding of the interests which demand our pulpwood for their use and service.

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The Forest Problem: A Way Out

The Montreal Paper Club was fortunate on Tuesday in having an address at the regular monthly luncheon from George Carruthers, of the Interlake Tissue Mills, Toronto, and vice-president of the Pulp and Paper Association. He frankly told the paper men that they were using up the Canadian forests much faster than the forests are producing trees, and that unless efficient co-operation for forest conservation measures were organized immediately, there are inevitably bad times ahead for this great Canadian industry. His address made a very strong impression.

There was a good attendance at the luncheon, Mr. A. L. Dawe was in the chair, and introduced the speaker.

Mr. Carruthers mentioned, as the principal problems in the paper industry: materials, management, men and markets.

But by far the greatest of these problems is that of raw materials, and their preservation so that the industry might flourish for all time. The only solution for this, naturally, is forest conservation and consistent reforestation, a subject of daily increasing importance in Canada. Much has been written and said on this subject, but by far the most illuminating brochure was the brief recently prepared by Edward Beck under the auspices of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and submitted to the Royal Commission on Pulp Supplies. The speaker thought it should be studied by every citizen interested in Canada's future.

Mr. Carruthers agreed and cited strong arguments to show that it is practically impossible for private interests to undertake the program of forest conservation and reforestation necessary, but that this is essentially a matter for the Government, although some ill-informed people thought that the people using the wood should replace it. It is also evident that any robust government program would involve large sums of money, until the Canadian people are much better informed than they are today on forest matters and the dangers of carelessness producing destructive forest fires. No government is likely to undertake an extensive work of this kind, involving large expenditure unless insisted on and backed up by intelligent support by an enlightened public.

While much had been done by such men as Barnjum and Black, there is evidently something wrong when the Government this year actually cut down its contribution to work of such proven value as that of the Canadian Forestry Association and is spending far more for a political stop-gap.

Mr. Carruthers suggested the setting up of a committee of the best forestry experts to study the whole question, and then prepare a brief and telling brochure, to be distributed throughout the length and breadth of the land, so that the Canadian people might be made to realize their precarious position in relation to their forests. The people do not realize their dependence on the forest, nor understand that more wood is being cut today by the wood using industries than is being produced by the forest areas, which is a proven fact. It is also true that three times more trees, to be ultra-conservative, are annually destroyed by fire and pests than by industry, a fact also not generally known.

These facts, he said, must be made widely known unless our forests are to be destroyed and one of Canada's greatest industries imperilled. During certain dangerous periods he advocated a prohibition of taking matches into the forests, just as visitors to coal mines are not permitted to carry matches — one is as dangerous at times as the other. Information of this nature should be spread broadcast, and taught in the schools, together with the disasters that come to every country denuded of its forests, such as China, because such a policy would demand the assistance of every citizen.

MR. GEORGE CARRUTHERS

Mr. Caruthers mentioned particularly the value and efficiency of women's work in matters of public welfare.

"There has been great praise," he concluded, "for the man who made two blades of grass grow where one grew before. But that is as nothing to the acclaim awaiting the man who can make two trees grow where none grew before." (Applause.)

A vote of thanks was moved by Edward Beck, who spoke of the very deep interest of the Scandinavian peoples in the matter of forest conservation; they realize that it is the foundation of national industry and prosperity. Edgar Reynolds seconded the motion, with the suggestion that parts of this paper be broadcasted.

PAPER TOWELS IN PLACE OF LINEN

Substitution of paper for linen towels was suggested by Aid. Hushion in a motion he submitted to the Montreal City Council as being desirable in public offices in Montreal in the interest of cleanliness and health. He accordingly moved and it was resolved in order to protect public health, the Executive Committee be requested to consider the advisibility of enacting, by by-law , that individual paper towels shall be used in the lavatories of public buildings, industrial and manufacturing establishments, the use of linen or cotton towels being most dangerous from the point of view of contagion.

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TECHNICAL SECTION

REVIEW OF RECENT LITERATURE

ALKALINE PROCESS

F-5 Method of Extracting Cellulose or Paper Pulp From Fibrous Vegetable Materials. W. RAITT. Eng. pat. 195, 005, Aug. 9, 1922. Addition to 171, 482. The fractional digestion process described in the original patent is modified in such a way that it may be carried out in the Sinclair or Roeckner type of digester, in which the raw material is both boiled and washed free from the products of digestion.-A.P.-C.

F-0 Removal of Odor From Sulphate Pulp. G. A. RICHTER assignor to Brown Co. U. S. pat. 1,454,339, May 8, 1923. Sulphate pulp is treated with sufficient oxidizing agent to react with malodorous compounds without materially changing the color of the pulp. A.P.-C.

F-0 Manufacture of Paper Pulp and Apparatus Therefore. A. OLIER. Eng. pat. 193,965, Dec. 1, 1921. Fibrous materials are successively disintegrated, digested with alkaline solutions, washed, bleached, refined, and delivered to a pulp or paper machine, the operation of the apparatus being continuous. The raw material is crushed between rollers, cut in short lengths, freed from dust by a fan, and delivered into a macerating chamber, containing heated liquor, wherein it is further disintegrated by helically arranged knives mounted on a revolving shaft. The material impregnated with liquor falls into a continuous press consisting of a perforated cast iron trunk (to permit the escape of the expressed liquor) in which are arranged two screws of reverse pitch, rotating in reverse directions, and straddling each other. This press forces the material through a tapered tube, normally closed by a flap valve, into the digestion chamber, the compressed pulp in this tube acting as an obturator and preventing free communication between the digester and the macerating apparatus, when the flap valve is opened. The digestion apparatus, through which heated liquor continuously circulates, is preferably a vertical cylindrical chamber, suitably heated, and of such a height that the material during its passage is boiled to the desired degree. The material collecting at the bottom of the digester is removed by a continuous press and passed through a tapered tube closed by a flap valve into a vertical or inclined washing column, working on the counter current principle, and containing as a conveyer two screws having perforated coils, and arranged similarly to those in the continuous press. The washed pulp after further disintegration is passed up a bleaching column exactly similar in design to the washing column, from which it passes through a refiner on to a paper or pulp machine. In another modification the digestion is effected under pressure. An essential feature of the process is that all the chemicals used are recovered and regenerated electrolytically, e.g., the spent digestion and bleach liquors, together with the washing waters, are treated, after recovery of the fibers contained therein, with chlorine gas to precipitate the ligneous and pectic matter. This is removed by filtration or decantation, and the solution of salt electrolysed; part of the caustic soda is used for the digestion process and the remainder is used for the production of sodium hypochlorite solution, while the balance of the chlorine is used to precipitate the lignin, etc., in the spent liquors.-A.P.-C.

A-12 F-0 Key Industry of the South. HENRY W. HOLCOMBE **Paper** 32, No. 10, 13-14 (June 27, 1923). An experimental plant at Hattiesburg, Miss., has successfully treated yellow pine stumps for the extraction of naval stores and treatment of the residue for the manufacture of kraft pulp. A new type of cooker-drum allows the application of steam immediately to every particle of the wood, reducing the time of distillation to one third. A new solvent is used and is entirely recovered. Improved hogging, rolling and crushing methods leave the residue in excellent shape for transformation into paper pulp which, it is expected, can be bleached.-A.P.-C.

F-5 Distribution of Methoxyl in the Products of Cooking Jack Pine by the Soda Process. S. S. AIYAR. **Ind. Eng. Chem.** 15, 714-716 (July 1923). Methoxyl in the pulp falls rapidly during the first two hours of cooking, and then very slowly. The volatile methoxyl content of the liquor attains a maximum in half to one hour from the time of maximum pressure in the digester, and then diminishes being converted into non-volatile compounds. Lignin and methoxyl contents of pulps from cooks of different duration, expressed in per cent of those of the wood, are practically identical, showing all the methoxyl is associated with the lignin in only one way. There is no advantage in cooking for more than two hours at 100 to 110 lb. per sq. in.-A.P.-C.

F-2 Carbon Catalyst From Black Liquor. C. B. JACOBS assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. U. S. pat. 1,462,752. July 24, 1923. A carbon catalyst adapted for use in making phosgene, carbon tetrachloride or other products is prepared by evaporating and calcining soda black liquor. The product thus obtained becomes ignited in air at a temperature below 370° C. (sometimes even at 80° to 150°).-A.P.-C.

F-4 Treatment of Sulphate Black Liquor. G. A. RICHTER and D. H. McMURTRIE, assignors to Brown Co. Can. pat. 232,746, July 17, 1923. The liquor is concentrated, sulphur is added and the mixture is smelted. Sodium carbonate may be added to the molten effluent to compensate for the loss thereof by the reaction of sulphur with sodium carbonate initially in the spent liquor.-A.P.-C.

F-0 H-0 Process for Dissolving the Organic Products Obtained by the Chlorination of Cellulose Materials. A. R. deVAINS. Eng. pat. 198,975, Dec. 19, 1922. Addition to Eng. pat. 189,561. The process described in the original patent is modified by using as a solvent for the organic chlorine compounds either spent alkaline liquors which have been treated with carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, or solutions of alkali or alkaline-earth bisulphites and filtered from the precipitated

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FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

Annapolis Royal, N.S.
November 28, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

I have just returned from Halifax where I found things going well I told some of our friends that I would return there Sunday night and remain over election.

I have written an article for the Herald to be published the end of this week I will enclose a copy of same and if you see any objection to any of its contents you can wire Mr Dennis and sign my name to the wire.

My name will be "Dennis" with the Liberal party after this is published though this means nothing to me as I am completely disgusted with the whole outfit.

The papers are taking up the embargo in real earnest. Saturday Night had a strong editorial last edition and many others.

I am leaving for Boston today for a day and to Montreal about Saturday. I shall have one more talk with our friends at the Star and shall leave there probably Saturday night for Halifax..

With kind regards and best wishes, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

Right Hon Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ont.

My address Boston is care Chandler Hovey 82, Devonshire Street.

The Finish.

Quebec Chronicle: "The Government is considering the appointment of a Commission to investigate the export of pulpwood, and by the time its investigations are complete it will, no doubt, be able to report that the export of pulpwood is complete also."

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

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In nothing has the present Dominion Government shown itself more unworthy of the votes of the people of Halifax, which it is seeking at this time, as in its dealing with the Pulpwood Issue, with which is bound up to a very large degree the prosperity of Canada.

Apart from the merits of the question as to whether Canada ought or ought not to retain this important raw material for home manufacture instead of letting a considerable quantity of it go abroad for the enrichment of a foreign country -- which will be discussed later -- the government's dealing with this issue stamps it beyond all controversy as incompetent, insincere, weak, vacillating and entirely unworthy of the confidence of the Canadian people.

Confronted with a popular agitation for the stoppage of the foreign drain on Canada's fast dwindling pulpwood resources and having convinced themselves that an embargo on pulpwood exports was logical, justifiable and desired by the Canadian people, the government, through Premier King, gave a definite promise that an embargo would be effected.

They took the first step in that direction by introducing in Parliament a bill empowering the government to impost such an embargo, and followed it up by a further promise to put an embargo into effect within a very short time.

They changed their minds only when the American interests dependent upon Canadian pulpwood -- and who in the meantime had organized and raised a tremendous "defense" fund to defeat the proposed embargo -- swooped down on Ottawa.

Parliament having voted the government power to impose the embargo -- by a majority surprisingly large in view of the government's lukewarm attitude but which left no doubt as to the people's desires in the matter -- the Government dodged behind the issue and stultified its own course by passing a secret Order-in-Council which virtually rendered abortive any embargo which might later be imposed for a period of at least ten years, a period beyond the life of our present wood supply.

This Order-in-Council, which was carefully concealed from public attention at the time, was passed at the sole request and on the sole behest of the American monied interests and their Canadian associates who profit by the exploitation of Canada's natural resources.

In order, however, to pull the wool over the eyes of the Canadian people, the government went further and provided for the appointment of a "Royal Commission" to investigate the whole question and advise the government in regard to

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the proposed embargo, knowing full well that any report the Commission might make would be ineffective because the government had already tied its hands by its secret Order-in-Council protecting the American exploiters.

The personnel of the Commission, when it was finally appointed, was not such as to inspire confidence in anyone who has the interests of Canada's forests at heart. No practical forester was given a place on it. Its members were not men of outstanding ability, nor had any of them achieved a place of importance in public affairs. One of the members was well-known to have been associated in a legal capacity with some of the interests whose business would be affected adversely if an embargo was imposed, acting also as the head of another company engaged in the export of pulpwood; another is known to have as a close business associate the president of a concern whose principal business is also exporting pulpwood from Canada. The others are men without training or special aptitude for the task assigned them.

The appointments were purely political and were made without serious intent to bring out anything of advantage to the country.

"We don't expect the Commission to discover anything that we don't already know", was the cynical comment of one of the Ministers responsible for the appointment.

This Commission, so selected, has been travelling around the country holding "hearings" and depending upon volunteer witnesses to supply them with information. The Chairman - a Quebec tobacco manufacturer, with no experience in legal procedure - receives $35. a day for his services and $15. a day for expenses; the other members receive $25. a day and $15. for expenses. The cost to the country will run up into many thousands of dollars.

Thus far, about the only service rendered by the Commission is that of providing an opportunity for a lot of highly paid lawyers to draw down big retainers and fees from the plethoric "defense" fund subscribed by the American paper manufacturers.

The proceedings have virtually been turned over to these American interests, who have drummed up a large per cent of the "evidence" and whose lawyers dominate the "hearings".

Canadian citizens who have the temerity to appear in favor of an embargo are submitted to ruthless "cross-examination", their veracity is challenged and their characters impunged, by the sharp lawyers employed by the Americans. There is no counsel there to represent Canadian interests, to protect witnesses who give evidence favorable to those

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interests or to question the glib stories told by the witnesses put on by the Americans.

The proceedings are little short of a farce and have called forth protests by witnesses who have appeared in good faith as well as by leading Canadian newspapers who have taken cognizance of what is going on.

How seriously the Commissioners themselves take their work may be judged from the fact that on the morning that the proceedings were advertised to open in Ottawa two of the Commissioners sent word from Montreal -- where they had been spending a pleasant week-end -- that they were "indisposed" and asked to have the hearing adjourned. The chairman announced the fact at the hour of the opening and asked the leading counsel for the Americans if he would consent to an adjournment and upon receiving his assurance, put the hearing over till the afternoon. One of the absentees failed to appear until the following day. Witnesses who had come considerable distances from their homes to give what information they could to the Commission, and whose expenses were not met from the taxpayers' money, were left to cool their heels about Ottawa until the Commission was ready to go ahead.

This is the way, then, in which the government and its political commission is dealing with an issue vital to Canada's national welfare. Instead of having the courage to declare a national policy and put it into effect, the government cringes before a group of American capitalists, whose arguments are reinforced with the weight of a heavily-subscribed "defense" fund, backs down and sacrifices what it has already admitted to be Canada's best interest. It protects its American friends by a secret Order-in-Council and tries to blind the Canadian voters by appointing an innocuous "commission" to discover information already in its own possession, which commission, as in duty bound, turns its functions over to the American capitalists and their highly-feed lawyers!

It would be a sheer waste of time and effort to attempt to analysize some of the statements put before the Commission by the paid witnesses of the American interest. Some of them are perfectly ridiculous on their face. If, as one pulpwood dealer in opposing the embargo testifies, an embargo would drive 25% of the farmers out of the Maritime Provinces, then the farming industry must be in a deplorable situation, and we might just as well put up the shutters on what farms have not already been abandoned, for if the farmer has nothing but the small quantity of wood remaining on these farms between himself and starvation, then his case is certainly beyond help.

One of the American witnesses stated that there were no water powers in Nova Scotia, and with our harbours frozen up six months in the year, it would be impracticable to manufacture pulp in the province of Nova Scotia. He said further that the

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American paper manufacturers were more or less indifferent to the issue as paper could be made from grasses and straw. Then why, it may be asked, are these interests spending so large an amount of time and money opposing the embargo. Even if there were no water powers in Nova Scotia, which is far from the fact -- the Dominion Water Powers Branch of the Department of the Interior gives the undeveloped water powers of Nova Scotia as 100,000 h. p. -- our pulpwood can be manufactured into sulphite, soda and kraft pulp without the aid of water-power.

With regard to the harbors of Nova Scotia, no more incorrect statement could possibly be made, as no better harbors are to be found anywhere. Many of them are open the year round. Nor would it be necessary to build a pulp mill on every farm, as American mills are today shipping wood 1000 to 1200 miles, consequently there is no reason why Canadians cannot ship their wood to mills that would be located within 50 to 100 miles.

Bur while this merry farce is being carried on at the instance of the Canadian government and at the expense of the Canadian people for the sole benefit of the American exploiters who have wasted their own forest patrimony and are doing their best to lay waste Canada's woodlands, the tragic destruction of the forests of this continent proceeds.

It is learned through an American source -- which seems to be the only means Canadians have of gaining authentic information regarding the action of the Pulpwood Commission -- that "it is not expected that a report of the Commission will be available until late next summer or early in the fall of 1924".

Recent statistics show that the United States uses annually of all kinds of wood, the perfectly colossal amount of 256,000,000 cords (converting all wood products into cord measure). To this must be added the wood destroyed by fire, which is estimated at 100,000,000 cords, and 100,000,000 cords destroyed by insects, making a total annual depletion of 456,000,000 cords of all species of wood. With the present deplorable logging system, or rather lack of any system, the forests on this continent are left in such an open, unprotected condition, that the loss from wind alone more than offsets the annual growth. Consequently the United States is suffering a net annual depletion through consumption and destruction of 456,000,000 cords.

In order that the average layman may better comprehend just what this really means, it may be stated that converted into an actual wood pile, four feet high and four feet wide, it would make a pile of wood six hundred and eighty thousand miles long, - a pile of wood four feet high and four feet wide that would reach twenty-seven times around the Globe.

The reader may check these startling figures up in any

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way he likes and he will find the results are practically the same. Take the acreage, for example, using the U. S. Government figures, of 463,000,000 acres of all kinds of Forest land, from which must be deducted the 81,000,000 acres of barren lands, which leaves a total forested area of 382,000,000 acres, allowing, as before stated, an annual deduction of 10,000,000 acres for fire loss; 10,000,000 acres for insect destruction; and even allowing 15 cords per acre instead of 10, the cutting depletion means 17,000,000 acres additional, or a total annual depletion of 37,000,000 acres, which, divided into 382,000,000 acres leaves eleven years supply. Now if you undertake to vary these figures in one way, they can be varied to the same degree in another way, so that the net results will be practically the same. Fire losses are invariably underestimated, as many fires are never reported, and it is common knowledge that even the burned areas that are reported are in many cases far below the actual figures. The same applies to the Government report of the wood cut. There is one instance on record at least, where the actual cut on a whole watershed in the state of Maine proved to be nearly double the figures turned in to the Government.

The fact must also be borne in mind that with every 30,000,000 of acres of trees that are cut or destroyed the water systems of the country suffer tremendously -- not only is the volume and value of the water powers reduced but the fire hazard is increased, resulting in heavy losses from wind and alternating freshets and droughts, enormous loss of agriculture as well. In fact, nature's entire equilibrium is being upset as rapidly as possible by man. The insect peril is also increasing at an alarming rate, through the accumulation of slash and fire-killed wood that is now to be found in our forested areas. There is not a water power or water shed in the Dominion that is not already suffering from a lack of forest cover, many rivers having been lower the present season than ever before and many wells and springs have failed for the first time.

The St. Lawrence River has been so low this summer as to interfere with navigation. This drying up of the earth's surface is accountable for the alarming increase in our forest fires and this is a phase of the situation that out politicians at Ottawa will be forced to recognize.

All this hue and cry by the American pulpwood dealer for the farmers and settlers rights is pure bunkum. The farmer and settler will be very appreciably benefitted by an embargo, as he will not only have ample home competition for his wood through the advent of, I am afraid, too many new mills, but he will have a home market for his farm produce and labor for himself and family as well.

The government of Ontario has already received applications for locations for ten new pulp mills, which causes

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the efficient Minister of Lands and Forests, the Hon. James Lyons, to remark that if all of these requests are granted, he does not know what will become of the pulpwood supply of the province. Several new pulp mills are projected in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. If the mere agitation for an embargo has already produced such substantial results, I will leave the people to judge what the announcement of the actual embargo would accomplish for the welfare of Canada. As soon as the embargo goes into force it will then become immediately necessary to take up the question of a reduction in the cut, better fire protective measures and a real forest conservation program.

The point about this enormous consumption and waste of wood in the United States -- the figures themselves are compiled from a report issued by the U. S. Forest Service -- is that, having devoured their own resources, the American exploiters are now out to devour those belonging to Canada and that with the complaisant and weak-kneed government such as we now have in Canada there is every reason to believe that they will be permitted to do it. This is the great menace that confronts Canada. Our entire available wood supply would satisfy the voracious American demand shown by the above figures for, at most, half a dozen years. If the Americans were permitted to cut down every tree in Nova Scotia it would not be sufficient to supply their total requirements on the above basis for more than a month.

Despite this perfectly appalling situation, that applies equally to both sides of the line, our politicians at Ottawa appoint a royal commission at large expense to the people to take evidence from a few pulpwood exporters, farmers and lumbermen, who are coached and encouraged by high-priced lawyers in the pay of American paper manufacturers, supposedly to inquire into a situation that is perfectly apparent to the merest schoolboy.

Small wonder that our taxes are becoming more burdensome every day. Small wonder that the exodus of our native-born people continues to such an extent that the Boston train from the Maritimes has had recently to be held up at Vanceboro, Maine, from one to three hours, in order to enable the U. S. Immigration officers to pass the entrance to the United States. Not only individuals but whole families. There are more deserted farms in Nova Scotia today than at any previous period in the history of the province. Why spend money on immigration when our own native born cannot make a livelihood in this country.

If the people of Nova Scotia return a supporter of the present government in the coming by-election in Halifax, then I shall feel that the outlook for Canada is indeed hopeless, since it will prove that the country is absolutely in the hands of the politician and American exploiter.

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If the government cares to challenge my s tatements, I will place before the people the full proof of what I say regardless of what the consequences may be. I am prepared to sacrifice every political friend I ever knew, if necessary, as my fealty to country is above and beyond my fealty to party. I have been a life long Liberal and practically all of my friends belong to that party, but I feel that the political situation in Canada has reached a stage where sacrifices must be made in the interest of Canada. I cannot longer countenance the things that I have seen daily occuring ever since the present government at Ottawa took over the affairs of the country. I have pleaded week in and week out with the members of the government for some action favorable to Canada, not only in the matter of the conservation of our forests for Canadian industries, but also in other almost equally important matters, but so far without the slightest result.

These statements of plain, cold facts are likely to bring down a storm of personal abuse upon my head by American interests and a very few Hidebound partisan newspapers who place party before country. If so, I will welcome it as an evidence of the strength of my cause for the people. However, no personal attack upon me will avail, as it matters not to the people of Canada, as I am not on trial. Personally I ask for nothing, I will accept nothing, and care nothing for what anyone thinks or says and shall continue to do my duty as I see it, regardless of consequences and whether I stand alone or with the whole country behind my back.

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Ottawa, Nov. 30, 1923.

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 28th for which I thank you. Your own article is excellent. My idea is it would be rather better in two or three articles than in one, each following the other day by day. However, there isn't a sentence in it which is not forceful and merited.

I note that you are to be in Montreal. I could not make any request of you because I respect your own judgment very highly, but my own personal feeling is to let the men you refer to absolutely alone. We are getting on fine and nearly everyone else seems aware of that fact.

Yours very truly,

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The attached is from the newspaper man. It may be we are acting too cautiously and not seizing a big opportunity. Have other letters from those who would not be quite as good judges, but all to the same effect. Perhaps it might be worth while to call upon Mr. Barnjum, and it might well be that a call by him on the candidate would be of value. Telephone conversation covers everything. Really there is no reason why, if prospects are good, we should not make sure of winning.

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Ottawa, Ont. December 11th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

Your wire reached Ottawa last night. Mr. Meighen left to attend the Conservative conventions in Saskatoon and Edmonton some three or four days ago and is not expected to return until about the 20th.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

F. J. D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Building,
Montreal, P. Q.

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Dear Mr. Editor,-

In submitting the accompanying letter for publication in your paper, may I be permitted to make a special urgent request that you give it the courtesy of a personal perusal.

The question of preserving Canada's pulpwood resources, I need hardly point out, is one of vital interest to newspaper publishers. It is possible, of course, that with pulpwood exhausted - as it will be within a comparatively few years unless radical steps are taken to avert it - a substitute may be found, but nothing will ever replace pulpwood for cheapness and utility. With pulpwood unobtainable, newsprint will rise to a prohibitive price. The newspaper business, as at present conducted, will be impossible.

My letter sets forth the steps necessary to avert this calamity. This is one of the reasons why I think it merits your serious attention and that of your readers. The other is that the solution of the forest problem is admittedly the biggest national issue now before the Canadian people.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Montreal, December 31st., 1924.

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A DAY OF RECKONING.

Evidence as to the alarming rate at which forest depletion is progressing on this continent continues to multiply. President Coolidge, on the authority of the United States Forest Service, stated in a recent address that five-sixths of the forests in his country had been cut down or otherwise destroyed within a period of seventy-five years, thus indicating that not more than fifteen years' supply remains. This calculation is coming very close to the estimate of thirteen years made by the writer over a year ago.

Some people may attempt to deduce that the remaining one-sixth of the United States forests, which are situated largely on the Pacific coast, will yield a greater percentage of timber per acre than the forest already destroyed owing to the greater size of the trees. It is known, however, that any advantage in this direction will be more than offset by the inaccessibility of much of the remaining timber as well as by the indifferent quality of a considerable proportion of it. Furthermore, much waste is encountered in operating in large-sized timber, actual tests demonstrating that waste runs in the heavier stands to an average of more than 20,000 board feet per acre.

In calculating the longevity of this remaining one-sixth supply consideration must also be given to the progressive increases in losses through fires, insect pests and wind, brought about by the drying up of the earth's surface as the forest cover gradually disappears, as well as to the increased needs of a growing population and of new industrial developments dependent upon wood. To allow fifteen years, therefore, for

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the complete wiping out of the American forests which existed 75 years ago, and which have already shrunken to one-sixth of their original extent, would seem to be a very conservative estimate indeed.

When we come to Canada the situation, as I have frequently pointed out, is even more alarming. Taking the Province of Quebec as an example (and Quebec is better off than most of our provinces) I have repeatedly stated and have offered incontrovertible evidence to prove that the available supply of pulpwood will be exhausted within ten years unless something radical is done to check the present rate of depletion.

Some critics are using a statement made by the "Royal Commission on Pulpwood" to attempt to refute this calculation, although the report itself in reality substantiates every contention made by me. They take the Commission's estimate of 131,000,000 cords of supposedly available pulpwood in Quebec, together with an estimate of the annual cut, placed at 3,000,000 cords, and by a simple mathematical process, figure out by this method how long the supply will last. This, of course, ignores past history altogether and takes no account of depletion through fires, fungi, insects, wind and increased cutting to supply the numerous new wood-using industries which are springing up in the province faster almost than one can keep track of them. Even the Commission makes no allowance for losses sustained by blow-downs, although experienced woodsmen will agree, wind is not only one of the most serious of all the destructive agencies affecting the forests but one that is constantly becoming more aggravated. At the present time losses from this one agency alone are more than sufficient to offset the total annual growth. The losses occasioned by fire, fungi,

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If one takes the aggregate sum of all the losses enumerated above, together with the annual cut, allows for the increase in the amount of wood to carry on the new industries, offsets the growth by loss through wind, and divides the total thus obtained into 131,000,000 cords, the maximum available according to the Commission's report, the result will show an amount insufficient to last more than ten years.

Is it any wonder that the Pulpwood Commission itself comes to the conclusion that "Canada is dissipating her woods capital more than any other nation in the world, and that definite, radical and constructive steps in forest conservation are of transcending importance if Canada is to protect and further develop her forest industries."

A statement put out by the Pulpwood Dealers' Association makes a somewhat curious and devious use of the tremendous losses of pulpwood from causes other than those connected with the industrial utilization of the wood as above enumerated. The dealers argue that because these

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I leave to others the economic argument - the difference between the value received for this wood exported in its raw state and its value if manufactured here and exported in the form of paper and the consequent benefit that would accrue to Canadian capital and Canadian labor from the latter course.

My contention is that Canada is already over-denuded of forest growth and that we have reached the danger point as is evidenced more and more by the resultant climatic changes manifested in alternating periods of extreme heat and extreme cold, of droughts and floods and disastrous windstorms.

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1. Prohibit the export of unmanufactured wood. This would immediately save thirty-five million trees annually to Canada (constituting a pile of wood four feet high, four foot wide, two thousand miles long) without the expenditure of one dollar of the taxpayer's money. It would merely entail the passing of a simple order-in-council, for which authority was voted by parliament nearly two years ago.

2. Appoint a permanent trained uniformed force of well paid fire rangers, under a non-political military head with full power to enforce all fire protective measures.

3. Place the cutting on all forested areas, whether publicly or privately-owned, under the supervision of government foresters and limit the cut to not more than the gross annual growth. (Our stock is now so low we cannot longer afford to live on our capital.)

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5. Provide for universal slash disposal and eliminate the present wasteful logging methods.

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With the above regulations put in force throughout the Dominion no one, not even the operators, would be injured. The cost of forest conservation would simply be passed along to the consumer on whom it should rightly rest. The land owner would be immeasurably benefited for while he would be restricted as to the volume of his cut, the price obtained would be proportionately greater. He would also be living on his interest instead of consuming his capital as a present.

The alarming situation in our remaining forest area calls for the immediate adoption of all of the above remedial measures and any party or any class of people who would undertake to block them would lay themselves open to the charge of despoiling their country for their own selfish ends.

The life of our wood-using industries is at stake. The existence of our water powers, upon which millions have been spent and further hundreds of millions are to be expended, depends upon the adoption of the above measures. The very fate of our richest remaining inheritance, our mines, is also at stake since wood and water are vitally necessary for their development.

The immediate adopion of the above enumerated measures is the only means by which Canada can be saved from forestial bankruptcy within less than ten years.

Frank J. D. Barnjum.

Montreal, December 31st., 1924.

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Dear Mr. Editor,-

In submitting the accompanying letter for publication in your paper, may I be permitted to make a special urgent request that you give it the courtesy of a personal perusal.

The question of preserving Canada's pulpwood resources, I need hardly point out, is one of vital interest to newspaper publishers. It is possible, of course, that with pulpwood exhausted - as it will be within a comparatively few years unless radical steps are taken to avert it - a substitute may be found, but nothing will ever replace pulpwood for cheapness and utility. With pulpwood unobtainable, newsprint will rise to a prohibitive price. The newspaper business, as at present conducted, will be impossible.

My letter sets forth the steps necessary to avert this calamity. This is one of the reasons why I think it merits your serious attention and that of your readers. The other is that the solution of the forest problem is admittedly the biggest national issue now before the Canadian people.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Montreal, December 31st., 1924

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Montreal, December 31st., 1924.

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p. 1-36

THE PULPWOOD EMBARGO

A MUCH MISREPRESENTED ISSUE

A REPRINT OF AN INTERCHANGE OF OPEN LETTERS TO THE PRESS

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

SO that those who do not know me personally may understand why I am sufficiently interested to prepare and publish this pamphlet, and how these letters came to be written in the first place, the following explanatory note may serve:—

I deal in Timberlands and Pulpwood, maintain a cruising and surveying organization which devotes itself exclusively to forest work, manage and supervise the holdings and operations of two Companies in Nova Scotia and one in Newfoundland, and carry on pulp wood operations of my own. Naturally, therefore, I am keenly interested and have some general know ledge on the subject.

Letter No. 1 in this booklet—my first on the subject—was solely the result of indignation and resentment at certain characteristically exaggerated and inaccurate assertions of Mr. Barnjum's in an open letter to the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood which appeared in the Press Oct. 22 1923—particularly his reference,—with its altogether unwarranted imputation,—to the witnesses who had appeared before the Commission in Nova Scotia. The other letters followed naturally, as he sought to evade and confuse the real issue.

In these letters, among other things, I have attempted to show—

First:—That because Mr. Barnjum is the President and heavily interested in a Pulp & Paper Company in Nova Scotia that would directly benefit by an embargo that it is hardly likely that he can altogether disassociate his views from this interest, and that, therefore, he is not simply the unprejudiced public-spirited citizen he represents himself to be.

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Second:—That many of his assertions are not only gross exaggerations, but in some cases even deliberate misrepresentations.

Third:—That he refuses to be pinned down to any definite basis on which the question may be fairly debated, but dodges and evades with the skill of the proverbial jack-rabbit.

Having established these preliminary points which are only important to dispel the bias which has unconsciously developed that there is no question as to the facts and that there is in a general sense, something patriotic about it, I have attempted to show:

Fourth:—That there are very obvious and fundamental reasons why an embargo is neither sound or practical.

RALPH P. BELL.

Boulderwood, Halifax, N. S.
Dec. 31st, 1923.

A summary of the correspondence will be found at the end of the booklet.

LETTER RALPH P. BELL
Halifax Morning Chronicle, November 3rd, 1923

A CHALLENGE TO BARNJUM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

On October 17th last F. J. D. Barnjum addressed an open letter to the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood, which was given wide publicity by the press of Canada. This letter, which purported to be an explanation of his failure to appear before the Commission, read more like a political manifesto than anything else, and was admirably and effectively answered by the Commission in a statement given to the press at Bathurst on October 26th.

Mr. Barnjum's letter, as usual, contains several sweeping assertions that have no foundation in fact or truth, and for the benefit of those of your readers who may not have had an opportunity of attending the hearings of the Pulpwood Commission, perhaps you will be good enough to allow me sufficient space for a few brief observations which, under the circumstances, seem pertinent.

Mr. Barnjum says:

"So far the majority of witnesses have been hand-picked by American interests."

At the date Mr. Barnjum's letter was written the Commission had only just completed its hearings in Nova Scotia, so that his statement applies only to this Province, and the inference, of course, is that the majority of witnesses testifying in Nova Scotia were prejudiced on the question by American influence exerted directly for that purpose. Such a statement constitutes a direct reflection on men like Hon. R. M. MacGregor. Hon. Davidson Hill, C. W. Anderson, M. P. P., J. H. Livingston, ex-M. P. P., T. D. Pickard, Walter McNeil, Alfred Dickie, Rufus Dickie, Frank C. Whitman, H. T. Warne, A. M. Gates, Charles Sprague, David Thibault, J. Vian Andrews, F. J. Crooks, F. H. Chambers, Wasson Embree, Arch. McColl, Rev. Father Cormier,

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Warden H. Mackenzie, of Victoria County, and many others whose names have slipped my memory.

I challenge Mr. Barnjum to name the majority of hand-picked witnesses.

Mr. Barnjum says:

"Their testimony thus far amounts no more than to an expression of personal opinion, their opinion being that their pocket books and those of the American interests they represent are likely to suffer if an embargo is placed on pulpwood."

What do Mr. Barnjum's statements in favor of the embargo amount to? No more than his personal opinion—and is it any more valuable than that of many of the men in the above list?

Is not Mr. Barnjum the President of MacLeod Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, and does not this Company buy a very large proportion of its wood supply from small owners at $5 to $7 per cord?

Would an embargo have any bearing on the value of this Company's undertaking? I press for Mr. Barnjum's direct and explicit reply to this question.

The facts are, of course, that Mr. Barnjum is as prejudiced in his point of view in favor of an embargo as are any of those who have testified as opposed to it.

Mr. Barnjum goes a step further. He says:—"No real facts have yet been put before you."

It would take too much of your valuable space to quote extensively from the actual facts and figures that were submitted by these witnesses, but let us use just one or two examples:

It was said that local pulpmills in Nova Scotia are paying only $5 to $8 per cord for their wood, and that Nova Scotians producing pulpwood for export are getting $9 to $12 per cord.

Does Mr. Barnjum say that this is not a fact?

It was said that in 1908 Canada produced approximately 1,400,000 cords of pulpwood, of which, roughly speaking, 900,000 cords were exported and only 500,000 cords were consumed by Canadian mills. That in 1922, fourteen years later, Canada produced 4,000,000 cords of pulpwood, approximately three times as much as in 1908—and that of this 4,000,000 cords approximately 1,000,000 cords were exported and 3,000,000 cords consumed by Canadian mills. In other words, our exports increased

only 12 per cent., whilst our home consumption increased 500 per cent. Or, in 1908, 65 per cent. of our total pulpwood cut was exported, whilst by 1922 natural economic conditions had forced such a development in pulp and paper manufacturing in Canada that only 25 per cent. of our pulpwood cut was being exported.

Does Mr. Barnjum say that this is not a fact?

It was said that of the total timber cut in Canada approximately only 5 per cent. is exported as pulpwood, and that a large portion of that 5 per cent. is poplar, for which there is practically no market in Canada.

Does Mr. Barnjum say that this is not a fact?

In his vicious attack on the Government because it failed to proclaim an embargo without due investigation, such as is now being made by the Royal Commission on Pulpwood, Mr. Barnjum says:

"The people of Canada are not permanently to be bamboozled by the politicians."

I would suggest that the present situation could be more aptly described by the phrase:

"The people of Canada are not permanently to be bamboozled by an interested propagandist," posing as a public benefactor, no matter how great his wealth and his consequent capacityfor publicity.

RALPH P. BELL.

Boulderwood, Halifax, Oct. 31.

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LETTER FRANK J. D. BARNJUM

Halifax Morning Chronicle, November 6th, 1923

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

Sir,—I am happy to note that new pulp mills for Nova Scotia are already materializing, with a groundwood and sulphite mills at Sheet Harbor, the reorganization and immediate operation of the Clark Bros. mills at Bear River, and the promise of another mill near Windsor, the moment the embargo is applied, the farmer cannot be stampeded with the American interest cry that the market for his wood will be in the slightest degree curtailed by an embargo.

With regard to the present price for pulpwood, no one can be any more pleased than myself to learn that Americans are now paying twelve dollars per cord for pulpwood in Nova Scotia. I have advised the farmers time and again not to cut their wood now, but rather to hold it for the large increase in wood prices that will occur during the next two years. I have no hesitation in saying that within that period wood will sell for twenty-four dollars per cord in Nova Scotia. We are on the eve of the largest increase in wood values ever experienced on this continent, owing to the enormous depletion in the wood supply through the ravages of the spruce budworm, forest fires and over-cutting.

The Eastern States have just come to a realization of the fact that they have only about eight years supply remaining, while it is now conceded that even the State of Washington, one of their best timbered States, will see the end of its supply within eighteen years, though it can never, in any event, be a competitor with the east as a pulpwood supply.

Quebec and New Brunswick, in addition to their appalling loss by budworm, have suffered the greatest losses from forest fires during the present season in their entire history. This, together with the enormous increase in consumption, is using up the small remaining wood supply so rapidly that I cannot urge the farmer and land owner too strongly to cut as little wood as possible, even to the point of borrowing money if necessary to carry him over another year.

In so far as the pulp mills that I am interested in are concerned, I take so little interest in business now that I do not even

know what they are paying for wood, not having visited these mills four times in two years. However, I have too much respect for the intelligence of the Nova Scotia farmer to believe that if American mills are paying twelve dollars for pulpwood that he is selling wood of the same kind, quality and location for one-half that figure to any local mills unless, of course, owing to some previous experiences, he may mistrust foreign purchasers.

It also speaks volumes for the acumen of Nova Scotians when, out of a population of five hundred and twenty-five thousand people only some twenty-five appeared in opposition to an embargo, despite the energetic campaign conducted by American interests. I advised all who were in favor of an embargo that attending these hearings was merely a waste of time, as in so far as the present Government was concerned the case had already been decided.

Speaking personally I would like to see pulpwood selling for twenty-four dollars per cord to-day, as we might then look for some real conservation and care of our forests. In the near future it will not be a question of price, but rather of finding a supply at any price, and it matters not to the pulp mills what price they pay for wood, provided they all have to pay the same.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

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FRONT PAGE NEWS ITEM
Halifax Herald, October 24th, 1923

(The Halifax Herald received last night from Annapolis Royal the following statement from Frank J. D. Barnjum.)

REPLY ENTIRELY EVADES MAIN POINT AT ISSUE

The reply of the government at Ottawa to the serious charges made by me in my letter to the chairman of the royal Pulpwood Commission is so weak as to call for no comment by me. It entirely EVADES one of the main points at issue, namely: Why should the people be forced to bear the expense of a Royal Commission when any findings by it have already been COMPLETELY NULLIFIED by the government?

The big "joker" in the order-in-council is, of course, the ten-year period of the exemption; as everyone knows that with a time limit of ten years, the Americans would STRIP THE COUNTRY BARE.

If the order-in-council was included in the papers delivered by the government to the commission, the information it contained has been very carefully guarded from the public, as it had never been given the slightest publicity in the daily press till published in my letter to the chairman of the commission.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

LETTER RALPH P. BELL
Halifax Morning Chronicle, November 15th, 1923

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

Sir,—In a statement by F. J. D. Barnjum, published in The Halifax Herald, October 24th, and in The Financial Times, Montreal, November 3rd, referring to the Order-in-Council passed by the Dominion Government, exempting from the application of any restrictive regulations that may be made, "All pulpwood exported in fulfilment and in pursuance of the terms of bona fide written contract duly executed and delivered previous to June 1st, 1923." he says:

"The big 'joker' in the Order-in-Council is, of course, the ten-year period of the exemption; as everyone knows that with a time limit of ten years the Americans would strip the country bare."

Mr. Barnjum's statement must, therefore, mean that bona fide contracts are in existence for quantities, which, taken during the next ten years, will strip Canada bare.

In order to test this statement it is necessary to know two things:

First—How much pulpwood there is in Canada.

Second—What is the quantity, covered by any contracts coming within the above exception, which could therefore be exported in the case of an embargo.

Figures recently issued by the Forestry Branch Department of the Interior, Ottawa, give the total estimated stand of spruce, balsam fir, and poplar pulpwood in Canada at something over 750,000,000 cords. This figure does not include what they classify as saw material, which in these three species totals approximately another 250,000,000 cords, so that all told our total resources of spruce, balsam fir and poplar may be taken as 1,000,000,000 cords.

Figures as to the quantity of wood covered by the contracts referred to are not yet available, but since the average annual quantity that the United States has purchased from Canada during the four year period, 1919-1922 inclusive, has been only

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a little over 1,000,000 cords per year, it would be very surprising if, on examination, it were found that there were bona fide contracts in existence covering more than 10,000,000 cords over the next ten years.

Only a little over one per cent. of our supply—yet this is what Mr. Barnjum says would strip the country bare.

Any reasonable man who is at all familiar with the trade, knows that 10,000,000 cords is, in all probability, a very much larger quantity than the actual figures will finally show.

No matter how conservative these figures are, however, let us not leave the question where there can be any room for the slightest argument. Let us assume what is really a practical impossibility, viz, that for the next ten years the United States could get every single stick of their pulpwood from Canada. As a matter of fact, of course, even with unrestricted export, as it exists to-day, it would be impossible to immediately produce any such quantity annually for export, and equally impossible to sell it if it could be produced; but for the sake of argument let us give Mr. Barnjum the advantage of assuming all this to be possible, in order that you, Mr. Editor, and the public generally, can form a better idea of the dependability of his dogmatic assertions.

In 1922 the pulp and paper mills in the United States used a total of 5,500,000 cords of wood. At this rate, for ten years, they would require a total of 55,000,000 cords.

Government statistics show that Canada's total supply of pulpwood is over 750,000,000 cords.

Ten years' total requirements for all United States mills would only be approximately 55,000,000 cords.

So that assuming that it were practicable for them to get their entire supply from Canada, it would only amount to a little over 7 per cent. of our supply.

And yet Mr. Barnjum, with sublime indifference to such trivial things as facts, says:—"As everyone knows that with a time limit of ten years, the Americans would strip the country bare."

It has been often, and I think, well said, that the ravages of fire, wind and insect pests destroy many times as much timber each year as is taken by saw or axe; but there are times, Mr. Editor, when a few strokes of Mr. Barnjum's facile pen wipes out more than all these causes put together.

The generous publicity that has been afforded Mr. Barnjum's propaganda during the past two or three years, by newspapers and periodicals from coast to coast, has given him such national prominence that a certain responsibility has thus been thrust upon him, and instead of taking advantage of his heretofore unchallenged position to broadcast, with apparent confidence and rhetorical flourish, all sorts of general statements that have no foundation in fact, he should be even more careful than most of us to see that his statements are in strict conformity with the truth; since the probabilities are that many of your readers who are generally interested in the subject, but not, perhaps, specifically informed on forest matters, are unable, to tell when Mr. Barnjum resorts to Hyperbole.

RALPH P. BELL.

Boulderwood, Halifax, Nov. 12th.

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LETTER FRANK J. D. BARNJUM

Halifax Morning Chronicle, November 21st, 1923

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

Sir,—I am very glad of the opportunity that is from time to time afforded me by some correspondent, who has little knowledge of what he writes, to further emphasize the alarming situation that is facing Canada with regard to its rapidly diminishing wood supply. Ellwood Wilson, one of Canada's foremost foresters, says that this is not only the most important pending question before the Dominion to-day, but is one for Canada alone to solve.

The figures pertaining to the amount of pulpwood now standing in Canada, as quoted by a correspondent in a recent issue of The Halifax Chronicle, are to say the least, very wide of the facts. The makers of these figures frankly state that they are a mere guess at best. In any event, we in the East are only concerned with the stand of spruce and fir pulpwood in the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in this connection I will quote from this same Dominion Forestry Branch document referred to by your correspondent, which states that these Eastern Provinces contain 552,210,000 cords of all kinds of soft wood, but as only two-thirds of this amount would be merchantable pulpwood, this would be reduced to 368,000,000 cords, and deducting 80,000,000 cords for inaccessibility, we get 288,000,000 cords of accessible pulpwood in these Provinces, and accepting these figures, which I shall challenge later on, with an annual cut of 5,000,000 cords, and with a far greater depletion caused by insects fungi, fire and wind, the situation is critical indeed. In this connection I will only refer to what has happened along just one line of railway in Canada. The Transcontinental between LaTuque and Cochrane, where, by an actual cruise, it was found that 20,000,000 cords of standing wood were destroyed by fire, while the railroad records for the same period show that only 1,000,000 cords of all kinds of wood products were shipped, showing a loss of twenty cords by fire to one cord utilized. This, with the loss of 200,000,000 cords by the spruce budworm in these Eastern Provinces, will enable the people to understand how rapidly we are losing our wooded areas.

The reason I challenge some of the figures that have been published in Government and Conservation Commission reports which, as I stated before, even the makers say are largely mere guesses, is because some of these by an actual cruise have proved to be over optimistic as to the supply.

The exhaustive aerial survey made a year ago by the Ontario Government over the James Bay Watershed is a case in point. This territory has always been considered as a part of our future wood supply while this survey revealed the fact that the wood resources of that region were a mere myth as that whole area consists of either burns, muskeg or scrub with merely narrow strips of wood along streams and in patches too small and remote to make commercial operations possible. As one member of a party who recently flew across that country states: "The only visible resource was duck shooting."

The amount per acre that some of this small pulpwood timber will actually cut out has been alarmingly small, deceiving some of our very best foresters and lumbermen, as evidenced by actual operations in this small northern growth. I can refer to instance after instance where this has occurred. The most recent case that has been brought to my attention was at a hearing in Halifax, when the President of the Company holding the "Big Lease" in Victoria and Inverness Counties, Cape Breton, publicly stated that the territory covered by this lease contained only three million cords of pulpwood, while in the report of the Conservation Commission it is stated that this lease contains twelve million cords. This estimate of twelve million cords, which was later corroborated by some of the best foresters and lumbermen of Maine, was made by the late Dr. Fernow, who was probably the most noted, capable and highly educated and trained forester of his day. As it was also stated by this same witness that there was no budworm on this tract, and that only a matter of one hundred and fifty thousand cords had been cut since this estimate was made, it shows clearly that the amount called for in this report fell short just seventy-five per cent. and this is only one instance of several of the same nature that have recently been brought to my attention, proving conclusively that the estimates in this small growth are almost invariably too high.

In their frantic endeavor to fool the Canadian people, some of these American representatives, with their large figures, totally ignore the fact that we have lost two hundred million cords of pulpwood through the ravages of the budworm alone, while our

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forest fire loss is increasing from year to year, the present season having shown the greatest loss from this cause in Quebec and New Brunswick that has been experienced in the history of these Provinces. There is not a water power or water shed in the Dominion that is not already suffering from a lack of forest cover, many rivers having been lower the present season than ever before, and many wells and springs have failed for the first time. This drying up of the earth's surface is accountable for the alarming increase in our forest fires and this is a phase of the situation that our politicians at Ottawa will be forced to recognize.

Judging from the "testimony" given by some American pulpwood dealers at these "hearings" one might be led to believe that with the advent of an embargo that at least one-fifth of all the newspapers in the United States would go out of business, while as a matter of fact, the only change that will be brought about will be the immediate erection of at least sufficient new pulp mills in Canada to make good the deficiency in the unmanufactured wood that is now being exported. In order to provide a market for what actual farmers' or settlers wood is now leaving the country not more than six mills of a hundred tons capacity each would have to be built.

No other solution would be open to the American newspapers, the owners of which care not whether their pulp or paper is manufactured on one side of the line or the other, provided they can only be assured of a supply. They must have the paper, and if this cannot be obtained through the export of raw wood then they will be only too glad to take it in pulp or paper.

All this hue and cry by the American pulpwood dealers for the farmers' and settlers' rights is pure bunkum. The farmer and settler will be very appraciably benefited by an embargo, as he will not only have ample home competition for his wood through the advent of, I am afraid too many new mills, but he will have a home market for his farm produce and labor for himself and family as well.

The Government of Ontario has already received applications for locations for ten new pulp mills, which causes the efficient Minister of Lands and Forests, the Hon. James Lyons, to remark that if all of these requests are granted, he does not know what will become of the pulpwood supply of the Province. Several new pulp mills are projected in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. If the mere agitation for an embargo has already produced such substantial results, I will leave the

people to judge what the announcement of the actual embargo would accomplish for the welfare of Canada. As soon as the embargo goes into force it will then become immediately necessary to take up the question of a reduction in the cut, better fire protection measures and a real forest conservation programme. With reference to the embargo, it is with much pleasure that I am enabled to quote what Sir John Willison, as President of the Canadian Reconstruction Association says, as follows:

"We must either manufacture the raw materials of Canada, within the country—thus employing labor, rearing new communities, providing local markets for merchants and producers, strengthening the national structure, making the back of Canada strong to bear its accumulating burdens—or the sons of Canada will follow these raw materials out of the country, establish themselves in foreign industrial centres, and, more and more, from year to year, the national burden will become heavier and the issue of the great political experiment in which we are engaged become more difficult and uncertain. Every sound economic and natural reason, therefore, demands that the raw material of Canada shall be manufactured in Canada, and the Canadian people protected in the possession and control of their natural inheritance."

The opinion and corroboration of such outstanding loyal Canadians and high authorities as those whose names I have the honor of referring to below will carry greater weight with the people of Canada than the mere rhetoric of a man engaged in the foreign export of his country's most vital natural resource:

The Right Honorable Robert Laird Borden, Sir Lomer Gouin, Sir William Price, Sir John Willison, J. R. Booth, Dr. C. D. Howe, Edward Beck, G. C. Piche, Ellwood Wilson, Robson Black, and hundreds of others, including the editors of all of Canada's best newspapers.

If the Government at Ottawa does not possess a sufficient sense of propriety to now issue an order disbanding the worse than useless waste of the people's money, the Royal Pulpwood Commission, then the members of the Commission, out of self-respect, should hand in their resignations, and decline to any longer continue participating in these farcial proceedings.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Montreal, Nov. 19th.

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LETTER RALPH P. BELL

Halifax Morning Chronicle, December 4th, 1923

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

Sir,—One would expect that a correspondent who has attained national prominence through his propaganda would seize the first opportunity to specifically substantiate any of his public statements that are challenged, instead of attempting to smother the challenge with an effusion that commences with a slighting reference to the lack of knowledge of an unnamed correspondent; ends with an attack on the Government and a slur at the Pulpwood Commission; brushes aside the figures of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, as mere guesses; tells us about a forest fire on the Transcontinental; touches briefly the aerial survey of the James Bay watershed; comments on the difference of opinion in estimates on the Pulpwood stand in Victoria County; and caps the whole with the following "gem:"

> "As soon as the embargo goes into force it will then become immediately necessary to take up the question of a reduction in the cut, better fire protection measures, and a real forest consevation programme."

This, mark you, from the man who has been telling us that immediately an embargo is proclaimed scores of new pulp mills will be established in Canada.

Stimulate a great industrial development and then proceed to turn off the flow of raw material that these new hives of industry will require!—Truly has it been said "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

No wonder there is bewilderment and doubt as to what is the real issue.

A plain statement of the situation is apparently necessary in order that the controversy may be followed without confusion and that well-informed public opinion may be ensured.

In a "nut shell" it is as follows:

For Conservation of Forest Resources; Better Means of Fire Prevention and Detection; Practicable Cutting Regulations—Unanimous.

For embargo on Exportation of Pulpwood—Divided.

In Favor—Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.
Opposed—Canadian Producers of Pulpwood.

On the one hand:

The wealthy Pulp and Paper manufacturer, urging on the Government the necessity of an Embargo, in order, as he puts it, "That the future of the industry be thereby secured," thus attempting to shoulder off on the wood-lot owner the financing of a part of his wood reserves, together with the risk of total or partial loss from fire and other causes in the meantime.

On the other hand:

The owner of freehold Timberland, be it large or small, vigorously protesting against the Embargo on the grounds that there is no justification for it, demanding the right to sell his crop in the best market, and pertinently enquiring why, if the cost of production be approximately the same in one case as the other, should he be prohibited from selling his wood in a round stick to an American, whilst his neighbor, who may put his wood into lumber, may nevertheless freely export his product in a flat stick to a Cuban.

On the one hand:

The pro-embargonist, pushing aside official Government figures as mere guesses—whenever they do not happen to suit his purpose.

On the other hand:

The anti-embargonist consistently adhering to the best official figures obtainable and quoting from recognized authorities, in an endeavor to present to the public a fair and comprehensive outline of the situation.

There must necessarily be some accepted basis for discussion in a question of this nature, and in support of the adoption of the figures of the Forestry Branch as against those of any private individual there comes to mind a statement of the late Dr. B. E. Fernow that seems apropos:

"There is a vast difference between a systematically ascertained approximation and a haphazard guess of even the best informed."

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That your correspondent should welcome the opportunity afforded him "by some correspondent who has little knowledge of what he writes," etc., etc.—and at the same time decline the opportunity afforded him to appear before the Royal Commission on Pulpwood, is, I take it, no small compliment to the aforesaid correspondent of little knowledge. That he who should have been the first to appear before this Commission, can, however, much longer delude the public as to his reasons for non-appearance, or becloud the issue by belittling the Commission, and the Government, that appointed it, would hardly seem reasonable.

RALPH P. BELL.

Boulderwood, Halifax,
November 29, 1923.

LETTER RALPH P. BELL

Halifax Morning Chronicle, November 22nd, 1923

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

If it is true that our forest resources are being depleted at a rate that threatens total extinction, it would seem as if the sensible thing to do would be to make a careful study of the situation with a view to ascertaining what are the chief contributing causes.

Evidently that is just what the Government had in mind in appointing the Royal Commission on Pulpwood.

If such an investigation should disclose facts anything like what have been stated by one of the strongest advocates of the embargo, viz.:—"That the amount of the annual cut is not over one-tenth of the amount of destruction by bugs, fungi, fire and wind," and that:—"If we had only the annual cut to contend with, and there was no loss from the above-mentioned causes, there would to-day be just as much timber in Canada as there was when the country was first settled."

And if it should show, as the undisputed evidence of the records of the Pulpwood Commission does show, that only 16% of the total timber cut in Canada is Pulpwood—and only 26% of this 16% is exported—(less than 5% of our timber cut)—

And when these figures had been totalled they appeared approximately as follows—

Standing timber destroyed annually by bugs, fungi, fire and wind	90 %
Standing Timber cut by all forest industries other than for Pulpwood	8.4%
Standing Timber cut as Pulpwood for use in Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry	1.1%
Standing Timber cut for Pulpwood for export	.5%
	100 %

Would it not seem that conservation of importance could best be realized by controlling either wholly or in part the causes that result in 90%of our annual loss, viz: bugs, fungi, fire and wind?

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LETTER RALPH P. BELL
Halifax Morning Chronicle, December 6th, 1923

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

There is no National conservation in the proposed embargo on the exportation of Pulpwood.

It is merely an attempt to compel one class of citizen—woodland owners without mills—to conserve their wood for another class—Pulpmill owners.

If it is true that Canadian Mills will ultimately require the wood that is now being shipped to the United States, let these Canadian Mills go into the open market to-day, and in fair competition, buy the land or wood that the Americans are buying. Let them use the wood so acquired for their present needs and let them conserve their own standing wood, instead of asking the Government to bring into force legislation that would compel someone else not only to finance their wood reserves for them, but at the same time to carry all the risk of partial or total loss by fire, wind, and insect pests.

Happily, there are a few men directly or indirectly connected with the Canadian Pulp & Paper Industry, who have been "big" enough—in spite of the fact that the elimination of American competition would have meant cheaper wood for them—to express their honest opinion as opposed to an embargo.—To them, of course, this letter does not apply.

RALPH P. BELL.

Boulderwood, Halifax,
November 29, 1923.

LETTER FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
Financial Times, December 8th, 1923

TO THE EDITOR, THE FINANCIAL TIMES:

Sir.—If there is anyone in Canada so ignorant of the facts that he would even suggest that it is necessary to make a careful study of the situation with a view to ascertaining what are the chief contributing causes of our forests' depletion, then his case must be hopeless indeed; but when he further states that this is evidently just what the Government had in mind in appointing the Royal Pulpwood Commission it will cause even the most credulous to wear a smile. Even the cynical comment of one of the ministers responsible for the appointment was: "We do not expect the Commission to discover anything that we do not already know."

This Commission was appointed for political reasons.

Any figures with regard to the amount of wood being cut either for home consumption or export, as expressed by statistics published in the past, must be entirely ignored inasmuch as they will have no bearing on the future. Every available man is being pressed into the service of cutting pulpwood for export, and the supply of labor is the only thing that will govern the output just so long as the government allows this deplorable depletion of our forest resources to continue, while the amount necessary to keep our own wood-using industries operating is increasing by leaps and bounds.

The reason I stress the embargo is that its enactment would immediately save to Canada the loss of at least 35,000,000 trees annually without the expenditure of one dollar of the people's money, and this is the only forest conservation measure whereby this happy result can be obtained.

When anyone goes so far as to deliberately state that I am concentrating my campaign on this factor of the situation for private reasons, he says what he knows to be absolutely false. This is the only one out of eight other important measures that I have urgently pressed upon the Government. I have also personally expended thousands of dollars in the interests of forestry and fire protection in Canada, and have only recently secured the services of one of the best foresters obtainable so that

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That your correspondent should welcome the opportunity afforded him "by some correspondent who has little knowledge of what he writes," etc., etc.—and at the same time decline the opportunity afforded him to appear before the Royal Commission on Pulpwood, is, I take it, no small compliment to the aforesaid correspondent of little knowledge. That he who should have been the first to appear before this Commission, can, however, much longer delude the public as to his reasons for non-appearance, or becloud the issue by belittling the Commission, and the Government, that appointed it, would hardly seem reasonable.

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Boulderwood, Halifax,
November 29, 1923.

LETTER RALPH P. BELL

Halifax Morning Chronicle, November 22nd, 1923

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

If it is true that our forest resources are being depleted at a rate that threatens total extinction, it would seem as if the sensible thing to do would be to make a careful study of the situation with a view to ascertaining what are the chief contributing causes.

Evidently that is just what the Government had in mind in appointing the Royal Commission on Pulpwood.

If such an investigation should disclose facts anything like what have been stated by one of the strongest advocates of the embargo, viz.:—"That the amount of the annual cut is not over one-tenth of the amount of destruction by bugs, fungi, fire and wind," and that:—"If we had only the annual cut to contend with, and there was no loss from the above-mentioned causes, there would to-day be just as much timber in Canada as there was when the country was first settled."

And if it should show, as the undisputed evidence of the records of the Pulpwood Commission does show, that only 16% of the total timber cut in Canada is Pulpwood—and only 26% of this 16% is exported—(less than 5% of our timber cut)—

And when these figures had been totalled they appeared approximately as follows—

Standing timber destroyed annually by bugs, fungi, fire and wind	90 %
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Would it not seem that conservation of importance could best be realized by controlling either wholly or in part the causes that result in 90%of our annual loss, viz: bugs, fungi, fire and wind?

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And would it not seem that interests that urged the immediate and paramount necessity of curtailing or stopping altogether the source of our .5% (decimal five percent) annual loss, viz.—the exportation of Pulpwood, must have some private or special reasons for concentrating their campaign on such an insignificant factor in the situation?

RALPH P. BELL.

Boulderwood, Halifax,
November 17, 1923.

LETTER RALPH P. BELL

Halifax Morning Chronicle, November 29th, 1923

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

At the hearings of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood in the Maritime Provinces it was conclusively shown by the evidence of practical lumbermen, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that an operation for either sap-peeled or rossed Pulpwood distributes as much money in the district in which it is carried on as does the ordinary lumber and saw-mill operation.

What justification then can be urged for a measure which seeks to restrict the exportation of the one and not the other?

Where the cost of production, applied to some common unit of measurement, is as great for sap-peeled or rossed Pulpwood as for rough sawn Lumber, can a Government fairly say:—

"You, A, may not sell your wood in a round stick to an American Pulp & Paper manufacturer to make pulp or paper with."

But:—

"You, B, may, nevertheless, continue to sell your wood in a square or flat stick to a Cuban or South American to build a shack with."

Very truly yours,

RALPH P. BELL.

Boulderwood, Halifax,
November 22, 1923.

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LETTER RALPH P. BELL
Halifax Morning Chronicle, December 6th, 1923

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

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It is merely an attempt to compel one class of citizen—woodland owners without mills—to conserve their wood for another class—Pulpmill owners.

If it is true that Canadian Mills will ultimately require the wood that is now being shipped to the United States, let these Canadian Mills go into the open market to-day, and in fair competition, buy the land or wood that the Americans are buying. Let them use the wood so acquired for their present needs and let them conserve their own standing wood, instead of asking the Government to bring into force legislation that would compel someone else not only to finance their wood reserves for them, but at the same time to carry all the risk of partial or total loss by fire, wind, and insect pests.

Happily, there are a few men directly or indirectly connected with the Canadian Pulp & Paper Industry, who have been "big" enough—in spite of the fact that the elimination of American competition would have meant cheaper wood for them—to express their honest opinion as opposed to an embargo. — To them, of course, this letter does not apply.

RALPH P. BELL.

Boulderwood, Halifax,
November 29, 1923.

LETTER FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
Financial Times, December 8th, 1923

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This Commission was appointed for political reasons.

Any figures with regard to the amount of wood being cut either for home consumption or export, as expressed by statistics published in the past, must be entirely ignored inasmuch as they will have no bearing on the future. Every available man is being pressed into the service of cutting pulpwood for export, and the supply of labor is the only thing that will govern the output just so long as the government allows this deplorable depletion of our forest resources to continue, while the amount necessary to keep our own wood-using industries operating is increasing by leaps and bounds.

The reason I stress the embargo is that its enactment would immediately save to Canada the loss of at least 35,000,000 trees annually without the expenditure of one dollar of the people's money, and this is the only forest conservation measure whereby this happy result can be obtained.

When anyone goes so far as to deliberately state that I am concentrating my campaign on this factor of the situation for private reasons, he says what he knows to be absolutely false. This is the only one out of eight other important measures that I have urgently pressed upon the Government. I have also personally expended thousands of dollars in the interests of forestry and fire protection in Canada, and have only recently secured the services of one of the best foresters obtainable so that

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the Province of Nova Scotia might have the benefit of the advice of a highly trained expert. In addition to this I am having a nursery prepared so that the farmers of Nova Scotia may be supplied with spruce and pine seedlings free of charge. While I hesitate to refer to my efforts in this respect, I do so only to refute the despicable and false statements made by this correspondent.

With regard to the amount of wood that is being exported from Canada, an amount so small, according to this correspondent, that it is almost necessary to use a magnifying glass in order to read the figures. If the amount of wood exported from Canada is so trifling why did the great American Pulp & Paper Association immediately summon all its members by wire to a meeting in New York at the first announcement that the Government at Ottawa had passed a bill giving it power to prohibit the export of wood? Why did they assess the members of this Association in order to raise a huge fund to combat this embargo? Why did they hastily send representatives to Ottawa to interview the Government? And why did the Government pass a secret Order-in-Council exempting all contracts made previous to June first for ten years, a period beyond the life of our present wood supply? Why did these American pulp and paper interests send one of their leaders and his attendants to far-off Nova Scotia to attend the hearings of this Commission, and why did they employ some of the ablest legal talent in Canada to follow these hearings about? Why should it be necessary to send a lawyer from Montreal to Nova Scotia, a lawyer generally credited with requiring a fee of $500.00 a day for appearing in court in important cases? Why did this American Association announce at this hurriedly called meeting that an embargo by Canada would ruin the pulp and paper industry in the United States? I ask again why all these things if the amount of wood exported from Canada is so small that it is necessary to use a decimal in naming the figure?

The Government at Ottawa provided no high-priced lawyer to look after the people's interest; no one appeared for them, and if any witness dared to have the temerity to suggest that an embargo would be a good thing for Canada he was immediately taken in hand by one or the other of these lawyers and browbeaten and his evidence discredited in every way possible, though any statements made by witness opposed to the embargo were

not questioned no matter how ridiculous they might be. This Commission might well be called a Commission for the Protection of American Interests in Canada. What can the people hope for from such a Commission and such a Government?

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Annapolis Royal, N. S.
November 29th, 1923.

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LETTER RALPH P. BELL

Financial Times, December 29th, 1923

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE:

Sir,—In the Financial Times of December 8th there appeared a letter by a writer from Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, which contained sufficient inaccuracies and exaggerations to identify the correspondent even without his signature, and the quotations of a few passages from it will serve to demonstrate how little dependence can be placed on his statements. For example:

"Any figures with regard to the amount of wood being cut, either for home consumption or export, as expressed by statistics published in the past, must be entirely ignored inasmuch as they will have no bearing on the future."

No comment is necessary to emphasize the absurdity of such a statement.

"Every available man is being pressed into the service of cutting pulpwood for export, and the supply of labor is the only thing that will govern the output."

There is not a vestige of truth in the assertion. It is pure fiction of the worst kind.

"The reason I stress the embargo is that its enactment would immediately save to Canada the loss of at least 35,000,000 trees annually without the expenditure of one dollar of the people's money, and this is the only forest conservation measure whereby this happy result can be obtained."

What about the loss to the Canadians now engaged in this business?

"What is one man's loss is another's gain." In this case what would be the loss of the owner of timberlands, the small wood lot owner, and the producers and dealers in pulpwood generally, would be the gain of the wealthy pulp and paper manufacturer.

What this theorist wants the Government to do is to say to those thousands of Canadians owning their land outright in fee simple, who are in the habit of selling pulpwood each year for export—you cannot do so any longer. You must stop cutting your wood, assume the risk of loss from fire, wind, bugs and fungi,

(which, he says, annually destroy ten times the quantity of wood that is cut), and wait until some Canadian pulp mill is willing to buy your wood. What sort of a bargain as to price do you suppose the wood owner is going to be able to make with the Canadian mill under conditions such as these?

Is any Canadian Government going to bring into effect legislation so drastic that it practically amounts to confiscation without any corresponding assurance of compensation?

The manner in which this correspondent "hesitates" to refer to his expenditure of a few thousand dollars and the employment of a forester "for the benefit of the people of Nova Scotia;" which statement he submits in refutation of the idea that he has any private reasons for so actively advocating the embargo, is delightfully naive.

One finds it difficult to follow his reasoning that the expenditure of large sums of money in the interests of forestry demonstrates that he would not personally benefit from an embargo.

Has he suddenly disposed of his holdings in the MacLeod Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, and resigned as its President?

But let us clear up a misapprehension that he is apparently laboring under in respect to my references to his connection with the industry. I do not say, nor have I ever said, that he is conducting his campaign solely because of benefits which might accrue to the Company of which he is President, but I do say, and say most emphatically, that a man occupying the position he does cannot be unbiased in his point of view.

A Canadian or an American might conceivably hold an unprejudiced opinion on the question of the occupation of the Rhur, but not a Frenchman or a German, and certainly not a German or French "Captain of Industry."

We who oppose the embargo do not hesitate to state frankly and openly that it would affect our business. We respect the statement of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, or that of any individual pulp or paper manufacturer who presents the arguments as he sees them in favor of an embargo, even if we do disagree with them. Nor do we expect him or the Association to agree with us. Hence the obvious need of an impartial tribunal to hear the evidence, weigh its merits, and report to the Government.

With such a report before it, and with due regard for the dislocation of business, the injustice and the hardships which will

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result, the Government can then decide what is best to be done in the interests of all concerned.

But when a wealthy promoter, who acquired his wealth by successful speculation in timberlands, and who has now graduated into the class of pulpmill owner, "dedicates half his fortune to Forest Conservation," but spends most of his time in an energetic campaign for an embargo on the exportation of pulpwood that will directly benefit the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturer, one instinctively recalls the classical warning, "Timeo Danaos et Dona Ferentes"—"I fear the Greeks even when they offer gifts."

And when on top of all this he refuses to appear before the Commission that the Government has appointed to investigate the very questions about which he has been making such a fuss, belittles the personnel of the Commission, and viciously attacks the Government itself, one is forced to the conclusion that, as some correspondent recently said, here is a man who is dissatisfied to be anything less than judge, jury and chief witness.

As Canadians we are primarily concerned with the question of how such a measure will affect us, ourselves; but in a national sense we should be even more concerned as to how it will affect our neighbors from across the line, to whom we have in the past few years sold several million dollars worth of timberlands, with the full knowledge that it was their intention to ship the wood to their mills in the States, and who have to date been permitted to do so without interference.

I am sure that every fair-minded Canadian will agree that all such lands, owned by Americans, or by Companies, the capital stock of which is controlled by Americans, title to which was acquired prior to the passing of the legislation of 1923, should be exempted from any action (if any) that the Government may decide to take, and that the Government should at once make a statement to this effect.

If this point, about which there surely can be no honest difference of opinion, is cleared up, we can proceed to fight out the question as Canadians vs. Canadians, without the perpetual claptrap on the part of this particular correspondent about the gigantic campaign fund, the awful agitation, and the tremendous legal fees of the American interests.

What is there, by the way, that is unusual in the American manufacturers having organized to protect their interests, and

hired three or four Canadian lawyers in the different Provinces to represent them? It seems to me that Canadian manufacturers would be very likely to do exactly the same thing if the conditions were reversed.

This writer from Annapolis apparently extracts a certain amount of childish glee out of the fact that they have been put to all this trouble and expense. Can it be possible that there is any truth in the story that his whole campaign was originally inspired by a desire to "get even" with one of the large American Paper Companies with which he had been forced to contest an unpleasant lawsuit involving a large amount of money?

That he is an adept at misrepresentation is well illustrated by the following further extracts from the same letter of his:

> "With regard to the amount of wood that is being exported from Canada, an amount so small, according to this correspondent, that it is almost necessary to use a magnifying glass in order to read the figures," and further on, "I ask again why all these things if the amount of wood exported from Canada is so small that it is necessary to use a decimal in naming the figure?"

Any one who read the letter of mine to which he is referring knows that I was using one of his own statements as a basis for a calculation, which was compiled merely to show the ridiculousness of concentrating on the annual exportation of pulpwood in order to accomplish anything in the way of conservation, which is the chief justification that he has repeatedly urged for the measure

The reference in his last paragraph to the conduct of the hearings of the Pulpwood Commission is so typically exaggerated that it would not be worthy of comment were it not for the fact that there are probably many who may have seen his letter who have no way of knowing what the actual conditions are. For the benefit of any such, I quote from an editorial that appeared in the Canada Lumberman of December 1st:

> "At the recent sittings of the Pulpwood Commission in Toronto those who attended were favorably impressed with the thoroughness and impartiality of the inquiry and the business-like way in which the proceedings were conducted."
>
> "Disinterested spectators, who attended the hearings of the Commission, appreciated the earnestness with which the Commissioners are investigating a national question of far-reaching

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importance and the concentration they are bringing to bear upon every aspect of the conservation of our vast natural resources."

"Witnesses have been fairly treated and are allowed to present the fullest information on the whole question and give their views in extenso. There are no catch or mystifying questions or legal technicalities in the way of free expression of speech.

His final question: "What can the people hope for from such a Commission and such a Government," merely illustrates once more what he has made so abundantly apparent in connection with the recent bye-elections in Victoria County and Halifax County, viz., that he has long since determined to try and make this a party question.

This is a matter on which a conclusion should be reached altogether apart from political partizanship. The people can, I am sure, expect a fair, well-considered and unprejudiced opinion and report on the subject from the Commission, and judgment and action by whatever Government maybe in power, that will be dictated solely by what they consider to be in the best interests of Canada and Canadians.

RALPH P. BELL.

Boulderwood, Halifax, N. S.
December 18th, 1923.

SUMMARY

MR BARNJUM states majority of witnesses appearing before Commission in Nova Scotia hand-picked by American interests.

MR. BELL names twenty prominent witnesses who gave evidence in Nova Scotia and challenges Mr. Barnjum to name the majority of hand-picked witnesses.

MR. BARNJUM *Fails to Reply:*

MR. BELL asks if MacLeod Pulp & Paper Company, of which Mr. Barnjum is President does not buy wood at $5.00 to $7.00 per cord.

MR. BARNJUM evades, saying:—"I take so little interest in business now that I do not even know what they are paying for wood."

MR. BELL asks if an embargo would have any bearing on the value of this Company's undertaking.

MR. BARNJUM *Fails to Reply:*

MR. BARNJUM (writing to the Pulpwood Commission) says:—"No real facts have yet been put before you."

MR. BELL quotes several striking facts that were placed before the Commission in Nova Scotia, and specifically challenges Mr. Barnjum to dispute them.

MR. BARNJUM *Makes no Reply:*

MR. BARNJUM states ten year period of exemption in Order-in-Council will enable Americans to strip Canada bare of pulpwood.

MR. BELL replies, quoting statistics that show such a statement to be absurd and impossible of substantiation by facts.

MR. BARNJUM replies evading the figures for the Dominion and quoting statistics applicable only to the Four Eastern Provinces, even on which basis his original statement is equally ridiculous.

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MR. BARNJUM repudiates the figures of the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, as mere guesses, and conveys the impression that he personally has more accurate information on the subject.

MR. BELL replies that there must be some accepted basis for discussion, and in support of adopting the figures of the Forestry Branch as against those of any private individual quotes the late Dr. B. E. Fernow:—

"There is a vast difference between a systematically ascertained appropriation and a haphazard guess of even the best informed."

MR. BARNJUM says, "As soon as the embargo goes into force it will then become immediately necessary to take up the question of a reduction in the cut, better fire protection measures and a real forest conservation programme."

MR. BELL replies—"Stimulate a great industrial development and then proceed to turn off the flow of raw material that these new hives of industry will require!!—Truly has it been said 'Consistency, thou art a jewel!' "

MR. BELL points out that taking Mr. Barnjum's own assertions as a basis for calculation, the Pulpwood exported from Canada each year represents but ½ of 1% (one two hundreth) of the total annual wood loss from all causes, and pertinently enquires if conservation of importance could not better be realized by concentrating on the causes responsible for 90% (one hundred and eighty times our pulpwood exports) of our annual loss.

MR. BARNJUM makes no reply except to ask a number of irrelevent questions about the Government and the American Pulp and Paper Association.—*He does not attempt to question the accuracy of the figures.*

MR. BELL suggests that interests urging the paramount necessity of stopping this relatively insignificant drain on our forest resources must have some private or special reasons for concentrating their campaign on this point.

MR. BARNJUM replies anyone who says that I am concentrating on this factor in the situation for private reasons, lies. I have spent thousands of dollars for the good of Canada as a whole, and am continuing to do so. This proves that I am not actuated by any personal reasons or with thought of private gain.

NOTE.

Public support could hardly have been secured if Mr. Barnjum had flat-footedly told at the outset just what inspired his campaign.

Mr. Barnjum is a shrewd, successful, and wealthy speculator and a good advertiser but "Methinks he doth protest too much."

The chief argument for the embargo is that it will benefit Canadian Pulp & Paper Companies. Well?—Mr. Barnjum is still President and very heavily interested in a Pulp Company in Nova Scotia.

MR. BELL states that an operation for sap-peeled or rossed Pulpwood distributes as much money in the district in which it is carried on as does the ordinary lumber and saw mill operation, and that, therefore, there can be no justification for discriminating between the exportation of rossed or peeled Pulpwood and rough sawn lumber.

MR. BARNJUM *Makes no Reply:*

MR. BELL points out that there is no *National Conservation* in an embargo but merely an attempt to compel one class to conserve their wood for the benefit of another class, and suggests that if Canadian Pulp & Paper Manufacturers require the wood that is now being exported that they come into the open market and buy it.

MR. BARNJUM *Makes no Reply:*

MR. BARNJUM says that every available man is being pressed into the service of cutting Pulpwood for export, and that the supply of labor is the only thing that will govern the output.

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MR. BELL challenges this as a falsehood of the most barefaced character.

MR. BARNJUM *makes no attempt to substantiate his statement.*

MR. BARNJUM states embargo would save Canada 35,000,000 trees annually without the expenditure of one dollar of the people's money.

MR. BELL replies pointing out that it is merely an attempt to compel one class of citizen to save the 35,000,000 trees for another class of citizen, at a loss to citizen No. 1 and a profit to citizen No. 2, and that citizen No. 1—largely the smaller owner of wood lands—(who must do this saving), must also, in the meantime, assume all the risk of loss from fire, insects, etc., all for the benefit of citizen No. 2—the wealthy pulp and paper manufacturer.

MR. BARNJUM says that witnesses before the Pulpwood Commission have not been fairly treated.

MR. BELL replies quoting an editorial from the Canada Lumberman saying "witnesses have been fairly treated," and describing the hearings of the Commission as conducted with thoroughness, impartiality, and in a business like manner.

MR. BARNJUM throughout, attacks both the Government and the Commission in the most contemptible fashion. His abuse of the Government is supposedly based on disappointment at not having been successful in ramming his project through without investigation.

His insulting references to the Pulpwood Commission are wholly unfair and unwarranted, and are evidently designed to divert attention from his repeated failure to appear before the Commission to give evidence.

WHY?

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Ottawa, January 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have received no special letter that requires answering, but I am merely passing on a word of commendation on your article "A Day of Reckoning". To my mind it is quite remarkable the degree of support your cause has attained of late. It seems to fit in better now into the state of public mind than it did in earlier months. The business people of Canada are in a more serious mood than they have ever been.

Of course the Montreal papers feel it a conscientious duty to include me in the indictment whenever they make an attack on present conditions, the financial management of which they complain received their ardent support right up to the defeat of the late Government. Their only complaint was of the incorporation of the Grand Trunk in the National system which incorporation was not only inevitable but manifestly and imperatively wise, as I think everyone now admits. However, the public has to be aroused to the seriousness of the position and anyone who joins in that task should be welcomed.

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I am leaving for a few days holiday in the south and will not see you for a couple of weeks. Would like very much to talk over the matter we last discussed as soon as you conveniently can.

Yours very truly,

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
215 New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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Mail & Empire Toronto Jan. 3/25

071499

FOREST DEPLETION PROCEEDING APACE

Alarming Situation is Developing for U.S. and Canada.

EXHAUSTION IN SIGHT

Predicted Quebec's Supply of Pulpwood Will Vanish in Ten Years.

By Frank J. G. Barnjum.

Evidence as to the alarming rate at which forest depletion is progressing on this continent continues to multiply. President Coolidge, on the authority of the United States Forest Service, stated in a recent address that five-sixths of the forests in his country had been cut down or otherwise destroyed within a period of seventy-five years, thus indicating that not more than fifteen years' supply remains. This calculation is coming very close to the estimate of thirteen years made by the writer over a year ago.

Some people may attempt to deduce that the remaining one-sixth of the United States forests, which are situated largely on the Pacific Coast, will yield a greater percentage of timber per acre than the forest already destroyed owing to the greater size of the trees. It is known, however, that any advantage in this direction will be more than offset by the inaccessibility of much of the remaining timber as well as by the indifferent quality of a considerable proportion of it. Furthermore, much waste is encountered in operating in large-sized timber, actual tests demonstrating that waste runs in the heavier stands to an average of more than 20,000 board feet per acre.

In calculating the longevity of this remaining one-sixth supply consideration must also be given to the progressive increases in losses through fires, insect pests and wind, brought about by the drying up of the earth's surface as the forest cover gradually disappears, as well as to the increased needs of a growing population and of new industrial developments dependent upon wood. To allow fifteen years, therefore, for the complete wiping out of the American forests which existed 75 years ago, and which have already shrunken to one-sixth of their original extent, would seem to be a very conservative estimate indeed.

Situation Alarming.

When we come to Canada the situation, as I have frequently pointed out, is even more alarming. Taking the Province of Quebec as an example (and Quebec is better off than most of our Provinces), I have repeatedly stated and have offered incontrovertible evidence to prove that the available supply of pulpwood will be exhausted within ten years unless something radical is done to check the present rate of depletion.

Some critics are using a statement made by the "Royal Commission on Pulpwood" to attempt to refute this calculation, although the report itself in reality substantiates every contention made by me. They take the Commission's estimate of 131,000,000 cords of supposedly available pulpwood in Quebec, together with an estimate of the annual cut, placed at 3,000,000 cords, and by a simple mathematical process, figured out by this method how long the supply will last. This, of course, ignores past history altogether and takes no account of depletion through fires, fungi, insects, wind and increased cutting to supply the numerous new wood-using industries which are springing up in the Province faster almost than one can keep track of them. Even the Commission makes no allowance for losses sustained by blow-downs, although experienced woodsmen will agree, wind is not only one of the most serious of all the destructive agencies affecting the forests but one that is constantly becoming more aggravated.

Losses Are Heavy.

At the present time losses from this one agency alone are more than sufficient to offset the total annual growth. The losses occasioned by fire, fungi and insects are admitted by the commission to be of the most serious character. (In case of the forests along the lines of the Transcontinental Railway it has been demonstrated that fire has destroyed twenty cords of wood for every one sacrificed to the axe.) The commission itself points out the fallacy of trying to calculate the duration of supply merely by dividing the estimated available wood by the annual consumption. "It is abundantly clear," says the report, "that figures derived by mathematical division of annual consumption into total supplies are entirely misleading and err on the side of optimism to an extent which can in no sense be justified."

If one takes the aggregate sum of all the losses enumerated above, together with the annual cut, allows for the increase in the amount of wood to carry on the new industries, offsets the growth by loss through wind, and divides the total thus obtained into 131,000,000 cords, the maximum available according to the commission's report, the result will show an amount insufficient to last more than ten years.

Is it any wonder that the Pulpwood Commission itself comes to the conclusion that "Canada is dissipating her woods capital more than any other nation in the world, and that definite, radical and constructive steps in forest conservation are of transcending importance if Canada is to protect and further develop her forest industries?"

A Wrong Attitude.

A statement put out by the Pulpwood Dealers' Association makes a somewhat curious and devious use of the tremendous losses of pulpwood from causes other than those connected with the industrial utilization of the wood as above enumerated. The dealers argue that because these destructive agencies account for some 90 per cent. of the total annual depletion no attention need be paid to the loss sustained by the country through the unrestricted shipments of a million to a million and a half cords of wood to the United States every year. The truth of the matter is just the reverse. When the total loss is so great as to threaten our supply with extinction within a period of ten years, what stronger argument could be advanced in favor of preserving what we have and of making it do service for our own industries as long as possible? The fact that the wood exported is taken from our most available and valuable supply and from districts that are most easily accessible and consequently least liable to destruction by fires and other causes—constituting, in fact, our only really safe supply—strongly emphasizes this point. The futility of the effort to minimize the effect of permitting the unnecessary exportation of pulpwood is further demonstrated when it is understood that these exports during the past ten years constitute an annual average of more than 20 per cent. of the total cut.

I leave to others the economic argument—the difference between the value received for this wood exported in its raw state and its value if manufactured here and exported in the form of paper and the consequent benefit that would accrue to Canadian capital and Canadian labor from the latter course.

Danger Point Reached.

My contention is that Canada is already over-denuded of forest growth and that we have reached the danger point, as is evidenced more and more by the resultant climatic changes manifested in alternating periods of extreme heat and extreme cold, of droughts and floods and disastrous windstorms.

The time for trifling with this, the greatest of all national questions, is passed. "Definite, radical and constructive steps are of transcending importance," as the Pulpwood Commission warns, and I propose the following reforms which are not as "radical" as they are imperative:

1. Prohibit the export of unmanufactured wood. This would immediately save thirty-five million trees annually to Canada (constituting a pile of wood four feet high, four feet wide, two thousand miles long) without expenditure of one dollar of the tax-payer's money. It would merely entail the passing of a simple order-in-Council, for which authority was voted by Parliament nearly two years ago.

2. Appoint a permanent, trained, uniformed force of well-paid fire rangers, under a non-political military head with full power to enforce all fire protective measures.

3. Place the cutting on all forested areas, whether publicly or privately-owned, under the supervision of Government foresters and limit the cut to not more than the gross annual growth. (Our stock is now so low we cannot afford to live on our capital.)

4. Withdraw all forested lands from settlement. (Settlers in wooded areas have been the cause of greater loss through forest fires than all other causes combined. Why send people out into our small remaining wooded areas to clear up more land when Canada already has such a vast surplus of vacant land devoid of all forest growth which is much more suitable for farming purposes.)

5. Provide for universal slash disposal and eliminate the present wasteful logging methods.

No One Injured.

With the above regulations put into force throughout the Dominion no one, not even the operators, would be injured. The cost of forest conservation would simply be passed along to the consumer on whom it should rightly rest. The land owner would be immeasurably benefited, for while he would be restricted as to the volume of his cut, the price obtained would be proportionately greater. He would also be living on his interest instead of consuming his capital as at present.

The alarming situation in our remaining forest area calls for the immediate adoption of all the above measures and any party or any class of people who would undertake to block them would lay themselves open to the charge of despoiling their country for their own selfish ends.

The life of our wood-using industries is at stake. The existence of our water powers, upon which millions have been spent and further hundreds of millions are to be expended, depends upon the adoption of the above measures. The very fate of our richest remaining inheritance, our mines, is also at stake since wood and water are vitally necessary for their development.

The immediate adoption of the above enumerated measures is the only means by which Canada can be saved from forestial bankruptcy within less than ten years.

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Reprinted from—

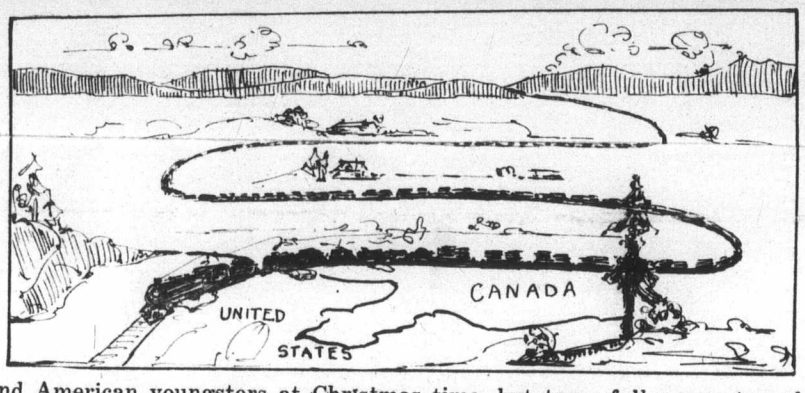
THE FINANCIAL POST

PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JANUARY 9, 1925

Christmas Trees—and Other Pulpwood Exports

Around Christmas time much was heard about the slaughter of our forests to provide Christmas trees to ship to the United States for a few cents apiece.

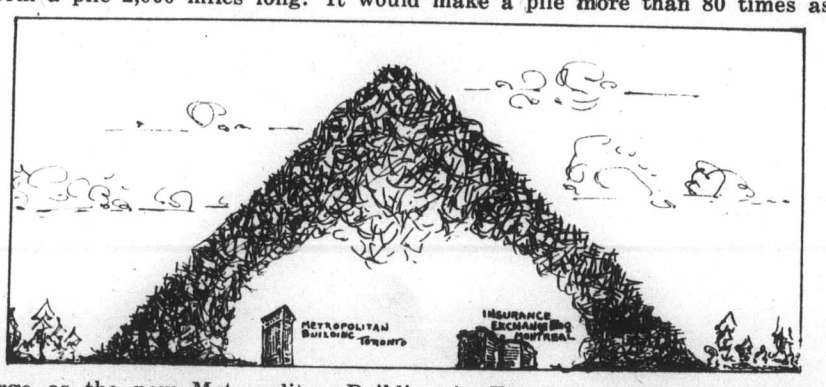
Do Canadians realize that every day in the year nearly 100,000 "Christmas trees" are shipped out of Canada to the United States, to be used as the raw material of pulp and paper mills employing only American workmen? Canada plays Santa Claus to the United States 365 days in the year. The tragedy of it is that these trees are not young seedlings, as are the trees we



send American youngsters at Christmas time, but trees full-grown to pulpwood size, most of them evergreens, but some of other species. All of them are trees that should in process of manufacture into paper provide jobs for Canadian workmen; trees that should be a reserve of forest resources for Canadians in generations to come.

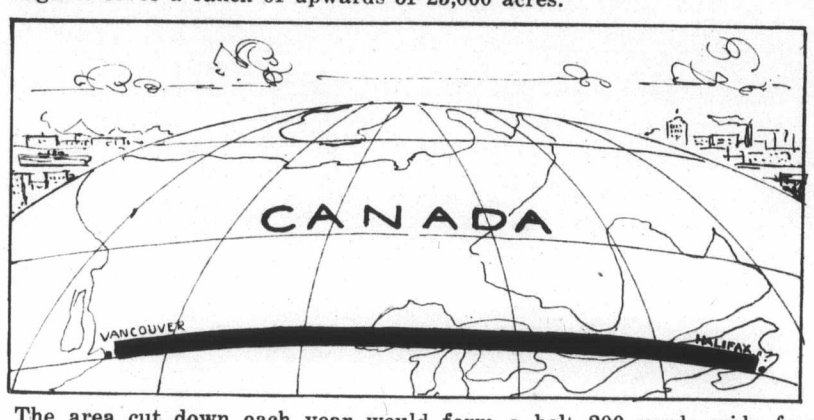
Opponents of the suggested embargo on pulpwood exports argue that the shipments from Canada are small and unimportant. Let us see how "unimportant" these shipments are:

Piled like cordwood, four feet high and four feet wide, the wood would form a pile 2,000 miles long. It would make a pile more than 80 times as



large as the new Metropolitan Building in Toronto, which is the tallest structure in the British Empire and 55 times as large as the Insurance Exchange Building in Montreal, which is the largest office building in the British Empire.

The trees cut down each year for shipment to the United States are responsible for the slaughter of over 200,000 acres of forest land which is enough to cover with trees the entire cities of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Halifax, Victoria, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, Fredericton, Quebec, Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Moose Jaw and leave enough to cover a ranch of upwards of 25,000 acres.



The area cut down each year would form a belt 200 yards wide from Halifax to Vancouver.

Although the shipments are "small and unimportant" they comprise over one-fifth of all the pulpwood used to feed the great pulp and paper industry of the United States which manufactures over 7,000,000 tons of paper annually. If the same amount of pulpwood as is exported to the United States were manufactured into pulp or paper in Canadian mills it would provide jobs for upwards of 12,500 Canadian workmen. When allowance is made for the families of these workmen, the total number of Canadians who would be supported is equal to one-half the total immigration into Canada in the year 1924 without allowing for workers in allied plants and the tradesmen that would be supported. Including these the industry would support a city about the size of Ottawa or Hamilton.

(From issue of January 2, 1925)

"Sucker Nation of All History"

A Voice From Peace River Says Canada Should Control Her Supplies of Wheat as Well as Pulpwood

W. A. Rae, Edmonton, Alta., former M. P. P. for the Peace River District, writes to the St. Catharines Standard, as follows:

The Editor, The Standard:
St. Catharines, Ont.:

Dear Sir:—I have just seen the front page of THE FINANCIAL POST and am pleased with the statement there that you are out to secure the last dollar that is in our resources for ourselves regardless. We surely are the sucker nation of all history. We almost apologize for taking up so much room on the surface of the earth, and when I consider the small effort we are putting forth to bring our country to its own, I almost think we should apologize to the Indians for replacing them.

You put it very nicely when you state that none of the arguments that can be used against a policy of protection can be used against a policy of development. East and West can unite on development and retaining within our country the last dollar that can be realized out of manufacturing or handling our products. We are at one with you on the pulpwood question. We, also, feel that we are sending out too much of our money for coal. Alberta alone has one-sixth of the coal of the world, and yet the Canadian National Railway is using American coal as far west as Wainwright.

We are loath to see so much of our grain being turned over to American railways and vessels, when our own lines are starving for traffic. All we want in the West is to handle through our western outlet what is now turned over to American ports. We are quite content to see the present volume going east through Canadian channels so long as it boards the ships at Canadian ports, but we want every bushel that Eastern Canada cannot handle to be loaded at Vancouver, which is open 12 months in the year. This does not look unreasonable.

With the compliments of the season, I am,

Yours very truly,
W. A. Rae.

Papers Cease Publication While Pulpwood Exported

HANOVER.—The Hanover Post has absorbed the Ayton Advance, there being only 11 papers now in the county of Grey to 19 formerly. The Advance was founded in 1895 by the late M. B. Flynn. It has been conducted for the past 14 years by O. G. Widmeyer.

And it is safe to say that if Canada does not do something effective to stop exports of pulpwood, or to insure a future growth to replace that being cut and burned, the number of our newspapers will continue to decrease whatever the condition may be in other countries which Canada is now supplying with paper.

Cord of N.S. Pulp Leaves $8 in Canada; $50 in U.S.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYDNEY.—As illustrating the rate at which Nova Scotia is being denuded of her forests, for a purely nominal return, to build up foreign industries, there is the case of the North Sydney Pulpwood Company which has just closed another contract for 5,000 cords of pulpwood, making a total of 50.000 cords which will be shipped to New York ports, via the Great Lakes, as soon as navigation opens in the spring. Another small company nearby will ship 25,000 tons. Nova Scotia will get $8 a cord out of it—including the price of the standing timber, labor and profit. But over $50 per cord will be disbursed in New York State to turn it into paper.

THE FINANCIAL POST

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.
President—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN.
Vice-President—HORACE T. HUNTER.
Manager—GORDON RUTLEDGE.
Editor—J. W. TYSON.

TORONTO, JANUARY 9, 1925

FOR MORE JOBS IN CANADA

THE Fort William Times Journal discusses the operations of the Hammermill Paper Company of Erie, Pa., in the Thunder Bay District. It points out that the company has bought 62,000 cords of pulpwood this year, and has paid approximately $1,000,000 for this. Next year the company officials estimate that nearly $600,000 will be exchanged in contracts in the district for many thousands of cords of pulpwood. The article proceeds to show how winter employment is provided in the district by the operations of the Hammermill Paper Company.

The last paragraph mirrors the fly in the ointment. It states that the company manufactures bond paper, for which it requires a very high quality of wood.

The factory manufacturing this high-grade paper is in the United States. The million dollars a year left in Canada by the company would amount to four or five million dollars if the wood taken out of Canada were manufactured into paper in this country.

Canada should not boast of its revenues from the sale of pulpwood, but rather deplore loss of revenue from allowing this pulpwood to be manufactured into the finished product in the United States by American workmen.

This situation is being more widely appreciated throughout the country as the result of the facts which have been presented through THE FINANCIAL POST. It will be recalled that the St. Catharines Standard declared, following our article regarding the new mill of "Liberty" at North Tonawanda, that it would make the embargo an issue in the next federal election. The Standard appreciates what the export of pulpwood is costing Canada industrially. Likewise, the Sault Ste. Marie Star has become aroused regarding the future of the big paper industry located there if something is not done to check pulpwood exports. The Star declares emphatically that it will join the "Newspaper League for More Jobs in Canada," and it has the hearty endorsation of the St. Catharines Standard when it says:

"The time has come to put the putterers in their place. It is time that the fixers and the soft pedalists vacated the premises. Everybody but the lily-fingered crowd of theorists who now control the destinies of the country realizes that we can't keep Canadians at home unless we have work for them."

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071501

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
NEW BIRKS BUILDING
MONTREAL

January 10th, 1925.

Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen, -

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST. CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT AN EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

In submitting the accompanying communication for your consideration, may I be permitted to urge that you give it the courtesy of an early and a careful perusal. I do this having in view the numerous demands made upon your time and because I believe you will be personally interested.

The question of preserving Canada's pulpwood resources for use within the country, I need hardly point out, is one of vital concern to every individual having a stake in the Dominion.

To take, perhaps, the narrowest view of the subject, that of the desirability of preserving and maintaining our pulp and paper industry, whose very existence is threatened by the misuse we are now making of our comparatively small remaining supply of wood, consider what it would mean if Canada were deprived of this trade. Government returns show that this industry's export trade last year amounted to $144,263,336., a sum equal to Canada's total favorable trade balance and $22,915,336. in addition. Without the income from this source our financial position would be extremely precarious.

To keep on as we are doing - allowing the raw material upon which the industry exists to be exploited by another country - assuredly means that we are heading straight for national bankruptcy.

My statement sets forth the steps necessary to avert this calamity. This is one of the reasons why I think it merits your serious consideration. The other is that the solution of the forest problem as a whole is admittedly the biggest national issue now before the Canadian people.

If, after reading, you desire to make any comment on the facts as I present them, I should appreciate hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

PROHIBIT EXPORT OF RAW WOOD PREVENT FOREST FIRES PLANT FOREST TREES

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071502

"THIS EMBARGO BUSINESS"

To the Editor:

Sir,-

Some timid souls oppose an embargo on pulpwood on the ground that it might provoke American resentment. They ignore the fact that the Americans themselves recognize the validity of the embargo as an economic expedient and make use of it whenever it serves their purpose without considering its effect upon other countries. This is set forth in the Boston Post of January 7th in an article entitled, "This Embargo Business".

"Before we put up an official protest against the British embargo on American potatoes we ought to do a little thinking," says the writer. "We are the original and persistent users of the embargo tactics."

"The reason," he says, "that fine Malaga grapes were unobtainable in the American market the past holiday season was that the government had put an embargo on Malagas from Spain. Plant bulbs from France, England and Holland have likewise been excluded by the same process. Some years ago", reminds the writer, "the onion growers of Bermuda were totally ruined for a season by an embargo excluding Bermudian onions from the United States. The last time Canada had an abundant potato crop the American government imposed an embargo on their importation."

"Now," concludes the Boston Post article, "with our record, how can we consistently protest when our favorite tactics are turned against us?"

Canada, as a nation, gets nothing for the pulpwood of which this country is despoiled, although put to great expense in protecting it from fire and in other ways. The so called "private owners" get but a pittance from its sale for export. The middlemen, jobbers and such, of course, get their rake-off. The American paper manufacturers get the rest. Why not put a stop to the whole business? If we must consume the wood instead of conserve it, as we should, why not consume it ourselves?

By the time exploitation, fungi, fire, insects, wind and the axe get in another ten years' work of devastation, the people will cry "Hands off" on any more cutting in our poor dilapidated wooded areas because of the ensuing tremendous and disastrous changes in climatic conditions long before that time, regardless of whether or not our last tree has been cut or destroyed. This is why I say we have less than ten years' supply remaining under the present conditions.

In the interest of the people who are investing their hard earned savings in these large pulp and paper flotations, and in the interest of the Banks who are loaning huge sums of money to these companies, if for no other reason, surely the time has arrived when the Government must either prohibit the erection of any more pulp and paper mills in Canada or else prohibit the export of the raw material that is to feed these mills. There are enough new mills and enlargements now under way to absorb more than the total quantity of wood now being exported and some of the existing mills have already exhausted the wood supply on their own watersheds. It is time to invoke the blue sky law - in the interest of the whole people.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Montreal, January 10th., 1925.

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CANADA

071502

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FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.

Montreal, January 10th., 1925.

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Winnipeg Tribune Jan. 19/25

071503

INVISIBLE HAND AT WORK AGAINST PULP INDUSTRY

An "invisible hand" is at work balking all attempts to raise capital for the proposed pulp and paper mill in Manitoba, according to B. W. Thompson vice-president of the J. D. McArthur Co., who addressed the Engineers' Club Thursday.

"For four years we have been trying to interest capital in this proposition," he declared. "Several times we thought we had succeeded. Everyone, after going into the matter, conceded that we had an excellent proposition, but each time, just as the final papers were ready to be signed, some influence, unseen but effective, prevented the closing of the deal.

"You could not have made me believe," Mr. Thompson added, "that our deal with Seaman and the Oxford Paper Co. could possibly fall through, but it did. The bankers who were underwriting the bonds, a few weeks before the sale of Pulpwood Berth No. 2, coolly notified our associates that they were not going on with the deal, the excuse being 'the political battle as to this concession then going on in Manitoba.' That was just an excuse. I say the invisible hand once more got in its deadly work."

Mr. Thompson dealt at length with figures and statistics regarding the pulp industry in Manitoba and Canada in general.

Could Produce Cheaper

"Without wearying you with too many figures," he said in conclusion, "I ask you to take my word for it that we can produce newsprint for $ a ton less than the average cost in Canada, and for $12 a ton less than the average cost in the United States."

Speaking of the recent sale of Pulpwood Berth No. 2, Mr. Thompson said: "Here a part of the 'invisible hand' appeared in the open. I have no doubt they think they have successfully blocked us when they ran the bonus on Pulpwood Berth No. 2 up away beyond anything now being paid for wood, but I think I have shown you how they have over-reached themselves. We can get along for 25 years without any wood from Pulpwood Berth No. 2. These people, I say, do not want to see a pulp and paper mill in Manitoba, and if one has to be built, mean to control it.

Industry Controlled

"The whole trouble," he declared, "is that the pulp and paper industry in Canada is practically controlled by a few American financers. In the East, the International Paper Co., controlling 31 mills in the United States, a paper mill at Three Rivers, Quebec, and numerous pulp mills and large pulpwood areas in Quebec, is the predominating figure. In the middle west, one banking house in Chicago controls Abitibi entirely, has a great influence over Spanish River and its subsidiaries, did the first pulp and paper financing for Backus, and is very jealous of its control of the middle west pulp and paper industry."

Mr. Thompson reviewed the history of the pulp industry from the year 1866, when the first mills began operation, turning out one and a half tons of paper in 24 hours. Modern mills, he said, had a capacity of 200 tons a day, with machines that ran 1,000 feet a minute. The growth of the industry in Canada was phenomenal, showing an increase from $63,000 output in 1881 to $183,226,218 in 1923. Pulp and paper exports increased from about $8,000,000 worth in 1911, to $122,000,000 in 1923. Enormous benefit accrued to provinces taking up the industry, he concluded.

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Ottawa, Jan. 22, 1925.

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
New Birks Bldg.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have your letter of the 10th January. My absence among the pine trees of the South accounts for delay in replying. I would infer that your letter is more or less of a circular character and that you really scarcely expect any detailed answer from me as you already know my views very well. However, having read very thoroughly "A Day of Reckoning" I would offer the following comment. The reasoning as to the period over which the prospective pulpwood supplies of the United States and Canada will last seems to me conclusive. The argument as to the effect of denudation on the general interests of the country aside from wood supply is also most impressive.

As to No. 1 on page 5, I have already stated to you how I feel on this matter. As to No. 2, and indeed as to the remaining recommendations I would point out one great underlying fact which has to be taken into account. It is the fact that the Dominion has jurisdiction only over what the Dominion owns. No jurisdiction can be exercised over what is privately owned or what the provinces own or

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control. The only thing the Dominion could do that would have any effect as respects these properties would be to place restrictions on export or to enact criminal legislation creating offences as respects forest destruction or waste. It might also, of course, contribute financially to provincial or other funds for purposes of protection or reforestation. The command of the situation though directly as respects these other properties is under the provinces wholly.

The Dominion could of course place a military head over our Dominion forestry officers, but I doubt very much if this would really improve matters. What is needed is a man in control of the Forestry Branch who has a real interest in the subject, who understands it and who is determined to reach his goal by all reasonable means. I think if you had a chance to investigate that branch you would find many capable officers, men thoroughly imbued with your own opinions and indeed with your spirit, but you probably could improve on the organization and on the regulations.

No. 3 is already complied with insofar as the Dominion has power. No. 4 certainly should be complied with, if indeed it is not so already. I think myself considerable remains to be done along this line. Without any question No. 5 should be carried out, both by provincial and federal governments.

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I may add that I enjoyed particularly the article, "This Embargo Business". This gives me some data that will be useful to myself.

Yours very truly,

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071507

To The Editor:

Why Not An Embargo.

A million cords of Pulp wood, exported at $10.00 per cord, brings Canada $10,000,000. which is equal to 1/5 of a cent per pound, and once out of Canadian territory, we never get anything more from it. If manufactured here into crude sheep skin stock, it would export at 3¢ per pound or $150,000,000., or if further refined into news print, it would export at 6¢ per pound or 300,000,000. of dollars, and sell just as rapidly in news print as in Pulp wood, in the one case bringing us $10,000,000., distributed among the timber owners and 25000 settlers, in the other case the $10,000,000. would be distributed to the Limit owners and settlers just the same, and in addition, half of the remaining $290,000,000. would be distributed among the Laborers, Mechanics and Artisans of Canada and the other half in overheads. Surely this is a sufficient reason for an immediate embargo on Pulp wood, until it is manufactured, at least up to the news print stage and perhaps to the next stage of commercial paper at. 12¢ per pound, or book print at from .25 to 50¢ per pound.

Periodically all my life, I have heard Public men of all descriptions say, if we could ever reach a favorable trade balance in Canada, "that is exporting more than we import", we would all be on easy street, but now that we have attained that stage, the street don't seem very easy yet.

I judge the reason for this is, that we are exporting too much of our natural products and raw materials for a mere song, instead of converting them into finished products, or approaching thereto, which sell equally as well or better, after having distributed hundreds of millions of dollars to our Farmers, Workmen, Business men and Industrial concerns.

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071508

Instead of exporting our saw logs along the Pacific coast at say $20.00 per M., why not manufacture them here, the first saw cut making them worth double the money $40.00, and the further conversion into more nearly finished products, such as knock down furniture, doors etc., making it worth a hundred dollars and more per M.

Our Wheat exported at say .02¢ per pound in normal times instead of flour at .03¢ per pound or shredded wheat, corn flakes etc., at from .10¢ to.15¢ per pound, thus requiring our Pulp wood products for wrapping and cartons for shipping. Our Mineral ahd Fishing products the same.

Canada boasts of nature having endowed her with everything she needs, so if circumstances make it necessary, we would be self contained, and self reliant in the matter of food, fuel, clothing, fruit, vegetables, implements, vehicles, minerals, both for fuel, construction etc., in fact everything humanity needs to make a happy, prosperous and contented people, of ten times our present population.

I believe everyone of our 9,000,000 population of today believes this, and if so, why do we lack the courage of putting an embargo on the exportation of our products both natural and artificial, until approaching finished products, "fearing retaliation", which would never come, but if by chance it should, it would probably prove the greatest blessing which ever overtook us.

Yours truly,

W. O. Sealey, 61 Hunter St., West,

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 24/25.

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p. 1—10

Frank J. D. Barnjum

By

Floyd S. Chalmers

THE FINANCIAL POST
TORONTO

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Frank J. D. Barnjum

An appreciation of Canada's most practical propagandist.

By Floyd S. Chalmers

Reprinted from
THE FINANCIAL POST
TORONTO
1924

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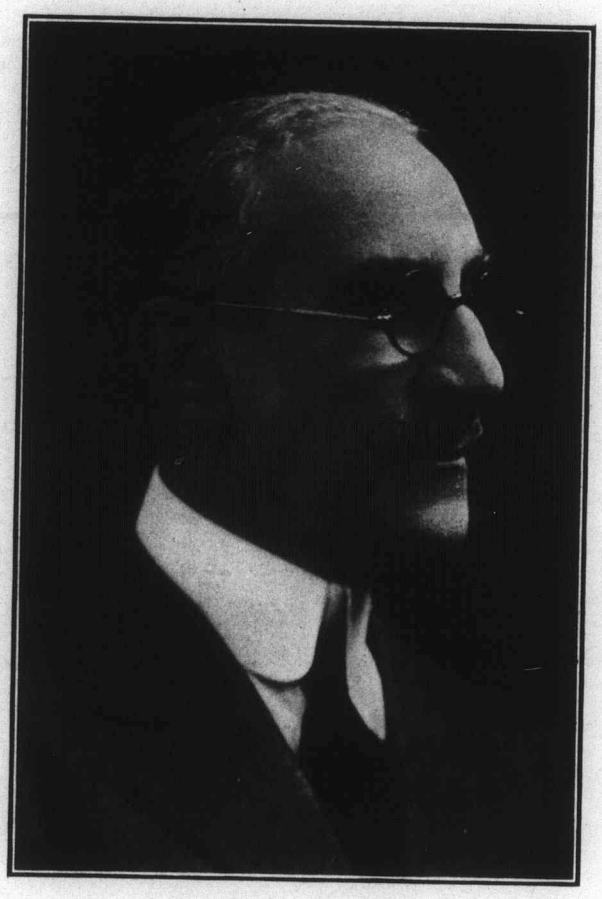

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM

Trees

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

—*Joyce Kilmer*

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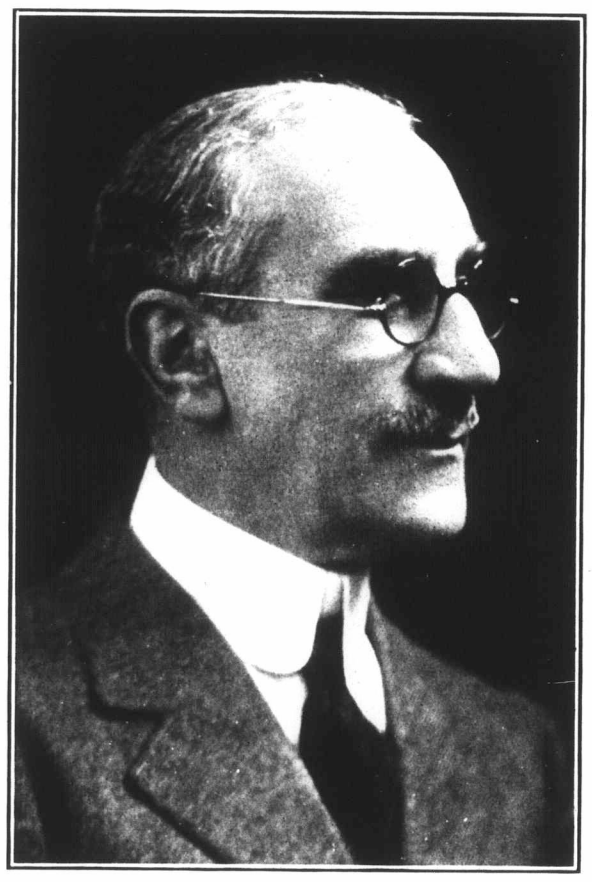

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The story of Mr. Barnjum

WHO is Frank J. D. Barnjum? Who is this man who is devoting a life and a fortune to a movement that is purely for the benefit of the Canadian people, whose name has appeared more often in Canadian newspapers recently than that of the Prince of Wales; who makes editors willingly give up full pages for his propaganda?

He is simply this: A Canadian-born business man who saw that Canadians fiddled while their forests burned—or were slashed down and dragged across the borderline to fill the maw of American paper machines—and who decided to devote his life to the work of awakening Canadians to a sense of their responsibilities towards this greatest of their national assets.

How he got into the campaign originally is the subject of much speculation. But that is all beside the point, for whatever motives inspired Mr. Barnjum back in the early days of his campaign there can be no doubt that now he has no other object than the public interest. He got into this campaign, and once in found he just naturally fitted into it.

A big timber agent

A few years ago, Mr. Barnjum was a busy buyer and seller of timber lands, and a man who had in a lifetime of shrewd business activity built up a substantial fortune. To-day he is still a man of considerable wealth, and half-owner of one of the important pulp mills of Canada, and owner of 450,000 acres of timber lands that are held outright and in fee simple. But he has shed business entirely. He seldom visits his pulp plant. His time is 100 per cent. given over to the task he has set out for himself. Everything in connection with his work of arousing interest and action for forestry conservation

has been done with thoroughness. Nothing was done more deliberately nor more thoroughly than the drawing up of his bill of divorcement from business.

A practical propagandist

Mr. Barnjum did one thing when he started this work that has not been recorded but which is worthy of mention. He divided his personal fortune in two parts. From one part he set aside enough to meet all possible claims that any of his associates or relatives might possibly have upon him. The other part he has dedicated to the work of saving Canada's forests. In the past three years he has spent $150,000 on his work, in prizes for essays, in printing books, in multigraphing letters to the press, and to parliamentarians; in secretarial expenses; in traveling; in similar work to reform Canada's state of mind toward a great economic asset. And Mr. Barnjum has been getting under way like a locomotive; rather slow at first, but working up to a great burst of sustained speed. He is the greatest propagandist Canada has ever turned out, and has an amazing facility for carrying the press and the public with him. One reason has been the undeniable worth of his cause.

He likes publicity for his cause and he knows where to get it and how to get it.

Barnjum is a descendant of Sir Francis Barnham, a man of importance in Britain in 1500 and something; He is Canadian-born, a Montreal product. But before we leave the question of names, let us reveal the secret of the cryptic "J. D." His full name is Frank John Dixie Barnjum, the Dixie also being the name of Sir Alexander Dixie an ancestor who made a small niche for himself in Britain's hall of history.

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Started out as office boy

Frank Barnjum started his business career as office boy for a stock brokerage house on St. Francois Xavier Street in Montreal. He started out at thirteen, and his salary was fifty dollars a year. He worked hard, and for long hours, and had almost reached the position where there would have been a real job for him in the brokerage business when he felt the lure of New England and emigrated to Boston. He went into the business of buying and selling supplies for tanning purposes, and while scouting around New England for hemlock bark he ran across a bankrupt stock farm. He bought the farm—he was about twenty or so then—and proceeded to utilize the great force of advertising to sell horses. Consider that this was nearly forty years ago and you will realize how far in advance of the time Barnjum was then. But advertising sold horses. Horses made Barnjum $25,000 in three years, and he had the nucleus of his fortune.

The stock farm off his hands Barnjum went into the building business in Boston and later entered the same work back in Montreal. All of this helped to add to his little pile of riches, and, looking for a profitable outlet for the surplus, he decided to round out his building operations by building a saw mill to make his own lumber.

Buying timber lands

He went up to the State of Maine, hunted out a weather-beaten old timber cruiser and a horse, and went out to look over some trees. What he did not know about trees was everything there was to know. The timber lands were offered to him at a dollar an acre. If Barnjum had only known it that was nearly twice what they should have brought. But he got the old timber cruiser to count the trees on an acre. The estimate was about 200.

"And how long does it take to grow trees like these?" was Barnjum's next question.

"Oh, some of them fifty years; some of them more; a lot of them are two hundred and fifty years old," his guide told him.

He thought it was cheap

Barnjum proceeded as deliberately as his excitement would allow.

"Let me get this straight," he said. "Can I buy two hundred trees that have taken anywhere from fifty to two hundred and fifty years to grow for one dollar?"

The guide assured him that was the case.

"Let's go back," said Barnjum. "You do not have to tell me any more, I am sold."

Timber is really cheap

Barnjum was indeed convinced. Even when the news that he had paid a dollar an acre for timber lands got around, and he was laughed at, he went on buying. He bought one whole township for $30,000, and the man who sold it chuckled at the thought that he had gotten the last cent out of that wood that anyone ever would get. Barnjum made a million dollars out of that township. He made money out of many more acres of timber land. He bought and sold. He was convinced that timberlands must continue to enhance in value as desirable wood lots were cut over, and his judgment was confirmed as years went on. Land that he bought at $1 an acre then could not be bought for $25 an acre now. And most of it is still rising in value. Barnjum points out that good timber lands in Germany bring at least $500 an acre.

"There is nothing in the whole wide world that sells so much below its replacement value as timber," says Barnjum. When one considers that even with modern

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forestry methods it is practically impossible to replace an acre of timber land to sell at a profit it will be realized that Mr. Barnjum is right.

He bought and sold, as we have seen, many acres of timber lands in the State of Maine, in New Brunswick, and in Nova Scotia. He bought a partnership in the Macleod Pulp and Paper Company of Nova Scotia. This is a small company as output goes but its water power and timber holdings are enormous. If Barnjum were not so busy it probably would have grown into a full-sized newsprint mill before this.

Some of his accomplishments

That $150,000 that he has spent in three years on forestry work; where has it gone? Practically all of it has gone into propaganda for an embargo on exports of pulpwood. Barnjum is shrewd. The embargo on pulpwood is hardly even the first step in his campaign to save Canada's forests, but Barnjum is out to get one reform at a time. And he sees the value of focussing public attention on one concrete proposition rather than in blindly booming generalities. As he himself expresses it: "I am a strong believer in concentrating on some one reform, and, while I have not lost sight of anything that would in any way conserve our forests, I have featured the reform that I felt would give the quickest measure of relief, and without the expenditure of a dollar of the people's money—and that is, to prohibit the export of unmanufactured wood."

Here are some of Frank Barnjum's works towards saving Canadian forests for Canadians: He awarded a $5,000 prize and other large cash prizes for the best essay on how to combat the menace of the spruce bud worm. He awarded a $2,000 prize for essays on why

Canada should prohibit the export of unmanufactured wood. He had these printed in large quantities and saw that copies of all the essays on the pulpwood question got into the hands of every parliamentarian. He has given large cash prizes to foresters for good work in their districts. He gives an annual dinner to foresters, and has provided that the dinner shall be made a regular affair even after his death when it is to be given by his son. He has had letters on forest matters printed in hundreds of newspapers.

A unique step has been taken by Mr. Barnjum in engaging Otto Schierbeck, formerly chief forester of Price Bros. & Co., Quebec, as a public forester for Nova Scotia, the cost being borne by Mr. Barnjum. The province of Nova Scotia has no "Provincial Forester," and Mr. Schierbeck, although privately engaged will do his utmost to fulfil the functions of a public servant.

Helping out Nova Scotia

Mr. Schierbeck, who is a Dane, was the winner of Mr. Barnjum's $5,000 prize, which was open to world competition, for the best method of suppressing and combating the spruce budworm, bark beetle and borer. This treatise was printed and given free distribution by Mr. Barnjum.

Mr. Barnjum intends starting a free nursery at Annapolis Royal immediately under the direction of Mr. Schierbeck, for the benefit of the farmers and land owners of Nova Scotia.

That embargo on the export of unmanufactured wood is only the first step in his program is seen by a consideration of his forest program for Canada. It is as follows:

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A Forestry Program

(1) Prohibit the export of unmanufactured wood;

(2) Reduce the cut on crown lands one-half, thereby automatically making a market in Canada for all fee land and farmers' wood, as we export half as much as our mills use;

(3) Withdraw all forested land from settlement;

(4) Prohibit hunting and camping in the woods during dry periods;

(5) Universal slash burning during winter months;

(6) Greatly increased appropriations for all forestry and entomological departments and schools of forestry and the Canadian Forestry Association. Forest insect entomologists are just as essential to-day as foresters, we must have both for the future. The insect peril is running neck and neck with the forest fire menace in the destruction of our forests.

(7) Permanent force of trained fire rangers;

(8) Electrification of all railroads through forested country.

The ideal behind it all

That is his policy. It is based upon an ideal. When I started to write this story about Mr. Barnjum I intended to quote that little poem of Joyce Kilmer's that begins:

> I think that I shall never see
> A poem lovely as a tree.

The closing lines, you will remember, are:

> Poems are made by fools like me,
> But only God can make a tree.

Joyce Kilmer put in twelve lines Mr. Barnjum's whole philosophy of life. Before the story was finished I attended a dinner Mr. Barnjum gave to Canadian foresters. And on the back of his menu card he had inscribed Joyce Kilmer's poem. That was not altogether a coincidence. It just proved that there is idealism to this man, who is the most practical propagandist Canada ever produced.

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Ottawa, Jan. 25, 1925.

W.O. Sealey, Esq.,
61 Hunter St. West,
Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Mr. Sealey:

Many thanks for sending me your article on "Why Not an Embargo". I think speaking generally you are on absolutely sound ground and I appreciate the opportunity to read the article.

Yours very truly,

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071511

WHY
THE NECESSITY OF AN EMBARGO?

90 per cent of the Pulpwood in Canada is already under embargo, so far as export is concerned, either through direct Government ownership and regulation, or by reason of ownership by Canadian Pulp and Paper Companies and other wood-using industries that will not permit of its export in the form of pulpwood.

At most, therefore, not more than 10 per cent of the Pulpwood in Canada can even come into the market for export. The Canadian Pulp Mills may buy this 10 per cent in the open market at the same price as anybody else.

How, then, can an embargo accomplish the wonderful results that have been pictured?

In a series of articles of which this is one, we propose to present a few important facts that will, it is hoped, assist in the development of an informed and well-considered public opinion on the question.

The campaign for an embargo is being promoted and urged as a measure of national necessity. The Canadian Pulpwood Association believes that the proposed measure will not attain the national aims that its advocates claim.

Canadian Pulpwood Association

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

President:

Angus MacLean, Bathurst, Company, Limited - Bathurst, N.B.

Vice-Presidents:

A. G. Auger, of Auger & Son, Limited - - - - Quebec, P.Q.
Jas. Thompson, of Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto
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W. Roy Smith - Annapolis, N.S.
F. W. Perras - Gracefield, P.Q.
R. Girouard - Smith's Falls, Ont.
T. J. Rankin - Eganville, Ont.

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.

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RALPH P. BELL
TIMBERLANDS AND PULPWOOD
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

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The Proposed Pulpwood Embargo

A Memorandum prepared and delivered on behalf of the Canadian Pulpwood Association by RALPH P. BELL at an informal private dinner in Montreal, January 31st, 1925

CRUISING
SURVEYING

BUYING
SELLING

OPERATING
MANAGEMENT

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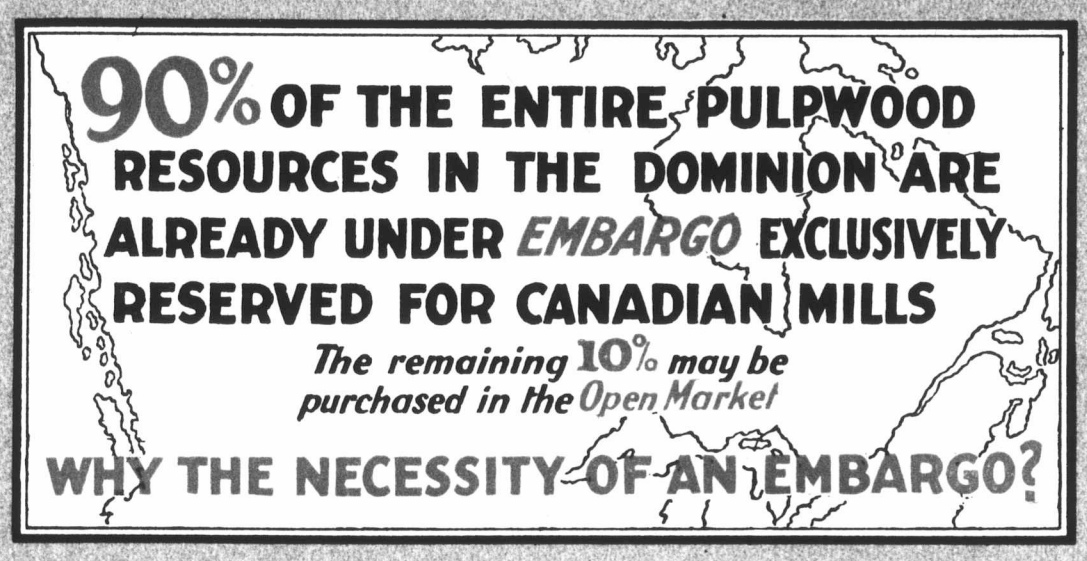
Our Capital Account



Our Yearly Expenditure

A Typical Year in the life of the Pulpwood Forests of Canada.

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Our Capital Account

90% OF THE ENTIRE PULPWOOD RESOURCES IN THE DOMINION ARE ALREADY UNDER *EMBARGO* EXCLUSIVELY RESERVED FOR CANADIAN MILLS

The remaining 10% may be purchased in the Open Market

WHY THE NECESSITY OF AN EMBARGO?

Our Yearly Expenditure

A Typical Year in the life of the Pulpwood Forests of Canada.

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THE PROPOSED PULPWOOD EMBARGO

A Memorandum prepared and delivered on behalf of the Canadian Pulpwood Association by RALPH P. BELL at an informal private dinner in Montreal, January 31st, 1925

Unfortunately, I have none of the gifts nor the accomplishments of a public speaker, so that my presentation of our side of the Pulpwood Embargo Question, as we conceive it, will probably be put before you in a somewhat stumbling and ineffective manner.

I am confident, however, that your interest in the question is such that you will overlook my deficiencies as a speaker and have regard, rather, to the significance of the facts that I shall try to put before you and the arguments based on these facts which I shall suggest to you for consideration.

I think you will agree that it is always well at the very outset, in the consideration of a question of this kind, that the subject under discussion be very definitely and clearly established.

The proposed Embargo is a measure which it is suggested that the Dominion Government should make applicable to the pulpwood from all freehold forest land throughout the Dominion.

Statistics that have been generally accepted by both sides as being approximately correct, show that of the total timber area in the Dominion, 85% is owned or controlled by various governments. This leaves, then, but 15% of the total forest area of the country to which such an embargo *could* apply.

A careful survey of the field justifies the estimate that of this 15%, of the freehold forest area of the country, at least one-third is owned by Canadian Pulp and Paper and other wood-using industries that will require the wood for use in their own plants, thus eliminating from consideration in the matter of export a further 5% of the whole. The net result, therefore, is that the suggested Embargo could apply to but, approximately, 10% of the total forest area of Canada.

The question before us tonight, therefore, is not the desirability of a large and enlightened forest policy, BUT WHETHER THIS POLICY OF AN EMBARGO—THE PROHIBITION OF THE EXPORT OF A SPECIFIC FOREST PRODUCTION, NAMELY PULPWOOD, IS A WISE OR SOUND METHOD OF APPROACHING THE GREAT PROBLEM, WHETHER EVEN AS A FIRST-STEP IT IS NOT HOPELESSLY INADEQUATE BESIDES BEING ON OTHER GROUNDS OPEN TO THE MOST SERIOUS OBJECTION?

The advocates of the measure claim three things for it:—

(1) That it is a measure of National necessity from the standpoint of Conservation.

(2) That it will aid the Canadian pulp and paper industry (and that such aid is absolutely essential to the life of that industry).

(3) That it will compel the immediate erection in Canada of scores of Pulp and Paper plants financed by United States capital with all the resultant and accruing prosperity therefrom.

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PART I.

Let us consider first, its merits as a measure of Conservation.

In this connection we must ascertain, approximately, what proportion our present and probable future exports of pulpwood bear to our total consumption and loss from all other causes.

The majority of Canadian Forestry Experts, particularly the chief advocate of the Embargo, have repeatedly stated that 90% of the annual destruction and loss is due to bugs, fungi, fire, and wind; and that if we had only the annual cut to contend with, there would today be as much timber in Canada as when the country was first settled. Plainly, then, these forest experts admit that cutting, no matter for what purpose, is not the cause of our threatened timber exhaustion.

This 10% which is consumed each year through cutting and utilization in one form and another, when divided on the basis of the most reliable available statistics—show that 84%, or 8.4% of the total was utilized in industries other than the pulp and paper industry; and the balance, 16%, or 1.6% of the total, was cut in the form of pulpwood. Of this 1.6% cut in the form of pulpwood, about 26%, or say one-quarter, which is but 0.5% of the total, was exported.

This, then, is the picture of our total annual destruction and loss from all causes:

90% destroyed by fire, wind, and insect pests.
10% utilized, of which but 5%, or only 0.5% of the whole, is exported.

Applying the same calculation to the main pulpwood species only, it would show like this:

90% destroyed.
10% cut, of which less than one-fifth or less than 2% of the total is exported.

So that we are discussing a measure, which is advocated as one of National Conservation, that, at the most, can apply to but 2% of the total annual destruction and loss of the main pulpwood species, or to but one-half of one per cent of the total annual destruction and loss of timber of all kinds in Canada.

— But this is not all —

This simply illustrates the proportion of our annual loss or utilization which might be affected by such a measure.

In considering it as a factor in National Conservation, we must go a step farther, and see whether or not the regulation that is proposed will, necessarily, keep this wood, no matter how infinitesimal its proportion to the total, from being exported.

There seems to be a popular belief, but one that is, nevertheless, entirely erroneous, that pulpwood may readily be distinguished from saw timber on the basis of size, and that a pulpwood forest is one of very small trees; and that, this being the case, an Embargo would effectually prevent the utilization of this standing pulpwood except for manufacture in Canadian pulp and paper plants.

So far as the spruce and fir forests of Eastern Canada are concerned there is, practically, no distinction in the standing tree or log as between lumber and pulpwood, so that a restriction which prevents me from cutting my standing wood for export in the form of pulpwood will not prevent me from cutting it for export in the form of lumber, lath, or box shooks.

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A practical illustration, therefore, of the application of the measure to an individual case would be:—

> The Government saying to me, "You may not operate your woodland or forest area to produce pulpwood for export to the United States; but you may, nevertheless, without any greater expenditure of money per common unit of measurement, operate it to produce rough sawn lumber to sell to possibly the same United States Paper Mill to turn into boxes in which to pack their paper."

While it is pertinent to inquire—*Why the discrimination?—the significant fact* that will be immediately apparent, is that the measure will not, necessarily, then, prevent this wood from leaving the country.

Summing up under the head of Conservation, therefore, the proposed measure can only apply to 10% of the forest area of Canada, can only touch one-half of 1% of the total annual utilization and loss of all Canadian woods, or 2% of the total annual utilization and loss in the chief pulpwood species alone, and, finally, even admitting its theoretical application to these unimportant percentages, it cannot compel me to keep my wood in Canada for Canadian mills.

The advocates of the Embargo present us with the fearful picture of Canadian forests being progressively denuded, and American operators reaping a golden harvest at our expense.

The suggestion is that export of pulpwood is the cause to be blamed. Impressive — even final — if it were only *true*. But the weakness of the story lies just here — that the timber loss, is, in only the most trifling degree, due to the cutting of pulpwood; that it is due to no *appreciable degree, at all, to pulpwood exportation,* and that the proposed Embargo — so far from stopping American gains at Canada's expense — would rather deprive Canadian woodland owners of a business with the United States no less legitimate than the exportation of wheat from prairie farms or the exportation of apples from the Annapolis Valley.

Let me make our position perfectly clear on this point. The policy of an Embargo is arbitrary and partial, and quite fails, even as an initial measure, to meet the need of the situation. It condemns cutting and utilization in one quarter but condones it in all other quarters.

If we are going to talk about conservation at all, let us begin by restricting excessive utilization all along the line, not only in *pulpwood operations,* but in all forest operations.

PART II.

Now let us consider the second suggestion:—

That it will aid the Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry, (and that such aid is absolutely essential to the life of that industry)

We are all intensely proud of the great Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry and the wonderful progress made by the leading Companies in that field, so that anything that it is suggested will still further stimulate its triumphal march of conquest has a peculiarly attractive appeal. But may I suggest, in parenthesis, as it were, that the proposal that the relatively poorer and less influential Canadian citizen should be placed at the mercy of this powerful industrial group, in so far as the sale of his wood is concerned, is, in principle, no whit fairer than that the Canadian newsprint manufacturer should be compelled to sell his news-

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print to Canadian publishers at a lower price than he can get for it in the United States, in order that the Canadian public may have the resultant benefits of cheaper papers, lower advertising rates and cheaper merchandise.

Obviously, it will make it possible for the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturer to buy wood at a lower price than that at which it can now be purchased, for once you limit the market within which any trader may sell his goods, you at once compel him to accept whatever price the buyers in that narrow market may determine. If the private owners of woodland just now think their local customers are offering too little, they can seek better terms across the line. But once an Embargo is imposed upon exportation, they are at the mercy of a group of paper mills which may easily form a "ring" and buy their material, not on the ordinary business terms of what the seller is *willing* to accept, but on the artificially contrived terms of what the seller is *forced* to accept.

The use of an embargo or export tax to bring about such a situation can certainly not be regarded as *a National measure* when it necessitates the injury of one class of Canadian citizen; namely, the settler, farmer, or other owner of woodland, for the benefit of another class, the pulp and paper manufacturer. Touching this particular aspect of the question then, the *most* that can be said for it, is that, superficially, it would appear to be good business for the *Canadian Pulp and Paper Manufacturer.*

I feel confident however, that you will agree with me, that the average fair-minded Canadian, will say, that so long as the Canadian manufacturer may buy this wood in the open market in fair competition, no government regulation is necessary.

One of the great faults of such proposed interference is that no man can draw a line beyond which it may not go. Private owners of woodland have bought those wood lots as they might have bought anything else assuming that they would have the usual chance to carry on trade freely with customers at home and abroad.

It is now suggested that by legislation the value of these lots should be suddenly reduced, but it is not suggested at the *same time* that there should be any compensation to those who have sunk their money in the purchase and their labor in the development. What will become of the "good faith" that is essential to business?

American companies, we hear, will be attracted to establish mills. Their countrymen, some of whom have bought these woodlands, will be likely to bid these American capitalists think twice before they run such risk under a government that may legislate mills — no less than woodlands —out of business.

For why not interfere with the mills too? Why not, under the rapturous vision of some "public advantage," propose a new law prohibiting the export of pulp in order to compel its manufacture to the finished paper in this country.

There would be an outcry against government spoliation of private enterprise. No doubt, and very naturally. But those who would shriek most loudly over such spoliation are just those who now want an Embargo to perpetrate a like spoliation upon others. It is a steep and slippery road upon which we should have entered once we begin setting limits to the market within which any single class may carry on business. You cannot make fish of one and flesh of another.

An editorial which appeared in the Financial Times of November 28th, aptly illustrates this point.

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Price Bros. were being congratulated on their courage in carrying out the programme of extension laid down by the late Sir William Price. In making reference to the vast Pulpwood areas owned by that Company, the Editorial said something like this: *"The interests of the shareholders"* demanded that these areas be put into operation at once in order that they (the shareholders) might reap the benefit from their investment. And a little further on, in referring to the same point, viz., the standing wood owned by this Company, it referred to it as *"Their (the shareholders') great asset.*

It is not pertinent to inquire why, when Canadian papers talk of the standing timber or wood supply of a great Pulp and Paper Company they say *"The interests of the shareholders"* and *"Their great asset,"* but whenever reference is made to the freehold land or wood of the small independent owner, settler, or farmer, the phrases used are always *"Canada's Forests"* and the *"National Interest?"*

I do not think it necessary to say anything further on this phase of the question. I admit that it may mean cheaper wood for the Canadian Manufacturer; I admit that it may, perhaps temporarily, handicap his competitor across the line; but I simply ask you whether you think that such protection for one of the most prosperous manufacturing industries we have in Canada should be provided at the expense of the smaller and relatively poorer woodland owner, farmer, or settler.

PART III.

That it will compel the immediate erection in Canada of scores of Pulp and Paper plants financed by United States capital with all the resultant and accruing prosperity therefrom

The specious argument on this phase of the question is very often put like this:—It was the Embargo on the Crown Lands in Quebec that was responsible for the tremendous pulp and paper development that has taken place in that Privince during the past fifteen years and an Embargo on wood from freehold land now will produce the same immediate and corresponding results.

In this connection there are three factors that contributed to the development in Quebec during the past fifteen years that I would like you to recall, because I think, as I view the situation, that these factors do not present themselves today, with the result that it is not reasonable to expect any such corresponding development in the industry as a result of the present proposed legislation.

These three factors are:—

(1) The fact that in 1910 there was a greater demand for paper than there was a supply of paper to fill the demand, therefore the market conditions were ripe for such development.

(2) There were, at that time, available in the Province of Quebec, large tracts of Crown Lands and contiguous water powers capable of commercial development at reasonable cost, and locations at which mills might be advantageously erected — from the standpoint of the assembly of raw material and the distribution of the finished product.

The acquisition, therefore, of the necessary wood reserves for even a large pulp and paper plant required a relatively small initial investment, the purchaser or promoter merely having had to pay a deposit per square

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mile and enter into a contract to pay for his wood, if, when, and as cut, on a basis of so much per cord; the risk of loss by fire and other causes meantime being borne by the Province.

There is a great deal of difference between such a situation and that which now presents itself, for the Embargo that is proposed today would only affect freehold lands, and, in order to acquire sufficient standing timber from such a source to form an adequate reserve for even the smallest practicable newsprint unit, would call for an investment in land alone, of approximately five million dollars, and would involve the carrying of the fire hazard and other risk by the Company itself rather than by the Province, plus the increased fixed overhead from such large capital investment.

Furthermore, these freehold lands are relatively scattered, and the best sites for the establishment of newsprint plants have long since been preempted by existing established industries.

(3) Following shortly after the establishment of the Embargo on Crown Lands came the War, and one of the early developments arising out of that unexpected tragedy was an enormously increased demand for paper which stimulated development in this direction in every possible field.

These, then, I think you will agree, were the three factors that so substantially contributed to the remarkable development that has taken place in the Province of Quebec during the past fifteen years and which are not present in the situation that we are considering today.

A fertile source of new legislative proposals is always found in those developments which sagacious people think themselves able to foresee. If their foresight is good, there can be no more valuable guide. But there is always a high degree of risk that they are anticipating what would justify their pet proposals, rather than shaping their proposals by what sound reasoning would anticipate. There could be no better example than the question under discussion.

Part of the case which has been so widely advanced for a pulpwood embargo turns upon hypothetical action by American users of paper, if their supply of raw material for their purposes should be stopped by legislation in Canada.

We are assured that an immediate result would be the establishment in these Canadian provinces of paper mills that would give employment, at American expense, to a multitude of Canadian workmen. A glowing prospect indeed!

We are promised that by cutting off one channel of trade we should secure another whose profits would be far greater and far more extensively enjoyed.

An old writer invented the name "Hypothetics" for "the science of what might have happened, but did not." Let us beware lest it is in Hypothetics that we shall turn out to have been dealing.

Sacrifice of a present good for something on a larger scale that we might expect in the future is a sacrifice to be made only after very careful analysis.

We may easily find that we have given up something actual in exchange for something dependent on prospects never to be fulfilled.

Whether those American companies will be driven to set up mills for the manufacture of paper in Eastern Canada will be determined just by the commercial advantage of such a policy to themselves. Unless our best thinkers are gravely mistaken, we shall not by the expedient of an Embargo have forced the United States Paper Companies into any such difficult corner as we may suppose.

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If they cannot get pulpwood from Canada, will they really have no alternative except to make their own paper on our soil?

There are other ways in which they can meet the situation.

The sooner we get out of our minds the odd delusion that Canada has a monopoly in wood, the sooner we shall be able to judge this issue with clearness.

A careful study of the situation makes it abundantly plain that United States operators can get large quantities from their own forests—plenty to supply them for a good many years to come. Further reserves are available through adaptation of types of wood not hitherto used in the paper industry, and as yet Alaska is untouched.

Nor is this all.

Today, they can buy European pulp cheaper than they can manufacture Canadian wood.

Once we start a contest, every channel hitherto neglected will be developed as it has never been developed before. For the sake of winning, our powerful neighbors would no doubt even submit to some temporary inconvenience. In a trade war, as in other wars, anyone can start it, but only the side that has most resources can say when it will stop. And that side will stop only on its own terms.

To all the "sound and fury" about imaginary advantages from an embargo we reply with a few quite definite questions.

We ask the champions of the scheme to tell us:—

(1) Whether it is not so that the prevailing opinion expressed by forestry experts places the real cause of timber impoverishment in the ravages of fire or insect pests, and in improper methods of cutting or utilization?

(2) Whether the area over which pulpwood can at present be exported from privately owned woodlands is not so insignificant in extent as to make the consequences so freely attributed to this cause appear grotesquely exaggerated?

(3) Whether every reason alleged for prohibiting the exports of pulpwood is not a reason equally strong for prohibiting the export of raw lumber?

These are questions which, in some form or other have been put again and again. I apologize to those of you who must feel tired of hearing them. But my defence is that they have never yet been answered, and that the champions of Embargo proceed with their delusive assertions just as if such questions had never been asked.

They are questions that go to the very heart of this controversy.

The prolonged silence with which they have been met should be more suggestive than columns of argument.

With no good reasons in their favor, and strong reasons against them why do these propagandists stick so tenaciously to their case?

It is not difficult to guess the reason.

They are urging a government interference with trade, for the sake of what they call "conservation." But though the conservation-value of such a move would be trifling, its benefit to certain interests would be enormous.

That there would be an immediate drop in the price of pulpwood to our local mills is as certain as any economic consequence can be. And it is the proprietors of local mills who are thus furious zealots for "Conservation" and Patriotism!"

That there would be a sudden rush of American capital to establish mills in Canada is in the last degree doubtful.

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As the dust of this controversy clears away, what we need to do is to tackle the fundamental as contrasted with the superficial causes of timber exhaustion. We need to rouse ourselves to a plan of scientific forestry — the prevention of fires, the reduction of insect pests, the organization of proper methods of cutting.

We may well be alarmed at the frightful toll which fire, disease and insect pests are annually taking of our forests to say nothing of unregulated and careless methods of utilization.

I take it that there is no difference of opinion between us that far too little has been done to safeguard this valuable element of our national forest wealth and that new, far-reaching, and thorough-going measures looking to this end should be devised and adopted with the least possible delay.

I am entirely at one with the advocates of the Embargo on this point, and however strongly they may stress this phase of the case, I will go them even one better.

An attack on the ten per cent causes of wastage, while the ninety per cent causes are ignored reminds one of the scheme for destroying a shark by throwing a sponge at him.

As far as our relations with the United States are concerned, why not adopt the method of a mutually advantageous bargain, rather than the hideous alternative of tariff war?

They need our paper, and are ready to buy it in vast quantities without an import tax. But they will not continue to do so if they cannot have our wood except at prohibitive prices.

When one country has what another country needs, and in a reasonable spirit is willing to meet the other country half-way on a bargain, why exasperate to a mutually ruinous strife?

And if that argument does not appeal, then — we ask — why exasperate when on any computation of rival strength it becomes clear that you stand to lose? By a pulpwood Embargo, a few people would make large profits in Canada for a short time, and these are the people who are clamoring for it. Others would immediately be innocent victims.

Ultimately, there would be no appreciable "conservation of our wood," but there would be a devastating attack upon our largest single export industry by the nation that is able to make that attack most effective.

Is it by coercive measures like these which inflict hardship and injustice on large portions of our population that we will build up a greater Canada and equitably distribute prosperity?

The triumph of the Policy here advocated — a policy based on economic error, fathered and fostered by the self-interest of a powerful group, promoted by ingenious sophistries, and with cynical disregard for the rights of others — could hardly fail to work out public injury. Whatever advantage it might bring would be more than counterbalanced by harm done — by bitter antagonism aroused and by widespread discontent among the classes injuriously affected.

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Quebec Chronicle Feb. 3/25.

CANADIAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION WILL STAND AGAINST AN EMBARGO ACCORDING TO ITS PRESIDENT

Tremendous Losses By Fire Dwelt On, As Well As Conservation Of The Forests—Association Prepared To Help And Co-Operate To Carry On The Good Work—Protection Of Settlers

Prejudice, misinformation, ignorance and credulity on the part of the great general public is in a very large degree responsible for the general devastation of the national forests of Canada, and is also responsible for the many difficulties experienced by the various organizations who are working to the best of their ability to stop forest fires, according to Roger Black, Manager of the Canadian Forestry Association, in an address at a meeting of the the Chateau Frontenac last night.

Mr. A. Maclean, the President of the Canadian Pulpwood Association, at the beginning of the banquet, declared Quebec the banner province of the Dominion. There were very few industries who did not wish to be located in Quebec.

Mr. Maclean then outlined the stand of the Association. For the past four or five years propaganda had been circulated against the free sale and export of pulpwood from Canada. The subject had now become so prominent that something had to be done. The Association will stand against a pulpwood embargo. Mr. R. P. Bell, Manager of the Association, was the main worker in the cause and would be given the support of all the members of the Association.

The speaker claimed that by letting the public know the exact conditions, they would no doubt receive its support. Barnjum had stated that nothing had been done to conserve the Canadian forests. Mr. Maclean labelled this statement as libellous and untruthful.

Further, 30,000 cords of wood were purchased by his company last year. If he could not pay the price, the United States were entitled to it. Canadian mills have the advantage over the American mills and that should be sufficient. By care, forest fires in Europe are now a thing of the past. The same can be done in Canada.

Tremendous Losses By Fire.

Mr. Maclean then spoke of the tremendous losses by fire, and affirmed that the members should unite forces to stop the destruction. Also, by arguing on an insignificant matter such as the pulpwood embargo, people were losing sight of the greater object, the protection of forests against fire.

He had then called upon Mr. Black.

Mr. Black had decided to find out what the average Canadian boy and girl were thinking of in the matter of Canadian forests, with some queer results. One of the essays he read was as follows: "The best way to fight boars in trees, instead of using kerosene and soap, is to cut down the trees."

The biggest dinosaur, according to the speaker, holding back all the aims of the forest rangers and conservation of the forests—is the forest fire. There is no controversy, beyond forest-fire protection, all is held up by the ogre of forest fires. This then narrows down to a question, "Who is to pay for forest protection?" That would mean a sacrifice of present profits which many are quite unwilling to undergo.

To combat extreme cases, extreme remedies should be used. The practical man would advise that the number of rangers be increased and new methods and machinery be employed. A practical measure. But there is that most practical of all remedies, a state of mind. There is that mighty force, besides which a forest protection system pales into insignificance and all other forces appear microscopic, the good will of the public.

Why does the ordinary citizen stand aloof from the idea of forest protection when he is the owner of 90 per cent of the forest lands in Canada. On 80 per cent of Canadian soil only forests can grow, and nothing else. The income from the forests is $500,000,000 a year, and the private profits on this sum trivial. Out of every $5 paid for logs, $4 is spent for labor and supplies.

A Mere Casual On-Looker.

This interest in the forests should be far greater to the Canadian citizen who owns them than to the American citizen who does not, and who can only be approached on this matter with the gospel of safety. The Canadian has more at stake than the citizen of any other country. Yet, despite this, the man in the street is a casual on-looker.

At the time of the British conquest and for some time afterward, trees meant nothing. There was no such thing as pulp and paper then. The feeling grew up that trees grew on fine agricultural soil. Even as time went on, the farmer followed the lumberman and found good cleared land where the former's axe had fallen. There was then the impression that forests were inexhausible, and under existing conditions, the idea was justifiable.

been a nuisance, hed become an been a nuisence, had become an ally to the farmer. But the rapid growth of lumber outstripped the growth of human ideas. It has been found that lands which grow timber can grow nothing else. However, the idea still sticks, that the forest must eventually give way to the farm, and that lumbering is a transient industry.

All of these antiquated ideas should be discarded, Mr. Black advocated. There was basically no conflict between the colonist and the lumberman. The colonist had no right to covet the land of the lumberman and vice versa.

There is no controversy on the matter of forest conservation. No one wants the forests to burn, but the average man does not know that he owns those forests, and that on him rests the responsibility of handing down the heritage of the ages to his children and grandchildren. Is forest preservation to be successfully balked by credulence and ignorance?

Regarding punishment for those setting fire to forests, Mr. Black said that the Government could not go beyond the public sanction in this respect. The punishment was usually dependent on the feeling existing in the district of the crime. The Government could only go as far as public opinion allowed in the matter of enacting laws and enforcing them.

The Process of Propaganda.

Regarding the process of propaganda, if the facts of forest protection could be presented to even one half of the population and especially to their children, 50% of the difficulties would vanish. If the Canadian Public could be formed into one man, he would be convinced and converted to the gospel of forest protection in half an hour.

The propaganda would have to be of a more subtle nature than advertising. Advertising might be all right for chewing gum, but it would not apply to the case in a very large degree. It would have to be worked in as the political and religious beliefs are spread, and the propaganda must be taught especially to the younger generation. Only 20% of the thought and energy required to teach an adult is expended on a youth of fifteen, and the result much greater.

So far the Canadian Forestry Association had worked on the fire problem, which was overwhelming. Other branches would consist mainly of research. Men had talked to the masses and had reached into the back of the country with motion pictures. During the coming year the Association will probably use electrical and motion pictures and will work back from the railroads. The Association will take advantage of the reservoir of favorable public opinion which has grown up in the past six or seven years. The Canadian Manufacturer's Association, the Kiwanis and other clubs have also expressed their willingness to get behind the movement.

There is an exaggerated propaganda in the United States and Canada which is instrumental in affecting prospective investors unfavorably. The idea has been broadcast that Canada is doing nothing with regard to forest protection. It is not fair that the people of the United States and Canada should be deluded by these false statements.

The Provincial and Federal Governments spend about $5,000,000 a year for protection against forest fires. There are 300 fire-fighting engines, 20 to 22 airplanes, 1,000 look-outs and a forest patrol equal to that in the United States or anywhere on the continent. There are many mechanical contrivances and machinery to help stamp out fire, and the railway protection is far greater than in the United States, so that the percentage of losses from this source is much smaller. In the very spirit of the men employed on the two great transcontinental railways has been imbued the idea of forest protection.

Canada has no need to apologize for the work done by the Government and private interests in the matter of forest fire protection.

Following Mr. Black's address, Mr. MacLean announced that the Association was prepared to help and co-operate to carry on the good work, and called on Mr. G. G. Piche, the head of the Forestry Department in the Provincial Government.

Protect The Settlers

Mr. Piche advocated that settlers be protected against swindlers. There was a difference between that individual and the legitimate buyer of pulpwood. The buyer had been of inestimable service in many ways.

The growth of the lumber industry had been phenomenal in Canada, and especially in Quebec. Newsprint production, however, was only 10 per cent of the American output.

In 1908, exports from Canada had been 683,000 cords as compared with 760,000 cords in 1923. Mr. Piche showed that the pulp and paper mills had consumed 1,350,000 cords of wood from public timber lands, and 350,000 from private lands. The total consumption had reached 3,000,000 cords.

Mr. Piche pointed to the waste in the private lands where there were no regulations. Private owners sold to speculators, and there was no control. The first measure should be legislation that would give the Government the right to cut private lands and so eliminate waste. He also advocated the completion of the inventory of forest lands now under way. No expense should be spared so that the Government would know the maximum quantity to take care of providing for losses during the year.

The speaker also stated that forest conservations should be made as soon as possible and that the removal of rotted or damaged timber be made imperative. He also pointed out that there was little annual increment.

Mr. Piche had visited Sweden. The green of the fields had merged with the darker green of the forests. Yet 50 years ago there had been destructive forest fires in Sweden. By educating the people their forests today are practically fire-proof.

A vital part of the address was the reforestation plan whereby some 5,000,000 acres could be made to produce hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood.

Mr. Ralph P. Bell followed Mr. Piche and stated that the Canadian Pulpwood Association would look to the co-operation of Messrs. Piche and Black to spread the gospel of forest conservation.

Alderman A. J. Auger, of Quebec is the vice-president of the Canadian Pulpwood Association for Quebec.

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Reprint - Quebec Telegraph Feb. 4/20

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WOULD DEBATE THE EMBARGO THROUGH PRESS

Ralph P. Bell, of Pulpwood Association, Issues Challence to Beck of Pulp & Paper Association

PROMPT ANSWER TO BECK'S CHARGES

Bell Says That Restrictive Measure Would Leave Wood Owners at Mercy of "the Newsprint Ring"

Replying to an interview or statement of Mr. Edward Beck, Secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, which appeared in the press yesterday morning, Mr. Ralph P. Bell, of Halifax, N.S., Vice-President of the Canadian Pulpwood Association, in an interview with the Telegraph, said·

"Mr. Beck's inference that the Canadian Pulpwood Association is working in cooperation with an organization in the United States known as the National Publishers Association, is entirely a fiction of Mr. Beck's imagination.

"The Canadian Pulpwood Association has no connection direct or indirect with the organization referred to and was not even aware of the existence of such an association.

"The very reference Mr. Beck draws to the difference between the arguments advanced by this Association as compared with those which he claims were recently presented to the United States Foreign Relations Committee by the American organization mentioned should in itself be sufficient evidence of the ridiculousness of Mr. Beck's assertion.

"Speaking formally in his official position as Secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Mr. Beck says, that in making the recommendation for an export tax, the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association is not actuated by any ulterior motive, but that their action is dictated solely by their grave concern for the conservation of our forests. That it is the opinion of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association that the suggested export tax would neither deprive Canadian pulpwood dealers of the United States market nor American manufacturers, of Canadian pulp wood, and that its probable immediate effect would be to increase exports of wood to the United States, **Because.... Note well the following reason....** "American manufacturers would be anxious to secure as much Canadian wood as possible before the tax became prohibited."

Seeks Explanation

"Will Mr. Beck be good enough to explain how he reconciles the foregoing with the following quoted from the same interview. "The Canadian Paper Manufacturers have no ulterior motive; the last thing in the world they desire is to bring ruin upon the American paper manufacturers and to make it more difficult for their American customers to obtain paper or to prevent the holders of free hold pulp wood in Canada from obtaining a fair American price for their wood."

"He says the Canadian pulp and paper industry does not want to injure American paper manufacturers, does not wish to deprive them of wood, and would not for worlds want to prevent Canadians from selling their wood in the United States markets, and then proceeds to close his argument with the suggestion that the proposed tax would ultimately be made prohibitive.

"Mr. Beck says the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association are actuated solely by their patriotic desire for conservation, and in the next breath gives voice to the opinion that the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association believes that the imposition of the suggested tax "would not have the effect of depriving Canadian pulpwood dealers of the American market nor American manufacturers of Canadian pulpwood."

"But why stress the point? His arguments are illogical, economically unsound and more important still, they do not ring true.

"If the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association is sincere in its commendable desire for greater conservation of our forests, let them come into the open market and in free and unrestricted competition purchase the wood that is now going to the United States, and conserve their own standing wood **at their own risk and expense,** instead of asking the Government to apply a restrictive regulation that would either in whole or in part place the Canadian wood owner and producer at the mercy of the most powerful industrial group in Canada today—The Newsprint Ring of the Pulp & Paper Association.

Suggests Open Debate

"The Canadian Pulp & Paper Association has voluntarily chosen its own weapons, and has stated its own case. It says that it urges this measure solely on the grounds of conservation. On the basis of this official interview of Mr. Beck's and the statements contained therein as appearing in the Canadian papers of February 2nd, the Canadian Pulpwood Association challenges the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association to debate this question before the press of Canada, at meetings to be held, one in the Maritime Provinces, one in Quebec, and one in Ontario, at such times as may be convenient to the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association.

"The press of Canada has good right and reason to demand that either this challenge be accepted or that they decline to further provide the use of their columns to the advocates of a measure who refuse to appear before them for the purpose of a frank and open discussion of this important question.

"The Canadian Pulpwood Association asserts emphatically and definitely that there is and never was any conservation in this issue, and that it will welcome the opportunity of demonstrating this to the entire satisfaction of the newspaper proprietors and editors from coast to coast if afforded an opportunity of doing so.

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(Re-printed from THE QUEBEC DAILY TELEGRAPH, Feb. 5th, 1925)

United States Ready With Reprisals On Pulpwood Embargo

With the pulpwood embargo controversy appearing more prominently in the public eye at the present time any views touching on either side of the question should prove interesting. The Telegraph has followed a policy of giving publicity to both sides of the question throughout the controversy in the hope that thereby its readers will be given every opportunity to formulate their own views on the subject without undue pressure from either side and with only the cold facts before them.

The following facts and figures may help in the forming of this judgment: Attention is drawn to the supplement to the United States Statutes of September 3rd, 1923 which reads as follows: "The duty on printing paper not specifically provided for, shall be one fourth of one per cent per pound, and ten per cent ad valorem, with a provision that if any country forbids or restricts or imposes any export duty on printing paper, wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, the President may enter into negotiations with such country for the removal of such prohibition, and if not removed he may, by proclamation, declare the failure of the negotiations. Thereupon, until the removal of such prohibition printing paper imported directly or indirectly from such country shall pay an additional ten per cent, ad valorem, and in addition thereto an amount equal to the highest export duty imposed by such country, upon either an equal amount of pulpwood or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, necessary to manufacture such printing paper."

To the man in the street this may not convey much at first reading but careful study will reveal the fact that, reduced to simple terms, the statute indicates that Congress has enacted that if an embargo or tax is laid upon the export of pulpwood by any other country, that country shall be penalized as follows: it shall have an additional duty of ten per cent laid upon all printing paper which it sends to American users, and a further duty upon the same paper equal to the highest imposed by a hostile tariff on the pulpwood which that country may continue to export.

This appears to be very definite and would also appear to make it perfectly obvious that an embargo would be met in no spirit of docile submission in the United States. The cost of such action must be counted. We must ask ourselves whether we can afford to provoke this campaign of mutually destructive tariffs between our own country and the neighbor with whom we are doing so large and so profitable a business. Suppose that by a pulpwood embargo we prevent the export of one-twentieth of our annual forest cut, and in doing so provoke a raid upon the largest single business we transact with out greatest customer? Will the end justify our attitude in the matter?

The questions are left to the earnest consideration of the reader, not in the expectation that because of the facts set forth here he will answer them along the lines of the argument presented, but simply in order that he may add to the facts he already possesses on the embargo question and formulate an opinion based on reason and a desire for the prosperity of the Dominion.

With the Compliments of
Canadian Pulpwood Association, Box 1081, Halifax, Nova Scotia
(Additional copies on request.)

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FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

February 7, 1925.

RT. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I thought you might like to read the enclosed letter which please treat as confidential so far as my name is concerned, and return same to me.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. D. Barnjum

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(Reprint from THE QUEBEC DAILY TELEGRAPH, Feb. 12th, 1925)

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MARKETS VS. EMBARGO

We had occasion last week to commend the broadminded viewpoint of Mr. Angus McLean, president of the Bathurst Company, Limited, and a director of the Canadian Lumberman's Association, in regard to the proposed embargo on pulpwood.

Though obviously standing to benefit considerably as a result of such an embargo he is emphatically opposed to it on several grounds. One of these is the danger of disrupting not only good relations but existing markets. He says:

I notice your editorial in your issue of the 7th regarding my stand on the embargo question, and I appreciate all you say. It is quite true. At the same time I think that my stand in this matter has a purpose even beyond what you suggest in your editorial.

"I am very anxious to have the market for other lines of paper besides newsprint enlarged, and, if possible, have them admitted free of tariff into the United States.

An embargo would, no doubt, lead to reprisals and disturb the pleasant trade relations between the United States and Canada; and we are very apt to interfere with any chance of our being able to extend the market in the way that Canadians should be interested in having it done.

"I feel quite satisfied that if the people in Canada would devote as much attention to the question of enlarging our markets as they do to talking about embargoes, we would accomplish something more than we are doing. The important thing for Canadians to-day is to find enlarged markets for everything they can produce in the way of paper from wood.

"Possibly the general public is not aware of the fact that the only finished paper that we make in Canada that is admitted free of tariff to the United States is newsprint. We secured a free market for this newsprint in 1911, and practically everyone knows the rapid progress that has been made since that time in the production of newsprint in Canada, until now we are right on a par with the United States insofar as production is concerned, and in 1925 our production should be greater than the production of this class of paper in the United States.

"There is no doubt at all that we will be the largest producers of newsprint in the whole world; we should dominate that trade from the present time. But what we should be especially interested in, and something that would affect the whole of Canada in the most favorable way possible, is the admission of wrapping paper, writing paper, book paper tissues and all other lines of paper from Canada to the United States under the same tariff arrangements as is enjoyed by the newsprint manufacturers.

"If we would devote ourselves to trying to bring this about, and assist our government by every means in our power to push this matter to a successful issue, we would be doing something that would really be of benefit to every important interest in Canada. It would go much farther toward making Canada a prosperous country even than the free admission of newsprint to the United States."

With the Compliments of Canadian Pulpwood Association,
Box 1081, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
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THE PULPWOOD EMBARGO

A Few Points established— a challenge! and the sequel.

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THIS being a reprint of a statement made to the Press by Mr. Edward Beck, Secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association—the reply through the Press, by Mr. Ralph P. Bell, Vice-President of the Canadian Pulpwood Association, and an Article from the "Sherbrooke Daily Record".

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Mr. Beck's statement—

Reprinted from "The Quebec Chronicle"
February 3rd, 1925

"THE petition filed by the National Publishers Association was nicely timed to coincide with the dinner given by their Canadian confreres in Montreal. It is understood to be the initial step in a plan to stampede the public of the United States and Canada by brandishing the bogey of international hostility should the Canadian Government undertake to restrict the exportation of unmanufactured pulpwood." Thus Edward Beck, Secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association referred today to the protest filled with Chairman Borah of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee protesting against a threatened Canadian embargo on pulpwood and declaring such would interrupt the friendly relations between the United States and Canada, and to declarations in opposition to an embargo at the luncheon of the Canadian Pulpwood Association held here.

"The two arguments," said Mr. Beck, "made in Montreal and Washington do not hang together because while the pulpwood dealers are telling Canada that the effect of the embargo would be to bring absolute ruin to the paper industry the American publisher says that its effect would be to cripple the industry in the United States and give Canadian manufacturers the control of the American paper market.

Have no Ulterior Motive

"The Canadian paper manufacturers have no ulterior motive. The last thing in the world they desire is to bring ruin upon the American paper manufacturers and to make it more difficult for their American customers to obtain paper or to prevent the owners of freehold pulpwood in Canada from obtaining a fair American price for their wood."

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On the other hand they view with the great alarm the rapid depletion of the pulpwood resources of Canada and believe that the time has arrived when these should be conserved for the benefit of the Canadian people and the continued existence of the paper industries of this country.

"In the opinion of the industry, a small export duty would not have the effect of depriving Canadian pulpwood dealers of the American market nor American manufacturers of Canadian pulpwood.

"In effect its immmediate effect would probably be to increase the export of such wood, since American manufacturers would be anxious to secure as much Canadian wood as possible before the tax becomes prohibitive."

"The action taken by our Association at its annual meeting last week did not call for an embargo on shipments of pulpwood. It urged Government action to the extent of the imposition of an export duty leaving the amount to the discretion of the Government and suggesting that if the duty is applied it should be on a gradual scale which would allow the various interests concerned to adjust themselves to the new position without any undue hardship."

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Mr. Bell's reply—

Reprinted from "The Quebec Telegraph" February 4th, 1925

REPLYING to an interview or statement of Mr. Edward Beck, Secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, which appeared in the Press of Upper Canada on the morning of February 2nd, Mr. Ralph P. Bell of Halifax, N.S., Vice-President of the Canadian Pulpwood Association, in an interview in Quebec, says:—

Mr. Beck's inference that the Canadian Pulpwood Association is working in cooperation with an organization in the United States known as the National Publishers Association, is entirely a fiction of Mr. Beck's imagination.

The Canadian Pulpwood Association has no connection direct or indirect with the organization referred to, and was not even aware of the existence of such an association.

The very reference Mr. Beck draws to the difference between the arguments advanced by this Association as compared with those which he claims were recently presented to the United States Fereign Relations Committee by the American organization mentioned, should in itself be sufficient evidence of the ridiculousness of Mr. Beck's assertion in this connection.

Speaking formally in his official position as Secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Mr. Beck says, that in making the recommendation for an export tax, the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association is not actuated by any ulterior motive, but that their action is dictated solely by their grave concern for the conservation of our forests. That it is the opinion of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association that the suggested export tax would neither deprive Canadian pulpwood dealers of the United States market nor American manufacturers of Canadian pulpwood, and that its probable immediate effect would be to increase exports of wood to the

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United States. **BECAUSE—note well the following reason** — "American manufacturers would be anxious to secure as much Canadian wood as possible **before the tax became prohibitive.**"

Will Mr. Beck be good enough to explain how he reconciles the foregoing with the following, quoted from the same interview:—"The Canadian paper manufacturers have no ulterior motive, the last thing in the world they desire is to bring ruin upon the American Paper manufacturers and to make it more difficult for their American customers to obtain paper or to prevent the holders of freehold pulpwood in Canada from obtaining a fair American price for their wood."

He says the Canadian pulp and paper industry does not want to injure American paper manufacturers, does not wish to deprive them of wood, and would not for worlds want to prevent Canadians from selling their wood in the United States markets, and then proceeds to close his argument with the suggestions that the proposed Tax would ultimately be made prohibitive.

Mr. Beck says the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association are actuated solely by their patriotic desires for conservation and in the next breath gives voice to the opinion that the imposition of the suggested Tax "would not have the effect of depriving Canadian Pulpwood dealers of the American market nor American manufacturers of Canadian pulpwood."

But why stress the point?—His arguments are illogical, economically unsound, and more important still, they do not ring true.

If the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association is sincere in its commendable desire for greater conservation of our forests, let them come into the open market and in free and unrestricted competition purchase the wood that is now going to the United States, and conserve their own standing wood at their own risk and expense, instead of asking the Government to apply a restrictive regulation that would either in whole or in part place the Canadian wood owner and producer at the mercy of the most powerful industrial group in Canada today—The Newsprint Ring of the Pulp and Paper Association.

The Canadian Pulp & Paper Association has voluntarily chosen its own weapons, and has stated its own case. It says that it urges this measure solely on the grounds of conservation. On the basis of this official interview of Mr. Beck's and the statements contained therein as appearing in the Canadian papers of February 2nd, the Canadian Pulpwood Association challenges the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association to debate this question before the Press of Canada, at meetings to be held, one in the Maritime Provinces, one in Quebec and one in Ontario, at such times as may be convenient to the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association.

The Canadian Pulpwood Association asserts emphatically and definitely that there is and never was any conservation in this issue, and that it will welcome an opportunity to demonstrate this to the satisfaction of the newspaper proprietors and editors from coast to coast if only afforded an opportunity of doing so.

The Press of Canada has good right and reason to demand that either this challenge be accepted or that they decline to further provide the use of their columns to the advocates of a measure who refuse to appear before them for the purpose of a frank discussion of this important question.

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The Sequel—

Reprinted from the "Sherbrooke Daily Record" February 7th, 1925

THE Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade, in view of the present controversy regarding the pulpwood embargo question, offered to open its meeting here on the 17th for a statement of arguments by the advocates of the various policies.

Mr. Frank J. Barnjum was urged to come to Sherbrooke for the occasion.

Mr. Ralph Bell, the advocate of pulpwood export, was also invited.

Following Mr. Bell's challenge issued at Quebec to Mr. Edward Beck, of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, an invitation was wired to Mr. Beck to come to Sherbrooke and state the case for his association which advocates an export tax. Mr. Beck was called upon in Montreal yesterday by Mr. Paradis, president of the E. T. Boards, and urged to come to Sherbrooke or, if this was impossible, to arrange for some one to come and present the views of his association.

At present, it looks as though Mr. Bell might have the field to himself. He accepted promptly and will present the arguments of those who are opposed to embargo or duty on pulpwood cut from freehold lands.

Mr. Barnjum off on Trip

Mr. Barnjum in his final letter of reply says: "I regret very much that it will be impossible for me to go to Sherbrooke on the 17th, as I am obliged to leave on a short trip on the 12th and am leaving Montreal tonight. I feel that the interest has become so widespread in this important matter that I can afford to take a few days off for the examination of conditions on the coast as I have so far been able to put in a very limited amount of time in that section of

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the country, so that I am combining investigation and recreation. As this is the first respite I have taken since I began my campaign I think I deserve it."

Mr. Beck Has Engagement

Mr. Edward Beck expresses appreciation of the invitation but regrets inability to attend. Mr. Beck says: "Unfortunately, I am tied up with an engagement which I cannot forego and which makes acceptance of your invitation out of the question."

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MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE

February 15th Issue 1925

Compliments of

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM

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Another startling article in a series showing the menace to Canada if a pulpwood embargo is not enacted.

We Are Depleting Our Population and Forests Because Pulpwood Embargo Is Delayed

By J. HERBERT HODGINS

Canadian border cities are penalized, Canadian labor is flouted, Canadian capital is jeopardized—and foreign industries are built up at OUR *expense.*

NOT so long ago an Ontario town made a desperate effort to secure the branch factory of a United States industry. The Board of Trade sent emissaries to interview the executive officers of the parent institution. Free sites were offered. Finally the ratepayers passed a money by-law; the town actually went so far as to assist in financing the new venture.

The campaign cost a pile of civic money. But the ratepayers counted it worth while, because of its results.

It just goes to show the length some towns will go to get an industry, with its attendant new population.

Take any one of Ontario's St. Lawrence river towns. I have in mind, Prescott—lazily picturesque and with a charming hint of historic days.

I can't help wondering how Prescott would view the prospect of getting a million dollar industry. It would probably be as startled as Rip Van Winkle when he looked upon a new era.

Yet, directly across the River St. Lawrence from Prescott is Ogdensburg, N.Y., humming with an industry that, despite the laws of sound economics, was filched from just some such Canadian community as Prescott.

Two years ago the Algonquin Paper Corporation started in Ogdensburg to manufacture mechanical pulp and newsprint. Here is a plant capable of an annual production of 22,500 tons of newsprint and 20,000 tons of mechanical pulp. It is *not* located in the midst of forest areas. As far as the source of its supplies is concerned, there is no legitimate reason why it should be located in Ogdensburg: except that as a river town the pulpwood logs may be shipped direct to the mill.

The Algonquin Paper Corporation gets its raw materials from Canada. The value of its annual newsprint production, alone, at last year's prices, approximates $1,575,000.

One million dollars of this distributed in wages should measurably add to the community's progress.

It would be life-blood for a town like Prescott: for any Canadian town.

Instead, Canada got probably $350,000 for the pulpwood which the Ogdensburg mill turned into a product worth $1,575,000.

"SAVE THE FORESTS"

"Your forests are your dollars! Protect them and save them from further depredation by foreign interests!"

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal)

Ottawa's Amazing Inaction

THE procrastinations and spinelessness of the Government at Ottawa is directly to blame for the fact that Ogdensburg, in the state of New York, and not Prescott, in the province of Ontario, got the million dollar wage circulation.

By all the logical laws of nation-building, Prescott or some similar Canadian community should have secured the Algonquin Paper Corporation's mill. Dependent upon a Canadian raw product, or natural resource, the Ogdensburg industry flourishes— the corporation paid a two per cent. dividend upon its $650,000 capital stock from the very first three months' earnings—because of the amazing inaction of our federal administration in failing to clap on a pulpwood embargo.

Canada "gets it in the neck" because Ottawa fails to stop the flow of unmanufactured wood to the mills of another country for immediate competition with Canadian mills.

The Algonquin Paper Corporation is not an isolated instance. There is the book-paper mill presently being established by the Chicago *Tribune*, publishers also of *Liberty* and the N.Y. *Daily News*, at North Tonawanda, six miles above the upper rapids of Niagara Falls. It was built in the United States instead of in Canada from which it draws its raw materials, because the Fordney-McCumber tariff law assesses a customs duty of one cent a pound and ten per cent. on all printing papers other than newsprint.

Then, too, the mills in the United States which operate upon Canadian wood escape many of the overhead charges in connection with their wood supply that Canadian mills must carry. They enjoy an undue advantage in the cost of their "raw." When Canadian mills are operating upon reduced schedules, or are entirely shut down, these overhead charges continue. But an American mill in similar circumstances is relieved.

Therefore under the existing free outlet of Canadian pulpwood it was "good business" for the Algonquin Paper Corporation to locate in Ogdensburg rather than in Prescott. Similarly, the Chicago *Tribune* cannot be blamed.

The Fundamental Reason

ASIDE from the newsprint companies which are having their own difficulties at present, all other branches of the industry—sulphite, mechanical and kraft pulps, fine papers, wrappings and board—are, with few exceptions, in a critical state in Canada. Yet here is the Chicago *Tribune* erecting its $5,000,000 plant in New York state—drawing its raw materials from Ontario and Quebec and taking competent labor from this country. The dual menace of forest and population depletion!

"It has been claimed that the high American tariff is responsible for this situation," said Frank W. Clarke, chairman of the mechanical pulp section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at the January convention. "This may be true to some extent, but, remember, there is no tariff operating against our wood pulp.

"I think the real reason for the situation is more fundamental. So long as pulpwood can be purchased in large volume in this country and shipped across the line, just so long shall we have competition to force the price of our finished products down to a point which makes production here unprofitable and which results in driving our mills into liquidation.

"We are supplying our competitors with raw material to our undoing."

It was recently stated in the Quebec legislature that 750,000 cords of pulpwood were exported in one year from the province of Quebec. The records show this to be about the average for the past twenty years. This represents an equivalent of 500,000 tons of newsprint. The wood may have brought the province of Quebec as much as $3,500,000. Kept in Canada and manufactured into papers, its value, at last year's selling price, would have been $25,000,000. The difference between the two values is made up largely of conversion costs, which, in other words, mean wages for labor.

In addition to this, its manufacture here would have entailed development and utilization of an additional 170,000 h.p. of electrical energy—an increase of forty-six per cent. over present consumption.

The additional labor required would have employed eight thousand men in Canadian mills.

Every argument in favor of restricting the exportation of power is equally applicable for the restriction of pulpwood export. If we are to keep the power in Canada, we must find use for it; an important move in this direction would be the retention of our pulpwood for manufacture in Canada.

How Can We Get the Embargo?

HOW are we to set about getting this embargo?

Canada has had convincing experience of the value of an embargo. Tested both in Ontario and Quebec, as far as Crown lands are concerned, it has actually resulted in the establishment of the great Canadian pulp and paper industry as we have it to-day, second only to agriculture in financial and economic importance to the Dominion.

There was really no such industry in Canada up to the time of the placing of an embargo upon Crown lands wood in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. If this action, affecting eighty-five per cent. of our forest wealth, has been of such inestimable value to the country, why should the Government hesitate with regard to the remaining fifteen per cent?

The fact remains, however, that the Government *IS* strangely hesitant.

A tragic depletion of our forest heritage goes on. A great potential Canadian industry is menaced. The Government looks on, apparently unmoved.

What are the facts of the government's indecision?

In the early part of 1923 parliament voted the Government power to impose an embargo—by a majority surprisingly large in view of the Government's lukewarm attitude.

On June 26, 1923, as a result, the Export Act was amended to provide for a pulpwood embargo.

In the meantime "something happened." The Government changed its mind. On August 14, 1923, it passed the now famous "secret" order-in-council.

"This order-in-council," says Frank J. D. Barnjum, "was passed at the sole request and on the sole behest of the American monied interests and their Canadian associates, who profit by the exploitation of Canada's natural resources."

Months intervened before the Government consented to make public this order-in-council. It reads as follows:

"Order in Council, passed August 14, 1923.

Continued on page 48

Will U. S. Retaliate If We Embargo Pulpwood?

DEFINITELY pleading for "conservation of raw material upon which one of Canada's greatest industries depends," the twelfth convention of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, on Jan. 30, passed a resolution "for an adequate export tax upon logs and pulpwood exported from Canada." The association wants this duty "imposed upon a graded basis, increasing annually." And they urge "that proceeds be devoted as far as possible to conservation and protection of our forests."

Immediately on hearing of this resolution the National Publishers' Association of the U.S. protested to Washington, D.C. Their claim is that a Canadian embargo "would hurt American industry."

In our March 1 issue we will discuss the possibilities of American "retaliation."

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We Are Depleting Population and Forests

Continued from page 11

"P.C. 1563, at the Government House, Ottawa, Tuesday, the 14th day of August 1923,

"Present.

"His Excellency, the Governor General in Council.

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and under and in virtue of the powers conferred by The Export Act, as amended, is pleased to order and doth hereby order and declare, with reference to the provisions of an Act to amend The Export Act, chapter 46 of the statutes passed at the recent session of Parliament, that whatever regulations may be made thereunder regarding the export of pulpwood from Canada such regulations shall not be made applicable to or affect the exportation of pulpwood exported in fulfillment and in pursuance of the terms of bona fide written contracts duly executed and delivered previous to the first day of June, 1923; provided, however, that in the case of contracts calling for deliveries over a period of more than ten years from the date hereof the exemption hereby granted shall not extend beyond the period of ten years from the date hereof.

(Sgd.) "E. J. LEMAIRE,
"Clerk of the Privy Council."

In short, the order-in-council nullifies the embargo which parliament wanted.

Then, shortly, followed the appointment of a Royal Commission on Pulpwood. As the Montreal *Star* describes it: "A peripatetic commission last year went gallivanting all over the country at the expense of the taxpayers to collect more evidence on the question—evidence that did not need a commission, since it was already on file at Ottawa."

Yet $70,000 or more of public funds went to the upkeep of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood.

And did we get "value received" for our seventy-odd thousands of dollars?

In a nut-shell, the Royal Commission finds as follows:

> The Commission takes the view that the actual determination of a policy *must rest with the Government.*"

So Parliament resumes this month with the pulpwood problem back on the Government's hands.

Will the Government have the courage to face this national issue with courage? The time for trifling, for side-stepping and quibbling is passed. "Definite, radical and constructive steps are of transcending importance," as the Pulpwood Commission warns.

Prohibition of the export of unmanufactured wood would immediately save 35,000,000 trees annually to Canada. Thirty-five million trees constitute a pile of wood four feet high, four feet wide, and two thousand miles long.

Initiation of the embargo would not require the expenditure of one dollar of the taxpayers' money. It would merely entail the passing of a simple order-in-council, for which authority was voted by parliament two years ago.

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The Spectator

Issued Every Week Day Evening

ESTABLISHED 1846 — HAMILTON, CANADA

February 16,1925.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario.

not attached when filed

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I enclose an editorial which we ran to-day in connection with pulpwood and power export embargos which may prove of interest to you.

Yours sincerely,

F. I. Kerr

~ 6 ×

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Ottawa, February 17, 1925.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I thank you for your letter of the 7th instant. I have been a little long replying owing to extreme pressure.

The Booster Club referred to in your communication consisted of a number of young chaps, who, because of the personal popularity of the Liberal candidate, chiefly due to his back-slapping characteristics, conducted a sort of yelling and canvassing campaign behind him in the West Hasting's contest. I do not see how the idea could be developed into a Canadian wide institution, because, as it appears from the letter, it has no real purpose or principle to serve. I return herewith enclosures.

Will you be coming down soon?

Frank J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia.

Yours very truly,

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Ottawa, Feb. 18, 1925.

F.L. Ker, Esq.,
"The Spectator",
Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Mr. Ker:

Many thanks for yours of the 16th enclosing clippings in connection with pulpwood and power export embargoes.

Yours very truly,

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THE BRONSON COMPANY
OTTAWA ONTARIO CANADA

26th February 1925.

Honourable Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen;-

I apologize for not having more promptly sent you the information regarding capital investment in water power and consuming industries, which I promised you when Mr. Cowan and I saw you some time ago.

I now enclose you herewith a page torn from "Investments" published in December 1924 by Nesbitt, Thomson & Company of Montreal, which contains the information I mentioned. I am endeavoring to obtain copy of the United States Government report which contained this information and should I succeed I will furnish you with the exact reference. These figures I think present most forcibly and concisely the chief reasons why this country should not permit its power to be exported and why it is impossible to recapture that power once export has been permitted.

Yours truly,
Frank E. Bronson

FEB/WVT
Enc.

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Why Canada should prohibit the export of Power and Pulpwood

Because our people are following Canadian raw materials south

Because—

—one-sixth of our electric energy now used is exported, supplying our competitors with cheap power.

—if available, Central Ontario could use that exported power now, but cannot recall it.

—Power once exported cannot be recalled.

—pulpwood to the value of $13,500,000 is exported annually, which should be manufactured here.

—if manufactured here it would give employment to about 12,500 men.

—12,500 men would support a large city.

—increased population means to Canada better business, prosperous farms, and increased freight for our railways—and

—no great nation was ever developed by exporting raw materials.

Every Canadian should be interested in the development of Canada FIRST.

This advertisement is published by us solely because of our interest in the development of Canada's Natural Resources for Canadians.

A copy of our "March Investments," which contains further information on this subject, will be mailed to you upon request.

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NESBITT THOMSON & COMPANY Limited

145 St. James Street, MONTREAL

TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG LONDON, Ont.

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EXPORT OF POWER

Paper read on the 26th February 1925

Before the

Engineering Institute of Canada

Montreal

By

Royal LeSage

Civil Engineer

A.M.E.I.C.

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EXPORT OF POWER.

The question of export of power from Canada into the United States has been strongly to the fore during the last few weeks. All sorts of statements have been made, some inspired by an honest desire to arrive at the truth, but the majority actuated by a purpose of befogging the issue and of preventing the financing of a possible competitor, namely, the National Hydro-Electric Company.

There is no denying the fact that the most characteristic fault of the Canadians, and probably their greatest defect is unreasoned optimism. One has only to review the history of the last quarter of a century to realize that most of our financial difficulties have been caused by our habit of always exaggerating the requirements of the future. It was this unreasoned optimism which led us to cover the country with railroads which we did not require and it was this same over estimation of future needs which led a great number of our municipalities to provide for populations which did not come and which even the next generation may not see. The unreasoned optimism which has led the country to our present financial straits is still rampant. It seems evident now that this exaggeration of our possible future power requirements is going to lead us again into financial errors, as there is no difference between expending money needlessly and refusing to receive payment for lending a product which we cannot use, and which will not be destroyed by its being used temporarily by others.

Many of those who have taken part in the discussion against the export of power have attempted to generalize and to formulate regulations which would be applied indiscriminately to all cases. This, however, is not sound and each proposition to export power should be considered on its merits and preference should undoubtedly be given to the very large water power developments which it would be impossible to finance without the help of power contracts from the United States. Reasoning along these lines it seems that the Quebec Government when it granted a 60 year lease to the Canada Paper Company (30th April 1924), for a 5000 H.P. development was not justified in writing into this contract a clause which practically authorized the company to export power upon the payment of an additional royalty of 50 cents per horse power a year.

In the same way the Federal regulations under which nine Canadian power companies are at present authorized to export, under one year licenses, about 1,400,000,000 K.W.H. of electricity per year to the United States are not in the best interest of the country since they constitute in actual practice permanent licenses. Such yearly permits should undoubtedly be cancelled at an early date and replaced by licenses for a longer but definite and practical term. In the future, export licenses should be granted for a definite number of years, sufficient to give the company a chance to amortize its transmission line. The power thus exported should be sold not directly to private industries, but to distributing companies, and it should be understood that no power would be delivered except beyond a certain distance from the boundary.

Let us examine the case of the National Hydro-Electric Company, which proposes to develop 400,000 h.p. at the Carillon dam, on the Ottawa river,

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and has asked for a permit to export 300,000 h.p. reserving, under the control of the Railway Commission, 100,000 h.p. to supply the Canadian demand. As the company is asking for a twenty-five year license, it is understood, to export power, it is interesting to investigate what will be our power requirements in 1950 in order to ascertain if Canada could spare the power which the Company proposes to export.

Canada's power needs in 1950.

At the World Power Conference, held in London in July 1924, Mr. J.B. Challies, now of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, but then director of the Dominion Water Power Branch, presented a paper entitled "Water Power of Canada" from which it is possible to derive a good deal of information concerning the future power requirements of Canada. The total amount of power developed in Canada is given as 3,227,414 h.p. and the total possible commercial installations as 42,000,000 h.p. The following table, which is based on data contained in Mr. Challies' paper gives a summary of the present installation for each Province, the total possible installation and the percentage developed at the beginning of 1924.

Province	Possible installation in h.p.	Present installation in h.p.	Percentage developed.
British Columbia	6,680,000	355,517	5.32
Alberta	1,490,000	33,067	2.22
Saskatchewan	1,425,000	- -	- -
Manitoba	7,560,000	162,025	21.45
Ontario	8,910,000	1,445,480	12.85
Quebec	15,240,000	1,116,398	7.33
New Brunswick	160,000	44,539	27.85
Nova Scotia	168,000	54,950	32.70
Prince Edward Island	7,000	2,239	32.00
Yukon & North West	360,000	13,199	3.67
Total for Canada	42,000,000	3,227,414	7.68

In this paper which was reproduced in the Engineering Journal, for July 1924, Mr. Challies estimates that the total power developed at the beginning of 1926 will be about 4,000,000 h.p. The average growth from 1910 to 1925 is shown as having been at the rate of 202,000 h.p. per year and that from 1920 to 1925 at the rate of 303,000 h.p. per year. On the basis of these increases Mr. Challies estimates that by the end of 1940 our developments should be between 7,000,000 h.p. and 8,500,000 h.p. Applying the same rates of growth during the next ten years would give us about 11,000,000 h.p. in 1950 or about 26% out of a possible total of about 42,000,000 h.p.

Our present rate of utilization is at the rate of 353 h.p. per 1000 of population and Canada ranks third in the per capita utilization of water power among the countries of the world, Norway and Switzerland only having a higher per capita utilization. It is apparent, therefore, even if our rate of utilization was increased to 600 h.p. per 1000 of population, that the power available in Canada would be sufficient for a population of 70,000,000 the power in

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Ontario for a population of 15,000,000 and that in Quebec for a population of 25,000,000 and that even in 1950 it would be necessary to have a population in Canada of about 18,000,000 inhabitants to utilize the 11,000,000 h.p. figured above and representing less than 25% of the power available in the country.

The population of Canada has been growing very slowly since the war and at the present time we are nearly standing still. It seems, in view of the heavy financial burden which the Canadian tax payer will have to carry, that it is not rational to hope for a very great increase in our population during the next twenty-five years. The increase in population during the decade 1911 to 1921 was approximately 1,600,000 so that if the same rate of growth were to obtain in 1950, a very optimistic assumption, our population would be 13,400,000 in 1950, requiring about 8,000,000 h.p. or less than 20% of the power available.

Now what about the growth in the demand in Ontario and Quebec?

This growth has been spasmodic, one large plant going into operation being sufficient to effect the apparent rate of growth. The charts given on Mr. Challies' paper indicates that from 1910 to 1923 the increase in the Province of Ontario has been at the rate of 75,000 h.p. and in Quebec at the rate of about 60,000 h.p. This period includes the increased demand created by war requirements plus the period of expansion in the newsprint industry so that it is very doubtful whether or not a similar increase will ever be seen during the next quarter of a century. Figuring along these lines the power requirements of Ontario should be about 3,500,000 h.p. in 1950 and those of Quebec probably somewhat under 3,000,000 h.p. with population of about 4,000,000 and 3,500,000 respectively representing a rate of utilization of 875 h.p. per 1000 capita in Ontario and 857 h.p. per 1000 capita in Quebec. As these developments would only represent about 40% of Ontario available power and in Quebec less than 20% of the total possible power it would seem as if these two provinces could very well spare the 300,000 h.p. which the National Hydro-Electric Company desires to export.

A few estimates and quotations borrowed from Canadian and American Authorities will show that the estimates given above are not pessimistic but constitute a rather optimistic view of our future possible progress.

Mr. R.M. Wilson, chief engineer, of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, testified in October 1920, before the International Joint Commission, declaring that there was no market for the St. Lawrence power on the Canadian side, at any rate so far as the Montreal district was concerned. He estimated that the increasing demand for hydro-electric power in this district amounted to about 10,000 h.p. per year and that the existing agencies had already made provision to take care of this development for the next ten years. He anticipated that at the end of that period the total demand would be about 400,000 h.p. and that this would be sufficient to take care, among other things, of the electrification of the railways in and around Montreal. He contended that all this power could be supplied from power sites that are already under development. Mr. Wilson also stated that there was enough undeveloped power on the St. Maurice River to supply the Montreal district for 30 or 40 years. (See St. Lawrence Waterways Report, 1922, p.142).

At the same time the engineers of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, who cannot certainly be accused of lacking in optimism, calculated in 1921 (see St. Lawrence Waterways report, 1922, p. 150 & 151) the future requirements

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of Ontario on the per capita consumption which was then at the rate of 900 K.W.H. They would soon reach 1,200 K.W.H. and by 1941 they would have increased to 1500 K.W.H. Based on these figures and the corresponding increase in population the future demand of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission system was given as 932,000 h.p. in 1931 and 1,340,000 h.p. in 1941 exclusive of possible railway electrification or of specialized new industries. As the capacity of the Hydro system is about 56% of the total capacity installed in Ontario this means that the probable total capacity in 1941 would be about 2,400,000 H.P.

Several independent investigations have been carried on in the United States to determine the possible future power requirements of some of the greatest industrial centres in that country. The reports of these various committees offer a splendid opportunity of checking up our estimates of future requirements for Canada.

A study undertaken by the great Lakes Division of the National Electric Light Association, over an area around Chicago and covering the denser portion of the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, shows that the installed capacity of the central statians in the area in question was, in 1923 about 2,560,000 h.p. for a population of about 8,600,000 or corresponding very nearly to the population of Canada. The Committee estimates that the population would reach 12,940,000 in 1950, an increase of 51% and that by that time ninety per cent of all industrial power in this area and all of the power required by urban and interurban railways would be supplied from central station systems. Railroad electrification would probably have progressed to include all terminals in the Chicago district and perhaps the divisions terminating in Chicago. The report concludes that on this basis the power required in 1950 will be at the rate of 2100 K.W. hrs. per capita per year and that the maximum demand would be 7,600,000 h.p. corresponding to about 580 h.p. per 1000 of population (See Electrical World, July 12, 1924).

In the premises, it is obvious that there will be no dearth of power for future Canadian Industries, over a period of at least 75 years, even if power is exported from the Cedars and Carillon developments.

Further, it is clear that, under a system of export licenses for a definite term of years, sufficient to give the importing consumer a chance to amortize his transmission line, the power will upon the expiry of the license be available for Canadian demand.

CONCLUSIONS.

I

Mr. Challies' estimate is 42,000,000 H.P. for Canada and 15,000,000 H.P. for Quebec with an average growth in Canada per year of 200,000 to 300,000 H.P. He estimates 7,000,000 to 8,500,000 H.P. in 1940.

On the same basis, the figures for 1950 would be for Canada 11,000,000 H.P. or about 26% of 42,000,000 H.P.

II

The present rate of utilization is given as 353 H.P. per 1000 capita in Canada.

On the basis of 600 H.P. per 1000 capita, the water power in Canada is sufficient

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for population of 70,000,000 Canada, and
" " " 15,000,000 Ontario, and
" " " 25,000,000 Quebec.

In 1950, on that basis, it would be necessary to have a population of about 18,000,000 to utilize 11,000,000 H.P.

III

The increase in population from 1911 to 1921 was 1,600,000. At the same rate of growth, the population would be 13,400,000 in 1950, requiring 8,000,000 H.P. only instead of the 11,000,000 H.P. estimated by Mr. Challies.

IV

According to Mr. Challies' estimate, the growth of power development is about 75,000 H.P. per year in Ontario and 60,000 H.P. in Quebec.

Figuring on that basis for 1950, Ontario and Quebec would compare as follows:-

Province	H.P. in 1950	Population	H.P. per 1000 capita	% utilization.
Ontario	3,500,000 H.P.	4,000,000	875 H.P.	40%
Quebec	3,000,000 H.P.	3,500,000	857 H.P.	20%

V

Mr. Wilson estimated that there was enough power available from the St. Maurice for 30 or 40 years for the Montreal district.

VI

The Ontario Hydro Electric Commission's engineers estimate that in 1941 the load on the Hydro Electric system would be about 1,340,000 H.P. At present the Hydro's load is 56% of the total load in Ontario so that on this basis the total load in Ontario, in 1950, should be 2,400,000 H.P.

VII

Estimate of Great Lakes Division, near Chicago.
Present population 8,600,000; 2,560,000 H.P. in 1923.
Estimated 1950 population 12,940,000; 7,600,000 H.P. in 1950 or about 580 H.P. per 1000 capita.

Montreal, 26th. February 1925.

(SIGNED:) Royal LeSage,
Civil Engineer,
A.M.E.I.C.

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Ottawa, Feb. 27, 1925.

F.E. Bronson, Esq.,
The Bronson Co.,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Bronson:

Many thanks for your letter of the 26th February enclosing sheet from "Investments" with regard to the conservation of power.

Yours very truly,

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from

MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE

March 1st Issue 1925

Compliments of

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM

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071543

The third of a series of articles demonstrating urgent economic necessity of a pulpwood embargo.

Embargo Retaliation Merely a Bogey

By J. HERBERT HODGINS

OUTSTANDING *among the suggestions advanced by the Royal Grain Commission's report, which was tabled in the House of Commons on February 9, is a recommendation for an export duty on Canadian wheat going to the United States, equal to the United States import tariff of forty-two cents per bushel against Canadian grain.*

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"This reprisal would either bring about the removal of the prohibitive United States duty," says the report, "or compel the United States millers to erect plants in Canada milling for the foreign market in the Dominion.

"As the situation now exists, while the United States domestic market is closed to Canada, the United States miller is allowed the advantage of importing Canadian wheat, grinding it into flour, shipping it to the European markets in competition with Canadian flour and then obtaining from the United States Government a rebate of the duty.

"As a result, mills are being erected in haste on the United States side of the border, notably at Buffalo, N.Y., to intercept the flow of Canadian wheat."

The situation in Canadian wheat is almost identically the situation in Canadian pulpwood.

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The latter resolution urges association members to "use their best efforts with their representatives in Washington to have our Government take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the pulp and paper industry in the United States."

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At any rate, there followed the Government's amazing *volte face*. On August 14, 1923, the Government passed what has become known as the "secret order in council."

In complete defiance of a vote, which empowered the embargo—by a majority surprisingly large and including members of all shades of political opinion—the Government calmly nullified parliament's intention.

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Admitted.

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Wise step!

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This outcry from Washington is only true in part: Canadians in their desire to embargo pulpwood hope to entrench the Canadian industry. The reason is entirely logical.

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The Canadian Pulpwood Association's statement is misleading. Presumably this statement is based upon the fact that only some ten per cent. of the forest lands of Canada have been alienated from the Crown and that ninety per cent. is still in public ownership.

However, this ninety per cent. of public lands comprises vast tracts of barren and totally unproductive land, while the ten per cent. of forest land already alienated from the Crown embraces the choicest parts of our forests, those most accessible to transportation and to the markets.

No definite calculation has been made as to the amount of pulpwood contained in all the public forests of Canada, and those already alienated. Edward Beck, secretary-manager of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, estimates that the ten per cent. of alienated forest lands contains sixty per cent. of Canada's marketable and commercially available pulpwood.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The third of a series of articles demonstrating urgent economic necessity of a pulpwood embargo.

Embargo Retaliation Merely a Bogey

By J. HERBERT HODGINS

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071544

Continued from page 17

"It remains to be seen whether the Canadian government will officially participate in so obvious a scheme to cripple American industry and *thereby invite retaliatory measures.*"

"There is one other aspect of the situation," the national publishers point out. "That is the effect upon the American public and the Government. What is to be the reaction against an embargo, which is obviously class legislation? Existing legislation, here, makes retaliation a simple matter. The president may impose duties and embargoes under the Tariff Act of 1922. Embargoes on coal, sulphur, and raw materials used in the paper industry are possible. The act also permits the imposition of a duty on paper coming from a country which restricts the exportation of raw materials used in its manufacture."

The plot thickens!

An editorial upon the subject of the Canadian wood pulp situation, reprinted by the Boston *American* from the Washington *Herald*, tells us at the outset that "Canada should not put an embargo on pulpwood export." The *Herald* argues that a pulpwood embargo would react as a real menace to Canada. Says the *Herald*!

"This embargo would simply result in Canada's ceasing to be the source of this country's supply.

"We would proceed to develop the pulpwood lands and water powers of Alaska, which can supply twice the amount of wood now imported from Canada.

"The southern states, also, have tremendous quantities of pulpwood practically untouched. In addition, we could get it from Finland, Sweden, Norway, and other European countries.

"But, important as the immediate subject matter is to the whole American people, there is even a more important and far-reaching aspect to the case.

"That is, since a few monopoly manufacturers in Canada endeavor to induce their government to take this unwise step, it is not impossible that our people would demand a return embargo on all coal shipments to Canada on the ground that such coal is badly needed in the United States."

Threats! threats!! threats!!! Big Stick stuff! In short, "Heads I win: tails you lose."

"What the people of the United States need is a national hall of mirrors, into which they can retire occasionally and get a square look at themselves," says the Toronto *Daily Star*, adding, "One of their own newspapers recently said of their foreign or international policy that it seemed to consist of a determination to take no part in anything, although always willing to butt in.

"As regards the present case, it is assumed by the deputation that waited on Senator Borah that they can "force" Canada to continue to export pulp and pulpwood to the United States, whether we want to do so or not and because they want us to do so.

"It is proposed that they shall make us sell them the products of our forests, while in the very act of making us quit selling them the products of our farms . . . they are to do all the picking and choosing."

Senator Borah, goaded by the National Publishers' Association of the United States, will bear watching.

"The pulpwood produced in this country is subject to the laws that are made in this country with which our neighbors have nothing to do," insists the Toronto *Mail and Empire*. "That the stoppage of the export of Canadian pulpwood to the United States would be embarrassing to the pulp and paper makers of that country is not to be denied, but Congress was not prevented from passing the live-stock schedule of the Fordney tariff by the knowledge that it would ruin Canada's western cattle industry.

"The framers of the Fordney tariff considered what in their view was best for the United States, and were altogether ruthless as to the consequences to Canadian industry.

"Can our law-makers be expected to put the interests of the United States pulp and paper manufacturers first?

"The organized publishers of the United States show great selfishness and great recklessness when they go so far as to say that a Canadian embargo on pulpwood exportation would 'certainly result in seriously interrupting the friendly relations which have so many years existed between Canada and the United States.' "

Can U. S. Afford to Retaliate?

THERE should be none of the spirit of retaliation emanating from Uncle Sam's side of the fence. It smacks of the absurd: particularly as Uncle Sam, if not the actual creator, is at least one of the world's foremost apostles of the embargo creed.

Uncle Sam has not failed to recognize the validity of the embargo as an economic expedient. He has not failed to use it whenever it served his purpose—without considering the effect upon other nations.

The Boston *Post* recognizes this fact. "We are the original, persistent users of the embargo tactics," admits the *Post*.

"The reason that fine Malaga grapes were unobtainable in the American market the past holiday season was that the government had put an embargo on Malagas from Spain. Plant bulbs from France, England and Holland have likewise been excluded by the same process. Some years ago, the onion growers of Bermuda were totally ruined for a season by an embargo excluding Bermudian onions from the United States.

"The last time Canada had an abundant potato crop, the American government imposed an embargo on their importation.

"Now with our record how can we consistently protest, when our favorite tactics are turned against us?"

* * * *

Someone should remind Uncle Sam that people who live in glass houses should never throw stones.

Another article in this series will appear shortly. If you agree, why not write your member and tell him what to do?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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CANADA

071545

27

Ottawa, Ont., 2nd March, 1925.

Dear Mr. Barnjum,

I have just received some material on the pulpwood embargo question and representations made recently to the Government. I do not feel I should let this material out of my hands, but I should certainly like to have a talk with you on the subject. I wish you would come to Ottawa some time at your convenience.

Yours very truly,

F. J. D. Barnjum, Esquire,
215 New Birks Building,
Montreal, Que.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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CANADA

071546

27

Ottawa, Ont., 2nd March, 1925.

not attached when filed

Dear General White,

Many thanks indeed for the information in yours of the 28th with regard to the export of freehold pulpwood. I shall be glad of an opportunity to discuss the matter with you on the occasion of your next visit to Ottawa.

Yours very truly,

General J. B. White,
Riordon Pulp Corporation Limited,
Montreal, Que.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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071547

FOREST SURVEYS AND MAPS
TIMBER ESTIMATES,
LOGGING & FIRE PROTECTION PLANS.
INSPECTION OF LOGGING OPERATIONS AND WASTE ELIMINATION.
APPRAISALS OF DAMAGE BY FIRE OR FLOOD

THOMAS MAHER, B.A.
CONSULTING FOREST ENGINEER
INGÉNIEUR FORESTIER CONSULTANT
2 AVENUE CHAUVEAU
QUEBEC

MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE HOLDINGS.
TIMBER BONDING INVESTIGATIONS.
TIMBERLANDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WORK UNDERTAKEN IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA.

Quebec, March 4th, 1925,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Building,
Ottawa,

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I am taking the liberty to enclose herewith a study of Canadian forests in relation to the Embargo question, which I wrote for some time past. I have been studying this question carefully and thoroughly and this article waw written in view of the National interest only.

Yours very truly,

Thomas Maher

TM/EC.

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CANADA

071548

27

Ottawa, Mar. 5, 1925.

Thos. Maher, Esq.,
2 Chauveau Ave.,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Maher:

Yours of the 4th inst., reached me this morning. I am glad indeed to have your article on a "Study of Canadian Forests in Relation to the Embargo Question". I am terribly driven at the moment with the work of the session and have not yet had time to read the article but will do so to-night or to-morrow.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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071549

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
NOVA SCOTIA

27

New Birks Building,
Montreal, Mar. 6th., 1925.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-

BUY CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS, CANADIAN MAGAZINES AND CANADIAN BOOKS. BUY CANADIAN MADE GOODS AND CANADIAN GROWN FARM PRODUCTS THERE ARE NONE BETTER. SEE CANADA FIRST CANADA'S RAW MATERIALS SHOULD BE MANUFACTURED AT HOME, ESPECIALLY HER PULPWOOD, WHICH IS SO RAPIDLY DISAPEPARING. ASK YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT TO SUPPORT A HEAVY EXPORT TAX OR EMBARGO ON PULPWOOD SHIPPED OUT OF CANADA.

In Mr. Barnjum's absence from Montreal I acknowledge your letter of the 2nd of March. Mr. Barnjum will be absent for some six or seven weeks and as soon as he returns your letter will be placed before him.

Yours very truly,

M. Stanley

Secretary

ASK "WAS IT MADE IN CANADA?"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Chronicle-Telegraph Quebec 071550

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1926

PULP AND PAPER

One of the outstanding features of Canadian industrial development in the past twenty years has been the rapid growth of the pulp and paper industry from a position of relative insignificance to that of the leading manufacturing industry in Canada. It attained this position in 1923, the latest year for which comparative figures are available, when it displaced the flour-milling industry which had held first place in 1921 and 1922. In 1923 the production of pulp and paper exceeded in value that of the flour-milling industry ($154,895,991), by over $290,00,-000, in round numbers, and it surpassed the value of the output of each of the next two industries, saw-milling and meat packing, by almost $45,0000,000. The pulp and paper industry also stood first in the amount of salaries and wages paid, viz., $38,382,845, which exceeded saw-milling by about five million dollars. Figures show that the pulp and paper industry adds more to the value of the raw materials than most other secondary industries, and in the year in question this increment in value amounted to over $113,000,000 or 158 per cent.

Considering the total net value of the combined industry as the sum of the values of pulpwood exported, pulp exported and paper manufactured, the total in 1924 was $187,174,703. This was a falling off of $1,467,406 from 1923, but the indications are that there will be a very considerable increase over the 1923 figures in the year 1925.

There were 115 plants manufacturing pulp and paper in 1924, with a capital investment of $459,457,696. Nearly $112,000,000 has been added to the capital investment in these plants since 1920.

* * * * * *

The above figures give an idea of the standing of the pulp and paper industry in relation to the other industries of Canada; the following figures of annual average production over four-year periods show its rapid growth:

Pulpwood Cut in Canada

Period.	Cords	Perc'age Exp'td.
1909-1912	1,616,629	57.3
1913-1916	2,382,404	42.2
1917-1920	3,551,316	33.0
1921-1924	4,124,734	29.2

Pulp Manufactured in Canada

Period.	Tons.	Perc'tge. Exported
1909-1912	524,869	57.9
1913-1916	1,040,053	39.6
1917-1920	1,674,423	39.2
1921-1924	2,160,062	34.8

Collection of figures of paper manufactured began in 1917 and from that time newsprint has formed about 80 per cent of the total of all paper produced. The following table gives newsprint production, and quantity and percentage of newsprint exported.

Newsprint Production

Year	Tons. Produced.	Tons Exported.	Perct'ge Exported
1917	689,847	596,187	86.4
1918	734,783	636,533	86.6
1919	794,567	708,429	89.2
1920	875,696	761,944	87.0
1921	805,114	709,241	88.1
1922	1,081,364	959,514	88.7
1923	1,251,541	1,137,962	91.0
1924	1,388,081	1,219,384	87.8

* * * * * *

The exports of these products, particularly paper, are among the most important items in the external trade of the Dominion and they exert a marked influence in stabilizing exchange. This was particularly noticeable during the period of trade depression following 1920. The total exports of the industry in 1924 amounted in value to $153,027,527, and the imports to $10,703,933, resulting in an excess of exports over imports of $142,233,594. The distribution is shown in the following table:—

1924	Exports	Imports
Pulpwood	$ 13,563,058	.....
Woodpulp	40,242,972	$ 1,375,991
Paper	99,248,497	9,327,942

The imports consisted chiefly of special lines of pulp and of cardboard, cardboard containers, and book, writing, and wrapping papers.

* * * * * *

In analysing the figures in the above tables it is seen that while there has been a rapid increase in production of all three lines, the proportion of exports to total production in pulpwood and pulp has been declining almost steadily, whereas in regard to paper the proportion exported has remained fairly constant.

Newsprint is, of course, the great staple in the paper trade. In 1924, Canada was the second country in the world in point of quantity produced. During some months of 1925 Canada forged to the front place and it is expected that in 1926, having in view the large installation of paper plants in 9125, Canada's production will be increased to such an extent as to rank her the greatest newsprint-producing country in the world.

These facts serve to emphasize the importance of the industry and the need of each citizen doing his part in the conservation of Canada's forests, upon which this development depends.

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27

(*Editorial Comment in The Pulp and Paper Magazine in Canada, March 12, 1925*)

Misrepresenting The Forest Situation

PROBABLY the majority of the newspaper readers of Canada have heard of the Canadian Pulpwood Association, and are more or less acquainted with the activities of this organization toward opposing any further restriction on the export of unmanufactured wood, to be converted elsewhere, by the labor of other countries, into more valuable articles of commerce. There is also being carried on a campaign of propaganda in the United States, which seeks to deny Canada the right to legislate for the good of the Dominion, in regard to the protection of supplies of raw material required by Canadian industries.

In the course of these campaigns, a great deal is made of the fact that there is a certain restriction on the export of unmanufactured wood from lands owned by the people of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick —the so-called Crown lands. It is stated in the course of this propaganda, that 90 per cent of the pulpwood of the Dominion is represented by these same Crown lands, which make up approximately 90 per cent of the forest area of Canada. The fact is that the propagandists confuse area with timber, these Crown lands do not contain anything like 90 per cent of the total pulpwood that is available for manufacturing purposes, since more than half of the wood on these Crown lands can never be exploited. As a matter of fact, the report of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood shows, that of the forest lands classified as merchantable and accessible, and of which much is beyond the probability of commercial exploitation, more than 21 per cent contains privately owned and exploitable wood. The areas just referred to are 440,660 square miles and 95,476 square miles respectively. As to the 775,748 square miles classified as inaccessible, we might just as well forget it. It will doubtless be cheaper to grow timber in the vicinity of the mill, than to provide transportation for this distant material. **But it will take forty years or more to get a crop and we must have wood now.** When we further consider the extent of the unexploitable forest area, which is commonly and optimistically classified as merchantable, we find that the area of privately owned lands is very much more important than has generally been supposed.

Perhaps even more important than the area of land under Government and private ownership, is the character of the wood upon it. The wood on the major part of Crown lands is relatively sparse, much of it is damaged by the spruce budworm, and a large part of the area so classified has been burnt over. This makes such lands very difficult to operate economically. Furthermore, it is necessary to invest large sums of money in the building of roads, dams, and piers, in order to get the wood to the mill, and this driving operation sometimes occupies two or even three years, tieing up a great deal of working capital, and giving opportunity for serious loss during transportation. On the other hand, the wood on these Crown lands is not entirely exempt from exportation since it is possible for a person to represent himself as a settler, and get a ticket which permits him to choose a considerable area, and to skin the wood off it, taking every stick if he chooses. Such lands may be taken from the limits on which ground rent has been paid by bona fide Canadian manufacturers, and for which plans have been developed for the cutting and manufacture by Canadian labor, and for the protection of which the mill has contributed to the Forest Protective Associations or the Provincial Governments.

Instead of 90 per cent of the pulpwood being subject to embargo, the figures of the Royal Commission show that for Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, which are the only parts of Canada that need be considered in the discussion for the present, we find only 77 per cent so affected.

Furthermore, we find that, in the Maritime Provinces, where the situation as regards timber supply in relation to requirements of local mills for such raw material, is the most serious in the whole Dominion, the conditions, at present, are such that approximately 72 percent of the pulpwood can be exported without hindrance or restriction of any kind.

The general public, unfortunately, has to depend on the information that gets into the newspapers. Much of this is naturally colored by the personal feelings and desires of those from whom it emanates. Few people can discuss a situation entirely without selfish motives or feelings, at least to some extent. It is possible, however, to expose the facts in the case so far as they are known; unfortunately, in regard to our forest resources, the facts are but imperfectly known. This, however, is a strong additional argument in considering even more carefully the further exploitation of our timber resources for the benefit of another country, no matter how friendly the mutual relations may be. Furthermore, it is possible and should be the purpose of any discussion on the subject, to deal with the matter from a national point of view. This can be done without disturbing the present and friendly relations between Canada and other countries. The fact of the matter is, that Canada's forests are in a

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very serious condition Canada's economic situation, with respect to national income and rate of taxation, is also in a very serious condition. The future is exceedingly bright; but we are in a period just now of need for every available dollar of revenue, and for the exercise of the greatest caution with respect to the exploitation of our natural resources, on which our industrial future must depend. The protection of Canada's forests, and through the protection of the forests the maintenance of uniform stream flow, on which our water power depends, is a national problem, and must be considered on that basis.

A very prominent American paper maker is quoted as having made some remarks the other day on ideas that have been expressed more or less by a number of people commenting on the situation, in the way of comparing the export of wood to the export of cotton, wheat, wool, etc. What Canada is attempting to work out is not a measure for the protection of the annual crop, but the protection of the capital, both the investment in plant and the public and private ownership of raw material required by such plant, for the continuous operation of our industries and uninterrupted employment of Canadian labor.

Certainly the United States should not object to a measure that would accomplish this, any more than they would expect Canadians to be sour and bitter over a measure enacted by the United States for the protection of American industries. Surely the heavy duty imposed on Canadian wheat was a severe blow to the Canadian farmer, but there was no wild roaring from Canada when this legislation was enacted, such as we have heard from across the line, when it was intimated that Canada must take some action with respect to the pulpwood situation.

Everyone realizes that the situation is a delicate one and will have to be handled with great care, but it must be solved to the ultimate advantage of Canadians.

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Mail & Empire Toronto ~~April~~ March 14/25

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PULPWOOD EMBARGO AND HIGHER TARIFF

Thorold Conservatives Declare Unequivocally for Changes.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

St. Catharines, March 13.—Thorold Conservatives, at their annual meeting last night declared unequivocally for a tariff revised upward and for an embargo on pulpwood. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic in the history of the party in Thorold. One speaker, George H. Pettit of Welland, declared, amid applause, that the King Government could bring on an election as soon as it wanted, and the sooner the better.

The speech of the evening was made by Mark Vaughan, M.P.P., who declared that the Ferguson Government was endeavoring to initiate a pay-as-you-go policy which was essential to make up for the maladministration which preceded its advent to power. Mr. Vaughan stated that he had received long memorials on the O. T. A. amendment purporting to come from his riding, Welland, but which had really been framed and cooked and even posted in Toronto.

George H. Pettit declared that Canada was at the parting of the ways, and the only measure which would bring back prosperity and stability was a higher tariff. He pointed to the idle factories in Welland city as indicating in which direction the country was driftng. Mayor McCleary, L. B. Spencer, Rev. Mr. Lamb and others addressed the meetng. A resolution of confidence in the leadership of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. Howard Ferguson was endorsed with unanimity.

The officers of the Thorold association were elected as follows: President, Adam Martin; Vice-President, R. McPherson; Secretary, Mayor L. B. E. McCleary; Treasurer, Claude Ekins. A strong ward organization was also effected.

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Vancouver Province

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1926.

OUR PULPWOOD EXPORTS.

Of Canadian manufactures, the pulp and paper industry, which is one of the youngest, stands easily first in point of productiveness, and it is among the first two or three in the amount of capital invested and in the number of workers employed. It is also one of the fastest-growing industries in the Dominion. In 1925, the output of newsprint was 1,522,217 tons, an increase of 170,000 tons over the previous year. Exports for the year were 1,401,654 tons compared with 1,219,384 tons in 1924, and the value of these exports was $154,555,951, or over $15,000,000 more than in 1924.

The pulp and paper industry is very valuable to this country. It keeps our trade balance on the right side. It does yeoman service in paying interest on the great volume of foreign capital invested with us, and it helps hold the Canadian dollar at par or a little above. It would seem to be the part of wisdom for Canada to nurse an industry like this, to keep it prosperous and growing, and to make very certain that the supply of raw material on which it depends for its existence is never depleted.

But Canada is not doing this. Far from protecting her supplies of pulpwood, she is allowing them to be cut and exported from the country at an alarmingly rapid rate. In 1925, the quantity of unmanufactured pulpwood sent out of the country was 1,423,502 cords. Cut into four-foot lengths, and piled four feet high, this would make a ribbon of wood 2156 miles in length, or long enough to reach from Medicine Hat to Halifax.

For this great section of her patrimony, Canada received $14,168,935. This is no inconsiderable sum, but we did not get nearly as much for our product as we should have got. If the 1,423,502 cords had been retained in Canada and manufactured into paper here, it would have produced nearly 1,000,000 tons of newsprint, which, at the current rate, would be worth $65,000,000. Canada received less than $15,000,000. So the loss was more than $50,000,000. But, it is generally admitted that money utilized in business turns over, on an average, three times a year. The purchasing power of Canada was, therefore, $150,000,000 less than it might have been, had that pulpwood been retained in Canada and manufactured here.

Every province of Canada where lumbering is carried on to a large extent exports pulpwood. Quebec sends out the largest amount. It was 636,072 cords in 1924. Ontario is second, New Brunswick third, Nova Scotia fourth, British Columbia fifth and Manitoba sixth. The sad part of the matter is that, in spite of all that has been said on the question, and in spite of the costly investigation made by a royal commission a couple of years ago, we are doing nothing to conserve our pulpwood resources, and the amount we are exporting is growing year by year. The following table of exports is instructive:

Year	Apparent Pulpwood Production	Unmanufactured Pulpwood Exports
1910	1,541,628 cords	943,141 cords
1915	2,355,550 "	949,714 "
1920	4,024,826 "	1,247,404 "
1921	3,273,181 "	1,092,553 "
1922	3,923,940 "	1,011,332 "
1923	4,654,663 "	1,384,230 "
1924	4,647,201 "	1,330,250 "
1925	*5,100,000 "	1,423,502 "

As will be seen from a consideration of these figures, the proportion of the annual cut exported in 1925 was less than that exported in 1910. But the actual amount was more than 50 per cent. greater. How long can we afford to run along in this extravagant manner? The Pulpwood Commission reported that in the maritime provinces there was enough pulpwood to last for thirty-one years, in Ontario and Quebec, enough for fifty-one years and in British Columbia, 195 years' supply. But in making their estimates, the commissioners did not take into account the losses from fire, decay and insect attacks, and in several of the provinces, these agencies destroy more timber than the annual increment.

In a triple sense, Canada is suffering through a continuation of the policy which permits the export of her raw materials. She loses through the depletion of her resources. She loses the work and wages that might come to her people if these goods were manufactured within her boundaries. And she provides the raw material for a product which competes with the output of her own factories, both at home and abroad.

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Canadian Pulp and Paper Association

511 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST
MONTREAL

TEL. UPTOWN 1346
CABLE ADDRESS "PAPERPULP"

Mar. 26, 1925

Personal and Confidential

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.
House of Commons,
OTTAWA
ONT.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

For your private information we would like to advise you that we understand that the Director of the Forest Branch, Department of the Interior, has submitted a memorandum to his Minister strongly recommending the imposition of an export tax on pulpwood along the lines asked for by the pulp and paper industry of Canada.

This information comes to us in a purely confidential way but perhaps you may think the matter is of sufficient public interest to invite the government to bring it into the light of public discussion. A question framed something as follows might probably result in getting the matter into the limelight:

1. "Is it not a fact that the Chief Director of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, has recommended to the Honorable Minister of the Interior the desirability as well as the actual necessity of an export tax on pulpwood in order to conserve the supply and to provide means for necessary forest upkeep.

2. "A copy of the memorandum supplied to the Minister of the Interior by the Chief of the Forest Branch."

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We further understand that this subject is a live issue in the Cabinet; that a number of members are convinced that something should be done immediately to preserve Canada's pulpwood resources, While,on the other hand,two or three of the members,notably from Quebec, are opposing the suggestion principally on the ground of political inexpediency.

We thought you might be interested in knowing of this situation.

Yours very truly,
CANADIAN PULP & PAPER ASSOCIATION

Edward Beck

Secretary

EB/BC

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Ottawa Journal March 28/25

EMBARGO OR EXPORT TAX ON PULPWOOD AS SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS CONFRONTING CANADA SAID TO BE BOTH DANGEROUS AND INEFFECTIVE

Canadian Pulpwood Association Presents Series of Arguments Against Proposals In Question—Why An Embargo Would Fall Short As a Conservation Measure—Would Benefit a Few Manufacturers at the Expense of Many Producers of Pulpwood—Lack of National Good Faith Would Be Displayed—Unlikely To Force American Manufacturers To Come to Canada To Establish Plants—Mr. Ralph P. Bell, Vice-President of Pulpwood Association, Reviews Principal Features of Controversy.

The Canadian Pulpwood Association has definitely lined itself up against the proposal to place an embargo on the export of pulpwood from Canada to the United States, or even to place a progressive export duty on this commodity, and the reasons for adopting this attitude were fully set forth at a recent gathering of newspaper editors in Montreal, by Ralph P. Bell, of Halifax, N.S., the vice-president of that organization.

The action of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at its recent annual convention in Montreal in placing itself definitely on record for the first time as supporting the campaign for an export tax, has definitely defined the issue between these two bodies, and whereas there was no organized opposition to the embargo campaign since its inception up to recently there is now a clear cut issue for the consideration of the Canadian public who must ultimately decide the issue.

At the gathering in question Mr. Bell presented the non-concurrent arguments on which the pulpwood interests rest their case. He holds that the question of an enlightened forest policy has been approached in an illogical manner and that the proposed embargo solution is hopelessly inadequate and open to many serious objections.

He summarizes the arguments for an embargo into three points. These are (1) the need of forest conservation; (2) that it will aid the Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry; a point which is treated by the proponents of the measure as an absolute essential and (3) that it will bring prosperity to Canada by forcing American manufacturers to establish their plants in the Dominion when deprived of the raw material which they now obtain from this country.

With regard to the conservation idea Mr. Bell argues that an embargo would have an infinitesimal effect. In support of this he shows that 85 per cent. of the timber lands in Canada are Crown lands and that exportation from these is already denied. This leaves but 15 per cent. to which an embargo might apply. About one-third of this 15 per cent. is owned and controlled by pulp and paper and other interests who would not in any event export any of their raw materials so that in the final analysis only 10 per cent. could be considered as coming under the influence of an embargo.

Of the total annual destruction and loss of our pulpwood resources the advocates of the embargo claim that 90 per cent. is due to fire, wind, insects, etc. Of the remaining 10 per cent. less than 2 per cent. is exported, says Mr. Bell. The term, National Conservation, applied to a measure that can only affect such a trifling percentage of our forest depletion is, therefore, he urges, a misnomer.

The measure advocated, he says, also overlooks the fact that peeled or rossed pulpwood is as much a manufactured product as rough sawn lumber, and that a restriction which will prevent the cutting of trees for export as pulpwood will not prevent its export in the form of lumber, or laths.

This argument is carried still farther by Mr. Bell when he refers to the picture of the Canadian forests being denuded and the blame placed at the door of pulpwood exportation. He claims that this is true only to a trifling extent and while an embargo would not stop American gains at Canada's expense it would nevertheless deprive Canadian woodland owners of a perfectly legitimate business with the United States. An embargo thus fails to meet the situation, he contends, and could only be effective if it applied to all forest operations.

Taking up the second aspect of the embargo claims as a solution, Mr. Bell states that while an embargo might be of advantage to Canadian pulp and paper producers it would put the settlers and other independent producers of pulpwood at the mercy of the domestic consumers who are paper manufacturers and are members of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, now supporting the export tax proposal. It could not be a national measure if it injures one class to benefit another. It would be not only unfair legislation to interfere with private owners of woodlands, but would show a lack of good faith towards outsiders who have bought freehold timberlands in Canada.

He refutes the theory that because following the enactment of provincial laws some fifteen years ago prohibiting the export of pulpwood from Crown lands in several of the exporting provinces, there was a tremendous expansion in the pulp and paper industry of Canada, that similar development would follow the declaration of an embargo on wood from freehold lands.

In support of this contention he outlines the general conditions surrounding the industry that existed at that time and the vastly different conditions that exist today, and says: "We may easily find that we have given up something actual in exchange for something dependent on prospects never to be fulfilled." Whether American manufacturers would be forced to come to Canada under the conditions that now prevail he holds is exceedingly doubtful.

That there would be an immediate reduction in the price of pulpwood if an embargo was enacted, Mr. Bell asserts, is certain and on the plea of conservation the local mills would reap the benefit. The text of Mr. Bell's address follows:

The proposed embargo is a measure which it is suggested that the Dominion Government should make applicable to the pulpwood from all freehold forest land throughout the Dominion.

Statistics that have been generally accepted by both sides as being approximately correct, show that of the total timber area in the Dominion, 85% is owned or controlled by various governments. This leaves, then, but 15% of the total forest area of the country to which such an embargo could apply.

A careful survey of the field justifies the estimate that of this 15%, of the freehold forest area of the country, at least one-third is owned by Canadian Pulp and Paper and other wood-using industries that will require the wood for use in their own plants, thus eliminating from consideration in the matter of export a further 5% of the whole. The net result, therefore, is that the suggested embargo could apply to but, approximately, 10% of the total forest area of Canada.

The question before us, therefore, is not the desirability of a large and enlightened forest policy, but whether this policy of an embargo —the prohibition of the export of a specific forest production, namely, pulpwood, is a wise or sound method of approaching the great problem, whether even as a first step it is not hopelessly inadequate besides being on other grounds open to the most serious objection?

The advocates of the measure claim three things for it:—

(1) That it is a measure of national necessity from the standpoint of conservation.

(2) That it will aid the Canadian pulp and paper industry (and that such aid is absolutely essential to the life of that industry).

(3) That it will compel the immediate erection in Canada of scores of pulp and paper plants financed by United States capital with all the resultant and accruing prosperity therefrom.

As a Measure of Conservation.

Let us consider first its merits as a measure of conservation.

In this connection we must ascertain, approximately, what proportion our present and probable future exports of pulpwood bear to our total consumption and loss from all other causes.

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The majority of Canadian forestry experts, particularly the chief advocate of the embargo, have repeatedly stated that 90 p.c. of the annual destruction and loss is due to bugs, fungi, fire, and wind; and that if we had only the annual cut to contend with, there would today be as much timber in Canada as when the country was first settled. Plainly, then, these forest experts admit that cutting, no matter for what purpose, is not the cause of our threatened timber exhaustion.

This 10 p.c. which is consumed each year through cutting and utilization in one form and another, when divided on the basis of the most reliable statistics—shows that 84 p.c., or 8.4 p.c. of the total was utilized in industries other than the pulp and paper industry; and the balance, 16 p.c., or 1.6 p.c. of the total, was cut in the form of pulpwood. Of this 1.6 p.c. cut in the form of pulpwood, about 26 p.c., or say one-quarter, which is but 0.5 p.c. of the total, was exported.

This, then, is the picture of our total annual destruction and loss from all causes.

90 p. c. destroyed by fire, wind, and insect pests.

10 p.c. utilized, of which but 5 p.c., or only 0.5 p.c. of the whole, is exported.

Applying the same calculation to the main pulpwood species only, it would show like this:

90 p.c. destroyed.

10 p. c. cut, of which less than one-fifth or less than 2 p.c. of the total is exported.

So that we are discussing a measure, which is advocated as one of national conservation, that, at the most, can apply to but 2 p.c. of the total annual destruction and loss of the main pulpwood species, or to but one-half of one p. c. of the total annual destruction and loss of timber of all kinds in Canada.

But this is not all, this simply illustrates the proportion of our annual loss or utilization which might be affected by such a measure.

In considering it as a factor in national conservation, we must go a step farther, and see whether or not the regulation that is proposed will, necessarily, keep this wood, no matter how infinitesimal its proportion to the total, from being exported.

There seems to be a popular belief, but one that is, nevertheless, entirely erroneous, that pulpwood may readily be distinguished from saw timber on the basis of size, and that a pulpwood forest is one of very small trees; and that, this being the case, an embargo would effectually prevent the utilization of this standing pulpwood except for manufacture in Canadian pulp and paper plants.

Lack of Distinction.

So far as the spruce and fir forests of Eastern Canada are concerned there is, practically, no distinction in the standing tree or log as between lumber and pulpwood, so that a restriction which prevents me from cutting my standing wood for export in the form of pulpwood will not prevent me from cutting it for export in the form of lumber, or lath.

A practical illustration, therefore, of the application of the measure to an individual case would be:

The Government saying to me, "You may not operate your woodland or forest area to produce pulpwood for export to the United States; but you may, nevertheless, without any greater expenditure of money per common unit of measurement, operate it to produce rough sawn lumber to sell to possibly the same United States paper mill to turn into boxes in which to pack their paper."

While it is pertinent to inquire—**Why the discrimination?—the significant fact** that will be immediately apparent, is that the measure will not, necessarily, then, prevent this wood from leaving the country.

Summing up under the head of conservation, therefore, the proposed measure can only apply to 10 per cent. of the forest area of Canada, can only touch one-half of 1 per cent. of the total annual utilization and loss of all Canadian woods, or 2 per cent. of the total annual utilization and loss in the chief pulpwood species alone, and, finally, even admitting its theoretical application to these unimportant percentages, it cannot compel me to keep my wood in Canada for Canadian mills.

The advocates of the embargo present us with the fearful picture of Canadian forests being progressively denuded, and American operators reaping a golden harvest at our expense.

The suggestion is that export of pulpwood is the cause to be blamed. Impressive—even final—if it were only true. But the weakness of the story lies just here—that the timber loss is, in only the most trifling degree, due to the cutting of pulpwood; that it is due to no **appreciable degree, at all, to pulpwood exportation,** and that the proposed embargo—so far from stopping American gains at Canada's expense—would rather deprive Canadian woodland owners of a business with the United States no less legitimate than the exportation of wheat from prairie farms or the exportation of apples from the Annapolis Valley.

Let me make our position perfectly clear on this point. The policy of an embargo is arbitrary and partial, and quite fails, even as an initial measure, to meet the need of the situation. It condemns cutting and utilization in one-quarter but condones it in all other quarters.

If we are going to talk about conservation at all, let us begin by restricting excessive utilization all along the line, not only in **pulpwood operations,** but in all forest operations.

Will it Aid Paper Industry?

Now let us consider the second suggestion: That it will aid the Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry (and that such aid is absolutely essential to the life of that industry).

We are all intensely proud of the great Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry and the wonderful progress made by the leading companies in that field, so that anything that it is suggested will still further stimulate its triumphal march of conquest has a peculiarly attractive appeal. But may I suggest, in parenthesis, as it were, that the proposal that the relatively poorer and less influential Canadian citizen should be placed at the mercy of this powerful industrial group, in so far as the sale of this wood is concerned, is, in principle, no whit fairer than that the Canadian newsprint manufacturer should be compelled to sell his newsprint to Canadian publishers at a lower price than he can get for it in the United States, in order that the Canadian public may have the resultant benefits of cheaper papers, lower advertising rates and cheaper merchandise.

Obviously, it will make it possible for the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturer to buy wood at a lower price than that at which it can now be purchased, for once you limit the market within which any trader may sell his goods, you at once compel him to accept whatever price the buyers in that narrow market may determine. If the private owners of woodland just now think their local customers are offering too little, they can seek better terms across the line. But once an embargo is imposed upon exportation, they are at the mercy of a group of paper mills which may easily form "ring" and buy their material, not on the ordinary business terms of what the seller is **willing** to accept, but on the artificially contrived terms of what the seler is **forced** to accept.

The use of an embargo or export tax to bring about such a situation can certainly not be regarded as a **national measure** when it necessitates the injury of one class of Canadian citizen, namely, the settler, farmer, or other owner of woodland, for the benefit of another class, the pulp and paper manufacturer. Touching this particular aspect of the question, then, the **most** that can be said for it, is that, superficially, it would appear to be good business for the **Canadian pulp and paper manufacturer.**

I feel confident, however, that you will agree with me, that the average fair-minded Canadian, will say, that so long as the Canadian manufacturer may buy this wood in the open market in fair competition, no Government regulation is necessary.

Canada's Honor.

One of the great faults of such proposed interference is that no man can draw a line beyond which it may not go. Private owners of woodland have bought those wood lots as they might have bought anything else assuming that they would have the usual chance to carry on trade freely with customers at home and abroad.

It is now suggested that by legislation the value of these lots should be suddenly reduced, but it is not suggested at the **same time** that there should be any compensation to those who have sunk their money in the purchase and their labor in the development. What will become of the "good faith" that is essential to business?

Attracting American Companies.

American companies, we hear, will be attracted to establish mills. Their countrymen, some of whom have bought these woodlands, will be likely to bid these American capitalists think twice before they run such risk under a Government that may legislate mills—no less than woodlands—out of business.

For why not interfere with the mills, too? Why not, under the rapturous vision of some "public advantage," propose a new law prohibiting the export of pulp in order to compel its manufacture to the finished paper in this country.

There would be an outcry against Government spoliation of private enterprise. No doubt, and very naturally. But those who would shriek most loudly over such spoliation are just those who now want an embargo to perpetrate a like spoliation upon others. It is a steep and slippery road upon which we should have entered once we begin setting limits to the market within which any single class may carry on business. You cannot make fish of one and flesh of another.

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Private Property Rights.

An editorial which appeared in the Financial Times of November 28th, aptly illustrates this point.

Price Bros. were being congratulated on their courage in carrying out the programme of extension laid down by the late Sir William Price. In making reference to the vast pulpwood areas owned by that company, the editorial said something like this: "The interests of the shareholders, demanded that these areas be put into operation at once in order that they (the shareholders) might reap the benefit from their investment." And a little farther on in referring to the same point, viz., the standing wood owned by this Company, it referred to it as "Their (the shareholders') great asset."

Is it not pertinent to inquire why, when Canadian papers talk of the standing timber or wood supply of a great Pulp and Paper Company they say "The interests of the shareholders" and "Their great asset," but whenever reference is made to the freehold land or wood of the small independent owner, settler, or farmer the phrases used are always "Canada's Forests" and the "National Interest?"

I do not think it necessary to say anything further on this phase of the question. I admit that it may mean cheaper wood for the Canadian manufacture; I admit that it may, perhaps temporarily, handicap his competitor across the line; but I simply ask you whether you think that such protection for one of the most prosperous manufacturing industries we have in Canada should be provided at the expense of the smaller and relatively poorer woodland owner, farmer, or settler.

Attraction of American Mills.

That it will compel the immediate erection in Canada of scores of pulp and paper plants financed by United States capital with all the resultant and accruing prosperity therefrom.

The specious argument on this phase of the question is very often put like this:—It was the embargo on the Crown Lands in Quebec that was responsible for the tremendous pulp and paper development that has taken place in that province during the past fifteen years and an embargo on wood from freehold land now will produce the same immediate and corresponding results.

In this connection there are three factors that contributed to the development in Quebec during the past fifteen years that I would like you to recall, because I think, as I view the situation, that these factors do not present themselves today, with the result that it is not reasonable to expect any such corresponding development in the industry as a result of the present proposed legislation.

These three factors are:

(1) The fact that in 1910 there was a greater demand for paper than there was a supply of paper to fill the demand, therefore the market conditions were ripe for such development.

(2) There were, at that time, available in the Province of Quebec, large tracts of Crown Lands and contiguous water powers capable of commercial development at reasonable cost, and locations at which mills might be advantageously erected—from the standpoint of the assembly of raw material and the distribution of the finished product.

The acquisition, therefore, of the necessary wood reserves for even a large pulp and paper plant required a relatively small initial investment, the purchaser or promoter merely having had to pay a deposit per square mile and enter into a contract to pay for his wood, if, when, and as cut, on a basis of so much per cord; the risk of loss by fire and other causes meantime being borne by the Province.

There is a great deal of difference between such a situation and that which now presents itself, for the embargo that is proposed today, would only affect freehold lands, and, in order to acquire sufficient standing timber from such a source to form an adequate reserve for even the smalest practicable newsprint unit, would call for an investment in land alone of approximately five million dollars, and would involve the carrying of the fire hazard and other risk by the Company itself rather than by the Province, plus the increased fixed overhead from such large capital investment.

Furthermore, these freehold lands are relatively scattered, and the best sites for the establishment of newsprint plants have long since been pre-empted by existing established industries.

(3) Following shortly after the establishment of the embargo on Crown Lands came the war, and one of the early developments arising out of that unexpected tragedy was an enormously increased demand for paper which stimulated development in this direction in every possible field.

Doubts Effectiveness of Plan.

These, then, I think you will agree, were the three factors that so substantially contributed to the remarkable development that has taken place in the Province of Quebec during the past fifteen years and which are not present in the situation that we are considering today.

A fertile source of new legislative proposals is always found in these developments which sagacious people think themselves able to foresee. If their foresight is good, there can be no more valuable guide. But there is always a high degree of risk that they are anticipating what would justify their pet proposals, rather than shaping their proposals by what sound reasoning would anticipate. There could be no better example than the question under discussion.

Part of the case which has been so widely advanced for a pulpwood embargo turns upon hypothetical action by American users of paper, if their supply of raw material for their purposes should be stopped by legislation in Canada.

We are assured that an immediate result would be the establishment in these Canadian provinces of paper mills that would give employment, at American expense, to a multitude of Canadian workmen. A glowing prospect indeed!

We are promised that by cutting off one channel of trade we should secure another whose profits would be far greater and far more extensively enjoyed.

An old writer invented the name "Hypothetics" for "the science of what might have happened, but did not." Let us beware lest it is in Hypothetics that we shall turn out to have been dealing.

Sacrifice of a present good for something on a larger scale that we might expect in the future is a sacrifice to be made only after very careful analysis.

We may easily find that we have given up something actual in exchange for something dependent on prospects never to be fulfilled.

Whether those American companies will be driven to set up mills for the manufacture of paper in Eastern Canada will be determined just by the commercial advantage of such a policy to themselves. Unless our best thinkers are gravely mistaken, we shall not by the expedient of an embargo have forced the United States paper companies into any such difficult corner as we may suppose.

If they cannot get pulpwood from Canada, will they really have no alternative except to make their own paper on our soil?

There are other ways in which they can meet the situation.

The sooner we get out of our minds the odd delusion that Canada has a monopoly in wood, the sooner we shall be able to judge this issue with clearness.

A careful study of the situation makes it abundantly plain that United States operators can get large quantities from their own forests—plenty to supply them for a good many years to come. Further reserves are available through adaptation of types of wood not hitherto used in the paper industry, and as yet Alaska is untouched.

Nor is this all.

Today, they can buy European pulp as cheap as they can manufacture Canadian wood.

Dangers of a Trade War.

Once we start a contest, every channel hitherto neglected will be developed as it has never been developed before. For the sake of winning, our powerful neighbors would no doubt even submit to some temporary inconvenience. In a trade war, as in other wars, anyone can start it, but only the side that has most resources can say when it will stop. And that side will stop only on its own terms.

To all the "sound and fury" about imaginary advantages from an embargo we reply with a few quite definite questions.

We ask the champions of the scheme to tell us:—

(1) Whether it is not so that the prevailing opinion expressed by forestry experts places the real cause of timber impoverishment in the ravages of fire or insect pests, and in improper methods of cutting or utilization?

(2) Whether the area over which pulpwood can at present be exported from privately owned woodlands is not so insignificant in extent as to make the consequence so freely attributed to this cause appear grotesquely exaggerated?

(3) Whether every reason alleged for prohibiting the exports of pulpwood is not a reason equally strong for prohibiting the export of raw lumber?

These are questions which, in some form or other have been put again and again. I apologize to those of you who must feel tired of hearing them. But my defence is that they have never yet been answered, and that the champions of embargo proceed with their delusive assertions just as if such questions had never been asked.

They are questions that go to the very heart of this controversy.

The prolonged silence with which they have been met should be more suggestive than columns of argument.

With no good reasons in their favor, and strong reasons against them why do these propagandists stick so tenaciously to their case?

It is not difficult to guess the reason.

They are urging a government interference with trade, for the sake of what they call "conservation." But though the conservation value of such a move would be trifling, its benefit to certain interests would be enormous.

That there would be an immediate drop in the price of pulpwood to our local mills is as certain as any economic consequence can be. And it is the proprietors of local mills who are thus furious zealots for "Conservation" and "Patriotism!"

That there would be a sudden rush of American capital to establish mills in Canada is in the last degree doubtful.

Innocent People Would Be Victims.

As the dust of this controversy clears away, what we need to do is to tackle the fundamental as contrasted with the superficial causes of timber exhaustion. We need to rouse ourselves to a plan of scientific forestry—the prevention of fires, the reduction of insect pests, the organization of proper methods of cutting.

We may well be alarmed at the frightful toll which fire, disease and insect pests are annually taking of our forests, to say nothing of unregulated and careless methods of utilization.

I take it that there is no difference of opinion between us that far too little has been done to safeguard this valuable element of our national forest wealth, and that new, far-reaching and thoroughgoing measures looking to this end should be devised and adopted with the least possible delay.

I am entirely at one with the advocates of the embargo on this point, and however strongly they may stress this phase of the case, I will go them even one better.

An attack on the 10 per cent. causes of wastage, while the 90 per cent. causes are ignored, reminds one of the scheme for destroying a shark by throwing a sponge at him.

As far as our relations with the United States are concerned, why not adopt the method of a mutually advantageous bargain, rather than the hideous alternative of tariff war?

They need our paper, and are ready to buy it in vast quantities without an import tax But they may not continue to do so if they cannot have our wood except at prohibitive prices.

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When one country has what another country needs, and in a reasonable spirit is willing to meet the other country half way on a bargain, why exasperate to a mutually ruinous strife?

And if that argument does not appeal, then—we ask—why exasperate when on any computation of rival strength it becomes clear that you stand to lose? By a pulpwood embargo, a few people would make large profits in Canada for a short time, and these are the people who are clamoring for it. Others would immediately be innocent victims.

Ultimately, there would be no appreciable "conservation of our wood," but there would be a devastating attack upon our largest single export industry by the nation that is able to make that attack most effective.

Is it by coercive measures like these which inflict hardship and injustice on large portions of our population that we will build up a greater Canada and equitably distribute prosperity?

The triumph of the policy here advocated—a policy based on economic error, fathered and fostered by the self-interest of a powerful group promoted by ingenious sophistries and with cynical disregard for the rights of others—could hardly fail to work out public injury. Whatever advantage it might bring would be more than counterbalanced by harm done—by bitter antagonism aroused and by widespread discontent among the classes injuriously affected.

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Ottawa, March 30, 1925.

Dear Mr. Beck:

I have your letter of the 26th. The government would not bring down a departmental memorandum prepared for the Minister by an officer. Besides, there is a special reason why I feel some delicacy in asking in this case. However, I will keep in mind what you have stated and may be ablel to use it later in a proper way.

Yours very truly,

Edward Beck, Esq.,
Canadian Pulp and Paper Assn.,
511 St. Catherine St. W.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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(Reprint from THE QUEBEC DAILY TELEGRAPH, March 31st, 1925)

Dangerous and Ineffective Character of Proposed Embargo or Export Tax on Pulpwood As Solution of Problems Confronting Canada

Canadian Pulpwood Association Presents Series of Arguments Against Proposals in Question—Why An Embargo Would Fall Short as a Conservation Measure— Would Benefit a Few Manufacturers at the Expense of Many Producers of Pulpwood—Lack of National Good Faith Would be Displayed—Unlikely to Force American Manufacturers to Come to Canada to Establish Plants——Mr. Ralph P. Bell, Vice-President of Pulpwood Association, Reviews Principal Features of Controversy.

The Canadian Pulpwood Association has definitely lined itself up against the proposal to place an embargo on the export of pulpwood from Canada to the United States, or even to place a progressive export duty on this commodity, and the reasons for adopting this attitude were fully set forth at a recent gathering of newspaper editors in Montreal, by Ralph P. Bell, of Halifax, N.S., the vice-president of that organization.

The action of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at its recent annual convention in Montreal in placing itself definitely on record for the first time as supporting the campaign for an export tax, has definitely defined the issue between those two bodies and whereas there was no organized opposition to the embargo campaign since its inception up to recently there is now a clear cut issue for the consideration of the Canadian public who must ultimately decide the issue.

At the gathering in question Mr. Bell presented the non-concurrent arguments on which the pulpwood interests rest their case. He holds that the question of an enlightened forest policy has been approached in an illogical manner and that the proposed embargo solution is hopelessly inadequate and open to many serious objections.

He summarizes the arguments for an embargo into three points. These are (1) the need of forest conservation; (2) that it will aid the Canadian Pulp and Paper industry: a point which is treated by the proponents of the measure as an absolute essential, and (3) that it will bring prosperity to Canada by forcing American manufacturers to establish their plants in the Dominion when deprived of the raw material which they now obtain from this country.

With regard to the conservation idea Mr. Bell points out that an embargo would have an infinitesimal effect. In support of this he shows that 85 per cent of the timber lands in Canada are Crown lands and that exportation from these is already denied. This leaves but 15 per cent. to which an embargo might apply. About one-third of this 15 per cent. is owned and controlled by pulp and paper and other interests who would not in any event export any of their raw materials so that in the final analysis only 10 per cent. could be considered as coming under the influence of an embargo.

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Of the total annual destruction and loss of our pulpwood resources the advocates of the embargo claim that 90 per cent. is due to fire, wind, insects, etc. Of the remaining 10 per cent. less than 2 per cent. is exported. The term, National Conservation, applied to a measure that can only effect such a trifling percentage of our forest depletion is, therefore, a misnomer.

The measure advocated also overlooks the fact that peeled or rossed pulpwood is as much a manufactured product as rough sawn lumber and that a restriction which will prevent the cutting of trees for export as pulpwood will not prevent its export in the form of lumber, or laths.

This argument is carried still farther by Mr. Bell when he refers to the picture of the Canadian forests being denuded and the blame placed at the door of pulpwood exportation. He claims that this is true only to a trifling extent and while an embargo would not stop American gains at Canada's expense it would nevertheless deprive Canadian woodland owners of a perfectly legitimate business with the United States. An embargo thus fails to meet the situation and could only be effective if it applied to all forest operations.

Taking up the second aspect of the embargo claims as a solution. Mr. Bell points out that while an embargo might be of advantage to Canadian pulp and paper producers it would put the settlers and other independent producers of pulpwood at the mercy of the domestic consumers who are paper manufacturers and are members of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, now supporting the export tax proposal. It cannot be a national measure if it injures one class to benefit another. It is not only unfair legislation to interfere with private owners of woodlands but shows a lack of good faith towards outsiders who have bought freehold timberlands in Canada.

He refutes the theory that because following the enactment of Provincial laws some fifteen years ago prohibiting the export of pulpwood from Crown lands in several of the exporting Provinces, there was a tremendous expansion in the pulp and paper industry of Canada, that similar development would follow the declaration of an embargo on wood from freehold lands.

In support of this contention he outlines the general conditions surrounding the industry that existed at that time and the vastly different conditions that exist to-day, and says: "We may easily find that we have given up something actual in exchange for something dependent on prospects never to be fulfilled." Whether American manufacturers would be forced to come to Canada under the conditions that now prevail is exceedingly doubtful.

That there would be an immediate reduction on the price of pulpwood if an embargo was enacted is certain and on the plea of conservation the local mills would reap the benefit. The text of Mr. Bell's address follows:

The proposed embargo is a measure which it is suggested that the Dominion Government should make applicable to the pulpwood from all freehold forest lands throughout the Dominion.

Statistics that have been generally accepted by both sides as being approximately correct show that of the total timber area in the Dominion, 85 p.c. is owned or controlled by various governments. This leaves, then, but 15 p.c. of the total forest area of the country to which such an embargo could apply.

A careful survey of the field justifies the estimate that of this 15 p.c. of the freehold forest area of the country, at least one-third is owned by Canadian Pulp and Paper and other wood-using industries that will require the wood for use in their own plants, thus eliminating from consideration in the matter of export a further 5 p.c. of the whole. The net result, therefore is that the suggested embargo could apply to but, approximately, 10 p.c. of the total forest area of Canada.

The question, before us, therefore, is not the desirability of a large and enlightened forest policy, but whether this policy of an embargo—the prohibition of the export of a specific forest production, namely, pulpwood, is a wise or sound method of approaching the great problem, whether even as a first step it is not

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hopelessly inadequate besides being on other grounds open to the most serious objection.

The advocates of the measure claim three things for it:—

(1) That it is a measure of national necessity from the standpoint of conseravtion.

(2) That it will aid the Canadian pulp and paper industry (and that such aid is absolutely essential to the life of that industry).

(3) That it will compel the immediate erection in Canada of scores of pulp and paper plants financed by United States capital with all the resultant and accruing prosperity therefrom.

As a Measure of Conservation

Let us consider first, its merits as a measure of conservation.

In this connection we must ascertain, approximately, what proportion our present and probable future exports of pulpwood bears to our total consumption and loss from all other causes.

The majority of Canadian Forestry Experts, particularly the chief advocate of the embargo, have repeatedly stated that 90 p.c. of the annual destruction and loss is due to bugs, fungi, fire, and wind; and that if we had only the annual cut to contend with, there would to-day be as much timber in Canada as when the country was first settled. Plainly, then, these forest experts admit that cutting, no matter for what purpose, is not the cause of our threatened timber exhaustion.

This 10 p.c. which is consumed each year through cutting and utilization in one form and another, when divided on the basis of the most reliable statistics—shows that 84 p.c. or 8.4 p.c. of the total was utilized in industries other than the pulp and paper industry; and the balance, 16 p.c., or 1.6 p.c. of the total, was cut in the form of pulpwood. Of this 1.6 p.c. cut in the form of pulpwood, about 26 p.c., or say one-quarter, which is but 0.5 p.c. of the total, was exported.

This, then, is the picture of our total annual destruction and loss from all causes:

90 p.c. destroyed by fire, wind, and insect pests.

10 p.c. utilized, of which but 5 p.c. or only .05 p.c. of the whole, is exported.

Applying the same calculation to the main pulpwood species only, it would show like this:

90 p.c. destroyed.

10 p.c. cut of which less than one-fifth or less than 2 p.c. of the total is exported.

So that we are discussing a measure, which is advocated as one of National Conservation, that, at the most, can apply to but 2 p.c. of the total annual destruction and loss of the main pulpwood species, or to but one-half of one per cent. of the total annual destruction and loss of timber of all kinds in Canada.

But this is not all, this simply illustrates the proportion of our annual loss or utilization which might be affected by such a measure.

In considering it as a factor in National Conservation, we must go a step farther, and see whether or not the regulation that is proposed will, necessarily, keep this wood, no matter how infinitesimal its proportion to the total, from being exported.

There seems to be a popular belief, but one that is nevertheless entirely erroneous, that pulpwood may readily be distinguished from saw timber on the basis of size, and that a pulpwood forest is one of very small trees; and, that, this being the case, an embargo would effectually prevent the utilization of this standing pulpwood except for manufacture in Canadian pulp and paper plants.

Lack of Distinction

So far as the spruce and fir forests of Eastern Canada are concerned there is, practically, no distinction in the standing tree or log as between lumber and pulpwood, so that a restriction which prevents me from cutting my standing wood for export in the form of pulpwood will not prevent me from cutting it for export in the form of lumber, or lath.

A practical illustration, therefore, of the application of the measure to an individual case would be:—

The Government saying to me. "You may not operate your woodland or forest area to produce pulpwood for export to the

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United States; but you may, nevertheless, without any greater expenditure of money per common unit of measurement, operate it to produce rough sawn lumber to sell to possibly the same United States Paper Mill to turn into boxes in which to pack their paper."

While it is pertinent to inquire—**Why the discrimination?—the significant fact** that will be immediately apparent, is that the measure will not, necessarily, then, prevent this wood from leaving the country.

Summing up under the head of Conservation, therefore, the proposed measure can only apply to 10 p.c. of the forest area of Canada, can only touch one-half of 1 p.c. of the total annual utilization and loss of all Canadian woods, or 2 p.c. of the total annual utilization and loss in the chief pulpwood species alone, and, finally, even admitting its theoretical application to these unimportant percentages, it cannot compel me to keep my wood in Canada for Canadian mills.

The advocates of the embargo present us with the fearful picture of Canadian forests being progressively denuded, and American operators reaping a golden harvest at our expense.

The suggestion is that export of pulpwood is the cause to be blamed. Impressive—even final—if it were only **true.** But the weakness of the story lies just here—that the timber loss, is, in only the most trifling degree, due to the cutting of pulpwood; that it is due to no **appreciable degree, at all, to pulpwood exportation,** and that the proposed embargo—so far from stopping American gains at Canada's expense—would rather deprive Canadian woodland owners of a business with the United States no less legitimate than the exportation of wheat from prairie farms or the exportation of apples from the Annapolis Valley.

Let me make our position perfectly clear on this point. The policy of an embargo is arbitrary and partial, and quite fails, even as an initial measure, to meet the need of the situation. It condemns cutting and utilization in one-quarter but condones it in all other quarters.

If we are going to talk about conservation at all, let us begin by restricting excessive utilization all along the line, not only in **pulpwood operations,** but in all forest operations.

Will It Aid Paper Industry?

Now let us consider the second suggestion:—That it will aid the Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry, (and that such aid is absolutely essential to the life of that industry.)

We are all intensely proud of the great Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry and the wonderful progress made by the leading companies in that field, so that anything that is suggested will still further stimulate its triumphal march of conquest has a peculiarly attractive appeal. But may I suggest, in parenthesis, as it were, that the proposal that the relatively poorer and less influential Canadian citizen should be placed at the mercy of this powerful industrial group, in so far as the sale of this wood is concerned, is, in principle, no whit fairer than that the Canadian newsprint manufacturer should be compelled to sell his newsprint to Candian publishers at a lower price than he can get for it in the United States, in order that the Canadian public may have the resultant benefits of cheaper papers, lower advertising rates and cheaper merchandise.

Obviously, it will make it possible for the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturer to buy wood at a lower price than that at which it can now be purchased, for once you limit the market within which any trader may sell his goods, you at once compel him to accept whatever price the buyers in that narrow market may determine. If the private owners of woodland just now think their local customers are offering too little, they can seek better terms across the line. But once an embargo is imposed upon exportation they are at the mercy of a group of paper mills which may easily form a "ring" and buy their material, not on the ordinary business terms of what the seller is **willing** to accept, but on the artificially contrived terms of what the seller is **forced** to accept.

The use of an embargo or export tax to bring about such a situation can certainly not be regarded as a **National measure** when it necessitates the injury of one class of Canadian citizen, namely, the settler, farmer, or other owner of woodland, for the benefit of another class, the pulp and paper manufacturer. Touching this particular aspect of the question, then, the **most** that can be said for it, is that, superficially, it would appear to be good business for the **Canadian Pulp and Paper** Manufacturer.

I feel confident, however, that you will agree with me that the average fair-minded Canadian, will say, that so long as the Canadian manufacturer may buy this wood in the open market in fair competition, no government regulation is necessary.

Canada's Honor

One of the great faults of such proposed interference is that no man can draw a line beyond which it may not go. Private owners of woodland have bought those wood lots as they might have bought anything else, assuming that they would have the usual chance to carry on trade freely with customers at home and abroad.

It is now suggested that by legislation the value of these lots should be suddenly reduced, but it is not suggested at the **same time** that there should be any compensation to those who have sunk their money in the purchase and their labor in the development What will become of the "good faith" that is essential to business?

Attracting American Companies

American companies we hear, will be attracted to establish mills. Their countrymen, some of whom have bought these woodlands, will be likely to bid these American capitalists think twice before they run such risk under a government that may legislate mills—no less than woodlands—out of business.

For why not interfere with the mills, too? Why not, under the rapturous vision of some "public advantage," propose a new law prohibiting the export of pulp in order to compel its manufacture to the finished paper in this country.

There would be an outcry against government spoliation of private enterprise. No doubt, and very naturally. But those who would shriek most loudly over such spoliation are just those who now want an embargo to perpetrate a like spoliation upon others. It is a steep and slippery road upon which we should have entered once we begin setting limits to the market within which any single class may carry on business. You cannot make fish of one and flesh of another.

Private Property Rights

An editorial which appeared in The Financial Times of November 28th, aptly illustrates this point.

Price Bros. were being congratulated on their courage in carrying out the programme of extension laid down by the late Sir William Price. In making reference to the vast pulpwood areas owned by that Company, the editorial said something like this: **"The interests of the shareholders,** demanded that these areas be put into operation at once in order that they (the shareholders) might reap the benefit from their investment. And a little farther on, in referring to the same point, viz., the standing wood owned by this Company, it referred to it as **Their (the shareholders') great asset."**

Is it not pertinent to inquire why, when Canadian papers talk of the standing timber or wood supply of a great Pulp and Paper Company they say **"The interests of the shareholders"** and **"Their great asset,"** but whenever reference is made to the freehold land or wood of the small independent owner, settler, or farmer, the phrases used are always **"Canada's Forests"** and the **"National Interest"**?

I do not think it necessary to say anything further on this phase of the question. I admit that it may mean cheaper wood for the Canadian manufacturer; I admit that it may, perhaps temporarily, handicap his competitor across the line, but I simply ask you whether you think that such protection for one of the most prosperous manufacturing industries we have in Canada should be provided

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at the expense of the smaller and relatively poorer woodland owner, farmer or settler.

Attraction of American Mills

That it will compel the immediate erection in Canada of scores of Pulp and Paper plants financed by United States capital, with all the resultant and accruing prosperity therefrom.

The specious argument on this phase of the question is very often put like this:—It was the embargo on the Crown Lands in Quebec that was responsible for the tremendous pulp and paper development that has taken place in that Province during the past fifteen years and an embargo on wood from free hold land now will produce the same immediate and corresponding results.

In this connection there are three factors that contributed to the development in Quebec during the past fifteen years that I would like you to recall, because I think, as I view the situation, that these factors do not present themselves to-day, with the result that it is not reasonable to expect any such corresponding development in the industry as a result of the present proposed legislation.

These three factors are:

(1) The fact that in 1910 there was a greater demand for paper than there was a supply of paper to fill the demand, therefore the market conditions were ripe for such development.

(2) There were, at that time, available in the Province of Quebec, large tracts of Crown Lands and contiguous water powers capable of commercial development at reasonable cost, and locations at which mills might be advantageously erected—from the standpoint of the assembly of raw material and the distribution of the finished product.

The acquisition, therefore, of the necessary wood reserves for even a large pulp and paper plant required a relatively small initial investment, the purchaser or promoter merely having had to pay a deposit per square mile and enter into a contract to pay for his wood, if, when, and as cut, on a basis of so much per cord, the risk of loss by fire and other causes meantime being borne by the Province.

There is a great deal of difference between such a situation and that which now presents itself for the embargo that is proposed to-day would only affect freehold lands, and, in order to acquire sufficient standing timber from such a source to form an adequate reserve for even the smallest practicable newsprint unit, would call for an investment in land alone of approximately five million dollars, and would involve the carrying of the fire hazard and other risk by the Company itself rather than by the Province, plus the increased fixed overhead from such large capital investment.

Furthermore, these freehold lands are relatively scattered and the best sites for the establishment of newsprint plants have long since been preempted by existing established industries.

(3) Following shortly after the establishment of the embargo on Crown Lands came the war, and one of the early developments arising out of that unexpected tragedy, was an enormously increased demand for paper which stimulated development in this direction in every possible field.

Doubts Effectiveness of Plan

These, then, I think you will agree, were the three factors that so substantially contributed to the remarkable development that has taken place in the Province of Quebec during the past fifteen years and which are not present in the situation that we are considering today.

A fertile source of new legislative proposals is always found in these developments which sagacious people think themselves able to foresee. If their foresight is good, there can be no more valuable guide. But there is always a high degree of risk that they are anticipating what would justify their pet proposals, rather than shaping their proposals by what sound reasoning would anticipate. There could be no better example than the question under discussion.

Part of the case which has been so widely advanced for a pulpwood embargo turns upon hypothetical action

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by American users of paper. if their supply of raw material for their purposes should be stopped by legislation in Canada.

We are assured that an immediate result would be the establishment in these Canadian provinces of paper mills that would give employment at American expense, to a multitude of Canadian workmen. A glowing prospect indeed!

We are promised that by cutting off one channel of trade we should secure another whose profits would be far greater and far more extensively enjoyed.

An old writer invented the name "Hypothetics" for "the science of what might have happened, but did not." Let us beware lest it is in hypothetics that we shall turn out to have been dealing.

Sacrifice of a present good for something on a larger scale that we might expect in the future is a sacrifice to be made only after very careful analysis.

We may easily find that we have given up something actual in exchange for something dependent on prospects never to be fulfilled.

Whether those American companies will be driven to set up mills for the manufacture of paper in Eastern Canada will be determined just by the commercial advantage of such a policy to themselves. Unless our best thinkers are gravely mistaken, we shall not by the expedient of an embargo have forced the United States paper companies into any such difficult corner as we may suppose.

If they cannot get pulpwood from Canada will they really have no alternative except to make their own paper on our soil?

There are other ways in which they can meet the siuation.

The sooner we get out of our minds the odd delusion that Canada has a monopoly in wood, the sooner we shall be able to judge this issue with clearness.

A careful study of the situation makes it abundantly plain that United States operators can get large quantities from their own forests—plenty to supply them for a good many years to come. Further reserves are available through adaptation of types of wood not hitherto used in the paper industry and as yet Alaska is untouched.

Nor is this all.

Today, they can buy European pulp as cheap as they can manufacture Canadian wood.

Dangers Of A Trade War

Once we start a contest, every channel hitherto neglected will be developed as it has never been developed before. For the sake of winning, our powerful neighbors would no doubt even submit to some temporary inconvenience. In a trade war, as in other wars, anyone can start it, but only the side that has most resources can say when it will stop. And that side will stop only on its own terms.

To all the "sound and fury," about imaginary advantages from an embargo we reply with a few quite definite questions.

We ask the champions of the scheme to tell us:—

(1) Whether it is not so that the prevailing opinion expressed by forestry experts places the real cause of timber impoverishment in the ravages of fire or insect pests, and in improper methods of cutting or utilization?

(2) Whether the area over which pulpwood can at present be exported from privately owned woodlands is not so insignificant in extent as to make the consequences so freely attributed to this cause appear grotesquely exaggerated?

(3) Whether every reason alleged for prohibiting the exports of pulpwood is not a reason equally strong for prohibiting the export of raw lumber?

These are questions which, in some form or other have been put again and again. I apologize to those of you who must feel tired of hearing them. But my defence is that they have never yet been answered, and that the champions of embargo proceed with their delusive assertions just as if such questions had never been asked.

They are questions that go to the very heart of this controversy.

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The prolonged silence with which they have been met should be more suggestive than columns of argument.

With no good reasons in their favor, and strong reasons against them why do these propagandists stick so tenaciously to their case?

It is not difficult to guess the reason.

They are urging a government interference with trade, for the sake of what they call "conservation." But though the conservation value of such a move would be trifling its benefit to certain interests would be enormous.

That there would be an immediate drop in the price of pulpwood to our local mills is as certain as any economic consequence can be. And it is the proprietors of local mills who are thus furious zealots for "Conservation" and Patriotism!"

That there would be a sudden rush of American capital to establish mills in Canada is in the last degree doubtful.

Innocent People Would Be Victims

As the dust of this controversy clears away, what we need to do is to tackle the fundamental as contrasted with the superficial causes of timber exhaustion. We need to rouse ourselves to a plan of scientific forestry —the prevention of fires, the reduction of insect pests; the organization of proper methods of cutting.

We may well be alarmed at the frightful toll which fire, disease and insect pests are annually taking of our forests to say nothing of unregulated and careless methods of utilization.

I take it that there is no difference of opinion between us that far too little has been done to safeguard this valuable element of our national forest wealth and that new, far-reaching, and thorough-going measures looking to this end should be devised and adopted with the least possible delay.

I am entirely at one with the advocates of the embargo on this point and however strongly they may stress this phase of the case, I will go them even one better.

An attack on the ten per cent causes of wastage, while the ninety per cent. causes are ignored reminds one of the scheme for destroying a shark by throwing a sponge at him.

As far as our relations with the United States are concerned, why not adopt the method of a mutually advantageous bargain, rather than the hideous alternative of tariff war?

They need our paper, and are ready to buy it in vast quantities without an import tax. But they may not continue to do so if they cannot have our wood except at prohibitive prices.

When one country has what another country needs, and in a reasonable spirit is willing to meet the other country half-way on a bargain, why exasperate to a mutually ruinous strife?

And if that argument does not appeal, then—we ask—why exasperate when on any computation of rival strength it becomes clear that you stand to lose? By a pulpwood embargo, a few people would make large profits in Canada for a short time, and these are the people who are clamoring for it. Others would immediately be innocent victims.

Ultimately, there would be no appreciable "conservation of our wood" but there would be a devastating attack upon our largest single export industry by the nation that is able to make that attack most effective.

Is it by coercive measures like these which inflict hardship and injustice on large portions of our population that we will build up a greater Canada and equitably distribute prosperity?

The triumph of the policy here advocated—a policy based on economic error, fathered and fostered by the self-interest of a powerful group, promoted by ingenious sophistries and with cynical disregard for the rights of others—could hardly fail to work out public injury. Whatever advantage it might bring would be more than counterbalanced by harm done—by bitter antagonism aroused and by widespread discontent among the classes injuriously affected.

With the Compliments of Canadian Pulpwood Association,
Box 1081, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
(Additional copies on request)

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071570

27

Would Pulpwood Embargo Accomplish What is Claimed?

Proposal Assumes That Canada Can Control Market—Other Supplies Are Available, and There are Substitutes for Paper Manufacture—Principle of Embargo is Dangerous—Canada Must Sell What Others Are Prepared to Buy

By Paul Ogilvie

Distributed by

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Temporary Address, P.O. Box 1081
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

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CANADA

071571

Would Pulpwood Embargo Accomplish What is Claimed?

Proposal Assumes That Canada Can Control Market—Other Supplies are Available, and There are Substitutes for Paper Manufacture—Principle of Embargo is Dangerous—Canada Must Sell What Others are Prepared to Buy

By PAUL OGILVIE

POSSIBLY the most striking impression made by the agitators for an embargo on the export of pulpwood from Canadian freehold lands, is the difference in the attitude adopted by those most interested, namely the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and the other more enthusiastic sponsors of the movement. The resolution adopted by the above named association was quite mild. It said in part:

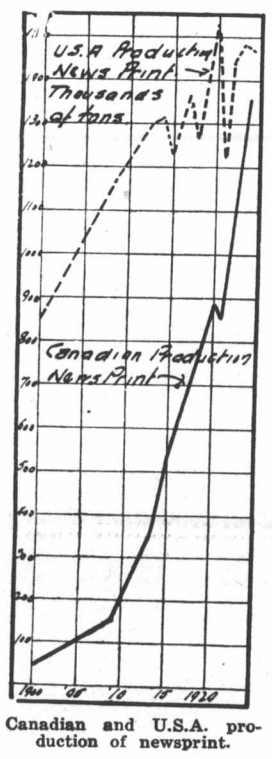
"Be it therefore resolved that until some more efficient means of control can be agreed upon as practical, that an adequate export duty should be imposed upon logs and pulpwood exported from Canada. That such a duty should be imposed upon a graded basis, increasing annually, so that the various interests involved may have due opportunity to make any necessary adjustment."

However, nothing but a complete embargo at once will satisfy the other enthusiasts.

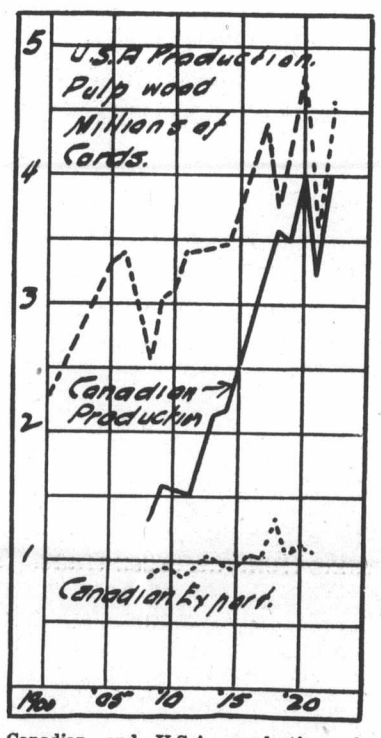
The fly in the ointment is best pointed out by one of the largest daily newspapers in Canada. In an editorial comment on the resolution above referred to, it was stated: "To assume the settler of a fair price for his pulpwood and close the gates against the free export of pulpwood is the sane and logical course to adopt." The very crux of this whole discussion is: What is a fair price? and just how is it to be determined to the satisfaction of the owners of the wood? Now in these days of keen competition the fair price of any article is governed to a great extent by what it is worth to the purchaser, and how much he can afford to pay for it. A short study of the different conditions under which the competitors for this freehold wood operate may be of some assistance in arriving at a solution to this very controversial question.

Conditions of Production in Canada

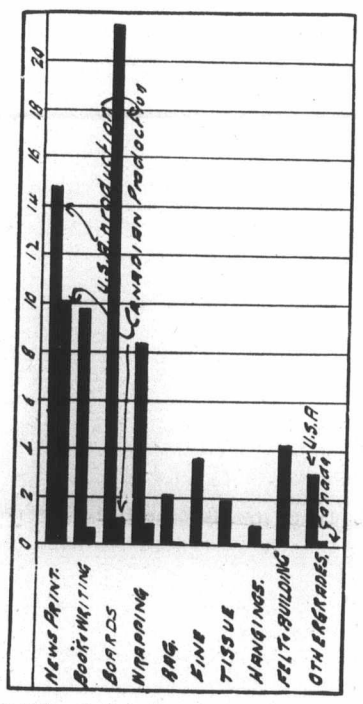
On the one hand we have the members of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association who are actively in favor of the limiting of the export, and opposed are the owners of freehold land in Canada, settlers, farmers and large producers, who maintain their right to a free and unrestricted market for the sale of their wood, whether it be in the form of pulpwood for the American paper mill or lumber for the U.S. contractor. Now the records of production of paper in Canada show that the principal output is newsprint, and that the industry really started on a large scale of development since the beginning of the war—or say about 1914. These records also show that we export well up to 85% of our production and mostly to the United States, where our newsprint and pulp enters free of duty. There is no doubt but Canada can be justly proud of her paper mills as being the most modern and most up-to-date in the world, yet we must not overlook the fact that modern construction also stands for high construction costs and high interest charges. Considering the more practical side of the question, it is obvious that the timber limits which the Canadian paper company must acquire for a successful development should be selected with an eye to a great many different factors. The limits must fit into a scheme which



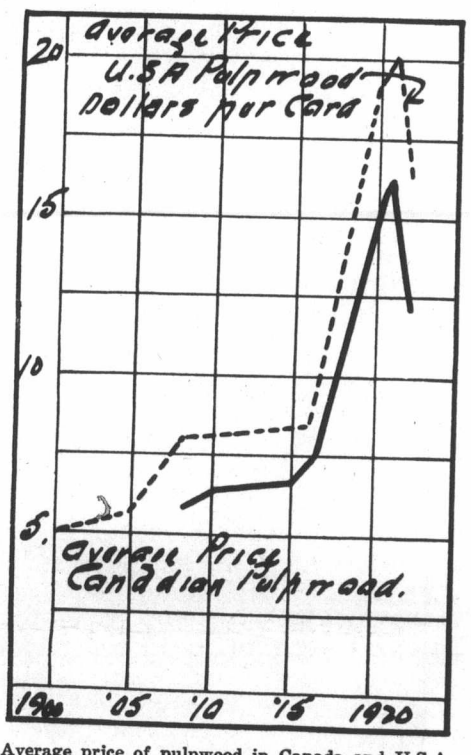
Canadian and U.S.A. production of newsprint.



Canadian and U.S.A. production of pulpwood also Canadian export of pulpwood.



Details of Canadian and U.S.A. production of paper in the year 1922.



Average price of pulpwood in Canada and U.S.A. These figures are the average of the whole country in both cases. It is therefore probable that the Northern New York state prices are higher than shown and the Canadian paper mill prices at the jack ladder are lower.

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will allow wholesale operations in harvesting the wood, with low overhead and short freighting haul for men and supplies. The limits should be tributary to some large river which will form a means of transport of the wood to the mill by the cheapest known form—namely, river driving. This same river should supply the power well down on its course, necessary to grind the pulp and at a convenient location for either rail or water haul, or both. Then, too, the limits must have a good stand of paper making wood of similar species. On the varying combination of these different factors, then—stand of timber, amount of water-power available at a favorable location, and the species of wood—will largely depend the size and type of paper mill, and also the success of the development. As against these favorable factors of cheap wood, and cheap power, the Canadian paper maker has high interest charges, high cost of coal and other supplies, and living conditions which inevitably results in a high labor turn-over. Market conditions are not apt to be very good, owing to the fact that we have a small home market and must export the major portion of our paper and we must, therefore, be governed more or less by the requirements of our foreign buyers. This condition is largely responsible for the fact that the Canadian paper maker has not been able to build up a market for anything higher in quality than newsprint, as he cannot find a market for any of the chemical by-products and only a rather restricted market for the higher grades of paper.

United States Producers' Advantages

Contrasting the above conditions with those south of the line, one realizes a great difference. Production records show that the newsprint output of the United States has been practically stationary for many years. That is to say the industry is old and well established, with many old and maybe obsolete mills, yet they have the great advantage in the fact that the first cost of these mills was low, and in many cases this first cost has been written off entirely years ago. Then, due to an enormous home market, the American paper maker can always find a ready sale for the highest type of specialty—either as paper or chemical. Supplies and coal are lower, labor and living conditions are better than in Canada owing to the fact that the mills are located in old established communities. Against the above favorable factors, the American has high wood costs, and the local water power he uses is worth much more money, due to a greater density of population. Most of the American mills depend on rail-hauled wood, which condition lends itself to a much more flexible scheme of development, as the mere switching of a box car will economically bring any species of wood within the scope of operation. It is a fact that many of the smaller mills which have been forced out of business as paper makers have still been able to show a profit as hydro-electric propositions. It may be said, then, that the Canadian paper maker makes his profit in his bush operations, while the American makes his profit in the mill.

Between these two paper manufacturers is the Canadian freehold wood-lot owner, who is also most vitally concerned in this controversy. The proposal of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association will cut him off from the very profitable export market, and in its place what will he get? A fair price? Fair to whom? The Canadian paper maker or the American paper maker? The former has built up a wonderful industry on low-priced wood and low-priced water power, and the American import market, while the latter is continuing an old industry with many other favorable conditions which make it possible to pay more for his wood and still show a profit.

The Canadian small wood-lot owners are scattered all the way from Nova Scotia in the east to Manitoba in the west, with many different grades of many different species. They cannot use the wholesale methods of harvesting their wood. They must do all of their work by hand and haul the rossed or barked wood to some railway siding where it is loaded on a box car for shipment. Right there is where the Canadian paper maker loses one of his big advantages. If the wood is loaded on a box or coal car, why not haul it at a low commodity rate to the mill with the high operating profit? The American market will absorb any kind of wood and make paper out of it, whereas it is possible that no Canadian mill will take the particular wood offered. Canadian paper makers who have to build railways in their bush operations are indeed out of luck, especially if this condition is coupled with a long coal and finished product haul. It is noticeable that the recent development of the Canadian paper industry has been generally along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, where the mills get the advantage of both cheap freight on the wood supplies and finished products.

An insistent demand for this embargo brings under review the whole question of just such tactics in our industrial development. Quite recently there appeared in the public press a letter stating that Canada was the sucker nation of all history in exporting only raw products. Is it not a fact that the seller must sell what the buyer is willing to pay for? We, in Canada have had several experiences of trying to force industrial development before other contributing factors were developed. Take, for instance, the steel industry in Canada which has been kept alive on a high protective tariff and bounties, and what do we see—even to-day after twenty years of such a programme? The British Empire Steel Company are actually exporting iron ore to Germany and Belgium while their own plants in Cape Breton are cold. The United States exports enormous quantities of raw products. Southern cotton feeds the looms of Manchester, American crude petroleum makes a Canadian refining industry possible. Our steel industry is somewhat dependent on American raw ore. Even in highly organized Europe we see large amounts of raw material and semi-finished articles being exported from one country to another.

Difficulty of Controlling Industry

If those so actively in favor of placing an embargo on pulpwood could give any definite guarantee that the results would even approach the rather glowing predictions, all would be well, but we all know from sad experience that it is almost impossible to forecast the final result of the passing of any law. Two years ago the government announced that they had at last hit on a scheme to reduce freight rates on the Great Lakes, whereas about the only thing they succeeded in doing was to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the transportation world.

If Canada had a monoply of even the requisites of making newsprint, the case would be entirely different, but she has no such monopoly. As a matter of fact it is possible to make paper out of any organic substance, it is only a matter of developing a process. Further, the United States has actually been producing more pulpwood than Canada. Taking the production of paper in both the United States and Canada in 1922 as being typical, it is seen that the former country produces the enormous amount of over 7 million tons, as against something less than 1½ million tons in Canada. Assuming 1.5 cords of wood to represent a ton of paper—the estimate generally accepted by the paper world—American imports of pulpwood account for about 10% of the total paper output in that country. The argument advanced by the more optimistic embargo enthusiasts seems to be built up of the rather insecure foundation of assumption. These gentlemen assume that the placing of the embargo will insure the result of having this exported wood manufactured into paper in Canada, and argue on from this assumption all the good results that will come from increased trade. There is no argument whatever about the benefit to be derived from exporting only the most highly finished products. The whole point is, will the placing of this embargo result in the conditions that everyone would like to see accomplished There are many reasons for thinking otherwise. It is quite possible that our Canadian paper mills could not afford to pay even the cost of production of our privately-owned wood, and show a profit. Then again, the placing of embargoes is a very dangerous practice to adopt. An example of what can happen is shown in our asbestos industry. As is well known, Canada has a practical monopoly of the highest grade asbestos in the world, yet the United States is importing enormous quantities of lower grade asbestos from South Africa while our Canadian mines are idle.

Possibility of New Inventions

Apparently it is further assumed that there will be no advance in the art of making paper. The advances that have been made in the last few years indicate that we are only on the threshold of still greater improvements. The utilization of long leaf southern pine in the craft paper industry is possibly the most important development that has occurred for many years and indicates that the future of that particular branch of the industry lies in the south. A process for the de-inking of newspapers is being perfected which will show a great saving in paper. Statistics of imports of newsprint into the United States for 1924 show an amount from Mexico. This amount is small it is true,

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but it indicates that the research work into the paper making qualities of tropical woods is at last bearing fruit, and even the most enthusiastic embargoist will hardly suggest that there will be any shortage of tropical wood for many years to come.

Another open letter to the press states that the million cords of pulpwood exported from Canada grows in value from 10 millions of dollars to 300 millions by the mere process of turning it into newsprint, and even suggests that this huge sum might be multiplied by 4 to 8 if this wood was turned into higher grades of paper. Now, as a matter of fact, this million cords produce approximately 700,000 tons of paper, the contract price of which is $70 per ton, so that 300 million becomes about 50 million on examination. Then the Canadian paper maker would probably import American coal and American sulphur, which would amount to say $10 per ton, so that the net amount of money actually remaining in Canada becomes nearer 45 millions of dollars. The whole of the letter above referred to is built on the supposition that the American paper buyer will pay for our exported paper. The contention of well known paper makers that the industry is already overdone in Canada is born out by the fact that the price has been cut $5 per ton within the last year, and even then some of the mills are working only at 80% capacity because of poor markets. If export mills should be built as a result of the embargo, the amount of additional transportation used would not be very great as the logical location for such export mills using rail-hauled wood, would be as close to the American border as possible.

What guarantee is there that an embargo would not destroy the market for a commodity which we could never recover, while the net result of the adoption of such a policy will be only to put the Eastern American paper makers to a temporary inconvenience until they develop other sources of supply?

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071574

Hamilton, Ont.
April 18, 1925.

To The Editor:

27

Dear Sir:

With no definite information being given out, Re Export Power Contracts, the impression that it is from year to year, conditional, upon Canadian requirements or otherwise, seems most probably right.

On this assumption the Licensees recent declaration, "That the power to be exported is not required for consumption in Canada", on the strength of which their Licenses were granted for the year April/25-April/26, in the opinion of most Canadians, mis-represented the situation.

In fact in the Hydro Lamp Bulletin, the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, say month after month, "With the ever increasing demand a Power shortage is foreseen in 1926 unless measures are taken now to meet expanding needs".

With 1926 less than a year off, and no proposition in sight for an immediate start on further developments, and a positive famine staring us in the face, should not the Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario, the Hydro Electric Systems of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Windsor, Brantford, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and all other centres and rural districts of Ontario, immediately make declarations in triplicate, filing one each with the Ontario Government, Hydro Electric Commission of Ontario and the Dominion Government, to the effect that all power now developed in Ontario was urgently required for immediate use in Canada, and no further Licenses for export should be granted after March 31st. 1926, and that Licensees should be so notified immediately so they could have time to make other arrangements.

This would place the situation definitely before the various authorities in good time, so they could better meet future applications and declarations, with a full knowledge of Ontario's wants and wishes in the matter.

Yours truly,

W. O. Sealey

W. O. SEALEY.

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Citizen Ottawa May 14/25.

071575

WILL COMMENCE WORK THIS YEAR ON HUGE PULP AND PAPER PLANT

Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, Near Quebec City, Will Have Capacity of 400 Tons of Newsprint Per Day and Employ About 1,000 Men.

(Canadian Press.)

QUEBEC, May 13.—Work on the plant of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, near Quebec city, which has been proposed for some time, and which will have a capacity of four hundred tons of newsprint per day and employ about one thousand men, will begin before the end of the present year, it has become known with the return from England of Frank W. Clarke, who represents the Rothermere interests in Canada. While in England Mr. Clarke conferred with Lord Rothermere and his associates. He states that plans for the mill have taken on defini e form, the site is under consideration, certain surveys and preliminary work will be done shortly, and it is hoped that suitable arrangements will be made and the mill located at or close to the city of Quebec.

The plant will be self-contained, manufacturing under the same roof its own ground wood and sulphite, as well as paper.

The board of directors of the company includes, in addition to Lord Rothermere and Frank W. Clarke, Sir Herbert Holt, Honorable Smeaton White, R. C. McMichael, K.C., all of Montreal, and E. A. Sursham, of London, England.

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071576

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 488

OTTAWA ONT

GREATER WINNIPEG AND MANITOBA HOPES TO SEE THAT YOU AS ONE OF YOUR INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ADVISE AND URGE UPON THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT MANITOBAS GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL AND TO GRANT THE PULPWOOD AREA BASED ON IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF A PULP AND PAPER PLANT AND THE OPERATING OF IT SUPPORT OF OUR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND PRESS IS ASSURED

RALPH H WEBB MAYOR..

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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071577

27

Ottawa, June 3, 1925.

Dear Mr. Webb:

I duly received your telegram of the 30th ultimo. The Government's proposal as respects the pulpwood matter has not yet come before the House, and personally I have very little idea as to what it is. Are you quite sure there is any proposal to be made to Parliament. You may be sure it will receive fair and sympathetic consideration at my hands.

Yours very truly,

Ralph H. Webb, Esq.,
Mayor of Winnipeg,
Winnipeg, Man.

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071578

27

Ottawa, June 4, 1925.

Dear Mr. Barnjum:

I have received a lettergram in Code from Mr. W.H. Dennis, expressing on behalf of the Conservatives in the Province the hope that you will take an interest in the approaching provincial campaign there. I have written in reply that we had discussed more than once the provincial situation and that I felt sure your sentiments were entirely opposed to the present government. I said also that you realize just as keenly as I do the strategic importance of the pending contest in Nova Scotia as related to the federal contest which will probably be very little if any later.

For my part I may say that if you can contribute to victory in Nova Scotia you have indeed deserved our gratitude.

I jumped in on the pulpwood question in my speech yesterday on the resolution which I flung into the arena on the first day of this session. I am

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sending you a Hansard herewith. The pulpwood reference is toward the end of the speech. You will see some Government members seized the opportunity to put to me some questions, but I know you will be thoroughly satisfied with the commitments made. There are counties, perhaps, in which those commitments will do harm but they are right and I am prepared for the opportunity of giving them effect.

Yours very truly,

F.J.D. Barnjum, Esq.,
Annapolis Royal,
N.S.

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FORM T.D.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

071580

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

KM H 55 273 NL 1 EX (72)

WINNIPEG MAN 7-8

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT.

137

MESSAGES RECEIVED WITH GREAT PLEASURE REGARDING PULP AND PAPER AGREEMENT BY ORDER IN COUNCIL YESTERDAYS PAPER GAVE OUT THE NEWS AND PUBLIC PLEASED WITH EXCEPTION NO DEFINITE LOCATION OF PLANT AND WE DO TRUST SPANISH RIVER WILL DO NOTHING BEFORE GIVING GREATER WINNIPEG EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE THE PLANT ESTABLISHED HERE STOP. WE ARE TAKING YOUR MESSAGES AS A PROMISE I WOULD LIKE ALSO TO HAVE SUCH A PROMISE WIRED TO ME

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FORM T.D.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

021581

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal

SECHSHEET 55 HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN OTTAWA (73)

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER COMPANY YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT THAT WOULD MEAN FOR PUBLICITY AT THIS TIME STOP TONIGHT I RECEIVED A MESSAGE IN CONFIDENCE FROM A PARTY OF VERY IMPORTANT AUTHORITY AT OTTAWA STATING ORDER OF COUNCIL AND AGREEMENT CARRIES NO GUARANTEES WHATEVER FOR A MILL TO BE CONSTRUCTED ANYWHERE IN MANITOBA AT ONCE OR IN THE FUTURE STOP. SEVERAL FIRMS HAVE UNITED IN THE DEAL AND

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FORM T.D.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

071582

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

3 RD SHEET55 HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN OTTAWA (78)

ARE PREPARED TO TAKE THE WOOD OUT OF MANITOBA TO BE MANUFAC-
TURED STOP. I CANNOT BELIEVE IT POSSIBLE AFTER READING YOUR
MESSAGE BUT FEEL IT IS ESSENTIAL TO ADVISE YOU OF THE INFORM-
ATION STOP. MESSAGE STATES ALSO SEIMENS READY TO GO AHEAD WITH
TWO HUNDRED TON PULP AND PAPER PLANT IN WINNIPEG BASED ON OLD
OR NEW AGREEMENT OR THE SAME AS MADE WITH SPANISH RIVER
PLEASE INVESTIGATE AND SEND REPLY TO ME PERSONALLY AND URGENTLY
AS THIS

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. - X.

071583

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD.

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

4 TH SHEET 55 HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN OTTAWA (30y

IS VITAL TO YOURSELF SPANISH RIVER THE GOVERNMENTS ALL OUR CITIZENS AND ALSO FOR ME TO BE IN A POSITION TO KNOW AND TO TELL THE TRUTH AND ALL OUR PEOPLE WILL BE UP IN ARMS IN NO MEAN SPIRIT IF THERE IS THE LEAST FOUNDATION FOR THE REPORT.

RALPH WEBB.

MAYOR

1215 P

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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Form 6125
Replacing Form 1-T

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WINNIPEG MAN JUNE 8TH 1232PM

HON MR MEIGHEN

473

OTTAWA, ONT

OUR INFORMATION IS THAT ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSUMMATED BETWEEN SPANISH RIVER AND MCARTHUR OF A MILL ONE HUNDRED TON CAPACITY ON LAKE WINNIPEG IF THIS IS DEFINITE AND FINAL CAN ONLY SUGGEST THAT CITIZENS OF GREATER WINNIPEG GREATLY DISAPPOINTED AS COOPERATION OF BUSINESS MEN HERE WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR BRINGING MATTER OF ESTABLISHMENT OF A PULP MILL IN GREATER WINNIPEG TO A HEAD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS MILL IN GREATER WINNIPEG WOULD BE OF AN INESTIMABLE VALUE AT THE PRESENT TIME AND MORE PARTICULARLY A LARGER MILL THAN THAT CONTEMPLATED AT PRESENT AND MORE IN LINE WITH PROPOSAL OF SEAMANS SOME TIME AGO WE THEREFORE URGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS MILL IN GREATER WINNIPEG AS ONE OF THE CONDITIONS

CITY OF STBONIFACE

BY A M MCFADYEN CHAIRMAN OF INDUSTRIAL CO

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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071585

27

Ottawa, June 9, 1925.

Dear Mr. McFadyen:

Your telegram of the 8th instant, with regard to the establishment of a pulp mill in Greater Winnipeg, reached me this morning. You may rest assured I shall give to your representations my most careful consideration.

Yours very truly,

A.M. McFadyen, Esq.,
Chairman of Industrial Committee,
Winnipeg, Man.

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FORM T.D. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED 07 1586

CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

445AM,

4- WN Z. 282 NL., 1.EX.

WINNIPEG MAN JUNE 10-11-25.

560

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA-

MANITOBA AND GREATER WINNIPEG CITIZENS WANT A COMPLETE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED NOW PREFERABLY GREATER WINNIPEG IF AT ALL POSSIBLE ESPECIALLY IF THE CONCESSIONS WARRANT IT WE DEMAND THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAVE IT PLACED IN THE AGREEMENT STOP. OUR PEOPLE DO NOT WISH TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD HOWEVER STOP. WE DO NOT WANT TO BE CONSIDERED A PARTY TO ANY PERSONAL GROUP WHO MAY WISH TO USE US TO EFFECT A BLOCKING OF THE IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF A COMPLETE PULP AND PAPER PLANT IN MANITOBA STOP. PROMINENT LIBERALS BOTH WITHIN AND OUT OF THE HOUSE HAVE SENT TELEGRAMS THAT STATE THE PROVINCE AND WINNIPEG ARE BOTH BEING BETRAYED AND IT IS CREATING A GREAT DEAL OF UNEASINESS AND SUSPICION STOP. WE ARE THEREFORE ALL WAT HING EVERY MOVE CAREFULLY AND TRUST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SEE THAT A SQUARE AND FAIR DEAL IS BEING NEGOTIATED FOR OUR PEOPLE OUR PROVINCE AND GREATER WINNIPEG THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR STATED TO-DAY THAT THERE IS PLENTY OF PULPWOOD FOR THREE LARGE PULP AND PAPER MILLS IN MANITOBA WE BELIEVE THAT TO BE TRUE STOP. THEREFORE WHY NOT CALL SEAMANS AND BACKUS SINCERITY AND NEGOTIATE WITH THEM FOR THE IMMEDIATE SALE OF PULPWOOD BERTHS AND IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION OF A COMPLETE PULP AND PAPER MILL STOP. OUR PEOPLE FEEL THAT IF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE DONE ABSOLUTELY RIGHT AND FAIR THERE IS NO NEED OF DELAY STOP.THE DELAY IN CONSUMATION OF AGREEMENT THE CONSTANT STREAM OF TELEGRAMS FROM OTTAWA AND NEWSPAPER REPORTS IS FORCING OUR PEOPLE TO FEEL THAT THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG AND WE HOPE POLITICS AND PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS WILL NOT AGAIN SUCCEED IN KILLING THIS INDUSTRY FOR MANITOBA AND WINNIPEG.

R. H. WEBB, MAYOR.-

Via C.P.R.

Order 1070

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071587

27

Ottawa, June 13, 1935.

Dear Mr. Webb:

Your telegram reached me yesterday. I am watching this matter as carefully as I can.

Yours very truly,

R.H. Webb, Esq.,
Mayor of Winnipeg,
Winnipeg, Man.

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FORM T.D. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TIME FILED 07 1588

CHECK

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

10.WA.NR. 185. BLUE

Z WINNIPEG MAN JUNE 15-25

RT.HON.A.MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA-ONT

MAY I DIRECT YOUR ATTENTION TO AGREEMENT JUST CONSUMMATED BETWEEN DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND SPANISH RIVER COMPANY AND J.D.MCARTHUR STOP PUBLIC HAS BEEN LED TO BELIEVE THAT NEGOTIATIONS PRECEDING AGREEMENT WERE BASED ON COMPANY'S UNDERTAKING TO ESTABLISH LARGE PAPER MAKING MILL IN MANITOBA STOP REVEALED ONLY ON SATURDAY IN STATEMENT ISSUED BY COMPANY'S LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES THAT PAPER MAKING MILL IS TO BE ONLY FIFTY TONS CAPACITY STOP BALANCE OF PULPWOOD AVAILABLE FROM VERY LARGE LIMITS EMBRACED IN THEIR CONCESSION IS TO BE CONVERTED INTO PULP PRESUMABLY FOR SHIPMENT TO UNITEDSTATES WHERE HEAD PRESIDENT OF SPANISH RIVER COMPANY HAS LARGE NEWSPRINT MANUFACTURING MILLS STOP LOOKS TO ME LIKE BIG PULP MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY WITH SMALL PAPER MAKING ANNEX TO SWEETEN MEDICINE MANITOBA WILL HAVE TO SWALLOW STOP WE HAD BEEN COUNTING ON BIG INDUSTRY IN WHICH OUR RAW MATERIALS WOULD BE CONVERTED TO FINISHED PRODUCT AS IT TURNS OUT THESE RAW MATERIALS WILL FOR MOST PART BE SHIPPED IN FORM OF PULP ACROSS THE LINE STOP RESPECTFULLY SUBMIT THAT SUBJECT SUFFICIENTLY GRAVE TO WARRANT QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE AND DEMAND FOR PRODUCTION OF THE AGREEMENT.

M.E.NICHOLS.

217PM.

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Reprint

071589

Form A 16

ABITIBI POWER & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY

IROQUOIS FALLS, ONT.

June 16th, 1925.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

At Mr. McInnis's request, and with his very kind regards, I am enclosing you a reprint of an article on "Abitibi", which was printed in The Pulp & Paper Magazine on April 30th, 1925.

Mr. McInnis thought you might be interested in reading the article.

Yours very truly,

Frank E. Ebbitt

FKE
GS
Enc.

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Abitibi

Some time ago the Pulp and Paper Magazine commented editorially on an incident which took place at Iroquois Falls. The Abitibi Power and Paper Co. celebrated the definite establishment of 500 tons per day as their normal output of newsprint paper, by giving a dinner at which the management entertained the skilled employees. In the course of the evening, Mr. R. A. McInnis, the mill manager, explained briefly to the men just how he sized up the situation in the pulp and paper trade. He explained the factors influencing the demand for paper, and the advantages and disadvantages of Abitibi in successfully competing with other mills, more or less favorably situated. He pointed out particularly that the success of the mill is a personal responsibility for each member of the organization.

This incident is typical of the Abitibi policy, of having each department know what is going on, and where improvement is possible and necessary to maintain or improve the quality and the output of the company's product. The result has been a steady increase in production, with maintenance of quality, until the mill celebrated the birthday of Madame Anson, mother of the late F. H. Anson, the founder of the company, by setting up a record of 529½ tons of standard newsprint paper, on Friday, the 13th March.

The editor had the pleasure of visiting the mill recently and spending several days just browsing around. The visit was both interesting and enjoyable, as it had been 2½ years since our previous visit, and there was an opportunity of renewing many acquaintances, and observing the improvements that had been made in the mills. Two important points should be particularly mentioned; first, the Abitibi Railway and Navigation Co. is now completing its third season, hauling pulpwood, and has proved very efficient; second, the system of operating on a budget and manufacturing according to technical control, has proved decidedly successful.

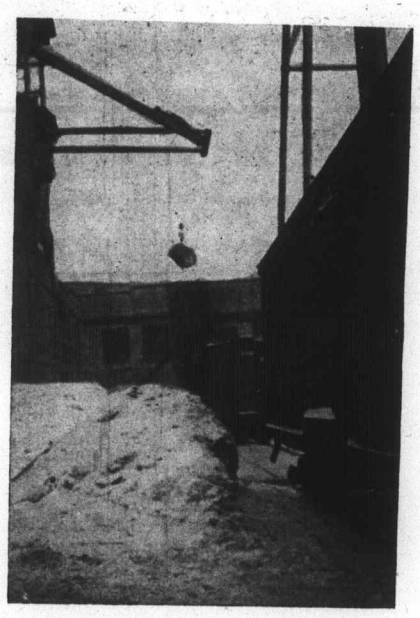
Organization

The organization of work at the Abitibi mill may be classified under five headings, all of which may be considered as departments under the direction of the manager. 1st. Budget, 2nd. Control, 3rd. production, 4th. Maintenance, 5th. Personnel.

The budget system is perhaps a novelty in the paper industry. The theory is to foresee conditions that are likely to obtain in the various departments for a definite period ahead. This is accomplished by means of the basic data of a controlled operation. The budgeted operation is then followed by means of frequent reports on production and supplies. By compiling the salient points in the various reports, it is possible to tell how much raw material is being used and where it comes from, as well as the amount and cost of the production from the various departments. This checkup on operation enables the management to determine what changes are necessary, and occasionally even to deliberately plan on increased costs for certain departments, where necessary to meet the general needs of the mill.

Through the department of research and control, there is constantly available the essential information on quality of product at each stage in its manufacture. This department knows how much raw material has been used and knows the amount and character of all waste. It must not be thought that the control department is a merely detective agency. It does detect leaks, but it serves the more important function in controlling processes and advising the operating staff on points where improvement in quality or quantity of product is possible. Research work is carried on for development of improved control and utilization or prevention of wastes. New developments are studied for their application to operation, and fundamental work in connection with the operation is continuously under way.

The maintenance department of the Abitibi Company is a real engineering organization. The chief



Taking in sulphur from the cars

engineer is a man of broad training and has had long experience in the layout of construction and maintenance work at Iroquois Falls. In connection with him is a store room, machine shop, and drafting room under competent management. The store room issues all material, from pins to pulp stones, and a running balance is kept on the perpetual inventory basis. Instead of various departments of the mill having spare parts and other equipment lying about, such articles are held in the store room and labelled with a special tag to show that they have been charged off the books, and may be obtained at any time by the department to which they belong. Requisitions for repairs, changes, or new equipment, must pass through the planning office of the repair department, and anything of a major character is referred for discussion and approval to a regular meeting of the operating superintendents. The shop is equipped with all necessary devices for tinsmith, machinist, and blacksmith,

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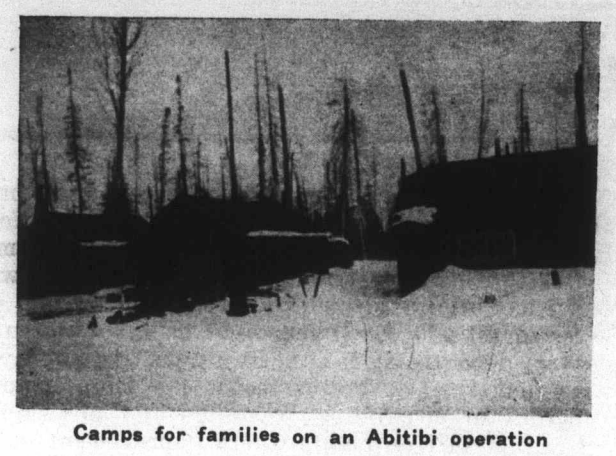
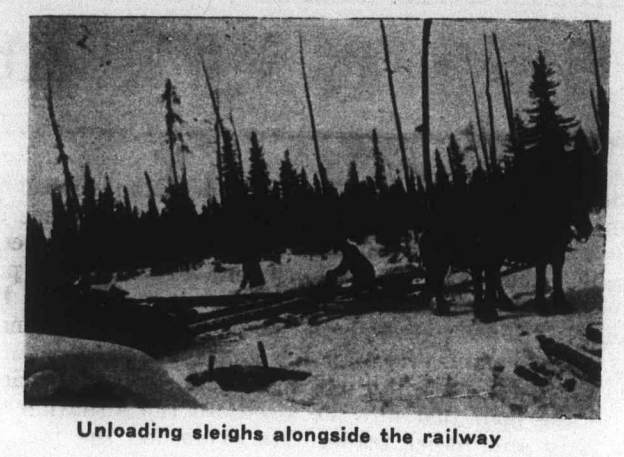


Camps for families on an Abitibi operation



Unloading sleighs alongside the railway

Piles of logs, about 5 ft. high and 20 ft. wide

The engine coming out with wood will take the empties in

and includes even a trip hammer, and both electric and acetylene welding apparatus. The success of this repair department is shown by the fact that time lost in shutdowns has been cut 24 per cent as a result of the endeavour to anticipate trouble, and to make repairs before a break occurs.

The production department of the mill would be considered by some people to be the most important, but the organization of the Abitibi mill does not recognize degrees of importance. Everybody there has his particular work to perform, and anyone who fails to come through, places a handicap on the rest. Every man's job is important and every man seems to recognize his responsibility in keeping the wheels turning. The operation men are co-operation men, and work with the other departments in every particular, with the result that a mill built to produce 450 tons of paper has turned out 75 tons more than this amount in one day.

The personnel department, or the employment office, is the gate-way to the mill. The work of this staff is most carefully done and complete records of all employees are kept on file. When a man applies for employment a card is filled out, on which a very full biography could be constructed. It is significant that the application carries an agreement to join the local Union, and it may be stated at this point, that the relations between Abitibi Company and the various Unions represented in the mill have been happy in the extreme. It is interesting to note that an increasing number of applicants are men who have worked in Iroquois Falls before, and who have thought they would find the grass greener on the other side of the fence, have decided to come back to the fold. Such men are given preference when their previous record has been satisfactory. When an employee is required on any particular job, the foreman sends word to the employment department with particulars of the work to be done. In many cases it is possible, particularly for temporary work, to shift a man from one job to another and this shifting is also made use of in the case of men who may be temperamentally unsuited to certain positions; they are tried out somewhere else before being released. When a man leaves a job for any reason, his foreman sends to the employment department a report of the employee, which is a very complete summing up of his character.

The labor turnover has been decreased to a remarkable extent. Whereas, in 1919, there were 2,443 men released from 840 positions, there were only 1,640 released in 1924 from 1,060 positions. When it is taken into consideration that these releases include all releases of temporary men, such as a day on the block pile, etc., these figures show a surprisingly low turnover. In the paper mill, there are 162 positions and only 21 new men or 12½ per cent were engaged in this department during the past twelve months. The number of married men employed at the Abitibi mill is constantly increasing. Fifty new houses were built in 1923, and twenty-five more were constructed in 1924.

The Town

Iroquois Falls has a population of about 2,300, but with a neighboring community depending upon the mill, this centre has a total population of about 5,000. The company has instituted a very careful sanitary inspection, and makes a daily analysis of milk and water, and occasionally inspects other food supplies. The result has been almost complete elimination of diseases usually carried by milk and water, and the

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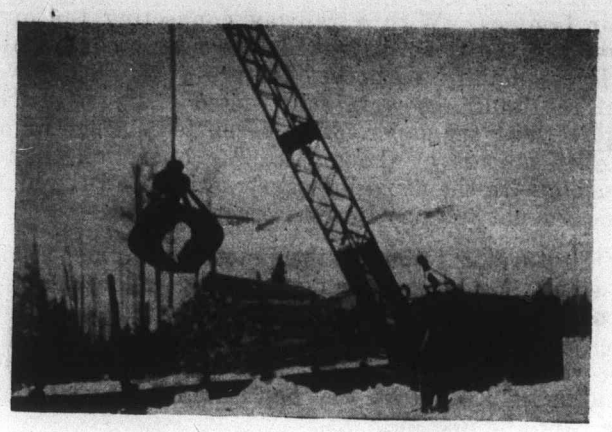
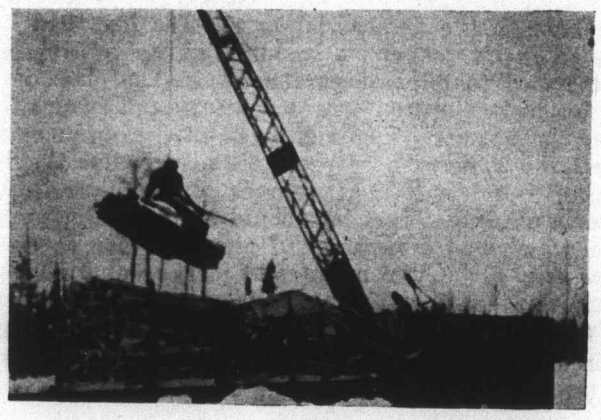


The grapple has just discharged

Grapple ready for another bite



A nice bunch of logs dropping to the car, where they will be laid neatly

Unloading cars at the slasher, facilitated by patent stake holders

increased health of the community has far more than paid for the expense. The decrease in infant mortality alone has been sufficient to compensate for all the effort in this department.

Even in March the visitor could readily observe the continuous progress which has been made in developing and beautifying the community. A new church has been completed since the editor's last visit, and it is understood that a fully equipped hospital is to be organized and built in the near future.

With an excellent school, and organizations and facilities for amusement and entertainment, Iroquois Falls is an ideal community.

Employees' Committees

The Safety work of the Abitibi mill is carried on by a committee of the men themselves. There is a chairman, secretary, and eight members, the Secretary being the Compensation Clerk. The members of the committee hold office for three months at a time. The committee meets each week and makes an inspection of some part of the Mill, suggesting changes where necessary; their recommendations are given priority in repair work. The work of this committee in the past two years has resulted in reducing, to a very large extent, the hazards in the mill. They have devoted a great deal of time also to preaching the gospel of safety to men in every department. The rule of changing part of the committee every three months has worked out well, as, when a man is no longer on the committee, he is still an active worker for safety and helps a great deal in getting across among his fellows the idea of safe operations. The result of this work is shown by the saving of several thousand dollars Compensation during the past year, as compared with the year previous. Posters and an accident board showing daily the accidents by departments, are used but the committee relies chiefly on education in order to get greater effect. The Safety Committee also has the authority to hold an investigation of all accidents, either by itself or by a specially appointed committee, and in case of serious accidents an investigation is always held. The work of the committee is somewhat away from stereotyped safety lines, but has achieved very satisfactory results.

The Abitibi Company has two special committees as a link between management and employees. One is directly connected with the Mill, the other is a community committee. The Federated Committee is a committee representing the different Unions and the members are appointed by these Unions. The idea of this Federated Committee is to take up questions laid before it, either by the Management of the Mill or by the men, which deal with mill matters that affect all the Mill and not one Union only. If either the management or the men have some scheme, which they think would be beneficial, it is laid before this committee, which studies the situation and if, in their opinion, it is a good thing, this same committee will work out the details satisfactory to both parties.

The other Committee is called the Executive Council, and deals with no matters connected with the mill, but with all matters of community interest. This committee meets once a month or oftener, when necessary and takes up questions such as coal, wood, and all other questions affecting the whole community. Any complaint made by a citizen is also investigated by this committee and a decision come to.

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The Woods

At the time of our previous visit to Iroquois Falls, the railway to Stimson on the Trans-Continental was nearing completion. The sixteen miles of main line are now in fine shape after three seasons' operation, and about twelve miles of branch lines have been laid into the woods at various points for bringing out pulpwood. The advantage to the mill of having this railway is quite evident in the small size of the block pile for such a huge output. Approximately 10,000 cords is all the wood that was carried over from the drive, and it is anticipated that even this small amount may be decreased. It will always be necessary, however to have a small amount at hand to provide for any emergencies. The operation of the railway, however, has been so dependable that no difficulty on this score is anticipated. Approximately seven months' supply for the mill is river wood, and the other five months' supply is brought in over the Abitibi Railway and Navigation Company's lines, except for such supplies as the company is able to purchase from settlers in the district. Settlers' wood is brought in from as great a distance as railway rates will permit, and considerably more could be purchased if the short haul freight were more nearly on the same mileage basis as the long haul rates on pulpwood, which is exported. This would not only provide the settler with a more immediate market, but would provide railways with a higher class of outgoing freight in the form of paper.

Mr. H. G. Schanche, Chairman of the Woodland Section and head of the Logging Department at Abitibi, arranged for a trip into the woods, and Mr. Clark Davis of his department kindly went along to explain operations. We made the trip down the line in a large gasoline-driven truck, similar to the one on which we rode several years ago up the St. Maurice Valley to the Gouin Dam. On the way down we stopped at one of the jobber's camps where 170 men were accommodated last winter. A novel feature was a complete electric light plant operated on the Delco system; this was said to have given entire satisfaction and had proved economical as well. The motor used for generating the current was mounted on skids, and used for cutting up the wood required in the camps, in this way releasing several men for work in the woods. Many of these camps now have radio outfits. Around the main camp and store were several cottages where five or six married men lived with their families. With a railway connecting the operation and the town, it looked like a very comfortable little community. Another feature of this camp was that the buildings were constructed of sawn lumber, covered with tar paper. This permitted a much higher rate of salvage at the end of the operation than is possible with the usual log construction, and the buildings did not take so long to erect.

On returning to one of the junctions, we met a train of empty log cars, which was going in on a branch woods line, but pushed by a Shay, geared locomotive. We got into the cab and rode several miles back into the woods, where the empty cars were pushed back on a siding, and five cars, that had been loaded that morning, were hauled out.

While waiting for lunch in the cook camp at this point, we watched the Link-Belt Tractor Loader, piling logs on the empty flat cars. The logs had been hauled in by jobbers, a distance of up to two miles and rolled to piles along the track. The claw of the loader picked up ten or a dozen logs and swung them over the flat car. Two men with guide ropes straightened the logs with respect to the car and the load was then released in its proper place. Two tiers of twelve or sixteen foot logs could be placed on a single car, which had a capacity of about sixteen cords. It took only about two minutes to pick up and discharge each claw load, and the cars were loaded at the rate of about twenty a day. The snow on top of the piles caused no difficulty with the working of the loader.

When one car was filled a carpuller was run out from the loader, hooked to the end car, and the string of cars moved along till an empty one came opposite the pile. The light track and steep grades prevented the heavy, standard locomotive from coming into the woods, so the Shay locomotive was used to haul the loaded cars out in groups of five and these were made into trains on the main line, and two trains were hauled each day to the mill.

We were able to participate in what is probably the most important operation in the woods, namely eating. It happened to be just dinner time at the loader, and we had the pleasure of participating in a very pleasant and hearty meal at the cook camp. No warning had been given the cook, and the regular noon menu was served, and it was good. If the editor ate as much every lunch as he did at that one, there would either

Some farmers deliver wood at the mill

Oxy-acetylene repairs on a turbine runner

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be a job for the tailor or the doctor. The loader crew is housed in two sleeping cars right at the camp. These are equipped and furnished according to the regulations of the Ontario Department of Health.

After lunch, we went back to the main line on the Shay with some more cars of pulpwood, and then transferred to the van of the mid-day train and returned to the mill, having had one of the most interesting experiences that we remember.

Summary

The impression of the whole plant was that we had visited a community of co-operators — not a closed organization to obtain the greatest amount at the lowest price, or a combination to sell at the highest figure, but a community held together and inspired by a true desire to accomplish something worth while. We felt a tinge of regret that the late Mr. F. H. Anson, the founder of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, was not there to see the practical accomplishment of the idea and the ideal that was evidently in his mind when the mill was started in 1914.

IF YOU WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL —LAUGH

Everybody hates a grouch.

A grouch can pour more black ugliness into the world in one minute than the sunshine of optimism can bleach out in a fortnight.

A grouch is like a rotten apple; he spoils the good nature of all who come in contact with him.

Grouchiness is not the fruit of failure; it is the seed.

Someone has said that the quintessence of success is the art of making people like you. This is true whether you are an ice-man, an artist, a physician, a merchant or a politician. Nobody patronizes a grouch; that is the reason why most of them are failures in life.

Conversely, everybody likes an optimist. They love his laugh. A good laugh makes all the world brothers. When men learned to laugh, they had learned the first rudiments of civilization.

Did you ever notice that the things which bring us closest to God have a laugh in them? Behold the sunshine, the birds, the flowers, children—all laughing!

Wherever you look, and find goodness and beauty, you find laughter. Everybody, even God, loves an optimist!

Laugh—consarn ye!—The Stuff Chest.

The best physicians are: Dr. Diet. Dr. Quiet and Dr. Merryman.

THE MAN WHO COUNTS

It is not the critic who counts; nor the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotions, spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Africa Wants Canada's Newsprint

(Special From Our London Correspondent)

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good! Notwithstanding the recent hullaballoo raised in African quarters, which I exclusively showed up in the **Pulp and Paper Magazine** of February 12 and March 26 last, Canadian paper is now on the free list with British manufacturers. This is the way to do business and Mr. Havenga (Finance Minister in the South African Union Government), must be complimented on the way he has handled affairs, as he is not making fish of one country and flesh of another.

This is a great victory for Canada's newsprint and kraft; it means that the paper is admitted free and that the British manufacturers are placed on the same level as Canadians. That is what we have been fighting for all along, and Canadians must not forget the great efforts made by that energetic little body in South Africa, on behalf of Canada, the British Manufacturers Representatives' Association which has done untold good. We cannot forget it and it would have been a grand thing for Canada if Australia had a similar body when the British representatives travelled from London and succeeded, in some degree, in squeezing Canadian newsprint producers out of the Australian market by securing a special preference to Canada's detriment.

"Sauce for the Goose, etc."

For the past three weeks, manufacturers of all kinds, from hair pins and pens to great articulated locomotives, have been surmising and guessing about the jump the Premier of the South African Union Government and his minister (Mr. Havenga), would take in regard to the special preferences on certain British goods imported. The London newspapers had all sorts of write-ups, some good and some ridiculous, on the revision of tariffs in the Union and as I walked through London every exporter wanted to know the latest developments. But I must admit that while I was keeping a very close eye on the position of Canadian Kraft in the South African Union and the treatment it was receiving, I admit being greatly surprised when the cable message arrived that "British and Canadian newsprint is admitted free into the Union." It fell like a bomb on the London exporters — and here is what they say now:

"On the whole, commercial opinion regards the Preference adjustment as a blow below the belt at British Trade."

What about the blow below the belt that Canadians received in Australia from the hands of a few newsprint exporters in the United Kingdom? To South Africans, credit must be given for the fair deal they have given the British and Canadian producers of paper and we take our hats off to them. We are in for good clean competition now and the best paper with the lowest price will sell — let there be no mistake about it.

African Conditions

There is a good and growing market in South Africa for paper of all kinds. Newspapers are dotted all over the Union and they have good circulations, but trade papers are not so plentiful. During my recent investigations into the treatment of Canadian kraft in South Africa, I noticed that in the great majority of cases the leading newspapers used a very

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CANADA

071595

poor quality of newsprint and it was not up to the quality of Canadian. It must be remembered that printing, while on a modern system, is not so up-to-date as, say, in Canada, and a paper suitable for cylinder and flat-bed machines is required. The British manufacturers, some of whom have houses in South Africa, have a good pull on the market and if Canadians want to capture a share of the market —and there is no earthly reason why they should not in all papers—they should have representatives, with full authority about prices and freights, on the spot. This is necessary when quotations of prices are called for; it is a case of first come first served, in places like the city of Capetown, Johannesburg, Durban, and Pietermaritzburg, where modern conditions prevail. There is no end of scope in Africa, which includes Rhodesia (North and South), as well as the Union of South Africa.

Now for a warning. In South Africa there is a tendency on the part of the present Labor Government to encourage Germany and Holland; indeed, Dutch is largely spoken in the country, but not the old Dutch — which is now dead — but Afrikaan (a mixture of Dutch and the old dialect in Africa) and English, so that there is still a fellow-feeling for Holland and her products. At the moment of writing I know not how Germany and Holland have fared in the Tariff revision, but I may assume they are being well catered for. Therefore, Canadians will have open competition with Europe, and, as I said before, the best paper at the lowest price will sell. Of recent years Canada has made considerable progress in Africa. That progress wants following up and now that the paper market is thrown open free to the Dominion I suggest that the C. P. & P. A. keep a very close eye on it. South Africans are fond of specimens of the paper with prices sent through the post office. Already some makers of Canadian kraft are advertising it pretty freely in the country.

While Canadian paper is admitted free, Canadian wheat is taxed, from now on, four cents per 100 lbs. and the same applies to Australia.

Kellner-Partington Paper

The report of Kellner-Partington Paper Pulp Co. for 1924 has just been issued. It shows an available balance after payment of debenture interest and the dividend on the Preference of £119,140, compared with £106,908 in 1923 and £46,738 in 1922. It is proposed to pay dividend on ordinary shares of 10 per cent, free of tax, to write off debenture issue expenses £25,000 leaving, subject to taxation, £3,110. Report states that works have been maintained in a high state of efficiency. At the beginning of the year there was a strike of about three months' duration at the Norwegian works, but apart from this the output of pulp and paper and trading have been satisfactory. A dividend of 10 per cent is declared, compared with 5 per cent in 1923, and £500,000 is placed at the reserve fund as against £1,878,775 in 1923 or 1922. It will be seen from this report that the company is in a very flourishing condition.

The New Wembley Exhibition

Wembley by now is a household word all the world over. In 1924 it did much to fulfil the aims for which it was started. But much remained to be done and this is the reason for holding the new exhibition in 1925 so that the work of Empire education may be continued. With the exception of India and one or two small Protectorates the Dominions and Colonies are all entering into the spirit of the exhibition in the same enthusiastic way as they did last year.

I have just returned from a look-round the exhibition grounds and I am informed that — although the paper section will not be on the same high scale as last year — Canada will have a full 100 per cent better display than in 1924. There will be the scenic effects, so much appreciated last year, chief among which will be a diorama, claimed to be the biggest thing of its kind ever produced in the world. It will have movement throughout and over 2,000 lights will be used to illuminate it. In addition there will be 12 smaller ones, each representing a different phase of Canada's life and activities.

Newfoundland, West Indies, and New Zealand are making a show of forestry products, while the British Palace of Engineering will be a better section for the reason that it will contain more electrical and mechanical plants for industrial purposes than were the case in 1924.

The Exhibition will be opened on May 6 and it will continue open until October next — and from what I can see it will be more useful than last year's.

State of Trade

Trade, on the whole, is very good at present and British papermakers are experiencing a good demand on export side. Freights and labor costs are impeding any progress in profit-making and in cases where foreign competition is experienced overseas the profits are negligible. Mills, however, are kept well employed and the outlook is more hopeful now that Tariffs have received a definite formation. Home trade is very fair and the demand for paper is good.

The Government recently issued a report that it was not prepared to introduce legislation to force sellers of bread to wrap it in paper. This is much to be regretted, not only from the papermaker's point of view, but from a hygienic matter. For some years past, papermakers and others have been trying to impress on the Government of the day the necessity of papers for wrapping food in, but greater attention would sooner be given to imposing taxes and wasting money on their collection. As regards food in shops and stores offered for sale, London is about one of the dirtiest places in any civilized country. And the papermakers are losing thousands in the year, financially.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL

"First and most essential of all," says R. S. Kellogg, "is the protection of our forests from fire. We must have scientific measures of timber cutting, more complete and economical utilization of forest products, and much tree planting, but none of these things can be undertaken so long as there is the yearly menace of fire, which will wipe out the efforts of a hundred years. The fire problem has been solved in other countries where people have learned the importance of being careful with fire, and where there is a recognized public responsibility for forest protection understood by everyone. Nothing could be more necessary or appropriate than the present 'Save the Forest Week' in Canada, to be followed by 'American Forest Week' in the United States. The fundamental problems of forestry and timber supply are the same on both sides of the international boundary, and they will eventually be solved through enlightened public sentiment."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071596

27

Ottawa, June 18, 1925.

F.K. Ebbitt, Esq.,
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.,
Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Dear Mr. Ebbitt:

Many thanks indeed for yours of the 16th together with enclosure. It recalls to my mind a very pleasant visit I had there about four or five years ago.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071597

Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

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Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, June 18, 1925

27

M.E. Nichells, Esq.,
Winnipeg Tribune,
Winnipeg, Man.

Have made some investigation matter referred to yours fifteenth. Am bringing subject to attention of House tomorrow. Understand no legislation contemplated.

Arthur Meighen.

Charge.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071598

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
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CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

35BYQ 15

WINNIPEG MAN 1215P 19

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

THANKS FOR WIRE STOP BELIEVE MOST EARNESTLY THAT AGREEMENT IS GROSS BETRAYAL OF MANITOBA INTERESTS

M E NICHOLS

115P

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071599

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, General Manager

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RA239 15 27

1925 JUN 19 PM 1 40

WINNIPEG MAN 19 1215 P

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

285

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

THANKS FOR WIRE STOP BELIEVE MOST EARNESTLY THAT AGREEMENT IS GROSS BETRAYAL OF MANITOBA INTERESTS

M E NICHOLS.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED 07 1'60 0

CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

6WNRI 393 NL 1EX-

WINNIPEG MAN JUNE 21ST-25

553

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

O T T A W A. ONT.

I HAVE SENT FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO HON CHAS STEWART THIS FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND SUPPORT IF NEEDED STOP SEAMAN WIRES ABSOLUTELY SINCERE IN DESIRE TO NEGOTIATE AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF PULPWOOD BERTHS WEST SIDE OF LAKE WINNIPEG AND NORTH OF TOWNSHIP FORTY SIX AND AGREES TO BUILD A TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TON COMPLETE PULP AND PAPER MILL IN GREATER WINNIPEG AND TO START AT ONCE ON CONSTRUCTION OF FIRST UNIT TO BE FOLLOWED BY SECOND UNIT IMMEDIATELY ON COMPLETION OF HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE TON FIRST UNIT STOP YOUR WIRE TO ME STATED YOU ARE READY TO NEGOTIATE AN AGREEMENT WITH HIM IF HE IS SINCERE IN HIS STATEMENTS ALSO YOU HAVE STATED THERE IS PLENTY OF PULPWOOD IN MANITOBA FOR THREE LARGE MILLS AND SEAMAN AGREES THAT IT IS TRUE AND IS READY TO ACT NOW IF THE GOVERNMENT WILL NEGOTIATE WITH HIM AT THIS TIME STOP THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN FEEL VERY ASSURED OF A HUNDRED PERCENT SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF MANITOBA TO THE EFFECT THAT THEY WANT ANOTHER LARGE PULP AND PAPER MILL ESTABLISHED STOP GREATER WINNIPEG CITIZENS HEARTILY SUPPORT SEAMANS REQUEST AND OFFER STOP WE TRUST YOU WILL GO AHEAD AND MAKE AN AGREEMENT WITH HIM NOW STOP BASED ON THE PROTECTION OF MUTUAL

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM T.D. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED 0.17 / 601

CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

WINNIPEG MAN JUNE 21ST-25

2ND6WNRI HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN, OTTAWA.ONT

INTERESTS OF ALL CONCERNED AND THAT THE AGREEMENT INCLUDES SEAMANS PROMISE AND AGREEMENT TO PUT UP A TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TON PULP AND PAPER PLANT IN GREATER WINNIPEG AT ONCE AND THAT THE PENALTY WILL BE UP TO THE HIGHEST LIMIT TO ENSURE IT BEING CARRIED OUT STOP TIME I BELIEVE IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR YOU AND SEAMAN ESPECIALLY BEFORE PARLIAMENT PROROGUES THEREFORE IF THERE IS ANYTHING I OR WE CAN DO HERE COUNT ON PROMPT ACTION IN ANYWAY NEEDED STOP A REPLY FROM YOU AS TO ITS BEING POSSIBLE TO MAKE AN AGREEMENT OF SALE WITH SEAMAN AND WHETHER YOU CAN WILL OR WILL NOT WILL BE MUCH APPRECIATED BY EVERYBODY AND ENABLE ME TO MAKE A DEFINITE STATEMENT IF NECESSARY ON ACCOUNT OF THE MANY CONFLICTING REPORTS AND VIEWPOINTS AND TO BRING YOU ANY SUPPORT IF NEEDED STOP ALL OF OUR CITIZENS ARE VITALLY INTERESTED AND ANXIOUSLY WAITING YOUR FAVORABLE ACTION TO THIS ENTERPRISE ESPECIALLY SO AT THIS VERY PERIOD OF URGENT NECESSITY FROM SO MANY SINCERE VIEWPOINTS AND IN THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES.

RALPH. WEBB,
MAYOR.

220A22ND

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071602

BUREAU DU GREFFIER
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

ERNEST GAGNON

TELEPHONE N 1063
P. O. BOX 19

St. Boniface, Manitoba June 23rd. 1925.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

The following is copy of a resolution adopted by the Council of the City of St.Boniface at its meeting held on the 22nd instant.

" That the attention of Hon. Mr. "Stewart, Minister of Interior, and "the Hon. Arthur Meighen be drawn to "some Winnipeg newspaper reports pur-"porting to quote a reply by the "Minister to a Member of the House of "Commons, stating that water could not "be obtained in the Winnipeg District "for the operation of a pulp mill without "filtration, and drawing their attention "also to the fact that Winnipeg and St. "Boniface have an abundant supply of pure "water to the extent that approximately "15,000,000 gallons are every day wasted "by overflow into the Red River, and that "the City Council would like the Minister "to correct his statement in the house, if "reported correctly by the newspapers; and "that a copy of this resolution be sent to "Mr. Hoey, Member for Springfield."

Yours very truly,

Acting City Clerk.

HDM)C.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071603

27

Ottawa, June 25, 1925.

Ralph Webb, Esq.,
Mayor,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Webb:

Your telegram of the 21st instant reached me in due course. This matter is receiving my attention from day to day, and I am endeavouring to get what information I can.

Yours very truly,

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 M.

TELEGRAM

071604

All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message. This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender under these conditions.

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

---

30 wa na 32 1 ex

Winnipeg Man June 2 5

Hon Arthur Meighen

Ottawa

Entirely satisfied w ith operators and financial house behind Geo. Seaman stop greater winnipeg urges every consideration be given for p rompt d ecision from cabinet covering his proposal based on my previous telegram

RALPH H WEBB

715p MAYOR

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071605

27

Ottawa, June 26, 1925.

Ralph H. Webb, Esq.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Webb:

Your telegram of the 25th reached me this morning. I shall give this matter my best consideration.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

FORM T.D. 1.X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

27

30 RA69 1 EX BLUE

WINNIPEG MAN JUNE 29-25 323

433

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA ONT.

GLAD TO GET YOUR TELEGRAM STOP YOU MENTION WINNIPEG DISTRICT FOR THE COMPLETE PLANT STOP WE EXPECT YOUR AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT WILL DEFINITELY STATE WINNIPEG OR STBONIFACE STOP WE DO NOT LIKE THE TERM WINNIPEG DISTRICT AS THAT COVERS TOO WIDE AN AREA AND MIGHT ENTIRELY LEAVE OUT WINNIPEG AND ST_ BONIFACE STOP PLEASE WIRE ME AN ASSURANCE AS TO DEFINITE LO_ CATION BEING CONSIDERED AND PLACED IN PROPOSED AGREEMENT

R H WEBB

MAYOR

518p

071606

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071607

27

Ottawa, June 30, 1925.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 23rd instant reached me in due course. I endeavoured to find an opportunity of bringing this matter to the attention of the House but I am very sorry no such opportunity arose when I was there.

Yours very truly,

H.D. Moissac, Esq.,
P.O. Box 19,
St. Boniface, Man.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071608

27

Ottawa, Ont., 30th June, 1925.

Dear Mr. Webb,

Your telegram of the 29th June with regard Winnipeg or St. Boniface being definitely mentioned in any agreement with the Government reached me in due course. I shall of course give to this matter my best attention if it should come before me.

Yours very truly,

R. H. Webb, Esquire,
Mayor,
Winnipeg, Man.,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071609

Ottawa, Sept. 16, 1925.

E.J. Lemaire, Esq.,
Clerk of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Lemaire:

Would you please let me have for Mr. Meighen's use copy of Order-in-Council passed, if my memory serves me correctly, in the fall of 1923 taking authority to prohibit the export of pulpwood. You gave me this Order-in-Council on a previous occasion but it has been misplaced or lost.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071610

P. C. 1563

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Tuesday the 14th day of August, 1923

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and under and in virtue of the powers conferred by The Export Act, as amended, is pleased to order and doth hereby order and declare, with reference to the provisions of An Act to amend The Export Act, Chapter 46 of the Statutes passed at the recent session of Parliament, that whatever regulations may be made thereunder regarding the export of pulpwood from Canada, such regulations shall not be made applicable to or affect the exportation of pulpwood exported in fulfilment and in pursuance of the terms of bona fide written contracts duly executed and delivered previous to the 1st day of June, 1923; provided, however, that in the case of contracts calling for deliveries over a period of more than ten years from the date hereof the exemption hereby granted shall not extend beyond the period of ten years from the date hereof.

(Signed) E.J. Lemaire

Clerk of the Privy Council

COPY

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071611

P. C. 1563

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Tuesday the 14th day of August, 1923

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and under and in virtue of the powers conferred by The Export Act, as amended, is pleased to order and doth hereby order and declare, with reference to the provisions of An Act to amend The Export Act, Chapter 46 of the Statutes passed at the recent session of Parliament, that whatever regulations may be made thereunder regarding the export of pulpwood from Canada, such regulations shall not be made applicable to or affect the exportation of pulpwood exported in fulfilment and in pursuance of the terms of bona fide written contracts duly executed and delivered previous to the 1st day of June, 1923; provided, however, that in the case of contracts calling for deliveries over a period of more than ten years from the date hereof the exemption hereby granted shall not extend beyond the period of ten years from the date hereof.

(Signed) E.J. Lemaire

Clerk of the Privy Council

COPY

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071612

P. C. 1563

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Tuesday the 14th day of August, 1923

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and under and in virtue of the powers conferred by The Export Act, as amended, is pleased to order and doth hereby order and declare, with reference to the provisions of An Act to amend The Export Act, Chapter 46 of the Statutes passed at the recent session of Parliament, that whatever regulations may be made thereunder regarding the export of pulpwood from Canada, such regulations shall not be made applicable to or affect the exportation of pulpwood exported in fulfilment and in pursuance of the terms of bona fide written contracts duly executed and delivered previous to the 1st day of June, 1923; provided, however, that in the case of contracts calling for deliveries over a period of more than ten years from the date hereof the exemption hereby granted shall not extend beyond the period of ten years from the date hereof.

(Signed) E.J. Lemaire

Clerk of the Privy Council

COPY

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071613

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Tuesday the 14th day of August, 1923.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and under and in virtue of the powers conferred by The Export Act, as amended, is pleased to order and doth hereby order and declare, with reference to the provisions of An Act to amend The Export Act, Chapter 46 of the Statutes passed at the recent session of Parliament, that whatever regulations may be made thereunder regarding the export of pulpwood from Canada, such regulations shall not be made applicable to or affect the exportation of pulpwood exported in fulfilment and in pursuance of the terms of bona fide written contracts duly executed and delivered previous to the 1st day of June, 1923; provided, however, that in the case of contracts calling for deliveries over a period of more than ten years from the date hereof the exemption hereby granted shall not extend beyond the period of ten years from the date hereof.

E. J. Lemaire

Clerk of the Privy Council.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa Journal Sept 21/25

071614

MUCH PULP IS BEING SHIPPED TO THE STATES

Whole Export of Wood, 148,-672 Cords, In August Went To United States.

Increases in the exports of Canadian wood pulp, pulpwood, paper and manufactures of paper, are shown for the year ended August 31 last, as compared with the preceding 12 months, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During the year ended August 31 last, 17,678,262 hundred pounds of wood pulp were exported, with a valuation of $44,315,432, as against 15,489,980 hundred pounds in the preceding 12 months, valued at $41,230,230.

Worth Thirteen Millions.

In pulp wood, 1,403,958 cords were exported during the period in question, worth $13,991,467, as compared with 1,330,395 cords in the year ended August 31, 1924, with a valuation of $13,689,817.

The total value of paper and manufactures of paper exported in the year under review was $101,-616,029, as contrasted with a valuation of $98,041,223 for the preceding 12 months.

The United States proved to be Canada's best customer in the export of wood pulp, pulp wood, paper and manufactures of paper last month. During August 1,332,124 hundred pounds wood pulp, valued at $3,415,978, were exported to the United States; while 57,796 hundred pounds, worth $92,233 were exported to the United Kingdom, and 97,495 hundred pounds, with a valuation of $313,946, were exported to other countries.

Enirely to the U. S.

In pulp wood, the total amount of 148,672 cords, valued at $1,566,489, exported during the month of August, is shown as having been exported entirely to the United States.

The total value of paper and manufactures of paper exported to the United States in August was $7,836,943; while the valuation of the amount exported to the United Kingdom last month was $264,427, and to other countries $677,083.

51

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071615

SONORA TIMBER CO. LTD.

GUYSBORO, N.S.

September 25th, 1925.

Rt. Hon. A. Meighen,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The Sonora Timber Co., Ltd. are engaged in the business of shipping pulpwood to the United States from Eastern Nova Scotia. They bought out the interests of the Polarus Shipping Company, another American concern, about one year ago. Since that time they have spent a large amount of money in this county. They built three rossing mills, twelve dwellings for their employees, besides three stores, warehouse and other buildings. It is their intention to build about ten more dwellings and when their plans are completed they will have built at Sonora, N. S. a small sized town.

Grit politicians are now in this county and they are telling the people that if the Conservatives come to power an embargo will be placed on the exportation of pulpwood, the Sonora Timber Company will therefore have to go out of business and this will be a serious loss to the people of this county. A report is current here to the effect that you stated privately, "If the Sonora Company spent such large sums of money on their plant, they will receive special consideration."

The campaign is now starting and our friends would like to have something definite from you, as to your views regarding the Sonora Company and other companies situated as they are, so we can use it during the election campaign to offset the Grit arguments. I intended to discuss this with you when I met you in Halifax at the Arena but you were too busy at that time.

For your information, I may say I was the Conservative candidate with Mr. H. McInnes in 1921. I am employed by the Sonora Timber Company at present as Auditor, but this letter is purely personal. I would appreciate a reply as early as possible.

Yours very truly,

Jas. W. Doyle

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Western Record Winnipeg Oct. 8/25

071616

Was the Hon. Charles Stewart Lying?

The Hon. Charles Stewart informed the members of the King Cabinet, and the members of the House that he had the consent of Premier Bracken and the people of Manitoba to the terms of the Pulpwood Agreement with the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company.

Was the "honorable" gentleman lying?

Was the agreement in accordance with the letters and telegrams from the Bracken government and those of Mayor Webb; or those from the various public bodies and municipalities?

Why did the Hon. Charles Stewart wait until the last hours of the last parliamentary session before bringing down the agreement?

You will remember prorogation was on the eve of taking place, and the members had not a chance of discussing the agreement.

You will also remember that Premier Bracken and those deeply interested in the pulpwood proposition were not supplied with a copy of the agreement though they urgently demanded copies, until six weeks or two months after the agreement had been signed, sealed and delivered, though many other persons secured copies of the agreement that sacrificed the interests of the people of Manitoba. A sacrifice that was neither necessary or in any way justifiable.

We ask, what was the Hon. Charles Stewart's object, when he averred to the Cabinet and House that he had the consent of Premier Bracken and the people of Manitoba to the iniquitous agreement?

Is it possible that the people of Manitoba will support the government who could so ruthlessly betray Manitoba? The unsavory business is enough to make the dyed-in-the-wool Liberal blush with shame and hang his head with grief.

The Hon. Charles Stewart is seeking re-election in a Western constituency so that if unluckily the King government is returned to power the Premier will have a western member in his Cabinet. The people of Edmonton ought to know how the Hon. Charles misled his colleagues, and also the members of the Commons regarding selling out the people of Manitoba and depriving them of their heritage.

Such a disgraceful act should debar him from the confidence and support of honest and intelligent electors.

Was the Hon. Charles Stewart lying?

51

Premier King Not Blameless

What was Premier King doing to permit this vicious piece of legislation to go through?

He had access to the whole correspondence. Premier Bracken had clearly indicated, in his interview with Premier King, Manitoba's attitude with regard to the preservation of Manitoba's natural resources for the benefit of the people, and its stand regarding exploitation of its pulpwood. Yet he allowed the Hon. Charles Stewart to enter into an agreement which betrayed Manitoba.

In shuffling the portfolios of his Cabinet, Premier King retains the Hon. Charles Stewart as Minister of the Interior. This in face of his cognizance of the deception practiced by Mr. Stewart.

Are the people of Western Canada going to accommodate Premier King by returning either Mr. Stewart or any other Liberal to Ottawa?

If we know them, they are not!

And What of Hon. E. J. McMurray?

Every move of the parties involved in the Manitoba pulpwood deal was known to the Hon. E. J. McMurray. No man knows more of the methods employed, or the considerations made during the negotiations between the Dominion government, J. D. McArthur and the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, yet what did he do to circumvent the schemers, intent on this wholesale deprivation of Manitoba's rights and privileges? Nothing.

Did he publicly denounce the Hon. Mr. Stewart; did he raise his voice on the floor of the House in protest; and has he opened his lips in condemnation of the government over this great betrayal of the people of Manitoba? No.

Supposedly, he was at Ottawa in the interests of the people of Winnipeg, who will be the greatest sufferers if this monopoly is to remain in existence, yet he allowed the treacherous piece of legislation to pass without raising his voice in protest.

If E. J. McMurray could consent so easily to the betrayal of Manitoba, may he not betray the province, and Winnipeg in particular, again?

"Once bit, twice shy," is an old adage, and the electors of North Winnipeg will do well to remember it, and so mark their ballots that E. J. McMurray may know exactly what they think of his part in the great betrayal.

A Word to Conservative Candidates

Every Conservative candidate in Manitoba ought to keep before the electorate the "great betrayal" of the King government.

This great pulp and paper industry has been denied existence in the province by the tieing up of our pulpwood in the concessions granted to the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, financed and controlled by Americans, who are averse to competition of modern paper mills which would be established in Manitoba.

The timber limits granted tie up the pulpwood resources of the province for an indefinite period.

An industry that would employ from five to six thousand men in the province; provide a payroll of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually; creating employment for numerous allied industries; supplying a demand for materials, foodstuffs, wearing apparel, household goods, etc., etc., is being held up indefinitely as a result of an agreement entered into by the Dominion government and the Spanish River interests, dated June 4, 1925.

The betrayal of Manitoba by the King Government is a most heinous offence against the people, and no condemnation of the government can be too severe.

S

JES

CANADA

071617

On Train,
October 11, 1925.

Dear Mr. Doyle:

I am very sorry indeed that because of continuous travelling through the country your letter of the 25th September has been so long in overtaking me. It was only today that it arrived and I shall now reply immediately.

We have not committed ourselves on an embargo on the export of pulpwood. We hope to be able to effect curtailment, and very substantial and constantly increasing curtailment, on pulpwood export by export duties, or such other means as will reach this goal, and we believe this can be done and at the same time take care of the just interests of private owners and those who have capital legitimately invested, such as the company you refer to. It may be necessary to secure the co-operation of the provincial governments. It must, however, appear manifest that the export, as at present conducted, of these raw and irreplaceable resources cannot be allowed to go on as in the past, and it is our

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purpose to remedy the situation with the least possible injury to individuals.

Yours very truly,

Jos. W. Doyle, Esq.,
Sonora Timber Co. Ltd.,
Guysboro, N.S.

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London Advertiser Nov. 02/25 19
71,619

U.S. SEES FRESH TARIFF WAR IF CONSERVATIVES' POLICY SHOULD BE PUT INTO EFFECT

Embargo on Canadian Pulpwood Exports Would Bring Reprisals From U.S.

MAY BE ABANDONED

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
Special to The Advertiser. Copyright.

Washington, Oct. 30. — Canada's election, in which the Conservative party has triumphed, raises anew the question of whether an embargo will be placed on the export from Canada into the United States of pulpwood.

This step has long been threatened as a means of forcing American paper manufacturers to move their mills to Canada, thus giving employment to Canadian labor. The pulpwood industry is a very extensive one and the newspapers of the United States have always been dependent on Canadian timber lands for the principal source of supply of pulpwood from which ultimately newsprint is made.

The problem, however, is not entirely with the control of Canada because American officials have long been studying just what would be done on this side of the boundary if the present situation with respect to pulpwood were disturbed. It would almost certainly open up the entire question of tariffs between the United States and Canada and lead to such a readjustment all along the line as to cause all concerned to consider whether the objective in one case was worth the changes which might be made in other industries.

For one thing, the experts here say that American mills would not move to Canada, but would seek other sources of supply, principally Finland, which is eager to get into the American market. Then there is the matter of substitutes on which some research has been made. But probably the most important effect would be the insistence of American commercial advisers on the proper cultivation of American lumber resources which would mean a cutting off of Canadian supplies of lumber.

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071620

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BATHURST

December 24th 1925.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You have probably noticed in the papers within the last few days that Congress has appointed a Committee to investigate the supply of rubber and pulpwood, claiming that Great Britain is restricting the export of these articles from the Countries under their control to the United States consumers.

I am today writing a letter to a friend of mine in the United States, who is very well known there and who I think might be able to do something to bring the foolishness of their arguments to the attention of the general public in the United States. I enclose you herewith copy of letter I am writing to Mr. M.E. Preisch, Vice President of our Company, who lives in New York and to whom I am referring the matter and I am also sending a copy of the letter to my brother, Hugh McLean, who lives in Buffalo, N.Y.

It seems to me that in view of the situation at the present time and particularly in view of the fact that the principal thing that is needed for the prosperity of the Maritime Provinces at the present timeis the obtaining of the American markets for our fine grades of paper manufactured from Chemical Pulps, that it might be an opportune time to see what can be done to get an understanding between the two countries. I am quite satisfied that if we can obtain the markets of the United States we would see a period of prosperity in Canada such as we have never enjoyed in the past and this might be an opportune time to bring this to the attention of the Governments on both sides. I am quite sure that we can get in touch with the situation over there but in the meantime I suppose that the Government of Canada have some one on the ground who are in touch with the situation over there and can get the necessary information to see just how the thing is drifting.

I am writing you this now so that it may be brought to your attention in time to make whatever move you think advisable along the lines I am suggesting.

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Hon. Arthur Meighen. --2-- Dec. 24/25.

Allow me to wish you a very Merry Christmas and and Happy and Prosperous New Year, and success to your cause.

Yours very truly,

Angus McLean

AMcL/K.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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December 24th 1925.

Mr. M.E. Preisch,
Room #1810, 41 East 42nd St.,
New York, N.Y.

My Dear Maurice:-

I notice in the papers that an investigation is going to be held in Washington, commencing on the 6th January, on the rubber situation and also on the pulpwood situation and I have also read with a good deal of interest some of the statements of your great Congressmen of the United States. They seem to have the idea that Great Britain is not acting fairly in curtailling the export of rubber to the United States from the Countries that they control. I do not know anything at all about this but when they talk about Great Britain influencing or trying to control the pulpwood situation of Canada, so that it can not be exported to the United States, they are certainly talking through their hats and something ought to be done to show these people that silly talk, such as they are indulging in in the Congress of the United States, is so ridiculous that people who are informed can not help but laugh at them.

So far as the control of the pulpwood in Canada is concerned the people in Great Britain have no more to do with it than the man in the moon and I weild like very much if this could be shown to them. The people of Canada control this themselves and they neither consult Great Britain on the subject nor confer with them in any shape or form; in fact if Great Britain was to attempt to interfere in the handling of the pulpwood of Canada their action would be resented and they have been wise enough to keep their hands off and not try to interfere or advise in any way.

I do not know what can be done but it seems to me that it might possibly be a good time to see if something can be accomplished to get this vexing question finally settled. My own feeling would be that if the United States people would take the tariff off of the fine grades of paper so that they could go into the United States on the same basis as Newsprint, that is admitted free of duty there would be bo trouble whatever in getting assurance, not only from the Dominion of Canada but also from the Provinces of Canada that there would be no embargo on the raw pulpwood.

I do not know what channels you could work through

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to bring this to the attention of the people in Washington, but I would like very much if you would see what could be done.

I am writing Hugh today on the subject and if you would confer together and see if you could not approach the people in Washington so that they would understand the true situation over here, it might be a good thing.

There is no doubt at all but that Canada today is dis-satisfied with the situation respecting the export of raw pulpwood from the country to supply mills on your side when the markets of the United States are closed against our finished products and the disposition is to curtail, or if possible entirely stop the export of raw pulpwood out of the country and they may possibly even consider going further and stop the export of wood pulp insisting that it should be manufactured in our own country. The easiest solution of the whole subject to my mind would be that we should have reciprocity between the two countries in everything in the shape of wood goods, that is that Canada should remove all restriction about the export of wood from Canada in consideration of the United States removing all restrictions on our finished products from the wood entering the markets of the United States. If this could be considered and if it could be put on a basis where it could be continued for a period of years, I think it would work out to the advantage of the both countries.

Yours very truly,
Angus McLean

AMcL/K.

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CANADA

071624

27

Ottawa, December 28, 1925.

Dear Mr. McLean:

I have yours of the 24th and copy of your letter to Mr. Preisch. The argument you use in this letter is one that is very forcibly advanced indeed. To obtain free entry for our better qualities of paper into the United States would be something well worth while. I am not sure how far it would meet the fundamental objections to the export of our pulpwood, but it certainly would modify in some degree Canadian sentiment on the subject.

Yours very truly,

Angus McLean, Esq.,
Bathurst Company Ltd.,
Bathurst, N.B.

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BATHURST

January 5th 1926.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have your favor of December 28th., and note what you say about the letter I wrote Mr. Preisch on the 24th of last month, and copy of which I enclosed you. There is no question in my mind but that the opening of the American market to the admission of all kinds of paper free on the same basis as Newsprint would entirely eliminate the question of a pulpwood embargo and I do not think that a pulpwood embargo would receive very much favor with the people in the country and do not blame them for it. There are large sections of our country that at the present time have no home market for their pulpwood and until we have industries in our country that can utilize this wood, we can not expect that the farmers and small dealers will hold their wood for the mills that may never come.

Here in the Province of New Brunswick today we have hundreds of thousands of cords of wood going to waste in the woods for want of a market. It is not simply thousands of cords, but hundreds of thousands of cords and this is a serious thing to see so much wood seeking a market that is absolutely going to waste because there is no industry at home and because this wood being on Crown Lands is not eportable.

I am strongly of the opinion that the present is a very opportune time to take this matter up and push it to a successful issue and I would like to know whether or not you would be interested in trying to have this brought about.

Yours very truly,
Angus McLean

AMcL/K.

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071626

27

Ottawa, January 9, 1926.

Dear Mr. McLean:

I have your letter of the 5th. You may depend upon it I am most interested in getting free entry for Canadian paper into the United States and the further that will go to settle the pulpwood export question the better I will be pleased.

Yours very truly,

Angus McLean, Esq.,
Bathurst Company Ltd.,
Bathurst, N.B.

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Canadian Pulpwood Association

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TEMPORARY ADDRESS - POST OFFICE BOX 1081

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Jan. 18, 1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The press recently reported that Mr. J. E. A. Dubuc, Member of Parliament for Chicoutimi, would introduce a resolution in the House this session, calling for an export tax on pulpwood of $10.00 per cord. - This would simply be embargo under another name.

Repeated attempts have been made to foist this on the Canadian Public but they have as repeatedly failed because Parliament steadfastly refused to be carried off its feet by the spurious catch-words of "Conservation" and "Essential protection to the great Canadian pulp and paper industry."

Let's just review a few of the outstanding facts that have been brought out in this controversy.

1. 85 per cent of Canada's pulp and paper production enters the United States free of duty.

2. 85 per cent of Canada's pulpwood is already under embargo and cannot be exported.

   Isn't this a pretty fair bargain for Canada?

3. The remaining 15 per cent of the pulpwood in Canada which is all that would be affected by the present proposed tax or embargo, is the private property of individual citizens and companies.

4. Of the pulpwood produced in Canada in 1908 but 36 per cent was manufactured here, — the balance 64 per cent being exported.

5. By 1924 however, 72 per cent of the annual pulpwood production was being manufactured in Canada, and only 28 per cent exported.

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In a word, natural economic conditions are bringing about the very thing everyone so earnestly desires, insofar as practicable, the manufacture of our wood in Canada.

As everyone who has studied the question knows, and as cited above, 85 per cent of the pulpwood in Canada is already under effective embargo so far as export is concerned; the balance, which comes from the freehold land of farmers, settlers, and other owners, is for sale in the open market at a fair price, and can be retained in Canada by the simple expedient of purchase by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills. If they want or need this wood, that is now being exported to the United States, which is being sold daily for less than the price at which they can produce similar wood from their own limits, - WHY DON'T THEY BUY IT?

Two years ago five men, two from Ontario, two from Quebec, and one from Nova Scotia, met in Montreal to discuss the advisability of organizing for purposes of mutual protection. The growth of this movement has been phenomenal, and today, with a membership in the thousands, representative of every wood producing district from Sydney, Nova Scotia, to Fort William, Ontario, the Canadian Pulpwood Association stands as the accredited mouthpiece of the independent pulpwood producers in Canada, - the accepted clearing-house for reliable information on this subject.

In order that you may have the facts on this question freshly before you, we will, during the next two or three weeks, send you a pamphlet or two that will discuss the question in a simple and straightforward way. If there is any information on the question that you want, drop us a line, we will be delighted to hear from you, and will reply as promptly and explicity as possible.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION

Ralph P. Bell

RPB/S

Vice-President & Acting Manager.

P. S. We enclose a clipping reprinted from the Smith's Falls Record-News, which touches briefly one phase of this question.

R.P.B.

Enc:

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CANADA

071629

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Ottawa, Jan. 22, 1926.

Ralph P. Bell, Esq.,
P.O. Box 1081,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Thanks for your letter of the 18th, bringing to my attention various points in connection with the Canadian pulp and paper industry. I shall also be glad to read the pamphlets which you state you are sending me.

Yours very truly,

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71630

Canadian Pulpwood Association

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TEMPORARY ADDRESS - POST OFFICE BOX 1081

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

January 25, 1926.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen:

Dear Sir:

Again referring to the proposal for an export tax of $10.00 per cord on pulpwood, - which is tantamount to an embargo, - we enclose herewith an article:

"The Proposed Pulpwood Embargo and the Rights of Property".

which will, we believe, commend itself to substantial citizens generally.

Yours truly,

CANADIAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION.

Ralph P. Bell

Vice-President & Acting Manager.

RPB/S.
Enc.

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CANADA

071631

27

Ottawa, Jan. 30, 1926.

R.P. Bell, Esq.,

Vice-Pres., Canadian Pulpwood Assn.,

Halifax, N.S.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th enclosing copy of article "The Proposed Pulpwood Embargo and the Rights of Property.".

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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Canadian Pulpwood Association

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TEMPORARY ADDRESS - POST OFFICE BOX 1081

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

February 1, 1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The enclosed pamphlet, "The Pulpwood Embargo, - A Few Interesting Observations", - is a brief compilation of a few 'statements' and 'answers' that we believe you will find helpful in developing your own opinion on this subject.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION

Ralph P. Bell

RPB/S.

Vice-President and Acting Manager.

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CANADA

071633

27

Ottawa, Feb. 5, 1926.

R.P. Bell, Esq.,
Vice-Pres., Canadian Pulpwood Assn.,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., enclosing copy of pamphlet entitled "A Few Interesting Observations", and to thank you for sending this to him.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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CHARLES E. CLOWES, FREDERICTON, N. B.

TEMPORARY ADDRESS - POST OFFICE BOX 1081

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

February 8, 1926.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The proposal for an export tax of $10.00 per cord on pulpwood, - which would simply be embargo under another name, - is one of the important issues that the House may be called upon to decide, and Members of Parliament will therefore be willing to devote a good deal of time to its consideration.

The enclosed pamphlet: "Fallacies in the Proposal of a Pulpwood Embargo", covers the subject of embargo or export tax in considerable detail. If you have not already read these articles, which appeared originally in MacLean's Magazine, we believe that you will find them of interest.

Very truly yours,

CANADIAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION

Ralph P. Bell

RPB/S

Vice-President & Acting Manager.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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CANADA

071635

27

Ottawa, Feb. 9, 1926.

Ralph P. Bell, Esq.,
Canadian Pulpwood Assn.,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter of the 8th inst., enclosing pamphlet entitled "Fallacies in the Proposal of a Pulpwood Embargo" duly reached me. You may rest assured I shall give to this question myearnest and careful consideration.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

Ottawa Journal May 25/26

071636

EXPORTED PULP WOOD ALL WENT TO U.S.A.

Shipments From Canada During April Totalled 71,256 Cords.

Canada exported 71,256 cords of pulp wood, valued at $634,045, to the United States last month. There were no exports of this commodity to other countries in April. During the previous month, the total amount exported was 146,091 cords, worth $1,334,600.

Approximately 99,071,600 pounds of wood pulp, worth $2,776,307, were exported to the United States in April, and 12,887,300 pounds, valued at $337,466 to other countries. This total shipment of 111,958,900 pounds, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows a decline as compared with the previous month. In March, 186,255,400 pounds of wood pulp worth $5,131,669, were exported to the United States and other countries.

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CANADA

071637

J. G. SCOTT
QUEBEC

80 ST. LOUIS STREET

QUEBEC, 2° June 1925

Right Hon
Arthur Meighen M.P.
House of Commons
Ottawa

Dear Mr Meighen

In 1921 I had the honor of accompanying a deputation, composed of the late Hon L. P. Pelletier, the Mayor of Quebec and Mr J. T. Ross President of the Board of Trade, which was received by you and the then members of the Privy Council.

Judge Pelletier submitted a memorial, stating very strongly the grievances of the City of Quebec, as to the non fulfilment of its contract as to terminals with the Transcontinental Ry (the Government) to which the city had given property valued at two million dollars, - the only city which contributed anything to that railway - and as to the diversion of the western grain trade to New York and other U.S. seaports, which could be remedied by using the Transcontinental Ry for the purpose for which it was built, viz - to bring the western grain to Montreal and Quebec in summer and to Halifax and St John in winter.

After a very courteous hearing, lasting nearly two hours, you were good enough to assure the deputation, if my memory serves me, that we had proved our case, that Quebec had not been properly treated, and that our grievances would get satisfaction.

Circumstances seem to have arisen since then to prevent the carrying out of these assurances. The water front

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of the city, from the Champlain Market to Sillery, which it was intended to improve by railway terminals, including docks and warehouses, and an elevator of 10 million bushels capacity, promised by Mr Cochrane, then Minister of Railways, to be built at Wolfes Cove, is still in the same condition, although the Government own all the land – 10 million feet of valuable deepwater terminal frontage, previously acquired.

The Transcontinental Ry, which, with the bridge at Quebec, cost the country $180.000.000, is not being used to carry grain. On the contrary, the freight rate, which in 1915 was 6 cents per bushel, has been again increased to 20. 3/4 cents, which of course is prohibitory, so none comes.

The diversion of our western export grain trade to US seaports goes on increasing, so that in 1924 US sea ports sent out 141 million bushels of our wheat, Montreal 60, Quebec 3, St John 9, and Halifax nothing.

The proposed loan of $5.000.000 to the Quebec Harbor Commission, which is now before the House, is for the purpose of building the first unit of the docks promised the city of Quebec when we gave the Transcontinental Ry the valuable terminal property at the Champlain Market. This will include an elevator of 2 million bushels capacity at Wolfes Cove, on the site where Mr Cochrane promised a 10 million bushel elevator. The plans provide for 40 feet of water, the intention being to give berths to large ships which cannot go to Montreal, the depth of the channel above Quebec being only 27 to 30 feet. It is vital for

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Canada to be able to handle the largest tonnage ships if we wish to compete with New York and other U.S. ports, and these deepwater docks have been recommended by the Shipping Federation of Montreal.

I am not a Harbor Commissioner, and I have no personal interest of any kind in this question, but I do feel convinced that this vote is in the interest of the whole country, and that it will provide for a need which is urgent.

I can quite understand the hesitation to vote so large a sum in the present financial situation, but I would most earnestly beg of you to support it, for all the reasons I have given, and in doing so help to carry out the promises made to the deputation of 1921.

Yours very truly
F.G. Scott

I enclose a picture showing the proposed new docks & elevators from Cape Diamond to Wolfes Cove and to Sillery, and a photo showing H.M.S. "Hood" - 41,000 tons - the largest battleship in the world, anchored in the harbor of Quebec.

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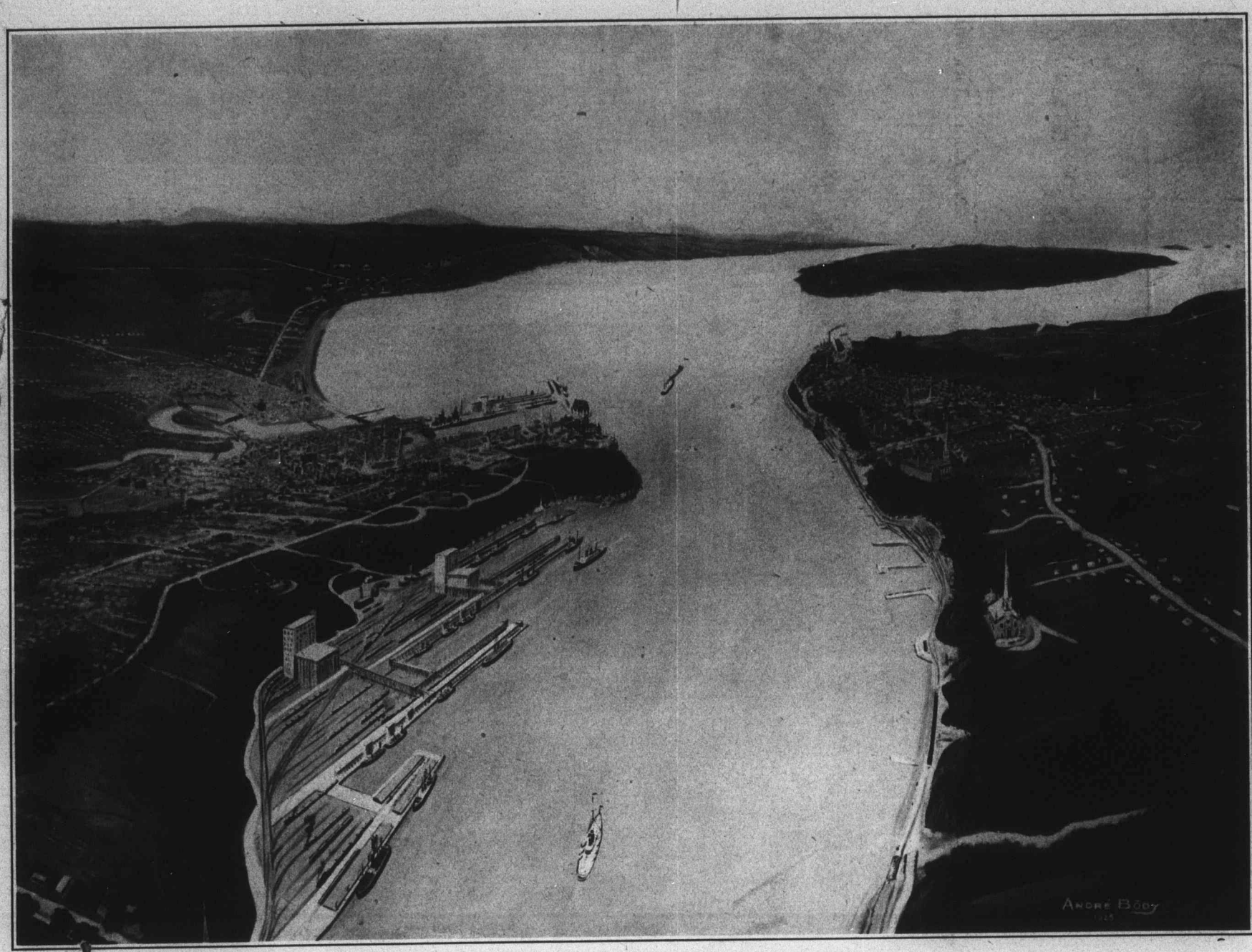
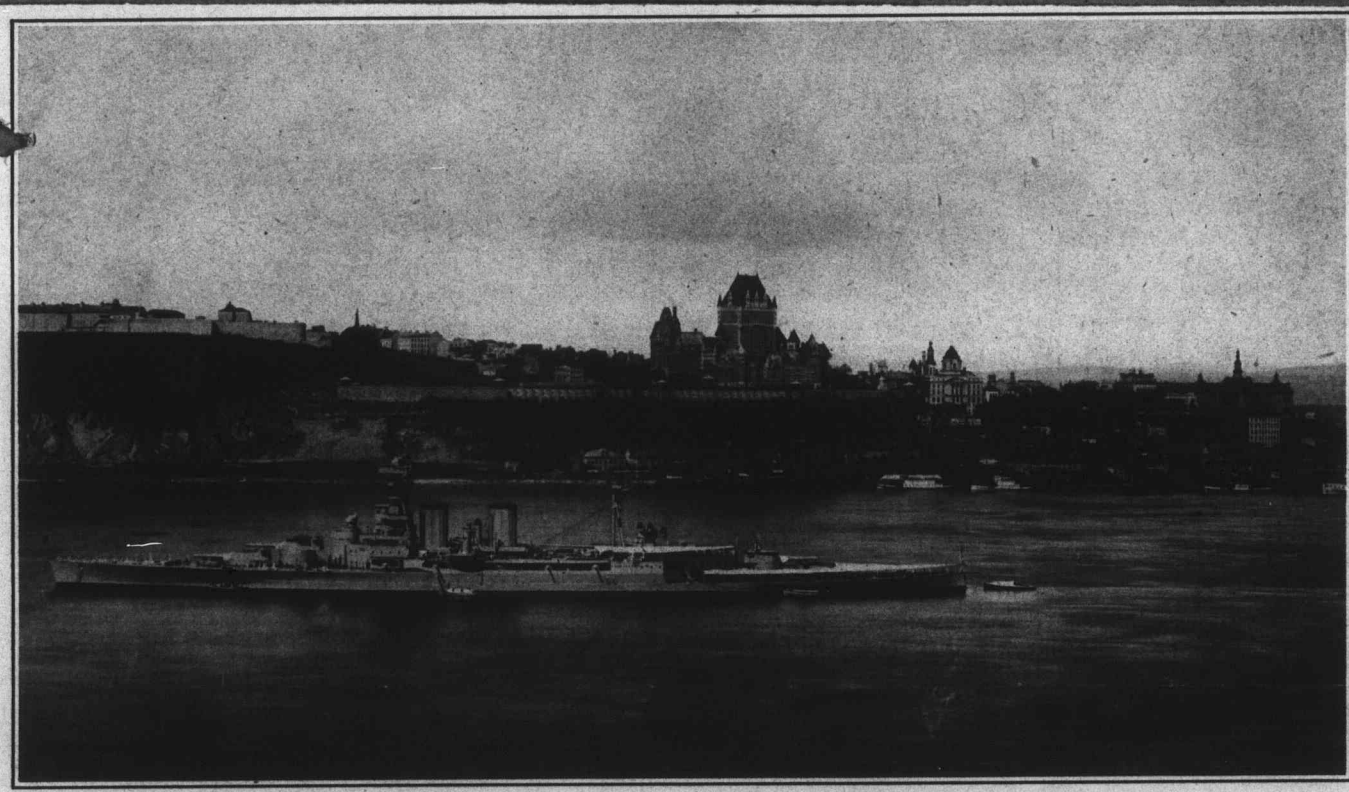


Bird's-eye view of Quebec Harbour, showing the general plan of the proposed new Harbour developments at Wolfe's Cove, the first section of which is intented to be constructed.

071641



View showing part of the Harbour of Quebec, with H. M. S. "HOOD", (41,200 tons).

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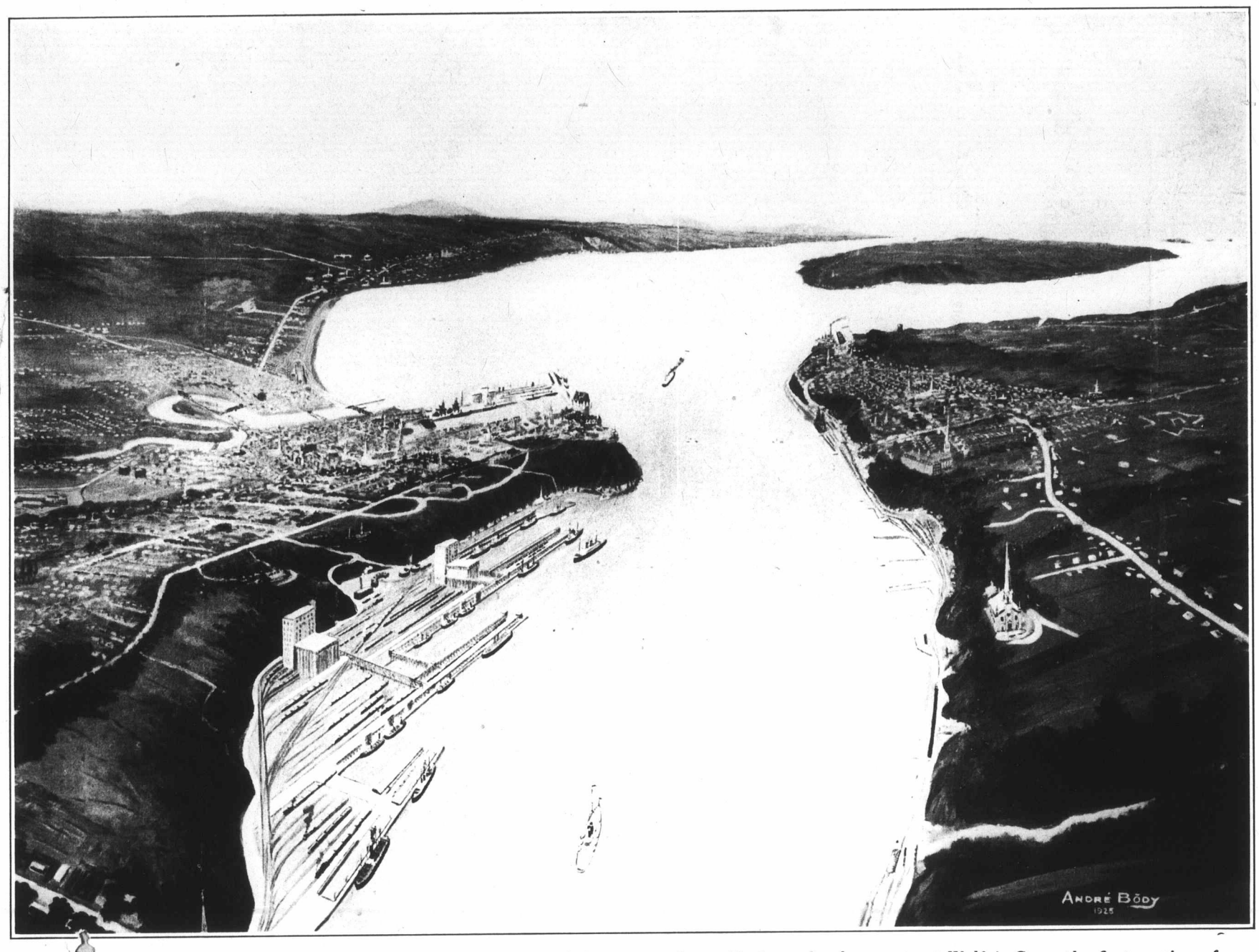
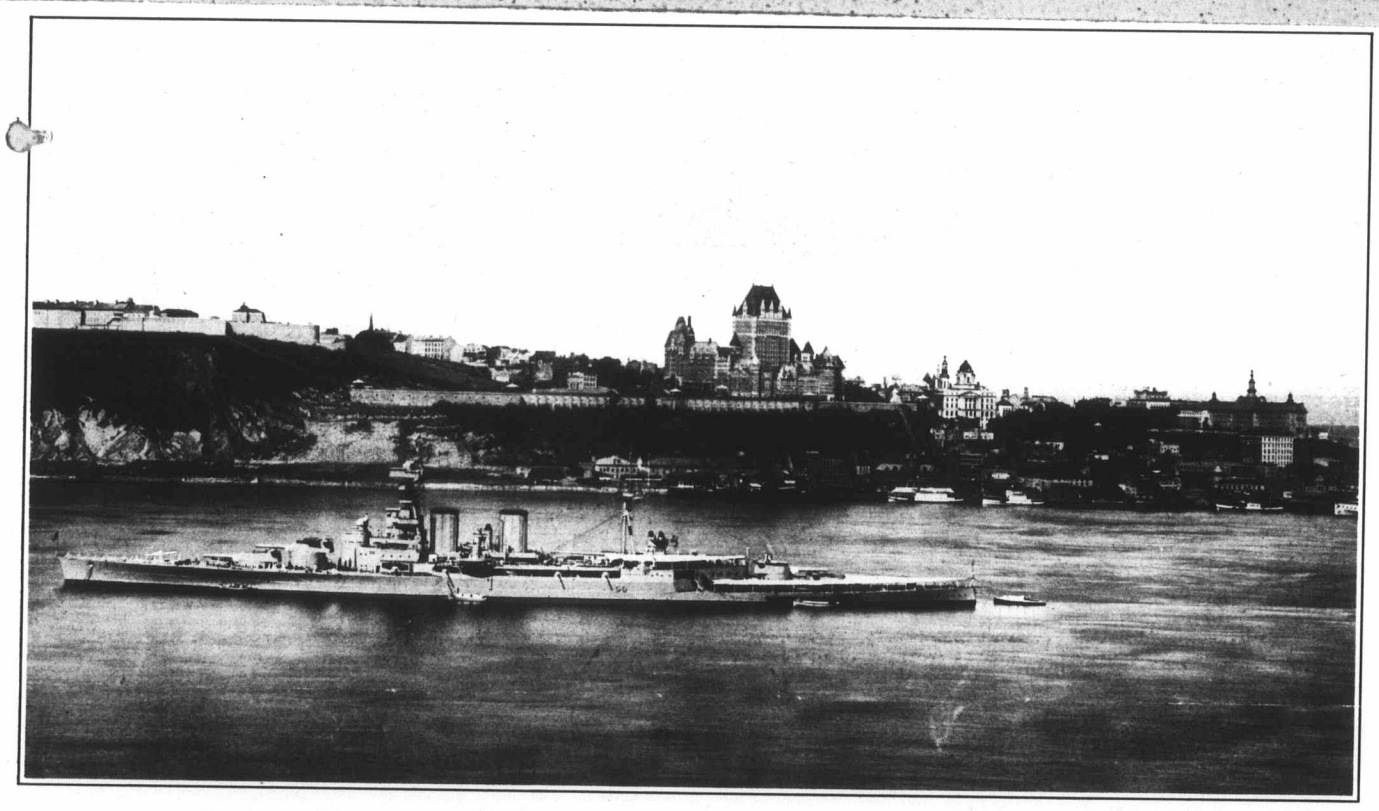
071640



Bird's-eye view of Quebec Harbour, showing the general plan of the proposed new Harbour developments at Wolfe's Cove, the first section of which is intented to be constructed.



View showing part of the Harbour of Quebec, with H. M. S. "HOOD", (41,200 tons).

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425
Quebec Harbor

also letter re que harbor from Lavergne & J S Roger on file 1,28

071642

Ottawa, June 4, 1925.

J.G. Scott, Esq.,
80 St. Louis St.,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Scott:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 2nd June. The occasion you refer to when the late Mr. Justice Pelletier, the mayor of Quebec, and yourself waited on the late Government, is fairly clearly in my memory. I also recall the receipt of some letters from yourself along the same lines as the delegation came to further. It is not possible, of course, for me to remember my words at the close of the observances advanced by those present, but I did not in any case without hearing what could be said to the contrary give a definite affirmative decision. I think you will find the attitude I expressed contained in the letters from my office which will be in your possession.

I hope I do not need to say that I am in no wise hostile to the development of our Northern grain exit route involving the use of the port of Quebec. On the contrary I read with something of dismay the figures contained in your letter disclosing how meager was the proportion of our wheat coming via the Quebec route and indeed coming through all-Canadian ports. It is my purpose to verify these figures and see how they compare with previous years.

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What strikes me is this. You state the rate has again been increased to 20¢ on wheat coming via the Transcontinental to Quebec, and that consequently none comes. It would appear to me to be the part of wisdom to make sure first that a rate can be fixed at which grain will come and the present harbour facilities used before starting at the other end to invest vast sums in additional facilities before being assured that there is going to be traffic even for the facilities we have. I have not yet taken the stand, even under these circumstances, in opposition to the vote but the above consideration does seem to me most impressive and its impressiveness is emphasized by the facts disclosed in your letter.

I thank you for sending me the photographs which you were good enough to enclose.

Yours very truly,

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071641

J. Burstall & Co.

Timber & Lumber Merchants

Quebec,

QUEBEC, MONTREAL, AND J. BURSTALL & CO. LTD. 57, GRACECHURCH ST. E.C. LONDON.

CABLE ADDRESSES: "BURSTALL" QUEBEC. "KIRKELLA" LONDON.

6th June. 25

Dear Mr Meighen.

I was in Ottawa last week but missed the pleasure of seeing you.

I had a chat however with Sir Henry Drayton & gave him some views on the five million dollar steal. I have never seen an object sought with the same amount of untruth. Corruption in fuller is unknown.

But what I particularly want to say this. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick telephoned me just now and asked me to call and see him. He wants the copy of a letter I wrote, which he says he most heartily approves of, to send to you. I thought I'd let you know how the matter arose. Sir Charles is a very old friend and

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is evidently ready to murder some of the present government in Ottawa. But he has a good many surroundings!!

With kindest regards and hoping you are at the top of your usual form

Yours very truly
Robert Bickerstaff

If a report could be got from the Harbor Commission & the Customs House here of the actual shipping business in Quebec for last May I think Messrs Boland & Lafleur would find it impossible to even justify their claim to congestion.

Sept 29 - when the Carmania & Caronia docked - is evidently very heavily loaded & will want a good deal of money spending on it - as will some of the other equipments to the present Harbor. We must go rather easy on this as the Liberals merit in power when some of the work was done!!

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425

Ottawa, June 8, 1925.

Dear Mr. Burstall:

I thank you for your letter of the 6th June. I may say that every letter which I have received from the city of Quebec has been most critical of this five million dollar vote. Personally I would be delighted to support any expenditure which tended to the greater utilization of the port of Quebec, but, as every honest mind can easily see, utilization must come first and expansion next. Even under the circumstances I refrained personally from opposing the vote and made no comment on it whatever. Nor did I urge any others to opposition. This course I pursued because I knew that perhaps the chief object of the bill was to get some statement from me opposed to it so as to renew the campaign of calumny against me in the Quebec district. But when facts to support such a campaign were wanting I find that mendacity has taken their place and that a new sheet has been published, "La Cri de Quebec", devoted to the most virulent abuse of myself because of alleged opposition to the five million dollar vote. In cruel and vicious bitterness I have never seen anything worse. Column after column is devoted to this purpose.

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I suppose these things must be but one sometimes wonders how, when such tactics are used, Confederation is ever to be saved. The Liberal members from Quebec evidently demand that extreme as were the Liberal organs against us there should be something even worse, and they have set to work to supply the need.

I will be glad of any further facts you can send me as to the Harbor and as to what really ought to be done, as to common sense and reason, to improve conditions there.

Yours very truly,

John F. Burstall, Esq.,
Quebec, P.Q.

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071648

TELEPHONE Nos 212 AND 213

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Fitzpatrick, Dupré, Gagnon & Parent,
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Arthur Fitzpatrick, L.L.L., K.C.
Maurice Dupré, L.L.L., K.C.
J. Onésime Gagnon, L.L.L., K.C.
Charles Parent, B.L.L.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.
Counsel

Morin Building,
111 Mountain Hill,
Quebec

June 8th, 1925.

PERSONAL.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Chief of the Opposition,
Ottawa,
ONT.

Dear Sir:-

You have so much to do that I ought not to annoy you with all kinds of remarks or suggestions, especially during the Session.

However, I cannot help telling you how disappointed we are about the stand taken by some of our Conservative friends on the Government loan of $5,000.000.00 to the Quebec Harbour Commission. May I say that the opposition of our esteemed friends seems unjust and, besides, constitutes a disastrous move.

The position of the Liberals, which had weakened a great deal is now very much strengthened, especially in our district. This accrued strength is largely due to the opposition which, by the liberal press, has been spread allover as the conservative opposition to Quebec.

Do not you think that it would still be possible to do some mending and rectify our stand in the matter?

∴

Will it be possible to you and Mrs Meighen to spend a few days or a few weeks with us at our little cottage at Murray Bay? My wife and myself would like very much to have you and beat you at golf.

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Kindly let me know if you can come and the approximate date.

Very sincerely yours,

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071650

Ottawa, June 9, 1925.

Personal

I just received your letter of the 8th June. I shall speak first of your remarks as to the Quebec Harbour vote. The duty of an opposition is scarcely less easy of performance than the duty of a government. No doubt it would be popular for an opposition to agree to all expenditures, that is it would be popular in the locality where the money is to be spent. If we do this we can make no appeal except the appeal of a mountebank on behalf of economy and the tax-payer generally. The only ~~means~~ way therefore, is to deal with each case as nearly on its merits as possible and this we try to do. As to the Quebec Harbour vote the opposition is pictured by the Quebec press as taking a determined and antagonistic stand. It did nothing of the kind.

Personally I made no statement on the matter whatever and gave no vote on the question. Nor did I make any request of any Conservative to oppose it. On the contrary I counselled very great care before doing so.

The fight against the Quebec vote was made by the Progressives. So far as I know not one of them was in favour.

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While I make the above statements I must candidly say that I don't think the vote was justified in our present conditions. I need not assure you I am not in the least opposed to the development of Quebec Harbour but I do think utilization of what is there should precede extension. I would most gladly concur in any reasonable step calculated to extend the use of Quebec Harbour. I think it should be extended but I consider this vote as intended for nothing but a means of purchasing the seats in that district, and I don't think there are many people either in Quebec or elsewhere who regard it differently. On a previous vote I spoke strongly in favour of confining our deepening of the waterway for the present Eastward from Quebec, and thus be of real assistance to Quebec in the way of getting business for the port and saving expenditure Westward until we find in a stronger position to undertake them.

Nothing more cruel or dishonest could possibly be written than what a section of the Quebec press has been guilty of in respect of this harbour. I was quite aware, of course, that if I spoke a word in opposition that would be just to do what the Government wanted and it would be heralded as an expression of antagonism to the province of Quebec. I did not think, though, that in the absence of any word or vote from me mendacity would take the place of facts and the same campaign be immediately launched in its most virulent and vicious form. This is what has happened. The suggestion that it is opposition to Quebec which has moved either the Progressives or

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ourselves is not only dishonest but conduct of this character is fraught with grave danger to the country. I have no brief for the Progressives. We are poles apart from them on the real issues of to-day, but it is just as false to assert that they are hostile to Quebec as it is to assert that we are. I opposed and strongly opposed personally large expenditures in the county of Northumberland, N.B., expenditures which were manifestly merely to redeem bye-election promises and which were not justified on the merits. The Conservatives opposed and strongly opposed a waste of approximately a million and a half in an elevator in Prince Rupert, not because we do not like to see Prince Rupert go ahead but because an elevator there at present is economically unjustified. Yesterday I opposed a vote of five and a half millions approximately to compensate Home Bank depositors, the great bulk of whom are in the province of Ontario. I would not object to a measure of relief by way of compassionate allowance but I do object to compensation and do not believe the country can either afford or justify anything of the kind. A few days before I opposed strongly expenditures in Kincardine and Trenton, Ont. There is no need to go further. In the absence of a press to place the Conservative position fairly before the people the task of a public man is at times almost beyond endurance.

I should have added to the above that I received from the city of Quebec, from both French and English speaking, letters strongly denouncing this expenditure as unwarranted at the present time, and these are from men of standing.

Yours very truly,

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CABLE ADDRESSES: "BURSTALL" QUEBEC. "KIRKELLA" LONDON.

Quebec, June 11th. 1925.

The Right Hon., ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

House of Commons,

OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Many thanks for yours of 6th. Inst.

It is an annoying thing that we have a " Gutter Press." But you have the consolation of knowing that it is not Arthur Meighen but the leader of the Conservatives who is being attacked.

As a matter of fact I should not be surprised if this unloading of vituperation through such an inferior organ was not really a good sign.

I am sure the course of events of the last year or two has given the more intelligent of the French Canadians a good deal to think about. They want to remain Canadians even if their other ambitions are somewhat clouded. It is hard to say whether in voting they would follow the dictates of their brain or go it blind as usual. But a good many so called Liberals would, I am sure, be extremely glad today to see Mr. MacKenzie King put in the scrap heap, and some of his Ministers too.

You ask what should be done to help this Harbor. I have always felt sure the only thing that can help it is cheaper ocean transport from here than from Montreal. A steamer saves 175 miles each way up and down the river, also saves pilotage and further dock expenses. These amounts are large. We cannot expect outward freight to pass Montreal and pay extra river charges to Quebec till we can get cheaper ocean freight

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071654

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Quebec,

QUEBEC, MONTREAL.
AND
J. BURSTALL & CO. LTD.
57, GRACECHURCH ST. E.C. LONDON

CABLE ADDRESSES:
"BURSTALL" QUEBEC.
"KIRKELLA" LONDON.

Sheet No.2.

June 10th. 1925.

here than from Montreal.

I daresay you would not approve of it, but as an alternative to the spending of twenty million dollars, which is about what they will want, on unnecessary docks at Wolfe's Cove, I advocated the building for the C. N. R. of four steamers of 20,000 ton or so. These would act as feeders to the C. N. R'y., as the large C. P. R. boats do to that line. These steamers would have to make Quebec their St. Lawrence terminal point. This scheme may possibly be as rotten as a pear, I don't think it is, but anyway it would be better both for the Port of Quebec and for the Dominion than throwing money into Wolfe's Cove.

Knowing, as I do well, the state of trade, and the wants of this Port, I can state without any hesitation that the grossly erroneous statements made by the Harbor Commissioners and the Liberal Ministers, forming, as these statements do, part of the security on which the five million dollars is to be advanced, constitute a matter which now, or at some future time, should be fully enquired into. The goals are not full yet.

We are in a sad state here as to the Press. Jack Price instructed the " Chronicle " to publish any letters I wrote, and I gave them two warm ones on the Harbor Commission, but they wont act editorially. I am afraid they may possibly sell out. But Jack Price is all right. He is as straight as a die, and hasn't quite the liking for quick action that my dear old friend his father had.

Never mind my dear Mr. Meighen what the Press say about you.

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071655

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Quebec.

QUEBEC, MONTREAL, AND J. BURSTALL & CO. LTD. 57, GRACECHURCH ST., E.C. LONDON

CABLE ADDRESSES: "BURSTALL" QUEBEC. "KIRKELLA" LONDON.

June 11th. 1925.

Sheet No. 3.

Why the " Soleil " said even of a man of my small political prominence that, among other things, my arguments were " faible et sans valeur." I needn't translate that to one of our most brilliant French scholars.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

John F. Burstall

I enclose you one of my letters - "faible et sans valeur" though it be. The essential merit of the total wood exports during XMas for Quebec, so they seem to admit I know a little about the export trade here.

JFB/B.

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CANADA

071656

425

Ottawa, June 13, 1925.

John F. Burstall, Esq.,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Burstall:

I have your letter of the 11th, and am very glad to get the information which you send me. Personally I cannot believe that the Chronicle will sell out as I have the most definite assurances to the contrary.

Have read your article in the Quebec Chronicle with much appreciation, and sincerely wish we had more good, sensible material to put before the people. Things, however, are going better.

Yours very truly,

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071657

TELEPHONE Nos 212 AND 213

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Fitzpatrick, Dupré, Gagnon & Parent,
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Arthur Fitzpatrick, L.L.L., K.C.
Maurice Dupré, L.L.L., K.C.
J. Onésime Gagnon, L.L.L., K.C.
Charles Parent, B.L.L.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.
Counsel

Morin Building,
111 Mountain Hill,
Quebec

425

June 19th, 1925.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, P.C.
Chief of the Opposition,
Ottawa.

PERSONAL.

Dear Mr Meighen:-

I have been away in the Saguenay District for a long case and could not, before to-day, acknowledge receipt of your letter of June the 9th.

I sincerely regret that you and Mrs Meighen cannot accept our invitation but remind you of your promise that if, by any chance, this is within your power, you shall let us know.

Yours very truly,

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071658

HEAD-OFFICE
42 ST. PETER ST.
QUEBEC

D. H PENNINGTON
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONES:
OFFICE 2-4907
RESIDENCE 2-0550

Hamilton Cove Pulpwood & Lumber Co. Ltd.

HAMILTON COVE
SAGUENAY CO. QUE.

October 23rd. 1925

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Government Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Things look very good for the 29th. of October.

I do not wish to take up much of your valuable time so, will come right to the point. When it comes to making a change of the Harbour Board of Quebec and before said change is made, I would wish to be heard, as you are aware that I was on the board from 1916 to June 1920 and I was then put off the board to make room for the late Sir David Watson. Several of my friends and myself considered same an injustice.

So as an old conservative and an ex-M.P.P. for Megantic, I ask to have a chance of putting my case fully before you before anything is done.

We are doing everything possible to elect our man, Jules Gobeil, down here in Charlevoix-Saguenay.

Yours very truly,

D H Pennington

DHP/G.

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071659

Ins
Har Bd

Ottawa, Oct. 29, 1925.

Dr. H. Pennington, Esq.,
Hamilton Cove Pulpwood & Lumber Co.,
Hamilton Cove., P.Q.

Pennington

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd and to say that he regrets the huge mass of correspondence awaiting him prevents him writing personal letters to the many who have written. He has asked me to say that he will give his best consideration to your claims should any change in the Harbour Board of Quebec be made.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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PAUL DROUIN & JEAN GARNEAU
AVOCATS
EDIFICE QUEBEC POWER
229, RUE ST-JOSEPH

071660

PAUL DROUIN, C. R.
RESIDENCE : 415, RUE ST-JEAN
JEAN GARNEAU, LL. L.
RESIDENCE ; 136, GRANDE-ALLEE

Quebec Harbor Bd

QUEBEC. 30 Novembre, 1925

Honorable Arthur Meighen
Hôtel du Gouvernement
Ottawa.

Cher Monsieur:-

En ma qualité de Président du club Conservateur Protectionniste de Québec Est, je prends la liberté de m'adresser à vous pour une affaire importante dans laquelle notre division électorale est spécialement intéressée.

Il me semble absolument reconnu par tout le monde aujourd'hui que le Canada sera dirigé sous peu par un gouvernement Conservateur dont vous serez premier Ministre. Dès que cet évènement sera réalisé, un changement se fera suivant la coutume invariable dans la composition de la Commission du Havre de Québec.

Nous avons dans le bureau de Direction de notre Club des citoyens éminents qui sont en même temps des travailleurs dévoués de notre parti. La division de Québec-Est a presque toujours été représentée dans la Commission du Havre de Québec, et le représentant actuel de notre division est Monsieur Jules Gauvin de St. Roch. Nous croyons qu'il serait juste et opportun que notre division contenue d'être représentée sous le règne conservateur surtout après la magnifique

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PAUL DROUIN & JEAN GARNEAU
AVOCATS
EDIFICE QUEBEC POWER
229, RUE ST-JOSEPH

071661

PAUL DROUIN, C. R.
RESIDENCE : 415, RUE ST-JEAN
JEAN GARNEAU, LL. L.
RESIDENCE ; 136, GRANDE-ALLEE

QUEBEC, 30 novembre, 1925

Hon. Arthur Meighen - 2 -

lutte électorale qui s'y est livrée au cours de laquelle notre ami Monsieur Audet, a diminué la majorité du Ministre de la Justice de plus de cinq mille voix.

L'un des directeurs de notre club et l'un des plus dévoués travailleurs que nous ayions dans Québec Est, Monsieur Georges Brown, négociant en gros de St. Roch, est reconnu comme un des plus méritants par tous nos amis de Québec et de Québec-Est, en particulier. Il est de plus un homme d'affaires très en vue et un des citoyens les plus estimés de notre ville.

Etant donné les considérations que je viens de vous exposer, je prends la liberté de vous recommander specialement à la charge de Commissaire du Havre de Québec, Mr. Georges Brown croyant par là rendre service à notre ville, au Comté de Québec Est.

Vous remerciant cher Monsieur de votre bonne attention, je vous prie de me croire,

Votre tout dévoué,

Paul Drouin.

Président de l'Association Conservatrice
Protectionniste de Québec-Est.

P.D./AB.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 121)

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071662

Ottawa, 5 décembre, 1925.

M. Paul Drouin, C. R.,
Président de l'Association Conservatrice,
Edifice Québec Power,
Québec, P.Q.

Cher M. Drouin:

J'ai dûment reçu votre lettre du 30 novembre, et je suis content d'avoir votre opinion de ce que nous devrions faire à l'égard de la Commission du Havre de Québec. Je suggère que vous m'écrivez encore par rapport à cette matière quand le temps arrive que la responsabilité est la nôtre.

Votre tout dévoué,

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071663

FRENCH

Dear Mr. Drouin:

I just received your letter of the 30th November, and am pleased to have your opinion as to what should be done as to the Quebec Harbor Board. I would suggest that you write me again on this matter when the time comes that the responsibility may be ours.

Yours very truly,

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(M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

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y

County of Gaspe

071664

Mike Smith	F	Address
Tom Jessops	E	Newport
Albert Beaudin	F	"
Cyprien Langlois	F	Chandler
Mike Murphy	E	"
Joe C. Duguay	F	"
Amédée Lefebvre	F	"
Willie McRae	E	Grand Pabos
Willie McKenna	E	"
Charles Collin	F	"
David Duguay	F	Sainte Adélaide de Pabos
Joseph Duguay	F	" "
James Duguay	F	" "
Laurent Laterreur	F	" "
Joseph Joncas	F	Petit Pabos
Mike Jones	E	" "
Edmond Jones	E	" "
Georges Sutton	E	" "
Richard Sutton	E	" "
Carl Sutton	E	" "
Tom Garret	E	" "
Robert Sutton	E	" "
Wallie Sutton	E	" "
Clarence Jones	E	Petite Rivière Ouest
Israel Beaudin	F	" " "
P.S. Jones	E	" " "

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		Address
Thomas Thibodeau	F	Grande Riviere Ouest
Guielaume Caron	F	" " "
Samuel Moreau	F	" " "
Louis Dubé	F	" " "
Rémi Nicholas	F	Grande Riviere
Louis Nicholas	F	" "
Isaac Nicholas	F	" "
Xavier Nicholas	F	" "
Isidore Nicholas	F	" "
Daniel Boutin	F	" "
Zenon Rousey	F	" "
L. P. Beaudin	F	" "
Philippe Mauger	F	" "
P. A. Sutton	E	" "
Joseph Dallaire	F	Anse du Cap
Ph. Jos Beck	E	Cap d'Espoir
Albert Beck	E	Cape Cove
Willie Flynn Av.	E	Perce
Jos Flynn	E	"
Charles Biard	E	"
James Vibert	E	Corner of the Beach
A. Comeau	F	Barachois
Chs Zapp	E	"
Norman McCallum	E	Bridgeville
Remi Kennedy	E	Douglastown
Leo Kennedy	E	"
David Kennedy	E	"

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3/

071666

County of Gaspe

		Address
James Davis	E	Gaspe
Lutton Leboutillier	E	Gaspe Harbour
Lewis McKenzie	E	Gaspe
Jos Pierre Lafontaine	F	Gaspe
Alexis Dufresne	F	Rivière au Renard
Albert Morris	F	" " "
C. Kennedy	E	" " "
M. Le Grand	E	" " "
J. E. Chagnon, Ar.,	F	" " "
Willie Dufresne	F	" " "
Uldige Chouinard	F	Anse au Griffon Est
Ambroise Chouinard	F	" " "
Ulfone Chouinard	F	" " "
Joseph Chouinard	F	" " "
Cyprien Chouinard	F	" " "
C. V. Carrol	E	Rivière au Renard
John Wheelan	F	Cap Rosier Est
Arthur Bond	F	" "
Fred Wheelan	F	" "
Adjutor Dunn	F	" "
Arthur Kavanagh	F	Anse à Louise
J. A. Packwood	F	" "
Albert J. Packwood	F	" "
Capt. J. N. Coté	F	" "
Charles O'Connor	F	" "
Patrick Kavanagh	F	Jersey Cove

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Alphonse O'Connor	F	Jersey Cove
Eugène Quellet	F	" "
Josaphat Beaudin	F	Grande-Rivière
Georges Bélivrau	F	" "
W. T. Richard	F	" "
J. Gust Roy	F	Cap Chat
Michel Boucher	F	Montlouis
Joseph Boucher	F	Manche d'Epée
Willie Baker	E	Cape Cove
Dan Collin	E	Brèche à Manon
Tom Flynn	E	" "
Jos Moreau (Pierre)	F	Grande Rivière Ouest
J. E. Agnes	E	Grande Rivière
M. LeBreton	E	Barachois
Salomon Bouttin	F	Grande Rivière
François Thibodeau	F	Grande Rivière Ouest
E. Bunton	E	Grande Rivière
Adam Desbois	F	Grande Rivière
Léon Duguay	F	Sainte Adelaide de Pabos
Edouard Laterreur	F	" "
Gabriel Myles	E	Chandler
Jean Duguay	F	"
Ernest Sutton	E	"
Arthur Ayer	F	"
Oliver Boucher	E	Petit Pabos
Augustin Noël	F	Rivière au Renard

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071668

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Robert Preston	F	Rivière au Renard.
William Noël	F	" " "
Georges Sutton	E	Grande Rivière
Joseph Boutin (M)	F	"
Alex. Moreau Sr	F	"
M. Ballaine	E	Cape Cove
Mr Valpy, ag.,	E	Gaspe
Joseph Nicholas		Petit Pabos

I will prepare an other list for the upper of the County and for the Magdelen Islands and send it to you next week. The Islands is a very interesting part of the county to reach them we have to go through nearly one third of Quebec, and through New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. We have to go through three provinces to reach that part of the County of Gaspe. They should be attached to P.E.I. for the Federal but I suppose it cannot be done because they belong to Quebec. Let them go in Bonaventure County then if at all possible.

J. Mutrie
ag.

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6/

County of Gaspe
Con.d

071669

		Address
Emile Coté, marchand,	F	Cap Chat
J. Gustave Roy,	F	" "
Télesphore Roy,	F	" "
Norbert Roy	F	Sainte Anne des Monts
J. Le Sasseville	F	" "
Dr Arthur Dontigny	F	" "
Lion Bernatchez	F	Marsydorme
Romuald Coulombe	F	"
Philippe Richard	F	Rivière Madeleine
Irénée Richard	F	" "
Joseph Boucher	F	" "
Désirée Lévesque	F	Saint-Joachim
Horace St Laurent	F	" "
Pierre Maloney	F	Rivière à Marte
Hector Maloney	F	" "
Télesphore Caron	F	" "
Michel Boucher	F	Montlouis
Joseph Beaulieu	F	"
Edmond Mineault	F	"
Gilbert Caron	F	Grande Vallée
Eulogé Fournier	F	" "
Conrad Hutton	E	Belle-Anse
James Le Marquand	E	" "
Ludger Boulay	F	Anse à Valleau
Alfred Joncas	F	Pointe Jaune
J. Bte Zapp	F	Echouerie

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7)

County of Gaspe
Cont.d

071670

		Address
Martial Jalbert	F	Petit Cap
Henri Francoeur	F	" "
Charles Bernatchez	F	Petite Riviere au Renard
Charles Bartlett	E	" " "
J. Bte Jalbert	F	Morris Post office
Alfred Chouinard	F	Trois Ruisseaux
Isidore Cassivi	F	Cap aux Os
Thornber Phillips	E	Peninsula
Adene Fournier	F	Saint Majorique
Georges Davis	E	Gaspe Village
Percy Hymas	E	" "
J. M. Seboutilies	F	Perce
Ernest Biard	E	"
Frank Flynn	E	Petite Rivière Est
P.M. Luce	E	Rivere au Renard
Peter Tapp	F	" "
Alphonse Noël	F	" "
Willie Tapp	E	Barachois
Alex Maloney	E	"
Xavier Caron	F	Perce
André Langlais	F	Grande Rivière Ouest
Richard Rousey	F	Saint Isidore
Théodule Joncas	F	Pointe Jaune
Willie McNeil	E	Little Pabos
Richard Sutton	E	" "
Mike Carbray	E	Grand River

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071671

MONTREAL, 23 février 1922.

Au Très Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Bâtisse du Parlement,
Ottawa.

Monsieur,

Je me permets de vous écrire ces quelques lignes en ma qualité de conservateur du Quartier St-Jacques de Montréal, depuis quarante ans.

Le résultat des dernières élections du 6 décembre 1921 me fait croire que l'organisation était défectueuse. Je sais personnellement que ceux qui la dirigeaient étaient impopulaires.

Il nous faudrait pour Montréal une organisation toute nouvelle, ayant à sa tête un homme au moins capable d'être courtois pour les amis. J'aimerais vous rencontrer pour vous faire quelques observations qui, je crois, seraient dans l'intérêt du Parti.

Si vous daignez prendre ma lettre en considération, j'espère que vous me donnerez l'opportunité à votre prochain voyage à Montréal, d'avoir une entrevue avec vous; je me ferai un plaisir d'aller vous rencontrer à l'endroit que vous m'indiquerez.

Votre bien dévoué.
Geo. T. Pratt
329, rue Amherst,
Montréal.

Téléphone : Est 3626-J.

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See Orig.

071672

February 27th, 1922.

Translation

Mr. Geo. T. Pratt,
329 Rue Amherst,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Pratt,-

I have just received yours of the 23rd instant.

I am to be in Montreal tomorrow and will make a note to call upon you if I can get through with a very considerable list of previous engagements which I have.

The choice of officers in our organization is not with me, but with the people themselves. Any attempt on my part to dictate would be harmful.

Yours very truly,

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071673

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JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C.
H. R. MULVENA
F. PHILIPPE BRAIS
GEORGE B. FOSTER

Royal Insurance Building
2 Place d'Armes
Montreal

April 1st, 1922.

The Right Honorable,
Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

PRIVATE.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

We have had a lengthy conference discussing the whole situation here, and have come to the following conclusion:

First: it is useless to attempt to buy or conduct what has been termed a "Conservative Club", at the present time. It would result in disaster, and is one of the matters that may, perhaps, be usefully considered at a date after the Session of Parliament closes.

Second: With regard to the Provincial Elections, there was, according to the "Gazette" this morning, a Conservative meeting held, or a Sauve meeting, at which Sauve agreed to resign if Patenaude wanted to run as Leader, and there would seem to be a wing who want him to resign and want Patenaude, and another wing who want Sauve and don't want Patenaude, and why we should be dragged into that mess when they did not even ask us to the meeting to discuss it, is impossible to understand. We certainly cannot add to our prestige or influence by mixing up in this matter.

We ask you to read every word in this morning's Gazette, which we enclose, headed "Plan to rebuild Party in Quebec", and read what Sauve says about his desire to do as he pleases, and ignore you and ignore the Federal politics, and remember that that is the Patenaude-Sauve-Beaubien-Lacoste intention, and it is useless for us to seek to build up, with those people, an influence such as the class that you only can win with in this Province.

With regard to the name etc., you should say

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071674

Foster, Mann, Place, Mackinnon, Hackett and Mulvena.

2....

The Right Honorable,
Arthur Meighen,

say/
to anybody who asks that, immediately after the Session, when we know its result etc., that you will have a meeting of French and English here in Montreal at which County and District Leaders will be asked to meet, and they will then decide upon a name to be used by all Conservatives in the Province, and, if it should be found useful in Montreal, or anywhere else, to have separate wings of that Party, such as Westmount, Maisonneuve, and some other places, it will be decided then, and, in the meantime, no useful object can be attained in starting the agitation now.

The situation is most delicate, and requires the utmost skill in handling it, and it is, of course, unnecessary to repeat the fact that, if it is simply a question of a English organization in Montreal, or in the Townships, not combining every Frenchman that will come to it, it is wasting your time and ours to discuss it.

It would be a fitting occasion, after the Session is over, if your French Ministers for instance, combining with the English Ministers of this Province, invited you to lunch, at which they would be at liberty to ask anyone they wanted to, and there blow off all the steam that is necessary to escape and do good and not harm.

Yours sincerely,

L & W.

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67675

April 1st 1922

VOL. CLI. No. 78

PLAN TO REBUILD PARTY IN QUEBEC

Conservatives From Various Sections of Province Want Convention

ONE FIXED FOR MAY

Arthur Sauve, Leader of Opposition, Offers to Withdraw From That Position for Hon. E. L. Patenaude

Steps looking to a reorganization of the Conservative party in the province of Quebec were taken at a gathering of Conservatives at the Place Viger Hotel on Thursday evening. There were present a considerable number of Conservatives from various sections of the provinces.

Mr. Arthur Sauve, leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly since 1916, brought up the question of leadership, and suggested that it might be well if he were relieved of the duties of leadership. He said that he would be pleased to have Hon. E. L. Patenaude take it over in his place. Hon. Mr. Patenaude was present, and in common with others present expressed the opinion that Mr. Sauve should continue to lead the party. He referred to the excellent work which he has done at Quebec, and the confidence felt in him by the Conservatives of the province.

There will be another meeting next week to form an organization committee charged with the task of arranging for a convention in the month of May.

Mr. Sauve, in referring to the fact that division has arisen in the ranks of the Conservatives in the province because of different views in regard to federal matters, said that in his opinion there was no reason to refuse the support of anyone because of individual opinions held, but he did believe that the provincial cause should be sharply separated from the federal domain. Federal affairs had at times many complications and embarrassments, as had been proven in the past, and as the present also shows, and those with political foresight should be prudent as to the future. There was no reason, added Mr. Sauve, for showing contempt for one another because of different views in the federal field, but he believed that the best policy was, while respecting such opinions, to keep them clearly defined from provincial matters.

WANTS AUTONOMY.

"I do not wish to be responsible for anything more than provincial matters," said Mr. Sauve. "I wish, furthermore, to retain my lberty so as to draw up a policy which will conform to Cartier's cry of: 'Canada by and for the Canadians, and for a Canadian nation.' Our provincial policy should be directed in such a way as to assure the realization of this saying, and build up a Canadian nation in Canada. It should also work towards the assurance of provincial autonomy, and the rights of our province and compatriots, and not ignore that here in this province should be conserved the home and traditions of the French-Canadians."

Those were the ideas which he had always had in mind in his political life.

Speaking of the political situation in the province generally, Mr. Sauve stated that never had his news been so favorable. He did not believe that there will be general elections this May, as had been said, basing his belief on the denial of Premier Taschereau. He recalled that in other days it was the custom of prime ministers to discreetly notify leaders of the Opposition of approaching elections.

RLIGHT PAPERS, Series 3 (R.G. 24, I, Volume 122)

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071676

Ottawa, Ont. April 3rd. 1922.

My dear Senator Foster:

This is to acknowledge yours of the 1st. instant.

I have read the newspaper report, which you enclosed, very carefully. I do not think the provincial party is on quite the proper lines, but I think we should attempt to get it on the right lines, so that we can work more and more closely together as time goes on.

I am asking Mr. Ballantyne and Mr. Monty to come to Wednesday's meeting.

Yours very truly,

Senator George G. Foster,
Royal Insurance Building,
2 Place d'Armes,
Montreal, QUE.

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2 of 4

071677

Ottawa, Ont. April 3rd. 1922.

My dear General Smart:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st. instant, and have read the article in the "MONTREAL GAZETTE" carefully.

I think we should work as closely as possible in unison with the Liberal-Conservative Party in Quebec, with a view to making greater and greater progress toward complete harmony as time goes on.

For my part I would think the party in Quebec would have everything to gain by fighting the issues on their own merit and refusing to be lured into federal issues at all.

It is a great mistake to denounce the Federal party in provincial contests, and, to my mind, never gets a provincial party any where.

I think Wednesday the 26th. would be the best day for the reception which your Association

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071678

General Chas. A. Smart.

desire and has been good enough to propose in honour of Mrs. Meighen and myself.

Yours very truly,

General Chas. A. Smart, M.P.P.,
115 Stanley Avenue,
MONTREAL,
P.Q.

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071679

Chas A. Smart
MONTREAL

115, Stanley Street;
Montreal.

April 1st. 1922.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen P.C. M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

My dear Mr. Meighen;

With reference to our conversation of yesterday you will doubtless have noticed in this morning's Montreal Gazette an announcement of a meeting held yesterday in connection with the subject of Provincial organization of our Party.

I was very much surprised when I read the item as I had not notice of the meeting whatever, notwithstanding the talk I had with Mr. Sauve just before the House at Quebec prorogued less than two weeks ago, when it was understtod that all the Members of the Local House and as many friends throughout the Province as possible would be invited.

I have had a talk with Mr. Eugene Godin this morning and like myself he was much surprised as he had received no notice of the meeting. His opinion is that Sauve called a " hand picked" meeting which he knew in advance would urge him to retain the

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071680

the leadership and that Patenaude under the circumstances declined to force himself on the Party.

I have an appointment with Patenaude for Tuesday next and will then write you more fully, but, meantime I shall see as many of our French Canadian friends as possible.

With reference to the reception which the Westmount Conservation Association would like to tender yourself and Mrs. Meighen, and which you were good enough to accept, I have reserved Victoria Hall for the evenings of April 22nd. (Saturday) and April 26th (Wednes.) and will be glad if you will advise me at your earliest convenience which of the two dates would be most suitable for you.

With kind regards and best wishes,

believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Chas. A. Smart

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071681

Ottawa, Ont. April 12th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Sayer:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 10th. instant, and hasten to say how encouraged I am that organization matters are working so well in Montreal. That all have agreed on the plan is certainly most satisfactory.

The plan adopted is generally acceptable as appears from your letter, and does not involve friction. I consider it my duty to help you in every possible way I can, and we shall endeavour here to have a speaker go down for your luncheon early in May.

Yesterday's session of the House was from every standpoint most favourable to the Opposition.

Yours very truly,

E. W. Sayer, Esq.,
85 & 87 Bleury Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

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071682

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Royal Insurance Building
2 Place d'Armes

Montreal April 18th, 1922.

The Right Honorable,
Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Meighen: PRIVATE.

Your letter of the 18th awaited me this morning on my return from an Easter holiday, and I have noted contents.

So far as our meeting with Morrison is concerned, he and Sayer were together, and his ideas seemed to be more in line with our views than those of Morrison. He was in perfect accord with regard to the Club property business, and I note that Sayer has accepted the joint Chairmanship for Sauve's Convention. How he is going to reconcile this with the Sauve advertised views I do not know, but, probably, Beaubien will be able to tell us when we meet next week. He has never reported anything to me, and I do not know what success he had either with Patenaude or with Sauve.

Beaubien said to me before he left Ottawa that he thought he would call the meeting for Ottawa, and not Montreal. I could not just see why, but took it that he was playing for time. However, there is no hurry about it, so far as I can see, but I only hope that he will not be able to so organize it as to induce you to accept Blondin's suggestion made when we met last. I was never so dumfounded in my life as I was when Blondin made the suggestion, which, if carried out, would do more harm than all the good he ever did for any Party.

The Liberals have a scrap on here over the question of their organizer. One man thinks he should have

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071683

Foster, Mann, Place, Mackinnon, Hackett and Mulvena.

2....

The Right Honorable,
Arthur Meighen,

have/
the whole job, and the new Senator in Veaudreuil is pretty well convinced that he should have it, and, if our fellows will keep quiet and let them work the thing up into a good red-hot fight, coupled with the disappointment that their workers are all laboring under at there not being a public Office for each one of them, serious people may begin to see daylight.

I had intended to go up on the 24th, but I am asked to go to an important gathering, at which Graham and Stewart are invited, and I may go to keep an eye on them. I will see you as soon as I return.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

Leo. Lorn.

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071684

Liste de certains électeurs de Drummond-Arthabaska, Fol 2 ue
demandé par lettre du 10 juin courant 1922.

1	J. D. Gagné	Victoriaville	Co. Arthabaska
2	J. A. Beauchesne	"	"
3	Josph Allard	"	"
4	Charles Boutet	"	"
5	G. E. C. Giroux	"	"
6	Georges Ling	"	"
7	David Verville	"	"
8	Donat Béland	"	"
9	Ernest Houle	"	"
10	André Gingras	Warwick	"
11	L. H. Pépin	"	"
12	Joseph Desrochers	"	"
13	~~Xavier~~ Desrochers (Alfred)	"	"
14	Agesilas Kirouac	"	"
15	Frs Joseph Laflèche	"	"
16	A. Marchessault (Adèle)	"	"
17	Eddy St-Pierre	St-Rosaire	"
18	Achille Leclerc	"	"
19	Joseph Houle	"	"
20	Arthur Pepin	"	"
21	François Brisson	St-Remi	"
22	Jos. Lessard	"	"
23	Octave Deshaies	"	"
24	Napoléon Boisvert	Princeville	"
25	G. E. Nadeau	"	"
26	Dr P.A. Brassard	"	"
27	Ludger Pellerin	"	"
28	B. Feeney N.P.	"	"
29	Jos. Vallières	St-Louis de Blandford	"
30	Joseph Beauchesne	"	"
31	L. Nault	Daveluyville	"
32	Joseph Houle N.P.	"	"
33	J.N. Blanchet	Bulstrode Station	"
34	Johnny Trudel	"	"
35	~~Joseph~~ Filion (Philippe)	Ste-Helène de Chester	"
36	Mederic Lafontaine	St-Paul de Chester	"
37	Athanase Gagnon	St-Philippe "	"
38	Joseph Gagnon	Tingwick	"
39	F.B. Lessard N.P.	"	"
40	J.B. Caouyette	"	"
41	Edmond Desfossés	Ste-Elisabeth	"
42	Delphis Morin	"	"
43	Barney Ling	"	"
44	Adélard Lampron	Ste-Séraphine	"
45	J.B. Lacroix	Ste-Clothilde de Horton	"
46	J.M.Omer Lecomte	"	"
47	Alfred Laforest	"	"
48	Adélard Arsenault	"	"
49	Jules Poisson	Arthabaska	"
50	J.C. Héon	"	"
51	Maurice Maheu	"	"
52	Alfred Paris	"	"
53	Calixte Richard	St-Valère	"
54	Joseph Trudel	"	"
55	Adélard Girard	St-Germain de Grantham	Co. Drummond
56	Nérée Tremblay	St-Cyrille de Wendover	"
57	Joseph Ruel	"	"
58	Alexandre Mercure	Drummondville	Co. Drummond
59	Napoléon Garceau	"	"
60	Jos. Marier	"	"
61	J.W. St-Onge	"	"
62	J.O. Montpetit	"	"
63	Bruno Chagnon	Notre-Dame du Bon Conseil	"
64	Frederic Talbot	St-Lucien	"
65	Johnny Michaud	Kingsey Falls	"
66	Mr. Currie, manager	"	"
67	J.B.T. Prefontaine	"	"
68	Jos. Fredette	St-Felix de Kingsey	"
69	J.C. St-Amant, N.P.	L'Avenir	"
70	Alcide Jutras	"	"
71	Dr. Prefontaine	South-Durham	"
72	J.W. Boisvert	"	"
73	Hormidas Bathalon	"	"
74	Georges Paradis,	Warwick,	Co. Arthabaska
75	Achille Joliboïs,	St-Norbert	— do —

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CANADA

071685

76. Nérée Charland,	St-Majorique, Co. Drummond.
77. Rodolphe Girard	St-Germain de Grantham, Co. Drummond
78. Agnus Janelle	do
79. L.S. Joyal, N.P.	St-Cyrille de Wendover, do
80. R. Guèvremont	do
81. Elphège Traversis	Notre-Dame du Bon Conseil.
82. Eugène Cayer	St-Félix de Kingsey.
83. John Moore	do.
84. Henri St-Sauveur,	St-Lucien, Co. Drummond.
85. William Parenteau	do
86. Arthur DeGrandpré	do
87. Napoléon Girard	Wickham, do
88. Arthur Hamel	do
89. Gilbert Tétreault	do
90. Jules Landry	St-Valère, Co. Arthabaska.
91. Auguste Bourbeau,	Victoriaville do.
92. Euclide Jutras	do
93. J.H. Matte	do
94 J. Hector Beaudet	do.
95 Johnny Trudel	Bulstrode Station, do.
96. Roméo Nadeau	Princeville.
97. Rosaire Filion, Trottier's Mill, Co. Arthabaska.	
98. Arthur Fréchette	Princeville.
99. Apollinaire Tremblay,	St. Albert, Co. Arthabaska
100. Joseph Poirier,	~~Rivière noire~~ St-Valère, Co. Arthabaska

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CANADA

071686

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, Ont. June 10th. 1922.

Dear Sir:

Our parliamentary organization here desires to compile at the present time an up to date mailing list. In such compilation we would like to have the names of not less than 100 from your constituency. This should as far as possible be a list of names of active men and women holding respect and exerting influence in their various districts.

Later we will be able to use a much more extensive list, and if meantime you could arrange for a compilation of a list of such persons as in your judgment it would be of value to send literature to we hope to be in a position ere long to utilize such list to advantage. We trust, however, you can give us the fewer number of names at an early date.

Kindly address your reply to W. A. Boys, Chief Whip, Liberal Conservative Party, House of Commons, Ottawa.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen

A. Bellemarre, Esq.,
St. Paulin, Que.

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CANADA

071687

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, June 15, 1922.

Hon. L.P. Normand,

65 rue Bonaventure,

Three Rivers, Que.

Dear Sir:

Our parliamentary organization here desires to compile at the present time an up-to-date mailing list. In such compilation we would like to have the names of not less than 100 from your constituency. This should as far as possible be a list of names of active men and women holding respect and exerting influence in their various districts.

Later we will be able to use a much more extensive list, and if meantime you could arrange for a compilation of a list of such persons as in your judgment it would be of value to send literature to we hope to be in a position ere long to utilise such list to advantage. We trust, however, you can give us the fewer number of names at an early date.

Kindly address your reply to W.A. Boys, Chief Whip, Liberal Conservative Party, House of Commons, Ottawa.

Yours truly,

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MM.	Edouard Langlois,	53 Laviolette,
	H.E.Bachand,	2 Haut Boc,
	J.A.Trudel,	36 Alexandre,
	J.B.Loranger,	15 Plaisante,
	Lucien Comeau,	97 Notre-Dame,
	J.A.Lemire,	40 Alexandre,
	Louis P.Normand,	65 Bonaventure,
	David Larivière,	219a Notre-Dame,
	Benjamin Bourgeois,	24 Volontaire,
	H.Molesworth,	239 St-Maurice,
	C.O.Baptist,	159 Laviolette,
	G.A.Gruninger,	155 Laviolette,
	Louis Normand,	46 Royale,
	J.N.Godin,	28 Bonaventure,
	Albert Olivier,	71 St-Frs-Xavier,
	J.H.Béland,	26a des Forges,
	W.N.Godin,	10 Bonaventure,
	J.Oscar Houle,	18 St-Philippe,
	Frédéric Langlois,	67 Laviolette,
	J.C.Rousseau,	8 Niverville,
	E.Halin,	71 Laviolette,
	N.Michelin,	30 St-Olivier,
	J.F.Paradis,	40 Laviolette,
	J.E.Guillet,	36 Alexandre,
	Conrad Langlois,	274 Notre-Dame,
	J.Nap.Gervais,	30 rue Royale,
	Paul Martel,	103 Notre-Dame,
	Rodrigue Héroux,	29 Niverville,
	Ed.Lacroix,	105 St-François Xavier,
	Thomas Aubry,	16 St-Sévère,
	J.A.Lacerte,	19 St-Roch,
	J.P.Meunier,	42 des Forges,
	J.A.St-Pierre,	466 Laviolette,
	J.B.Courtois,	386 St-Martin,
	C.A.Teasdale,	Chez Nap. E.Godin,
	Albert Langlois,	103 Bonaventure,
	Arthur Levasseur,	75 des Forges,
	S.Descôteaux,	102 des Forges,
	J.R.Larivière,	219a Notre-Dame,
	J.A.Trudeau,	21 Plaisante,
	Auguste St-Arneault,	53 des Forges,
	Henri Godin,	1 Champlain,
	Pie Rivard,	78a Royale,
	E.H.Atkinson,	24 Ste-Ursule,
	Bruce J.Tebbutt,	Bonaventure St,
	Harold J.Tebbutt,	St-Thomas St,
	Henri Larivière,	219 Notre-Dame,
	J.W.Lamothe,	22 St-Olivier
	Jos Lamothe,	130 Notre-Dame,
	R.Bournival,	38 Bonaventure,
	J.Armand Godin,	17 Plaisante,
	Alphonse Caron,	17 St-Pierre,
	C.E.Guillet,	93a Laviolette,
	Richard Godin,	12 Bonaventure,
	Louis R.Hagné,	Cap de la Madeleine,
	J.B.F.Houde,	651 Lejeune,
	R.Beaudry,	61 Ste-Julie,
	V.Barrette,	14 du Château,
	F.A.Verrette,	49 des Forges,
	J.R.René,	259 Ste-Geneviève,
	Jos.Béland,	133 Ste-Julie,
	Harry S.Poulos,	29 des Forges,
	J.R.Coulombe,	209 Boulevard St-Louis,
	P.F.Pinsonneault,	rue Royale,
	M.L.Duplessis,	Avenue Laviolette,
	Antonio Cloutier,	147 Boulevard St-Louis,
	S.Carignan,	61 St-Olivier,
	J.B.Ayotte,	10 Alexandre,
	G.J.Hébert,	de Lamothe & Hébert,
	Emile D.Carignan,	12 Alexandre,
	Alphonse Lord,	11a Ste-Ursule,
	J.Albéric Fugère,	34 Ste-Geneviève,
	Adolphe Fugère,	22 Volontaire,
	Réal Fugère,	22a Volontaire,

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Roméo Gervais,	30 Royale,
Lucien Robert,	21 Gervais,
J.E.Bouillé,	21 St-Roch,
Amédée Trottier,	463 St-Maurice,
Roland Godin,	292 Notre-Dame,
J.A.Langlois,	274 Notre-Dame,
Maurice Normand,	40 Notre-Dame,
J.L.Garneau,	203 Notre-Dame,
Adrien Alarie,	43 Ste-Julie,
J.F.Bellefeuille,	12 Hart,
Thomas Bournival,	38 Bonaventure,
Dr W.N.Godin,	12 rue Bonaventure,
Lorenzo St-Pierre,	1 St-Pierre,
Dionis Brière,	78a Royale,
Jules Langlois,	274 Notre-Dame,
Antonio Normand,	24 lière Avenue Boulevard St-Ls

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F. A. COVERT

PHONE MAIN 1084 071690 55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

Montreal June 20th 1922

Right Honorable
Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Sir

In answer to your favor of last week, will say that in looking over the lists of last elections, and according to the vote given the twenty names herein enclosed and about the only people we can rely upon. Yours. H Julien

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071691

Montréal, 19 1922

Marcel Fontaine- - - - -213 Plessis
Ant, Brien, N.P 213 Plessis
J.A W Dufault- - - - - 456 Plessis
Amable Lauzon- - - - 318 Dufresne
Ignace Bourget- - - - 366 Plessis
Z Paquin- - - - - - - - 62-d Papineau
Eug. Janelle- - - - - - - 991 Dorchester E
Evariste Soucy- - - - - 918 Ontario E
J.B Lavoie- - - - - - - - 653 Hochelaga
H.F Lauzon - - - 9 Champagne
Arthur Meloche- - - 37 Shepherd
Napoléon Joannette 43 Plessis
Onésime Ricard- - - - - 909 Ontario E
Eug. Lacroix- - - - - - 458 Plessis
J.B Vinet- - - - - - - -862 Craig E
Jos. Giguère- - - - - 428 Forsyth
Roméo Couturier Dorion
J.M.A Gariépy- - - - - 392 Panet
Henri Bourgeois- - - - -316 Champlain
Jos Fontaine 716 Logan
H. Bouir 78 Delorimier
Mistress W. Shaw 437 Fullum
J. E. Aubert 1514 St Catherine E.

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071692

St Paulin 21 juin 22

A Monsieur W. A. Boys.
Chambre des Communes.
Ottawa.

Monsieur.

Ci-inclus la lettre de l'Hon Meighen qui parle par elle-même. Voici la liste des personnes du Comté de Maskinongé auxquelles vous pouvez adresser de la littérature électorale.

Hogue Thomas — Paroisse. St Paulin.

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~~St Ange~~ 071693 ~~J Baptiste~~.

St Ange J. Baptiste St Paulin.

Paquin. A. — St Paulin.

Bariheau. H. — "

Desielle. Eich. — "

Duhaime. W. — "

Juneau Jos. — "

Juneau. Art — — "

Bellemare Art — — "

Trempe Ant — "

Julien Epiph — "

Bellemare Li — "

Bergeron. H. — "

Lambert. Alph. — "

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Lessard Rich — Ste Ursule
Lessard Lucien — "
Lessard Alphonse — "
Dr. Hamel — "
Juneau X — "
Turner J — "
Picotte Emerie — "
Lessard Albert — "
Lessard Urbain — "

Blais Frs — St Léon.
Damphousse Ed. — "
Laterreur Hercule — "
Pichette Jos — "
Paillé Donat — "
Lafleur Des — "

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Lafleur. W. St Leon.
Pelthier Elz — "

Lamy Alphonse Louiseville
Lafleur Franc — "
Lesage. Chas. Ed "
Plourde Frs — "
Dr Plante — "
Coutu Notaire — "
Alphone Savoie — "
Hébert Restaurateur — "

Maskinongé.
Baril Arthur —
Cariphel. E. — "
Bélande Rev. T. — "
Lafrenière. Frk. — "
Lafrenière. Wilfrid — "

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071696

Dr Coulombe St Justin
Dupuis Ad — "
Lessard Boulanger — "

St Didace

Dénommé Ad. St Didace.
Nevenu A Rent — "
Gravelle Rev. T. Curé — "
Ayotte T hs. — "

Prescotte Jos. St Charles de Mandeville
Paquin Chas " "
Prescotte Nazaire " "

Boucher Jean Lac Ignace

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071697

Lemay Hector St Alexis des Mts.
Frappier H. " "
Lemay Adolphe " "
Julien. J.-B. — " "
Dupuis. E. — " "

Humblement soumis

Bien à vous.

A. Bellemare.

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071698

GIROUX & GIROUX

AVOCATS

F.X.A. GIROUX, C.R. L.A. GIROUX

SWEETSBURG, QUE.

June 21st., 1922

W.A. Boys, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.,

Dear Sir:-

At the request of the Leader of the Opposition, I am now sending you a mailing list of one hundred names + over for the County of Missisquoi, Que.

Believe me to be,
Yours truly,

F.X.A. Giroux

F.X.A.G./ L.M.P.

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071699

MISSISQUOI COUNTY,- QUEBEC.

Mailing List,

FARNHAM, QUE.

Dr. O. Demers,
A.E. D'Artois,
Geo. Clément,
Isaie Adam & Fils,
Montcalm Hotel,
Arthur Archambault
Rev. R.G. Ascah,
A.E. Barber,
A. Champigny,
J.D. Berthiaume,
Boucher & Boucher,
Arthur Guay, Mgr.
J.H. Campbell,
A.J. Morissette,
O. Pepin, despatcher,
P.E. Demers,
H. Choquette,
John Cody,
Collège Yamaska,
A.B. Comeau,
E.J. Comeau,
J.E. Lefebvre,
Couvent de la Présentation
Dr. P.A. D'Artois,
Rev. E. DeCelles,
Angus Morrisson,
D.H. Noiseux,
L.Z. Dupont,
Hôtel Frontenac,
Farnham Grain Company
Anatole Gaudet,
W.J. Gobeille,
Jos Guérin,
Alfred Gordon,
Hôpital Ste Elisabeth,
Howard M. Ingalls,
Dr. E. Jacques,
Louis Johnson,
Louis Leclerc,
F.R. Lannigan,
Thos. Landers,
Alfred Lague,
Paul Larochelle,
H. Lavigueur,
Noé Lebeau,
Eugène Léveillé, N.P.
Louis Lorquel,
Hectod MacDonald,
Mady & Kateeb,
Martin's Hotel,
W.S. McCorkill,
Ménard & Messier,
Missiquoi Tanning Company,
Dr. O. Trépanier.

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Van B? Pickel,
Dr. B.A. Planche
Henri Potvin,
Georges Rivard,
L.G. Rodgers,
Hector St. Pierre,
Dr. M.R. Slack,
Tobacco Packers' Co.
Placid Tessier
John Walker,
Andrew Williams
Arthur Wright,

J.A. Viens,
Pollender Bros,
Jos. Potvin,
Adélard Robert,
Napoléon Roy,
F.W. Slack,
Mrs. N. Spooner,
Sam. W. Starke,
Tobacco Experimental Farm,
A.C. Wilkins,
John A. Wilson,
Roger Consolidated Rubber Co.

COWANSVILLE, Que.

Rev. J.L. Alexander
John Barber,
George W. Boright
Buzzell Bros,
Jules Côté, N.P.
Carl C. Cotton,
J.H. Doak,
T.W. Dunn,
E.A. Fitchett,
John Foster
A.L. Gilman,
M.F. Hackett,
W.E. Halley
Dr. C.E. Hayes,
W.G. Brown,
Rev. A.T. Love
Alexander McPhee
Miss, N. Nesbitt,
Ottawa Hotel,
Dr. A. Rodgers,

Rev. H. Allenby,
C.J. Benham,
Alexander Burnett,
Nelson Buzzell,
W.S. Cotton,
J.O. Dean,
F.E. Draper,
Geo. P. England,
Jean Fortin,N.P.
Dr. Geo. F. Fuller,
Ed. Goyette,
A.V. Hall,
C.A. Hayes ,
Goe. Hingston,
E.H. Johnson,
J.F. McLean,
C.H. Moore,
Dr. A.J. Oliver,
T.R. Pickel,
Sayers Bros,

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W.H. Smith,
H.L. Turner
N.J. Wyatt,
Charles Paradis
Charles Wrighter

E.A. Stone,
Geo. S. Walsh,
Geo. M. Beach,
Andrew McAlister,

SWEETSBURG, Que.

James D. Bulman
General Hospital
C.B. Jameson
Sweetsburg House
W.O. Shufelt,
Rev. P.N. Desmarais,
M.L. Rousseau
F.J. Tanner,
James Miller
C.H. Whitehouse

C.S. Boright,
Dr. F.H. Pickel,
A.J.E. Leonard,
F.X.A. Giroux
Adélard Senay,
Aldéi Lanoue,
F.J. Robinson,
P.C. Armstrong,
Geo. E. Ford,
Wm Miltimore

DUNHAM, Que.,

O.C. Selby,
Rev. A. Guillet
A.E. Brown
M. Curley
Geo. Gately
G.E. Dymond
Geo. H. Garrick
Oscar Giroux
E.E. Hall,
Ed. Ingalls
O.D. Johnson
Lake View House
C. Loiselle
W. McKelvey
J.F. Perkins

Arthur Selby,
F.X. Beauvais,
D. Carleton,
W. Cusson,
Charles Duchesneau,
Favreau Frères,
E. Guir,
S.L. Guillet,
Geo. Ingalls,
Rev. C. Hughes,
Edson Lacroix,
S.J. Lee,
H.O.Martin,
Archille Noiseux,
Dr. S. Perron,

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Geo. E. Short,
Charles Stevens,
George Tétreault,
L.J. Rouse,
St. Helens School,
Couvent Ste Croix,
Small Bros,
T.W. Westover,
Dr. J.F. Yeats,

FRELIGHSBURG. Que.,

A.J. Shepard
Charles B. VanAntwerp
James Harvey
H. Fontaine,
Peter Goddue
John Harvey
.E.A. Lagrange
T. Ouellette
Lévi Quintin
E. Riendeau
E.E. Spencer
J.G. Wales
Rev. C. Winch
Ed? Shepard,
P.M. Hayes,
J. Gagnon,
Fred. A. Ayer,
Jos. Goyette,
Homer Ingalls,
J. Larivière,
A. Piette,
A.R. Reynolds,
Gardner Russell,
H.J. Thompson,
Charles Westover,

BEDFORD, Que.,

R.V. Russell,
O.A. Bérard
H.A. Best,
A.S. McCaw,
E.M.J. Lamoureux
Jos. Dion
Fred Ewing
Wilfrid Giroux
A.E. Hungerford,
F.W. Jones & Son
Dr. G.C. Leblanc
Isaie Meunier
F. Parent,
Frank E. Best,
A.J. Bouchard,
J.N. Cockerline,
Moise Dalpé,
Dr. F.E. Draper,
J.B. Gendron,
A.T. Gould,
C.O. Jones,
F.Fortin, N.P.
Rev. E. Messier,
A.E. Hickey,

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071703

Dr. H.E. Mitchell,
Henri Méthé,
J.J. Mullin
W.J. Bendlebury
H. Perron
J.F. Shannon
M. Smith
B.R. Stevens
Stevens & Loiselle
Rev. F.L. Whitley

E.H. Morgan,
Monty & Jetté,
Robert H. Palmer,
A.F. Percy,
Napoléon Rocheleau,
S. Shapiro,
W.A. Sheltus,
J.M. Stevens,
Dr. A. Tanguay,
Wm. Williamson,

STANBRIDGE EAST, P. QUE.

Robert Beauchemin,
Mrs. Gilmour
Geo. W. Corrigan

B.C. Lavoie
E.H. Baker
P.E. Rhicard.

STANBRIDGE STATION P. QUE.

Egide Campbell
Geo. Coderre
C.C. Hithcock
D. Létourneau
Nap. Therrien
J? Bessette

D.D. Couture
Geo. Ellison
A. Lamothe
Charles Riley
E. Morgan

ST ARMAND STATION P. QUE.

William Stewart
Geo. Campblee
W.U. Buridge

J. Rosenberger
S. Bockus
William Smith, Customs.

PHILIPSBURG, P. QUE.

Dr. T. Montgomery
Levi L. Marshall
Robert Slee.

E. Landry & Fils,
Emile Paquette,

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071704

CLARENCEVILLE, P. QUE.

Fred Miller,

M.S. Barr,

O.M. Derby,

Dr. Dupuis,

L.H. Dissell,

W.T. Chilton,

H.M. Chilton,

C?M. Young,

A.F.Derick,

W.E. Colling,

Aubrey Hunter,

I. Robinson,

Herman Beerworth,

William McKee,

A.J. Gas.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071705

Lachute
June 20/22

W. A. Boys Esq M.P.
Ottawa

My Dear Sir

At the request of the Hon. Mr Meighen I now enclose a list of Electors in County of Argenteuil favorable and friends of the party. Any further information I may be able to give later I shall be pleased to give

With best wishes for the future success

Believe me Yours sincerely
D. Christie

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St Philippe. d. Argenteuil P.O. County argenteuil

071706

T. Laframboise — A. Maisonneuve
A. Lemarche — Joseph Robert
A. Cass. Frank Fuller

Lachute — R. M. D. No — 5

Wm Bradford . W. A. Graham
Charles Bradford — Mrs. A. Mitchell
7

Lachute R. M. D. No 5 five

John Burke — James Hammond
D. Cecile — Mrs. L. De Herbel
George Hooker — Mrs G. Hooker

Lachute R. M. D. No — 1

Andrew Boa . Mrs W. Wilson

Lachute R. M. D. No — 6 —

Thos Pollock — Thos Berry —

Arundel —

C. J. Stanforth —

Huberdeau

John Silverson Mrs

Avoca —

Neil McArthur — Leslie Bates —
Mr. McPhee — Mrs McPhee
John Bates.

Lachute R. M. D. —

John Fraser — Wm Todd — Leslie Hooker

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

County Argenteuil

Lac

071707

Lakefield. P.O.

Thos. Copeland — A. Sherrit
Thos. Hodge — N. J. Gain
Wm. McDonald — Mathew Scott.

Mille Isles —

Samuel Dawson —

Morris Heights P.O.

Lt. Col. J. Seale — I. P. Middleton
R. Kennedy — —

Louisa P.O.

Thos. Seale — Wm. Boyd
Russel Seale — Wm. Cleary
J. Watchorn —

Dalesville

Henry Dixon — P. Cleland —
G. Dixon — R. Silverson

Brownsburg.

F. H. Hooper — D. D. McGibbon

Brownsburg R. M. D.

Wm. Heatlie — John Heatlie
Elizah Blair — Wm. McReddie
Malcolm McReddie — George Murdoch

Grenville R. M. D. No. 1

John F. Owens — Arch. Graham

Stonefield P.O.

Thos. Canning — Edward Dawson

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

List Electors County of Argenteuil
P.2.

071708

Lachute Post office —

Major E. Smith —
William Copeland —
Omer Pacquet —
Wm. Stanfritt —
James H. Mason M.D.
J. A. McGibbon
Mrs J. A. McGibbon
Miss Hamilton
John S. Giles —
Alexander Bradford

James Morris
William Scott —
George Stanfritt
James Moore —
P. Monette
Henry R. Hammond
Mrs W. Walder
George Creswell
Mrs G. Creswell
Mathew Jones —

Lachute Mills P.O.

J. T. Ayers —
Harry Ayers —
Ernest Ayers —
John Bruce —
Mrs A. Ayers —

A. McDuat
Arch? Maddleton —
Herbert Kearns —
Alex Beers —
Harry Slater — (Slater)
R. Robinson

St. St. Andrews East

Dr Shaw —
Dr Leganet
Edward Jones
E. Reve —
Mrs G. G. Shaw.
Miss Reve —
W. T. Wales —

Edward Ladouceur
J. A. Mackay
Martin Albright —
Martin Burwash.
Mrs J. A. Mackay —
Mrs E. T. Wales.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071709

Ottawa, June 22, 1922.

H. Julien, Esq.,
55 St. Francois Xavier St.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of the 20th June, with which was enclosed list of 20 names from your constituency.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Dict. by Rex Crossdell.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071710

Rivière du Loup. June 22 . 1922

W, A, Boys, Sqr.

House of Commons.

Ottawa.

Dear Sir.

At the Hon Art Meighen's request, I send you a list of one hundred persons, who helped the most at the last election.

Please send them all your litterature in French, otherwise most of them won't understand.

Sincerely your's

Nelson Caron

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Co,Témiscouata,

Rivière du Loup,Station.

071711

Chs-Eug,Dubé.
Télesphore Levesque
Philippe Deschenes
Chs,Stuart.
J,W,Topping
Chs Mercier
Eug Michaud.
Theo Morin

Rivière du Loup,Blaisville.

Frs Pelletier
Jos Emond
Chs Eug Raymond
Raphael Levesque
Geo Tremblay
J,N,Anctil

Rivière du Loup,Centre,

Elisée Desjardins
Edmond Parent
Emile Ouellet
Ludger Paradis
Victor Devest.
Adelard Boucher

Rivière du Loup

J,E,Pineau
Ludger Laveie
Jny,Emond
Eliude Bélanger
Lajoie. J.A.D.
Cyrille Têtu
Jos Têtu
Jules Langlais

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Co Témiscouata,

Cabano
- David Michaud
- Cyrille Michaud
- Thomas Gagnon
- Chs Bossé

Cacouna
- Narcisse Lebel
- Edouard Coté
- Pierre Poirier,Fils,
- Didace Coté

Notre Dame du Portage
- Jos Beaulieu
- Louis Proteau

Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs
- Joseph Fraser
- George Caron

Isle Verte
- Jos Dumond
- Alphonse Chouinard
- Horace Talbot
- Simon Labrie
- George Dubé
- Vilmaire Gagnon

St-Eloie
- Eg A,Dumas
- Theo April

Riviere Trois Pistoles
- Octave Drapeau
- Eug Gagnon

Ste-Francoise
- Ernest Gagnon
- Prospère Gagnon

St Paul de la Croix
- Alexis Boucher

St-Clément
- Etienne Ouellet
- Marcelin April
- Alfred April
- Georges Cayouette

071712

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

St-Cyprien Co,Témiscouata,

Louis Ouellet
Thomas Gagnon
Lazare Tremblay
Joseph Caron

071713

St-Jean de Dieu,

Gaudiose Rioux
Hippolite Rioux
Jean d'Auteuil
Joseph d'Auteuil
Joseph Dumas
Octave Drapeau
Emile Dumont
Jean Rioux

St-Louis du Ha Ha,

Alexandre Pelletier
Oran Moreau
Jos Pelletier

St-Honoré

Aimé Beaulieu
Cleophas Martin

St-Antonin

Joseph Dubé
Chs Eug April
Napoleon Jean
Artur Dufour

Sully(Escourt)

J B Cloutier
J,A,Morissette,

Glendyne

Brun

Notre Dame du Lac

J,A,Ouellet
L,P,Coté

St-Dominique Ludger Dubé
Joseph Begin

Ste Rose du Dégelé

Jos TRemblay

~~Ste Irène~~

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Co Témiscouata

St-Hubert

Ferd Malenfant
Louis Ouellet
Pierre Coté
Adelard Poirier
Pierre Morin
Joseph Morin

St-Epiphane

Ephiphane Roy
Ignace St-Pierre
Télesphore Langy
Aug Breton
Ovide Lebel
Elisée Dumas
Michel Thériault

ST-Arsène

Nazaire Lebel
Gustave Dionne
Adelard Lebel
Philias Dubé

Trois Pistoles

J,B,Deschenes,
Jos,N,Rioux
Théodore Damours
Alfred Levesque,Barbier,
Ernest Godbout,

071714

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

June 23d 1922

071715

Mr J. A. Boys.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

Mr Meighen's letter reached me while I was travelling that is the reason why I delayed in sending you a list of names as requested in letter aforesaid. When in my office I will be in a position to send you a complement to the list enclosed.

I am more than pleased to see that there will be some organization because the lack of it in one way was the cause of our defeat in december last.

I am reading the Hansard and be sure that the friends to whom I read it are proud of our chief in Ottawa.

Yours very truly,
Ernest Lions
M.P.

Grand River
(Gaspe)

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

9)

071716

F = French
E = English

County of Gaspé

Albert Beaudin F
Michel Smith F
Thomas Jesseps E
Isaac Lbroque F
} Newport Centre

Gabriel Myles E
Mike Murphy E
Cyprien Langlois F
Adelard Langlois F
Ernest Sutton E
Amédée Lefebvre F
} Chandler

J. Ernest Sirois F
W. P. Renouf E
L. P. Beaudin F
F. X. Nicholas F
Georges Belivrau F
W. T. Richards F
M. Anez E
Daniel Boutin F
Remi Nicholas F
} Grande Rivière

M. T. Jones E
Edmond Jones E
Carl Sutton E
} Little Pabos

P. O. Jones E
Clarence Jones E
Israel Beaudin F
Joseph Nicholas F
} Little River West

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2)

County of Gaspe

F = French
E = English

David Duguay F
Joseph Duguay F
Laurent Laterreur F
} Sainte Adélaïde

Daniel Lelièvre F
Napoléon Lelièvre F
Arthur Lelièvre F
Frank Flynn E
} Little River East

Ph. J. Beck E#
Allan Beck E
} Cap d'Espoir

Joseph Dallaire F
Albert Beck E
J. Ballaine E
Joachim Bélivau F
Percy Dignichy E
} Anse du Cap

Jos. Flynn E
Willie Flynn Ar. E
Charles Biard E
} Percé

Ad. Comeau F
Charles Tapp E
M. LeBreton E
Jim Ross E
P. John Maloney E
} Barachois

071717

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3/

071718

County of Gaspe

F = French
E = English

J. Gust Roy F
Télesphore Roy F
Emile Coté F
} Cap Chat

Louis Dubé F
Guillaume Caron F
Xavier Caron F
Thomas Thibodeau F
Philias Thibodeau F
Samuel Moreau F
Zéphirin Doyotte (Z) F
} Grande Rivière Ouest

Sydney Vibert E
James Vibert E
Philip Mabee E
Alex. Irvine E
} Corner of the Beach

Leo Kennedy E
David Kennedy E
} Douglastown

Alexis Dufresne F
A. Morris E
M. Legrand E
M. Carrol E
} Rivière au Renard

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

4) 071719 F = French

County of Gaspe E = English

Michel Boucher F Montlouis

Ph. Richard F Rivière Madeleine

Jos. Boucher F Manche d'Epée

Henri Francoeur F Echourie

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071720

Dr J. P. Laporte, B. A.

No 1 Rue Manseau

Tel. Bell 150
B. P. 193

Joliette, 27 June 1912

Mr W. A. Boys,
Chief Whip of
Liberal Cons. Party
House of Commons
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

According to your request, I mail you to day, a list of some of my best Conservatives.

Hoping it will be successfully with your favor,

I remained
Yours truly,

J. P. Laporte

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071721

Cité de Joliette.

Jos Dufresne.....M.P.P.
J.E.Ladouceur.....Avocat.
J.A.Guilbault..... "
C.Ducharme..... "
R.Tellier..... "
J.Sylvestre..... "
J.M.Tellier.....Juge.
R.Joly.....M.P.
L.Fontaine..... "
J.P.O.GUilbeault..... "
As Valois..... "
P.Baudoin..... "
A.Lavalée..... "
A.Geoffroy.....M.D.
E.Piette..... "
L.Gravel..... "
E.Gautier..... "
J.P.Laporte..... "
Ja Bette avocat

M.Champagne.
M.Ferron.
C.Bonnin.
E.Robitaille.
J.Bordeleau.
L.Brunelle.
M.Levesque.
A.Racette.
J.Mireault.
A.Richard.
P.Ducharme.
L.Rousseau.
A.Charland.
E.Dufort.
J.O.Pagé.
M.Gougeon.
Yvo.Laporte.
J.Robitaille.
J.Arnaud.
N.Martel.
E.Ayotte.
A.Guilbault
L'Action Populaire.
U.Chaput.
T.Joly.
A.Rivard.
A.S.Marsolais
E.Lepine.
W.Pouliot.
A.Champagne.
A.Boucher.

Z.Bellerose.
J.B.Fontaine.
A.Riopel.
D.Boulard.
C.Perreault.
J.Leveillée.
H.St-George.
Thomas Lemay
A.Grenier.
A.Gagnon.
Z.Bonin.
F.Robitaille.
R.J.Stafford.
O.Breault.
A.Levesque.
Ca.Barrete,
O.Gauthier,.
F.Perreault.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071722

ST-CHARLES BORROMEE

Didier Cormellier

André Gouger

Simon Desrochers

ST-PAUL

Joseph Chamberland

Joseph Champoux

Kay Crabtree

ST-THOMAS

Joseph Généreux

Charles Edouard Coutu

Alexandre Garceau

Frédéric Mondor

ST-FELIX DE VALOIS

J.H. Lavallée, N.P.

Wilfrid Brissette

George Read

Albert Laforest

Jean Baptiste Coutu

Ephrem Rondeau

ST-JEAN DE MATHA

Alphonse St-Georges

Origène Léveillé, N.P.

STE-EMELIE DE L'ENERGIE

J.R. Desrosiers

Hermas Basinet

Philibert Belleville

Cyrille Bellerose

Hilaire Beaudry

ST-COME

Louis Gauthier dit Landreville

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071723

ST-ALPHONSE

Avila Desrochers

Arthur Lépine

Amédée Dalphond

James Murphy

Emery Belleville

STE-BÉATRIX

Alfred Soumis

Francis Parent

Franklyn Mireault

Eustache Ladouceur

Olympe Goyet

Olympe Plante

Albert Piquette

ST-AMBROISE DE KILDARE

Dr Arthur Pelletier

J.F. Goyet, N.P.

Arsène Fitzpatrick

Azarie Bourgeois

Camille Riopel

Japhet Perrault

STE-MÉLANIE

Joseph Pelletier

Louis Tellier

Delphis Tellier

Philibert Barrette

STE-ÉLISABETH

J.A. Barrette, N.P.

Daniel Geoffroy

Dr Cléophas Desrociers

Edmond Aubin

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071724

ST-CLEOPHAS DE BRANDON

Donat Ducharme

Alphonse Cloutier

Dieudonné Piette

Charles McMurray

Paul Laferrière

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Redgimich N.B. June 26-1922

W. A. Hays, Esq
Chief Whip
Ottawa -

07 D 7.25

Dear Sir,

On Hon. Meighen's demand I address you a list of a certain number of my friends in Matane Co. P.Que - These men must receive bud from litterature - I have read an article on the paper "Le Droit, Ottawa" refering to a combination of both old parties and this article is very sensible -

Fielding and McKenzie King would be set aside on the liberal side - Hon Meighen, owing to the resentment of the Prov. of Quebec, would also go, and a new man would take his place - Bob Rogers would be off in Quebec - Gouin would come ahead as Prime Minister - I think this is the only way to get some seats in Quebec for some years to come - When we opposed that conscription bill in 1914 we were not doing it for ourselves, it was to save the Party but we were not listened -

Yours truly
H Barclay
Ex M.P.
for Rimouski

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

List of names of prominent Conservatives in Matane Co.

O.P.Que - 1726

Capucins -
Frs - Ray
Elzéar Lavoie
Mechins -
Arthur Ray
Nil Ross -
Louis Verreault
W. Bernier
Xavier Lemieux
Eugène Verreault
Arthur St Pierre

Ste Félicité
Paul Ross
Frs - St Gelais
Jos. Collin
Alphée Otis
Maxime Gauthier
David Savard
Frs. Desjardins
Auguste Langlois
Octave Lefrançois
Eustache Chassé

St Luc
Ph. Fortin
Luc Thibault postmaster
Bernard Chassé

Matane
Louis Gauthier
Horace Chouinard
Paul Savard
Eusèbe Rioux
Félix Chouinard
Auguste Harrisson
Francis Marquis
Michel Desrosiers
Louis Talbot -
J. R. Gagnon -
Dr. Bouillon -
Chs. Luc Blanin
Joachim Durette
Lafayette Lévesque
Ledger Livard
St Ulric
Tobie Théberge
J B^te Roy
Téphorse Quimper
Gaspard Lévesque
Louis Roy
Pierre Bélanger
David Ouellet -
Alph. Lagacé
Alph. Morin
Arthur Mercier

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CANADA

Petit Metis 7.

Fred Astle
Geo. Meikle
Jos. Otis
Geo. Sinos
John Campbell

St Octave

Nap. Dubé
Xavier Lebel
Geo. Lebel
Jos. Landry
Timothé Landry
Arthur Landry
Elzéar Pelletier
Arthur Landry
Jos. Richard
Paul Roy
Nazaire Begin
Paul Gagnon
Ludger Fortin

Priceville

Geo. Lévesque
Paul Dubé
Michel Boutin
~~Herm.~~ Jos. Côté
Herm. Fortin

Albert & Wheelhouse

St Damase
Octave Bouillon
Hormidas Bernier
Delphin Carrier
J.B. Moreau
Jos. Béruhé
Arthur Caron
Basile Dartous
Xavier Dubé
Ph. D'auteuil
Geo. Jean
Aug. Lavoie
Arthur Gendron

Sandy Bay

Israël Maxé
Fls. Santerre
Nap. Saucier
Pierre Thibault
Louis Thibault
Jos. Thibault
Joachim Chamberland
Odilon Deschamplain
Martial Raymond
Gadiphoi Ratté
Zénon Thibault
Aug. Turcotte

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071728

St Moïse
Geo. Ducas
Emile Dubé
Moïse Fraser
Joachim Leclerc
Ovide Sirois

Sayabec
Antoine Rioux
Alf. Marcheterre
Emile Dumais
Jahn. Gauthier
Thomas Harrisson
Hilaire Lemieux
Fort. Marcheterre
Adrien Boulay

Amqui
Edm. Abel
Pierre Langis
L. Doran
Em. Desjardins
Henri Larue
Gr. Langlais
Alf. Mercier
Z. Santerre
Jos. Bellavance
Moïse St Amand
Emile Roussel
Fort. Bellavance

Causapscal
Jos. Bouchard
Naz. Garon
Bruno Dansou
Frs. Lepage
Chs. Gremon
Esdras Rinard
Leopold Rinard
Dosithé Valois
Douglas Heppell

Val-Brillant
Ph. Dubé
Elzéar Fortin
Jos. Belletier
Ed. Brochu
Victor Sirois
Jos. Santerre

St Léon
Ths. Belley
Alf. Jacques
David Marin
Od. Simon

Lac à Saumon
Alph. Landry
Nap. Sirosiers
Pitre Perron
Arthur St Laurent

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071729

St Léandre
Auguste Béruhé
Ferd. Bélanger
Geo. Côté
Ph. Desroniers

St Ant. de Padoue
Paul Sherriault
Horace Sherriault
Jos. Ouellet
Ed. Paradis
Jos. Laflamme
Emile Lagnon

St Florence
~~Irène~~ Moïse Gendron
Amédée Lepage
Ant. Landry

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071730

W.G. ROSS, PRESIDENT
WM. McMASTER, VICE PRESIDENT.
J.T. McCALLUM, SECRETARY-TREASURER
J.D. SHARPE, MANAGER
SALES DEPARTMENT.
R.P. DOUCET, GENERAL SALES MANAGER
J.E. TRIGANNE, AMERICAN SALES MANAGER

ASBESTOS

REG. CABLE ADDRESS "AMASCOLIM"
CODES A.B.C. 5TH EDITION
WESTERN UNION
LIEBERS
BENTLEYS

ASBESTOS CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
CANADA CEMENT BUILDING
PHILLIPS SQUARE
MONTREAL, CANADA

MONTREAL, June 29th, 1922.

W. A. Boys, Esq., M. P.,
Chief Whip,
Liberal-Conservative Party,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the letter from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen of June 15th, asking me to send the names of not less than 100 people in my District, I beg to enclose a list of names of those who I think it would be of interest to send literature to.

Yours very truly,

W.G. Ross

WGR/NL.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071731

ST. ANTOINE DIVISION, MONTREAL

(1)

J. N. Laing	125 Ceder Avenue	Montreal
T. J. Rodger	200 Stanley Street	"
Herbert Yuille	74 Ontario Avenue	"
A. W. P. Buchanan, K. C.	731 Pine Ave. West,	"
P.A.Badeau,c/o White&Buchanan	145 St. James Street	"
G. Ross Sims	40 Hospital Street	"
R. G. Liddy, c/o Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.	42 St. Sacrament St.	"
J. K. Oswald	271 Prince Arthur St.W.	"
Arthur Baby	674 Mountain Street	"
Allen K. Starke	731 Sherbrooke St. W.	"
W. Claire Shaw	11 St. Sacrament St.	"
F. H. Shaw	11 St. Sacrament St.	"
A. Bouchard	39 Pontiac Street	"
W. C. Finley	26 St. Helen Street	"
A. H. Lordly	115 Stanley Street	"
Ronald Redpath	56 St. Francois Xavier St.	"
H. Percy Douglas	2 Summerhill Avenue,	"
Roland Yeates	16 Cathcart Street	"
B. C. Empey	1053 Laurier Ave. W.	Outremont
Donald McDonald, c/o B.&S.H. Thompson	211 McGill Street	Montreal
Z. Boileau	104 Cote des Neiges Rd.	"
George Street	7 Simpson Street	"
H. B. Worrell	942 St. Catherine St. W.	"
Major P. Lomas	Queens Hotel	"
John Williamson	4311 Montrose Avenue	Westmount
G. H. Rainville	512 William Street	Montreal
Charles Marshall	100 Third Avenue	Viauville
W. B. Gilmour	50 Fort Street	Montreal
A. G. Sennat	58 Nelson Avenue	"
W. G. Perry	287 Oxford Avenue	Westmount
E. G. Montgomery	243 Girouard Avenue	"
A. B. Williamson	247 Fairmount Avenue	Montreal
T. McDonnell	411 St. Catherine St.W.	"
Oliver Penny, c/o Starke-Seybold Company	14 St. Peter Street	"
G. L. Haile	2078 St. Urbain Street	"
John G. Bishop	531 St. Antoine Street	"
Dan. Clark	352 Hingston Avenue	"
J. A. James	107 St. Luke Street	"
Percy Haldimand	14 Vendome Avenue	Westmount
W. Haldimand	148 Hampton Avenue	"
C. G. Ross	Bruce Avenue	"
A. H. Pepper	394 Northcliff Avenue	"
R. B. Miller	1928 Hutchison Street	Montreal
Chas. Adcock	367 Melrose Avenue	Westmount
H. B. Seybold	506 Oxford Avenue	"
W. H. Newton	346 Oxford Avenue	"
J. A. Mattice	647 De L'Epee Ave.	Outremont
A. E. Diplock	1081 Bernard Ave.	"
C. R. Bronsdon	508 Guy Street	Montreal
W. N. Bardwell	11 Closse Street	"
D. H. Junod	481 Lansdowne Ave.	Westmount
L. C. Junod	481 Lansdowne Ave.	"
F. M. Newbury, c/o Mussens Ltd.	Dubrule Building	Montreal
A. H. Ross	400 St. James Street	"
Major V. Graham	39 Shannon Street	"
Clive Dobell	21 St. Sacrament St.	"
I. S. Wotherspoon	1001 McGill Building	"
Gavin Milroy	34 St. Peter Street	"
F. R. Peverley	" " "	"
C. C. Steer	" " "	"
W. G. Kent	902 McGill Building	"
E. V. Davies	668 Atwater Avenue	"
J. T. Cahill	276 Durocher Street	"
J. G. Kent	4024 Dorchester St. W.	"
Kenneth M. Kent	" " "	"
L. G. Mickles	263 St. James Street	"
P. S. Howard, c/o E.P. Weaver Coal Co.,	263 St. James St.	"
D. C. McLeod " " "	" "	"

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CANADA

071732

T. E. Moore, c/o E.P. Weaver Coal Co.,	263 St. James St.	Montreal
A. L. Laurin " " "	" "	"
A. Dorais " " "	" "	"
Jas. Cleghorn	18 St. Alexis Street	"
E. H. Fuller	10 St. John Street	"
John Horne	78 Fort Street	"
W. F. Macoun	Lindsay Building	"
H. J. Hannaford	21 St. John Street	"
Trevor Evans	39 St. Sacrament St.	"
Jas. McDonald	18 St. Alexis Street	"
G. R. Tooke	17 St. John Street	"
D. Cleghorn	18 St. Alexis Street	"
A. McAllister	30 Place d'Youville	"
Geoff. Porteous	211 McGill Street	"
A. T. Paterson	21 Hospital Street	"
T. S. Simpson	18 St. Alexis Street	"
Col. Robert Starke	14 St. Peter Street	"
W. H. C. Mussens	Dubrule Building	"
Col. W. Leggat	82 St. Francois Xavier	"
W. A. Doig	162 St. Luke Street	"
Herbert Munns	184 Harvard Avenue	N.D. de G.
E. S. Ibbotson, Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	145 St. James Street	Montreal
Kenneth J. Doig	162 St. Luke Street	"
J. S. Gzowski	14 Oldfield Avenue	"
W. Norwood Corbett	32 Sussex Street	"
D. R. Corbett	380 Northcliffe Ave.	Westmount
M. G. Farquhar	285 Clifton Avenue	N.D. de G.
W. H. Scott	317 Claremont Ave.	Westmount
Chas. Pimm	9 St. Matthew St.	Montreal
F. M. Raphael	10 Seymour Street	"
J. A. Stewart	660 Sherbrooke St.W.	"
W. S. Vipond, c/o Northern Electric Co.	Shearer Street	"
Mrs. J. S. Gzowski	14 Oldfield Avenue	"
Major LeRoy Shaw, D. S. O.	17 St. John Street	"
M. A. Morison	1003 Tupper Street	"
S. N. Colcomb	89 Brewster Avenue	Westmount
D. Killikelly	2052 Addington Ave.	"
A. G. Spencer	73 Chesterfield Ave.	"
F. Currie	127 Addington Ave.	"
H. P. McIntyre	217 Oxford Avenue	"
R. N. Watt, c/o Wm. Davies Co.Ltd.	Mill Street	Montreal
T. M. Forrest	158 Harvard Avenue	Westmount
W. K. Trower	624 Belmont Avenue	"
W. H. Knowles	756 Sherbrooke St.W.	Montreal
S. G. Matthews	123 Arlington Ave.	Westmount
J. M. Vittie	390 Grosvenor Ave.	"
A. Bogue	576 Church Avenue	Verdun
M. J. Forgie	254 Prince Arthur St.	Montreal
J. deM. Brourard	Apt.3,1621 Hutchison St.	"
H. M. Wallace	22 Chomedy Street	"
K. G. Blackadder	11 Summerhill Avenue	"
Arthur Lyman	344 St. Paul Street	"
W. G. Davidson	634 Querbes Street	Outremont
A. Matthews	131 Selby Street	Westmount
C. R. Vail	605 Victoria Ave.	"
Geo. P. Watt	141 St. Luke Street	Montreal
C. S. Lyman	72 McTavish Street	"
O. W. G. Dettmers	239 Metcalfe Ave.	Westmount
J. C. Kennedy	182 Filiatrault St.	St.Laurent
P. R. Appleby	2050 Mance Street	Montreal
Geo. H. Wilson	106 St. Matthew St.	"
F. LeBoutillier	16 Stanley Street	"
C. Parkins	143 Mt. Royal Ave. W.	"
W. Kaiser	1278 Papineau Ave.	"
H. Andrews	1831 Esplanade Ave.	"
J. G. Stenhouse	65 Bishop Street	"
R. J. G. Brookhouse	2619 Hutchison St.	"
W. McK. Barlow	11 Ingleside Avenue	Westmount
R. H. Bryson, Jr., Brysons Ltd.	Peel Street	Montreal
W. Morton	404 Greene Avenue	Westmount
J. Leslie Tedford	482 Grosvenor Ave.	"

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CANADA

071733

Jacob De Witt	86 Notre Dame St. W.	Montreal
W. Graham Brown	357 Melville Avenue	Westmount
G. Blakenship	Hudson, Quebec	
J. L. Benvie	31 Holton Avenue	Westmount
C. R. Carmichael	272 McDougall Ave.	Outremont
E. Donnell	153 Selby Avenue	Westmount
G. W. Dorion	79 Mance Street	Montreal
Sidney B. Fraser	4137 Dorchester St.W.	"
Rev. W. C. Graham	476 Melrose Avenue	Westmount
J. Graham	2038 Mance Street	Montreal
H. Kavanagh	266 Clifton Avenue	"
J. P. Kavanagh	" " "	"
H. Pond	770 De L'Epee Street	Outremont
O. S. Tyndale	51 Chesterfield Ave.	Westmount
H. C. McNeil	1904 Clark Street	Montreal
Hal Macd. Brown	4386 Western Avenue	Westmount
G. W. Birks, c/o Henry Birks & Sons, Limited		Montreal
Henry Birks " " "		"
J. H. Birks " " "		"
James Alexander	772 Sherbrooke St. W.	"
Hon. L. C. Webster	42 St. Sacrament St.	"
Alex. Christmas	130 St. James Street	"
Ross McMaster, c/o Steel Company of Canada		"
Jos. Rowat	17 St. John Street	"
G. W. Saddler	87 Crescent Street	"
A. E. Ogilvie	93 Redpath Street	"
G. B. Ross	Apt.3, 102 St. Mark St.	"
J. M. Larocque	787 Sherbrooke St. W.	"
F. W. Stewart	660 Sherbrooke St. W.	"
B. Chave	901 Dorchester St. W.	"
Miss C. Millen,c/o J. E. Millen, John Millen & Sons		"
Mrs. R. P. Jellett	125 Grey Avenue	N.D. de G.
Miss Meeker	"	"
Mrs. O. R. Sharp	127 "	"
W. A. Futvoye	40 Drummond Street	Montreal
E. A. Robert	731 Sherbrooke St. W.	"
Lt.Col. W. B. Evans, c/o Evans & Evans, Limited		"
J. Jenkins, c/o Employers Liability Association		"
G. Barclay	728 Pine Avenue, W.	"
Col. Geo. Starke	722 Sherbrooke St. W.	"
E. Littler	169 William Street	"
F. A. Dorion	149 King Edward Road	"
O. N. Evans	31 Bishop Street	"
Capt. A. B. Colville	595 Pine Avenue, W.	"
Fred Johnson, c/o McLaren Belting Company		"
Harold W. Soper	637 Victoria Avenue	Westmount
J. Ritchie Bell	Melville Avenue	"
W. S. Fallis, c/o Sherwin, Williams & Company		Montreal
F. Howard Wilson, c/o J. C. Wilson & Company		"
A. L. Allan, c/o Starke-Seybold Co., 14 St. Peter St.		"
J. C. Davies, c/o Frothingham & Workman, St. Paul St.		"
C. Curotte	43 Souvenir Avenue	"
K. Olive	380 Lansdowne Avenue	Westmount
P. Letang, c/o Starke-Seybold Co., 14 St. Peter St.		Montreal
C. A. Fortin	216 Mentana Street	"
Leo. Brosseau	365 Sherbrooke St. E.	"
C. E. Archibald	871 Dorchester St. W.	"
A. D. Kyle, c/o John Kyle Son & Co., 45 St.Alexander St.		"
W.W.Walker, c/o Henderson & Smyth,Ltd." "		"
G. P. Walker	5044 Sherbrooke St. West	Westmount
Major L. W. Barker, c/o National Drug & Chemical Co.		Montreal
W. A. Wilson, c/o Williams & Wilson, 84 Inspector St.		"
W. H. Howard,c/o DeWitt,Tyndale & Howard,86 Notre Dame W.		"
A. Scott Robertson	128 Bleury Street	"
C. H. McFarlane, McFarlane Son & Hodgson, Limited		"
C. Hope, c/o Gurney Massey Company		"
M. Yates, c/o MacDonald, Currie & Company		"
B. Hutchison, c/o Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.		"
E. Ross Ross	670 Sherbrooke St. W.	"
G. Finley	273 Bishop Street	"
Ross Emmans	488 Elm Avenue	Westmount
E. Sherrard	1 Forden Avenue	"
G. S. Harrower	355 Mountain Street	Montreal
C. B. McRitchie	127 Stanley Street	"
A. M. Rykert	Y.M.C.A., Drummond St.	"

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CANADA

071734

Mrs. Frank Curran	243 Bishop Street	Montreal
Miss M. Sutherland	Room 209,10 Victoria St.	"
Miss Phyllis Ross	31 Hampton Court Apt.	"
Mrs. Ayers	233 Bishop Street	"
Miss McConnen	" "	"
D. McEachran	505 Sherbrooke St. W.	"
J. H. Cowen	145 Bayle Street	"
J. F. J. Burnett	47 Linton Apartments	"
Gerald Aikman	Canadian Bank of Commerce	"
Edward Aikman	721 Pine Avenue, W.	"
Ivan L. Ibbotson	66 Rosemount Avenue	Westmount
Matthew G. Ibbotson	" "	"
J. S. E. Bell	700 Sherbrooke St. W.	Montreal
W. J. Thistlewaite	172 Selby Avenue	"
Fred Judah	952 Dorchester St. W.	"
C. J. Roberts	1016 St. Catherine St.W.	"
H. Ingram	88 Chatham Street	"
Carl Davidson	187 DeLisle Street	"
Sam Thompson	76 Plymouth Grove	"
K. Mackenzie	56 "	"
Wm. Neilson	72 "	"
W. K. Ferguson	114 "	"
L. F. Mines	84 "	"
W. Murdock	382 St. Antoine Street	"
D. Cahill	377 "	"
James Ford	5 Dufferin Avenue	"
J. MacDonald	1130 St. James Street	"
E. B. Rea	1094 St. James Street	"
J. M. Robertson	146 Notre Dame St. W.	"
Mrs. R. W. Reford	300 Drummond Street	"
Mrs. W. Jamieson	4343 Montrose Ave.	Westmount
Mrs. W. O. H. Dodds	707 Pine Avenue, W.	Montreal
Miss K. Gear	450 Mackay Street	"
Miss Hayden	Apt. 1, 77 St. Luke St.	"
Miss M. Jamieson	4343 Montrose Ave.	Westmount
Mrs. H. B. Yates	286 Peel Street	Montreal
Mrs. A. Cochrane	250 Sherbrooke St. W.	"
Mrs. Leslie B. Stilwell	50 St. Matthew Street	"
Mrs. J. N. Warminton	Apt. 1, 77 St. Luke St.	"
Mrs. Oliver Smith	119 St. Matthew Street	"
Mrs. G. C. Smith	878 Dorchester St. W.	"
Mrs. F. W. Gilday	42 Bishop Street	"
Miss Rawlings	731 Sherbrooke St. W.	"
Mrs. B. W. Coglin	810 Sherbrooke St. W.	"
Mrs. Harold Skelton	112 St. Matthew Street	"
Miss Molson	556 Pine Avenue, West	"
Mrs. Richard Kerry	29 Cote des Neiges Road	"
Mrs. Gordon Campbell	123 Crescent Street	"
Mrs. Dakers Paterson	336 Mountain Street	"
Mrs. F. Curran	243 Bishop Street	"
Mrs. C. Ernest Gault	448 Mackay Street	"
Mrs. Victor Buchanan	756 Sherbrooke St. West	"
Mrs. Alex. Woods	731 Sherbrooke St. West	"
Mrs. George Campbell	136 Cedar Avenue	"
Mrs. C. M. Holt	499 Elm Avenue	Westmount
Miss M. Hodgson	21 McGregor Street	Montreal
Mrs. J. Williamson Ross	The Linton Apts.	"
Mrs. A. E. Mussen	"	"
Mrs. A. B. Colville	595 Pine Avenue, West	"
Mrs. E. M. Renouf	718 "	"
Mrs. A. Guy Ross	660 Sherbrooke St. West	"
Mrs. Hunter	" "	"
Miss M. Gardner	The Linton Apts.	"
Miss M. Pangman	Apt. 2, 77 St. Luke St.	"
Miss Hay Brown	39 St. Luke Street	"
Miss V. Desbarats	101 Chomedy Street	"
Miss H. McCombe	79 St. Luke Street	"
Mrs. H. Holgase	The Linton Apts.	"
Miss Reynolds	422 Mackay Street	"
Mrs. J. N. Laing	125 Cedar Avenue	"
Miss Sampson	9 St. Matthew Street	"
Miss C. Tyre	4217 Western Avenue	Westmount
Mrs. F. W. Stewart	660 Sherbrooke St. W.	Montreal

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071735

Mrs. Gavin Milroy	124 Cedar Avenue	Montreal
Mrs. A. F. Gault	75 Mt. Royal Ave.W.	"
Mrs. G. Tooke	4217 Western Ave.	Westmount
Miss Bowie	660 Sherbrooke St.W.	Montreal
Mrs. D. W. Ogilvie	102 Cote des Neiges Rd.	"
Mrs. Stikeman	45 St. Luke Street	"

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Montreal 5 july 1922

071736

W. A. Boyd M.P.
Ottawa

Dear Sir

Please find enclosed a list of our supporters in Laprairie Napierville.

I could recollect of very few of them in Chateauguay Napierville - Huntingdon and St Michel.

I would advice you to send a letter to the names marked X, they will probably give you a list of additional names.

These four parishes gave a very small vote for us. 3000. electors did not vote in that constituency.

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However I met some of the electors since a few weeks, and good many have amended their opinion about our distinguished Chief. Hon Mr Meighen.

About Cayouna urged I think Mr Bourlon could give you a substantial list of our friends.

Respectfully yours,

L. M. Cornellier
1337 St Hubert.

P.S.
It will be very important to secure a residing Candidate for the future elections.

0717737

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Lapraine Napierville 071738

Jos. Perron	Lapraine		
Jos Brassard	Lapraine		
Albert Lefebre	"		
Alexandre Brassard	"		
Dr T. A. Buisson	"		
R. Carreau N.P.	"	X	
S. Desmontigny	"		
Dr L. Dubois	"	X	
Chs Dupré	"		
David Denis	"		
Hilaire Guerin	"		
J. A Papineau	"		
Noé Pompart	"	X	
Henri Brossard	"		
Guillaume Dumouchel	"		
Geo. Perras	"		
Albert Smithers	"		
G. W. Goyette	"	X	
Jeremie Gagnon	"		
J. A. Chagnon	"		
P. Jolivet	St Philippe	Co. Laprairie	
Exuper Lefebre	"	"	
Arthur Poissant	"	X	
M. Gratton forgeron	"		
J. Eug. Monette	Marchand	"	
Ulric Beaudin	"		
Modeste Lindemn	St Mathieu		X
A Lefebre	Marchand	St Mathieu	X
Max Brosseau	St Constant		
John Adams	"		

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071739

Edgar Bellefleur St Constant
Edmond Martin " "
Richard Boyce "
L.W. McArthur "
Reg. Vibert Delson " X
Nap. Gervais "
Ernest Robidoux "
Eug. Bellefleur "

E.M. Martin St Jacques L'Achigan X
Jules Legrand " "
Jos Legrand " "

Oswald Boyer St Isidore
Leandre Gnerin "
Arthur Malo "
Jos. Patenaude "
Johnny Demers " X
Joseph Dubuc marchand "
Antoine Doyon "
Stanislas Guard "
Olympe Lanouette "
Philippe Malo "
Leandre Papineau "
Victor Patenaude "
Conrad Loufin "

Dr. Jocks Caughnawaga X
Mark Brasseau

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071740

- Evariste Caron	St Remi Co Napierville		
Narcisse Dumouchel	"		
Zotique Pigeon	"		
Odnio Riendeau	"		
Nap. Tudel	"		
Achille Marotte	"		
Pierre Bantoro	"		
Theof Jodoin	"		
Hermas Therien	"		
C H Lamarre	"	X	
Dr L. J. Tudeau	"	X	
Max Coupal	"	X	
Philias Bedard	"		
Arthur Dompierre	"		
Josephat Trambert	"		
Armand Lamarre	"		
Wilfrid Guyre	"		
Arthur Letourneault	"		
Raph. Dumontel	"		
Alphonse Renaud	"		
Joseph Martin	"		
Ny Lamarre	"		
Arthur Martin	"		
Antonio Martin	"		
Joseph Monchamps	"		
Isaie Beaudin	St Edouard		
Philippe Beaudin	"	"	
Chs Bedard	"	"	
Wilfrid Poissant	"	"	X
Drendoume Poissant	"		
Hector Letourneault	"		X
Ormie Gagner	"		
Pacifique Poissant	"		

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071741

Augustin Levert	St Edouard Co Napierville	
Fridolin Lestage	" " "	
Armand Levert	"	
Euclide Lestage	"	
J. J. Morisan	Napierville	X
J. A. Prisonneault	Sherrington	X
Cesaire Gagner	"	X
J. Gueun	"	
Ed Halpin	"	
Hormisdas Mongeau	St Michel Archange	
Ed Hamelin	"	"
Hormisdas Lagne	"	"
Ephrie Monchamps	"	—
Alphonse Cardinal	"	"

Les noms marqués X peuvent fournir une liste de noms additionels.

Voyez à avoir plus de noms de Chateauguay Sherrington - et Napierville et St Michel. Vous pourrez le faire en vous addressant directement aux noms marqués de X.

L M Cornelle
1337 St Hubert
Montreal.

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071742

PRESIDENT HON C. C. BALLANTYNE

VICE.-PRESIDENT, PAUL GALIBERT

NATIONAL BRICK COMPANY OF LAPRAIRIE Limited

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH GRADE BUILDING BRICKS, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS
LAPRAIRIE "PLASTIC" (REG'D.), "RUSTIC" (REG'D.), "VERTICAL," "PRESSED," "BUFF" (PATENTED)
AND ALL KINDS OF ORNAMENTAL BRICKS. ALSO "DELCO" HOLLOW TILE.

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NO. 2 LAPRAIRIE, P.Q.
NO. 3 DELSON, P.Q.
NO. 4 DELSON, P.Q.

PHONE UPTOWN 7307

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS
511 St. Catherine Street West

MONTREAL, July 6th, 1922.

W.A. Boys,
Chief Whip,
Liberal Conservative Party,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Boys:-

Complying with the request of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, I take pleasure in enclosing herewith list of 100 names of some of our very best workers and friends in the Libertorial Division of St. Lawrence and St. George.

Yours very truly,

C.C. Ballantyne

President.

CCB/HM.
Encl.

ALL CONTRACTS AND ORDERS SUBJECT TO CAR SUPPLY.
STRIKES, ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CAUSES OF DELAY BEYOND OUR CONTROL

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CANADA

St. Lawrence & St. George Divison 071743

Aiken W. D.	384 Mance	Barnard Chas.K.C.	313 Stanley
Ayling W. G.	85 Sherbrooke W.	Mitchell VictorK.C..	377 Peel
Ansley C. T.	22 Stanley	Carmichael S.KC.	291 Mountain
Brice E. A.	293 Hutchison	Armstrong E.W.	250 Sherbrooke W
Baker M. J.	160 "	E. W. Sayer	87 Bleury St.
Curran L. E.	388 Mance	Robt. Neilson	152 Durocher
Coonan Capt. T.J.	94 St. Famille	Elizabeth "	" "
Cordner A. C.	435 St. Catherine W.	Jane A. "	" "
Cowans Russell	287 Stanley	A. T. Rogers	854 Lorne Crescent
Cotterill R.T.	740 University	A. H.Trim	290 Pine Ave
Clunnie I.S.	85 Hutchison	Alex Strachan	271 Prince Arthur
Crowley J.J.	195 "	Fred Bacon	276 Pine Ave.
Forbes G. A.	152 "	A.B. Boa	271 Prince Arthur
Greenfield F.J.	250 Peel	R.A.Shatford	851 University
Guerney Mortimer	211 University	W.A.Kneeland	854 Oxenden Ave
Gunn E.J.	366 Dorchester W.	Sir H.Montague Allan	505 Pine Av
Girdwood R.F.	615 University	Lindsay Foss	297 Prince Arthur
Gault M.Henry	250 Sherbrooke W.	Frank R. Hart	315 Pine Ave
Harris Irwin	747 Shuter	W.W.T.Glover	215 Milton
Harrower G. H.	355 Mountain	Henry Kavanagh	19 Lorne Ave
Hood H.W.	306-A Prince Arthur W.	W.C.Baber	295 Sherbrooke W
Hemming W.G.A	709 St.Urbain	Dr.D.Grant Campbell	755 Shuter
Hird C.E.	788 Shuter St.	H.K.S.Hemming	24 Durocher
Ince A.D.	161 Mansfield	Geo.B.Puddocombe	26McTavish
Jaquays H.W.	309 Peel	J.K.L. Ross	355 Peel
Johnson Jos.	87-A Mansfield	John F. Savage	307 "
Kauffman A.L.	154 "	Chas.F. Sise	295 "
Lynch T.I.	222 Ontario W.	Hope Scott	62 McTavish
Mitchell Chas. A.	304 University	Eugene Tarte	303 Peel
Murray D.A.	857 "	Watson, Jack	816 University
Munro Wm.	114 City Councillor	R.E.McDougall	315 Peel
McDiarmid J.E.	175 Park Ave.,	J.A.Mann	822 University
Nelles J. C.	210 Milton	John M.MIller	210 Milton
O'Connell Ald.T.	383 Mountain	Roy H.Foss	26 McTavish
Parsons J.W.	756 University	D.B. "	" "
Quick F.S.	Ritz Carlton	Col. F.S.Meighen	245 Drummond
Rothwell R.A.	20-A Belmont	Herbert Molson	290 "
Rogers A.	854 Lorne Crescent	R.W.Reford	300 "
Ross Ge.J.G.	Drummond Apts.	W.W. Birk	294 Stanley
Robb R.W.	16 Cathcart	Gerald A.Birks	" "
Reddy J. F.	903 University	A.J.Dawes	657 Mountain
Stanfield Clarkson	426 Mance	Huntley Drummond	208 Drummond
Swinburne W.S.	21 St. Famille	Chas. R.Hosmer	302 "
Sullivan J.A.	150 Hutchison	Henry Joseph	687 Mountain
Scobell S.B.	371 Prince Arthur W.	Fred Hague	389 "
Smith Lt.-Col C.F.	Windsor Hotel	John W. Ross	355 "
Smith Kenneth F.	" "	D.W. Ross	149 Drummond
St. John Geo.	681 University	S.W.Ewing	544 Sherbrooke
Smithers Geo. H.	247 Drummond	Dr.R.H. Craig	510 "
Wolfe Richard	53 Park Ave.	J.H. Redpath	131-B Stanley
Yeates Roland	16 Cathcart	A.H.Johnston	53-A McGill College
Ross J.W.	355 Mountain	M.J.O'Hara	592 Union Ave
Davidson Jas.	292 Stanley	F. L.Lukeman	244 " "
Hague F.C K.C.	389 Mountain	F.W. Beaufield	392 Dorchester
Shaugnessy Hon, W.J.	659 Mountain	L.A. Ekers	160 Peel
Meighen Gen.F.S.	245 Drummond	Saumary Carmichael	291 Mountain
Reford R.W.	300 Drummond	Jas. Drury	18 Osborne
Gault Percy R.	305 Stanley	G.A. Hartley	239 Pine Av.W.

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John Sullivan	150 Hutchison
W.H. Pettigrew	50 Park Ave
L.P. Crepeau	153 Hutchison
Camille Couture	154 "
Richard Wilton	155 "
W.H. Meldrum	94 Pine Ave, W
John Lawson	203 Park Ave
Anson Campbell	241 Prince Arthur Ave.,W.
A. Tarte	413 Mance
~~Delormier~~	~~Park Ave~~

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St. Lawrence and St. George Division

Abbott Mrs A.E.	299 Pine Ave. W.
Allan Miss Martha	Ravenscrag McTavish St.
Allan Lady	" " "
Angus Mrs D.Forbes	243 Drummond St.
Armstrong Mrs Edgar	250 Sherbrooke St.
Atholston Lady	538 " "
Adair Mrs Robin	18 McTavish St.
Abbott Rr. Maud E.	299 Prince Arthur W.
Beardmore Mrs L.	279 Drummond St.
Black Mrs John	787 Shuter St.
Burchall Mrs Thos.	70 McTavish St.
Cassils Miss G.	753 University St.
Cahill Mrs J.T.	276 Durocher St.
Campbell Mrs C.	317 Peel St.
Craig Mrs R.H.	510 Sherbrooke W.
Dobson Mrs S.G.	200 Stanley St.
Forbes Mrs G.A.	153 Hutchison St.
Gault Miss Muriel	216 Drummond St.
Gordon Mrs Cecil	250 Sherbrooke St.W.
Grant Mrs W.	131 Stanley St.
Gilmour Mrs Jack	276, Pine Ave. W.
Hague Mrs F.C.	389 [illegible] Mountain St.
Hall Mrs Geo.	355 " "
Harris Mrs S.M.Dale	198 Milton St.
Hemming Mrs H.K.S.	24 Durocher St.
Joseph Mrs Henry	687 Mountain St.
Prentice Miss Mona	445 Sherbrooke W.
Scott Mrs John	Apt. 5. 854 Lorne Crescent.

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CANADA

071746

Ottawa, July 20, 1922.

P. Valliere, Esq.,
65 rue St. Pierre,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of July 10th enclosing list, addressed to W.A. Boys has been handed to this office for attention.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Dict. by Rex Crossdell.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

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CANADA

071747

TELEPHONE 1385

P. VALLIÈRE
AGENCES GENERALES
65, RUE ST-PIERRE

QUEBEC, July 10 th , 1922 191

Mr W. S. Boys
Chief Whip, Liberal-Conservative Party ,
House of Commons , Ottawa,-

Dear Sir ,

I herewith inclose you a list of what I consider the most proeminent Conservatives in the County of Dorchester , and the ones most likely to take an interest in the literature you propose sending them .

Wishing you the best of success in your enterprise,.

Yours very sincerely ,

P Vallière

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List of the most proeminent Conservative electors -Dorchester Co

Ste Claire -	Joseph Fournier	Rentier
	Anselme Chabot	
	Dr. J. A. Chabot	
	P.E. Rouleau N. P	
	Ludger Audet	
	Joseph Renaud	
	Charles D'allaire	
	Alphonse Laflamme	
	Ferdinand Labonté	
St Nazaire -	Omer Marceau	
	Armand Lachance	
	Gedeon Lachance	
St Isidore -	Maurice Fortin N.P.	
	Alphonse Gregoire	
	Lorenzo Morency	
	Joseph Turgeon	
	Damase Parent	Mayor of St Isidore
	Héliodore Guay	
	Elzear Guay	
	Telesphore Lagueux	
	Louis Guay	
	Joseph Chabot	
St Benjamin -	Nap Veuilleux	
	Thomas Turcotte	
	Olivier Veuilleux	
	Jos Boucher	
	Philias Veuilleux	
	Archelas Bolduc	
Ste Rose -	Achille Poliquin	
	Alphonse Poliquin	
	Georges Dupont	
	Omer Doyon	
	Damase Roy	
	Ephrem Bougy	
Frampton -	Jos Audet	Marchand
	Jos Turcotte	
	Jacques Laflamme	
St Bernard -	Dr Genest	
	Isra"el Vaillancourt	
	Omer Goulet	
	Joseph Breton	
Ste Malachie -	Thom Kensella	
	Evangeliste Gregoire	
	Gedeon Tanguay	Marchand

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St Leon de Standon --
Onesime Audet
Le Curé Coté
Joseph Dion
Alfred Lecours

Ste Germaine
Vital Breton
Fortunat Gagné
Le Notaire Dufour

Ste Justine
Alphonse Callouette
Amedé Tanguay
Nazaire Tanguay
P , J . TTanguay
Joseph Genest
Emile Cayouette
J . R. Chabot

St Cyprien -
Philias Chabot

St Louis -
Hilaire Bedard
Curé Corriveau

St Prosper -
Maxime Gagnon
Maxime Larochelle
Hector Samson
Xavier Larochelle
Ephrem Gilbert
Joseph Paquet fils
David Champagne

St Odilon
Liniere Poulin
Liniere Lessard
Sam Vallieres
O Baribeau
Louis Baillargeon

Ste Marguerite
Geo . Dussault
J. L Laliberte
Henri Lehouillier
J . B. Gagnon
Theo. Bernier

Ste Henedine
Felix Dumont
Arthur Royer
Joseph Nadeau
Philias Noel
L. P . Landry
Joseph Boulet
Alfred Bedard
Eloi Lariviere
Adeodat Roy
Eugene D'allaire

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Ste Henedine — Treflé Bedard
Alphonse Fortier
Alfred Fournier . Marchand

St Anselme — Jos. Ed Audet Hotel
J. B. Cadrin Marchand
Evangeliste Fecteau
Adelard Audet
Johnny Roy Cultivateur

Honfleur — Domenique Audet
Cleophas Marceau
Ferdinat Audet
Amedé Roy

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CANADA

071751

Ottawa, July 24, 1922.

E.B. Worthington Esq.,
Sun Life Bldg.,
Sherbrooke, Que.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of July 14th, addressed to Mr. W.A. Boys, enclosing list requested by Mr. Meighen has been forwarded to this office for attention.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Dict. by Rex Crossdell.
H.

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CANADA

071752

Worthington & Borlase
Notaries Public

E. B. Worthington
G. E. Borlase

OFFICES: SUN LIFE BUILDING

Sherbrooke, Que. 17. July. 1922.

W. A. Boys Esq. M.P. Chief Whip. Conservative Party,
House of Commons. Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Boys, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen's letter of 10th ultimo requesting names in this Constituency to send literature to.

I now enclose list on 4 sheets, and will send further names shortly.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

E. B. Worthington

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Mr. H. Allison	Compton, Que., R. M. D.
Mr. E. A. Aldrich	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. A. Astbury	Capelton, Que.
Mr. W. H. Abbott	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. L. E. Allen	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. D. W. Ayer	Waterville, Que.
Mr. O. Amy	Massawippi, Que.
Mr. A. H. Aldrich	Lennoxville, Que., R.M.D.
Mr. F. Audette	Compton, Que.
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W. Austin	North Hatley, Que.
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Mr. Hubert Ames	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. George Arguin	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. W. S. Andrews	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. Thos. Buttes	Lennoxville, Que. R. M. D.
Mrs. R. Burge	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. E. Booth	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. Eug. Breton	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. W. W. Baker	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. Thos. Bozer	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. W. Bowers	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. Louis Baron	Lennoxville, Que.
Mrs. Buck	Lennoxville, Que.
Walter Bates	Capelton, Que.
Mrs. Bates	Capelton, Que.
Mrs. Bayne	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. John Baker	Lennoxville, Que.
Mrs. Belanger	Lennoxville, Que.
Mrs. Bailey	Lennoxville, Que.
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Mr. W. Bown	Lennoxville, Que.
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Mr. Edward Byrne	Lennoxville, Que.
Mrs. R. Burton	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. Louis Beaudoin	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. Henry Banfil	Lennoxville, Que.
Professor E. E. Boothroyd	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. O. R. Boyce	Lennoxville, Que. R.M.D.
Mr. A. Beck	Lennoxville, Que. R.M.D.
Mr. F. A. Burton	Waterville, Que.
B. A. Brooks	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. V. R. Beattie	Lennoxville, Que.
Mrs. Billson	Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. George Beaulieu	" "
Alfred Béland	Capelton, Que.
Miss Burrage	Lennoxville, Que.
H. V. Barrett	" "
Mr. Wells Bean	" "
Joel Bellam	" "
W. Byrne	" "
A. W. Bradley	Lennoxville, Que. R.M.D.
Thos. Billing	" " "
Walter Brown	" " "
F. W. Baird	" " "
E. Bowen	" " "
Thos. Barrie	" " "
H. Bassett	" " "
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Clarence Banfill	Lennoxville, Que. R.M.D.
David Byrne	" " "
Rev. H. C. Burt	Lennoxville, Que.
Geo. Bolduc	" "
Arthur Bown	" "
Arnold Bown	" "
M. J. Bennett	Capelton, Que.
W. Barrett	" "
Louis Béland	Lennoxville, Que. R.M.D.
R. F. Boyce	" " "
Oliva Clement	" " "
R. Charlton	" " "
L. Clement	

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W. J. H. McKindsey	" "
Hugh McFadden	" "
Graham McBain	" " R.M.D.
Wilbur McCurdy	" " "
John Nichol	" "
R. S. Nutbrown	" "
Mrs. S. C. Nutter	" "
A. A. Norcross	" "
Jas. O'Conner	Capelton, Que.
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D. O'Keefe	Lennoxville, Que.
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L. V. Parent	" "
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W. Powers	" " "
W. Paige	" "
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J. A. Seal	" "
Mrs. Spray	" "
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Sid. Winget	" " "
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Homer White	" "
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Chas. Mignault, Advocate	Sherbrooke, Que.
F. S. Rugg, Advocate	" "
Col. H. R. Fraser, Advocate	" "
F. Campbell, Advocate	" "
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L. A. Cairne	" " "
Mrs. J. A. Crawford	" " "
Ernest Cox	" " "
L. N. Cameron	" " "
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R. Copping	" " "
C. C. Chaddock	" " "
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J. A. Farwell	" "
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Thos. Harrison	" "
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Mrs. C. L. Hall	" "
D. G. Harrison	" "
Thos. Hopper	" " R.M.D.
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I. C. Herring	" " "
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W. S. Lofthouse	" " "
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Mrs. Morgan	" "
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G. H. Moynan	" " "
J. S. Marlin	" " "
J. A. McClary	" " "
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Kenneth Wilson, Advocate	Sherbrooke, Que.
Dr. Darche	King St., Sherbrooke, Que.
Ed. Kelly, Contractor,	Sherbrooke, Que.
Mr. O'Bready, Advocate	" "
Miss Alice Campbell	" "
Miss R. Hunt	Melbourne, St. Sherbrooke, Que.
P. N. Boucher	Q.C. Railway, Sherbrooke, Que.
Arthur Baillargeon	King St. West, Sherbrooke, Que.
L. H. Olivier	Wellington St. " "
V. Olivier	Sherbrooke, Que.
Godfroy Gilbert	
F. J. Hébert	Sherbrooke, Que.
Edwin Ducker	R. M. D. No. 1 Sherbrooke, Que.
J. D. Maguire	" " "
A. G. Cillis	" " "
Robert Brown	" " "
R. A. Ewing, Lumber Dealer	King St. Sherbrooke, Que.
James Mackinnon	Sherbrooke, Que.
Arthur Fraser	" "
D. Thomas	Queen St. Sherbrooke, Que.
Isaac Desjarlais	Peel St. Sherbrooke, Que.
George Berwick	Prospect St. Sherbrooke, Que.
George Green	Lennoxville, Que.
H. B. Fletcher,	Sherbrooke, Que.
Basil Irwin	" "
Hubert Webster	" "
Robert Webster	" "
Ralph Webster	" "
Fred. Webster	" "
James Stewart	Lennoxville, Que.

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071757

Ottawa, Ont. October 12th. 1932.

My dear Senator:

You were down the other day, the time you intended to be, and I was absent.

Senator Webster told me that you were to be down and I said I would be here, but forgot about a meeting I had to address at Prescott - the unveiling of a war memorial. Prescott is in my county. Had I thoughtof your coming when I found out about the address, I certainly would have wiredyou, but it was out of my mind for the moment.

I will doubtless be in Montreal very shortly and will call you up as soon as I arrive. Expect to be here this week and next except this Saturday when I will be in Toronto.

Yours very truly,

Senator George G. Foster,
Montreal, P.Q.

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071758

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H.R. MULVENA

GEORGE B. FOSTER

Royal Insurance Building
2 Place d'Armes

Montreal November 13th, 1922.

The Right Honorable,
Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen: PRIVATE.

In order that you may not be disappointed at the decision which has been arrived at in Megantic, I would say that my private information is that it would be utterly useless to run a candidate there at this time, and while I was unable to get hold of Cromwell, President of the Association, until Sunday morning, he strongly advises that we should not put a candidate in the field.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. G. Foster.

ENCLO.

P.S. I enclose herewith copy of Cromwell's letter which I just received.

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CANADA

071759

Cookshire, Que, Nov 12th.1922.

Hon. Senator Foster,
Royal Insurance Building,
2 Place d'Armes, Montreal,Que.

Dear Senator:

As per your request over the phone las t evening in respect to putting a candidate in the field in Megantic Co in the coming Bye Election my opinion is that it is not worth while and would perhaps do us more harm than good at the present time, although I believe in contests under most any circumstances. Of course we would have no chance of winning, the only benefit we would derive out of it would be keeping up our organization and fighting spirit among our people. On the other hand we are nearing a Provincial Election and an overwhelming defeat now in that County might have some bearing on the results in the coming Provincial Election. And I feel that our provincial gains for our party will be our first gains for the Federal House and I do not see how it could strengthen us Federally to any extent by suffering an overwhelming defeat which would sure be the case.

For the reasons mentioned my opinion would be that a contest would be better avoided unless the local men are anxious to make a little fight to keep their organization in tact. I have not had an opportunity to discuss the matter with only a few and I would gather from the remarks of these people I have discussed with that they feel much the same as I do.

I do not wish to be understood in what I have stated above that I am opposed to a fight. I can assure you if our Leader the Hon. Arthur Meighen thinks it best to make a contest I will be in the saddle to do what I can to help.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) "F. R. Cromwell."

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071760

Ottawa, Ont. November 18th. 1922.

Dear Senator Foster:

I have yours of the 13th. instant. Have no doubt Fred Cromwell is right in this matter and am advising him accordingly.

Yours very truly,

Senator George G. Foster, K.C.,
Foster,Mann,Place,McKinnon,
Royal Insurance Building,
2 Place d'Armes,
Montreal, QUE.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

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071761

Having in mind the desire to consider what is in the best interests of the Liberal-Conservative Party, we believe and urge that a policy or programme should be laid down and placed before the people of this country, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the platform of our Party, and we would recommend that a conference of representatives from each Province, possibly three to five from each, be held at a date and place to be decided upon so that the platform of our Party may be outlined, and any other matters discussed which may be in the interests of the Party.

The Executive of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Montreal and District, submits the following as what, in their opinion are the essential matters upon which to pronounce and place before the people of this Country.

A policy of strictest economy in expenditure, having in mind due regard to the absolute needs of the Country.

A broad and aggressive immigration policy.

A taxation system which will bear equitably on all classes of citizens, and which will not be detrimental to the general development of agricultural and industrial conditions.

A railway policy which will operate the system for the benefit of all sections of the Country and for the upbuilding of a greater Canada.

A Customs Tariff which will sufficiently protect our industrial agricultural, and other interests, and encourage production within our own country, and thereby create and maintain prosperous conditions from coast to coast. The creation of a ~~Tariff~~ Taxation Board in an advisory capacity.

A policy which will develop our National resources, including Agriculture and Fisheries, and which will allow our Country to derive the advantages therefrom to which she is entitled, by having our raw materials turned into finished articles in Canada, rather than having them shipped to other countries to be manufactured into finished products and re-shipped to Canada, to the benefit and advantage of those countries, and correspondingly to our loss.

A policy which will develop our rail and water transportation systems to the highest point of efficiency, so as to allow of transportation rates to bear as lightly as possible upon the people of all Provinces.

A policy which will make possible the consumption of Canadian coal, with special attention to the vast deposits in Alberta, so that the $100,000,000 sent to other countries for the purchase of coal, will be expended within our own country and to the benefit of our own people.

A Canadian National Policy, as laid down by the Rt.Hon.Sir John A. Macdonald, having in mind the changes which have occurred during the years since that sound policy, which has done so much to develop and make this Country prosperous, was laid down by that great Canadian, the leader of the Liberal-Conservantive Party, and the Father of Confederation.

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CANADA

071762

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, Jan. 2, 1924.

Honourable J.B.M. Baxter,
St. John,
N.B.

Dear Mr. Baxter:

The enclosed refers to copies of the Election Act sent to Mr. O'Leary at your request by wire. If the Committee in Kent county are in funds perhaps they would pay this account. If not, have it returned to me.

Yours faithfully,

A.W. Merriam
Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

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CANADA

Memo sent to Dr. Tolmie with copy of mr. M's reply.

17

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

January
Third
1924.

071763

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I enclose political propaganda amongst the Jews which was written by Mr. Goodchild.

I think well of our doing something of this kind if we can afford it from our Central Publicity Bureau.

Mr. Goodchild has confidentially offered to get for us 15,000 names of officers in Jewish Organizations throughout the entire country.

At your convenience you might let me know what you think of his suggestion.

Yours very truly,

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

071764

Kurdydyk's letter passed to Dr. Tolmie

Ottawa, Jan. 3, 1924.

Geo. V. Kurdydyk, Esq.,
1469 Wellington St.,
Verdun, Que.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of the 27th Dec. upon my return from the province of Quebec, but too late to answer within the time specified by you. I have read with interest the important information which you gave me, and will always follow your activities with care.

The proposal which you make for immediate acceptance is such that a decision within the time specified is impossible. Matters of organization go to our Organization Committee which was formed last session. Under this Committee Hon. Dr. Tolmie is actively at work throughout the Dominion. I am taking up your communication with him, and same will receive due consideration at the earliest possible date. Should you be in the city I am sure Dr. Tolmie would be glad to see you. He has an office in the House of Commons.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071765

97

Ottawa, Jan. 4, 1924.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 3rd with enclosure and memorandum from Mr. Goodchild. Mr. Goodchild is perfectly right and I have believed him to be a disinterested and useful supporter. To carry out his programme of course not only organization but money is required. I have discussed the whole subject with Dr. Tolmie. The Organization Committee is meeting in Toronto about the 8th, and it is my view that early this session it will have to assume a wider form and extend its activities. The proposal of Mr. Goodchild will be laid before the Committee, however, at once.

Yours very truly,

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Ottawa, January 17, 1924.

Dear Mr. Macnab:

Referring to yours of the 14th, regarding publicity work, I went to the committee to-day, as they were meeting here, and reviewed the subject with Mr. Charters and the others. They did not come to a decision as a communication had been despatched to which they want a reply. You may depend on a decision very shortly and I sincerely hope it is favourable.

Yours very truly,

B. A. Macnab, Esq.,
211 Wilson Avenue,
Montreal, Que.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071767

Private.

211 Wilson Avenue,
Montreal,
January 14, 1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

May I again trouble you to ask Chaplin or Charters to give me a definite answer regarding the Nova Scotia work.

It is necessary to notify my landlord by February 1st regarding the continuance of my apartment lease for another year, and this continuance will be contingent on the Committee's decision. If that is adverse, I propose giving up the apartment and leaving Montreal when my lease expires on May 1st. The economic strain is too strenuous under present conditions, and I have no alternative but to join the exodus. However, I think that my stay here for the last year and a half has not been altogether in vain, and I will await further events, in the hope of being able to return to Canada as soon as possible.

I would be obliged if you would impress upon the Committee the circumstances which call for an early decision.

Kind regards,

Yours very truly,

A. A. Macnab.

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CANADA

071768

TELEPHONE No 632

CABLE ADDRESS "COOK" QUEBEC.

W. & A. H. Cook.
Barristers, Solicitors &c.

ARCHD H. COOK, K.C.
ALFRED C. DOBELL, K.C.
ARCHD LAURIE, K.C.

Quebec Assurance Building.
84 St. Peter Street.

Quebec. 17th. January 1924

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, M. P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Can.

My dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am sorry that your letters have remained so long unanswered, but the truth of the matter is, I have just only got back to town, having been away in Detroit, and was only sorry that I could not have gone over to London to attend your meeting there, but the few people I saw assured me it was a success.

I enclose you the list as asked for and I can assure you that the prospects look bright for a meeting down here. People who have remained more or less quiet, or even on the fence, seem to be prepared to be ready to work at the elections when ever they come.

I would like to know who would be a good person to write to get the best information as to how to try and organize and see after the women's vote, as this is one thing we fell down in the most hopeless way in the last

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071769

General Election, and if I can get in touch with somebody who had experience in a place like Montreal, and could give me some idea as to how to start here, I could suggest it to the Committee here.

I am very anxious to have a private talk with you when you get here, and so I would be glad if you would let me know when I could see you.

If you could let me know before you come, I would make it a point of meeting you at any time that would suit you.

Yours very sincerely,

Alfred C Dobell

P.S. I was present at the meeting last night when the program was made out for your visit; I think the best time to see you would be at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday morning, if this suits you let me know

acd

I am not checking list.

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CANADA

211 Wilson Ave.,

Montreal, Jan. 20, 1924.

071770

Private.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Mr. Lalonde of the C. M. Club telephoned me that your cane had been recovered, and would be duly forwarded to you.

Have just returned from a four days' visit to the Ste. Agathe District, and the impression formed there of your recent visit is most favorable. I saw a dozen leading habitants in the remoter districts; everyone for you, though formerly Liberals, as I personally know. "C'est une mauvaise affaire - le taxe", meaning the sales tax. Shiver for 14 years in this vicinity in summer. It was a treat to hear the robust declamations Conte

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les libéraux from such quarters. I had not been there for five years. Even M. le curé in the district visited spoke freely. The clerical idea is that there must be a restoration of good faith on the part of public men towards their people, as otherwise the "hither and yon" idea also unsettles the parishioners in regard to their religious duties; and the general edifice, constituting a public and moral weal, is shaken, — a not-to-be-overlooked point of view in its broad outlines of application to present day conditions. The further impression I gained was that you were regarded as a reliable man in word and deed. The reaction of this idea on the voters from such a source, to put it in vulgar parlance, "is not to be sneezed at".

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Ottawa. B.A. Macnab.

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CANADA

071772

17

Ottawa, January 21, 1924.

B. A. Macnab, Esq.,
211 Wilson Ave.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Macnab:

Many thanks for yours of yesterday with an account of impressions gathered around Ste. Agathe. I am inclined to think these visits into Quebec are being made just at the right time.

Yours very truly,

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071773

PRESIDENT:
F. W. STEWART

HON. PRESIDENT:
THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, P.C., M.P.

HON. TREASURER:
A. C. CORDNER

The Liberal-Conservative Association
Of Montreal and District

SECRETARY:
R. W. MARSHALL
UPTOWN 8580

~~121 BISHOP STREET~~, SUITE 203
MONTREAL, P.Q.

17/

Mount Royal Hotel.

January 21 st. 1924.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen P.C.K.C.M.P.
Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen:-

I have your letter of the 18th.and am glad to know the outline of proceedure for the 28th. is agreeable to you. Everything is pointing to a successful gathering.

In suggesting that you make the subject of your address on that night, the outlining, generally, of the policy of the Conservative Party, there was no thought of making any specific statement, but that you would take the important matters which are so vital to the prosperity of Canada, and make pronouncements in regard to the action you would take when returned to power.

I do not think that there is any doubt about the people of the Country expecting and looking for such an announcement, so that there would not be any questions as to where and what we stand for.

I receive so many opinions along this line from business men, that I do not believe you can make any mistake in doing this.

As an instance, take the sales tax, In addition to criticising and condemming the present tax, if you would pronounce that this would be changed to a system of sales tax, which would not bear heavily on industry, and the consumer, and that the Government would consult business men,or interests before the tax is imposed instead of afterwards, you would immediately have all the business interests behind you, irrespective of their political leanings, which would help sweep the Country from coast to coast.

Such a statement would be merely an assurance from you that, this iniquitous tax would be adjusted to the benefit of the people as a whole,without making any specific statement.

As I advised you some time ago our Executive was working upon a memorandum outlining the items which might be dealt with in such a pronuncement, which was passed upon at the last Executive meeting, with a request, that I hand it to you personally, but as I have been confined to the Hotel, for the past week with a cold, I have been unable to arrange to do so.

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PRESIDENT:
F. W. STEWART

HON. PRESIDENT:
THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, P.C., M.P.

07177

HON. TREASURER:
A. C. CORDNER

The Liberal-Conservative Association
Of Montreal and District

SECRETARY:
R. W. MARSHALL
UPTOWN 8580

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ SUITE 202
121 BISHOP STREET,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Mount Royal Hotel.

" 2 "

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen:-

I am therefore attaching it to this letter, as merely an indication of the opinions of the members of the Executive, and which I feel will indicate our thoughts in less time to you, thanif we asked you to discuss these matters at a meeting of the Executive.

Our desire is to help all we can to bring the Party back into power, with you at its head, and in passing this memorandum along to you, I hope you will understand, that it is merely to indicate to you out impressions of what the people want at this time, and with the hope that in doing so, it will help you in securing a grasp of public sentiment in different parts of the Country.

We are delighted to know that Mrs Meighen will accompany you for our meeting, and as soon as you decide upon the time that you will arrive in Montreal, will you please advise me, also if you wish Mr Marshall to look after your reservation here at the Hotel.

Mr Ballantyne advises me that your visit to Valleyfield was a great success.

With kindest regards, Believe me,

Sincerely Yours,

F. W. Stewart

President.

1/FWS.

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071775

Memo for Mr Meighen W.F.O'C.

Re Wright Constituency. My suggestion is that the constituency is one wherein it would be the best policy to nominate an "Irisher" rather than an French Speaking Candidate. The constituency cannot be won except when the swing is favourable. Granted the swing my idea would be to localize the main attack (military methods) upon the largest compact favourable district available and attack the remainder of the constituency as best possible. When in active work in the East I always found this the best method. The idea of the "favourite son" usually works itself out. A Maniwaki man will usually poll the Maniwaki vote, and the candidate of the South will usually poll best in the South, the Candidate of the North in the North. For more than 30 years we have failed to elect a French candidate. Would it not be well to try an appeal, primarily, to the non-French population? The preliminary disposition of the French vote is Liberal. Where the Conservative Candidate is French there is no special appeal to any vote and no effective appeal to the French vote. Its disposition will be to go the other way.

I have made a study of the constituency and I want to put before you an analysis of it- a rough analysis that could be made much more detailed- concluding with a plan of attack. The whole business is worked out on a population basis, as if all, men women and children, had votes. This saves recourse to election lists and has the added advantage of being a conservative method of calculating, because, as between French and non-French families, a greater proportion of French will be non-voting. The French have bigger families. I will work the matter out from the elections lists later on.

The population is 21,850. of which 6632 is British and Irish and 18854 Catholic. Males have a slight majority. The vote at the last election was Gendron (L) 4510 Ellard (P) 1590 and Labelle (C) 1551. The Liberal majorities have run from 172, in 1905 to 2920 in 1921.

The greatest density of population is at Aylmer, with Eardley district adjoining. This district, in my view, is the key position. A candidate, preferably non-French, from Aylmer or Eardley would leave his district in all likelihood better equipped to gather enough votes outside to win than a candidate from any other district. Aylmer and Eardley together represent about 20 per cent of the total vote of the constituency. The Irish vote of the constituency is likewise 20 per cent, the English 10 and the French 70. This French 70 per cent is strongly Liberal. It includes the vest bulk of the unswayable Liberal vote. Aylmer and Eardley have been traditionally Conservative but they have swung away during recent elections. Devlin was an Aylmer man, and Irish. He swung the bulk of the French vote and much of the Irish. A conservative "Irisher" would not be as strong with the French but would be stronger with the British.

A resident Aylmer or Eardley, preferably R.C. Irish candidate would have no difficulty in securing a swing of the Aylmer and Eardley votes, including a large proportion of French votes, towards his candidacy.

My idea is that with proper preliminary work upon Aylmer and Eardly, practically next door to Ottawa, and easy to work, Aylmer and Eardley could be carried by a two to one vote by an Irish Aylmer or Eardley candidate. Using population figures again, instead of actual electoral figures, and aiming at 11000 population, or a bare majority, Aylmer and Eardley could be left with 2800 "votes." There is 18000 population outside, whereof 5000 are British and Irish and 13000 French. There are some almost exclusively Irish settlements. Left alone these go Liberal. Why not appeal to them? Only such French as are going to vote for Conservatives anyhow will be swayed by a French candidate as against a French Candidate.

If the British and Irish outside Aylmer and Eardley can be polled 2/3 to 1/3 favourable and the French can be polled 2/5 to 3/5 (Liberal majority, this would work out-

	Con. Population	Lib. Population.
xxx Aylmer	2000	1000
Eardley	800	350
Fr. & Ir. outside	3333	1666
Fr. outside	5200	7890
	11333	10716

But, upon the above assumptions, the actual French vote would not run as well for Liberals or Conservatives as worked out. Fewer French are voters. More French are minors. Fewer French women vote. So to win the assumed proportions of votes favourable need not be had.

I think that with intelligent preparation and tillage Wright can be won. The sooner a decision to try it along these lines is reached the sooner the preparation and tillage can begin. It could be got along with quite a bit before it will be noticed. Meanwhile "utter neglect" and dewcribed the conditions.

O'C.

xxx Divide population by 3. for approximate voters lists (Con. 3777 Lib 3572)

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071776

211 Wilson ave., Montreal,
January 23, 1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thanks for yours of the 17th re the N.S. work. Dr. Johnie writes that the matter rests with Baxter, that he had written him; would I do the same? Wh I did, to Ottawa, where I heard he was to be today on his wedding trip. I hope you will speak to him also. There is only another week before I must notify my landlord. A three months' notice is necessary from Feb 1st, to renew the lease, or not, on stay, it under the law. I hate to bother you re this, but it means a great deal to me to hang on here, if I can, until some money, now overdue, can be paid me, when I will be all right again. But I can't get it for several months.... I heard today that R.S. White had retired from the Gazette. He was a friend there. I don't know what it means, except

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that one of the Gazette men hinted to me, in a note, that there was something in the wind about another morning paper here (It may not affect R.S.W. Thos!) ..... I have ceased contributing to Le Matin, though preserving amicable relations with Mailler. He has been hinting lately that a dual language paper was not welcome to a lot of French people, and as he paid me nothing at all, and as I had about exhausted the live topics, calculated to help the Cons. party, I was not sorry to drop out, more especially as some of his anti-"Imperialist" contributors rather got on my nerves, and made it equivocal for me to be in that company, and endangered me in this way: that, ~~in the future~~, some observant Grit paper might, in the future, reproach me for writing in such ~~collaboration~~. However, Mailler is most friendly to you, and I am sure will do nothing inimical to your interest. He's a queer chap, but straight and plucky, though

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07 17 78

lacking in general knowledge, while writing very well about local questions. He's a fierce Radical, but knocks the first-thing to do is clear out the scoundrels in public life. I'll keep him busy in this fine old province! ween.... That London trip and that wonderful inspirational gathering have put new life in me.

Yours sincerely,

B.J. Macnab.

Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

071779

ROGER MAILLET, directeur —Contre tous les abus et toutes les iniquités— Journal hebdomadaire

LE MÂTIN
POLITIQUE ET LITTÉRAIRE

162 RUE ST-DENIS — CHAMBRE 300-301 — TEL. EST 893

Private

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JEAN AUBERT LORANGER,
FERNAND PRÉFONTAINE,
ETC., ETC.

Montréal, le 23 janvier 1924

Roger Maillet
To
Hon. Arthur Meighen

Dear sir:— As I expect that B. A. Macnab esq. will tell you about our breaking of relations, I believe I am justifiable, if your are to pass a private judgment on the case, to ask you to read all correspondance between the said B. A. Macnab esq. & myself from January the first 1924.

I am quite satisfied ~~with~~ with that, if, perchance, the affair interests you and I have no comment (attack or defense) to make besides.

Although I do not agree with all your political principles, I have the greatest admiration for your ability & courage and I remain always on deck to defend your personnality against misrepresentations, slanders and stupidity prevailing towards you in our province.

Believe me, sir,
yours very truly
Roger Maillet

P.S. If you will take my personnal & very desinterested advice I will say this: If I were you, I would see that our friend B.A.M. should get, without delay, a sheet or periodical pamphlet of his own, but let the "maverick" follow it's own path; he ~~will~~ will, in my humble opinion, be very useful for you.

MM

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CANADA

071780

17/

Ottawa, January 24, 1924.

Dear Mr. Maillet:

I have yours of the 23rd instant.

Yes, I have heard from Mr. Macnab and his letter refers to his connection with "Le Matin" and his associations with yourself in the very friendliest and most generous terms. He has made no compalint at all and speaks very highly of your work. I have appreciated and still appreciate the assistance "Le Matin" has given and particularly much of the work Mr. Macnab has done through your columns.

I note your suggestion as to his services and in this I am a very real sympathizer myself.

Yours very truly,

Roger Maillet, Esq.,
"Le Matin",
Montreal, Que.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071781

17

Ottawa, January 24, 1924.

Dear Mr. Macnab:

I have yours of the 13th instant.

I saw Baxter but only for a very few minutes and did not have a chance to discuss the matter of Eastern publicity with him. I am however writing him today, placing before him what I regard as the value of your proposal. He will get it in time.

Really, I feel somewhat anxious as to your own immediate steps in the future. My own inner feeling is that you should not go South, but I can't take the responsibility of finally saying stay. Perhaps, I can write more definitely when the Publicity Committee's decision is given.

Yours very truly,

B. A. Macnab, Esq.,
211 Wilson Avenue,
Montreal, Que.

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CANADA

071782

Sample 17

THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE HEADQUARTERS

OF THE

Women's Conservative Association

AND

Liberal Conservative Association of Montreal and District

WILL BE HELD ON

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28TH, 1924

AT 8.15 P. M. SHARP

AT THE

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

WHEN THE SPEAKERS WILL BE

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN, P.C., K.C., M.P.

AND HONOURABLE RODOLPHE MONTY, K.C.

DANCING IN THE BALLROOM FOLLOWING THE ADDRESS.

ALL MEMBERS AND THEIR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

INFORMAL

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES

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CANADA

Sample 17

071783

THE PRESIDENTS AND OFFICERS OF THE

WOMEN'S CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

AND THE

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL AND DISTRICT

REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF THE COMPANY OF

.....

AT A DINNER TO BE GIVEN TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

IN THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

ON MONDAY JANUARY 28TH. 1924 AT 6.15 P.M.

AND TO THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF HEADQUARTERS IN THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL.

TICKETS
TWO DOLLARS FIFTY

R.S.V.P. SECRETARY R. W. MARSHALL,
MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071784

17

Ottawa, February 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Monty:

I attach a letter which I have just received from Mr. Desnoyers, also copy of my reply.

I did not know myself that we had arranged any meeting for February. As a matter of fact, I am most anxious to keep February free so as to get ready for the Session and so far have kept it absolutely free. However, I thought I should send you this letter so that if you think any communication should be sent to Mr. Desnoyers, you can do so or have the Blub do so.

I am sorry I had to go without even shaking hands with you last night. I wanted, particularly, to consult with you in regard to the wisdom of starting a general offensive throughout the country and, especially, throughout the press, with a view to forcing this weak and impotent Government to dissolve Parliament and go to the country. Very many are now of the view that we ought to "carry the war into Africa" and not permit of any more delay than possible. Others think we will gain with time.

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071785

On the general question I would like to have your ideas. Please consider this strictly confidential. Think the matter over and write me. Please return Mr. Desnoyers' letter.

Yours very truly,

Honourable Rodolphe Monty,
Montreal, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071786

Ottawa, February 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Desnoyers:

I have your letter of the 29th ultimo. I am quite satisfied that our friends in Quebec, who were considering a meeting in Sherbrooke, will be anxious to meet your desires, and I am communicating at once with them with that end in view. I am sure, unless you hear to the contrary from them at once, that you may rely upon your desire, as to the postponement of the meeting, being carried out.

Yours very truly,

L. A. Desnoyers, Esquire,
Secretary Conservative Association,
Sherbrooke, Que.

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CANADA

071787

Sherbrooke, January 29th. 1924.

Right Honourable Mr. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

At a recent meeting of the Conservative Association of Sherbrooke, I was requested to transmit to you the following explanation in regard to the proposed meeting in Sherbrooke for the month of February.

The County of Sherbrooke will shortly have a by-election owing to the death of the late Mr. O'Bready, our representative, and owing to certain circumstances with which you are well aware, we are forced to request you to postpone this meeting in order to eliminate the possibility of a conflict among our friends.

I might state that we have felt that the recent happenings in the Federal field, to wit, the resignation of Sir Lomer Gouin, as well as the result of the By-election in the Maritime Provinces, have given us hope that our discontented friends will shortly come back to the fold, and we feel that this meeting might compromise our hopes.

I am giving you this explanation with the belief that you will appreciate our position and come to the same conclusion as we did.

Please accept the expression of my sincere devotion to the cause, and believe me to be

Yours very truly,

LCW

L. A. Desnoyers
Secretary.

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CANADA

071788

17

Ottawa, February 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Barker:

Your letter of the 29th January was duly received. So much had been crowded into the day's proceedings that I was late for all my appointments; and simply had to postpone dealing with all correspondence until my return to Ottawa this morning. I can only express my regret that it was impossible to see you for more than a moment.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Barker, Esquire,
Montreal, Que.

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1/2 65

071789

MONTREAL, P.Q.,
January 29, 1924.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Mount Royal Hotel,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sir:

The writer had quite a long interview yesterday with Senator Pope, prior to seeing you, regarding a matter of propaganda, practically without expense to and for the party.

Senator Pope thinks very highly of it and has recommended that I ask for an interview with you this morning. This will take but a few moments of your time and I think will be well worth it.

Will you be good enough to grant an interview, naming time and place, or if more convenient to you I can see you while you are travelling on the train if you are leaving Montreal today.

Yours truly,

R. A. Barker.

P.S.
You had left for Quebec before I could get this letter to you, so I came on to Quebec. Interview will take 5 or 10 minutes and is of some interest.

R.A.B.

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071790

17

Ottawa, February 2, 1924.

My dear Dobell:

I just now on my return, received your letter of the 17th. For some reason, it was delayed for many days enroute.

First of all, I want to thank for the part you took in arranging the various functions this present week in Quebec. To say that they were a success is too modest an interpretation of the results. I know that you took hold and worked hard, and I appreciate this very much indeed.

As to organizing for the Women's vote. I suggest that you write Mrs. Henry Joseph, Upper Mountain Street, Montreal, President of the Women's Conservative Organization there. She is the best in the country and will gladly give you any ideas that experience convinces her are worth while.

As to the matter we discussed just before I left

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Quebec, I am inclined to think the right course now is to say nothing. I am disposed to think our mutual friend is, perhaps, unduly concerned. I cannot believe that the owner would make any change affecting us without speaking to me. He is a man who, you know, would resent being unnecessarily approached.

Yours very truly,

A. C. Dobell, Esquire, K. C.,
81 St. Peter Street,
Quebec City.

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071792

17

Ottawa, February 2, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Geggie:

I have your letter of the 29th ultimo. Personally, I favour an amendment to the effect suggested in your letter, and with the approval of Government of which I was head, made commitments to that effect prior to the late election. The people of Canada decided adversely.

Before laying a specific programme before the country, prior to another election, I would, of course, consult with the supports of the Conservative party in Parliament.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Leila Grigy Geggie,
Supt. Legislation - W. C. T. U.,
Beauport, Quebec.

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Miss Eleanor Smith
Windsor, Nova Scotia

L. L. L. Branch:
Mrs. Adah McLachlan
131 Sherman Ave. - Hamilton

"THE LORD OF HOSTS IS WITH US; THE GOD OF JACOB IS OUR REFUGE."

077793

DOMINION WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Badge—A knot of White Ribbon. Time of Prayer—Noontide.
Methods—Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social and Legal.
Watchwords—Agitate—Educate—Organize.

Hon. A. Meighen
Sir

Beauport, Que
29 Jan 1924

If you are returned will you undertake to see that the B.N.A. Act is amended to admit women to the Senate?

Yours respectfully
Mrs. Leila Rugg Geggie
Supt Legislation W.C.T.U.

071794

17

Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1924.

L.G. Gravel, Esq.,
Drummond Building,
Montreal.

My dear Mr. Gravel:

I just received your letter of the 1st. In any event I was about to write you to make some recognition in the form of a letter of the exceedingly generous and vitally valuable help you have rendered to our cause during the past summer and winter. This, I know, is only a continuation of similar work which you have unselfishly conducted for years. Now, however, that the time has come when real results are in sight, I compliment you in the most earnest terms, and express to you on behalf of the Conservative party our keen sense of appreciation.

I was delighted to learn at first hand this week of the high place your family occupies in the entire Quebec district, and especially to see the splendid enterprise which has been built up by the business skill and courage of your father and his sons.

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As to my returning during the coming summer, I think this will be quite possible. Your idea is, I presume, that the stop-off should be more or less incidental, and that I should devote my time to securing the co-operation of essential men in our organization work. This, I think, is the right idea, and I hope to be able to carry it out. Meantime though it seems to me steps should be taken to organize the Quebec district generally, with a central Committee under the right man in Quebec City.

Please be good enough to extend to your mother and father my sincere gratitude for the kind hospitality they showed our entire party on the occasion of our visit to St. Romauld.

Yours very truly,

071795

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071796

L. G. GRAVEL
DRUMMOND BUILDING

MONTREAL
CANADA

February 1st. 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

My Dear Mr. Meighen,

I must thank you very very much in the name of the people in the County of Levis, and in my own name for honoring the Levis Constituency with your visit.

The result of this visit, will, I believe, be enormous, for since you have left I have met and talked with a great many people, and everyone is enthusiastic and believe that the Conservative Party will sweep the County of Levis.

As stated to you, we are preparing a large convention of over a thousand electors of the different Parishes and Cities of the County. We will at that Convention form a permament Commitee of election with a duly appointed and paid Secretary.

As you have no doubt remarked, there is not one discording cord in the ranks of our friends in Levis, all are ready to work to see the victory of our Party in the next general elections.

Before closing, may I say that the same good understanding does not seem to exist in the ranks of our friends in Quebec, and probably it would be a good idea in the Spring or during the course of next Summer (for I understand you are now busy in Ottawa for a few months) for you to take a run down to the Old City and have a conference with the two

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L. G. GRAVEL
DRUMMOND BUILDING
MONTREAL
CANADA

groups that seems to exist there, and induce them to consolidate and elect a good organizor for the District.

Hoping that you will take a good rest before starting work again, for you must keep all your strength to continue the educational campaign so well begun.

Once more I thank you for visiting my County, and always you can depend on my loyal, truthful and sincere support.

Yours very truly,

L. G. Gravel.

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TELEPHONE LINES
MAIN 140

CABLE ADDRESS "MONDU"

17

Monty, Duranleau, Ross & Angers
Barristers and Solicitors

Versailles Building
90 St. James Street

HON. RODOLPHE MONTY, P.C. K.C.
ALFRED DURANLEAU, K.C.
HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.
EUGENE R. ANGERS, LL.M.
JEAN C. MARTINEAU, LL.M.

Montreal, February 5th/1924
CANADA.

To the Right Honourable Mr. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am in receipt of your favor of the 1st instant enclosing copies of the letter you received from Mr. L.A.Desnoyers and of your answer. I believe that neither the Club nor myself have anything to write to Mr. Desnoyers, your answer is sufficient.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Rodolphe Monty.

RM/ED

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071799

17

Ottawa, February 5, 1924.

My dear Doctor:

I am delighted to hear from you in the terms of your letter of February 2. Although It is some months since we have had any communication, I have frequently thought of you in the meantime, and inquired as to your progress. You have had a hard struggle, but the skies are now brightening for all who took the part you have taken, and I sincerely hope the future has good things for you.

Previous to your letter arriving, I had heard of the party to whom you refer and have got in touch with friends in respect thereto. I am to be advised of progress.

Yours very sincerely,

Dr. L. P. Gauthier,
364 Chapel Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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071800

CONFIDENTIAL Ottawa February 2nd 1924

Rt Hon. A. Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Sir

My best congratulations for your very fine campaign in Quebec Province lately. Our friends are very proud of you out there, and the morale amongst the liberals has gone down a good many degrees more when they had certainly none to lose.

I am again conservative candidate in Gaspe at the next election, and I feel sure to oust Lemieux out of there once more.

The most acute problem in Quebec now as far as organization is concerned is the lack of any real good conservative paper. The "Evenement" of Quebec is in the hands of the liberal party and being received and read by our friends is far from helping the cause. Every letter I receive from Gaspe mention the fact that the liberals have their own free way of poisoning the opinion of the people with no answer coming from the conservative.

Here in Ottawa we could get the "Courrier Federal" a weekly paper with a rather good circulation in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. Their authorised capital is $45.000. Paid up capital is $32.000. in 320 shares. On that the liberals control practically all.- $23.000. would give us the full control of that paper and clear the bank where the present directors have a personal responsability of about $5000. Of course this would have to be done quickly as there will be nothing doing as soon as the liberals hear of it. A friend of mine, a staunch conservative, who is the manager of the bank doing the financing of the paper, on account of his personal business acquaintance with the leading directors and share holders, could handle that transaction very swiftly and buy out the largest share holders amongst the liberals,

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071801

whithout them having any suspicion of what is going to happen.

There is no question of the importance of having such a publication on our side amongst the French speaking population in Eastern Ontario as also in Quebec,as we could see that it is largely distributed around.

I submit this information for your consideration and action if at all possible.

Mr Honeywell and Mr Labelle of Hull are acquainted with the proposition and feel very much in favor of it.-

Avec l'expression de ma considération la plus distinguée,

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur,

Votre bien dévoué serviteur,

L. P. Gauthier M.D.

364 Chapel St,

Ottawa

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071802

Ottawa, February 6, 1924.

Dear Mr. Desnoyers:

With reference to my letter to you of a few days ago, I am now writing to say that I have got in touch with our Montreal friends. They are quite agreeable to the postponement of the meeting, as suggested in your letter.

With every good wish, believe me,

Yours very truly,

L. A. Desnoyers, Esquire,
Secretary Conservative Association,
Sherbrooke, Que.

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071803

17/

Ottawa, February 7, 1924.

Dear Mr. Lalonde:

It seems superfluous to congratulate you again on the great success of the Quebec tour. The arrangements were excellent, the details carefully carried out and for the greater part of this we are indebted to yourself. I am sure Mr. Monty and all our friends join with me in thanking you.

I would like to get, as soon as possible, the initials and addresses of the following, so that I may write them rather promptly and send photograph:-

Mr. Royer -	Quebec
Mr. Chateauvert	"
Col. Smith	"
Mr. Demers	Levis
Our last candidate in Dorchester.	
The Chairman at St. Romuald.	
Mr. Belleau	Montreal
Mr. Fravelle, Sr.	"
Mr. Audette	Quebec
Mr. Rivaud.	"

I would appreciate receiving the above information.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Arthur Lalonde,
35 St. James Street,
Montreal, Que.

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071804

Ottawa, February 7, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Press engagements has delayed my writing to congratulate you on the really astonishing success of the function at Montreal of the Conservative Assocation's opening on the 28th of January. This event marks the climax of a big endeavour and completes preparations with thorough organization in conjunction with the Club Cartier-Macdonald, and of the entire Montreal district for the next campaign. When you and I look back upon the many disappointments--the somewhat long period of lethargy--we may naturally feel elated over what now has been proven capable of accomplishment. The whole affair of the 28th was well designed and splendidly executed. I am proud to have taken a part in it and shall preserve the souvenir, which the Club so kindly presented, with happy memories and much pride.

I shall continue to the utmost of my power to place my services at the disposal of the Montreal Liberal-Conservative Association, and beg to assure you that the

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Con

entire Conservative party feels very greatly indebted and the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Marshall.

Yours very truly,

F. W. Stewart, Esquire,
Pres. Liberal-Consergative Assoc.,
Mount Royal Hotel,
Montreal, Que.

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071806

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Ottawa, February 9, 1934.

Dear Mr. Monty:

I have had a talk to-day with your friend Mr. Labelle of Hull. He is going down to Montreal on Tuesday and will see you. Mr. Labelle came on a matter connected with a newspaper proposition, but while in the office he strongly urged the liason of all our Quebec organization through the medium of the Club Cartier-Macdonald. I told him that this was your own policy; that you had taken hold of this Club in its infancy; brought it to its present strength, and that your proposition was to extend its strength and influence by the establishment of affiliated Clubs throughout the Province. I told him as well, I was sure our Mohtreal friends would be glad to co-operate in helping the establishment of a Club in Hull. I am glad to say Mr. Labelle is feeling very much encouraged and is taking a great interest in the party's fortunes in this district.

Yours very truly,

Honourable Rodolphe Monty,
Montreal, Quebec.

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CANADA

071807

Lalonde
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DEVISE:
PAR HIER, VERS DEMAIN

CLUB SOCIAL CARTIER-MACDONALD Limité.

Téléphone Est 634 Casier postal 520

278 RUE ST-DENIS,
MONTREAL.

Montréal, le 11 février 1924.

Monsieur,

Le président, les membres du conseil d'administration et les membres du club Cartier-Macdonald vous invitent à la prochaine conférence qui sera donnée jeudi, le quatorze février, dans les salons du club au numéro 278 rue St-Denis à huit heures précises.

Monsieur Arthur Lalonde, avocat, sera le conférencier. Il traitera un sujet qu'il connait à fond et qui est au premier plan de la politique canadienne:

"Les chemins de fer nationaux du Canada".

"Le parti conservateur compte peu d'hommes aussi actifs et aussi dévoués qu'Arthur Lalonde; il en compte peu qui aient moins recherché l'éclat, qui, toutes proportions gardées, aient consenti de plus lourds sacrifices, qui aient accepté aussi joyeusement les tâches les plus ingrates et les plus difficiles."

La Minerve, le 10 février.

Nous comptons que jeudi prochain, le quatorze, vous vous presserez en foule pour l'entendre et l'acclamer. Ce sera une preuve de plus que vous appréciez ses loyaux services.

Nos chefs politiques nous ont promis d'être présents.

Nous comptons sur votre présence et celle de vos amis.

Bien à vous,

CONSTANT GENDREAU
Secrétaire.

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AU CLUB CARTIER-MACDONALD

Jeudi prochain, le 14 février

M. ARTHUR LALONDE, AVOCAT

Le parti conservateur compte peu d'hommes aussi actifs et aussi dévoués qu'Arthur Lalonde; il en compte peu qui aient moins recherché l'éclat, qui, toutes proportions gardées, aient consenti de plus lourds sacrifices, qui aient accepté aussi joyeusement les tâches les plus ingrates et les plus difficiles.

Aux jours sombres de 1921, alors que bien des énergies ployaient sous la rafale, que bien des courages hésitaient, M. Lalonde fut appelé par ses chefs à organiser la résistence, à maintenir la cohésion des forces conservatrices menacées de destruction. Il se mit résolument à l'oeuvre, et au jour de l'appel nominal, le parti conservateur pouvait montrer en notre province un front uni; tous les postes étaient occupés, il y avait des candidats dans tous les comtés. Ces candidats recueillaient quinze jours plus tard plus de 165,000 suffrages, la survivance était assurée.

Et depuis, ce modeste artisan d'une oeuvre immense n'a cessé de prodiguer son travail et son dévouement, et le succès que vient de remporter la tournée conservatrice lui est dû pour une large part.

Les amis de la cause seront donc heureux JEUDI PROCHAIN, LE 14, de lui montrer combien ils apprécient ses loyaux services, et se presseront en foule pour l'entendre et l'acclamer.

Il traitera un sujet qu'il connaît à fond, et qui est au premier plan de la politique canadienne:

LES CHEMINS DE FER NATIONAUX DU CANADA

Ce sera l'une des plus intéressantes conférences de la saison, donnée par un orateur qui s'y entend, et qui sait faire passer dans sa langue toutes les nuances de sa pensée.

Comme toujours, nos chefs seront là!

LA MINERVE
10 FEVRIER

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CANADA

no 1 Mon
07

Feb 11th

071809

687 MOUNTAIN STREET
MONTREAL

Dear Mr Meighen,
We are leaving our
entertainment for the
Women's Conservative
Association on Feb 22nd.
We have arranged
the program as follows
& we propose to
for "political reasons" to
keep in favour with
the French Roman
Catholics & want you
& Mr Meighen to

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come to me & stay
here, don't let there be
any misunderstanding
this time. Count on
the 21st or 22nd & stay
as long as you can
& when they want you
to speak on the 23rd
to you, come & stay over
for that.
Let me know what
train to meet.
Now for something else
please take what I
am going to say in
the spirit in which it
is meant. I want you

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071811

687 MOUNTAIN STREET
MONTREAL

to have the appreciation
you deserve from all
quarters, this is what I
want you to do,
write a line of sympathy
to Lady Strathcona, there
is the great deal of
comment that you are
the only public man
who spoke no telegram
or word of condolence.
I know how you feel
but I would like you
to do something to stop it,

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071812

truly for your own sake,
it is well to have the
good opinion of everyone
though it is hard to
do things to get it at
times but you are
big enough to let the
dead past bury its dead
with kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Ethel Stephen.

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071813

Ottawa, February 12, 1924.

Dear Mr. Lalonde:

I am just writing to express my very great appreciation of the work you have done during the last few months. Our success has, I feel, been due in no small measure to your consistent efforts on my behalf, and I heartily thank you.

It has given me great pleasure to read in ~~La~~Minerve the well merited ~~praise~~ bestowed upon you, and I regret very much it will not be possible for me to be present when you deliver your address before the Club Cartier-MacDonald. I am sure your address will be

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071814

well received.

With every good wish, believe me,

Yours very truly,

Arthur Lalonde, Esquire,
Barrister, etc.,
35 St. James St.,
Montreal.

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071815

P. 17

Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1924.

F.W. Stewart, Esq.,
President, Liberal Conservative Assn.,
Mount Royal Hotel,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

I am sorry I have been compelled to delay answering your letter of the 5th. The next time I am in Montreal I will arrange to meet your Executive and discuss any subjects they desire.

I have definitely kept the month of February clear, and am making an heroic effort to overtake a mass of arrears, and get ready for the Session. However, I will let you know as soon as possible when I will be able

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to go down. I am sorry to say I cannot possibly be present on the 22nd or 23rd. I have written Mrs. Joseph and Mrs. Budd accordingly.

Yours very truly,

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Montreal,
February 5, 1948 17

Dear Mr.Meighen:

Our Executive is very desirous of havingyou arrange to meet them in conference sometime when you are in Montreal, so that you could discuss matters with them, and give them the encouragement they need in carrying on the fine work which they are doing.

Possibly this could be done at a luncheon when you arrive in Montreal on the noon train, and I hope that you will arrange this at the first opportunity.

The Executives of the Women's and Men's Organizations meet at noon today, to commence arrangements for a "Bridge and Euchre" to be held on February 22nd. I presume you will hear in due time from the Women's Association in regard to your attendance on that evening.

I have been asked today by the Secretary of the Boys' Department of the Montreal Central Y.M.C.A. to ask you if you would attend their annual "Father and Son" banquet on February 23rd, and be their guest and speaker on that occasion.

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071818

I hope that you will be able to accept this invitation, as I am sure it will be a great benefit to the Sons and Fathers as well as yourself.

We are all much gratified at the reports of the wonderful meetings you had in Quebec and Levis.

Very sincerely yours,

F. B. Stewart

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ont.

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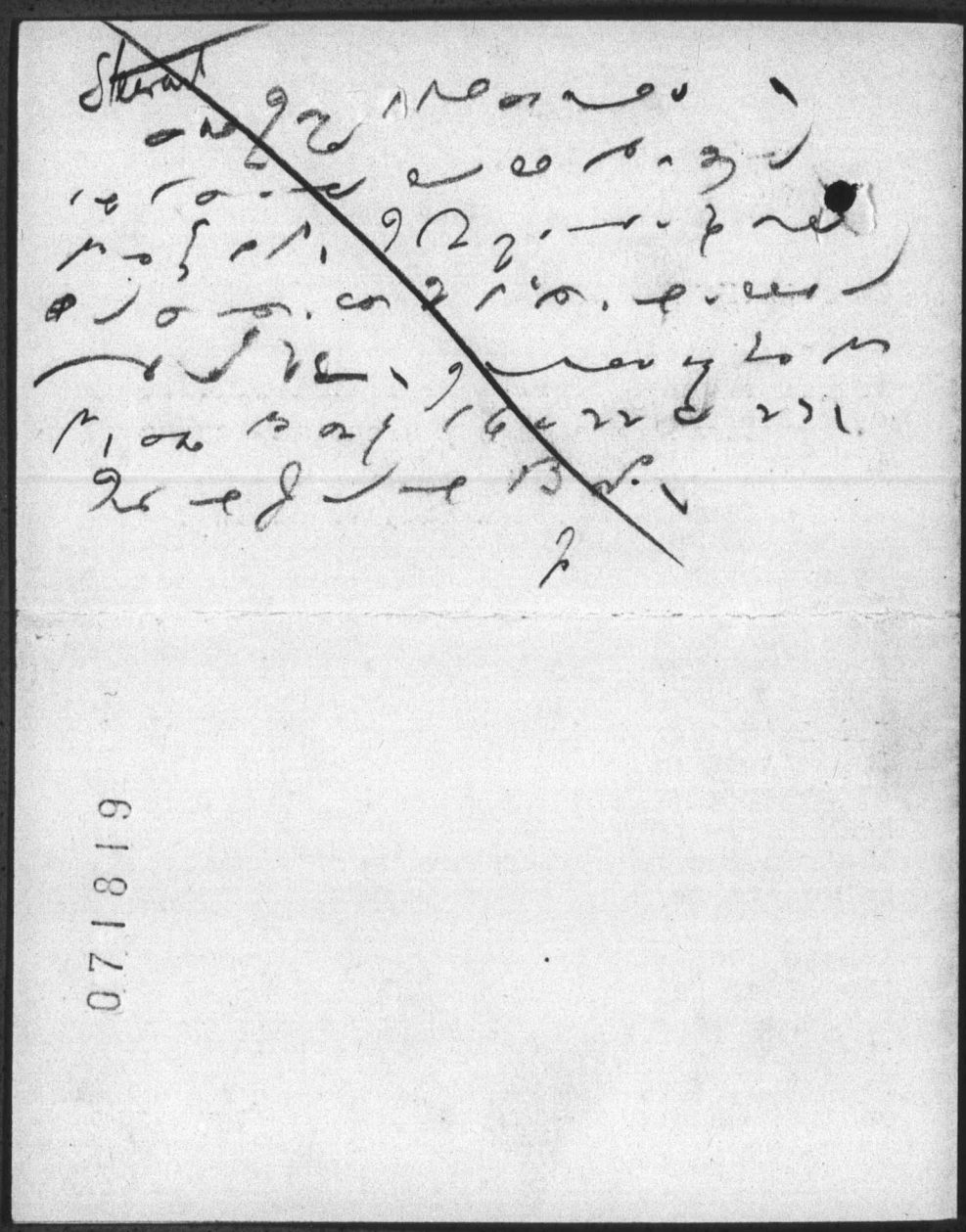
CANADA



071819

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CANADA

071820

17

Ottawa, Feb. 13, 1924.

Alfred C. Dobell, Esq., K.C.,
81 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Mr. Dobell:

I have your letter of the 11th. I took up the matter to which you refer at the top of page 2, with certain of our friends. They did not think it wise for me to make an immediate request to Mr. Royer, but they seemed agreed that his co-operation, probably in the position you have in mind, would in a short course of time be necessary. I therefore deferred making the direct request of him but intimated to him that the party generally would very strongly approve of his taking a leading part in organization work.

As regards the newspaper, it would not be possible for me now to take any definite steps as parties with whom I would wish to consult are out of the country. At any time it would be very, very

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difficult to interest capital in other cities in the interests of Quebec itself. I sincerely trust before Sir William makes any move of the nature intimated he will take the matter up with us, and permit of every opportunity being given to save the paper.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071822

TELEPHONE No 632

CABLE ADDRESS "COOK" QUEBEC.

W. & A. H. Cook.
Barristers, Solicitors &c.

ARCHd H. COOK, K.C.
ALFRED C. DOBELL, K.C.
ARCHd LAURIE, K.C.

Quebec Assurance Building,
81 St. Peter Street,

Quebec, 11th. February 19 24.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, M. P., P.C.,
Leader of the Opposition,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa. Can.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thank you very much for your letter written after your return to Ottawa.

Although I do admit having done a little in the work for organizing the Meetings that we had while you were with us, I can assure you that if it had not been for yourself our work would have been in vain - that it was you the people wanted to see and hear and there was not a great deal of work to get things started under the circumstances.

Thank you for the information regarding the womens' vote. I will write to the party you mention and try and get something started down here in that line, because that is the side of the House, that I think we are weakest in. They still feel and fear the word 'Conscription.'

I would be much obliged if you would drop me a line, and let me know whether you took up the matter

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with the party I mentioned as organizer in this District, because I honestly think that we ought to have our organization working now, and not wait until the elections are on us to chose the Candidates, personally I think this is absolutely waste of money.

I am glad to say that there seems to be a feeling to have an organization started among the English speaking people down here, so we may possibly be able to do something later on. Regarding the proposed purchase you were spoken to about, and I think we will have to try and do something as the present owner appears to be more or less convienced that he is going to get out of it.

If you can help us at all in this way, even if it is a purchase by somebody else - if it is only to keep the thing running down here. I am afraid we could not get any subscriptions here for it.

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

Alfred Dobell

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CANADA

071824

17

Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1924.

CONFIDENTIAL

John E. C. Bumbray, Esq.,
1902 Notre Dame St. East,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Bumbray:

I am constrained to write you to express the hope that in the work of the Conservative Party in the province of Quebec, you will find yourself able to take a more and more active part. It is, I think, not too optimistic to say that a marked forward movement has begun, and that granted unity and co-operation very considerable in the way of achievement can be reasonably expected in the not distant future.

You have in the past, under very difficult circumstances, rendered signal help, and now under more favourable skies you are undoubtedly capable of rendering still greater services to your party and country.

I have not in mind any special task which I desire to designate for you, but merely to bespeak

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your readiness to undertake whatever work you feel lies in your path. Should you be in Ottawa at any time and be good enough to make a call at my office, I am sure it would be of advantage to me to have a talk with you.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071826

Montreal,
February 15, 1924.

Dear Mr.Meighen:

I am sorry that you will not be able to be with us on the 22nd, and have advised the Young Men's Christian Association in regard to the 23rd.

If you can let me have a day or two's notice in regard to your next visit to Montreal, I will arrange to have the Executive get together at any time that would be suitable to you and fit in with your plans while you are in the City, and I can assure you that we will be very glad to have you attend one of our Executive meetings.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

F. B. Stewart

The Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

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071827

Ottawa, February 18th, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Yours of the 15th reached me this morning. I shall be glad indeed to let you have a day or two notice as to when I can go to Montreal.

Yours very truly,

F. W. Stewart, Esquire,
President Liberal-Conservative Assoc.,
Mount Royal Hotel,
Montreal, Que.

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17/

TEL MAIN 270

J. E. C. BUMBRAY, L. L. B.

Advocate & Barrister

92 NOTRE DAME ST., EAST

MONTREAL

February 19th, 1924.

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

Yours dated February the 14th, just received, through error in the address; my home address is 288 Desery st, and not 1902 Notre Dame.

In reply, let me thank you for your good letter and I may repeat what has been up to now, my moto "Ad Sum "

On my first visit to Ottawa which may be at the end of this week or the commencement of next, I will, with pleasure, answer your invitation.

Yours very truly,

J. E. C. Bumbray

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CANADA

JOS. A. DESCARRIES, L.L.L.C.R.
Résidence, Lachine
353 rue St-Joseph
Tel. 222

TEL. MAIN 5358

071829

DESCARRIES & DESCARRIES

AVOCATS

11 BOULEVARD ST-LAURENT

THEO. N. DESCARRIES, L.L.B.
Résidence, Viauville
109 rue St-Clément
Tel. Lasalle 4626w

MONTRÉAL. 21 février 1924

L'Hon.M.Arthur Meighen
Bâtisses du Parlement
Ottawa

Monsieur:-

Je crois de mon devoir de vous adresser, personnellement, la lettre ci-incluse, que je me propose de faire publier dans les journaux.

Admirant vos grandes qualités personnelles et le travail que vous vous imposez pour le succès du parti conservateur,

Croyez-moi,

Votre tout dévoué,

Jos. A. Descaries.

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071830

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11 BOULEVARD ST-LAURENT

THEO. N. DESCARRIES, L.L.B.
Résidence, Viauville
109 rue St-Clément
Tel. Lasalle 4626w

MONTRÉAL, 21 février 1924

AUX ELECTEURS DE JACQUES-CARTIER

MESSIEURS:-

Un grand nombre d'électeurs m'ont prié de faire connaitre la position que j'entends prendre dans la lutte électorale-fédérale qui se poursuit.

Je n'ai aucune hésitation à le dire publiquement.

J'ai toujours été conservateur et je le suis encore.

Il est vrai que j'ai différé d'avec mon parti sur la question de la conscription, contre laquelle j'ai voté. Mais cette loi n'est plus d'actualité. Elle n'existe même plus, puisqu'elle n'est plus en force.

Par mon vote indépendant, j'ai montré ma fidélité aux promesses que j'avais faites à mes électeurs.

Ayant toujours soutenu les principes politiques de Cartier et de MacDonald, c'est mon devoir d'appuyer leur parti, tel qu'il est organisé et représenté, ayant à sa tête, l'un des hommes d'état les plus capables dont le Canada puisse s'honorer, l'honorable M.Meighen.

Personne ne peut nier les talents de l'ex premier ministre, sa droiture, sa sincérité, son intégrité, la juste conception qu'il a des droits des citoyens du Canada, sans préjugé de race ou de croyance religieuse.

Pourquoi, dans ces circonstances, le parti conservateur, à l'unanimité, ne suivrait-il pas son chef?

J'ai vu, au commencement de ma carrière, sur le Carré Dominion, à Montréal, des personnes conspuer Sir John A.MacDonald et lui lancer des projectiles malodorants.

Peu de temps, auparavant, Sir Georges Etienne Cartier était défait, dans la partie canadienne-française de Montréal. Et cependant, ces deux hommes sont passés à la postérité, comme deux de nos plus grands canadiens. Le peuple leur élève des monuments sur nos places publiques. Leurs noms sont cités dans l'histoire comme ceux de grands patriotes et sont donnés en exemple aux générations qui se succèdent.

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CANADA

JOS. A. DESCARRIES, L.L.L.C.R.
Résidence, Lachine
353 rue St-Joseph
Tel. 222

TEL. MAIN 5358

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DESCARRIES & DESCARRIES

AVOCATS

11 BOULEVARD ST-LAURENT

THEO. N. DESCARRIES, L.L.B.
Résidence, Viauville
109 rue St-Clément
Tel. Lasalle 4626w

MONTRÉAL, 21 février 1924

" 2 "

N'en sera-t-il pas de même de l'honorable M.Meighen? Il a toutes les qualifications voulues pour en arriver là.

Sous sa direction éclairée et avec le concours de ses amis des autres provinces et de la nôtre, nos droits et nos revendications nationales recevront une heureuse solution.

Conservateurs et citoyens indépendants, oublions nos divisions. Donnons-nous loyalement la main. Resserrons nos rangs. Marchons ensemble et la victoire viendra bientôt couronner nos efforts réunis, pour la prospérité et la gloire de notre beau et cher Canada.

Jos. A. Descaries.

Ancien député de Jacques-Cartier.

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071832

TRANSLATION

Montreal, 21 Feb. 1924.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa.

Sir:

I believe it my duty to address you personally the enclosed letter which I propose to have published in the papers.

Admiring your grand personal qualities, and the work which you have imposed on yourself for the success of the Conservative party,

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

Jos. A. Descarries.

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071833

TRANSLATION

To the electors of St. Jamesé

Sirs:

A large number of electors have asked me to make known the position which I expect taking in the federal elections which will come.

I have no hesitation in saying publicly:

I have always been Conservative and I am still.

It is true that I differed with my party on the question of conscription, against which I voted. But this law is no longer an actuality. It does not even exist now, as it is not in force.

By my independent vote I showed my fidelity to the promises I made to my electors.

Having always upheld the political principles of Cartier and Macdonald, it is my duty to uphold their party, as organized and represented, having at its head one of the most capable men of whom Canada can be honored, Hon. Mr. Meighen.

No one can deny the ability of the ex prime minister, his integrity, his sincerity, his straightforwardness, and the just conception he has of the rights of the citizens of Canada, with prejudice of race or religious belief.

Why, in these circumstances, would the Conservative party not unanimously follow its leader?

I saw, at the beginning of my career, on Dominion

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Square, at Montreal, persons hiss (spurn) Sir John A. Macdonald and cast at him malodorant objects.

Shortly before, Sir George Etienne Cartier was defeated, by the French Canadian party at Montreal. And yet, these two men passed down to posterity as two of our greatest Canadians. The people erect monuments to them in our public places. Their names are cited in history as two grand patriots, and are given as examples to succeeding generations.

Will it not be the same with the Hon. Mr. Meighen? He has all the qualifications needed to get there.

Under his enlightened direction, and with the co-operation of our friends in the other provinces and in our own, our rights and our national demands will receive a happy solution.

Conservatives and independent citizens, forget our differences. Give loyally our hands. Tighten our ranks. March together and victory will come soon to crown our united efforts for the prosperity and the glory of our great and dear Canada.

(Signed) Jos. A. Descarriers.

Former member of St. James.

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071835

17

Ottawa, February 26, 1924.

Dear Mr. Cromwell:

This is indeed good news--the contents of your letter of February 22nd. I think of the only district which we visited in the course of the five tours which I made this summer into the Province of Quebec, which was in a measure disappointing, was that of Sherbrooke. The splendid effort our men made there in 1921 and the gallant and successful fight they put up in the Provincial contest, led me to think we would find spirits high and organization somewhat advanced in that particular locality. Of course, I learned from you the basis reasons for the delay, and now am more than pleased to say our friends are getting together and actually laying foundations for a campaign. I am especially glad to know that Mr. Mignault has been selected President and am writing him a letter of congratulation to-day. This is not to intimate we haven't had an exceptionally good President for many years. I know, however, what your idea is in giving way to Mr. Mignault and I sincerely trust your

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plans will work out well. I formed a high opinion of Mr. Mignault personally on my visit there.

You will be glad to know that Ted is cleaning things up very creditably at the Royal Military College. He seems now to be taking himself a little more seriously and is standing at the top with some regularity in mathematics. I trust I can tell him that the Cromwell family, in which he always takes the greatest interest, are in the best of health and good form.

Yours very truly,

F. R. Cromwell, Esquire,
Cookshire, Quebec.

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CANADA

Telephone 96 071837 P. O. Box 119

F. R. Cromwell
Lumber & Pulpwood
Birch a Specialty

Cookshire, Que., Feb. 22nd. 1924 192

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Chief,-

We held an Eastern Township organization meeting in Sherbrooke Wednesday 20th. It was fairly well attended from all the different Counties of the Eastern Townships, and our Boys seemed to show considerable enthusiasm.

We elected New Officers and made Mr Charles Mignault of Sherbrooke our President. No doubt you will have received a report of the meeting before this letter reaches you. It was a family gathering no outsiders were invited, so everybody had a chance to place their views before the meeting. I think it was one of the best meeting of that sort that we have held in Sherbrooke for some time.

We all agreed that we should open some rooms in Sherbrooke for organizing work which we are going to do. There was very noticeable feature about the meeting, namely the presence of the young men, which would indicate that they are interested..

We are going to see that all the Counties in the Eastern Townships are thoroughly organized, so that we can get to-gether some time in June enough people from the different parts of the Eastern Townships to fill the streets of Sherbrooke, so that they will realize that there is something doing. We will expect you to be with us and we also in hopes by that time , that our local men will be ready to come as well, so that we may start off in full swing with united ranks.

I am looking forward to see what the results of the coming Session will be. I do not see how it can be otherwise than disastrous forthe Liberal party. I hope that I will have an opportunity of being in Ottawa for a day or two, during the Session.

Hoping this will find you enjoying good health, and with kind regards to Mrs Meighen and family,

Yours faithfully.

F R Cromwell

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071838

Ottawa, February 26, 19241

My dear Mr. Mignault:

I was delighted to learn to-day that our Eastern Townships organization has been reformed and the foundation layed for a campaign. I am especially glad, though, to know that you have been chosen as President of the Association. This is most encouraging and I congratulate you heartily on the honour which it involves for yourself. You may rest assured of my warm co-operation in all your efforts.

There can be no mistake about the improved feeling throughout the Province of Quebec. This I welcome as the brightest phase of public life at the present time.

Yours very truly,

Charles Mignault, Esquire, K. C.,
Sherbrooke, Que.

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CANADA

17

071839

FAUTEUX & FAUTEUX
AVOCATS
G.A. FAUTEUX
FRS FAUTEUX
JEAN FAUTEUX
TELEPHONE MAIN 4365

EDIFICE MAISONNEUVE
97 RUE ST. JACQUES
MONTREAL 27 février 1924.

Au Très Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Edifice du Parlement,
O T T A W A.

Mon cher M. Meighen,

M. Arthur Lalonde m'a informé qu'un certain nombre d'amis ont décidé, à votre demande, d'offrir à M. Monty et à moi-même, un banquet pour nous remercier du travail fait dans le Québec récemment. J'ai été très sensible à votre démarche : j'y ai vu une marque nouvelle de votre bienveillante sympathie. Je vous prie d'accepter mes sincères remerciements.

En donnant ma faible coopération à ce travail, je n'ai fait que mon strict devoir envers vous et envers mes amis.

Je profite de l'occasion pour vous dire l'excellente impression que vous avez créée au cours de votre tournée dans notre province. Depuis, j'ai recueilli de nombreuses adhésions à vos idées, et je constate que le ralliement de nos amis s'opère graduellement. Les perspectives deviennent plus intéressantes de jour en jour.

Je vous prie encore une fois d'accepter mes remerciements et d'agréer l'expression de ma sincère amitié et de mon entier dévouement à votre personne.

Votre bien dévoué,

G.A. Fauteux

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071840

FRASER, RUGG, MIGNAULT & HOLTHAM
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
HARRY R. FRASER, K.C. FREDERICK S. RUGG, K.C.
CHAS. DE L. MIGNAULT BARTLEY N. HOLTHAM
CABLE ADDRESS: "FRAMAC"

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY BUILDING
89 WELLINGTON STREET, NORTH

SHERBROOKE, QUE. Feb. 28th. 1924.

17

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I have received your letter of the 27th. instant, and I beg to thank you for your kind expression of congratulations. We have indeed re-organized the Eastern Townships Liberal Conservative Association, and will undertake at once an extensive organization campaign. Our Association covers twelve counties - that is - Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, Compton, Megantic, Wolfe, Richmond, Drummond, Arthabaska and Frontenac, which, for Federal purposes, is comprised within Megantic and Compton. These different counties have their respective local Associations, which work in co-operation with ours.

It is our intention to establish a permanent organization for these counties, with headquarters in Sherbrooke. To this end, we have obtained the consent of all these counties, which were represented at our annual meeting on the 20th. instant.

We shall also organize a tour for the summer months, in the course of which we shall see that the organization is completed, and that everything will be prepared should we be favoured with a general election this year.

Yours very truly,

LCW

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071841

ARTHUR LALONDE
AVOCAT
ST-JACQUES
CHAMBRE 23

LE PARTI CONSERVATEUR

BUREAU DU SECRETARIAT

MONTREAL. March, 1st. 1924.

Meurisse

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Conservative Party,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

My dear Mr. Meighen :-

I would very much appreciate if you would send a word in support of the invitation I have made to the following gentlemen to address the Monty-Fauteux banquet :

a) Sir Thomas White, to second the toast to the Conservative Party, moved by Hon. Dr. Normand.

b) Hon. Thomas Chapais, to answer the toast to the Conservative Party.

c) Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, to answer the toast to the Sister Provinces.

I have also wrote to Messrs the Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Dr. Tolmie, H. H. Stevens, J. B. M. Baxter and J. D. Martin, minister of Agriculture in Ontario, asking them to speak at the banquet.

If you can do anything in helping me in this way, I would thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Lalonde

AL/GH

P.S. I also wrote Mr Doucet. M.P. for Kent
AL

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17

071842

Ottawa, March 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Lalonde:

Your letter of the 15th instant reached me this morning. I had already written to Premier Ferguson strongly urging that he should attend and I have to-day written both Sir Thomas White and Senator Chapais. As to the other man you mention, I have not yet had an opportunity of speaking to them but will do so.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Arthur Lalonde,
35 St. James street,
Montreal, Que.

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071843

DEVISE:
PAR HIER, VERS DEMAIN.

CLUB SOCIAL CARTIER-MacDONALD Limité,

Téléphone Est 634. Casier postal 520.

278 RUE ST-DENIS,
MONTREAL, 5 mars 1924,

Au très honorable Arthur Meighen, M.P.
chef de la loyale opposition
Parlement d'Ottawa, Ontario,

Honorable Monsieur Meighen,

Je viens de recevoir la votre du premier mars. Je vous en remercie. J'ai appris avec beaucoup de plaisir que vous avez trouvé votre santé.

J'ose espérer que elle vous aidera pour vous conduire à la victoire à travers les chemins difficiles que vos adversaires politiques ont tracés.

Je profite de l'occasion pour vous souhaiter une agréable session et une bonne santé.

Je me souscris respectueusement toujours, honorable Monsieur Meighen,

Votre tout dévoué,

William Loiselle.

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071844

Ottawa, 5 mars, 1924.

M. Joseph A. Descarries,
11 Boulevard St-Laurent,
Montreal, Que.

Cher M. Descarries:

Je vous remercie pour la copie de lettre que vous vous proposez de faire publier. Je desire, aussi, exprimer mon appreciation de vos bons mots par rapport a moi-meme.

Je crois, comme vous, que c'est seulement dans les efforts reunis, et la loyaute que nous aurons finalement la victoire.

Avec mes meilleurs souhaits, croyez-moi,

Votre tout devoue,

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071845

17

Ottawa, 5 mars, 1924.

M. Jos. Patry,
Club Cartier-Macdonald,
Hull, Que.

Cher M. Patry:

J'accuse reception de la votre du 22 fevrier, et je suis tres heureux d'entendre que vous avez fonde un club Cartier-Macdonald a Hull, et j'espere sincerement qu'il aura bien de succes.

J'apprecie l'honneur que vous me faits en me demandant d'etre un des patrons du club, et j'ai beaucoup de plaisir en acceptant cette honneur.

Je desire, aussi, exprimer mon appreciation de vos bonnes paroles par rapport a moi-meme.

Avec mes meilleurs voeux pour le Club et ses membres, croyez-moi,

Votre tout devoue,

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071846

HULL, QUE. 22 février, 1924.

Le Très Honorable Arthur Meighen,

O T T A W A, Ont.

Monsieur:-

Il nous fait plaisir de porter à votre connaissance, que les amis de l'idée libérale conservatrice à Hull, ont jeté les bases d'un Club, qui sera connu sous le nom de Cartier Mc Donald.

A sa dernière réunion, ces membres m'ont chargé de vous prier de vouloir bien leur faire l'honneur d'être l'un des patrons de notre Club.

Veuillez croire que notre ardent désir est de tra- à faire triompher les idées du parti dont vous êtes le chef distingué.

Nous vous prions d'agréer l'expression de nos homma- ges et de notre admiration.

Vos tout dévoués,

Par Joseph Paty

Secrétaire Pro-Tempore.

Président

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071847

TRANSLATION

Hull, 22 Feb. 1924.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa.

Sir:

It gives us pleasure to bring to your knowledge that the friends of the Liberal Conservative mind at Hull, have founded a Club, which will be known by the name of Cartier-Macdonald.

At its last meeting the Members charged me to ask you to do them the honour of bring one of the patrons of our Club.

Please believe that it is our ardent desire to make triumph the ideals of the party of which you are the distinguished leader.

Kindly accept the expression of our hommage and admiration.

Yours faithfully,

By.....Jos. Patry,

Secretary pro tem.

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CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

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J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

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THE R T HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN
OTTAWA

THE CHARTERED MEMBERS OF THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL
AT A BANQUET TONIGHT TO OUR FIRST PRESIDENT ALDERMAN SAYER
HONOURING HIM AS A PROVINCIAL MEMBER EXTEND TO YOU UPON
THE OCCASION OF THEIR SECOND ANNIVERSARY THEIR GREETING AND CONGRATULATIONS
UPON YOUR AND THE PARTIES STAND IN THE HOUSE AND
WISH TO ASSURE YOU OF THEIR SUPPORT IN THE BIG FIGHT
WHICH IS LOOMING AHEAD OF US AS A PARTY

R W MARSHALL

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K9 489

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071849

Ottawa, March 18, 1924

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Your telegram of the 15th reached me in due course, but on account of my absence from the city I could not acknowledge it until my return today. It is needless to say I greatly ap appreciate the kind words of your telegram and can only express the hope that in the conduct of my public duties, in the future, I may continue to merit the approval of yourself and all the members of the Liberal Conservative Association of Montreal.

May I ask that you accept for yourself and convey to each member my sincere thanks.

Yours very truly,

R.W. Marshall, Esquire,
Secretary, Liberal Conservative Assn.,
Mount Royal Hotel,
Montreal, P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071850

Honorable Mons.Meighen
Chef de L'opposition
Au parlement a Ottawa.

Cher Monsieur.

Vous m'excuserez si je me permets de vous écrire,car vos occupations nombreuses doivent vous laisser bien peu de temps libre.

Tous les vrais amis du parti conservateur ont éprouvé une grande joie de voir leur chef, lors de votre grande tournéedans Quebec; mais cette visite leur a aussi donné a penser et discuter si étant donné l'état d'esprit nouveau de nos gens,une bonne organisation politique ne triompheraitpas dans plusieurs comtés dela prov. de Quebec

Permettez moi de vous donner mes idées personnelles sur l'organisation qui devrait se former pour la prochaine lutte.

J'ai été mêlé dans les luttes politiques du comté de l'Islet depuis vingt cinq ans.

Nous avions un comté libéral que nous ne pouvions d'abord combattre effectivement parce que nous avions dans nos rangs des ambitieux et mauvais partisans qui ne voyaient a chaque élections qu'un moyen propre a meusser leurs petites affaires personnelles .

Un bon jour les jeunes se réunirent et décidèrent de mettre fin a cette état de choses, Ils commencèrent par se trouver un bon candidat, et cela longtemps avant les élections? les listes électorales furent surveillées dans toutes les paroisses et finalement notre homme passa et nous avons gardé le Dr.Paquet pendant seize années a Ottawa.

Pour ma part je crois que l'organisation pour la prochaine lutte devrait devrait se faire immédiatement.

1er choisir les candidats tout de suite.

2iemme La surveillance des listes dans chaque paroisse par de bons hommes. En commençant cette organisation tout de suite je crois que le comté de l'Islet Montmagny et même de Levis deviendraient facilement conservateur si on s'y prend comme il faut.

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CANADA

071851

Un autre grand défault qui existe chez nous du district de Quebec, c'est que nos amis conservateurs se divisent trop facilement et perdent des avantages par le fait de leur division.

Aussi dans les élections municipales a Quebec,,si nos amis s'étaient unis , ils auraient surement fait élire un maire conservateur. ce qui auraient été un gros appoint aux prochaines élections.

Une autre chose qui manque totalement dans la province c'est une presse conservatrice. Toute la presse est libérale et cuisine l'opposition a sa guise.

Ainsi votre visite dans la province de Quebec a fait beaucoup de bien a ceux qui ont eu le plaisir de vous rencontrer,mais la presse n'en a pas soufflé mot, ce qui diminue considérablement l'effet que cette visite aurait du faire sur notre population

J'aurai le plaisir d'assister au banquet du 22 courant et je voudrais pouvoir vous dire un bonjour et voir les organisateurs en chef afin de parler plus longuement des nécessités présentes.

Votre tout dévoué

Dominique Duval

Charny Co Levis

3/18/24

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TRANSLATION

071852

Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Dear Sir:

You will excuse me the liberty of writing you, as I am sure your many duties leave you little leisure.

All the true friends of the Conservative party experienced a great joy at seeing their leader on the occasion of your visit to Quebec; but this visit also gave them cause to think and talk over whether, being given the right spirit among our people, a good political organization would not triumph in many counties of the province of Quebec. Allow me to give you my personal views on organization which should be formed for the next fight.

I have been mixed in political battles in the county of l'Islet for 25 years.

We had a Liberal committee which we could not then combat effectively pecause we had in our ranks ambitious and bad partisans who saw at each election but a chance to stir up their little personal affairs.

One fine day the young men met and decided to put an end to that state of affairs. They commenced by finding a good candidate, and that a long time before the elections. The electoral lists were supervised in all parishes, and finally our man won and we kept Dr. Paquet at Ottawa during 16 years.

For my part, I believe that organization for the next contest should take place immediately.

1st. Choose candidates at once.

2nd. Supervision of the lists by good men in each parish. In beginning this organization at once I believe that the county of l'Islet, Montmagny and even Levis would easily become Conservative if we take them right.

A big fault that exists with us in Quebec is that our Conservative friends become disunited too easily and lose their advantage by the fact of this disunion.

Also in the municipal elections at Quebec, if our friends were united, they would have surely elected a Conservative mayor, which would have held much weight at

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071853

the next elections.

Another thing that is lacking totally in the province in a Conservative press. All the press is Liberal who cook the opposition at its will. And so your visit in the province of Quebec did much good to those who had the pleasure of meeting you, but the press whispered never a word, which diminished considerably the effect that this visit should have had on our population.

I will have the pleasure of being present at the banquet of the 22nd inst., and I would like to bid you good-day and see the principal organizers so as to speak at greater length of present necessities.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Dominique Duval.

Charny,

County of Levis,

Que.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071854

26 a
17

Ottawa, 26 mars, 1924.

M. Dominique Duval,
Charny,
Co. Levis, Que.

Cher M. Duval:

Je suis très heureux d'avoir votre lettre du 18 courant. En effet, le sujet d'organization dans le district de Québec est une chose ususelle j'ai donnée beaucoup de pensée pour un temps considerable. Vous avez raison à l'égard des moyens qui devraient être adoptés afin d'assurer le succès, et que le temps pour commencer est le présent. J'aimerais beaucoup a voir un mouvement concerté par nos amis dans chaque comté auquel nous avons un chance de succès, et l'organization ~~comtéité~~ dans ces comtés. Il me semble que si cela était fait, ou même commencé maintenant l'organization du district de Québec se suivera bientôt.

Votre tout dévoué,

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CANADA

FOR TRANSLATION.

071855

Dominique Duval

Dear Mr. Duval:

I am indeed pleased to receive your letter of recent date. The fact is, the subject of organization in the district of Quebec has been one of those upon which I have ~~xxxx~~ given some thought for considerable time. You are quite right as to the means to be adopted in order to ensure success and the time to commence activity is now. I would very much like to see a concerted movement by our friends in each county in which we have a chance of success and an organization constituted in such counties. I feel sure that if this were done or even commenced at present, the ~~xx~~ Quebec District organization would very soon follow.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071856

TELEPHONE Nº 632

CABLE ADDRESS "COOK" QUEBEC.

W. & A. H. Cook,
Barristers, Solicitors &c.

ARCHº H. COOK, K.C.
ALFRED C. DOBELL, K.C.
ARCHº LAURIE, K.C.

Quebec Assurance Building,
84 St. Peter Street,

Quebec, 28th. March 1924.

Private & Confidential.

The Right Honorable,
Arthur Meighen, M. P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Can.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I was very sorry not to have been able to see you last week end in Montreal, but at the last moment things turned that I could not get away.

I hate to trouble you about things that should never come before you, but at the same time I do feel very strongly that we may have the Elections on us at any time during the coming Summer, and we are still absolutely unprepared, and no organization has been started down here of any sort.

I have asked Belley until I am tired, and of course he is our Leader down here, and I do not like trying to press my ideas ahead of his, but I do think that we could do a great deal of good work, if we only got started.

Ever since your visit here I have been asking prople what they thought of the man that I suggested to you as Chief Organizer down here, and I have yet to get an answer, that ~~they did~~ do not not exactly agree with my ideas. Everybody agrees that he is the best man that we could get.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071857

The Right Honorable,
Arthur Meighen, M. P.,

(2)

Do you think that if I sent you up the names of thirty or forty of our best known friends here, or get somebody else to send them to you, and that if you were to write to them, and ask them what they thought as to who would be the best man, and then you to write the man himself, or if Mr. Tolmie, in his official capacity could come down here on some Friday morning until Sunday night, we could have meetings held practically during the whole time, and I think that we could get things started, but there is no doubt about it that we could get a great deal done during the coming Summer by sending fellows out to the different Counties for week ends in motors, and have them address meetings at different places, and at the same time be working in the City. I think if we did this we could make a big change, provided we start before the Elections are upon us.

I have just had an interview with a party who saw you lately, and he told me that you were thinking of asking one who was an organizer in this District a few years ago, to take charge of it again.

I cannot ask you too strongly not to consider doing this. I do not think our French Canadian friends have either forgotten or forgiven the loss that this man brought about for us in this district.

With kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Meighen, and wishing you success.

Yours very sincerely,

Alfred Bell

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071858

Ottawa, March 31, 1924.

My dear Dobell:

I have just received your confidential letter of 28th March. I cannot do better than attache hereto copy of letter which I had already written Mr. Belley before receipt of your communication.

As to the party to whom I think you refer at the end of your letter. I think it is wise to have his co-operation. The capacity in which he would act would, of course, have to be decided by our own people in the district and not by myself. The first thing necessary in the Quebec District is the forgetting of past differences and getting together for the future. I am very much encouraged by your persistence in the matter of organization and I am confident we are going to get somewhere in the Quebec District in the near future. When I receive Mr. Belley's reply I may write you again.

Yours very truly,

Alfred C. Dobell, K.C.,
Quebec Assurance Bldg.,
81 St. Peter Street,
Quebec City.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

07/ 071859

126 Maple Ave,

Quebec, March 31st 1924

Personal

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen.
Ottawa

Dear Mr Meighen.

Re organization in Quebec, there is an evident awakening. Conferences are being held and some practical action should come out of it all. I will inform you shortly of such further developments as should be brought to your personal attention.

Very sincerely yours

Philippe Hébert

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071860

17

Organs Fine

Ottawa, Ontario,
March 31, 1934.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Meighen has requested me to forward you attached copy of letter to the Honourable L.G. Belley.

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Dr. S.F. Tolmie,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

26 a
17

Ottawa, March 31, 1924.

My dear Senator L'Esperance:

With reference to our late conversation.

Please see me at your convenience.

Yours very truly,

Hon. D.O. L'Esperance,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

071861

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071862

Ottawa, March 31, 1924.

Dear Mr. Belley:

I have lately had the opportunity of discussing Organization in the Quebec District with the following:

Hon. Senator L'Esperance.
Mr. Royer.
Mr. Furois.

You, of course, know the lay of the land thoroughly and are aware of the different currents that prevail. We all know, though, that Senator L'Esperance has very considerable organizing ability and I am personally certain that he is anxious to render service and gain, to the utmost possible extent, confidence. I think as respects him it is important that everything be done to allay friction and make possible his co-operation. Being fully aware of the strong hold Mr. Royer has in the Quebec District, indeed the general esteem in which he is held everywhere, I strongly urged him when down here to associate himself actively in our work and if it should be the will of our friends, accept a prominent post in the Organization. Mr. Royer is deeply interested and very anxious to help but he does not feel disposed to take a topmost position as he feels he cannot give the time necessary to discharge such responsibilities but does

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071863

want to assist.

Have you any plans as to establishing organization for the Quebec District the same as has been done by the Club Cartier for the Montreal District, the same as has also been done in the Eastern Townships. I am sending copy of this letter to Dr. Tolmie. You may depend upon it he is ready to go down and render assistance at any time that such assistance can be rendered by him.

Yours very truly,

Hon. L.G. Belley,
Dominion Building,
126 Rue St. Pierre,
Quebec City.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071864

26 a
17

Ottawa, April 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Furois:

Youre of the 31st inst. reached me today and needless to say I was delighted to get the information you set forth. I am very glad that our friends in Quebec are taking active hold of the organization question and I shall await your further communication as to the results.

Yours very truly,

Philippe Furois, Esquire,
126 Maple Avenue,
Quebec, City.

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CANADA

L. G. BELLEY, C. R.
AVOCAT
QUÉBEC

071865

Telephones: Bureau, - 6102
Résidence, 1442

DOMINION BUILDING
126, RUE ST-PIERRE

QUEBEC, 10 Avril 1924

L'Honorable Monsieur Arthur Meighen
Ottawa, Ont.

CONFIDENTIELLE

Cher Monsieur:-

Avant de répondre à la vôtre du 31 mars, j'ai voulu étudier ma situation personnelle et décider si je devais continuer à m'occuper plus longtemps de la direction politique de mon district.

J'en suis venu à la conclusion de vous demander la permission de me retirer et de confier à d'autres le soin de prendre ma place; ce que vous me dites du Sénateur Lespérance et de Monsieur Royer rencontre absolument mes vues- Ces deux hommes sont un appoint précieux que le parti ne doit pas négliger.

Relativement au Sénateur Lespérance dont vous me faites une mention spéciale je crois, comme vous, que sa coopération est nécéssaire et pour ma part je l'ai loyalement recherchée.

Pour certaines raisons personnelles dont je n'ai jamais été responsable, je n'ai pas pu profiter de son expérience et de son habilité; je ne suis pas pret à condamner son abstention et lui imputer faute, après les explications qu'il m'en a donné; j'espère,cependant, qu'à l'avenir il prendra une part plus active dans l'organisation du parti.

Ma politique n'a pas cessé d'être une politique de conciliation, et de bonne volonté à l'égard de tous les conservateurs que 10 années de pouvoir, sans direction, avaient profondément divisés à Quebec.

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CANADA

L. G. BELLEY, C. R.
AVOCAT
QUÉBEC

071866

Telephones: Bureau, - 6102
Résidence, 1442

DOMINION BUILDING
126, RUE ST-PIERRE

QUEBEC,

L'Honorable Arthur Meighen (Ottawa)

- Page deux -

Quand j'ai pris charge du parti en 1921, j'ai eu à faire face à une situation que je n'avais pas crée, j'étais à l'écart de toutes les dissentions; je m'étais tenu soigneusement en déhors de toutes les factions.

En 1921, il y avait encore des conservateurs dans le district de Quebec, mais il n'y avait plus de parti conservateur; les cadres étaient brisés, les officiers disparus, les soldats dispersés à droite et à gauche: C'est la succession que j'ai receuillie.

C'est avec une armée que j'ai réorganisée sur le champ de bataille que j'ai dûfaire face à un puissant adversaire; Ce qu'il m'en a couté d'efforts, de sacrifices, moi seul le sait; j'en ai gardé le secret pour moi.

Je voudrais maintenant rester dans les rangs, aussi dévoué que je l'ai toujours été, sans me charger de la responsabilité de la direction et je suis toujours disposé, en cette qualité, à vous aider.

J'ai déjà exprimé ce désir à quelques intimes, et je le rendrai plus manifeste, discrètement, à la prochaine occasion, à un plus grand nombre.

Veuillez me croire, cher Monsieur,

Votre bien dévoué,

L G Belley

LGB/AB

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071867

17

Ottawa, 15 avril, 1924.

L'honorable L.G. Belley,
Québec,
Qué.

Mon cher Belley:

J'ai reçue samedi la votre du 10 courant. Ceci est venue comme une surprise et je suis forcé de vous demander de différer votre decision, ou au moins de prendre ma réponse comme une non-acceptation jusqu'à ce que nous ayons une opportunité de discuter ensemble la situation.

Je n'ai jamais oublié le sacrifice que vous avez fait, et la lutte amère que vous avez conduite afin de tenir ensemble le parti conservateur dans le district de Québec durant la plus sombre période de son histoire. L'ouvrage accomplit par vous a été le moyen de nous aider a ranimer nos forces plus rapidement que nous pouvions autrement. En effet quand ce progrès est si bien commencé il me semble qu'il est très regrettable que vous vous sentiez incapable de ne pas tenir la rame pour nous conduire au succès. Je sais qu'il est trop de vous demander de consacrer votre temps à l'organisation. Vous savez vous-même de quelle

ma

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071868

manière vous pouvez le mieux y coopérer.

Nos autres amis du district de Québec sont à present hors de la ville aussi, donc je trouve un peu difficile de savoir quoi suggerer. Avez-vous l'intention d'être dans l'environ de Montréal bientôt?

Votre tout dévoué,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071869

FOR TRANSLATION.

L.G. Belley.

My dear Belley:

I received on Saturday your letter of April 10th. This has come as a little surprise and I am compelled to ask you to be kind enough to defer decision or at least to receive my reply as a non-acceptance until we have had an opportunity of discussing the situation together.

I have never forgotten the sacrifice you made and the bitter struggle which you led, in order to hold together the Conservative Party in the Quebec District, through the darkest period of its History. The work you then accomplished has been the means of enabling us to revive our forces more rapidly than we could otherwise have done. Indeed when this latter process is well under way it seems to me very regretfully that you feel you cannot still hold the labouring oar and lead onward to success. I know it is too much to ask you to devote your time to organization. You will know best yourself how you can most effectively co-operate.

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071870

Our other friends from the Quebec District are at present out of the city too, so I am somewhat at a loss to know just what to suggest. Have you any intentions of being down as far as Montreal in the near future.

Yours very truly,

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CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 M.

TELEGRAM

071871

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J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

23WA CP 45 BLUE

QUEBEC QUE APL 16TH 1924

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

-O T T A W A-

HAVE WIRED DR TOLMIE WITH VIEW OF MEETING AND DISCUSSING SITUATION HERE WHICH DEMANDS CAREFUL HANDLING IN THE LIGHT OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS STOP MAY MEET IN MONTREAL STOP WILL GLADLY SEE YOU IF YOU SO DESIRE STOP I HAVE GONE CAREFULLY INTO THE WHOLE QUESTION.

PHILIPPE FUROIS

512PM

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071872

17

Ottawa, April 17, 1924.

Philippe Furois, Esq.,
126 Maple Ave.,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Mr. Furois:

Thanks for your telegram of the 16th. I have discussed the matter with Dr. Tolmie and he tells me he hopes to be able to meet you in Montreal very shortly.

Yours very truly.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071873

Ottawa, April 22nd, 1924.

Dear Senator Webster:

Mr. Howard Smith was down Saturday afternoon. He thinks it would be well to have a business committee organized in Montreal and suggests the following names:

W.A. Black.
Zeph Hebert.
J.B. Rolland.
A.O. Dawson.
Harry Sherrard.
Ross McMaster.
Geo. Henderson
Sir Hormisdas Laporte
Farquahar Robertson
Howard Smith

Alcng with Senators and ex. Ministers.

He advised me, of something which I was indeed very glad to hear, that practical action had been taken to get going a vigorous press and publicity propaganda throughout the provinces. The taking care of this, however, is provided, he says, quite independent ly of what the committee might undertake. Mr. Smith is anxious that I call up each of these men on Saturday next, when I will be in Montreal, and ask them to act. I am quite ready to do so but my only difficulty is to outline to them definitely and concretely just what

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071874

they are supposed to do. I know you have had a similar thought in mind for some time; think over exactly what you feel I should say to them and see me on arrival. I will go down C.P.R. Saturday morning, leaving 8.30. Perhaps you will write me in the meantime.

To do this I should stay at the Hotel - I presume the Ritz.

Yours very truly,

The Honourable,
L.C. Webster,
Montreal,
Que.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071875

17

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Honourable D.O. L'Esperance,
Québec,
Que.

Dear Senator L'Esperance:

Mr. Meighen has written me a memorandum for you with the instruction that I should hold it until your return. Perhaps when you come to Ottawa you would give me a ring on the telephone, and I shall take it around to you.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Hand to Senator L'Esperance
S.E. 2d
aw

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071876

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

Dear Mr. Royer:

Senator L'Esperance has shown me today a letter to him, and, as well, enclosure of a letter from Mr. Belley to you. I am very sorry indeed that Mr. Belley has altered his decision to co-operate with the arrangement to move the nomination of an organizer. Undoubtedly the time has come to commence active practical organization in the Quebec District and it is most regrettable that anything but the best possible spirit should prevail everywhere. I feel sure that Mr. Belley, even if he follows his desire not to take the leading part, will, at least, give every assistance that the time at his disposal will permit. I heartily appreciate the efforts you are making and the steps that are now being taken and hope that nothing will be allowed to interfere with your progress and success.

Yours very truly,

J.S. Royer, Esquire,
Quebec,
Que.

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CANADA

071877

Copy:

Québec, le 6 Mai 1924.

Cher Sénateur:-

Je suis allé hier soir rencontrer l'Honorable M. Belley, tel que vous m'aviez suggéré. Nous avons causé ensemble de toute cette question d'organisation. Il me paraissait être absolument satisfait et tellement bien disposé, qu'il m'avait demandé de l'envoyer chercher samedi midi pour venir à la gare avec moi.

Il était aussi satisfait de faire la proposition de notre homme, et à ma grande surprise, en arrivant chez moi ce midi, on m'a remis la lettre que je vous inclus.

Je ne sais trop quoi en penser, et je vous soumets la question afin de savoir s'il est à propos que le Docteur Tolmie descende samedi ou non.

Veuillez s'il vous plaît m'aviser de votre décision par télégramme ou téléphone, sur réception de la présente, afin que je sache à quoi m'en tenir, et continuer les préparatifs, tel que nous avions décidé ensemble.

Veuilles me croire, cher Sénateur,

Votre tout dévoué,

"J.S. Royer"

Sénateur D.O. Lespérance,
Chambre de Sénat,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071878

COPY:

L.G. BELLEY, C.R.
Avocat
QUEbEC

Dominion Building
126, Rue St-Pierre

Monsieur J.S. Royer,

Quebec.

Cher Monsieur:-

A la suite de votre si agréable visite d'hier soir, j'ai mûrement délibéré, comme disent les Juges et je suis venu à la conclusion que ce serait une erreur pour moi que de prendre part à l'organisation dont nous nous sommes entretenue ensemble.

Comme vous le savez, j'ai donné avis à l'Hon. M. Meighen de mon desir de me retirer, que j'ai fait connaître aussi discrètement que possible à un groupe d'amis de Quebec.

Si je touche de près ou de loin à l'organisation que vous préparez, on conclura nécessairement que je suis disposé à la diriger; manquerais ainsi de franchise.

Je ne voudrais pas partir en laissant un souvenir de déloyauté envers mes amis.

Sous de pareilles circonstances mon devoir est de m'abstenir;ma présence au banquet ne me parait pas désirable pour ne pas dire qu'elle serait une faute

Je vous ai hier ouvert mon âme pour vous permettre d'en lire les pages les plus intimes;j'espère que vous avez dû au moins y découvrir la sincérité.

Je vous demande de vouloir bien me permettre de décliner votre invitation pour samedi.

Votre dévoué

"L.G.BELLEY"

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CANADA

071879

26 a
17

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

My dear Mr. Belley:

I was particularly pleased some days ago to receive word of active steps being taken to commence organization work in the Quebec District. I was advised of the plan as regards Mr. Royer's dinner and was delighted to learn that you were co-operating with this plan and would yourself take the lead in nominating an organizer. Being advised of your co-operation I unhesitatingly gave my approval.

I am indeed sorry to be informed this morning, through a letter from Mr. Royer, that you do not feel now like carrying out the plan and making the nomination. I indeed regret that this is the case and would earnestly hope that you would reconsider. Most certainly something should be done and done now to get things going and we really cannot afford to delay longer. Having given my approval of the plan I cannot justify changing now, especially in the light of the urgent necessity for action. Will you not? Let us one and all get together and get the work under way and think of

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071880

nothing but success.

Yours very truly,

L.G. Belley, Esq., C.R.,
Barrister etc.,
136, St. Peter St.,
Quebec, Que.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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10 Oldfield Ave
071881 Montreal
May 17. 1924

Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen
House of Commons.

My dear Mr. Meighen,

I would like to draw your attention to the great injury which is and will be inflicted on the Conservative cause by the notorious Armand Lavergne.

You will no doubt have read the report of his speech before the Cartier-Macdonald club reported in the Star of Saturday May 17.

Such an attack on a dead man is calculated, in my opinion, to destroy every shred of respect for the party

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CANADA

Lavergne 2.

071882

who are intimately associated with such despicable tactics.

This is the man who stumped the country and shouted the people with dialectic guns while we in France stood literally under a tempest of high explosive expecting at any time to hear that the brigade of Arthabaskaés led by Lavergne et al had taken wind the Kaiser and made orphans of our children.

There is a great body of silent voters, who will never forget such men as this and if the Conservative party no longer has any regard for the feelings of patriotism and self-sacrifice they dared make no finer gesture than to openly enrol

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071883

this man League under their banner.

~~When the ...~~

I had the idea that his presence at a Conservative banquet here a short time ago was a put-up job to discredit the party in the eyes of a large body of its supporters and I am now quite sure that if you permit such a political renegade to break bread with you, you can say good-bye for ever to many staunch supporters who have worked and voted for years for the principles for which you stand.

I cannot believe you are about to commit suicide politically and I dare to hope and my

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071844

friends join me in hoping that you will find a means of preventing the Conservative Party from becoming the victim of such a discredited political opportunist.

We talked of 'We facing both ways' in the 1911 campaign and I will remember how the audiences of Alberta folk expressed contempt for such a type of politician. There is more loss than gain, I fear, in store for the Party, if it is so hard up for talent as to have to fall back on people who, by their actions, show that they put 'self' before country in a supreme crisis.

Yours very truly

R. H. Bennett

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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

071885

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
ONE THIRTY EIGHT McGILL STREET
MONTREAL.

MAY 17, 1924

CONFIDENTIAL

DEAR MR. MEIGHEN:

I READ WITH A GREAT DEAL OF PLEASURE YOUR SPEECH. I WAS QUITE SATISFIED THAT YOU WOULD MAKE A GOOD SPEECH, BUT THIS REALLY IS ONE OF THE BEST I HAVE EVER READ.

I HAVE BEEN TRYING TO GET UP TO OTTAWA TO SEE YOU, BUT HAVE BEEN WORKING VERY HARD ALONG CERTAIN LINES, WHICH SHOULD BE VERY BENEFICIAL, AND I HAVE GOT A GOOD DEAL STARTED DOWN HERE THAT I HOPE, AND AM SURE, WILL BRING GREAT RESULTS. THERE ARE ALWATS AN AWFUL LOT OF PEOPLE THAT TALK, ABOUT WHAT CAN BE DONE, BUT I FIND TO GET THE WORK DONE YOU HAVE TO DO IT YOUSEEF.

I AM PERFECTLY SATISFIED THAT THIS BUDGET IS GOING TO SPLIT THE SOLID LIBERAL PARTY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN A WAY THAT THEY DO NOT APPRECIATE. I BELIEVE IT IS MUCH BETTER FOR US, ALTHOUGH IT MAY BE HARD ON SOME PEOPLE THAT HAVE TO HAVE A TASTE OF WHAT THIS FREE TRADE GOVERNMENT MEANS. THIS BUSINESS OF BEING IN AND OUT IS NOT MUCH GOOD, AND I BELIEVE THAT WE WILL FIND NOW THAT THE ISSUE IS CLEARLY DEFINED, THAT A GREAT MANY PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING THE

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071886

GOVERNMENT COURSE FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER, WILL LEAVE.

THE MANUFACTURERS ARE HAVING A BIG CONVENTION HERE IN THE EARLY PART OF JUNE, AND IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT WE SHOULD ASK YOU TO BE THE SPEAKER, BUT I DID NOT PASS THIS, AS I DID NOT THINK IT WOULD BE FAIR TO YOU, NOT THAT WE WOULD NOT HAVE ALL BEEN DELIGHTED TO HEAR FROM YOU, BUT I DO NOT THINK WE SHOULD GET YOU TIED UP SO THAT THEY CAN SAY YOU ARE WORKING FOR THE MANUFACTURERS ALTOGETHER. I TRUST YOU WILL APPROVE OF MY ACTION ON THIS, AS I DID IT AFTER GIVING THE MATTER A GREAT DEAL OF THOUGHT.

I AM VERY ANXIOUS TO ENDEAVOR TO CARRY SOME SUPPORT IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES, AND I BELIEVE THIS CAN BE DONE.

YOU HAVE, OF COURSE, SEEN THE NUMEROUS RESULTS PASSED BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND BOARDS OF TRADE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION AND CUTTING OUT THE BRITISH PREFERENCE. THIS BRITISH PREFERENCE IS DOING MORE HARM TO CANADA TODAY THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE ITEM.

THE BRITISH MERCHANT IS A KEEN TRADER, AND THESE MERCHANTS ARE GETTING GOODS FROM CONTINENTAL PLACES AND DOING A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF WORK ON THEM IN GREAT

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071887

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
ONE THIRTY EIGHT McGILL STREET
MONTREAL.

BRITAIN AND THEY ARE COMING OVER HERE WITH PRACTICALLY NO TARIFF AT ALL. PERSONALLY, I AM DELIGHTED, AS IT IS HITTING CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC PRETTY HARD.

I HAD THE PLEASURE OF ADDRESSING THE LION'S CLUB LAST WEEK AND I SPOKE ABOUT THE REPEAL OF THE McKENNA DUTIES AND TOOK THE GROUND THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAD A PERFECT RIGHT TO DO WHAT SHE THOUGHT WAS RIGHT AS REGARDS HER FISCAL POLICY; THAT WE HAD NO BARGAIN WITH HER, AS REGARDS TARIFF MATTERS AT ALL, AND I THOUGHT THAT CANADA HAD A RIGHT TO DO WHAT WAS TO HER BENEFIT IN FISCAL POLICIES AND IT WAS TIME THE BRITISH PREFERENCE WAS WIPED OUT. I MAY SAY THIS WENT WITH A GREAT DEAL OF FERVOUR AMONG THE AUDIENCE.

JUST AS SOON AS I CAN GET UP TO OTTAWA I WILL TELEPHONE YOU AND TRY TO SPEND AN HOUR OR SO WITH YOU, BUT I JUST WANTED TO LET YOU KNOW THAT YOUR FRIENDS APPRECIATE WHAT YOU ARE DOING.

FROM WHAT MANY MANUFACTURERS HAVE SAID TO ME YOU WILL HAVE THE UNITED SUPPORT OF THE MANUFACTURERS, IN FACT YOU WILL HAVE PRACTICALLY ALL OF THEM. I HEAR THIS ON EVERY SIDE, AND IN ALL THE REPORTS I GET IN IT IS THE SAME WAY.

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071888

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
ONE THIRTY EIGHT McGILL STREET
MONTREAL.

-4-

I HAVE HAD MANY TALKS WITH OUR GOOD FRIENDS SENATOR WEBSTER AND C.C. BALLANTYNE, AND THE PEOPLE HERE ARE GETTING VERY MUCH UNITED. THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT SIR LOMER GOUIN HAS FALLEN VERY MUCH IN THE OPINION OF THE PUBLIC. I BELIEVE THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HERE ARE LOSING GROUND EVERY DAY. THIS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN KEPT IN POWER LARGELY BY THE CONSERVATIVE VOTE, AND DUE TO THE FACT THAT PEOPLE HAD A GREAT DEAL OF CONFIDENCE IN GOUIN AND HIS SUCCESSOR, WHICH IS RAPIDLY BEING LOST. IT IS NOT AN UNMIXED BLESSING, BECAUSE THE OPPOSITION, WHILE CALLED CONSERVATIVES, IS NOT REALLY CONSERVATIVE. I HOPE IT WILL ALL HELP.

YOURS ~~VERY~~ TRULY,

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CANADA

071889

6 17

unpatriotic address by Lavergne

Ottawa, May 19, 1924.

Dear Mr. Babbage:

I have your letter of the 17th May. Personally I had not known of the address to which you refer but I see that it was delivered and criticism made of Sir Wilfred Laurier in respect of those very features of his public life least subject to criticism. Everyone, of course, has a right to his own opinion and to express it, but I will not associate myself at any time with opinions either un-British or un-Canadian. I am bringing the subject matter of your letter to the attention of the appropriate parties.

Yours very truly,

R.H. Babbage, Esq.,
10 Oldfield Ave.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071890

Ottawa, May 19, 1924.

Dear Mr. Monty:

I am sending you attached copy of letter which is typical of several received. You know I do not want to interfere with any activities of the club because no one values the club more than I do. I am quite certain you will do all you can to prevent anything being said that will be seized on as un-British of unfair to the memory of any person. This is merely sent for your own private information and I will discuss the matter further with you when I see you.

Yours very truly,

Honourable Rodolphe Monty,
Versailles Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

071891

17

Ottawa, May 19, 1924.

My dear Senator Webster:

Attached is copy of letter I have just written Mr. Ballantyne. You will get its full meaning at once.

Really I have forgotten just the exact time you hope to leave for Lake Placid. There is the possibility that I cannot leave here Friday but this is rather unlikely. Let me know exactly your plans anyway.

Yours very truly,

Honourable L.C. Webster,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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CANADA

071892

Ottawa, May 19th, 1924.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I got your 'phone message this morning. Since you telephoned last night I have been thinking that it might not be well for me to be advertised as running down to Montreal so soon; besides I am frightfully busy here.

One would rather gather from Mr. Mitchell's letter of resignation, published this morning, that he has no fixed determination to run as a Liberal Protectionist. There is great danger of difficulty in St. Antoine for us, that is to say, in the way of keeping united and getting all the advantage that the present situation has in store for us. I sincerely hope the Gazette, and for that matter the Star, will not take a line that will end in splitting our hope. I saw a friend of one of these papers today and strongly urged that they do not. without test of the atmosphere, at first hand, I would say from this distance that the

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071893

Conservative Party in St. Antoine will want a Conservative Candidate or at least an opponent out and out of the King Government because of the latter's tariff policy. With this election won by a thumping majority the path would be pretty easy in Montreal for the general election, and, for that matter the whole general election campaign would be much helped.

If you and the Senator feel it would be better to come down tomorrow, I will do so. I expect to be here until Friday anyway or at least until I fulfill my engagement with the Senator and go to Lake Placid.

Yours very truly,

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
Montreal,
P.Q.

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CANADA

071894

20/5/24

(17)

-1-

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have your confidential letter of the 17th instant. Since we last met quite a little has transpired and I am sure you agree the progress of events has been very favourable. Mr. King's speech boiled down was merely an assertion that this entire tendency is a fulfillment of Liberal principle and that stability merely consists in moving with equal rapidity all the time toward giving full effect to the 1919 platform.

I quite agree with your judgment as to the convention to be held in June. St. Antoine is the place now in the public eye and the management of the campaign from our standpoint will be perhaps a difficult matter and certainly is one of the most vital consequence. Any information you get about probable candidates please pass on to me. Let me know what date you are coming down; I think we can have a profitable discussion.

Yours very truly,

C. Howard Smith, Esq.,
138 McGill Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

071895

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
ONE THIRTY EIGHT McGILL STREET
MONTREAL.

MAY 20, 1924

CONFIDENTIAL

DEAR MR. MEIGHEN:

ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF YOUR FAVOR. I AM LEAVING FOR TORONTO TONIGHT AND WILL TRY AND GET TO OTTAWA FRIDAY. IF I AM ABLE TO DO IT I WILL WIRE YOU AND TRUST TO HAVE A GOOD TALK WITH YOU.

I DID NOT READ ALL OF MR. KING'S SPEECH BECAUSE I WAS NOT VERY MUCH INTERESTED.

REGARDING ST. ANTOINE, I DO NOT KNOW WHAT TO SAY ABOUT THIS. SOME OF OUR FRIENDS SEEM TO THINK WE SHOULD NOT OPPOSE WALTER MITCHELL. WE HAVE SOME INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT THAT HE IS NOT PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO RUN AGAIN. OUR FRIENDS SEEM TO THINK IF WE DO NOT OPPOSE HIM WE CAN INSERT A WEDGE BETWEEN THE CONSERVATIVE LIBERALS AND THE FREE TRADE LIBERAL-PROGRESSIVES, AND THAT NATURALLY THE PROTECTIONISTS LIBERALS WILL COME TO US AND WE WILL HAVE A REPETITION OF THE MACDONALD-CARTIER MOVEMENT. OF COURSE, THIS IS VERY DESIRABLE, IF IT COULD BE WORKED.

I UNDERSTAND RUDOLPH LEMIEUX IS VERY MUCH DISSATISFIED AND IT WOULD NOT TAKE VERY MUCH TO MAKE HIM COME

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071896

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
ONE THIRTY EIGHT McGILL STREET
MONTREAL.

-2-

OUT THIS WAY. ONE THING CERTAIN, THE THINKING PEOPLE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SEE WHERE WE ARE HEADING AND THEY ARE VERY MUCH WORRIED.

YOURS VERY TRULY,

Edward Beatty

THE HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
OTTAWA, ONT.

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071897

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, May 21, 1924.

C. Howard Smith, Esq.,
King Edward Hotel,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have just received your letter of the 20th and hasten to reply (sending my letter to two addresses) to advise you that I don't expect to be in Ottawa on Friday. I expect to be in Montreal for a short time at noon - two or three hours - and then to run down to Lake Placid with Senator Webster. If you go back direct to Montreal you will get me in care of Senator Webster on arrival of the C.P. train at noon from Ottawa.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

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CANADA

Sent to King Edward Hotel, Toronto
and
Canadian Manufacturers Assn.

071898

17

Ottawa, May 21, 1924.

C. Howard Smith, Esq.,

Toronto.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have just received your letter of the 20th and hasten to reply (sending my letter to two addresses) to advise you that I don't expect to be in Ottawa on Friday. I expect to be in Montreal for a short time at noon - two or three hours - and then to run down to Lake Placid with Senator Webster. If you go back direct to Montreal you will get me in care of Senator Webster on arrival of the C.P. train at noon from Ottawa.

Yours very truly.

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CANADA

071899

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

May
Twenty-first
1924.

17

Personal

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thanks for your personal letter of the 19th instant received this morning in reference to St. Antoine Division.

I quite agree with you from what I have been able to gather here that it is most unlikely that Mr. Mitchell will run as an independent Liberal protectionist.

For reasons that I will give you when I have the pleasure of going to Lake Placid with you this week end, you will understand and agree I am sure with the statements that both myself and Mr. Stewart have made public; that even if Mr. Mitchell did present himself as an independent Liberal protectionist, our party intend to put a straight Conservative in the field.

There is no necessity of you coming to Montreal especially in connection with St. Antoine division now, in view of the fact that both Senator Webster and myself will have an opportunity over the week end of discussing this and all other matters with you.

If Mitchell does not run we ought to carry the division with a bumper majority, providing we have the Montreal "Gazette" and "Star" with us. I am not so sure about the "Star", but I do feel reasonably assured that the "Gazette" will be strong with us.

I will look forward with pleasure to discussing this and all other matters with you on our week end trip to Lake Placid, and remain, with kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa,
Ont.

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CANADA

071900

TELEPHONE LINES
MAIN 140

CABLE ADDRESS "MONDU"

Monty, Duranleau, Ross & Angers
Barristers and Solicitors

Versailles Building
90 St. James Street

HON. RODOLPHE MONTY, P.C. K.C.
ALFRED DURANLEAU, K.C.
HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.
EUGENE R. ANGERS, LL.M.
JEAN C. MARTINEAU, LL.M.

Montreal, May 26th/1924
CANADA.

CONFIDENTIAL

To the Right Honourable Mr. Arthur Meighen,
House of Common,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I understood that you were to come to Montreal last Friday and that I was to meet you. For this reason I did not go away from Montreal neither yesterday nor the day before, thinking that as you could not come last Friday you would likely be here either Saturday or Sunday.

I am informed this afternoon that you came to Montreal on Friday and that you lunched to the Club with the Honourable Mr. Ballantyne, the Honourable Mr. Webster, Mr. Stewart and another man named Lespérance. It seems to me that I would not have been one too many and that I could have furnished you quite important information on the actual political situation. I am telling you this without any intention to reproach you in any way, because I know you did not make the invitation to this lunch but that you were the guest, but could not you have given me a telephone call to let me know you were in Montreal and I would have gone to meet you? After the lunch you left for Lake Placid, N.Y. and you returned ~~in the~~ Friday evening to Montreal taking the train for Ottawa. Many other people were also to meet you because I had received several telephone calls to that effect.

I think that the political future of our party is actually at stake and unless we are very prudent we will not improve the situation in the Province of Quebec. I do not know if someone is advising you as to the stand we are to take in St. Antoine or in any other counties that may be opened in the province, but let me tell you that if we do not contest in St. Antoine, - whatever success may result to our party, - we will not win any county for our party in the next elections in the province of Quebec. I think there will be a conservative candidate in St. Antoine, no matter what the opinion of some of our friends be, who do not wish to contest the election in St. Antoine; these friends are misinformed and are acting certainly in good faith and in the best spirit but without doubt ~~of the work~~ against the interests of our party.

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071901

Monty, Duranleau, Ross & Angers

-2- To the Right Honourable Mr. Arthur Meighen

Unless you take a firm determination and that you affirm yourself as the absolute leader of the Conservative Party, you will lose all the territory gained in the Province of Quebec and put us in a bad stand towards our fellow-citizens.

You know I am devoted to you and both my great esteem and my unlimited admiration for you make me dictate this letter.

If I want the St. Antoine election to be contested, it is not that I want to be the candidate, I would do the impossible not to be the candidate and I do not believe in any way that my name will be mentioned as candidate in that county. You know yourself my views on that subject and I think that you had better range with the ones that want a candidate in St. Antoine, because I am under the impression that the election will be contested no matter what you decide. We are then at an important political period for our party and it is up to you to be very prudent.

I would be ready to leave here on Wednesday night to go and meet you in Ottawa Thursday, the 29th, this day being a legal holiday.

Please consider this letter as confidential and believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Rodolphe Monty.

RM/ED

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071902

26 N 19

Ottawa, May 27, 1924.

Dear Mr. Monty:

I have just received your letter of the 26th. I am very sorry indeed I did not call you when in Montreal last Friday. I was there, I think, about an hour and one-half all told and the programme I had arranged I found changed immediately on arrival for a cause which I will discuss with you when I see you. There was no luncheon arrangement. Some who came for the discussion to Senator Webster's place simply went up-staire afterwards, being invited on the spot. I had three notes of promises to call people and kept them but had not made a note of my promise to you, which, I must admit I dednot remember making but which I must have made as your letter states.

Please do not ever mention that I overlook any colleague or anyone intentionally. This I never would do or never could do and certainly least of all could I with you.

If you could come down Thursday I will be very glad indeed to talk things over with you again.

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071903

The situation is difficult as I know from many quarters but I think we can handle it.

Yours very truly,

Honourable Rodolphe Monty,
Versailles Building,
90 St. James St.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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071904

ARMAND LAVERGNE
AVOCAT
93 RUE SAINT-PIERRE
QUEBEC

Quebec, May 28th. 1924.

Personal and
confidential.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen, M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Allow me the liberty I use of taking your time, but I think it is in the interest of the conservative party in the district of Quebec.

I was sorry not to have an opportunity of seeing Dr. Tolmie when he came to this city, but through some management, which I do not want to bore you with, I was prevented doing so.

The appearances here and public sentiment seem to be wonderful: unfortunately organization is lacking, not to say absolutely null.

I would respectfully suggest that if you could make a private visit at some time or other, as soon as it would be possible without too much inconvenience for you, that you come here.

Your presence alone can settle certain difficulties and give your friends the necessary direction and enthusiasm to prepare for the coming battle.

With all due respect, I feel it my duty to repeat to you openly what every one here, except very few exceptions, say to one another.

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071905

ARMAND LAVERGNE
AVOCAT
93 RUE SAINT-PIERRE
QUEBEC

Senator Lespérance has not and does not deserve our confidence, for more reasons than one, which could be given you viva voce, if you can pay us a visit.

You must understand, Sir, that no one wants to rule out Senator Lespérance, but every one objects to his taking the organization of the district. You may feel that I am butting in, and that I could easily mind my own business, but please believe that I am acting from very desinterested motives and just for the only purpose of helping, in this district, to your victory.

But any one, whom you can trust in this district, such as M.M.Belley, Lucien Moreau, Aimé Dion, Noel Belleau or Antoine Rivard, etc. will confirm my opinion.

In the meantime we are doing nothing and our opponents, who had their eyes opened by your great meeting last winter, are organizing with all their energies.

Once more forgive me the liberty I have taken, but you may rest assured that it was dictated by what I thought my imperative duty.

Yours very sincerely,

A. Lavergne

LAV/JB.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071906

17

Ottawa, May 30, 1924.

Dear Mr. LaVergne:

I am pleased to receive your letter of the 28th instant, that is to say, I am always glad to hear from you even though the intimations of your present letter may not be wholly encouraging.

As to the Quebec District, all I have sought to do has been to get everybody working together. I have not put anyone in supreme command. This is for the people of the district to do, not for me. After getting all the views I could, and particularly the views of those who have been most active of late months, I asked Mr. Belley, former Minister, and, as well, Mr. Royer, who was our Chairman at the last meeting and also Chairman of the Banquet, and also the Conservative Senators from the district to be good enough to see that immediate organization steps were taken and undertook that the General Federal Organizer, Dr. Tolmie, would immediately co-operate and give every assistance possible. In each of my letters I urged that all past differences be forgotten. Unless this is possible no success can be achieved.

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071907

As you can well imagine, Mr. LaVergne, I know something of what those differences were and especially as regards the Senator to whom you refer; I knew of frictions that had arisen nevertheless everybody can be useful. There are a few of you who can be very useful and I think I can appeal to you as a man of exceptional intelligence that Senator L'Esperance is one who can be very useful. May I appeal to you to do everything in your power to have the party avail themselves of his ability.

Everyone of the gentlemen, to whom you refer in your letter, I know ~~very~~. Mr. ~~Hubert~~ Rivard had expressed to me in personal conversation the view which you now intimate he holds.

I had not intended going down to your city in the very near future, indeed, such a trip would be most difficult for me to arrange as the pressure gets greater here towards the end of the Session, still, in view of what you say, I will reconsider my plans and, if possible at all, take a run down to Quebec - say in a more or less private capacity - before very long.

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071908

I would appreciate a word from you from time to time.

Yours very truly,

Armand LaVergne, Esquire,
Lawyer,
93 Rue Saint-Pierre,
Quebec City.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071909

TELEPHONE Nos 212 AND 213

CABLE ADDRESS: "DUPRÉ" QUEBEC

Fitzpatrick, Dupré, Gagnon & Parent,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Arthur Fitzpatrick, L.L.L.K.C.
Maurice Dupré, L.L.L.K.C.
J. Onésime Gagnon, L.L.L.
Charles Parent, B.L.L.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.
Counsel

Morin Building,
111 Mountain Hill,
Quebec

June 7th, 1924.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Chief of the Opposition,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I thought I should write to you and draw your attention to one aspect of the political situation in our Quebec District.

The organization seems very poor, if not at all inexistent.

I do not intend to put the blame on anybody and, in fact, I do not care and I do not know who is to be blamed. I am merely noticing that the organization is inactive.

We have no news paper except L'Evènement, which is not conservative, but independent and in favor of protection and is owned by a liberal; except L'Homme Libre, which has very little influence and circulation.

The Conservative Association seems ill and we practically do not hear about it.

In the meantime, our opponents are organizing, founding clubs, having regular weekly or monthly meetings.

For instance, this week, the Reform Club gave a dinner to all the Students at Law of Laval University, and that very same night 50 students at Law out of 78 were enlisted in the club. And they are going to do the same with the Students of all the other Faculties of the University.

As we say in French: "Rien ne sert de courir, il faut partir à temps" and it will be too late, a few weeks or a few

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071910

months before the elections, to raise the necessary organization.

I hope I am not indiscrete and do not butt in; but,, I think I am telling you frankly what very many the Conservatives think; it is no use bewailing for what has been done in the past. Presently the question is: "What is the remedy"; and I hope that by putting you au courant I shall emphasize to you the importance of an immediate organization in our region.

Yours very truly,

Maurice Lefrançois

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CANADA

071911

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CANADA

071942

17

Ottawa, June 10, 1924.

Dear Senator L'Esperance:

Mr. Meighen asked me to send you a copy of a letter he has just received from Mr. Dupre together with copy of his reply.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Honourable D.O. L'Esperance,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071913

Ottawa, June 10, 1924.

Dear Mr. Dupre:

I have your letter of the 7th June. To begin with I am very grateful to you for taking the interest you have evidenced by this letter and explaining to me the state of the Conservative Party's organisation in the Quebec District. For some weeks past I have been making special efforts to get organization on its feet and going in the Quebec District and have been in communication with many with a view to having them work together and set afoot a harmonious and effective association. As you are aware there have been frictions in the past and these must be abandoned and the future only kept in mind.

Will you please permit me to emphasize that only the Conservatives of Quebec can make the Quebec organization a success. I cannot do it nor can anybody acting from the city of Ottawa. May I ask you to become more and more interested in

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071914

this work and to devote some of your acknowledged talent to making it succeed. Needless to add I am at the disposal of our Quebec friends to take such part and co-operate with them if they feel it will be of advantage. The immediate and real responsibility rests with you all.

Yours very truly,

Maurice Dupre, Esq., L.L.L., K.C.,
Morin Building,
111 Mountain Hill,
Quebec City.

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CANADA

071915

#17

Ottawa, June 10, 1924.

Honourable R.H. Pope,
Cookshire,
P.Q.

Dear Senator Pope:

I have been hoping that I would be able to attend the gathering at ~~Scotstock~~ Cookshire and for that reason have failed replying until to-day. I find, however, it is absolutely impossible for me to get away from Ottawa.

I wish you would express to our friends of the Eastern Townships my regret at my inability to be present, and my best wishes that the day may be happy and successful in every way.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071916

ARMAND LAVERGNE
AVOCAT
93 RUE SAINT-PIERRE
QUEBEC

Quebec, 11th. June, 1924.

Private.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
P.C.M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I beg to apologize for my delay in answering your very kind letter.

Indorsser

I agree with what you say and I believe as you do in all forces joining hands.

This can easily be done by your personal prestige whenever you can come to Quebec. If there are no election on the horizon, the matter is not absolutely pressing. And as you are very busy, badly needed and exceedingly useful in Ottawa, we do not feel it right on our part to insist on your leaving your present work to come here.

Come at your own convenience. I understand you are going down to Métis during recess, perhaps you could stop over then.

But there are many things about the honourable senator that I cannot put on paper which our friend here will tell you.

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071917

ARMAND LAVERGNE
AVOCAT
93 RUE SAINT-PIERRE
QUEBEC

In the meantime, speaking from the heart, and from absolutely desinterested motives, may I once more remind you that his influence in this district is absolutely nil.

More than that his public appearance would more harmful.

Please forgive my frankness, but I repeat it, it is for the good of the conservative party in this district that I go to such liberty.

Now to leave disagreeable subjects and to beg for more favours. Would you be kind enough to instruct your secretary to forward me a copy of Hansard on the Lausanne treaty debate.

One more and I close: some months ago I wrote that you about getting a copy of Col. Machin's report on the Quebec riots. Could you secure same as it would be very useful to me and would make a good weapon against the liberals in this city.

Thanking you for your patience in bearing with such a long letter,

Believe me,

Faithfully,

A. Lavergne.

LAV/JB.

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CANADA

071918

17

Ottawa, June 13, 1924.

Private.

My dear Mr. Lavergne:

I have your letter of the 11th instant. I appreciate very much the generous way in which you treat the matter of my next visit to Quebec. The suggestion you make is a very good one. I ~~had hoped~~ hope to get down to Metis, or if not, to Tadoussac. In either event I could quite readily arrange to stop off in Quebec City.

I take great pleasure indeed in sending you the Hansard containing the Lausanne Treaty debate. Would you care to have me send you the French Hansard regularly. Will also endeavour to get you Colonel Machin's report and if I can get it I will send it without delay.

Yours very truly,

Armand Lavergne, Esq.,
Barrister,
93 Rue Saint-Pierre,
Quebec City.

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CANADA

per White

071919

Copy:

C.J. Staniforth.
Merchant.

Arundel, Que., June 16, 1924.

Hon Smeaton White,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Senator:

Continuing our conversation of last Saturday I regret very much if we were wrong in questioning the source of the petition as I told all to whom I was speaking that the suggestion came from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen. As far as I know and I have never been given to think otherwise we received no assistance of any kind or I may say sympathy from those who were formally prominent along those lines in Montreal at our last Federal election. And our friends at Lachute concluded that this new interest taken after such indifference shown previously looked to us as if the intention was to bring out a liberal protectionist should Stewart resign. This would mean that many Conservatives who had signed the petition would in honour bound have to support this candidate. I quite agree with you that a strong petition sent to Ottawa would cause King and Stewart a log of worry but I still think that the Liberals who are dissatisfied in the County should circulate it.

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071920

I will be pleased if you will communicate to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen the views we have taken and if we are wrong to kindly put us right. I am calling a meeting of our association shortly and will advise you of the time and place and will be pleased to have you attend if possible.

Yours truly,

Sgd. "C.J. Staniforth".

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CANADA

Tel. LAncaster 7478

071924

Hebrew Conservative Club

583 ST. LAWRENCE BLVD.

Montreal June 18th, 1924

Honorary Presidents:
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
HON. RODOLPH MONTY, K.C.
E. W. SAYER, M.L.A.
ISAAC LANDE, J.P.
MANUEL LEVITT, Pres.
N. BLESER, Sec.-Treas.
J. GRAFF, Organizer

Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P.,
Leader of the Conservative Party,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

The above Association is holding a social and political gathering on Monday, June 23rd, at 8 o'clock P.M. to commemorate the official opening of their Headquarters and Clubrooms at 711 St.Lawrence Blvd.-

May we ask you to honour this gathering with your presence and to deliver an address to the assembled members and guests.-

Yours truly,

HEBREW CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL ASSOC.
Per: N. Bleser

NB/SS.

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071922

THE SENATE
CANADA

Ottawa, June 18th.1924.

The Honourable Arthur Meighen,M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

My Dear Meighen;-

I received your letter and it was very kind of you to even think of coming down. I did not expect you as the occasion was not of broad enough consequence to warrant your attending. It was purely of local importance so far as the County of Compton was concerned.

I had a meeting called as a means of infomation or to satisfy my personal morbid curiosity as to who would turn up and how they would act.

As an index to our opportunities in the future, Dr.Preston,Senator Gillis,Mr.Ducet,M.P.for Kent, Mrs. John Scott and Arthur Plaunt,M.L.A. for Bauhornois,were the speakers on the occasion,all of whom did very well to ~~this~~ word Ducett equally good in both languages.

Our meetings consisted of an afternoon Organization meeting and a public meeting in the ~~afternoon~~ evening followed by a social dance for the young people and those who chose to join them. Altogether it was a very pleasant time.

Compton County is a very large County in area and we divided it into five sections with a Chairman in each section who is ex-officio member of the Executive and is supposed to see that the polling divisions are organized as per our By-laws and Constitution. There is an Advisory Committee also who reside near the centre of the County and can be easily gotten together on occasion when required. There were very few old men present. A number of men of fifty years of age, whom I knew, the rest were young men many of whom I had never met.

The President elect is a young man the name of Stearns,twenty-three years of age and his assistant president is, of course, a lady Mrs.McCrea of Cookshire. The surprise of the meeting to me was the number of people whom you would anticipate being there and who were not there,but

.....2

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CANADA

071923

who had personally promised to be present but their places were taken by other people who were much younger. I have related these details as they might be of some assistance in coming to a conclusion of what had to be done in order to revive the party.

I am satisfied that we are going to have an appeal to practically a new electorate who know very little of the public issues of the day. The French Canadian is still not very enthusiastic in the country parts. It will require constant working within the organization to awaken that interest that will give us any opportunity of winning seats outside of the ~~Senate~~ Cities. It can be done, but must absolutely be proceeded with at once.

I do not think there is any doubt but what we will have an election before another Session but that is only an opinion which has gained ground in my estimation very rapidly during the last two weeks and I think it is King's only chance of dividing this country on such a basis as would perhaps permit him to remain in power or prevent his opponents from securing a sufficiently strong position to form a Government, all of which would be very unfortunate.

I sincerely hope that no time will be lost in preparing the Counties for the vote.

I am,

Yours very truly,

P.B. Pope

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CANADA

071924

17

Ottawa, June 19, 1924.

Honourable Rufus Pope,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

My dear Senator:

Many thanks for your letter. I had read the account of the speeches made at the Cookshire gathering, and think they were all good. Certainly we should be organizing, especially in Quebec. Ontario is in very good shape. No amount of outside effort will ever produce organization; there must be a move within. In a word the matter is 99% up to the Conservatives of the different counties. I have made consistent efforts for some time, and I think successfully, to supply the other per cent by way of initiative, centering mostly upon Quebec. There should not be so much difficulty in the townships.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

07.1925

Ottawa, Ont., June 19, 1924.

17

Dear Mr. Staniforth,

The Honourable Senator White has been good enough to permit me to read your letter to him dated 16th June. May I assure you that the move made by the Senator in this matter was not in the least degree dictated by any desire to play into the hands of the Liberal Party nor to gain an advantage for Liberal Protectionists at the expense of the Conservative Party. On the contrary the Senator consulted me with regard to the matter, and I entirely agreed with him that the step which he had in mind should work to the general advantage of the Conservative Party in the country. I am sorry that misapprehension should be aroused with respect to the subject as there was no cause at all for opposition on the part of Conservatives.

Yours very truly,

C.J.Staniforth, Esquire,
Arundel, Que.,

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CANADA

071926

Copy:

C.J. Staniforth.
Merchant.

Arundel, Que., June 16, 1924.

Hon Smeaton White,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Senator:

Continuing our conversation of last Saturday I regret very much if we were wrong in questioning the source of the petition as I told all to whom I was speaking that the suggestion came from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen. As far as I know and I have never been given to think otherwise we received no assistance of any kind or I may say sympathy from those who were formally prominent along those lines in Montreal at our last Federal election. And our friends at Lachute concluded that this new interest taken after such indifference shown previously looked to us as if the intention was to bring out a liberal protectionist should Stewart resign. This would mean that many Conservatives who had signed the petition would in honour bound have to support this candidate. I quite agree with you that a strong petition sent to Ottawa would cause King and Stewart a lot of worry but I still think that the Liberals who are dissatisfied in the County should circulate it.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071927

I will be pleased if you will communicate to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen the views we have taken and if we are wrong to kindly put us right. I am calling a meeting of our association shortly and will advise you of the time and place and will be pleased to have you attend if possible.

Yours truly,

Sgd. "C.J. Staniforth".

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CANADA

Quebec 20th June 1924

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen
House of Commons
Ottawa.

071928

Dear Sir,

I wrote you on the 26th March last, copy of letter enclosed, often times since then have I thought if you had received same or if my letter was mislaid in the mail, I am aware of the enormous correspondence you have to attend to and that during the session of parliament you are a very busy man, but I wish to represent to you that

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I am a very zealous Conservative
and wish to help the party
at a time when prospects of
reorganisation of our district
which I must say lacks unity,
and without which, no party
can succeed. I may say that
it is not like in the good old
days when the Chief at Ottawa
had accepted the choice of
a leader, all would follow with
heart & soul for the best interests
of the party, our friends here
are timid, have no one to
consult with, or from whom to
seek advice, one who should urge
them on, canvassing the counties,
choosing the proposed candidates,

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in fact get things moving.
Pardon me the liberty of my wishing to insinuate myself into the secrets of the party and its reorganisation, beck be assured my dear Sir, it is for the mutual good of all concerned and believe me,

Sincerely Yours

W. Olivier

2 Laporte Street

Quebec

07190

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071931

COPY

Quebec 26th March, 1924.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

Hearing of a movement of reorganisation of the Conservative party in the district of Quebec I beg to offer my services as an old time member of our party in the revival of our forces for the next elections, I may add that I fought in the battles of the old conservative

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071932

party since my boyhood and I served with my late brother-in-law Sir Auguste Angers, Sir Adolphe Caron and my particular friend Hon. T. Chase Casgrain and many others and can say that in those days we met with few reverses, being a solid bloc of friends always ready for the fray. My Father was made Senator by Sir John A. MacDonald and like him a good Conservative.

You may suscribe me now to the list of those who are willing to do there Bit when ordered from you to do so, and you may count upon me with confidence and as an admirer of your sound principles and ready at all times to follow you

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071933

through thick and thin then ordered.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. N. CHINIC,
a corporal of the old guard.

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CANADA

071934

17

Ottawa, June 21, 1924.

E.N. Chinic, Esq.,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Mr. Chinic:

Yours of the 20th enclosing copy of a letter you addressed to me on the 26th March received. Evidently your letter of the 26th March went astray as there is no record of it on file in my office.

Organization is now under way, with Mr. Audette as Organizer and I am sure that your co-operation will be very much appreciated. Organization must be carried on by all our friends in the district as very little can be done from outside. I certainly thank you for your kind offer of service and the spirit of loyalty which you show.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071935

17

Ottawa, June 21, 1924.

N. Blesser, Esq.,
Secty.-Treas., Hebrew Conservative Club,
711 St. Lawrence Boulevard,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Blesser:

It is with very deep regret that I find myself unable to be present at the official opening of your new quarters on Monday evening. I had hoped until to-day that it would be possible for me to go but the business for Monday makes it imperative that I should be in the House. I hope you will convey to those present my best wishes for a successful Club in every way, and my deep regret that my public engagements prevent me from having the pleasure of being with you.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071936

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa.Ont.,
June 25th, 1924.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

My dear Chief:-

I know you are quite busy, but I think if you could drop a line to Mr. J L. Turcotte, P.O.Box 247, East-Angus, P.Q., the newly elected secretary of our Association for the County of Compton, the same would be appreciated.

Mr. Turcotte appears to me to be a much live-wire and a word of encouragement from yourself would enthuse him more and more.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Doucet

AJD/MTB.

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071937

Mr. Grant:
Pls. note

June 26, 1924.

Mr. Doucet:

Referring to your letter of yesterday to Mr. Meighen re Mr. Turcotte, newly elected secretary of the Conservative Assn. for Compton, - do you happen to know the name of the President of this Association also? And also, do you know whether he has just been elected or is he re-elected President?

C. Helmer

(Of Mr. Meighen's staff)

The President was newly elected, a very energetic young man of 24 — I have not his full name and address but will get it for you —

Alexander Doucet

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CANADA

071938

17

Ottawa, June 26, 1924.

Dear Mr. Turcotte:

I write to express my pleasure at your being chosen as Secretary for the Conservative Association of the County of Compton. This old county is one that has always had particular interest for the Conservative Party and we watch the progress of the Party there with keen appreciation. May the work you have entered upon turn out to be useful and advantageous for all concerned.

Yours very truly,

J.L. Turcotte, Esq.,
Secty., Conservative Assn., for the County of Compton,
P.O. Box 247,
East-Angus, P.Q.

3984

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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07.1939

17
20 a

Ottawa, July 3, 1924.

Dear Senator Pope:

I am returning herewith the letters
2 from John Peters and G.G. Fish, and thank
you sincerely for the privilege of reading
them.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Rufus H. Pope,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

071940

THE SENATE
CANADA

July. 10th. 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.
House of Commons.
Ottawa. Ont.

My dear Meighen,

I desire to report the result of the Organization Meeting in Stanstead County as follows;-

It was a purely buisness meeting held at Ayers Cliff, a small village, therefore no local influx from the community, but the usual place for holding meetings in Stanstead. The three large centres of the county ar Magog, Coaticook, and the three allied villages of Stanstead, Beebe, and Rock Island. These places are largely industrial.

Thre were about 100 people present of whom 70 were deligates, Sixty five English and Five French. I think possibly that the majority of the voters are French in the County. Mr. Letournier of Magog was elected President. Mr. Peters, one of the Managers of the Dominion Textile of Magog was made Secty, and Mr. ~~Hardins of~~ Hopkins of Coaticook was made Organizer. Mr. Hurd of Ayers Cliff was made Tres. These are all first class men for the positions that they occupy. The English speaking portions of the County were well represented, by good men from every part of the County. I regret to have to report that in the Eastern Townships so far as I have been able to assertain there is very little change in the sentiment of the French Canadian so far as Dominion politics are concerned.

With the exception of a few old stalwerts who have returned to the fold there is nothing doing, but in Provincial politics there is a great change.

The speakers of the day were Mr. Doucette M.P. Mr. John Hackett. Mrs John Scott. Mr. John Peters. Mr. Baldwin, our defeated candidate in the last election. Mr. E.O. Baldwin. Therefore we had Industry and Agriculture represented on the same platform.

I desire to express my great satisfaction at addresses delivered by Mr. Doucette, both in French as well as English.

Yours very truly,

B A Pope

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071941

17

Ottawa, July 18, 1924.

My dear Senator:

Many thanks for your letter of the 10th. I would like to speak to you about the Eastern Townships matter before you leave for home. I hope we can arrange this although, of course, both of us will be pressed for time.

Yours very truly,

Hon. R.H. Pope,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071942

17

Ottawa, July 16, 1924.

Dr. J.K. Foran,
733 Outremont Ave.,
Montreal.

Dear Dr. Foran:

Your undated letter has just reached me. I sincerely appreciate your kind offer of service to the party. You may rest assured that should the opportunity arise we shall not fail to take advantage of your services.

With every good wish.

Yours very truly.

Clipping from Mrs Helmer

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(my future address) 733 Outremont Ave.
Montreal, 7 Aug 43

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., M.P. &c.
Leader of the Opposition.
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen.

I desire now to inform you that I am no longer in the service. I am a "citizen at large" — a mere Canadian British subject, no longer bound by Civil Service curtailments. I presume to intrude once more upon your attention simply to inform you that henceforth I am at the disposal of the Conservative party — if, under any circumstances, my very limited services should be deemed of utility. I hope to live to see that party in power again; not so much for the sake of a political party, as for that of Canada.

I enclose two articles clipped from the same page of the "Standard". That organ (under the Athelstane influence), like one or two others, is doing its utmost to circulate a belief that the Conservative Party is not

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071944

satisfied with your leadership. It was the same from 1894 to 1896. It then succeeded; Tupper came out from England, entered the game by the back-door of the Secretary-of-Stateship, and you know the result: the "war horse of Cumberland" led the party to its most overwhelming defeat. Lincoln was wise: it is bad to change horses when crossing a stream.

You and the party have nothing to dread in the next general contest. Yours is the only compact party with solid principles: Leonidas had a small but solid phalanx at Thermopylae. You have in front of you a party of opportunists, calling themselves Liberals, and a party of graspers that is falling to pieces for lack of cement — that is principle.

But I did not intend writing all this: I merely desired to let you know that there are dangerous elements in the Conservative camp and that all true lovers of Canada must help to check their propaganda; also to once more assure you of the sincere and disinterested support of

Yours very faithfully

J. K. Foran

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071945

17.

Ottawa, July 16, 1924.

Dear Mr. Mignault:

I should have written you sooner to congratulate you on the honour which has fallen to you on being elected president of the Eastern Townships' Conservative Association. Personally I was very glad indeed to learn the fact and look forward to your proving an exceptionally worthy incumbent of the office. This work will give you a real opportunity. The signs are brightening for the Conservative Party and without doubt a historic battle will be fought in the very near future, and not the least conspicuous part of that battle will be staged in the province of Quebec.

I earnestly trust that you will keep as closely in touch with the various counties of the Eastern Townships as you possibly can and prepare

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CANADA

071946

-2-

organisation which will compel results. I wish you every success and assure you of my ardent co-operation at all times.

Yours very truly,

Chas Mignault, Esq.,
President, Conservative Association,
Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Lawyer, etc,
197 London St.
Sherbrooke P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

POOR
COPY

071947

"Private & strictly confidential."

Ottawa, July 21, 1924.

My dear Ballantyne:

Mr. Fauteux has been down twice and also Mr. Gravel once, their general purpose being to tell me the unfortunate state of mind which Mr. Monty now labours ~~under~~ and to request that I make some effort to improve the situation as respects himself. I finally agreed last Thursday night with Mr. Fauteux that I would write Monty and tell him I was going down the end of this week and suggest that he come and see me Thursday to discuss affairs generally and also that if that convenient I would go down Thursday night and see him before undertaking my other duties in the city. I am writing this just so you will know ~~just~~ what is taking place. I do not need to explain matters further, you will thoroughly understand.

I think when in Montreal this time that I had better put up at the Ritz. I will, of course, get in touch with you shortly after arriving and arrange to see you at the earliest hour I can. Senator Webster called me up 'phone this morning and told me the same as above.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

POOR
COPY

07 1948

Also W.M. Birks was down Friday and Friday evening and I agreed to accept a dinner from him. He said he would have only a very few business men, not politicians. I find him, though, very friendly disposed to you, and in fact to all our friends, but he thought as he was making it very small he would not touch Senators, etc.

We had a terrible week last week as far as late hours were concerned, sitting two nights all night and the others nearly all. I am feeling somewhat tired, but not very.

Yours very truly,

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,

Montreal,

P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

POOR
COPY

07.1949

17.

Ottawa, July 21, 1924.

Dear Mr. Monty:

Since writing you yesterday I find I will have to go down Thursday noon, but will immediately get in touch with you by 'phone and arrange to be with you at about the time I said in my letter, that is, that evening. I am writing so you will not be arranging to come down or to meet me at Westmount.

Yours very truly,

Honourable Rodolphe Monty,
Versailles Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071950

17

Ottawa, July 21, 1924.

J.A. Lemarre, Esq.,
568 Fullum St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Lemarre:

I am sorry I had to go to Belleville the day you were in. My Secretary tells me that he expressed my regrets but I found it necessary to attend Mr. Porter's nomination meeting. My intention is to go to Montreal Thursday afternoon. I shall endeavour to get in touch with you while I am there.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

071951

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

47 RA A 9

QUEBEC Q JULY 22-24

L HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

Hope

OTTAWA ONT

WANT TO MEET YOU AT MONTREAL HOTEL Mount Royal TONIGHT ANSWER

L O BELLEY

11.35 AM

ANSWERED

By ..... Time 1140

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

071952

17

C.P.R. Telegraph

Ottawa, Ont., July 22 1924.

Hon.L.G.Belley

Quebec,

Telegram just received. Impossible go down today. Will be there Thursday.

Arthur Meighen

Rush

Charge Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MO-12

ARROW COLLARS
ARROW SHIRTS
ARROW UNDERWEAR
ARROW HANDKEROHIEFS
ARROW PYJAMAS

071953

W. G. & R. SHIRTS
W. G. & R. UNDERWEAR
W. G. & R. PYJAMAS

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED

MONTREAL, P. Q.
August 21, 1924.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen:

I understand that the nomination of the new constituency of Mount Royal has been offered to you by the voters of that Division, but Mr.Ballantyne informs me that it is not your intention to accept, as you wish to contest your old constituency, which, although we would all be glad to have you as a member of one of the Montreal Divisions, I consider is a very wise decision, as it will demonstrate to the people of Canada that you are ready to fight your personal battle in the West.

There are several men who I understand, are mentioned for Mount Royal, if you do not contest it, amongst whom are Ald.Watson and Mr.Couper, both good men.

It would appear to me that Mr.Ballantyne should be considered, although I presume it will be for the Mount Royal electors to make their selection.

Possibly it might be desirable for you to suggest that when names are being considered, that Mr.Ballantyne, as former Cabinet Minister and your representative here, be conferred with.

This is merely a suggestion which may or may not meet with your approval.

I am sorry that Mr.Birks' organization is not using Mr.Balantyne, myself or our organization, as I am sure we could have been of considerably more help in the campaign than we have been called upon to do.

We are looking forward to seeing you in Montreal next week, and if you can do so, I would like to have an hour of your time to meet a few of our Executive.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

F. W. Stewart

FWS/FM

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071954

17

Ottawa, August 25, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

I have your letter of the 21st. It would be a great pleasure indeed for me to suggest consideration of Mr. Ballantyne's name in respect of Mount Royal, or the Mount Royal seat. I have nothing but gratitude to Mr. Ballantyne for the real help he has given especially in the darkest times.

The closing part of your letter indicates possibly a little friction in St. Antoine. This is the first I had heard of it and I sincerely trust it is not serious. Mr. Birks, of course, must have charge of his organization, but I thought would be anxious to use all the forces within his command.

Yours very truly,

F.W. Stewart, Esq.,
Cluett, Peabody and Co.,
of Canada Ltd.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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EVERYTHING NEWSPAPERS NEED
IN
NEWS, ILLUSTRATIONS, FEATURES
FICTION, COMICS, CARTOONS
SPECIAL STORIES AND ARTICLES

CANADIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN

THE "ALL-CANADIAN"
NEWS BUREAU
SUITE 1
280 MACKAY STREET
MONTREAL

071955

CABLES:
"CAMPBELL, 280 MACKAY"
PHONE:
UPTOWN 1668

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, 7th Sept. 1920
Ottawa.

Private

Dear Mr. Meighen: Something must be done in Montreal and in the Province of Quebec if you are to win the requisite number of seats at the General Election next Monday. And the Liberal government are arranging to issue a "Liberal Brochure" weekly from now till the date of the General Election. It will circulate free. All through this Province and "cuts" and "hots" are to be distributed all over the Province for the weekly letter — $100,000 Lanny has set aside for the campaign. We should do something — and do it speedily. Cannot you advise me?? Should

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

EVERYTHING NEWSPAPERS NEED
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SPECIAL STORIES AND ARTICLES

CANADIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN

THE "ALL-CANADIAN"
NEWS BUREAU
SUITE 1
280 MACKAY STREET
MONTREAL

071956

CABLES:
"CAMPBELL, 280 MACKAY"

PHONE:
UPTOWN 1668

Dear Sir

I have seen Mr. Ford and discussed the whole scheme, and also steps are considered necessary. That something must be done, is obvious. I shall not fail to keep you informed of any further developments.

Yours sincerely
D. Campbell.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

EVERYTHING NEWSPAPERS NEED
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FICTION, COMICS, CARTOONS
SPECIAL STORIES AND ARTICLES

CANADIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN

THE "ALL-CANADIAN"
NEWS BUREAU
SUITE 1
280 MACKAY STREET
MONTREAL

071956

CABLES:
"CAMPBELL, 280 MACKAY"
PHONE:
UPTOWN 1668

Dear Sir

I have seen and
like very much your scheme, and
discussed the whole scheme, and
also steps are considered weighty
That something must be done,
in view of the Pulp & Paper
company's new attitude towards
Yours very truly
D. Campbell.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Confidential

Montreal Sept 8th/924 071957

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen
Leader of the Opposition
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Referring to our conversation over the telephone this evening I wish to submit the following to your consideration.

To-morrow at the Cartier McDonald club there will be held a luncheon at which the political situation will be discussed. I may say that I have not been invited to attend, and this exclusion appears very strange to many of our mutual friends. But let this incident aside.

Monty is afraid to loose his position as leader of the Province and he is doing his best to retain it.

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It is expected that he cannot succeed because the fighting element in the conservative party have no more confidence in him. As a matter of fact he has been recommended to you in 1921, by a small group of 15 men sitting in camera at the Club of Laval sur le Lac. Monty feeling that he is about to be ousted, has seen fit to throw the odium of the defeat in St Antoine on the English element. The friction between the two races is increasing daily and I submit that a step should be made to this dangerous game.

Fauteux although well intended, is unable to choose between Monty who might win to-morrow, and Meighen who is in Ottawa and who does not realise the situation. He remains undecided, waiting to see what is going to happen. He would be glad to see Monty out of the way and is ready to say "Hurrah for the winner". A movement is on foot to find out a new leader in Ottawa, and our friend Fauteux will be one of the first to accept any leader who might be chosen in Ottawa. This morning the paper "Le Canada" is announcing that Meighen will soon be replaced at the head of

3 the party and you can rest assured that this propaganda has been started by people who claim to be your bosom friends.

At all events, the fighting element in Montreal wants to get rid of Monty and Fauteux because they are not true to you. This is the summing up of the situation. The sooner this situation is cleared, the better it will be for the future success of your party in Quebec.

In Rimouski the boys have come out openly for Meighen, they kept their ground, they accepted and defended your administration even war and conscription and they secured for your party and for your leadership the applause and the endorsation of the public. It shows what can be accomplished with a bold front and a concerted action. All the speakers were attacking the political problems from the same angle and a deep impression has been made in the public mind through the plucky fight of your friends. We did not attain success: it was impossible. We had to face two governments, the Quebec Liquor Commission, the clergy

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following the lead of Bourassa, the Canadian National and the flood of bribery with promises, threats, money and whiskey. Notwithstanding all the debauchery the majority was reduced. Your friends in the County are ready for the next battle and your speakers and organizers are proud of you, proud of your name and willing to start again, when you say the word.

But the Conservative party if it is sound and sane in its ranks, is suffering in the head and in the heart of its present leaders in Quebec. This statement brings me to the last item that I wish to report.

The provincial and the federal conservative party are to be considered as two distinct groups. Sauve wants to remain the leader; Patenaude expected to take his place. Sauve being unwilling to go, the friends of Patenaude will try to wed him to you. Patenaude is coming back from Europe Wednesday and before his arrival, his friends have decided to cut the head of Monty, Belley + Fauteux and to them submit to you the name of Patenaude as the only saviour of your party in Quebec.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

071961

at the same time the Nationalists would be glad to see you united with Bourassa, so as to give you a new Master.

In summing up the situation which seems to be much complicated, it is easy to see the events which are about to happen.

The liberal party of King is doomed in Quebec and you are the coming man. If you wish to take your share of members in our Province, it is your duty 1° to remain the leader; 2° to visit our Province and get acquainted with our population; 3° to surround yourself with young men ready and willing to fight your battle; 4° to create an organization of aggressive campaigners; 5° to start a newspaper who will speak for your party only, for Arthur Meighen only, for protection only.

It has taken 25 years to turn the Province of Quebec liberal: you cannot expect to get it back to your party

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6

in 25 months. It has taken 25 years to the liberals to complete their almost perfect organization; you cannot expect to win without even an appearance of an organization. It has taken 25 years to the liberals to have all our newspapers in line for them; you cannot expect to undo what they have done, when you have not a single newspaper speaking on your behalf. It has taken 40 years to the liberals to educate our people and to make them believe in the word of the liberal chieftains; you cannot expect to replace in the public esteem and admiration Laurier, Mercier, Irwin and Taschereau by Monty, Belley, Fauteux and Normand. When conservatives were becoming liberals they were received in the liberal party as if they had always been real and good partizans. How can you expect to make progress in this Province, if your friends in politics cannot defend you and help you, because those who are supposed to be leaders, are doing their very best to expell them from

071962

7

the ranks of your party. Quebec is liberal and if you are to make progress in this Province, it will be with the help of liberals who are willing to come to you and vote for you, knowing that you are a statesman in whom they can have faith. When our people are better acquainted with you, they will put you back in power; but they must see you, they must listen to you. In conclusion let me say this. Every man who pretends to be a Conservative and a friend of yours, who prevents you from coming into the Province of Quebec is not a Conservative nor a friend of yours. I deeply regretted your absence in Rimouski, it would have helped your cause, it would have helped your candidate. Those who have induced you to stay away did not act fair with you, I say it without any hesitation. They have proved that they were ashamed of their

071963

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071964

leader and they did not deserve to win. as far as they are concerned, they are a negligible quantity, but you had no right to be left aside and you have played in the hands of your opponents.

Before concluding this letter which may appear too long, let me state once for all, that, happen what may, you will find me whenever my services are required and that my sincerity and my frankness will always compell me to give you true reports of what I see and of what I know.

Hoping that these remarks will be received in the same spirit as that which animates me

I remain
Yours truly
L. J. Arthur
635 University apt No 4

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071965

17

Ottawa, Sept. 9, 1924.

D. Campbell, Esq.,
280 Mackay St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I have your personal letter of the 7th. As you know, organization matters are entirely in the hands of an Organization Committee. The publicity end of it is being well attended to except in the province of Quebec. Naturally we have more difficulty there than elsewhere on account of language. What is really needed there is literature in French. I have impressed the necessity of this upon the Organization Committee repeatedly but their resources are very limited. Every morning my mail contains appeals for activities that are impossible without money. We have no revenue from the sources from which it is well known the Liberals drew their funds and consequently we cannot put aside $100,000 which we have not got in the manner that they do.

I leave this week for the West but will be back in three or four weeks, and propose giving considerable of my time through the fall and winter to advancing organization in Quebec.

Yours very truly.

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CANADA

071966

STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Return to R Stewart Mar 17

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA
Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, Sept. 9, 1924.

Honourable L.C. Webster,
Montreal.

Dear Senator:

I take the liberty of enclosing a letter just received from Mr. G. Also I attach copy of my reply. Am quite interested in what takes place to-day though perhaps it is not of the consequence that Mr. G. believes it is. In view of the Gazette editorial this morning and of this letter, will you let me have your analysis of the situation. Please return.

Am leaving here Friday for Toronto and the West.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

Wire to me re advisability

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

STRICTLY PRIVATE.

071967

17

Ottawa, Sept. 9, 1924.

Honourable L.C. Webster,
Montreal.

Dear Senator:

I take the liberty of enclosing a letter just received from Mr. G. Also I attach copy of my reply. Am quite interested in what takes place to-day though perhaps it is not of the consequence that Mr. G. believes it is. In view of the Gazette editorial this morning and of this letter, will you let me have your analysis of the situation.

Am leaving here Friday for Toronto and the West.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071968

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, Sept. 9, 1924.

L.J. Gauthier, Esq., K.C.,
635 University St., Apt. 4,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Gauthier:

Your letter pursuant to 'phone conversation arrived early this morning. I have already read it twice and will study it still further. My thanks to you for writing me in this frank and friendly manner are most sincere. Equally warmly do I thank you for the generous and splendidly effective services you gave us in the late bye-election campaign.

In making some comments on your letter I am going to do so in a manner more confidential than is my custom, and will ask you to treat my communication in that spirit.

May I refer first to my absence from the Rimouski campaign. As in all other bye-elections I took such part as our candidate and local organization desired me to take. If Mr. Sasseville had requested me to go down and speak for him I would have done so no matter what the consequences, and it is needless for me to say to you who know me so well that this course would have accorded with my own personal inclinations very completely. I didn't go because I was not asked to go.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

071969

and I don't feel in the least slighted because I am only too well aware that my command of French is not sufficient to enable me to make anything but a poor halting speech in that language and consequently not such as would make my work from the platform at least at all effective in such a county as Rimouski.

Now as to general conditions in the province, I have no sympathy at all with an attitude of coolness or exclusiveness toward the Liberals of that province who believe in our principles and our sincerity. Every effort is directed toward making their pathway to our ranks as easy as possible. Indeed you are personally aware that the stand I took in the early periods of the St. Antoine contest was dictated by that desire. It is my hope that no one will hold back because of an apparent want of welcome exhibited by a few individuals of the Conservative party. The real leadership of the Conservative party welcomes them and will always welcome them.

The information you give me as to the meeting to-day at the Cartier-Macdonald Club is the first I have heard of the subject. As respects the men whom you specially mention, I want to make it very clear as I have always done, that I am not now engaged in making any person leader in one province or another. Men have to make themselves leaders by the work they accomplish

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CANADA

071970

and the confidence they inspire. When it comes to the time that I must select my ministers I will be governed by their success in these respects. By these things, and these alone, do men fit themselves to serve their country.

I want to speak specially of Mr. Fauteux. In a sense you have measured his character aright, but I don't think you do him justice. Personally, I am very fond of Mr. Fauteux. I believe absolutely in his loyalty. He is a scholar and a gentleman. In aggressiveness and organizing power he is perhaps not of the first rank, but all of us have our defects and on the whole I have always felt proud of the selection of Mr. Fauteux as a member of the late Government. He is not of the type who would hastily or readily take a stand against any colleague. His attitude of mind impels him to co-operation rather than to the championship of any person in particular.

Dr. Normand has not taken a very active part since 1921. It is my hope that he will be able to devote more time to the party service in the future. I think he occupies a high place in the general esteem. He is, of course, devoted to his profession and his best energies are directed there.

As respects Mr. Patenaude, I have always maintained a very high opinion of this man. When he was a colleague of

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CANADA

071971

ours in the Government he was generally esteemed and trusted by all his colleagues. His concentration upon provincial politics of late years, and his seeming aversion to co-operate with us federally, have been to me a matter of sincere regret. I quite recognize the high place he still occupies in the confidence of the Conservatives of the province. He has not, in my judgment, at all times been wholly just to those in Montreal who adhere to our cause, and I am most anxious that he should be convinced of our ardent desire for co-operation and for his assistance. Thisshas been consistently, and is still, my attitude toward Mr. Patenaude.

You refer concretely, and with that force and impressiveness which is your never failing characteristic, to the essential steps which we must take in Quebec. As to the first, may I assure you I don't intend to abandon the trust until I have given up my best to discharge it, and particularly am I not the man to be in the least degree affected by the immature opinions of the self-satisfied - those for example who rest complacently on their oars, find fault with those who act and contribute nothing themselves. Such criticism is always the fate of leaders. I purpose to continue at my task. Secondly, I intend visiting the province of Quebec later on this fall and reaching quite a number of points. These trips I cannot very well arrange myself. I don't feel

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071972

disposed to rule out anybody who with good-will wants to help but I feel disposed to improve our organization by adding others rather than by eliminating anybody. In this way we will get aggressive campaigns and will add to the spirit of our friends in the counties visited.

Lastly, you speak of starting a newspaper. On this subject, there is one started or starting, and if I had time I would like to discuss the matter more generally with you. Possibly none of our difficulties are greater than is the newspaper difficulty. These things will take time but the situation is certainly improving and it is all a matter of directing events wisely.

I am leaving on Friday to spend Saturday in Toronto, leaving on that afternoon to Winnipeg. It will be necessary for me to spend some time looking after business affairs in the Portage la Prairie district. I will also be speaking, but not frequently, on the plains. Then I shall return about the first week of October and hope by that time things will be in shape so that I can help along the lines you suggest in the province of Quebec. Any advice or information you can give me will be valued and welcome. Address me to Portage la Prairie.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071973

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

September 9th, 1924.

Private

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I was advised yesterday that there is a deputation of men and women from the Conservative Association going to wait upon you shortly, in order to place before you certain views that they hold in regard to English speaking divisions in the Province of Quebec.

The object of this letter is to let you know that I have not organized or even suggested that this delegation should wait upon you; in fact, I am not associated with it in any way. I have no objection of course to their waiting upon you and I rather think it a good idea to have a clearer understanding than has existed in the past, particularly in regard to English speaking divisions.

Our English speaking members have been so upset because Mr. Monty interfered in St. Antoine so much and is likely to do so again that the delegation going to Ottawa want to avoid any repetition of what happened during the St. Antoine by-election.

I would not want you to think that I was looking for any new status or anything of the kind and am only too glad always to do what I can for you and the Party. Knowing that this delegation was going with every good intention, I thought it well to let you know that I did not suggest their going.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Outtawa, Ont.

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CANADA

071974

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Ottawa, Sept. 11, 1924.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,
President, National Brick Co.,
P.O. Box 2280,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have your personal letter of the 9th. You need never worry, I haven't the least doubt at any time that you are disposed to make any trouble for me. Will be glad to see the delegation though really I don't know why they come to me on the subject. I didn't encourage Mr. Monty to interfere with any plans in St. Antoine, that is a certainty. These things can really only be taken care of on the ground, and this time as you know the failure was on the ground.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071075

17

Ottawa, Ont. September 11, 1924.

A. McA. Murphy, Esquire,
Charles Gurd & Company,
Montreal, Que.,

Dear Mr. Murphy,

I am leaving shortly for the West, and expect to be back about the first week of October. As soon as I get back I should like to have a talk with you as respects our probably candidates in Montreal. If it is convenient for you to come down then please do so. If not I can get you shortly after my return in Montreal.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

071976

17

Ottawa, Ont., September 11, 1924

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
President,
National Brick Company,
Montreal, Que.,

My dear Ballantyne,

As you know I am leaving for the west shortly. I have asked Mr. Murphy to see me immediately upon my return as respects Montreal candidatures.

I have decided to come back sooner than I had first intended, and am going to try and make it the first week of October.

Yours very truly,

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Montreal Sept 14th 1924 071977

Right Honourable A. Meighen
Portage La Prairie
Manitoba.

Put on my desk for reply
Aew

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Your letter of the 9th Instant came to me in due time; I wanted to answer same because I expected to see you in Montreal on the 12th.

I have to thank you for the friendly tone of your letter and this being done, I believe it is my duty to offer a few comments on the topics you have treated. Allow me to be as frank to you as you have been to me.

Your absence from Rimouski during the election is to be charged to your political friends and that is the meaning I had in mind when I wrote you in Ottawa. You are personally the best asset of the Conservative party in Quebec and your friends have failed to realize it, until the election was

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over. During the whole campaign I advocated the idea of inviting you, but I could not succeed. On the night of the election on the 2nd of September, in the house of Mr. Paul Emile Jacques our local organizer, I brought the question again, and everybody admitted that you should have been called upon to come and participate in the fight. It was rather late and my remarks to you are, that in the future the leader Meighen should lead and not be led. The more our people will become acquainted with you, the better it will be for the party you represent. I claim that those who opposed your coming into Rimouski, were actuated by fear or by the desire of getting for themselves alone, the benefit of the possible victory. In one case or the other you have not received the full amount of justice that you deserve.

When I see Le Canada stating that you are about to resign the leadership: when I see The Gazette taking part in that campaign against you with The Montreal Star: when I read in Le Devoir, that Mr. Meighen has to be replaced

3/

as leader if the Conservatives expect to make any headway in our Province; when I realize that this propaganda is coming after your exclusion from the fight in Rimouski. I cannot but think that your advisers in this Province are not working for your success, political or personal.

I may be mistaken in my judgement, but I submit that it has a sound and rational basis.

Regarding the question of a leader in this Province, would you permit me to offer you my opinion. If it is not followed, I will not be offended.

You are the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the federal arena; you are gaining ground everywhere through your personal efforts; there is not a man in Canada who could lead the party to-day, with as much chance as you can; the newspapers have started a campaign against you because they fear that you are going to win and that they will not be able to dominate you, after you have succeeded; the actual federal government is disorganized in the

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public opinion, which awaits with anxiety the next general election; in Parliament you are, by yourself; the whole of the Opposition, outside of Parliament, you constitute alone, the fighting force of the Conservatives in Canada; With such a situation why should you look for provincial leaders? you do not need any, no one can help you, no one dares to come out openly in your favor. Personnally I would like you to be the real leader, the only leader; it is politically sound to take advice, but it is politically unsound for a leader not to lead, it cannot create anything but chaos. It is your fight and you must win it; you will not and you cannot win it, unless you lead your partizans, pretending all along that you are following their advice, but acting after you have held your own counsel.

Your political party is composed of some individuals who believe they are leaders, and of a multitude of bright and talented young soldiers who wanted to be found to fight

0719980

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071981

under your guidance. I have met in Rimouski, orators who could accomplish marvels, if they were rightly directed: their efforts should be coordinated, and to my mind, you are the only one who can bind successfully these energies together. Come in the Province of Quebec, meet your partizans, listen to the advice of those who claim to be our leaders, but search and find out by yourself the friendship of the masses of our population and you will be startled by the result you will achieve. Can you believe for one moment that the men you are mentioning can bring you a single County? it is your support which has brought them to light. Can you believe that these men can give you an impartial advice?. their judgment is biased by their ambition, their fear of displeasing you, their fear of public opinion, their desire not to loose your friendship. after you

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will have won your battle, you will reward them on account of the friendship you have for them not for the services you expect from them. But first of all, before giving any reward, you must conquer and you will conquer because you have a good cause and because you are a good leader.

Come out openly in this Province and show to every body that you intend to lead as long as you are the leader. This is the summing up of this letter.

I have written at great lenghth because in your letter I believe I perceived some innuendoes with which I could not agree and which in my mind needed to be clarified.

If you think you should carry on as you have done lately, I will bow to your decision because after all you are the most interested party and it is up to you

to decide. But on the other hand, if you change your mind, here is what will happen. Your partizans will be proud of you and the political situation will become what it should have been long ago.

Ordinarily the government is on the defensive and they have to explain the whole of their administration. On the other hand the Opposition is aggressive and they are attacking the party in power.

What do we see actually in Canada? The government instead of defending their policy are constantly attacking the Opposition for what they have done since 1911, and the opposition instead of arousing public opinion against the government for their maladministration since 1921, spends its time in discussing questions which have been settled by the electorate in the last general elections.

Do you believe that this is advantageous to your party and to you personally?

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How is it possible to perpetuate such a system? the reason is simple. In your camp, your army lacks unity of command, coordination of efforts, proper education and training of those who are to preach the same doctrine and the same political gospel. Every one speaks for himself, for his personal advancement, for his personal success on the platform: such a system is not only ineffective, it is destructive and ruinous.

Because I believe you should succeed and get the reward of your perseverance and your unfailing energy, I have taken the liberty to write you the preceding, with the hope that my remarks may be of some help in the fearful struggle you are fighting practically single handed.

Believe me as ever
Yours very truly
L. J. Gauthier

071984

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CANADA

071985

17

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

September
Fifteenth
1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Your two letters of the 11th instant received.

Thanks very much for asking Mr. Murphy to see you on your return.

With all good wishes for a most successful Western tour, I remain, with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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NEXT TO "GURD'S GINGER ALE" WHICH HAS OF COURSE BEEN THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE GROWTH AND REPUTATION OF OUR BUSINESS, NOTHING HAS ROUSED OUR ENTHUSIASM MORE THAN THE SPLENDID SUCCESS FOLLOWING THE INTRODUCTION OF "GURD'S DRY GINGER ALE." IT HAS STEADILY ASSUMED A LEADING PLACE AMONG SELECT TABLE BEVERAGES. IT IS NOW WIDELY RECOGNIZED AS A SOCIAL REQUISITE AT "PARTICULAR FUNCTIONS." "GURD'S DRY GINGER ALE" IS THE SATISFYING CHOICE OF HOSTS AND HOSTESSES OF DISCERNING TASTE.

071986

Charles Gurd & Co. Limited

RECEIVED AT THE DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, LONDON ENGLAND, WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, PARIS AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS 3 GOLD, 3 SILVER, 5 BRONZE MEDALS AND 20 DIPLOMAS FOR "SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE OF GURD'S GINGER ALE, SODA WATER AND ÆRATED TABLE WATERS."

Montreal, Sept. 16th., 1924.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I received your letter of 11th., inst. yesterday.

I anticipate being in Ottawa about the first week in October and will be pleased indeed to call upon you at that time.

If you are going as far West as Winnipeg and happen to be there on the 23rd., or 24th., of this month I would suggest that you arrange for a chat with Mr. J. Alex Cameron, Notary, who is very much interested in the Political situation, particularly as it affects our new Division in Westmount &c. You will find him both friendly and loyal, he I feel sure will lend an effective hand in re-organization in the early Fall. He will be at the Fair Grounds - [illegible]

It is he whom I suggested as a choice for a Candidate following your good-self.

I need hardly assure you that I have no sympathy whatever with the recent exhibition of "Political dyspepsia" on the part of The Gazette - I hope that it is not troubling you over-much - I believe the ailment to be altogether local and I trust but temporary even if presently disgusting and undoubtedly harmful.

With kindest remembrances particularly to Mrs. Meighen Senior.

Sincerely and cordially yours,

Arthur W. Gurd

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Original in Mr. Meighen's handwriting sent to Mr. Cressé from Ottawa Sept. 22, 1924.

277987

17

Portage la Prairie,
~~Ottawa~~, Sept. 22, 1924.

L.G.A. Cresse, Esq., K.C.,
7 Notre Dame St. W.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Cresse:

Your letter of 15th has reached me here. You are right - organization is the one thing now. But organization is 95% a matter of local initiative and energy. No one understands that better than you. The trouble is too many are always set against some one who is trying to work and complain - Join in and help. Now that you are better I know you will. It is a great pleasure to see you well again.

Dr. Tolmie our chief organizer is in Yale, B.C. preparing for the bye-election there. Will ask him to see you when in Montreal. Also I am going into Quebec on my return and can see you then.

With kind regards,

(Signed) Arthur Meighen.

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P. O. BOX 415

071988

BELL TEL. MAIN 1083.

L. G. A. CRESSE, K. C.
BARRISTER, ADVOCATE AND COMMISSIONER
7 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST

17

Ans d

MONTREAL, 15 Sept 1924.

Hon Arthur Meighen
P.C. Prime Minister
of Canada
Portage Laprairie

Copy reply - mail
and file this letter
/ an

Dear Mr Meighen,

The time is come in how we should organize the forces of the party in the Province Quebec and in the Dominion of Canada.

Our friends throughout the Province of Quebec are discouraged and anxious to fight if prospects improved.

I did not want to worry you before presently my duty as old conservative

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071989

To lay frankly the facts
before you and a letter
could not do it in a proper
and complete way —

I would like to
meet you with a few
friends of mine at your
earliest convenience and
hear your views on the
political situation —

Hoping you are
well Believe me
Yours truly
L. G. Cress

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

071990

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
ONE THIRTY EIGHT McGILL STREET
MONTREAL.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1924

17.

THE HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
OTTAWA, ONT.

DEAR SIR:

YOUR LETTER OF THE 19TH INSTANT, DATED FROM PORTAGE LAPRAIRIE, HAS BEEN OPENED BY THE WRITER, AS MR. SMITH IS CONFINED TO THE HOUSE THROUGH ILLNESS. YOUR LETTER, WILL, HOWEVER, BE PLACED BEFORE HIM ON HIS RETURN TO THE OFFICE.

YOURS TRULY,

E. A. James

PRIVATE SECRETARY

EAJ

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CANADA

071991

ARMAND LA VERGNE, avocat,
93 St-Pierre,
Québec.

Québec, ce. 25 septembre, 1924.

17

L'honorable Arthur Meighen,
Chef de l'Opposition,
Chambre des Communes,
Ottawa.

Cher Monsieur Meighen,

Je vous écris ce mot afin que vous le trouviez à votre retour de l'Ouest, et je vous serais bien reconnaissant si vous pouviez me laisser savoir par dépêche, la date approximative de votre arrivée à Québec.

Comme vous le savez, il est question d'organiser pour vous des assemblées à Mont-Joli, Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup et Montmagny. Mais pour cela, il serait à propos de connaître immédiatement votre opinion et les dates possibles dont vous pourriez disposer pour ces assemblées.

Les nouvelles que nous recevons de nos amis à Rimouski sont des plus encourageantes, et tout le monde attend votre présence avec impatience.

D'un autre coté, nos amis de St-Hyacinthe et de Bagot désirent réunir une assemblée pour moi, et ont songé à la date du 18 octobre. Je leur ai répondu, que je ne pouvais accepter cette date avant d'avoir conféré avec vous,

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071992

au cas où je serais obligé de vous accompagner dans le bas du fleuve à cette date-là.

Si par conséquent, cela ne vous dérange pas outre mesure, voudrez-vous me laisser savoir, aussitôt que faire se pourra, la date de votre visite à Québec.

Soyez convaincu que vous êtes attendu avec impatience, et que jamais le moral de nos amis n'a été aussi bon, aussi bien disposé et aussi enthousiaste.

Dans l'attente du plaisir de vous lire, veuillez accepter l'expression des sentiments distingués.

Votre bien dévoué,

J. Lavergne.

LAV/JB.

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CANADA

071993

17

Ottawa, ~~2 octobre~~ Sept. 1924.

M. J.A. Joli-Coeur,
76 rue St. Pierre,
Québec, P.Q.

Cher M. Joli-Coeur:

J'ai la votre du 23 septembre à mon retour de l'ouest ce matin.

J'apprécie beaucoup les termes de la résolution adoptée par le club de l'Association de la Jeunesse Conservatrice à mon égard. J'espère qu'en la direction de mes devoirs dans l'avenir je continuerai de mériter votre appui et votre approbation.

Avec mes meilleurs voeux,

Croyez-moi,

Votre tout dévoué,

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TÉLÉPHONE { BUREAU 5310-J
RÉS. 1042-W

76, RUE ST-PIERRE

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : "JOLY"

071994

J. A. JOLI-COEUR, B.S.-L.L., L.-C.S.

AVOCAT ET PROCUREUR
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

QUÉBEC, 23 septembre, 1924

RE:

Le Très Honorable Meighen C.R.
Chef de l'Opposition,
Hotel du Gouvernement,
Ottawa.

Mon Cher Chef;-

A une réunion du Club Conservateur de Québec, tenue le 22 courant, la motion suivante fut adoptée.

" Proposé par M. Armand Lavergne, C.R. secondé par M. J.A. Joli-Coeur que le Club Conservateur de Québec, à son Assemblée annuelle, renouvelle au Chef distingué du Parti Conservateur, l'expression de sa confiance, et de son admiration, et l'assure de son indéfectible loyauté. - Adopté.- "

Je suis heureux d'occuper la charge de Sécrétaire qui me procure le plaisir de vous faire tenir ce message, et j'espère, Monsieur, que vous serez toujours confiant dans la haute estime que nous avons pour vous.

Veuillez me croire, Monsieur, respectueusement,

Bien à vous,

J. A. Joli-Coeur

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CANADA

071995

17

Ottawa, Sept. 27, 1924.

Monsieur J.A. Joli-coeur,
76 rue St. Pierre,
Québec, P.Q.

Cher M. Joli-coeur:

J'accuse réception de votre lettre du 25 septembre.

Veuillez exprimer aux membres de l'association de la Jeunesse Conservatrice mes remerciements pour l'honneur qu'ils m'ont accordé en me nommant Président Honoraire de leur club. Il me donne beaucoup de plaisir d'accepter cette nomination.

Avec mes meilleurs souhaits pour le succès du club,

Je demeure,

Votre tout dévoué,

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TÉLÉPHONE { BUREAU 2310-J
RÉS. 2910-W

76, RUE ST-PIERRE

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : "JOLY"

071986

J. A. JOLI-COEUR, B.S.-L.L.,L.-C.S.

AVOCAT ET PROCUREUR
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

QUÉBEC, 25 septembre, 1924

RE:

Le Très Honorable Arthur Meighen, C.R.
Chef de l'Opposition,
Hotel du Gouvernement. Ott.

Mon Cher Chef;-

Comme vous avez du l'apprendre par mon ami Rivard, nous venons de fonder à Québec, le Club de l'Association de la Jeunesse Conservatrice, auquel vous serez invité à venir donner une conférence à son premier Diner-Causerie.

Nous avons eu hier soir, la première réunion du bureau de Direction, et pour bien commencer notre travail nous avons adopté la résolution suivante;

"Proposé par M. J.-A. Joli-Coeur secondé par M. A-Rivard, que le Très Honorable Arthur Meignen, notre distingué Chef, soit nommé Président Honoraire de notre Club. Adopté"

Je suis heureux de vous opportuner depuis quelques temps avec nos messages de félicitations, et j'ose vous demander

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76, RUE ST-PIERRE

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : "JOLY"

J. A. JOLI-COEUR, B.S.-L.L., L.-C.S.

AVOCAT ET PROCUREUR
BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

QUÉBEC, 25 septembre, 1924

RE:

si vous pourriez nous faire tenir votre photographie avec autographe, afin qu'il prenne place d'Honneur dans les Salles du Club, et je crois qu'une autre, moindre grandeur, cadrerait bien dans mon bureau.

Croyez moi, Monsieur, respectueusement

Bien à vous,

J. A. Joli-Coeur

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071997

17 Q485-4

Ottawa, 1 octobre, 1924.

M. Antoine Rivard,
Edifice de la Banque Nationale,
Québec, P.Q.

Cher M. Rivard:

J'ai la votre du 24 septembre, ainsi que votre télégramme, a mon retour de l'ouest ce matin. Je suis bien content d'~~entendre~~ apprendre que les jeunes conservateurs de Québec s'organisent. L'organisation apportera le succès, et une grande partie de cet ouvrage faut être fait par nos amis dans les comtés individuels. Soyez sûr que tous que je puis faire pour aider à votre club je le ferai bien volontiers.

Par rapport à votre démande que j'inaugure la série de diners-causeries, je vous ecrirai sous peu quand je sais la date de ma visite à Québec.

J'apprécie beaucoup l'honneur que le club m'a conferé et me nommant président honoraire,

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071998

et je souhaite au club tout le succès possible.

Avec mes meilleurs souhaits,

Croyez-moi,

Votre tout dévoué,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

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071999

CHAUVEAU & RIVARD
AVOCATS & PROCUREURS

C.A. CHAUVEAU, LL.D. C.R.
ANTOINE RIVARD, LL.L.

EDIFICE DE LA BANQUE NATIONALE
RUE ST-PIERRE

QUÉBEC 24 septembre 1924 .

Très Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Chef de l'opposition ,
Montréal .

Cher Monsieur, Meighen,

Pour faire suite à mon télégrame de samedi dernier, je dois vous dire avec plaisir que l'organisation de l'Association de la Jeunesse Conservatrice de Québec a été un véritable succès . Au delà de deux cents jeunes gens réunis après une convocation générale lancée deux jours auparavant, se sont montrés enthousiastes pour donner à leur groupe une orientation heureuse et une vie nouvelle . Ils m'ont fait l'honneur de m'élire leur président, et c'est à ce titre que je me permets de vous communiquer ces nouvelles .

Je crois que ce que devra faire d'abord notre association sera d'instruire ses membres sur l'histoire politique de leur pays et sur les problêmes de l'heure présente . Pour atteindre cette fin, nous avons décidé que les premières manifestations de notre activité seraient des diners-causeries mensuels auxquels nous inviterions quelqu'un de nos aînés à venir nous faire un cours d'histoire ou d'économie politique, et où en même temps nous apprendrions à nous mieux connaître et à mieux fraterniser .

J'ai appris par notre ami Lavergne, que vous deviez venir à Québec au commencement d'octobre . Auriez-vous l'obligeance de faire à notre association l'honneur d'inaugurer cette série de diners-causeries ; cela serait un gage de succès certain pour l'oeuvre que nous avons entreprise . Je sais toute la sollicitude et toute la sympathie que vous avez pour les jeunes de Québec. Aussi ai-je confiance que vous ne refuserez pas notre humble requête .

J'ai l'honneur d'être, cher Monsieur,

Votre respectueux serviteur .

Antoine Rivard

AR/CV

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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072000

Form 6123, replacing Form 1-TW

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OTTAWA ONT

LA JEUNESSE CONSERVATRICE DE QUEBEC REUNIE EN ASSEMBLEE POUR LA FORMATION DUN CLUB DESIRE PROFITER DE LOCASSION POUR VOUS RENOUVELER SONTEMOIGNAGE DE FIDELE ATTACHEMENT ET DINALTERABLE LOYAUTE

ANTOINE RIVARD PRES CLUB JEUNESSE CONSERVATRICE DE QUEBEC.

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CANADA

072001

17

Ottawa, October 4, 1934.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

I thank you very much for your letter of 16th September. I am sorry indeed that it had not come to my attention until my return. On the dates you mention, however, I was in the Province of Saskatchewan and would have found it impossible to have met Mr. Cameron in Winnipeg at that time. However, I have heard much of Mr. Cameron and everything of a favourable nature and would be proud of his co-operation in the work of the Party in any capacity.

I appreciate especially your comment on the Montreal situation. I shall continue to do my duty as I see it and shall not be swerved particularly by those who have the least right to complain.

Yours very truly,

Alex. McA. Murphy, Esq.,
Charles Gurd & Company Ltd.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

072002

17

Ottawa, October 7, 1924.

My dear Gauthier:

Your letter of the 14th September reached me at Portage la Prairie some little time ago. I have read and re-read it many times. This will not be in any way a reply because it is not a letter which calls for a reply; it is a letter which calls for very thoughtful reflection and this I have given it.

You understand even better than I do my difficulties in the province of Quebec. They are great. In my judgment they are not greater than would be those of any other possible Conservative leader at this time. If I thought another would approach the task with greater advantages than myself then I really would have cause to reconsider my whole position.

There seems at the present time to be an incapacity on the part of our friends in that province to pull together. I have sought to antagonize none and to work for harmony among all those who believe in our principles. We have principles. The enemy has none. I have always had confidence, but never so much as I have now, that you can contribute very powerfully toward bringing about the harmony and unity of effort which is the all essential. That I should lead in fact as well as in

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CANADA

072003

name is abundantly established and you may take it from me I propose to lead just so long as the responsibility is on my shoulders. I intend to give considerable time this winter to the Province of Quebec and there I shall speak in no uncertain terms. One has to be under these circumstances utterly indifferent to the selfish designs of those, who, surrounded by the traditions of the Conservative Party and supported by the undoubted strength of its historic policies, labour to use that Party for their own purposes. You may depend upon it I have resolved to carry through the task I have undertaken and from that resolve I will not be swerved, particularly by those who have the least right to a dictating voice. My task may become a matter of tenacity rather than a labour of love, but the task will be performed. I want to see you and review the situation with you personally as soon as I get down to Montreal.

As to Rimouski, I say frankly that I think you are right; I should have gone into that county.

Yours very truly,

L.J. Gauthier, Esq., K.C.,
635 University St., Apt. 4,
Montreal

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 122)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

072004

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

October
Eighth
1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I met Mr. A. McA Murphy and he stated that he expected to go to Ottawa to see you in a few days. When he does see you I wish you would be good enough to ask him to become the President of the Westmount Conservative Association instead of the present occupant, General Smart. Mr. Murphy is inclined to take the presidency and if you ask him to do so I am sure he will.

I would like to suggest also that you warmly commend him for his loyalty to you and the Party.

Too bad that we lost Northumberland, but better luck next time.

With kindest regards, remain,

Yours sincerely,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

072005

17

Ottawa, October 9, 1924.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I have your letter of the 8th, have, however, had conversation with you over the telephone since. Will be very glad to make the suggestion to Mr. Murphy. Have always had a very high regard for him.

As stated over the 'phone I think the wisest course now is to not rake up the embers of our domestic party difficulties in St. Antoine, but to merely say that difficulties were forced upon us and especially upon the Leader, which had to be surmounted and which made it necessary to spend a very considerable time in an effort to get the Party united behind someone, or, rather, to get all who really favoured our principles united behind a single candidate. It was hard to do this because of the difficulties which had been made for us and although complete success was not attained a very considerable measure of success was reached. I would emphasize that the Prime Minister is now boasting of the verdict of St. Antoine as a verdict against protection and in favour

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072006

of his policy of free and freer trade. I would rub in this boast of the Prime Minister's to the limit.

Unless you hear from me to the contrary I will be down on the afternoon C.P.R. train on Sunday.

Yours very truly,

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
President, National Brick Co.,
P.O. Box 2380,
Montreal, P.Q.

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President:
F. W. STEWART

Hon. President:
THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, P.C., M.P.

072007

Hon. Treasurer:
A. C. CORDNER

THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL AND DISTRICT

Secretary:
R. W. MARSHALL
UPTOWN 8580 - 6360

Headquarters:
MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

October 10th. 1924.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.P.C.K.C.M.P.
The House of Commons
Ottawa,Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen.

I beg to confirm our telephone conversation of yesterday's date, making the appointment for Monday evening next October 13th.which you so kindly granted to the Delegation for an interview with you.

The Delegation headed by the Hon. Mr Ballantyne will leave Montreal on the fouro'clock train, arriving in Ottawa at seven-thirty. p.m. when I will immediately get in touch with you by telephone at you house, unless I hear to the contrary from you.

Yours very truly,

R.W.Marshall

Secretary.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

072008

17

Ottawa, Ont., October 11, 1924.

Dear Mr. Marshall,

Yours of the 10th instant has just reached me. I shall not fail to be on hand for the arranged interview for Monday evening.

Yours very truly.

R. W. Marshall, Esquire,
Secretary, Liberal-Conservative Assn.,
Mount Royal Hotel,
Montreal, Que.,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Form 6123, replacing Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nlts
Night Letter	N L

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31 BU 24

MONTREAL Q 1203P OCT 13

THE RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN
HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL QUEBEC

FOR ANSWER PHONE 1814 PARLIAMENT OFFICE

HAVE POSTPONED OTTAWA VISIT COULD YOU KINDLY MEET DELEGATION IN MONTREAL ON YOUR RETURN TONIGHT OR TOMORROW MORNING PLEASE REPLY IMMEDIATELY TO MT ROYAL HOTEL

R W MARSHALL

1P

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MO-12

ARROW COLLARS
ARROW SHIRTS
ARROW UNDERWEAR
ARROW HANDKERCHIEFS
ARROW PYJAMAS

072010

W. G. & R. SHIRTS
W. G. & R. UNDERWEAR
W. G. & R. PYJAMAS

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED

MONTREAL P. Q.
October 15, 1924.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen:

I am sorry that I was unable to see you at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning, as per your wire to Mr. Marshall, but understand that he arranged with you before you left Montreal, that you would give the evening on Friday upon your arrival in Montreal, to meet the delegation which had been planned to go to Ottawa on Monday last to discuss matters with you.

We have therefore arranged for a dinner at 7 o'clock at the Mount Royal Hotel, to which you are invited, and I hope that nothing will occur to prevent you attending, as we want as much of your time as possible on that evening.

Unless I hear from you otherwise, I will understand that you will be with us at 7 o'clock, Friday 17th, at the Mount Royal Hotel.

The following compose the delegation to meet you -

Hon.C.C.Ballantyne	Mr.Cordner
Mr.W.W.Birks	Mr.Jennings
Mr.Farquhar Robertson	Dr.Gilday
Mr.Geo.Henderson	Mr.Eveley
Mr.John McNaughton	Mr.Lande
Dr.J.S.Ibbotson	Mr.Larmonth

Sincerely yours,

F. W. Stewart

President.
THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

FWS/FM

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

072011

17

Ottawa, October 16, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

I have yours of yesterday. Will very gladly accept the suggestion as to dining at the Mount Royal at 7.00 o'clock. I am pleased to know I am to meet so many good friends at that time.

Yours very truly,

F.W. Stewart, Esq.,
Pres., Liberal-Conservative Assn.,
c/O Cluett, Peabody & Co. Ltd.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

072012

17

Ottawa, Oct. 20, 1924.

Honourable J.B.M. Baxter,
St. John, N.B.

sent to A.C. Webster

My dear Baxter:

Yours of the 17th just received as I am preparing to take the train for Toronto. I cannot get in touch with anyone with regard to it, but am writing to prepare the mind of friends on the subject. I expect to be back on or a little before the 15th November. Am going to hold at least eight meetings in Yale.

Must admit I was terribly disappointed over Northumberland. It hit me harder than any of the other results. The information I got is that the use made of all the assistance was pitiful and the organization most inadequate.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

072013

17

Ottawa, Oct. 20, 1924.

Honourable L.C. Webster,
Montreal.

My dear Senator:

The enclosed letter, like many others, speaks for itself and does some speaking. I really don't know what to say about it. I don't suppose anything can be done just now anyway. I will be back about or maybe a little before the middle of November.

Senator L'Esperance will tell you about Saturday night's function, and also about Saturday forenoon's. Really it would be hard to believe such an enthusiastic gathering could be got together. One needs some encouragement, though, these days. I may say I told Mr. Monty of a move made by the Conservative Association Friday night. I did so with the idea of suggesting that the Cartier-Macdonald Executive do likewise. This idea I pressed on him at the request specially of Mr. Fauteux who thought it would be a good thing, and especially a good thing for Mr. Monty. To my astonishment Monty came back in a few hours in a state of terrible antagonism to

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CANADA

072014

this rather innocent looking move on the part of the Conservative Association. Actually I cannot fathom the man at all. He seemed to conceive it as a conspiracy against himself. The reasoning by which he arrived at the conclusion was utterly incomprehensible to me. However, I thought you should know of his state of mind but certainly do not change the plan which is right.

As to Temiscouata, there is quite a volume of opinion in favour of letting the Liberals fight this out among themselves, the belief being there will probably be a Liberal and an Independent candidate. I don't just like the idea but will probably have to submit to it and do so with more grace because it will make a lot less the immediate demands. We will know better later though.

I had a real time with our friends in Quebec, forenoon and afternoon, finally deciding to take steps to do just as the Conservative Association in Montreal. Fortunately I was able to get Mr. Royer to take the lead and call a meeting of all the ~~anti-wai~~Conservatives for the purpose of selecting the five men. I feel sure, after the result of my day's work, that Senator L'Esperance will be one of the

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CANADA

072015

five.

I tried to get you in Montreal but missed you. Am leaving to-night and will not be back until the 10th November or a little later.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

072015

five.

I tried to get you in Montreal but missed you. Am leaving to-night and will not be back until the 10th November or a little later.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

072016

THE SENATE
CANADA

17

Montreal, October 22nd., 1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am duly in receipt of your favor of the 20th. instant, enclosing one from our friend Baxter, which is certainly astonishing. I have had one or two conversations with Mr. Gauthier and Senator L'Esperance and others.

Am glad to know that your trip to Quebec was so successful. I am looking forward to the time when you will have a day or two's quietness when you may be able to take a few days off at Lake Placid with a couple of other Montreal friends, and go into all the matters that ought to be carefully discussed, and endeavour to get things shaped in such a way that they will give you the least trouble and annoyance and at the same time work out to the advantage of the party here. I would be glad to come to Ottawa to discuss these matters with you on your return, which I understand will be about the 15th. November. Meantime, I am not inclined to answer Mr. Baxter's letter.

With kind regards,

Yours truly,

Lorne C. Webster

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

TELEPHONE: MAIN 3005

CABLE ADDRESS: "COUPER"

W. M. COUPER, K. C., B. C. L.
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.

ROOM 17
30 ST. JOHN STREET

072017

MONTREAL, 22nd October, 1924.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighan,

Ottawa,

Ontario.

PERSONAL.

My dear Mr. Meighan:-

As you know, amongst my political activities, I am the Honorary Secretary of the Westmount Conservative Association and, day after day, I run across the members who are clamouring for some action by way of preparation for the next election in connection with our new seat, "Mount Royal", which includes Westmount, and I thought I might write you to get, if possible, any suggestions that you would like to give me on the matter.

There is no doubt that there will be many names mentioned as likely candidates and I think something should be done to decide as early as possible upon the person so that the proper organization work may be started and properly arranged.

We must try to avoid the possibility of a similar occurence to what we had in St. Antoine Division and I would suggest that the person be selected without great delay. I know that many of my own friends throughout the Division have spoken to me with a view to my name being put forward, as I live in the Division, and I would not for one moment wish to see anything like we had in St. Antoine Division.

I have just heard, quite casually, that a Committee has been formed to look into the subject of a possible candidate and was not aware as to who had appointed this Committee.

If you would be good enough to write me on this subject I would appreciate it very much and when you are in the City again I would be very glad to have a few minutes with you.

With kind regards,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Wm Couper

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

072018

Ottawa, October 24, 1934.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 22nd October arrived during the absence of Mr. Meighen in Western Canada. I am holding this letter here as he has gone to British Columbia and will be continually on the move. It seems to me the delay would be less by holding the letter than by taking the chance of having it follow him around.

Yours faithfully,

W.M. Couper, Esq., K.C., B.C.L.,
Room 17, 30 St. John St.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Private Secretary.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

THE WINDSOR
OTTAWA, ONT
M.F. HART, PROP.

072019

Ottawa Nov 1924

My Dear Morgan

Pursuant to the conversation which I just had with you, I sincerely trust that our friends in Richelieu will follow your advice and direction as that of the recognized leader of the party in that County, and that they will in future avoid all sources of friction in order to be able to present a united front to the enemy in the impending general elections

Trusting this advice will

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CANADA

THE WINDSOR 272020
OTTAWA, ONT
M.F. HART, PROP.

2

be accepted in the ~~spo~~ same spirit in which it is given and have the effect of joining all our friends together - believe me

~~Yours~~ truly

to G. H. Morgan
Dorel
P.Q.

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CANADA

072021

J. U. EMARD, L.L.L. C.R.

CHS. EMARD, L.L.B.

EMARD & EMARD

AVOCATS—BARRISTERS

30 RUE ST-JACQUES—CHAMBRE 35
MONTREAL

TELEPHONE: MAIN 3995

W. U. CODE.—CABLE ADDRESS:
"EMARD"

Montreal, November 3rd , 1924

Right Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ont.,

Dear Sir:-

As secretary of the Committee of the Cartier MacDonald Club formed to organize clubs in different wards in Montreal I would like to have a map of the different electoral divisions in the Island of Montréal .

Would you please see to supply our club with these maps and oblige,

Yours truly,

Ch Emard
278 St Denis St
Montreal

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

072022

17

Ottawa, November 4, 1924.

Dear Sir:

In the absence of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant. I have made enquiries and find that these maps are not yet ready, although in the course of preparation. Just so soon as they are available I shall secure copies and send them to you.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Chs. Emard, Esq., L.L.B.,
278 St. Denis St.,
Montreal, Que.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

072023

17

Ottawa, Ont., November 6, 1924.

not attached when filed

Dear Mr. Ballantyne,

Yours of the 5th instant arrived this morning. Mr. Meighen is now working his way east and is to be in Ottawa on the 14th instant. I am holding your letter for his return as I have no forwarding address for mail.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
National Brick Company,
Montreal, Que.,

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

072024

17

Ottawa, Ontario, November 6, 1924.

Dear Sir,

In the absence of Mr. Meighen in Western Canada, I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 5th instant, advising of the appointment of Mr. Farquhar Robertson as Chairman of an Advisory Board of the Conservative Party in Montreal. Mr. Meighen will return to Ottawa about the 15th instant when your letter will be placed before him.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary

J. H. Larmonth, Esquire,
605 McGill Building,
Montreal, Que.,

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CANADA

J. H. LARMONTH
CONSULTING ENGINEER

072025

605 McGill Building,
Montreal November 5th.1924.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen P.C. M.P.,
Ottawa , Ontario.

Dear Sir,

When you were in Montreal a short time ago we discussed with you the formation of an Advisory Board to act as a link between you as Leader of the Conservative Party and the Liberal Conservative Association of Montreal. I now wish to advise you this Board has been formed with Mr. Farquhar Robertson as Chairman.

We are looking forward to increased interest in the cause of the Conservative Party in this district, and trust this new Board will assist in creating this added interest.

Yours very truly,
J H Larmonth
Secretary.

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CANADA

17

072026

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,Ont.,

Dear Mr.Meighen-

I have never been active in party politics,but in 1921 I took the platform in my county because I realized that Mr.King was about to use his election as a compromise leader and the conscription issue together as a means of attaining power and then would follow his natural bent to free trade. I have since been justified.

Since 1921,in many articles for the Canadian and American press,and actively in private discussion I have laid stress on the fact that there is the most acute danger of the farmers of Ontario and Quebec,like those of the West,listening to the false prophets and voting for free trade more as a general protest against economic conditions than for any real faith in it. I have argued that the only method of appealing to them would be to use the extension of the protective system to cover their products. They will,assuredly,vote for free trade all round unless offered protection all round.

Since the various utterances of yourself and other leaders of the party have made it clear that the party accepts this fact,I have undertaken,in Brome-Missisquoi,the active propagation of this idea of the tariff as a direct benefit to the farmer. I have held a series of meetings,and have had the most gratifying success. This is the only possible means of propaganda,as the press is useless in country districts. I have done as much as I can since I am of small means and must necessarily devote myself to earning a living.

Now that I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction and that of many others in this district that this campaign is really effective,I should like to see it extended. The recent Congres Agricole at Quebec is doing similar work,but is strictly limited to French-Canadians,and is itself apparently not well-enough organized to do what is necessary.

In the circumstances,and although for strategic reasons I avoid too open affiliation with the

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072027

Conservative party, I have recently attempted to find some central body with whom I could work. This is important. The question of protection on farm produce is an involved one, requiring the most careful handling by men who thoroughly understand rural conditions in various areas. It cannot be preached to city voters unless accompanied or better preceded by a campaign of education so as to avoid the "high cost of living" answer. My own experience—and I doubt if any man gives as much of his time to discussion of this matter with an infinitely mixed lot of both city and rural voters—is that if properly presented the argument can be made overwhelmingly convincing to the farmer and inoffensive to the city dweller.

Another point of vital importance is that the campaign, however successful, will be wasted if the Conservative party is not so organized and its local leaders instructed as to enable it to receive the benefit of the propaganda. Since it is apparent to me that, in the rural districts of this province at any rate, this is not the case, I urge upon you the need of very active measures in this direction. I have seen Mr. Ballantyne, who is very sympathetic in his attitude, but is, of course, not able to say anything very definite. I find others in Montreal who are apparently ambitious to appoint themselves leaders. I find no definite plan of campaign anywhere.

Personally I have not the slightest desire to force my advice on anyone. I am not in the least ambitious for party honors, nor am I even a probable aspirant for a nomination, for reasons which I find sufficient. I regard the question of how to bring the farmers of this province back to their true political connection as vital to the life of the country. I have done what little I can, and must now stop, although right at the moment only a slight further effort would ensure the conversion of this pivotal constituency, and in surrounding counties farmers are anxious to hear the gospel.

I trust that I do not appear improperly critical. I only desire to help what I think is a genuinely national cause. I have, however, neglected my own affairs so much that I cannot continue to do so without grave danger.

As a constructive

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As constructive criticism is the only useful kind, I suggest that:-

(1) A committee be appointed to consider how to carry out this propaganda among farmers, to consist of only three or four members, and to be confidential--indeed secret--in type.

(2) That this committee arrange to have at least ten French and English propagandists thoroughly familiarized with the technique of this task of showing the farmer how free trade in farm produce hurts him.

(3) That these propagandists be put to work in various areas in some camouflaged guise--I think agents for life insurance or fertilizers are about as well able as anyone to get access to the farmer.

(4) That the central committee be the only liaison between the workers and the Conservative party.

(5) That at least a skeleton organization of a Provincial Executive and small--two or three member--county committees, be formed, and used as a channel through which the party forces in each riding can be stimulated into activity, and instructed how to take advantage of the protection on farm produce propaganda.

I imagine--you are better able to judge--that about six months from now there will be an election. I estimate that in that time and at an expense of about fifty thousand dollars the farmers of Quebec could be stirred to believe that protection on farm produce is the beginning of their economic salvation. I have not the remotest idea of whether, or how, the fifty thousand dollars could be raised. I suggest further that all this machinery be kept under your personal control or that of one individual, and not allowed to become in any way entangled with the ordinary and rather vague party organization.

If this letter contains any idea of service to you, I shall be glad to discuss the matter further with you or any one individual to whom you refer me, if that would be likely to lead to definite action. If not, please pardon my intrusion on your time.

In any case, please treat this as a personal letter, as I do not wish to offend any members of the party organization by appearing critical of their ability to handle what is their and not my task.

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Please be assured, however, that I am on safe ground when I repeat that the Quebec farmer will need a very active and intensive campaign to convert him; that that campaign, properly organized exactly as a sales campaign, would be not costly; that it will be useless to the party unless at the same time a revival campaign is carried on in party circles; and that, finally, no open connection between the economic and the political campaigns should be allowed to appear. I especially suggest that steps be taken at once—I mean this or next week—to commence in the Temiscouata division.

Sweetsburg, Que.,
Nov. 7th, 1924

Yours very truly,

P. C. Armstrong

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072030

June 7/24

Dear Mr Meighen

I am sorry that I did not get to see you before I leave for Europe, as I am going into a boarding in Sunbury and am to pass off for a special case of bad nerves for the week, – These people have the necessary health part success, and I need not dwell on another operation for some time it seems the only sensible course to follow –

In the meantime there are lots of things that I wished that I could get to know about & I cannot very well write them, so the next time you are in town will you make an appointment to see Mr J. P. Howard of our company who can & will give you the information – I think it would be well for you to do this alone

In the meantime, the party in power seems to be doing all they can to ruin the

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Cruelty, and there is an entire set passing against them. They have been pelted with opprobrious epithets of "Divine Right" it is the only reason they are still to rule –

I hope soon to be back & to see some pull my share of the oars –

Meet you please write Clement to be thrown on your return

Yours ever

Alexander Stewart

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072032

Ottawa, November 15, 1924.

Dear Mr. Larmonth:

I am pleased to receive your letter of the 5th. It waited my return this morning. I am most grateful that this committee has been appointed and have written the Chairman, Mr. Farquhar Robertson, to thank him for accepting the important duties appertaining to the head of the committee.

Yours very truly,

J.H. Larmonth, Esq.,
605 McGill Bldg.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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072033

Ottawa, November 15, 1924.

Dear Mr. Ballantyne:

Just received your letter of the 5th on my return this morning. I am certainly glad that the Committee has been actually formed and I am pleased that Mr. Farquhar Robertson has accepted the Chairmanship. I am writing Mr. Robertson today to thank him for doing so.

I understood you were to go on the Committee, and, personally, I would certainly like to have you on it. From your own standpoint it might possibly be as wise to stay off for a time, but from the general party standpoint I am disposed to think you ought to go on. I know your friends down there will expect you to go on and will scarcely understand your not doing so. It seems to me best that you should keep pretty close to every move, even though you do not wish to take too prominent a part in the organization. I would rather discuss the matter with you personally, but will not be able to get to Montreal for some little time.

Yours very truly,

Hon. G.C. Ballantyne,
P.O. Box 2280, Mon-

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National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

November
Fifth
1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You will be pleased I am sure to learn that Mr. Farquhar Robertson has been chosen as Chairman of the Advisory Board in connection with the English Speaking Conservative Organization here.

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear upon me to become a member of this Board. I do not think however that I should do so. I think it would be very much better if this Advisory Board carried on without me, and if the matter is taken up with you, as it may be, please try and convince them that I should not be a member of this Advisory Board, although I will be at all times only too ready and willing to assist them in every way.

Yours very truly,

C. C. Ballantyne

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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17

Ottawa, November 15, 1924.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I am indeed pleased and gratified that you have accepted the Chairmanship of the Conservative Committee agreed on by the English Speaking Conservative Associations of Montreal. I will be most happy to treat with this Committee as respects matters affecting the constituencies usually assigned to the English Speaking candidates, and will confer with the Committee on matters affecting the District in general.

I thank you most warmly for the strength which your name affords us as Chairman of this Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Farquhar Robertson, Esq.,

Montreal, 206 St James St.

P.Q.

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CHAUVEAU & RIVARD
AVOCATS & PROCUREURS

C.A. CHAUVEAU, LL.D. C.R.
ANTOINE RIVARD, LL.L.

EDIFICE DE LA BANQUE NATIONALE
RUE ST-PIERRE

QUÉBEC November 15th. 1924 .

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commune,
Ottawa .

My dear Mr. Meighen,

Your letter of the 12th. received . I have just called on some of our friends of Rimouski and especially on Mr. Asselin, lawyer, from Rimouski, who will send you this after-nnon the affidavits required . I think it would be better for you to have affidavits from people who live in Rimouski. I intend to go to the Toronto convention on monday the 17th. but unfortunatly I have a case coming before the Supreme Court in Ottawa for that date and consequently I don't think it would be possible for me to be present at this rally .

I suppose you know that in the bye-election of the Quebec county which was just starting on when you were in Quebec, we were victorious . Onr provincial candidate Ludger Bastien did win his election not only against the provincial government but also against Mr Lavigueur, member for the same county at the house of Commons . I think that this victory coming the day before your success in ~~the~~ Yale has a grate importance ~~Yale~~ .

I wish you every success in Hastings. The young conservatives of Quebec are backing you to the limit .

Respectfully yours .

Antoine Rivard

AR/CV

P.S. Excuse the stenographer. She is not familiar yet with your language, but, as things are going now, she is bound to be.

A.R.

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072037

17

Ottawa, Nov. 15, 1924.

W.M. Couper, Esq., K.C.,
30 St. John St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Couper:

I have your letter of the 22nd October. As respects the constituency of Mount Royal I will, of course, have to take the same position as I do with regard to other counties, i.e., the nomination of the candidate, decision as to date of convention, etc., must be left to the Conservatives of the riding themselves.

With reference, though, to this county and to your enquiry, I would say that it would seem to me the part of wisdom to try and get a candidate ~~appointed~~ selected at the earliest possible moment. There may be difficulty, however, due to the fact that it is considered a strong Conservative riding. I don't know what committee has taken special charge of the matter as intimated in your letter. I did have the advantage of a talk with Mr. Murphy, who as you know is very highly

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regarded by Conservatives generally, and spoke to him much along the lines of this letter. Possibly he has made some move toward organization for the purpose of bringing out a candidate, and I would suggest that you see him and discuss the matter with him.

At present I have no definite plans as to being in Montreal. I had agreed to be there for the 24th November, but am now required to be in Hastings that night as it is the eve of the bye-election there.

Yours very truly,

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17

Ottawa, Ont., November 16, 1924.

Dear Mr. Howard,

Mr. Howard Smith's two letters reached me today upon my return to Ottawa from the Pacific Coast. I am sorry indeed that I was unable to reach the east in time to see Mr. Smith before his departure for Europe. I shall, however, follow his suggestion and have a talk with you upon my next visit to Montreal. I cannot say just when I shall be able to go down as I am to spend the next week in Hastings, but will advise you before going.

Yours very truly,

T.R. Howard, Esquire,
Howard Smith Paper Company
Montreal, Que.,

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072040

17

Winnipeg Sept 14/23

Dear Mr Meighen

I have just been checking up the cash accounts for Reinscheid and St Boniface, and I thought it would interest and gratify you to know about it. Certainly, Ross has worked very hard indeed. Much of the work and from the manufacturers packed up in a few days summing around 25,000, we really had to refuse orders, and we collected in some amount to see you in. You have many, many, warm friends here, than perhaps you realize, and the return

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of certain papers does not represent the opinion of the people who are until lately - personally I want to assure you that all I can do will be done, and I am sure, that there is a brain and can change all were this principle. If we can get Polincourt, it would be a master stroke I believe he is the strongest man here today. I do not know just how it could be done, but we might to find some way - "Lemuny" also claims use but I am afraid he would not leave his present job -

I am to receive a crowd from "Glen the Hill" in St Andrews this week who want to talk over all about it. I will probably get some views of

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Quebec, and will advise you.

In the meantime, we have a very strong Conservative growing up in Winnipeg and Brandon, devoted to the farmers, and it should bring results;—

We should by all means organize now and get the men lined up who will lead this province and follow you—

I think Sir A. Currie is leaving until he the final jobs and certainly works Quebec better than ever.

What does Charly Beaubien want? Why does he stay out? He talks to me in riddles, there is some influence that I cannot fathom—

Yours etc

Armand Lavergne

07 20 42

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072043

Sept 29th 1929 Lindsay Place

Dear Mr Meighen

I have received your two letters and was glad to hear from you, my excuse for not writing to you sooner is laziness and long drawn out illness I suppose I should not plead.

I wished while I had a personal call with you that you came home via the Dundee Sit-down, and wonder if you could work it on your next to call at my house on one of your weekend trips. - There does not seem much opportunity of my getting to Ottawa to see you - Have been able to do nothing but think for the last few weeks and I think I know one cheery great loss the country in this province is suffering - If you could make the connect and drop me a line a few days ahead I think perhaps we could fit some where -

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This is the first time I have had to write and the appearance is of a world worn old dog but the Dr's tell me that I have done well & might be right again in a few months.

Yours &c

Thomas Smith

Mr Meighen Kingston

Ottawa Ont

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072045

17

Ottawa, Nov. 17, 1924.

Honourable D.O. L'Esperance,
Quebec, P.Q.

My dear Senator:

I am taking the liberty of sending you privately a letter I have received from Mr. P.C. Armstrong of Sweetsburg, P.Q. I know that the character of work he has in mind is something along the line of efforts already put forth by friends of yours and friends of our cause in the province. The idea seems to me pretty sound and I thought possibly you could use the suggestion in such a way as to lead to real results. Personally I don't know Mr. Armstrong at all well but no doubt use can be made of him and of other men similarly inclined. We want to get a lot of country speaking done throughout the province of Quebec this winter.

Please return Mr. Armstrong's letter.

With kind personal regards,

Yours very truly,

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072046

17

Ottawa, Nov. 17, 1924.

P.C. Armstrong, Esq.,
Sweetsburg, P.Q.

sent to L'Espérance

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

Your letter of the 7th inst., was awaiting my return from the West Saturday. I have read it with the greatest interest. The idea you have is a sound one, but to get organized effort behind it, and carry it through to a reality, is however not easy. As you can realize, it is impossible for me to attend to all these matters myself, but this I can do: I can place the suggestion in the hands of one or two men who are interested in attaining the same object which you have in mind, and who in my best judgment will be most likely to make a substantial effort to get results. This I am doing at once.

I am leaving to-night for Hastings which will occupy a week of my time.

I am,

Yours very truly.

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National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

November
Eighteenth
1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You will recall the last time I had the pleasure of seeing you at Montreal I intimated that it was doubtful if I would be a candidate again when the coming general elections are on. I have given the matter most serious and careful consideration since and have reluctantly come to the conclusion that my business and personal affairs require daily attention and therefore I cannot possibly be a candidate for any of the Montreal divisions.

There has been a great change in public opinion, favourable to you and the Conservative party since the general elections of 1921, and I am satisfied that if I had decided to contest St. Lawrence and St. George that my chances would be most favourable to defeat the present Liberal member, Mr. Marler. You may be sure that St. Lawrence and St. George will be redeemed, when the general elections are on, for the Conservative party and I am strongly of the opinion that we can carry all of the English speaking seats in the City of Montreal.

The suggestion has also been made that I should be the candidate in the new Mount Royal division, having lived there for many years and still being a property owner. I could not however accept, even though I was chosen as a candidate, for the reasons that I am giving you in this letter, which has caused my decision not to be a candidate again. This decision is not due to any lack of confidence in the Conservative party, its policies or in you as my leader, but solely that I may devote my time and attention to my business and personal affairs. Had I been freer, nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have gone into the fight once more and shared in the victory that is surely coming to the Conservative party under your very able and distinguished leadership.

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I deem it advisable to notify you thus early because I think it essential that candidates should be chosen as quckly as possible for all the English speaking seats in this City. I think we should also get our candidates elected as quickly as possible for all of the Province of Quebec.

I esteemed it a great privilege to have been a colleague with you in the Union Government under the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden during the last strenuous years of the war and the none the less troublesome times after the war, when the Government had the big problems of demobilization and reconstruction to deal with. I will also cherish with the greatest pleasure the year that I had the honour and privilege of serving under you as Prime Minister.

I will always be only too happy to do anything I can to assist the Conservative party and yourself to secure an early, well deserved victory, and remain, with kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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17/2

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,

Dear Mr.Meighen—

I am obliged to you for your kind letter.

I enclose a report of a meeting held last week. As a general thing, and I think wisely, our meetings are not reported as yet, and are generally held in small rural school houses. At the meeting in question, however, held in a larger village there was unusually promising enthusiasm, and the local committee appointed have since advised me that the next meeting will be a large one. It may be of interest to you to note that of the local committee two are French-speaking Liberals and one an English-speaking ex-free trader of very pronounced opinions.

In a general way I think that this programme of protection for the

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farmer specially appeals to French Canadian farmers. I hope to hold at least one more meeting in the purely French district of St.Ignace de Stanbridge. In 1921 I,with the other French speakers on the staff of the Conservative candidate were refused a hearing there. Now I have a most pressing invitation from French Liberals to come down.

If any action is taken it should be this winter,the only season at which it is possible to assemble farm audiences. I have pressing requests to assist local workers in Shefford and Stanstead,as well as in my own Brome-Missisquoi,but I am afraid I cannot afford the time and expense involved

Please remember that it is vital that any campaign in this direction should be ostensibly nonpartisan. The rest can be very easily attended to later.

I am informed on the best authority that the local Liberal committee have finally decided that Mr.McMaster cannot be run here again.

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I was invited to attend the Toronto Conference, but refused, as I am still in hope that I may be of better service in a less public capacity.

Coldbrook Farm,
Sweetsburg, Que.,
November 19th, 1924

Yours very truly,
P. C. Armstrong

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072052

Private

17

Quebec, November 20th.1924

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition.
Ottawa.

Dear Mr.Meighen :-

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th. enclosing one from Mr. P.C.Armstrong of Sweetsburg. P.Q. which is very interesting indeed and very much along the lines which we have been putting forth during the past year. It is so close to our program that I feel that Mr.Armstrong must have heard about it .

I am keeping his name and address and will keep in touch with our people. Will communicate further with you on this subject as soon as I have seen our friends. In the meantime I am returning Mr.Armstrong's letter .

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely

D. V. L'Esperance

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072053

17

Ottawa, November 29, 1934.

Dear Mr. Rivard:

I appreciate very much your letter of the 15th November. As yet I have not heard from Mr. Asselin or any other with the affidavits which I so desire. I do hope they will come shortly. You may remember just toward the end of the Rimouski campaign I sent a telegram that I was informed Messrs Lapointe; Cannon; and I think another had made statements to the effect that I was responsible, in the absence of Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, for the raid on the Guelph Novitiate in January, 1918, and making denial of these statements and giving reasons why it could not be true. I would like to get the newspaper report or something else confirming the fact that one or two of these men made such statements. I think probably Mr. Gagnon could send me this. Would you ask him to.

So sorry not to see you in Toronto. It was really a wonderful event.

Do not be discouraged as to West Hastings. Local conditions there were adverse, but this will not occur again and

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we can easily carry that riding. Our organization was good and our Party is feeling very strongly confident all through Ontario. Was glad indeed to see you win Quebec County for our friends in the Provincial House.

Yours very truly,

Antoine Rivard, Esq., L.L.L.,
Bank National Building,
St. Peter Street,
Quebec City.

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072055

17

Ottawa, November 29th, 1924.

My dear Mr. Ballantyne:

I duly received your letter of the 18th. I was in hopes of seeing you yesterday, but I spent the day until four o'clock, when I left, with the French Canadian Conservatives altogether at the funeral and the Cartier-Macdonald Club and in Mr. Dupuis's store.

I hardly know what to say as to the decision you have come to regarding contesting the seat at the next contest. Personally I feel very keenly disappointed. There is nothing that I long for more than the triumph of the men who stood with the late Government, made great sacrifices and went down to defeat. At the same time I have some realization of what it would mean to you to contest the seat again and also the very natural attitude of Mrs. Ballantyne and your family. One thing you can be sure of, your public record is creditable from beginning to end. It is creditable in the big difficult things which you got done and in the thoroughness, efficiency and scrupulous ~~interest~~ honesty with which all your work was conducted. This I have stated on many platforms in your absence, and this will be the judgment of the people of this country when time enough has

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passed to get the proper and unprejudiced perspective of Canadian achievements in the War. This, indeed, is the judgment of the majority of the Canadian people now.

We had a severe reverse the other day in West Hastings. It was due to local conditions, but nevertheless was an emphatic defeat. The real significance of Mr. Murdock's conduct we did not succeed in making the mass of the people realize and we had to take the consequences. There were many other factors as well which it is unnecessary to relate now, suffice to say this: That the consequences of the present drift especially in fiscal policy are so widespread and so serious that nothing can prevent the people from realizing the situation. For myself I am quite prepared to wait until that day, contributing in the meantime what I legitimately can to public discussion on the subject.

I know that my own difficulties are great. One or two newspapers are making them greater still. For your personal and private perusal I attach a copy of a letter which I have just written by hand that illustrates my present state of mind. If it were even conceivable that I could follow the example you are now taking it certainly would be my strong

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inclination to do so, ~~but~~ such a course would be so cowardly that it is ~~impossible~~. unthinkable

× I shall continue to rely upon your valued co-operation and I will keep as closely in touch with you as I can if you will permit me to do so.

Yours very truly,

Hon. C.C. Ballantyne,
Pres., National Brick Co.,
P.O. Box 2380,
Montreal, P.Q.

× unequal

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072058

17

Ottawa, Ont., December 1, 1924.

My dear Belley,

I am enclosing copy of a letter which I have written to the President of the Young Conservative Association of Quebec. I am doing so because I want to have you advised of my view on this matter. I write the President because of his office and because I think the Association of which he is President is interested to help and do practical work. I know you will give co-operation wherever you feel it can be given to advantage.

Rivard

Yours very truly,

Honourable L. G. Belley,
Quebec, Que.,

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072059

Ottawa, Ont., December 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Rivard,

I am taking the liberty of writing you on the subject of calling conventions and nomination of candidates feeling that you will take an interest in the matter, and consult with Mr. Lockwell and Mr. Audette and all others interest in organization with a view to getting results. It is my opinion that in the general interest of the party, not only in Quebec, but throughout Canada it would be well to have one or two conventions in the Quebec district as well as in the Eastern Townships and the Montreal district, and candidates nominated in our interest. I have in mind at the moment the County of Dorchester, but perhaps our friends there would consider another County more appropriate. Wherever the right Candidate can be selected in a hopeful seat I think it ought to be done wither right away or very soon. Please confer without undue publicity on this and let me hear from you.

Yours very truly,

Antoine Rivard, Esquire,
Barrister, etc.,
Quebec, Que.,

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Ottawa, Dec. 1, 1924.

Honourable D.O. L'Esperance,
Quebec, Que.

My dear Senator:

I am enclosing copy of a letter which I have written to the President of the Young Conservative Association of Quebec. I am doing so because I want to have you advised of my view on this matter. I write the President because of his office and because I think the Association of which he is President is interested to help and do practical work. I know you will give co-operation wherever you feel it can be given to advantage.

Have you any idea when you will be down this way? I have written Senator Webster. I am anxious to see you both together.

Yours very truly,

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National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

December 1st, 1924.

17

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thank you very much for your kind and much appreciated letter of the 29th ult.

You may be assured that I am at your service at all times and it is always a pleasure for me to do anything to assist you personally and the Conservative party, and never hesitate to call upon me.

I of course regret the reverses that we met in West Hastings but such reverses and obstacles are only created to be overcome, and neither you as our leader, or anyone in the party must become discouraged due to unfortunate reverses.

Let me say once more that the Conservative party are most fortunate in having you as their leader, and there is no one in parliament today, or out of it that possesses one tithe of the knowledge and ability that you do; so please do not become disheartened because newspapers or individuals make unwarranted reference or attacks upon the leadership of the Conservative party.

Victory may be longer coming than we expect, but come it will under your leadership, and the men that are attacking you today will be the first in an endeavor to get your friendship, prestige and assistance when the Conservative party are in power once more, with you as Prime Minister.

I frankly admit what I have stated to you before, that I am fond of politics and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be in the fight once more with you when the general elections are on, but this does not seem possible for the reasons that I gave you in my letter of November 18th.

I thank you for letting me see a copy of your letter to Mr. Penny, which I am sure ought to make an impression on him and I trust will cause him to desist from the unfair articles his paper has printed against you.

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Be sure and let me know whenever you come to Montreal, and rest assured that I am as whole heartedly and devotedly attached to you and the party as I ever have been and will not lesson my efforts in any degree to assist you and the party in every way that in my power lies.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Robert Borden

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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206 St. James Street, Montreal. 072063

December 3rd, 1924.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen P.C.M.P.
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;-

I duly received your letter of November 15th, in connection with the lately formed Advisory Board of the Conservative Association, English Division.

I would like, as well as the Committee to have a conferance with you at an early a date as possible in order to agree with you as to just what the function of this board will be, and what you would expect from it. I think that the best way to have this decided is by talking it over together with you, preferably in Montreal.

I would be obliged if you would let me know if you expect to be in Montreal at an early date, and I will make arrangements for a meeting to suit your convenience.

Yours truly,

F Robertson

FR/ED

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