

Immigration is Restricted

Ottawa, April 5.—Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, discussed yesterday with The Globe's correspondent the front page article, "Time to Close the Gates," which appeared in a recent issue of the Globe. This contained the suggestion that no commissions should be paid on immigrants booked for other countries other than those of northern Europe. Mr. Scott, in explanation of the Government's policy with regard to immigration, took occasion to correct a general misapprehension of what is being done.

"There seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of The Globe that the immigration policy of Canada is the policy of 'the open door,'" he said. "There was a time in the early stages of immigration effort when such was the case, and at the time it was supported almost unanimously in Parliament, in the press, and throughout the country. The attention of the people of the chief immigrating countries was thus drawn to Canada. But some years ago the Government came to recognize that with the continuance of aggressive immigration effort there must also be a measurable degree of restriction and exclusion. This idea was embodied in the terms of the immigration act of 1906, and has since been developed and enforced from time to time by such regulations under the provisions of that act as the circumstances seemed to require.

"The impression that the bonus system is responsible for the congestion of labour and the presence of undesirables in some centres of population in eastern Canada is not warranted in any degree. There is and has been for several years past an outflow of people from Europe to both the United States and Canada. The movement to the United States has not only not been encouraged by that country, but has been actively discouraged. But notwithstanding the requirement of an actual cash payment to enter the United States, a strict medical examination and throughout a decided policy of exclusion, it was found that probably forty-five per cent. of the million immigrants into the United States in 1907 were of the classes which in Canada to-day are deemed undesirable. It is clear, therefore, that as bonuses were not used to draw them to the United States, neither were bonuses needed to attract the same classes to Canada. The favorable conditions of the labor market in both countries up to the end of last summer were the real cause, and so long as those favorable conditions existed no objection was raised in either country. It was the change in the labor conditions which constituted a large part of this immigration undesirable, not any change in the character of the immigration itself. It was because the conditions which were necessary for their well-being in Canada and the United States had ceased to exist that this class of immigrants became undesirable. And for this change in the conditions the immigration policy of neither country was responsible.

To Meet Demand of Country.

"In April, 1906, in order to meet the pronounced demands for labor in all parts of Canada. It was decided to stimulate a movement of farm laborers, railway construction men and female domestic servants. A bonus of \$5 was offered British booking agents on those classes only, and shortly after the provisions of the immigration law regarding the exclusion and deportation of undesirables were passed and put into operation. There are some 2,000 booking agents in the British Isles, and the change in the bonus system, accompanied by a generally more aggressive publicity campaign, has produced the results desired. Not only have more people come in the last two years, but there has been a larger proportion of the farming. To such a degree has this been the

case that it has been commented on in the British Parliament as being contrary to the true interests of the motherland, there being in an issue of one newspaper in the southwest of England over a column of want ads. for farm laborers. So that not only has the immigration policy, including the bonus system, been successful in attracting a much larger number of the class desired, but it has been successful in the face of an increasing need of the same class in Great Britain itself.

Assisted Immigration.

"Independent of the general stream of immigration resulting from the policy and action of the Government, there was another parallel influx created by the great English charitable associations, who, being aware of the demand for labor in Canada, which until last fall had been growing from month to month, saw the opportunity of benefitting the unemployed who were their care, and at the same time of helping to meet the demands for unskilled labor in Canada. A large number of people were through the efforts of those institutions assisted to come to Canada. They did not come as the result of any effort on the part of the Canadian Immigration Department, and unless strictly farmers, farm laborers, railway construction men or domestic servants no bonus was paid.

As a matter of fact bonuses were paid on only a very small percentage of the tickets of persons who came under such auspices. Even before the change in the labor conditions last fall these immigrants were carefully checked at the port of landing, and those evidently ineligible were excluded. Others who were passed at the port and were afterwards found to be subject to deportation were deported. The change in the labor conditions altered the whole aspect of things. Many who had come out in the later summer months and secured employment immediately on arrival were thrown out of work by the closing of the factories in which they were employed. Some were of an improvident disposition, and in any case none of them had the chance of putting money by. So they were face to face with a Canadian winter, and without any provision for it. Hardship followed, and they became objects for the charitable consideration of the people in the centres of population in which they were located.

District Court

The regular sittings of the District Court opened here on Thursday. On account of the fact that the Department of Public Works has not yet accepted the Court House from the Contractors, the sittings were held in the large room of the Tithing Office. Owing to the illness of Judge Winters, Judge Mitchell of Medicine Hat presided. Only two small debt cases were heard, viz: Folsom vs Helberg, claim of \$13.50 and Clay vs Lee claim of \$80.25. Folsom vs Helberg, judgment for the plaintiff and costs of court. Clay vs Lee, judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$77.75 and costs.

Railway Bill Read Third Time

During the hour given to private bills the act amending the charter of the Western Alberta Railway company was given its third reading. John Herron, Alberta, opposed the bill on the ground that the charter was granted in 1898, and there had been several renewals of the charter and subsidy provisions. He protested on behalf of the people of Alberta against this delay. The minister of railways gave the promise that the subsidy would not be again renewed until the company gives some sort of a guarantee that the construction of the road will be commenced.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$2 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner having discovered mineral in place may locate a claim 500 x 500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on a claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1-2 per cent on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

1. At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

2. If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

3. If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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SYNOPSIS OF Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territory and British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre, not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

Every lessee of coal mining rights which are not being operated shall furnish the district agent of Dominion Lands with a sworn statement to that effect at least once in each year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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