

C MONEY
WRONGLY USED

Attacks Practice of
by "Fake" Pub-
lic Works

M OF 1893 CITED

Introduced Affecting
ne and Admiralty
Courts

March 12.—In the house of
Mr. Aylesworth intro-
duced a bill to amend the
Supreme Court Act, 1875.
The bill divides the list
of cases into five parts: first, election
cases from provinces
and; third, Maritime pro-
ceedings; fourth, Quebec; and fifth,
other cases.

Mr. Aylesworth moved in committee
the object of which was
to amend the practice of the
court. It was proposed to
tribunals the right to
collusion between two rail-
ways this would do away with
the judges at Halifax, St.
John's, and Toronto.

Mr. Aylesworth objected to the change,
saying the Liberal mem-
bers of the government
were, however, passed
upon it read a first
time.

Mr. Aylesworth went
into supply, G. H.
an amendment, con-
sisting of the government
money on public works
for the benefit of
the public and private in-
terests, not for the public bene-
fit, but for the private benefit
of some individuals.

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N "The Circle" Magazine, J. Oliver
Curwood contributes the following
article on "The American In-
vasion of Canada." It is need-
less to say that the Colonist does
not agree with the author's con-
clusions as to the ultimate destiny
of Canada as a nation.

It was in 1901 that I first came
into personal intimacy with what was then
popularly called the "Yankee invasion of Can-
ada." I travelled 2,000 miles in a "colonists' car"
crowded with men, women, and children
from Iowa and the two Dakotas; drank coffee
boiled over a "community" stove, ate with
them, became a partner in their new hopes and
ambitions, and for many weeks after that
lived among the thousands of Americans who
had already settled upon the fertile prairies of
Saskatchewan and Alberta. When I returned
to the States, it was with the conviction that
the "Yankee invasion" was inevitably tending
toward annexation. Everywhere I found the
old home love among Americans; I saw
Fourth of July celebrated as enthusiastically in
little communities of the almost unsettled
prairies as in the villages and towns of my own
State; I came in contact with the unpleasant
rivalry existing between the "true subjects of
the king" and the patriot invaders from beyond
the border—and I was satisfied then that there
was more truth than romance in the argument
of the Conservatives that the Liberal policy of
"drumming up immigration" was bound, sooner
or later, to swamp western Canada in an in-
undation of Yankees whose politics and "Am-
erican tendencies" would act like a boomerang
upon the destiny of the Dominion.

Twice during the next five years I went
over the same scenes. I saw the log homes of
1901 turned into cattle-sheds and my friends
of the emigrant cars happy in the possession of
modern homes; I saw hustling villages and
towns where before had been only mile posts,
gazed upon thousands of acres of wheat land
where before were only rolling prairie and
forest. For hundreds of miles I rode horse-
back through regions settled only by Ameri-
cans and Canadians. There remained little
of the prejudice and rivalry of five years before.
A new "political idea" was taking root in the
West—an "idea" that brought Americans and
Canadians together in fraternal neighborliness,
and made their interests one. For the third
time I returned to the States, and this time
with a modified conviction. There would
either be annexation or a new nation would
rise in the North.

Once more I have viewed the results of the
"invasion," and this time, after having wit-
nessed its various phases for a period of seven
years, there is but one conclusion to arrive at:
The "new idea" has taken firm root. A new
form of education is, and has been, at work in
the Canadian West, and in every phase it
spells the birth of a new nation. Unnumbered
thousands of Americans—not bankrupt and
indigent people seeking easily acquired homes,
but industrious and ambitious farmers from
the West and Middle West, with their deep-
seated ideas of independence and their inborn
hostility toward anything that smacks of "al-
legiance"—are mingling in general prosperity
with other thousands of Canadians, whose
ideas of citizen government, of law, and of so-
cial ethics can not but meet with their appro-
bation; and these two forces, dovetailing in
every-day life, meeting in the schoolroom, the
church, and the home, are bringing about that
"mean level" of thought which looks neither
to Great Britain nor to the United States for
its trend, but which, in the words of an Ameri-
can mayor of one of the new towns of the
West, "is digging out a channel of its own."
Half a dozen years ago there was a powerful
opposition in Canada to the Government's im-
migration policy; today, from the provinces of
the East to the Pacific coast, that opposition is
practically gone. The "Yankees" were feared
before they came. Throughout Quebec and
the East they were regarded by half of the
population as the "American peril." Now the
situation is vastly different, and can be realized
fully only by those who have watched this
gradual change in the sentiment of a nation.
The Americans have come; they have built
towns and villages, and have populated the
prairies, but they have proved themselves
pleasantly disappointing. And just as "pleas-
antly disappointing" have they found their
Canadian brethren.

These facts, as I will attempt to show,
have built up a condition in western Canada
which exists nowhere else in the world today,
and to see which one must travel beyond the
border towns and cities. It is in these border
towns that numerous writers, and especially
newspaper editors, gather that "material"
which never fails to portray a feeling of jeal-
ousy and resentment on the part of Canadians
toward Americans, and which has gradually
engendered an apparent feeling of unfriend-
liness between the peoples of the two countries.
This is eminently unfair. It gives a wrong
picture of conditions as they are actually work-
ing out in Greater Canada. The border towns
of the Dominion have always been jealous of
the border towns of the United States, and
there are very natural reasons for this.

Before describing conditions as I recently
found them in the Canadian West, it may be
best to give some idea of that great human
mechanism which is now working to attract
settlers from the United States, and the results
it is achieving. This human mechanism works
directly from Ottawa. Its campaign in Ameri-
ca is carried on as cautiously and with as much

strategy and thought as though an actual war
was being waged upon the Yankees; the move-
ment has its commander-in-chief, its "cabinet,"
its generals, and its officers and men of the
ranks. Its "fight for people" is centered in
the United States. Canada is now unanimous
in its desire for new citizens—and especially
for Americans. They are even preferred to the
English, as one will discover in almost every
town or settled community of the great west.
Consequently the campaign has never been
more effective in the United States than at the
present time. In the chief cities of the eight-
teen states of the Union are situated the "great
captains" of the Dominion Government's cam-
paign for settlers. In other words, in each of
these cities is a chief agent, and under these
captains are a host of lieutenants, who are
working ceaselessly in the building of the new
nation. Every moment these men are on the
watch for new ideas, new opportunities. Mil-
lions of copies of descriptive booklets, millions
of maps and finely illustrated brochures, are
circulated among the farmers. Alluring and
costly exhibits of Canadian farm products are
shown at the State and county fairs. Stereop-
tion lectures, in which the vast opportunities
of western Canada are graphically described,
are given in rural places. Thousands of dol-
lars are spent in newspaper and farm-journal
advertising. And the campaign does not cease
here. From the far west prosperous farmers
are induced to make visits among their friends
in the States. Their transportation is paid by
the immigration department, and in return they
tell these friends of the free homes, the plenty
and prosperity, that await them in the new
land. There is no fraud about this remarkable
campaign for American settlers. The Cana-
dian West is a land of great opportunity, and
consequently the immigration department can
go to almost any length in its inducements.
One of its favorite schemes is to form a party
of half a dozen or a dozen representative farm-
ers in a certain district and send them through
the West, where they are royally treated and
their expenses paid. Nine times out of ten
these parties return to the States enthusiastic
about the new country and its people, and new
settlers are the result.

Not until one has travelled from end to
end of the Canadian West, not until one has
actually lived among the settlers, eaten with
them, talked with them, and slept under their
roofs, does one realize that this campaign of
the Dominion Government in the United
States is not what I might call indiscriminate.
In other words, Canada is, in a way, selecting
her new citizens from across the border. The
policy of the immigration department is to
work in the most prosperous farming com-
munities—to send into the West settlers, not
poverty-stricken and indigent, but with flocks
and herds and chattels of their own. Statistics
go to prove this. During the year ending
June 30, 1907, 56,652 American settlers went

into Canada, and with them they took property
valued at fourteen million dollars, an average
of more than \$250 for every man, woman, and
child who left the States.

In view of this apparent prosperity of the
majority of those who leave their American
homes for a new west, the questions naturally
arise: Why do they go? What are the reasons
or the attractions that induce hundreds of
thousands of Americans to seek new homes
across the border?

There are several "popular" and easily un-
derstood reasons for the exodus. The Domi-
nion Government gives a settler absolutely free
160 acres of land, and that settler may choose
the location of his own home; and when these
160 acres of land are under cultivation, with
good barns and a residence upon them, this
man's taxes will not exceed \$10 or \$15 a year.
If there is but one settler living in a certain
district, and that settler possesses eleven or
more children, the Government will build a
school for him. In other words, there must be
a school in any district that boasts of eleven
children; and, moreover, if this school has an
average attendance of six during the year, it is
entitled to an annual grant from the Govern-
ment, a grant which covers teacher's salary
and nearly every other expense of the school.

There are other and potent reasons for the
emigration. While travelling westward from
Winnipeg in a "colonist" car, I became very
well acquainted with a family of seven from
Iowa—three strapping sons, two daughters,
and the parents. They were of the most in-
telligent class of farmers, unusually prosper-
ous, and there seemed to be not the slightest
reason in the world for their leaving their fine
old farm back in Marshall County, less than
fifty miles from Des Moines. I asked the head
of the family for his reason, and he said:

"Well, you see, it's this way: As long as
the boys were young, the old farm was big
enough. But now all three of them want to
start out for themselves. I didn't want to see
them go to work as 'hired help,' and the farm
wasn't big enough to split up into four shares.
So we figured that if we sold it for \$5,000 and
went up into Canada, every one of us would
have a 160-acre farm with homes on them, and
we'd all be together."

This is one reason that I found in almost
every western community. That I have visited
in western Canada the eighteen-year-old son
is given a big farm free, and, by emigrating,
the father at once sees him on the road to pros-
perity. The opportunities now open in the
West are tending toward bringing about an-
other interesting condition—the stemming of
the rush of rural young men into American
cities. Last year 14,000 of those who crossed
the border were young men between the ages
of eighteen and twenty-five, and during the
coming year the immigration department of
the Dominion plans on making a powerful ef-

fort to draw twice that number of farm boys
into Saskatchewan and Alberta.

I have found among Americans in western
Canada another reason for their emigration,
and one which it is not pleasant for an Ameri-
can to dwell upon. I have found considerable
dissatisfaction with the States. "Back in the
States the farmer has to raise five dollars'
worth of produce in order to earn one dollar
for himself," said an Ohio man who emigrated
to Manitoba four years ago. "It's constant
graft from the time you take your potatoes or
your fruit to the station until you receive your
cheque; and while apples, for instance, are
selling at panic prices in the city, the farmer
isn't offered enough to pay him for picking
them up from the ground. The American
farmer who is near enough to a big city to
market his own stuff can make a mighty good
living, but it's hard for the fellow who has to
ship. Up here it's different. Every man owns
his own farm, and it is big enough to enable
him to make a good living even if prices
should go low." But the dissatisfaction of
American colonists in the Canadian West does
not go beyond conditions. I do not wish to
imply that our emigrating people, though ex-
patriates in the true sense of the word, have
lost a whit of the love for the land they are
leaving. But, at the same time, one will not
find five settlers in a hundred who favor an-
nexation, and I do not believe there is one out
of fifty of the older settlers but who would
vote against it were such a proposition put
before them. This is not because they prefer
British citizenship, which in reality is a thorn
in their side. I do not believe that it is gener-
ally understood in the States that the Ameri-
can emigrant who takes up a homestead in
Canada must become a British citizen. This,
however, is true. Before a settler is given his
patent or deed, he is compelled to discard
American citizenship and swear allegiance to
the crown, thus becoming, in word and fact,
"a subject of the king." As a result of this, the
voting power of Americans in western Canada
is becoming tremendous. For nearly 1,000
miles westward from Winnipeg, along the line
of the Canadian Pacific, the population of the
towns and country is more generally American
than that of the State of New York, and Al-
berta, especially from the border northward to
Edmonton, might be regarded as a typical
American State. Between Calgary and Ed-
monton, a distance of 200 miles, one may
travel along the line of the railroad from house
to house and find out of every six people en-
countered are Americans. Forty thousand
people from the States have settled the coun-
try between the two towns. Both Calgary
and Edmonton are hustling American cities,
and so are a score of smaller towns ranging
northward from the Montana border. Many
of these places, from Winnipeg to the far West,
have reeves and councils made up of men who
four or five years ago were tilling the fields or

keeping store in the States, and in church and
school life, as well as in politics, American in-
fluence is everywhere apparent. There are at
the present time between 375,000 and 400,000
American settlers from Winnipeg west, with a
possible voting population of 120,000, a per-
centage which is naturally high because of the
fact that thousands of men without families
are seeking their fortunes there. Of these 120-
000 males above twenty-one years of age, it is
estimated that at least 40,000 have already be-
come British citizens, and the others will un-
doubtedly "swear allegiance" as soon as their
three years of residence in the country expires
and they are ready for their patents.

And what does this great army of Ameri-
can voters in Western Canada signify? What
will be the ultimate result of the controlling
influence they are now exerting in Western
Canadian politics, and which they will con-
tinue to exert more and more each year? These
are questions of tremendous interest to the
people of the States, and they bring us at
once to the unusual condition which now ex-
ists beyond the border. The hundreds of
thousands of Americans in the West do not
consider that they have merely adopted a new
country; instead, the sentiment is general
among them that they are making a new
country, and that they are copartners, on equal
terms of ownership and rights, with their Cana-
dian neighbors who have emigrated from the
eastern provinces of the Dominion. They do
not regard themselves as aliens, but as pion-
eers—the first conquerors of the soil; and,
singular as it may seem, they even now speak
of the foreign immigration that is coming in
a steadily increasing flood from Europe into
their country. Their Canadian neighbors have
ceased to regard them as invaders, and both
are unanimous in the opinion that the immi-
grants from Europe are the most undesirable
of all that are coming into the country. The
Canadian prefers an American, and the Ameri-
can a Canadian, to any other neighbor—un-
less it is one of their own people.

Everywhere through this new West one
finds prosperity and plenty. In no better way
is this proved than by the building of rail-
roads. In 1881 there were only seventy-five
miles of railroad in Manitoba and the West.
Today 8,000 miles are completed and in ser-
vice, and despite the fact that her railway
mileage per capita is already greater than that
of any other country on earth, there are today
9,000 miles of new lines under contract or
construction in Canada, and most of it in the
West.

All along these lines new towns and cities
have sprung up, and are springing up, with
remarkable rapidity. And these are "colonist
cities" in every sense of the words. They have
little in sympathy with the eastern provin-
ces, and even less with the States. Their
"builders" already regard the West as Greater
Canada; the towns and cities are of their own
making, and the work has aroused a new na-
tional sentiment in both Americans and Cana-
dians, that sentiment which will ultimately
give birth to a great republic on our north.
Municipal ownership is triumphing to a marked
degree, and the liquor question is being
handled as in no other place in the world.
Every American and Canadian townsman and
farmer in the West is interested in this liquor
question, and as a result the traffic is abso-
lutely in the control of the people. From
Manitoba to the Rockies, a distance of 800
miles, there is not a single saloon! The only
place where one can get liquor is at a hotel,
bar, and a hotel must be of a certain size, with
a certain number of rooms, before a license
will be issued to it.

Perhaps the most striking proof that I
have encountered of the amalgamation of the
Canadian and American colonists into one
people, with the same interests, and to a great
extent the same ambitions, is in their social
intercourse. When I went into western Cana-
da seven years ago, the national prejudice,
bred and encouraged by the eastern newspa-
pers of both countries, was very manifest, and
I found Canadians preferring the English,
and the Americans mingling socially almost
exclusively among themselves. Such things
as "American clubs," Fourth-of-July cliques,
etc., were quite common, and the Canadian
sons of the soil were prone to regard the
"Yankees" as aliens, immeasurably less to be
preferred than their English cousins. During
the course of seven years, however, this feeling
has completely changed, and I have met scores
of colonists, both American and Canadian,
who believe that they should join in setting
aside a "great day," to be celebrated in the
manner of Fourth of July or the Queen's
Birthday, but which should be exclusively
typical of the West. In many of the towns
there are now business and social clubs made
up both of Canadians and Americans, and in
the rural districts neighborhood organizations
promote good fellowship.

I believe the strongest and the truest epi-
tome of the situation in the Canadian West
today was given to me by a Canadian settler
at Moose Jaw. For five years he had lived in
the States, and he said to me:

"If they say back in the States that Cana-
dians and Americans are not the best of
friends out here in the West, tell them that
they are mistaken, tell them that they are
fools, or—that they lie!"

This is pretty strong, but it paints the pic-
ture as it exists today—the picture of a great
nation in the making, a nation which will
neither crave annexation nor pride itself on al-
legiance to a crown, but which will, sooner or
later, take a front seat among the republics of
the world.

The Canadian Manufacturers and Labor

THE closing of the labor recruiting
bureau which for a year past has
been maintained in London by the
Canadian Manufacturers' Associa-
tion, whether the closing be per-
manent or only temporary, has a
significance which can be realized to the full
only in Canada, where the developments that
preceded the organization of the bureau are
well known, writes a correspondent of the
London Times. The most obvious signifi-
cance is that the closing of the bureau fur-
nishes a justification of the policy as regards
labor that the Laurier Government has assumed
towards the Manufacturers' Association almost
from the time it came into office in 1896.

The Government then gave an assur-
ance to the trade unions that it would so or-
ganize its immigration propaganda in the
United Kingdom as not to overcrowd the centres
of industry in Canada with skilled labor.
Later on, when the recent "trade boom" in
Canada became well developed, the Manu-
facturers' Association made repeated appeals to
the Government to depart from this policy,
and permit its immigration officers in the
United Kingdom to act as recruiting agents
for Canadian factories. The Government re-
fused to accede to this appeal on the ground
that it would be unfair to use Government
money, to which all Canadians contribute, to
bring in skilled labor to compete with the
skilled labor already settled in the country.
The Manufacturers' Association was persistent
in its appeals; and it organized its own re-
cruiting bureau in London only when it was
realized that there could be no hope that the
Government would change its policy. The or-
ganization of the bureau was decided upon at
the Winnipeg convention of the association in
September, 1906; and at the next annual con-
vention—that held in Toronto in September
last—after the bureau had been in existence
for eight or nine months, there were bitter
complaints that the Government at Ottawa
would not recognize the bureau, or authorize
its immigration agents in the United Kingdom
to work in any degree in association with its
superintendent. It was then insisted that the
Government feared the trade unions; and
much emphasis was laid on what was de-
scribed as the illogical position of the Govern-
ment in regard to immigration, as demon-
strated by its willingness in inducing farmers,
farm laborers, and railway construction men
to emigrate to Canada, while it would not raise

a hand to help Canadian manufacturers to re-
cruit skilled labor for their factories.

Six weeks after the convention of the Cana-
dian Manufacturers' Association at Toronto,
at which it was insisted that the crying need
of Canada was a large immigration of artisans
and skilled factory workers, there came the
end of the great expansion of trade which set
in five or six years ago; and by the end of 1907
most of the large centres of industry and dis-
tribution in the Dominion were confronted
with the unemployed problem in a more or
less acute form. From Toronto there was an
urgent appeal from the philanthropic and
charitable organizations that the Government
should restrict immigration; and from Winni-
peg, Ottawa, London (Ont.), and Montreal, it
was reported that hundreds of immigrants,
who had come in 1907, were out of work, un-
able to obtain work, and in many cases were
suffering great privations. The Government
has had to carry the blame for some of this
congestion and distress; and the distress
would undoubtedly have been much more gen-
eral and more aggravated had the Government
during the recent prosperous times taken the
advice of the association and directed its im-
migration propaganda to the bringing out of a
large army of artisans and factory workers.
Had it done so conditions during the winter of
1907-8 would have been such as to have told
adversely on immigration for years to come.
The existing lack of employment in the indus-
trial centres and the problems it has presented
to the municipal authorities go far to justify
the caution which for ten years past the Gov-
ernment has exercised in regard to the immi-
gration of skilled labor; and now that the
Manufacturers' Association has voluntarily
closed its London bureau it seems no longer
possible to assail the Dominion Government
in the vehement manner in which it was at-
tacked at the last annual convention of the as-
sociation.

The decline in the demand for skilled labor
would alone warrant the association in staying
its hand in the matter of recruiting labor in
the United Kingdom. But, apart from this,
the new immigration regulations, adopted in
November last by the Dominion Government,
would of themselves have necessitated at least
a temporary change in the labor policy of the
manufacturers. A year ago, when the London
bureau was organized, there were no regula-
tions fixing the amount of money which an
immigrant must bring with him to ensure his

being permitted to land at Montreal, Quebec,
Halifax, or St. John; and many immigrants
were permitted to land who had not enough
money in hand to maintain them for a week
after they had reached their inland destina-
tion. By the new regulations an immigrant
must today be possessed of \$50. After the 1st
of February and until the 1st of April he must
have \$25 in hand, or the steamship company
will be compelled to carry him back. During
the year in which recruiting was going on at
the labor bureau one of the chief difficulties
was to secure for immigration into the indus-
trial centres of Canada men and women who
could prepay their ocean passage and the cost
of their transportation by railway inland. It
was not practicable for employers in Canada
to advance these charges, because they had no
guarantee that contracts made in England
would be fulfilled after the immigrant had
reached Canada. The new regulations added
materially to this difficulty, and must have
greatly reduced the number of men and wo-
men who could be sent out by the bureau so
long as the regulations remained in force.
Lately also the labor policy of the Manu-
facturers' Association has been assailed from
both sides of the House of Commons at Otta-
wa, so that a combination of circumstances has
led to the closing of the bureau. It is an-
nounced from the association's headquarters
in Toronto that the bureau is to be closed only
temporarily. But it will be to the manu-
facturers' interest if this policy of the associa-
tion is permanently abandoned, as the recruiting
of labor in the United Kingdom has again served
to draw public attention to the fact that, while
manufacturers are adequately protected by the
tariff and the bounty enactments, there can
be no adequate protection for labor so long
as manufacturers are permitted to import
labor from any country except the United
States without any restrictions. In this re-
spect the national policy of Canada differs ma-
terially from the protective policy in the Uni-
ted States, because for more than twenty years
it has been unlawful for American manu-
facturers to import labor, and the contract labor
laws have long been rigorously enforced at all
the United States ports.

Briggs—I hear you've been speculating in
Wall street.

Griggs—There was no speculating about
it. I was a dead sure thing from the start—
Life.