

259. What is this case?—A St. Croix and Penobscot section man was informed by the president of the road that he must board on the American side or he should not work on the road.

260. That is a few days ago?—Yes.

261. By the president of the road?—Yes. He is now boarding over in Calais.

261½. You say 400 Americans are working in Canadian factories?—Yes, sir.

262. Living in Calais, drawing their money from Canada and spending it in Calais?—Yes.

263. How do the population—what is the population of St. Stephens?—St. Stephens 5,000 and Milltown 2,000.

264. I suppose you know, as a matter of fact, the desire of the officials is not to enforce the law harshly?—No, sir; that is their wish. The citizens of Milltown themselves and the business men of Calais were entirely opposed to it.

265. But then the agitators insisted on having it enforced?—Yes.

266. So it must be enforced?—Yes.

*By Mr. Gillmor :*

267. I would like to ask you—I know the location of Mr. Todd's mill that you talked of here, it happens to be beyond the centre of the channel?—Yes.

268. And therefore it is in the State of Maine?—Yes.

269. Now, Mr. Eaton's mill is on the Canadian side?—Over 100 feet.

270. To the east of the centre of the stream?—Yes.

271. He brings his men to man that mill from Calais?—One, two only. He runs it night and day.

272. The day or night crew comes from Calais, while in the mill alongside, Mr. Todd's mill, they are all Americans?—Yes.

*By Mr. Lister :*

273. What you mean is that the two mills are alongside of each other—one is American and the other is Canadian? The Canadians are not permitted to employ Canadians while the Americans bring over one of their crews from the other side and work on the Canadian side?

Mr. TAYLOR—The man who owns the mill on the American side of the water is a Canadian, while the fellow who owns the mill on the Canadian side of the water is an American?—Yes.

274. What Mr. Graham objects to is that his men can be driven home from the States, while there is no redress for the others?—You are aware, I suppose, it does not apply to the laboring man. It is the men who employs him. If Mr. Todd had a few men working in Calais from the Canadian side, twenty-five or thirty men, and if he felt disposed to discharge one of his men, and got the ill will of him, the first thing you know there would be an information laid.

*By Mr. Lister :*

275. Of course, you know that under the American Alien Labor Law there have been several cases before the courts, and they have not succeeded in getting a conviction. They can give a man a great deal of trouble, but conviction is next thing to impossible?—There is one case pending now in Calais.

*By the Chairman :*

276. Still the employer, rather than go to law, will say that he prefers to get other men?—It seems to be demoralizing the whole business.

*By Mr. Gillmor :*

277. Have there been more than two or three sent back?—Yes; last summer there were quite a number. I only cited one case.

278. Be kind enough to state how they have been treated in St. Stephen, a little further down than your mill?—They have been treated in a similar manner, and there are more cases in St. Stephen than in Milltown. There is a good deal of lumber shipped from St. Stephen to Calais, and it is necessary for these men to take their rafts over to Calais, and under this law they cannot take them over with Canadian labor without transferring. Nearly all the shipping is done from Calais, and