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'Recent acts of illicit recruitment, which I have established to be submitted to the Courts, appear to me of such a nature as to justify a more severe watch in order to prevent the extension of a traffic whose agents would resort to any means to earn the premium allotted to them for each person they can engage.

'Whilst insisting that each violation of these instructions should immediately be proved and prosecuted according to law, you will be careful to recommend to the above mentioned officers (under prefects and officers of judiciary police) to quite specially watch posters purporting appeals to French labourers to emigrate and to refuse authorization to post up placards where agents would entitle themselves otherwise than agents authorized by the French Government, the proof of which they would have previously to furnish.

'Finally, you shall also recommend to the same officers to prohibit distribution of pamphlets appealing to emigrants, they should always refuse permission for such distribution.

'There is no reason to except our countrymen from this rule, for it is important to keep them at home where they are useful for farm labour and they may be called to fill the obligations imposed by the recruitment law.

'I recommend you at last, Mr. Prefect, to renew to the agents of Emigration police the order to draw up an official report for violation of the law, against any individual who would meddle with emigration operations without being authorized thereto either directly by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, or through an authentic power of attorney given him by an authorized agency.'

At last, as a direct consequence of the campaign made by a portion of the French press against our agency, there was an exchange of diplomatic communication between the French Government and the English embassy, in 1910-11. It is from the above situation that in some Canadian political circles, they have concluded that no emigration propaganda was possible in France, in order to judge intelligently it is necessary:—

1st. To admit the absolute right of the French Government to protect its countrymen against breaches of trust by emigration agents (including steamship agents), even without any law to that effect. Now, it does not appear that the object of the above circulars, though containing some errors in point of fact, is anything but the repression of breaches of trust, what we commonly call false representations.

2nd. To acknowledge the truth, which may be or is evidently contained in the circulars and communications of the French Department of the Interior, on the dangers which an inconsiderate emigration from France to our country would present, not only for France, but for Canada itself. Nothing authorizes us to believe that in spite of its quite natural look of Combes, the circular of 1905, which, let it be said by the way, concerns not only Canada, but all the 'Countries of America', making some propaganda in France by means of premiums or otherwise, exaggerates the audaciousness, the imprudence, may even the breaches of trust committed by agents at that agitated period of the French life, when the idea of emigration was making such powerful impression on a portion of its nation. One cannot help smiling to-day in reading in the Clemenceau circular that in Canada there are no roads or railways for the farmers, and consequently the sale of farm produce is difficult; that there is 'no demand here for section men and railway labourers,' &c. All such assertions being partially true in 1886, but all told of such an amusing archaism in 1909, and so much more in 1912; but, if this may settle things, we will readily go as far as admit the conclusion that in Canada, 'only farm labourers can settle in favourable conditions' (see above). At last, if the circular of 1911 shows the gloomy side of the obstacles to agricultural colonization, and if the chances of success of the foreign mechanics, already very good in