

drawn up as to fall short of that part of Canada. Its provisions affecting the other parts of Canada almost similarly locked it into inaction. Nothing could be done by a private prosecutor. To get the machinery of the law into motion the Solicitor-General had to be moved. He might or might not take action. His help could not be invoked unless there happened to be in the locality an agent appointed to receive complaints of violations of the law. There was an agent appointed in Toronto. Complaints were made to him that foreigners were being brought in from the United States to replace Canadian workmen. Proceedings were begun under the Act in certain cases, but they came to nothing. In other cases it was found impossible to initiate action. At all events the law was practically a dead letter, the only evidence that it had any life being the amount inserted in the estimates for paying the persons holding offices under it. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought it not quite dead enough. He agreed, while in Washington representing the country on the Joint High Commission, to withdraw the law altogether. So it was taken out of the way. Thus all we got from the Act was harder measure for our own workmen. It never prevented foreigners from trooping in here to take the bread out of the mouths of our own people, but, being the semblance of a law against Americans, it exasperated our neighbours and made them harsher in the enforcement of their Alien Labour Act against Canadian workmen.

Besides leaving our men exposed to the competition of men whose services were contracted for in a foreign market, the Government cut down the duties of American products so as to increase the imports from across the line by more than \$35,000,000 per annum. Articles produced by American workmen took the place of articles produced by our own workmen.

For many articles required in the public service, the Government itself went to the United States instead of favouring home labour.

GOVERNMENT WORK FOR AMERICANS.

For locomotives for the Intercolonial Railway it sent to Philadelphia and other American

cities, letting our own works be closed up for lack of orders.

Yukon supplies that could have been got from Canadian manufactories, the product of Canadian labour, it purchased in the United States.

To that country it went for the very Dominion notes that form so important a part of the money of the country.

Our postage stamps are turned out by a foreign concern. Canadian industry and skill are of little account in the eyes of this Government.

Mr. Sifton has been paying \$5 a head for shiploads of Doukhobors and Galicians, whom he represents to be intending farm settlers, but who prove to be needy labourers ready to work here for wages on which a decent Canadian would starve.

When the Grand Trunk Railway strike was on, the Government could not be induced to move a hand to help the men. Thanks, chiefly, to Mr. E. F. Clarke, a prominent Conservative, that strike was finally brought to an end.

In vain, too, the striking miners in the Slocan besought the Government's intercession, as did the striking salmon canners on the Fraser.

What have the repeated appeals of the workmen of British Columbia against Chinese labour availed? They got Sir Wilfrid's sacred promise to practically exclude the Chinese, and they got an Act which will not stop a single Mongolian.

Last of the frauds on the workingman is Mr. Muleek's Conciliation Act. It is even emptier than the empty Alien Labour Act. It creates nothing, devises nothing, but simply permits what was free to everybody before. Since it came into force we have had the strike on the Fraser, a strike of the railway boiler-makers, a strike on the Western and Pacific sections of the C. P. R., a big strike of cotton mill hands, and sundry smaller strikes, and the Conciliation Act had as little effect on them as it had on the weather.

The humbugged, victimized wage-earner is asked by the Laurierite to regard as his benefactor the Government that has thus treated him.