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TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE, 1915.

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THE head of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is quite confident that a cay tide of immigration will note in the direction of Canada the close of the European War. The same belief is confidently spressed by others who are no so likely to know about the rail of things, and the man in he street has the same intuitive below.

t is perfectly natural that the effects of Freedom's victory ald be a strong desire for natzation in the fairest democon earth-a country whose ry institution is founded on broad lines of liberty, in ch the individual is guaran-I the right to live in perfect rity, it might be said, right to the border land of license. this hope materializes, it will a good thing for the immi-It can also be made a d thing for Canada, but that entirely depend upon the racter of the immigrant, and way in which the "tide" of nigration is handled. Where we stand to-day as we face record of our past experits in dealing with immigra-

Within recent date the Mayor Winnipeg was taken to task van Ottawa correspondent on

AN IMMIGRATION POLICY

"If We But Had Our Way."

By the Editor.

and and and and and and and are the properties of the properties o

the subject of his statements made in that city at a conference of mayors before the federal government. The business of the conference was that of the big army of unemployed in Western Canadian cities. To the observations of the Ottawa new-paper man the Mayor of Winnipeg addressed the following reply:

"I cannot accept responsibility for the conception which one side of political journalism or another places upon my The question of statement. how to deal with the vital problem of the unemployed willing workers so abnormally numer ous in Canada at the present time, is not a subject for party political discussion, but has reached the proportion of a national problem, which the federal, provincial and civic governments must solve

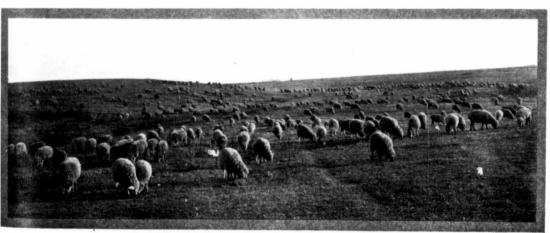
While I do not remember the

exact words which I used in speaking at the conference with the government. I know what I wanted to say, namely: That the late government inaugurated and the present government has largely adopted the immigration policy known as the Sifton immigration policy. whereby tens of thousands of Ruthenian, Polish, Russian, German, Austrian and other European settlers have come to Canada. That the great majority, over three-fourths, of such settlers were agriculturists in their own country prior to immigrating to Canada. That about 25,000 of such immigrants of foreign birth are to-day living in the cities of Western Canada, chiefly in Winnipeg, practically destitute, unable to get work and unable to go on the land, because they have no money. The question

that I would like to have the immigration department answer is not how many immigrants of this or that nationality they have lured to the west by visionary statements; but this one, namely: If they bring only agriculturists to this country, as they say they do, why is it that less than 35 per cent of them go on the land? If they are brought here to farm our vacant land, why are they dumped into Winnipeg or some other western city, and left there to become city dwellers, consumers, and in the present case, an army of idle men willing to work, but with nothing to do, their previous occupation of city and railway building having ceased.

If the government intended them to go on the land, a landable and practical intention, why don't they finish the job and put them on the land? Why should they be idle and a charge on the cities, when there is so much vacant land to cultivate? This is not a question for sally political juggling. It is a weal national problem too big and important to be befogged by departmental statistics which only state part of the facts.

We are not so much concern-



A Few of the very best Weed-Killing Money Making "Immigrants" ever introduced into Canada