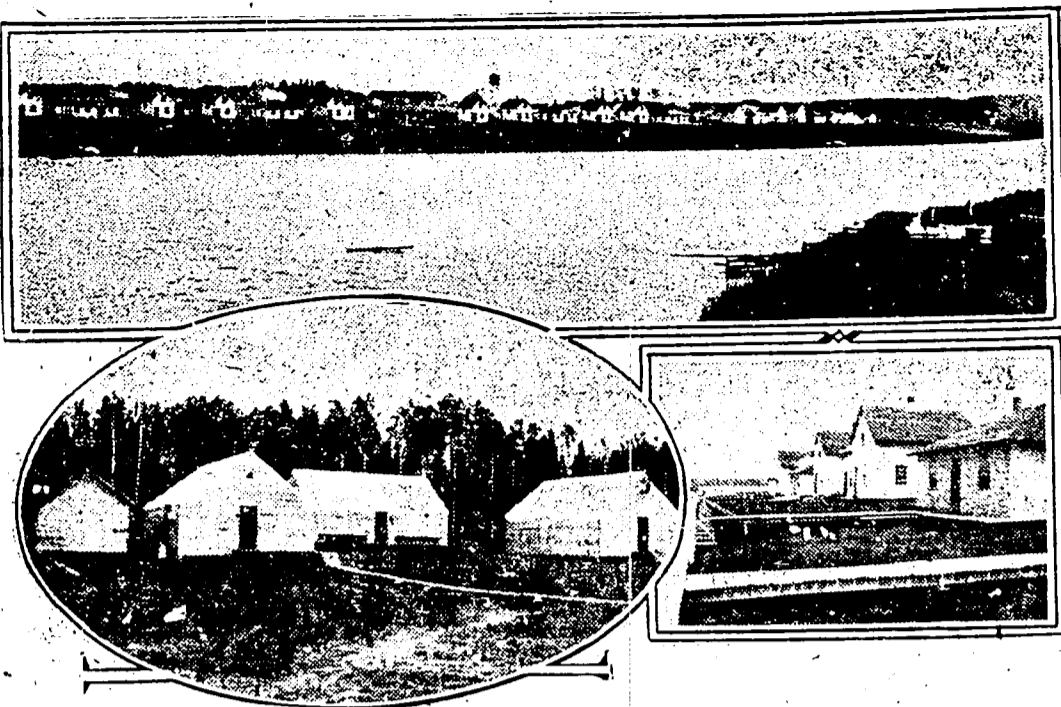


HAPPINESS AND MISERY IN CONTRAST AT THE UPPER ONTARIO SETTLEMENT



VIEW OF SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AT KAPUSKASING.

The upper picture shows the soldiers' settlement at Kapuskasing in Northern Ontario, as viewed from a railroad bridge. The lower right-hand picture shows some of the colony homes. The other picture is that of the Kitigan Camp, one of the units of the settlements.

While Tales of Suffering and Hardship are Unfolded in Story of Soldier-Settlement, There are Many Among 300 Pioneers Who are Contented.

**"REMOVE THE KICKERS," IS ONE MAN'S VIEW;
"WE'RE GOING INSANE," DECLARES ANOTHER**

Special to The Star by a Staff Reporter.
Kapuskasing, Ont., Jan. 30.—The soldiers' settlement at Kapuskasing presents a very difficult problem. If ever there was a place where the law of the survival of the fittest holds sway, it is here. It is no place for men who are unable to bear the strain and hardships of pioneer life,—neither is it a place for the weakling, the shirker, the kicker or the pessimist. There are many settlers here who are happy, contented, and prosperous, and see a bright future ahead of them. There are many who are miserable, dissatisfied, disappointed, and almost hopeless. Heart-rending, pitiable, and almost tragic were the stories poured into the reporters' ears by those who recited their grievances and bewailed their fate. "Ask The Star to try and get something done to get us away." "If we stay here much longer we will be insane." "I am so far in the hole now that I am nearly crazy." Such were the exclamations of some of the disconsolate ones and their wives, whose appearance and manner appeared to justify their apprehensions.

Story of Disappointments.
They talk of crops ruined in three successive seasons by frost and rain; of small, unmarketable pulpwood on their lots; of broken departmental promises; of misrepresentation by the Government; of having sunk all their savings and gratuities in improving their homesteads; of gross overcharges at the Government store, and of the blow dealt at their dignity and manhood by being compelled to accept charity from the Government in the shape of work on the settlement at which, they assert, they cannot make a living, and for which they receive credit at the store instead of money.

They complain of insufficient nourishment, alleging that the store is often unable to supply meat and other necessaries. "We cannot get out unless the Government gets us out," they say. "We have not a cent to buy clothes, nor money to pay for the transportation of our families and household effects, and we have no other home to go to." Further, they charge favoritism on the part of the management, declaring that the only prosperous settlers are those who have profitable wood lots and are kept in steady, remunerative employment on Government work at the colony. Mothers complain that some of the little tots cannot go to school for lack of charcoal for the footwarmers in the Government school buses. Another grievance lies in the fact that no doctor is attached to the settlement, and that the physician at the military camp across the river is often not available.

It may here be mentioned that the

first funeral in the colony cemetery was held on Wednesday afternoon. It was that of a one-year-old infant, who died after two days' sickness and for whom medical attendance could not be secured.

Lots of Snow, Fifty Below.
A threefoot mantle of snow on the clearings with four feet in the bush, coupled with a temperature of 40 to 50 below zero, does not tend to brighten the cheerless spirits of these unfortunates, who see nothing but blue ruin before them. They have absolutely no faith in the land for agricultural purposes, declaring that if the whole territory extending to St. James' Bay were cleared of bush, the ice floes coming down the Hudson Bay would keep the climate too cool for land cultivation. While some of the "pulpwood" mentioned was of small diameter, it was also noticeable that some of the despondent ones do not possess the splendid physique of their more fortunate brethren, and a few admitted various physical disabilities. Nevertheless, many of them appeared to possess good intentions.

Now for the other side of the picture. "This place is a picnic compared with the average settlement of bush homesteads," said a thoroughly contented settler whom The Star found hard at work on his clearing. "They are only Bolsheviks who are kicking up all the trouble," declared another. "I came here for a holiday and was satisfied to stay," remarked a third, while a fourth prided himself on having made "quite a pile" at the colony, and scarcely knew how to express his appreciation of his first opportunity of acquiring 100 acres. These satisfied, optimistic, robust men tell of good returns from the sale of pulpwood and firewood; of good vegetable crops; of faith in the land of their satisfaction with the Government and of rosy confidence in the future. They express disgust with men "who expect to be spoon fed, seated in arm chairs and expect the Government to keep them in idleness the rest of their lives." They frankly admit they have to work hard, and then some, but they don't find fault with that. Their greatest desire is to see the "soreheads and kickers bundled in a box car and shipped far away."

"To judge the soldiers' settlement from a correct perspective one must be acquainted with the history of the development of the great northland," said prominent residents of Cochrane to The Star, in criticizing Hon. Mr. Carmichael's report. They pointed out that the already settled districts of New Ontario were built up by men of energy, will power and vision—by men who realized the country's possibilities and were able to adapt themselves to existing conditions. "That is the spirit—the dauntless, indomitable spirit of the north," said one. "The spirit which animated those hardy pioneers who carved their homes and businesses out of the primeval forests, and the spirit which will eventually see New Ontario overrun by a network of railways, and

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WILL SECURE STOCK BEFORE NAMING HEAD

Report of Bury Heading the C.N.R. Discounted at Ottawa.

Special to The Star.
Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The report that Sir George Bury, formerly vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, may be made president of the Canadian National Railway System, is believed here to be simply an old rumor revived. Prior to the appointment of Mr. D. B. Hanna, to the chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the system, Sir George Bury's name was mentioned, but Mr. Hanna was chosen. And it is not considered that the reasons for choosing Mr. Hanna at that time have changed since. Sir George Bury, has been out of railway work for some time past, and is now engaged in business at the coast.

Indeed it is not anticipated that there will be any reorganization of the directorate of the National Railways until after the Grand Trunk has been acquired at the expiration of negotiations, and at the conclusion of the arbitration into the company's common and preferred stocks. A reorganization has been promised, but it is not at all likely to take place until then.

MANY FLOUR MILLS ARE CLOSING DOWN

Millers Find They Can't Get Flour Out of the Country.

Canadian Press Despatch.
Montreal, Jan. 31.—The large flour mills in Canada are closing down because of a congestion of freight in St. John. Recently the Canadian Wheat Board notified the millers to stop work on large contracts given in December, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company informed them that no more flour could be accepted as freight for the present. It is understood that 20,000 tons of flour are awaiting shipment from St. John, N. B.

SEVEN LOSE LIVES AT CLAIRTON, PA.

Early Morning Fire Destroys Sixteen Buildings.

Canadian Press Despatch.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 31.—Seven persons are known to have been burned to death early to-day when

HAPPINESS AND MISERY AT KAPUSKASING COLONY

(Continued from Page One.)

dotted with flourishing industries and mines, prosperous farms, marvellous water powers, beautiful cities and thriving villages." They are ready, they say, to give a warm welcome and reasonable assistance to any settler, provided he possesses the true pioneer instinct and is willing to wait for results, but they have no room for the grumbler or the slacker, whether in lumber or mining camp, in commercial life, or in a soldiers' settlement. "Carmichael has not the slightest conception of pioneer life," was one man's opinion.

Settlement Opened in 1917.

The Kapuskasing settlement was opened in July, 1917. It is built in the townships of O'Brien, Williamson and Owens, with a total acreage of 150,000, of which 100,000 are timber, and extends to Kittigan, fifty miles east of Kapuskasing, to Harty, ten miles west and to a point two miles south of the colony farm. No settler is further distant than two and a half miles from the railroad track.

Six settlers' houses were erected at Harty but only three families are located there at present. They have to date been taking out pulpwood, which they ship to the Metagamit Pulp Company from a spur off the main railway line. Although the Harty settlement is not so heavily timbered, the residents prefer the place to Kapuskasing, as the land is easier to clear.

In the three townships there are at present 79 settlers under the old scheme and 23 under the new. Seventy-six are married and twenty-six single, representing a total of 357 persons, with the married settlers' families. This number does not include 24 settlers and their families who have gone away for the winter, or others who have got medical boards, or who are in the hospital. On the colony farm are situated sawing and planing mills, barns, drying kiln, laundry, general store, schoolhouse, administration building, dormitory building with dining room and recreation room, and water tank. The sawing and planing mills are not at present in operation as there is plenty of finished material on hand. The single men sleep in huts on the colony or in the dormitory, and board in the dormitory building where all is clean and warm, and the food excellent. Meals are served at 35 cents.

Children are conveyed from their homes to the school in three vans at a cost to the Government of \$21 per day. There are 50 scholars on the roll with an average attendance of 35.

Rev. Mr. King, conducts Sunday services in the Orange Hall and a Union Church minister holds a weekly service in the colony school.

Two Policies Employed.

Under the old scheme each settler received free transportation for himself and family and household effects and 100 acres of land, the Government undertaking to clear 10 acres. The Government also gave each man a grant of \$150 and made a loan of \$500 towards the cost of building his house. He also had the free use of farm implements and trees, but had to feed the horses. Under the new scheme, instead of clearing the first 10 acres, the Government allows \$500 for this work, free transportation is cut out, and no provision is made for money grant or loan. Under both schemes the applicants have to pass medical examinations to prove physical fitness for their work, and when they have themselves cleared a second ten acres they receive their patent.

"A man must not come here and expect to be a gentleman farmer all at once," said H. E. Sheppard, superintendent of the settlement, to The Star. "This is simply a place of hard work early and late. If a man cannot make up his mind to do pioneer work, it is a tough country to come to." In some cases, he declared, the men were so lazy that the women had to get the firewood for the stove. "Outside of ten or twelve kickers everybody is satisfied. The majority of the kickers have not been farther than England and many of them have not been out of Canada. They are doing nothing now because they claim the Government brought them here under false pretences, and they want compensation from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each. If these kickers were removed or bought out, the place would be peaceable and decent to live in." Mr. Sheppard described Hon. Mr. Carmichael as "a wideawake man who knows nothing about the north." In connection with the petitions which the dissatisfied ones circulated, the superintendent said that those who signed could not afterwards give reasons for dissatisfaction, except one man who said he was dissatisfied with the kickers. He claims that only two men have left the scheme during the last 12 months. One of these is now serving six months in North Bay jail for peddling booze, and was fired for that offence.

Paid for Clearing Timber.

Mr. Sheppard explained that the men had been employed by the Government in clearing their first ten acres at current rates of wages—about 40 cents an hour or 30 cents with board. Forty men under the old scheme have this acreage clear-

ed; 39 others have their first ten acres in various stages of clearance, and it will take from two days to two months to complete in the spring. With 100 acres cleared on the colony farm there are about 300 acres cleared in all. He stated that the Smooth Lock Co. are paying \$7 per cord for all the pulpwood they can get, that \$18 per thousand is obtainable for logwood, and that the Government pays \$4 per cord for all firewood delivered at colony headquarters. To show what can be done he cited the case of a man who cleared \$400 in one month from logwood. Another, he says, will realize \$1,800 from pulpwood this winter. In all cases free teams are furnished, but the settlers purchase the feed.

Discussing some complaints of the high cost of their houses, Mr. Sheppard said many of the men insisted on having city houses, which ran into a high figure. He estimated that for \$500 a suitable log house, stable and other necessary buildings can be erected. All disputes will be satisfactorily settled, he says.

Thirty-five acres are under fall wheat on the farm colony. A few settlers have put in small crops, and next spring it is intended to plough and seed all the cleared land. Thirty-three bags of seed potatoes planted late in the wet fall yielded three to one, he claims.

Several Are in Debt.

W. A. Telfer, manager of the Government store, stated that the majority of the settlers keep their accounts paid up, but that several are in debt, and are steadily going behind. The store carries a stock of \$15,000 to \$20,000 and turns over \$100,000 a year.

"We sell goods at cost plus overhead charges, and there is no justification for complaints of overcharge," he said. "We are selling bacon cheaper than in Toronto, our charge being 46 cents per pound in the piece and 50 cents for sliced. Goods are delivered free three times a week. Many settlers who sold us their pigs this winter because of high price of feed received \$2 per cwt. above Toronto prices. My impression is that a lot of the men are unfit for pioneer work, while a large number are hardworking, economical and are doing well."

Mr. Brown, the assistant store manager, tells a different story in the following unsolicited statement:

"Deputy Minister Griggs told me the store made a profit of \$20,000 last year. If that is so, the net profits must have been \$10,000. Owing to bad management we have dumped carloads of meat and boxes of fish into the river. The meat was bad when it reached us from Toronto, and our refrigerator is no good in the summer time. Some of the meat was so rotten that it was given away free and carried off by the quarter. Many things sold here are charged higher prices than elsewhere. There has been no consideration for the settler as regards keeping a proper supply of food at the store or feed for their livestock. Horses have died for want of hay. The only satisfied men are those drawing regular wages on Government work. Twenty to thirty settlers are in debt at the store to the extent of \$100 to \$400 each. It is impossible for them to pay out of their present earnings."

Mr. Brown vowed that foreigners were paid \$4 per day to clear settlers' land, while the settlers themselves received only \$3.50. "I see no prospect for the settler making a success on the land for 15 years," he concluded.

Expect Something For Nothing.

A well-known resident of Hearst and Kapuskasing told The Star that the Government scheme was well-intentioned, but a number of settlers took no interest in the colony and expected something for nothing. "The soil will grow roots, grain and hay as well as land elsewhere when it is cleared up," he said, and added that he had grown fall and spring wheat, oats, barley, hay, peas, potatoes, sugar beets, turnips, carrots, and onions "as good as any in Ontario."

"I have watched the development of the colony from the start and affirm

that every man who is willing and able to work can make a good living. Every settler could have sold \$700 worth of pulpwood this winter."

J. A. Stewart, representative of the Spruce Falls Paper and Pulp Co., told The Star that the projected pulp and paper mill will be in operation in the spring of 1921 on the north side of Kapuskasing river. "When in going order we will be able to handle 150 tons of settlers' pulpwood per day. We shall also manufacture paper. Our mill will mean the birth of a new town."

Two Factions in Colony.

"It is a bunch of Bolsheviks who are kicking up all the trouble," said Mr. Lemarier. "For heaven's sake get them out of here." He is one of the early settlers. "I admit," he went on, "that a man must take off his coat, but I am perfectly satisfied. There are two factions here, one lot are workers, and the others are talkers who want to run the place."

"I came here for a holiday and was satisfied to stay," was the answer of Corporal John Ridley, Owens township, when questioned. He came under the new scheme in May last, has his house built, and has such faith in the land that he intends to sow oats and roots. At present he is cutting pulpwood and selling it at Smooth Rock Falls for \$7 per cord. "I have no complaints to make, the Government has kept all its promises." He was brought up on a Scotch farm.

Former Toronto Man There.

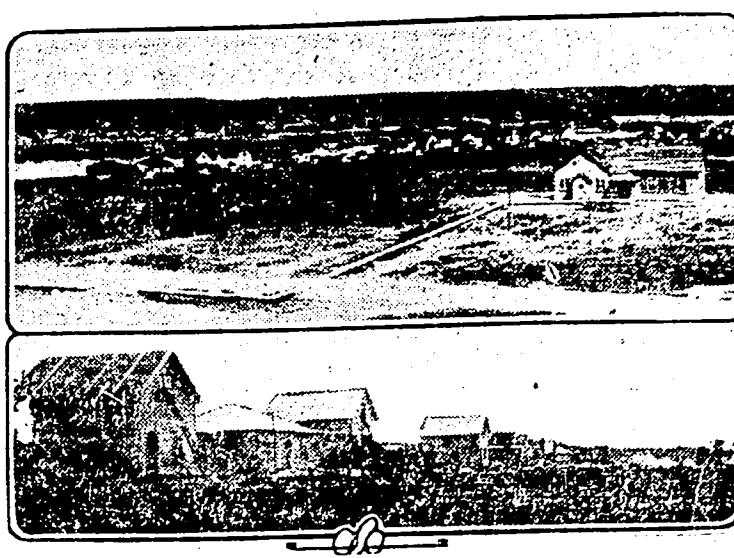
"This is a picnic compared to the average settlement of bush homesteads," declared Billy York, the first settler at Yorkville, three miles from headquarters. York came here in 1918, has a wife and three children, and was at one time a conductor on the Toronto Street Railway. "There is a clique of soreheads who have never done any good anywhere, and have got the idea this is a Government job," he said. He is making a fair living out of pulpwood, but says the farming proposition is a question of "wait and see" as it depends on climatic conditions. "The only thing is to stick it, and give it a chance." He prides himself on having raised a pig which turned the scales at six months at 225 pounds live weight. "There is no just cause for kicking as the Government have kept all essential promises." The frost last year killed his corn, but he says he raised some dandy potatoes, beans, carrots, cabbage and turnips in the fall, and has got some fall wheat sown. York complains of high prices at the Government store.

J. Nash, single, another settler at Yorkville, and several others, coincided with York's views generally.

"Carmichael is doing a bad turn to the men who want to stop here," said Ellis Endicott, a settler at Kapuskasing. He expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied, and said that although he was late in putting in his potatoes they turned out bigger than his first and of very good quality. He built his own house and bought a horse and cow for less than \$500. "In many cases it is the settlers' fault if their houses cost them too much, because they were built in accordance with their requests. There is plenty of pulpwood if the men want to cut it."

James Price, a settler at Kittigan since May 1918, complains that the Government has not yet cleared his ten acres. He declares that the land will be useless for farming until it is cleared to James Bay, and that only 87 men are left on the colony out of 217. "Many of them left on the next train when they saw the place." His family, he claims, are only existing, as he has only earned \$175 by cutting pulpwood in four months. His wife asserts that the colony store prices are nearly double the ordinary prices.

Charles Waterhouse came here in January, 1918. He has a wife and six dependent children. He states that he is not making a living and has to be given extended credit at the store. "The living I am getting is simply charity from the Government, who is employing me to cut and haul firewood. I can see no future although I was optimistic when I came. A number of men left the colony and went east this winter, as they saw no prospects here." Although he has 88 acres of uncultivated bush, he says he has not sufficient pulp or lumber for making a living. "One principal grievance is that under the new scheme the old settlers, who would otherwise have been employed by the Government to clear land for new settlers, have had a prospective income cut off, as only 18 new set-



WHAT KAPUSKASING SETTLEMENT IS LIKE.

A general view of the Kapuskasing settlement is shown here. In the foreground is shown the Government school. Below are seen the first houses built in 1917.

ters have come in since 1918. Men fight shy of the new scheme."

The following is the tale of woe of Fred Capper, a 1917 settler: "I went to Montelth school for one month, and then came to Kapuskasing. Did not get on my lot until April, 1918. During that year I had 10 acres cleared, and put in one acre of roots, which were killed by frost. In the fall of 1918 I plowed six acres, and disc-harrowed same the following spring. Paid \$45 for seed sown. In July, 1919, oats were killed by frost. Two weeks later fire destroyed timothy and oats. Had to re-seed land. Built a barn in July, 1919, costing nearly \$300. Three weeks later the barn was blown down and I rebuilt same. During 1918 and 1919 I picked, burned and partly stumped 15 acres. Have had a cow since October 1, which I will have to feed till June 1. She gives only 1 pint of milk daily. Had to kill two young sows, two weeks ago owing to high cost of pig feed.

"I worked hard to clear 70 acres so as to get it under cultivation. Took this scheme for a farming proposition, but crops proved a failure. I have spent nearly all my time on my own place, have expended \$1,223 in material, labor and living, in addition to the \$500 loan from the Government, and have had no returns. Have nothing to make a living with, as balance of 30 acres is small scrub. Cannot see any future for farming here, owing to frost during last three summers. Am at present cutting and hauling firewood for no return after deducting cost of gasoline and feed."

Capper claims that crops do not mature on the Dominion, farm adjoining, and that the Government has had to import hay, feed and oats.

"I am so far in the hole that I am nearly crazy," exclaimed Robert Beaumont, a veteran of the Boer and European wars. He has a beautiful place with livestock, intending to go in for mixed farming, but is convinced the scheme is a failure after three years' trial. He says he has dropped \$1,500. There are three dependent children who love porridge, but the store has had no oatmeal for a month.

Thomas McGrath, O'Brien township, has sunk \$500 in improvements. "I am hauling saw logs for the Government from the bush but cannot

make a living. There is no prospect for farming." Mrs. McGrath nearly broke down when she stated that her husband and two sons left good jobs in Toronto on representations of a good future in agriculture. "I have three boys for whom there is no work here."

Wants to be Taken Away.

"We were brought here under false pretences, and it is up to the Government to take us away," said Benjamin Chapman, a Kittigan settler, who came in 1917 with his wife and three children. He suffers from rheumatism and asserts that Hon. G. H. Ferguson told him it was a good place for partially disabled men. He deplors having invested \$1,500 for seed and improvements. "I sometimes feel like putting an end to myself," he sighed. He, too, is cutting firewood for the Government and has gloomy forebodings for next winter. He calculates the cost of clearing is more than the land is worth.

PEACE TIME ARMY 345,000

Fourteen Divisions of Territorials—Churchill Outlines Plans.

London, Jan. 31.—Britain's total war establishment, when fully recruited will be 345,000 men, according to plans outlined by Winston Spencer Churchill, War Secretary. An army of fourteen divisions of Territorials will be organized, but these will not be sent to foreign territory unless they volunteer.

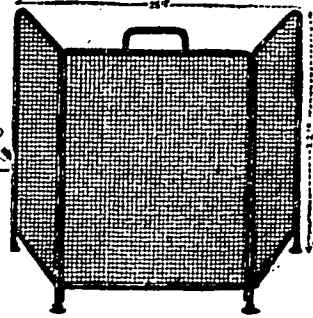
INVESTIGATE INSURANCE.

Manitoba Govt. Will Secure Report of Experts.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—State insurance as a basis for continued operation of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act was given consideration by the special joint committee of proposed labor legislation. Robert Jacob, chairman, stated: "We have decided to recommend that the Government secure and appoint experts to investigate and report on the feasibility of this insurance plan."

CRAVEN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The New Package



Fire Place Accessories

We show a very complete line of these goods in qualities of denepable manufacture. Those interested