

stating my inability to attend, owing to business circumstances, and that I did not know much on the subject, but what I would say would be but my opinion, and further that I would cheerfully write the Committee if necessary. On second thought, I decided to write you, and you have permission to lay this communication as evidence or otherwise before the Committee. Most certainly the Parliament should pass the Alien Labor Act, if they desire to protect the workmen of Canada. The strongest argument from this city, that I can use at present is, in the event of our Railway By-Law of \$25,000 being carried on Wednesday, there is nothing to hinder the company, the heads of which are Americans, importing alien labor to do the work, thereby giving the money, paid by the citizens to get this road, to foreigners. You understand if the by-law is carried the large amount of work that will be done in Hamilton this season, building the tunnel, bridges, blasting rock, &c. Just think of what a large number of bricklayers and stonemasons, and the laborers who attend them will work on the tunnel. Our own people most decidedly and under every circumstance, should receive this work in return for the right to use our streets and the large bonus they are given. The same remarks will apply to the other railways that will come to Hamilton in the near future.

"I have heard that there was recently a trade dispute in a certain foundry in Toronto, and rather than submit they imported workmen from the United States. Surely if the firm was right in the stand they took, it was not necessary to go away from home to find workmen this winter. Another fact in my own recollection was the trouble in the *Mail* a few years ago. That firm got fourteen printers from Rochester, but fortunately after working one night they returned home. Instances of this kind are not fair, and prove that the skilled artizans should be protected.

"I believe I speak the sentiments of nearly every Canadian workingman in Hamilton, when I say they desire an Alien Labor Bill. This is as much as I could say, if I was before the Committee. I live too far away from the border to be conversant with the other facts. Hoping for a just Act in this respect,

"I am yours respectfully,

"ALD. WM. McANDREW.

(Letter marked Exhibit "A.")

MR. GILLMOR—Mr. Graham, of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, of the county I represent, is here. He lives right on the frontier of the State of Maine, and I know that he is well acquainted with all the facts in relation to this matter. You ordered him to be sent for, and he is here to be examined.

MR. W. W. GRAHAM, of Milltown, St. Stephen, N.B., was then called.

The Chairman explained the facts relating to the introduction of the Bill and its being sent to the Committee.

220. What is your occupation?—I am foreman of the lumber concern of F. Todd & Sons, lumbermen. I represented the town as mayor and as councillor for a number of years, and I am familiar with all the workings of local matters there.

221. Your residence is convenient to the boundary line?—Right on the St. Croix River. The St. Croix River is the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, and the lumber mills are built from each side. There is no approach to the American mills except from the American side, although some of our mills are built so far in the stream that they are said to be on the American side. We are not allowed to take men from the Canadian side now. We have always manned our mill from the Canadian side until last summer, when we had difficulty in taking the men over into these mills to work, owing to the American law. People coming from the American side to work in the mill have to come on the English side to get to the mill.

222. What you mean by the English side is the Canadian side?—Yes. The mill adjoining our mill is manned by Americans altogether. The man who owns the mill, the last mill on the American side, brought his crew over and sawed all last summer, and intends to saw this summer with an American crew on that side of the river. Until they began to enforce the law, we found no fault until the privilege