

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOMINION

No Limit Within Sight to Greatness to Which Canada May Attain Before Century Closes.

Among the features of a second day's proceedings at the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto last week was a paper by Archibald Blue, chief officer of census and statistics, upon "The Growth of Canada in the Twentieth Century." The resume of the Dominion's progress was a most valuable one, summarizing as it does the development of this country.

The paper can be thus condensed: Our foreign trade, exclusive of coal and bullion, shows the progress of Canada, and exports estimated show, has grown from \$38,018,000 in the last fiscal year of the 19th century to \$318,890,000 in the sixth year of the 20th. Thirty years ago, at the end of a period of six years, it showed a gain of \$39,891,000, and at the end of our last period of six years the gain is \$182,748,000. Our chartered bank which in 1870 had assets of \$102,200,000, and in 1876 of \$183,500,000, had in 1906 assets of \$469,700,000, and in 1906 of \$788,500,000, being a gain in the former period of \$80,800,000, and in the latter of \$448,800,000. In 1870 the total cash on deposit in the banks was \$46,783,000, and \$72,883,900 in 1876; and after thirty years the amount was \$390,400,000 in 1906, and \$605,968,000 in 1906. In the first period of six years the gain was \$24,000,000, and in the last it was \$300,828,000. There was at the credit of the depositors in the amount was \$390,400,000 in 1906, and \$605,968,000 in 1906. In the first period of six years the gain was \$24,000,000, and in the last it was \$300,828,000. There was at the credit of the depositors in the amount was \$390,400,000 in 1906, and \$605,968,000 in 1906.

Railway Development.
Our steam railways in operation in the Dominion, which had a length of 2,617 miles in 1870, and of 5,218 miles in 1876, had 17,657 miles in 1900, and 21,843 miles in 1906. The increase of train mileage in the same years of the 29th century, is 20,000,000, of passengers carried, 10,867,000, of freight, 22,200,000 tons, of gross earnings, \$55,000,000, and of net earnings, \$28,700,000. The increase in the same years of the 29th century, is 20,000,000, of passengers carried, 10,867,000, of freight, 22,200,000 tons, of gross earnings, \$55,000,000, and of net earnings, \$28,700,000. The increase in the same years of the 29th century, is 20,000,000, of passengers carried, 10,867,000, of freight, 22,200,000 tons, of gross earnings, \$55,000,000, and of net earnings, \$28,700,000.

The Growth of the West.
Illustrations of another sort showing our growth are found in the census of the Northwest provinces, taken a year ago. Manitoba became a province of the Confederation in 1870, and Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905. In 1881, when the first census of these three areas was taken, they had a population of 106,831; in 1891 they had 415,512. In 1906, five years later, the population was 608,463, an increase of 91 per cent. There were 2,370 townships with inhabitants in 1891, and 4,365 in 1906, and the cities, towns, and incorporated villages grew in the same period from 84 to 185. The number of occupied farms increased from 67,773 in 1891 to 122,388 in 1906. Live stock shows increases in the five years of 42,650 horses, of 98,790 milch cows, of 902,183 other horned cattle, of 121,815 sheep and lambs, and of 238,673 swine. Comparing the areas of all field crops in 1906 and 1906, there were in the three provinces 6,468,000 acres in the former and 6,468,000 in the latter year, being an increase of 2,070,000 acres, or nearly 33 per cent. in one year. Last year's area was more than three times the area of all crops in 1900, yet it was only 28 per cent. of the land occupied as farms, and only 7 per cent. of the surveyed land in the provinces.

Manufacturing Progress.
A census of manufactures taken last year for the year 1905 supplies illustrations of the growth of the Dominion in the 20th century which may be to the convention more interesting and appropriate than any of the others. A comparison of works, employing five hands and over in 1905 with those of 1900 cannot be accurately made for numbers, partly because in the interval many works have been added, and partly because in large establishments carrying on several kinds of industries one return has been made in 1906 where in 1901 separate returns were made for each kind; and partly also because owners of shops in receipt of stated salaries or allowances from businesses from which they were not counted in 1901 have not been so counted in 1906. Consequently in hundreds of cases in the census of the latter year each shop are put into a class of four employees and under. But it may be added that in the 27 classes of industries showing a decrease in the number of works there is an increase of \$40,000,000 in the value of products. Taking all works—those employ-

ing five hands and over and those employing less than five—the number for 1905 was 15,794. The capital employed in those works, including land, buildings, plant and working capital, was \$846,585,000, the number of employees on salaries and wages was 392,530 whose total earnings were \$185,000,000, and the total value of products was \$13,362,000. But to make a fair comparison of 1900 and 1905 the statistics of works employing five persons and over will be used. The capital employed in those works in 1905 was \$846,585,000, an increase of \$337,000,000; the number of employees was 333,220, an increase of 44,747; the amount of salaries and wages was \$185,000,000, an increase of \$48,985,000; and the value of products was \$705,446,000, an increase of \$225,389,000.

The Increase of Capital.
In the five years of this century capital has increased in the ratio of 100 to 187 and value of products in the ratio 100 to 147, which indicates that in some industries the value of products has not reached a full measure of development. The average ratio of capital to production for all industries in 1900 was 100 to 105, and in 1905 it was 100 to 85. The cause of this change is revealed in the returns of some of the recently organized works. The capital invested in electric light and power plants, for example, increased in the five years by \$68,500,000, and its ratio to production was 100 to 4.4. So also with smelting works like those in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia, where the capital invested in the five years by \$68,500,000, and its ratio to production was 100 to 32.50. But industries which show in the aggregate an increase of \$48,000,000 in salaries and wages and of \$225,000,000 in production in the five years of the 20th century are setting a good pace for the century. The large increases have been made in food products, timber and lumber and their manufactures, metals and metal products, other than steel, iron and steel products, textiles, cars, carriages, wagons, etc., and paper and printing, ranging from the United States circuit of 1900 to 1905 with products of \$400,000,000 to \$47,000,000 of increase. Comparing the principal manufacturing establishments by values of products, were in 1900 and 1905 with products of \$400,000,000 to under \$500,000 each, against 222 in 1900 of the same class; there were 139 in 1905 with products of \$500,000 to under \$1,000,000 each, against 68 in 1900 of the same class; and in 1905 with products of \$1,000,000 and over, against 39 in 1900 of this class. And as showing growth in industrial efficiency, which implies improved methods and machinery employed in the work, it is said that in every group of our industries the average of production has increased substantially in the five years.

Production is Greater.
Capital and products show large increases in the five years for every province of the Dominion except Prince Edward Island, but the large figures are shown in the census of the Northwest Ontario the greatest increase of production in flour and grist mill products, which is over \$4,000,000, and in Quebec the increase in the value of products is over \$7,000,000. Seven of the ten principal industries in Ontario and three of nine in Quebec have values of \$10,000,000 and over. In fourteen cities and towns with populations of 10,000 and over, the value of products of \$2,000,000 and over, Montreal stands first with a production of \$99,746,000 and an increase of \$28,647,000, and second with a production of \$85,714,000 and an increase of \$27,300,000. Hamilton is third, with a production of \$24,625,000 and an increase of \$7,500,000. But Winnipeg with a production of \$18,989,000 shows an increase of \$10,367,000, and Peterborough with \$11,568,000 shows an increase of \$7,777,000, and as regards increase each of them exceeds Hamilton at the end of the five years. Vancouver and Sault Ste. Marie also exceed London in the same comparison. In the fourteen cities and towns with populations of 10,000 and over, the value of products of \$2,000,000 and over, Montreal stands first with a production of \$99,746,000 and an increase of \$28,647,000, and second with a production of \$85,714,000 and an increase of \$27,300,000. Hamilton is third, with a production of \$24,625,000 and an increase of \$7,500,000. But Winnipeg with a production of \$18,989,000 shows an increase of \$10,367,000, and Peterborough with \$11,568,000 shows an increase of \$7,777,000, and as regards increase each of them exceeds Hamilton at the end of the five years. Vancouver and Sault Ste. Marie also exceed London in the same comparison. In the fourteen cities and towns with populations of 10,000 and over, the value of products of \$2,000,000 and over, Montreal stands first with a production of \$99,746,000 and an increase of \$28,647,000, and second with a production of \$85,714,000 and an increase of \$27,300,000. Hamilton is third, with a production of \$24,625,000 and an increase of \$7,500,000. But Winnipeg with a production of \$18,989,000 shows an increase of \$10,367,000, and Peterborough with \$11,568,000 shows an increase of \$7,777,000, and as regards increase each of them exceeds Hamilton at the end of the five years. Vancouver and Sault Ste. Marie also exceed London in the same comparison.

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the greatness to which Canada may attain before the century is out.

FRACURES HIS SKULL.
Wealthy Australian While Entering Vancouver Opera House Is Victim of Accident.

Vancouver, Oct. 3.—Herbert R. Morton, while entering with the crowd at the Vancouver opera house last night, on reaching the inner steps lost his balance, and, falling to the outer or front steps, fell heavily to the street pavement. By the strange chance, though for but a moment, there was left a space in the crowd, and although Mr. Morton several times sought to save himself, and others stretched out a helping hand, he fell backward the whole distance, striking his head with such violence as to fracture his skull, and he may not recover.

Mr. Morton recently came here from Australia, where his family resides, and having made some inquiries as to about to return to Australia with the object of bringing his family here. He is about 40 years of age, and recently came into the city by the will of a relative in England.

PEACE CELEBRATION.
Meeting at Tokio Commemorating Conclusion of Russo-Japanese Treaty.

Tokio, Oct. 3.—A notable celebration took place here today to commemorate the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese treaty and the existing peace. The meeting was held under the auspices of the municipality and the Tokio chamber of commerce. The chair was occupied by Viscount Eiyoshi Shibusawa, the well known economist. Five hundred guests were present, including M. Bakhmeteff, the Russian minister to Japan, the ministers of state, and a number of distinguished benefactors and admirals. In the afternoon Viscount Shibusawa said the restoration of friendly relations between Russia and Japan, and the peace and prosperity of both countries, and the foundation of the ultimate peace of the world.

PACKING HOUSE REBATES.
Case Against Armour Comes Up Before Supreme Court of United States.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 3.—The Supreme court of the United States applied today to take jurisdiction on the Armour, Swift, Morris and Cudahy cases, known as the packing house rebate case, by regarding them on a writ of certiorari from the United States circuit court at St. Louis. The case is known as the packing house rebate case, by regarding them on a writ of certiorari from the United States circuit court at St. Louis. The case is known as the packing house rebate case, by regarding them on a writ of certiorari from the United States circuit court at St. Louis.

GERMAN COLONIZATION.
Several Hundred Women Leave Hamburg for Southwest Africa.

Hamburg, Oct. 3.—Several hundreds of young German women, belonging mostly to the maid servant and agricultural classes, are being sent to-day on the steamer Eldorado, bound for German Southwest Africa, where they will take positions with the families of the German colonists. The women are being sent to-day on the steamer Eldorado, bound for German Southwest Africa, where they will take positions with the families of the German colonists.

AGREEMENT IN FAR EAST.
Japanese General Granted an Imperial Audience at Peking.

Peking, Oct. 3.—Considerable significance, in view of the conclusion of the Chinese-Japanese agreement, is attached to the Imperial audience accorded yesterday to General Samejima, commander of the 14th division, consisting of Japanese railway guards, now in Manchuria, who was presented to their Majesties yesterday by the Japanese ambassador in Peking. This was followed today by a long audience granted to Hsu Shih Chang, viceroy of the province of Szechuan, who was removed from Japanese pressure, was present.

PRIEST SENT TO PRISON.
Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree—Killed Two Men.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 3.—Ludwig Szozgyl, the Polish priest, who was convicted in the second degree for the killing of Andrew and Stephen Starzynski, hotel proprietors of the south side of the city, was sentenced this afternoon to undergo thirty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for the crime of murder. The priest was removed from Japanese pressure, was present.

THE OREGON MURDER.
Portland, Ore., Oct. 3.—The assassins of former Sen. Harvey P. Scott, who confederate, went to the side of the court house in Baker City early this morning and called the trade and commerce department of the Newfound commercial agent at St. John's, Nfld., and the Newfound commercial agent at St. John's, Nfld., and the Newfound commercial agent at St. John's, Nfld.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.
Shreveport, La., Oct. 3.—The mutilated body of George Hansen, aged 28, vice-president of the Caucasian Printing Company of this city, was found today under a hand stand on Douglas Island. He had been killed with a heavy railroad wrench, and the body was found with a large amount of blood and money were gone.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.
Ottawa, Oct. 3.—Mr. Annand, Canadian commercial agent at St. John's, Nfld., reports that the Newfoundland government has announced the intention of removing all restrictions in regard to the purchase of herring on the west coast during the coming season, and pending the settlement by the Hague tribunal of questions in dispute between the United States and Newfoundland in regard to the future conduct of this fishery.

REFUSED TO CARRY FLAG.
Cien, France, Oct. 3.—Minister of War Clauzel has ordered the trial by court-martial of Lieut. Diville, belonging to a territorial regiment of the French army, who had been noted for his extreme Socialist proclivities, for having during the recent review of his corps refused to obey orders to carry the flag.

OPPOSITION TO THE ORIENTALS

EXCLUSION LEAGUE FORMED IN VICTORIA

Public Meeting Was Held Last Evening in City Hall For Purpose of Organization.

(From Friday's Daily.)
The formation of a Victoria Asiatic Exclusion League and the endorsement of the resolutions adopted by the Asiatic Exclusion League, held recently at Winnipeg, was the net result of the anti-Asiatic meeting held in the council chambers of the city hall last evening.

The resolution, which was passed upon the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's remarks Mayor Morley stated that the platform was open to anybody who wished to speak. It was a public meeting, and although he had called it at the instigation of the trades and labor council, it was not proposed to deal with the subject of Oriental immigration from one side only. Harry Cowan, a delegate from the Vancouver Exclusion League, took the platform amid applause. Oriental immigration he referred to as "the burning question of Western Canada." He stated that he was a British Columbian of over twenty years' standing, and had the interests of the province, and especially the workmen, at heart. He asked the privilege to tell "the truth about the Vancouver trouble." He had followed the stories of the riot in the press exchanges that came from all over the world and had found that the further afield the story of the riot went the worse it got. In one of the Honolulu papers a dispatch told how scores of Japanese had been slaughtered and the streets were red with blood. (Laughter.) The facts of the case were, briefly, that the workmen of Vancouver, having become alive to the great danger of the Oriental influx, had decided that something must be done to check it or the province would become a colony of the Mikado. Accordingly meetings were called for the purpose of discussing the question, but the interest shown was not representative and a great demonstration was planned to awaken the public to the seriousness of the situation. Some 20,000 to 30,000 turned out to see the parade which, after circling about the city, went to the city hall. Here only a part of the people who turned out could get into the hall, where a number of speakers were to address the mass meeting. The trouble in Chinatown was started by a few boys and drunken men and amounted to nothing more than window-smashing. It was not a vicious crowd, but it was a disgraceful one, and that the damage or the Orientals would have been attacked. As it was, not a single Oriental was injured in any way.

He said that while he had heard much about putting up a barrier to keep the Oriental out, he had heard nothing of opening a gate to let the Europeans in. The speaker referred to the English workman. Why was he not encouraged to come to the province. He had heard it said, and he would like to hear the statement contradicted, that the local unions were afraid to have Englishmen come in to the city and to displace the Oriental. (This remark was greeted with mingled approval and disapproval.) The speaker expressed the opinion that the best way to keep out the Oriental was to pour the white man in, not the south of Europe, but the British agricultural laborer. He had heard that in England what constituted the working class in Canada, and had replied that it was made up of English and Scotch and English University men. That was true, for they were the class of labor that worked on the farms and was not organized.

He said that it gave him pleasure to hear that the Vancouver riots were not as bad as reported, but he had a question to ask: "Was the effigy of the Lieut-Governor burnt in public?" Cries of "yes!" greeted this query. "I have another question," said Canon Beaudry. "Are the workmen ashamed of this act?" A storm of replies in the negative rounded the speaker. "If they are not ashamed," he said, "I say that we need the Orientals to come here and teach them manners. (Hear, hear.) A voice: "What do you do for your own living?" "I mind my business, as my honored father did before me," was the canon's reply.

Canon Beaudry, protesting against a cry that his time was up, continued his speech. "I am tired of this clap-net which is setting class against class by accusing a man of not sympathizing with the workingman because he did not earn his living by the labor of his hands. (Hear, hear.) Fifty per cent. of the men present were not working on the farm, yet they could not be accused of sympathizing with those who opposed the workingman. (Applause and hoots.) W. Forest made a few remarks touching points raised by the two previous speakers. He said that the Imperial government had always been in the forefront of the effort of the Lieut-Governor was not done out of disrespect for the British constitution, but was done with out of dislike for the man.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite, M. P. for Nanaimo, said that the Oriental question, like all other questions, was to be decided, ruled by material considerations. The reason why the workmen of Canada were fighting against Oriental immigration was because the incoming Chinese and Japanese were treading on their toes and making it harder for them to earn a living. They were being used by the capitalists to bring the white man down to the level of the Asiatic. That was the sole reason why they were being brought into the country. He said "brought in" advisedly, for the corporations and capitalists were inducing them to come. He said that the two speakers who had previously addressed the meeting, Lindley Crease and Canon Beaudry, were not feeling the effects of the Oriental influx. If the Chinamen and Japanese were a crowd in upon their vocations he ventured to say that not a single Yankee agitator would be quicker to raise a howl than they would. (Laughter and applause.)

The speaker said that, while he and he believed in law and order, he disagreed with the riot in Vancouver. It might ultimately do good. It had done good to the world as a warning to the capitalists. The crowd should not have gone after the windows of the Asiatics or have burnt the effigy of the Lieut-Governor. The crowd should have gone after the windows of the Asiatics or have burnt the effigy of the Lieut-Governor. The crowd should have gone after the windows of the Asiatics or have burnt the effigy of the Lieut-Governor.

He did not pity the workmen of Vancouver, and he was going over to tell them so next week. A short time ago they had the most powerful instrument possible at their hands to help themselves and they refused to use it rightly. He referred to the ballot-box, and said that the workmen of Vancouver should have used it. He was opposed by a strong labor candidate in the recent bye-election the former, who was a representative of the capitalist class, should be returned by an overwhelming majority. The reason why the Lieut-Governor had been burnt was because he had disallowed the Natal Act, which would have solved the problem before the province. He did not

immigration was to form an Asiatic Exclusion League could rest assured that they were supported by the workmen all over Canada. W. J. Watters, of Victoria, seconded the resolution. He said that the Conservative party of Great Britain had been removed from power simply because of the stand it took upon Asiatic immigration into South Africa. He did not wish to see any such conditions as now existed in that country come into existence in Canada through the coming of the Orientals.

Lindley Crease essayed to say a few words in favor of moderation and prudence in dealing with the question. He prefaced his remarks by saying that it was quite possible for a man to hold a different opinion to another, and yet act in good faith with him. Mr. Crease said that it was the relations of the Imperial government with Japan that had caused the present trouble. (Cries of "rot," "sit down," etc.) Japan was a rising country, and Britain was allied to it. He would venture to say that Canada could not stand up against Japan at present by itself.

At this juncture Mr. Crease was interrupted by a tempest of disapproval, and requests to leave the platform. The Mayor strove to maintain order, but was not very successful.

"I was going to say that Canada could not stand up against Japan without the whole of the Empire at her back." Further remarks were not heard, but the Orientals should be excluded, but did not think it could be done all at once. (Hisses.) There was one phase of the case that they had not given sufficient consideration to. That was the Hindu side. What were they going to do with the 400,000 people of India. A voice: "Keep them there. We don't want them here."

After another attempt to get a hearing Mr. Crease moved: "That this meeting resolves that the question of Oriental immigration into Canada should be considered and inquired into in all its bearings, and such action taken by the Dominion government as shall be found possible, having regard to the best interests of Canada and the British Empire."

Mr. Williams testified to having his pocket picked in the city as he was preparing to go to the exhibition. The sum of \$6—a \$5 bill and a \$1 bill—was taken. He recognized the man who did it and pursued him about the city but he was not able to identify the man as one with whom he had had a peculiar financial deal. Mr. Williams testified to having his pocket picked in the city as he was preparing to go to the exhibition. The sum of \$6—a \$5 bill and a \$1 bill—was taken. He recognized the man who did it and pursued him about the city but he was not able to identify the man as one with whom he had had a peculiar financial deal.

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disallow this bill, the speaker contended, from national or political reasons, but because he had Asiatics working for him and would have none. (Applause.) Mayor Morley then put Mr. Crease's motion, which was lost, the resolution moved by Mr. Siverts carrying amid wild enthusiasm. A large number of members of the new Asiatic Exclusion League were enrolled, among them being Mayor Morley. The first meeting of the League was set for Wednesday evening next at Labor hall.

JOHN HAYES MUST STAND HIS TRIAL
He Was Committed This Morning on a Charge of Being a Pickpocket.

(From Friday's Daily.)
John Hayes, charged with belonging to the light fingered fraternity, was this morning committed for trial by Police Magistrate Jay. Hayes, it will be remembered, was rounded up during exhibition week. He was seized by Mr. Reid, of Vancouver, while the latter mingled with the crowd at the races. Hayes, according to his captor, had his hand in Reid's pocket.

This morning the accused was brought up for his preliminary hearing and committed for trial. "The main evidence was that of T. A. Williams, a witness who appeared at the trial. He had been captured and identified the man as one with whom he had had a peculiar financial deal. Mr. Williams testified to having his pocket picked in the city as he was preparing to go to the exhibition. The sum of \$6—a \$5 bill and a \$1 bill—was taken. He recognized the man who did it and pursued him about the city but he was not able to identify the man as one with whom he had had a peculiar financial deal.

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