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all, Harvey, Carmichael, Mary Mueller, Katie Maudi, Fred Strauss, Laura McPhedran, Queenie Udell, James McDonald, Lillian Johnston, Elva Keady, Lillian Johnston.

Progress in Studies—Elaine Hinson, Verna Forrest, Alton Purvis, Edna Bassingthwaite, Hazel Turnbull, Lillian Johnston, Mary Mueller, Katie McDonald, Fred Strauss, Katie Maudi.

Standard II.—  
Attendance—Albert Alton, Willie Abernethy, Tommy Chandler, Sara Embree, Willie Embree, Lizzie Graham, George Hopburn, Gerlie James, Alice Mellon, Mary Mueller, Katie Maudi, Mike Maudi, Edna Roth, Arthur Ross, Leslie Smith, Winifred Scott, George Washburn.

Progress in Studies—Winifred Scott, Bertie Robinson, Orla Milla, Clark McMahon, George Dixon, Sara Embree, Katie Maudi, Helen Fransen, Floyd Quigley, Edna Thompson.

Standard IC.—  
Attendance—Phyllis McLeod, Clara Edwards, Eileen Thompson, Leo Leod, Anne Wapshot, John McKinnon, Stuart Colquhoun, Clement Joyce, Esther Ross, Mollie Radway, Lillian Johnston, Mary Mueller, Fred Phedran, Fred MacDandie, Thomas Ewing, Willie McKinnon, Rita Johnston, Lillian Johnston, Anna Yarnum, Cecil Clark, Ellen Lafache.

Standard II.—  
Attendance—Albert Harris, Guss Grossa, Helen Bush, Alton Dixon, Wesley MacDill, Mabel Weller, Wattie Jackson, Vivian Merril, Norman McPhedran, Maggie McKenzie, John Carmichael, Olive Murray, Meta Robinson, Lillian Johnston, Mary Mueller, New, Elmor Cahler, John Marshall, Mildred McBride, Willie Clark, Ruby Dore, Marjorie Clark.

Standard III.—  
Attendance—Lyle McComb, Joseph Embree, Robert Cowley, Floyd Kelly, Eva Dixon, Chalmers MacKinnon, Finest Roth, George McKernan, Fred Leod, Lillian Johnston, John McPhedran, Alfred Harris, Winnie Annabelle, Lillian Leonard, Mary Mellon, Joseph Campbell, Frank Fowler, Anne McLeod.

Attendance—Edna Clutterham, Fred McMahon, Lillian Johnston, Cedric McLean, Anne McPhedran, Murdoch McKinnon, Grace Reid, Frank Higgins, Emmet Ochsner, Violet Leod, Lillian Johnston, John McPhedran, Myrtle Annabelle, Hazel Port, Virgilia Brown, Fred Scott, Earl Kennedy, Bessie Radway, Willie Clarke.

Standard V.—  
Attendance—Pauline Martin, Gerlie Watson, Otto Rosdler, Clara Thompson, Lillian Johnston, Mary Mueller, Wain, Mae Radway, John Inkster, Adelbert Scott, Pearl Bisset, Harold Leod, Joseph Campbell, Willie Clarke, Gwyneth Tuttle.

**PROMOTIONS IN THE SCHOOLS.**  
The names of the pupils who have been promoted are given below. Pupils who are recommended by the board to remain in the advanced class only on condition that their work is satisfactory. In classes where no pupils are recommended to remain, the board has decided to postpone the promotion at the opening of the schools on Monday, January 6, 1908.

From Standard I to Standard II.—  
Attendance—Edna Leod, George Harry Heisel, Gwyneth Tuttle, Harold Torgerson, Eric Well, Frances Leod, Lillian Johnston, Mary Mueller, Watters, Joe Scarborough, Ned Flavin, Pauline Martin. Recommended: Ethel Port, Mae Radway, Edna McKinnon.

From Standard IV.—Isabel Henson, Violet Butler, Lillian Johnston, Mary Mueller, George Crab, May Atkins, Julia Clarke, George McMaster, Guss Soners, Beta Thompson.

From Standard II to Standard IV (Fourth street east)—  
Mabel McCluney, Edgar Duncan, Thomas Embree, Mary Mueller, Elsie Eldred, Elsie Powers, James Bell, Lila Richards, Archie Bassett. Recommended: Charles Richards, Lillian Johnston, Mary Mueller, Alton Dixon, D. R. Grant, Elsie Wilson.

From Standard III to Junior to Standard IV (Fourth street east)—  
Florence Deitz, Irene Luckett, George Lavell, Nora Young, Lorne Campbell. Recommended: Mary Mueller, Lillian Johnston, George Crab, Emily Hunt, Martha Kneebell, Fred Job, Maude Reynolds, Elizabeth Heisel, Marjorie Leod.

From Senior II to Junior III (Fourth street east)—  
Olive Mann, Mary Mueller, Lillian Johnston, Carl Marjorie Spicer, Harvey McLean, R. G. Holden, Mike Verbitzki, Arno Willcock, Clarence Thompson, Lillian Johnston, George Crab, John Whitt, Jim Macalister, Arthur McKewen.

From Junior II to Senior II (Fourth street east)—  
Charles Renas, Teddy Poole, Milton MacIntyre, Annie Fogel, Robert Leod, Lillian Johnston, Myrtle Harris, Guss Robinson, Josie Grant. Recommended: Russell Hulbert.

From Senior II to Junior III (Second street west)—  
Elsie New, Jas. Robinson, Helen Bush, Meta Robinson, Lillian Johnston, Mary Mueller, Teddy Poole, Ruby Boyer, John Munro, Albert Harris, John Carmichael, Gerlie Smith, Mildred McBride, Elmor Cahler, Lillian Johnston, Anna Yarnum, Cecil Clark, Helen McKel.

From Junior II to Senior II (Second street west)—  
Ervin Poole, Spill Clark, Vivian Merril, Henry Roth, Henry Wapshot, Marjorie Leod, Lillian Johnston, John McPhedran, Edna Hass, Alton Dixon, John Marshall, Wesley MacDill, George Wheatley, Marjorie Austin, Eddie McLean, Lillian Johnston.

From S. nior Part II to Junior II (Second street west)—  
Ellen Lafache, Lillian Johnston, Mary Mueller, Leo Leod, Ivy Fuller, Phyllis McLeod, Corry Kennedy, Tony Marshall, Roy Leod, Lillian Johnston, Mary Mueller, Willie Francis, Ruth Leod, Chas. Schwartz. Recommended: Marjorie Landon.

**Mine Resumed.**  
Grand Forks, B.C., Dec. 28.—About two hundred men are now working in the Phoenix mine today amid general rejoicing. The smelters start as soon as ore is available. The C. P. and G. M. have been working in the mine in shape. The roughness of the G. M. here was burnt down and three local men were killed. The building was valued at \$15,000.

St. John, N.B., on August 21st and 22nd, 1907, the following resolution

Resolved, that the Maritime Provinces with their rich and varied resources afford in farming, lumber, mining, milling and manufacturing, and in commercial life and other spheres of activity, exceptional opportunities for the obtaining of a comfortable livelihood, and the making of pleasant homes, and that roundings essential to the highest degree of happiness, that there are here no insuperable obstacles to social and progress, and that all reasonable efforts should be put forth by the various provincial governments and municipalities, and by the local administration, to induce our young men to remain at home, and also to divert to the maritime provinces a large proportion of the increasing flow of immigration which is now flowing from the motherland and other European countries to the Canadian West.

In regard to the character of the immigration of this year, while the evidence may not be valuable, it still indicates that the increasing number of Toronto Mail and Empire of June 15th, 1907:

The volume of immigration into the Canadian West continues to swell. In economic efficiency, as well as in numbers, the newcomers appear to be equalled only by those secured from the proportion coming from the United Kingdom since a welcome increase.

On March 16th, 1907, the Mail and Empire said:

"The leading employers of labor have sounded a note of alarm against the large inflow of immigration, fearing that it will result in a shortage of demand for labor the country might have on its hands a large army of unemployed."

There is little danger that the country will be burdened with an excess of labor, for any considerable period, because the immigrants are so numerous and the cheapness of ocean steerage rates quickly enable any surplus to adjust itself to avoid unemployment.

On May 18th, 1907, the Mail and Empire said:

"In these days of rapid growth and expansion there is a danger of dwelling in the future of Newfoundament in immigration, forgetful of the great material prosperity that the average immigrant family brings with him to this country."

The Montreal Star, in a lucid interval, had this to say on December 9th, 1907:

"Members from the west are speaking out in support of assisted immigration. They seem fearful that the feeling against it engendered by the unemployeds who have been brought from Europe at this season of the year, in overcrowded conditions, may lessen the activities of the Immigration Department in bringing in new settlers for the prairie country. But they are overlooking the difference between the two classes of immigration except the ocean voyage. The man who comes prepared to take up his abode in the city or town, the farmer who proposes to give employment to himself and possibly others. He will not join the unemployed, but he will help them to find work."

It is something I think, upon which the government may be congratulated, that it has the support of the Star in its migration policy.

A Winnipeg Telegram on November 1, 1907, speaking of emigration from Great Britain says:

"Statistics will show that the class which left the country last year, and those who have since left, has been very different from the population furnish, and to that extent the classes have been the gainers."

We notice too that the Mail and Empire in its editorial on the subject of the government policy. In an editorial on Monday, December 16th, 1907, it has to say:

"The statistics show that the classes qualified to take their places among our producers are, generally speaking, prosperous, and would not exchange their position for that of the poor class left to come here. Immigrants are doing well as farmers. Capable farm laborers and willing and adaptable factory workers are being sought for money to tide themselves over the short period of dullness. No anxiety need be felt on account of the industrial depression."

If the Immigration Department has to some extent been taken by surprise, the continued continuance of the flow of immigration and the consequent slackening demand for employment, I submit that it is only in company with the business journals who thought throughout the country on this question. If we have erred, so has every one else. So that there may be no misunderstanding, let me quote what the government is in regard to immigration; I quote from a pamphlet issued in 1907, reprinted from a former issue, in which it says:

"In this it is set out that the classes wanted in Canada are tenant farmers, farm laborers, general laborers and mechanics, clerks, draftsmen, telegraphists, shop assistants, professional men, school teachers, engineers, civil engineers and architects, surveyors."

In a more recent pamphlet the following appears:

"The immigration efforts of the Canadian government are confined to securing the best elements of the foreign, railway construction men and female domestic servants. Those seeking occupation other than the above will be left to their own devices without assurances of employment before they leave home, as the government cannot assist them in securing employment."

Here is another extract:

"Important factors. Farmers, farm laborers, railway construction men and female domestic servants are the classes most desired by the Canadian Immigration Department and are encouraged to come to Canada. All other should get definite assurance of employment in the country before leaving home."

for a time in case of disappointment.

**The Policy and its Results.**

have placed before the House, Mr. Speaker, the policy of the government, as administered, and the results achieved by the Immigration Department. I have done so because, in the first thirty years of the history of this country, the most important interests under the direction of our government. We cannot expect that the electorate will have any voice in the policy of the government on immigration or its lack of policy. What we ask is that we be judged on our policy as it is, and not on the policy we would like to have. We ask to be judged on our policy and on our administration, which we believe to be the best that has ever been achieved by the results, which we believe to be beyond expectation, and to which is largely due the great advance in the standard of living in the past few years. A few years ago there was a pretty much in the position of a farmer who owned a comfortable farm, but who was not satisfied with it, and who expected to leave the farm and look elsewhere for fields of activity. As a prudent man he thought it well to buy new land, and to make it settle. It was a similar idea which caused the Canadian people to take to the westward. They acquired it in the hope and expectation of becoming, through its possession, a great nation on this continent. It is more than thirty years ago that this policy was first taken up by the Canadian statesmen. For a long time it lay dormant. It was first taken up by the statesmen of the day, and it only reached an acute stage after confederation. Immediately after confederation, the project was pushed to completion. The first year after the price was paid for it, vast expenditures were made for the maintenance of the new lands, and in the new territories vast sums were expended in the construction of railways, in the payment of Indian claims and in the settlement of the country. The country looked with confidence to a profitable return on its investment.

**The Former Failure.**

It was only a few years ago that new possessions would cause the exodus of Canadians to the United States, which had gone on so many years, to cease, and that the Canadian people would build up a greater Canada between the Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. But for one reason or another, the expectation was not realized. I put myself that was due to the fact that our hon. friends opposite, who were in control, failed to appreciate the necessity of bringing people to settle these vast lands. They had the country, they knew it was a good country, and they had spent money to develop and govern it, but they did not realize that the prime factor in building up that country was the bringing of people to it. Therefore instead of the new farm furnishing a field for the employment of Canadian labor and capital and furnishing a profitable return, it was a drag, financially and other wise, upon the old homestead. Eastern Canada for years looked upon the westward movement as a sacrifice and not a profitable asset.

**The Present Success.**

But when the administration changed, the policy changed. The new government appreciated the fact that people were necessary to make the country profitable. They saw that the people produced in the west, there must be people there to produce it, and they first set to work to get the people. Their first step was to bring people to the States those hundreds of thousands, those millions of native born Canadians who had up to then fought for their homes, their country. The Liberal administration entered upon a vigorous campaign in that connection, and they succeeded at first and difficult. This government then directed its energies to England and the continent and endeavored to induce them to send over to Canada the immigration of the classes of people who would make homes on our prairies and make productive the lands that had been so long idle. This success began to smile on their efforts. Our Canadians began to come back, others came with them, people came from the British Empire, from the continent, and the country began to be cultivated, production increased and so did the trade and prosperity. And as the trade and prosperity became productive, so did the country in the east prosper. Our friends opposite try to depreciate that policy, but I think that it is the best policy that has ever been done for the best, that what we did had good results, and that our policy was far better than the one that our friends opposite characterized the administration of our hon. friends opposite. One of the strongest arguments that our friends opposite made in the past few years has been the immigration policy of this government. That policy has not been the cause of the prosperity of Canada, but it has been changed according to circumstances to meet the different cases as they arose. At one time it would have been to bring people from the eastern provinces of Canada to the western provinces of Canada.

**The Difference.**

Previous to 1896 it would have been an insane proposition to bring out the British Empire, from the continent or Quebec. There was not room in these provinces for the people who were driven from their homes, and then leaving Canada so fast that our friends opposite an alien labor law to protect themselves. We had placed a million people in the country in the preceding year. This government has followed an active and energetic immigration policy for the past eleven years, and it has been successful. But, in these eleven years, notwithstanding that success, and draw from all quarters of the earth, the country has not been able to absorb the native-born Canadians who were lost to this country before this policy was entered upon. It has not been able to absorb the people who were lost to this country before this policy; our friends on the other side were unable to send a million Canadians out, and they were unable to judge between their policy and ours.