BETTER TERMS AND ASIATIC EXCLUSION

Ralph Smith, M.P., in Speech in Commons Deals With Subjects of Special Interest To People of British Columbia.

the speech delivered by Ralph Smith, their grievance to the Liberal party at M. P., Nanaimo, during the debate on Ottawa, the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the Dominion House:

to have a word to say on the resolution before the House. After a long, hard, lofty ground, in theory, that if these that independent tribunal itself must and tedious campaign in British Columbia, and after having been in the House seven or eight sessions, and having political factor, that political partisansome good friends who should have their initiation in parliamentary work, I had made up my mind to sit quiet awaiting a later occasion to say or do something. However, matters appertaining to important interests of Brit- if it was ever successfully settled, must ish Columbia have been involved in be determined by every member of this the discussion of this subject, and some House; that this great issue, provincial, of my friends from British Columbia national and imperial, would have to have thought fit—very properly—to take be approached by the serious considerthis opportunity to make some expla- ation of every political factor involved ing the representation in this parlia- practice what he preaches. I do not ment as compared with the last. The hesitate therefore to state my opinion took advantage of the occasion to give British Colummbia had been used in some explanation with regard to mat- that province entirely and absolutely ters connected with the campaign in as British Columbia, and tried to account for a very radical change made in the I give my hon, friends credit for doing representation of that province, and my it well. Their course in taking the hon. friend from Vancouver (Mr. complaints to the foot of the throne Cowan), and especially my hon, friend and coming back to the federal parliafrom Yale-Cariboo (Mr. Burrell), and, ment, and their repeated statement that

British Columbia were Better Terms and Oriental Immi-

tend to follow that argument at great length, because my hon friends have a future time. But it is my conviction that, whilst my hon. friends have been sent to this House to seek to promote legislation that will settle these two great issues satisfactorily to British Columbia, at the same time those issues were not presented fairly and justly to the people of British Columbia by hon, friends. That is my conviction and I am going to try and show that it

What are the processes through which the issue of better terms has gone? How has it been considered and represented? How was it considered and represented to the electorate of British Columbia? The issue of better terms, in point of fact, was absolutely settled by the united provincial conerence. The provinces, and especially British Columbia, had been agitating this question for a considerable time, and they appealed to the premier of the Dominion to call a conference of the bia is concerned, was presented and finally determined by a tribunal comprised of the representatives of all the provinces. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked this parliament to consent, not to what his government thought was right or onable, but what these several provincial premiers at that conference had decided was the proper thing. That, foundation of the case. Whatever be its merits or demerits whether the conclusions reached were reasonable or not, the one thing certain is that the conclusions were reached by

The Unanimous Opinion of the several representatives of the provinces. My hon, friend from Van couver shakes his head. Does he dispute the fact that the documents are on record? Does he dispute the fact that a request was made to the premier of Canada to call a conference? Does he dispute the fact that the premier of British Columbia accepted the prop to represent the province in that conference? Does he dispute the fact that representatives at that conference stated what they thought was right and reasonable for Briish Columbia? Mr. Cowan: British Columbia was no

a consenting party to that proceeding Mr. Ralph Smith: My hon, friend says that the decision was not unanim I am dealing with the fact that the action on the conference of the cial premiers, and was not dictated by this parliament. I am trying to impress that fact upon the House, because the issue of better terms in British Columbia, which had served a good purpose in the provincial election of 1907, and contributed largely to the not presented on that basis; on the conry, it was presented as involving an act of injustice on the part of the premier of this country. Read the speeches of the hon, member for Van read the speeches of the leader of the Conservative party in British Columbia read the letters sent out by these gentlemen as representatives of that party and what was their grievance? It their grievance that the united provinces had refused to give them every thing they thought they ought to have? Not by any means; their grievance was that it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party who had refused. Their

grievance was Not Against the Decision

of the united provinces, because the noment they admitted that fact, it friends in Vancouver: sliminated the possibility of their sucossibility of making the issue a suc-

Following is the Hansard report of | cessful one politically, was to attribute

Now I am ready to make this state ment, that in my opinion British Col-Mr. Speaker, it/was not my intention umbia has a grievance. My hon, friend from Vancouver on Friday last took the great issues were to be settled they must be settled by eliminating the provinces themselves; and if they are ship must be eliminated if these questions were to be decided. But my hon. then I want my hon, friend to say what friend does not practice what he preaches. He sought to prove that the will refer the case if the province re-Oriental question in British Columbia, fuses the decision. with regard to matters affect- in it. But my good friend does not minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) that the question of better terms in

to some extent, the hon gentleman for the prime minister of this country has Victoria city (Mr. Barnard), sought to no regard for the administration of juspresent the impression that the reatice in British Columbia, had a wondersons given by the prime minister for ful effect. But the fact is, Mr. Speakthe change in British Columbia were er, that Mr. Whitney, who was the renot the good reasons and sought to pre- presentative in that conference from sent what they thought were the good Ontario, that Mr. Roblin, who was the reasons for that change. The two great representative in that conference from issues they represented to this House Manitoba, that all the provincial leadas being the cause of the change in ers, Liberals as well as Conservatives, in that conference, unanimously decided on the terms that they considered

gration. fair to the provinces; and the prime minister of Canada laid the conclusions Cowan) sought to impress the people in the province with the belief that the ment exactly as they had been stated salvation of British Columbia rendered at the conference, and requested parliament to give British Columbia what it absolutely necessary that it should liament to give British Columbia what be represented by Conservatives instead that conference had unanimously of Liberals in this House. I do not in-tend to follow that argument at great this House, because I want to have it reported to the people of British Columintimated that they intend to bring doing it during the election, and I am stating the case in this House as stated it in my own constituency. contend that the statement of the case made by my hon, friends opposite the I wish to read to this House a statement for the benefit of my hon, friend from Vancouver, written by a membe of the McBride government, the president of the council, a Conservative member in the local legislature, sole proprietor and manager of the most independent and respectable Conservative newspaper in British Columbia. I want to read from the News-Advertis er, the leading Conservative newspaper in British Columbia, for an

> Endorsement of the Position I have taken in this House and what it thought of our hon, friends opposite and the position they took in the pro-

"There is one other matter in connection with the subject that seems to provinces to take into consideration the question of a readjustment of the terms of of union between the provinces and most effective way, the question must as our friends opposite would try to 39 Japanese, there were 418 Chinese. e question of be dealt with as one entirely outside of make it out, the recent influx of certain What is the conclusion? That the suc better terms, so far as British Colum- party politics. It was so regarded in classes of Orientals; the foundation of cessful enforcement of the Lemieux setthe provincial legislature, in the inter- the Oriental evil in British Columbia tlement drove the employers of British provincial conference and in the Do- was laid by the Conservative governminion parliament. To be consistent in holding that view, Conservatives must stead of inaugurating a system of white ish Columbia. Thus it seems to me Laurier has been the cause of the pro- they adopted the report of their own vince's failure to obtain what it sought, If any one can be held responsible it must be the inter-provincial to develop the resources of that proconference, which decided what the extra sum granted to British Columbia never tell the people of British Colum- friend the postmaster-general (Mr. Le stand why the various provincial premiers were not willing to give more libhad to consider what would be the attitude of their respective legislatures, and electorates to the subject. If the matter was referred to them at all we do not see how Sir Wilfrid Laurier could refuse to abide by their decision. From what passed in the Dominion parliament we must assume that Mr orden would have acted as Sir Wilfrid has done, had he been in power. It cannot be wise, therefore, if we hope to succeed ultimately in our claim, to attack Sir Wilfrid Laurier and throw the matter into the arena of party polities. Nor, although we are oppos him do we think scuh a course is fair

to Sir Wilfrid Laurier." That is an important statement com ing from the source that it does. That is from one of the most independent and intellectual Conservatives newspapers in British Columbia, and I am glad to have the opportunity of presenting that editorial, because I know that my hon, friend will accept the rebuke of that paper. One thing is certain, that if the question is to be amicab and reasonably settled it must be settled by the influence and the co -operation of every province of this Domin

Now, I come back again to my good friend the member from Vancoucver (Mr. Cowan), who came here on a spe in to see the leader of his party. This

Was a Burning Question in the provincial elections, and he was anxious to do what he could to restore its influence in the Dominion elections. So he wanted to have a statement on the question from the leader of his party. I do not know whether the hon. leader of the opposition will endorse my hon, friend's statement of the proposal for the settlement of the question, but this is what he said to his "To-night I speak with the authority

of our honored leader, whose party

absolutely independent and impartial members of this House should not for-tribunal. The report of that tribunal get that the legislation which the peowill become binding upon British Col-umbia only when accepted by the peo-manding for sixteen years prior to 1896 ple of this province." had been entirely I do not know whether the hon, lead-

er of the opposition will be prepared to accept that as the statement that was given to my hon. friend; but one thing is certain—it was a good vote catcher. "You have nothing to lose; the expenses of the inquiry will be met for you, and if you do not like the result, you do not need to take it, for somebody else will pay the cost." I do endorse. Neither do I think that any leader of any great party in this country would get the endorsation of the representatives of the various provinces of this Dominion to a proposition that kind. The question went to the onference of provincial premiers, and if there is to be special consideration by this absolutely independent tribunal, be created by the representatives of the not going to stand by the decision of that absolutely independent tribunal will be the next tribunal to which he

Now, as I have said, I believe there is need of consideration in changing the terms of union with British Col-

Different Provincial Factors

of this Dominion. The premier of the Dominion said to the provinces: "Decide what you think is right and reasonable and whatever you decide I will bring before parliament and seek to have put into operation in your interests." I submit, Sir, that that position was never put before the people of British Columbia. The whole contention was: You need not look for the adjustment of your rights to the repre sentatives of Eastern Canada. Our riends opposite sought by inuendo and nsinuation to convey the impression that the representatives of the interests of British Columbia were not to e found in Eastern Canada-an impression that in my opinion is disloyal to the interests of British Columbia. and an impression which, after the people of British Columbia have time to think, will not redound to the security of our hon, friends in the position the occupy to-day. The people of British Columbia are suffering a kind of tem porary illusion in the consideration of political questions, and they accepted he statements of our hon, friends on that question without proof. The question has to come up for consideration later on, when I shall have an opportunity as the one member from British Columbia on this side of the House to discuss it further.

Now, I want to deal with the Oriental The Conservative representatives from British Columbia have peen sent to this House to save the province from an influx of hordes of Orientals. I consider that the facts ment opposite have not looked carefully connected with the legislation on that question give to the people of British columbia no reason for looking to their Conservative representatives in this tion. In order to prove my case it is have official figures in my possession History of This Question

Let me ask, who created the Oriental question in British Columbia Was it

the Liberal party or the Tory party? The Oriental question in British Columbia was created twenty-five or thirtyfive years ago, when the Conservative government of that day appointed their own commission, and their own sion reported that Oriental labor in British Columbia was a necessity to the development of that pro-

ment twenty-five years ago when inimmigration into British Columbia commission which said that Oriental vince. But the gentlemen opposite bia anything about that; they consider in connection with the Japanese immiseventeen years after that date reprepeople of that province to the Conser- the Japanese government have vative party in power to redress the wrongs which they had inflicted on the province in connection with their immigration policy. Let us look for a minute on the other side of the picture, and, Sir, I placed these facts before my constituents just as I am placing them before this House now. I had not the honor or the privilege of submitting my views to the good people of Vancouver, but I think the hon. gentleman (Mr. Cowan) who represents that constituency will not gainsay the facts as I now state them. The Liberal party came into power in 1896 and the first session thereafter the tax was increased to \$100. The commission which had been demanded by the people of British Columbia was granted by the Liberal government, and two and a half years from the date of the report of that comnission everything that British Columbia had ever asked in regard to the

Regulation of Orientalism

in British Columbia was passed into law. Let hon, gentlemen look back at them out successfully. sented by the different organizations in that province and they will find that adian Pacific Railway Company some the demand prior to the time always time ago wanted to put 300 Japanese on was that there should be a tax of \$500 their irrigated lands in the district of upon the Chinese. There was no Hindu Calgary. The company made an appliquestion then and practically there was cation to this government to suspend panese question came for consideration let them bring these men in under con-Japanese there was no serious agitation the present condition of Japanese immi-

ple of British Columbia had been de-

Refused by the Conservative Government.

On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that all the legislation asked for by the people of British Columbia was conceded absolutely, within five or six years of the advent of the Liberal party to power.

Now, Sir, I come to the question of the Japanese treaty, and I shall connot think that is a position that any the Japanese treaty, and I shall con-responsible leader of this country would sider what our friends opposite say as to the effect of passing that treatyor rather of our agreeing to the British treaty-on the interests of British Columbia and of Canada. Unfortunately, after the passing of this treaty certain employers of labor in British Columbia organized to bring in large numbers of Japanese. Let me first remind this House that whatever responsibility there is associated with the concluding of this treaty, it is a responsibility which is equally shared in by every member of this House on both sides. want to say also that my hon, friends opposite had absolutely no authorityccording to the statement made by the leader of the opposition himself the other day-they had

Absolutely No Authority

to state to the electors of British Colwere put in power the Conservative through the campaign in British Col-umbia the one impression sought to be and I am convinced that in many cases made was that there would be an ab- that will get ahead of the lawyer. What solute guarantee that the Conservative party would readjust the Oriental question and would do more than the Lib- that the ordinary general laws of this eral government had ever done in that

Some Hon, Members: Hear, hear,

Mr. Ralph Smith: I am very glad to and yet it is a position that was prehear my hon friends opposite endorse that statement, but I would like to ask to the people of British Columbia. They more for British Columbia in connec-Can any of these gentlemen oppoexisting difficulties than has been done by the Liberal government?

the importance of

The Lemleux Settlement,

House for the settlement of the ques- but I have looked up the record and I necessary for me to look a little at the which I think will surprise many hon, gentlemen in this House. I make the statement on my responsibility as a member of this House, that whatever could have been accomplished by inserting in that treaty restrictive powers, has been accomplished by the set-tlement made between the postmastergeneral and the Japanese authorities. That arrangement has been honorably carried out to the letter.

Let me remind my hon, friends from British Columbia of another thing. During the same period of six months the Columbia to pay the \$500 head tax on every Oriental laborer coming into Britthat the settlement of the question of Japanese immigration has been very successful in attaining the object which immigration was absolutely necessary the people desire, that is, that the Jananese should be kept out. If they are kept out by the settlement of my hon. mieux) there will be no complaint. Our vantage of the suspicion of the people eral recognition of our claims. They gration. For fifteen and sixteen and of British Columbia that the Japanese would not adhere to their contract, bu sentations were constantly made by the these figures demonstrate clearly that

Lived Up to Their Contract and we intend to see that they do maintain this agreement. What are the conditions of that contract. There are two or three important condition that perhaps may not be known to all members of this House. One is that Japanese coming into Canada must pan, cutting off absolutely the immigfation from the American islands where the principal immigration used to come from. The next is the definite provision that no contract Japanese la bor may be brought into British Colum bia without the consent of this govern ment. I cannot imagine that any re strictive legislation connected with the treaty itself could accomplish that purpose in a more direct and practical way than it had been accomplished by the settlement of my hon, friend (Mr. Lemieux.) As I say it is what the people want, they want to keep the Japan

ese out and the settlement has kept petitions and the resolutions pre- Is there any evidence of the opera tion of that provision? Yes. The Canno Japanese question. True, the Ja- the provisions of that agreement and straight question, but that was render- two things I appreciate in my the commission, and the tract, but the government refused to do telegram. But in the Colonist on the highly his generosity in admitting that commission reported to parliament so and the 300 Japanese laborers could 25th of October last that telegram ap- that question had been settled in a that at that time it was not a not be brought in and placed upon the peared on the front page. It apserious matter and that it would be un- irrigated lands, contrary to the terms peared in the Colonist on the appreciate his kindness as an employer wise to pass restrictive legislation since of that agreement. Thus the agree- 25th of October, the day before the electron, and was distributed in every coast of the Burrell: May I ised that it was not their desire or in- exactly what the people want. I think city and elsewhere throughout British tleman (Mr. Ralph Smith) a question? tention to send Japanese immigrants in- I am right in the statement that that Columbia. For the three weeks follow- I think he will admit that in to Canada. And from the year 1903 up agreement, that is the treaty between ing the by-election, that telegram ap-campaign the whole of this matter to the time these special contracts were Britain and Japan, expires about 1911. peared dated from Halifax the 24th of My opinion is, and I say it boldly, that October, 1908, and it read as follows: Some Hon. Members: "Your message received. will on the 26th control the destinies of and no representations, made to this gration must be maintained for the servative party stand for a white Can-

Canada, that the just claims of British Columbia, the moment of the party's return to power, shall be referred to an absolutely independent and impartial absolutely independent and impartial at the members of this House should not for-

Restrictive Provisions

we think necessary to meet the sentiment of British Columbia must be inserted, for we must give absolute satisfaction to the people of British Col-

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear. Mr. Ralph Smith: My hon friend is read in the constituency of Vancouver, I does. excited at the position I take, that this thing ought to be remedied according cay afternoon last in this House. to his own judgment. If this suggestion is wrong my hon, friend's leader was wrong. Not a single man on the other side of the House said a word with regard to the matter, no one made any complaint, every one said that this was in the best interests of Canada, and there was no suspicion that the understanding that was arrived at with Japan would be interfered with in any way. The intention of every man in does not get distribution in the city of will look after itself. And I want to this House was to accomplish a prin- Vancouver. He knows perfectly well make this statement-for I think this ciple of commercial interest that was good for British Columbia. Of course, rect. That telegram was not printed in these hon, gentlemen who stand for a my hon, friend lays great stress on the Vancouver, it was never read by me in necessity of taking that precaution. He goes further and on Friday night made the statement that the treaty with Japan made it impossible for this parlianent to regulate Japanese immigration under any circumstances. He said that he 40,000,000 Japanese, the blind, the halt, the lame and the undesirable, could all come into this country and ccording to the terms of that treaty umbia that if the Conservative party nothing could prevent them. I looked up the record and disputed that opinparty would do more than had been ion last session very strongly. Of course one by the Liberal government. All my hon, friend is a lawyer and I am

> country do not apply to Japanese An Entirely False Position,

sented repeatedly by these gentlemen

cause we have a treaty is

I said last year and say again is that

my hon, friend's reckless statemen

any one of these gentlemen from Britsaid that the ordinary immigration law ish Columbia what evidence he has against undesirable immigrants to Canthat the leader of the Conservative ada could not be invoked against Japarty would, if he had the power, do panese because of the treaty with Japan. I looked up the record and what tion with the Oriental question than do I find? Since the treaty was passed the Liberal government has done up forty-eight Japanese have been deto the present time. The forged tele- ported to Japan direct, for physical British Columbia what they wanted on gram which was read in the city of reasons. Under the operation of the Victoria purported to be a declaration system of medical inspection under the the leader of the opposition that he midical superintendent of immigration ould stand for absolute and entire ex- in Vancouver, in my hon, triend's own lusion, but when that telegram was city, forty Japanese have been deport forced on the attention of the leader of ed under the general law and regulathe opposition in this House the other tions of this country, disproving the information, that on the platform I day he renounced any responsibility for very wild position taken by every one gave the leader of the Conservative opof these hon, gentlemen before the elecsite give any tangible evidence? Can tors of British Columbia. I venture the they quote from a statement made by any of the leaders of the Conservative of British Columbia, from the discu party at any time, that more would be sion in this House and from the general done by them in the settlement of the argument on this question in British Columbia in the last campaign believe that the Japanese had a privilege in en-Now, Sir, what is the present condition of the Oriental question in British Columbia. Perhaps hon, gentleor a Scotchman. My hon friend still adheres to that position, he believes that yet and takes the responsibility of saying it. Why, the favored nation clause in the treaty could not give the Japanese more than we gave British subjects. Surely no one can conceive that legislation would be passed by this House which would make possible the conferring of privileges on Japanes greater than those extended to British subjects. What we did was to give the Japanese the rights given to British subjects and no more. But if the hon gentleman's contention means anything it means that by that provision we gave the Japanese more extensive rights in this country than we granted our own people and other British subjects Does

> the hon, gentleman still take that position? That is One of the Beautiful Illusions find that in the campaign against me will endorse my statement. The hon in my constituency that view was pre-Did he not find that his own advocacy resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the gentleman he supported

on that question? Mr. Ralph Smith: I just happened to speak in two places in my hon friend's lutely free from the responsibility for constituency. That of course accounts for my hon, friend's election. If I had taken a greater part the result would probably have been different. Mr. Barnard: The hon gentleman

ould not get a majority of the votes in his own riding. Mr. Smith: The hon, member for Victoria (Mr. Barnard) says I could not get a majority of the votes in my rid- of the hon, member for Vancouver (Mr. ng. But, Mr. Speaker, if I had forged telegrams, I might have got a good

Mr. Barnard: Is the hon, gentleman not prepared to accept the statement I made in the House yesterday?-Mr. Ralph Smith: I am going to deal

vith this forged telegram now. Mr. Ralph Smith: My hon, friend is new member and he will of course earn by experience. I am surprised that my hon, friend for Victoria (Mr. Barnard) should insist in butting in and out at this serious part of the debate. He stands in this House to-day as the consequence of a forged telegram and I say that

Telegram Was Forged

on the authority of the opposition. gentleman but in the presence of an clusion of Asiatics from British Columbia. I then gave the leader of the opposition this credit. I stated on the from Yale-Cariboo (Mr. Burrell) stated platform at Nelson that I did not helieve he would take the responsibility of sending any such telegram.

ed unnecessary by his disavowal of the friend's statement. I appreciate very

that he never sent any such telegram:

and yet for three weeks that telegram was distributed throughout the length and breadth of British Columbia and tween the Chinaman, the Japanese and was never repudiated.

Mr. Cowan: May I say that the hon. gentleman is mistaken. That telegram was never distributed or printed, or Mr. Smith: My hon friend is committing himself to an erroneous respon- be reminded of that. But I say that I

sibility when he says that telegram was do not differentiate, and if the governnot distributed or read in the constit- ment do, then, of course, on that point uency of Vancouver. Do the electors of I am at variance with the government Vancouver not read the Daily Colonist? But what I am pointing out is that, so Is that newspaper not sent over by long as the employers of labor in Brit steamer on Sunday morning?

Vancouver, it was never heard of by me until I came to this House. Mr. Ralph Smith: I accept of course my hon, friend's present statement, but

that statement rather Intensifies the Responsibility

taken by the friends of the leader of aging the presence of these Orientals in the opposition in Victoria. My hon. British Columbia the people of that friend says that the people of Vancouprovince will not believe for ver did not read the telegram, but the that they are true advocates. The people of Vancouver read the Daily Colonist, and in the Daily Colonist you on election day for once. But "chickmave what purports to be an exact copy ens come home to roost," and when the of a telegram from the leader of the electors' facts become known, the per-opposition in Halifax, and that was distributed in every coast city the day before the elections. A special sheet was distributed in Nanaimo on the day of against Orientalism strongly, and I do the election. My leader, said the Conservative candidate on the day of the election, stands for the entire exclusion of Asiatics, and this information was sent broadcast throughout British Colar in the employment of an Oriental. And it is my business to put it up to the election. My leader, said the Consent broadcast throughout British Columbia. My hon, friend himself must not consistent advocates on this burnbe affected by the rivalry which Vancouver has against Victoria if he refuses even to read the newspapers of their influence is to be of importance the latter city. But that does not exonerate my hon, friend from the reantee that they do not encourage with sponsibility for this telegram. The point their money and through their business make is this, here is a telegram signed by the leader of the Conservative which promised the people of they pretend to be broken-hearted.

This telegram had its influence. It was distributed widely. I met it on the platform in the Kootenay district, as I have stated. And my hon, friend who is to follow me, I may say for his sition credit by saying that I did not believe he had said such a thing. But the fact remains that a principle

Materially Affecting the Interests f British Columbia was announced over the signature of the leader of the Conservative party, that he himself, ince the gathering of this House, has by the settlement and yet encouragedeclared was absolutely untrue, but ment has been given to Oriental trade which, in my opinion, affected very ma- which is entirely in the interests of the terially the result of our elections. And great undeveloped province of British the last man I would have credited Columbia. I venture to think that that got a dozen majority in the city of Vicoria, and that same hon, gentleman realize the meaning and importance of read this telegram, not as it was sent what has been accomplished by the leader of the opposition, but as was distributed throughout the province of British Columbia. The hon. gentleman said on Friday last that it this side, and I have to reply to all my was an emissary of the Colonist office who brought the telegram to him. But on this question, because I am a be he will not say that it was a political adversary who brought him that telegram. He knew that the hon. member for Vancouver (Mr. Cowan), just a few weeks before, had taken a mandate from the leader of the opposition on this question. That hon, gentleman couver that the leader of the opposition pared to abrogate the treaty with Ja- white labor to come in from the British Columbia, and our hon. friends opposite pan if the conditions of the new settlewill pay dearly for having caused them. ment were not adhered to. I am sure Mr. Burrell: Did the hon, gentleman that my hon, friend from Vancouver member for Victoria, when he read repeatedly the mandate stated by the hon, member for Vancouver on

An Entirely Contrary Principle. say that my hon, friend is not abso-

reading that telegram. There are two ways of settling this Oriental question in British Columbia. I will join my friends opposite in any reasonable method of settlement; but t can never be settled by forging telegrams: it can never be settled by anproaching the question exclusively from a partisan point of view. The attitude Cowan) in this debate was absolutely partisan position. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was his great cause of complaint. wish," he said "that I had never heard his speech." Well,, after we got the information about the forged telegram, we were not surprised that he wished he had never heard that speech. For more reasons than one we shared the hon, gentleman's wish, Oriental question. One way is for employers of labor in British Columbia not to employ Orientals. The second way is by reasonable legislation. I am not but before assistance could reach the sure that any one of the hon, gentlemen I have referred to can subs the first principle. They stand for a "white Canada." Their whole pro-When I discussed the question in Koot- But I question whether one of the five enay, not in the presence of the hon. men can stand up in this House and intelligent representative of his, it was tal in British Columbia. "He that is say that he never employed an Orienstated by that representative, two weeks without sin, let him cast the first the leader of the Conservative party stone." Don't all speak at once. We stand for a white Canada for everybody in British Columbia, but the five Tory representatives. My hon, friend

the other night that he Appreciated the Settlement brought down here my files for the pur- of the Hindu part of this question by pose of asking my hon, friend the the Dominion government. There are broad and statesmanlike way, and I

Mr. Burrell: May I ask the hon, gen-Some Hon, Members: That is not

Mr. Burrell: I would ask if he heard company's hotels. It is a new office.

except that of the Japanese? And did I and the Hindus?

Mr. Ralph Smith: My position in this the Hindu. And I say that that is the position of the average man in British Columbia.

Mr. Lancaster: The prime minister

Some Hon, Members: The government does. Mr. Ralph Smith: I did not need to ish Columbia employ Orientals, the de-"white Canada" do employ yellow men And so long as these gentlemen come to this House with crocodile tears, bemoaning the depressed condition British Columbia and declaring their desire to defend the white labor of British Columbia against the yellow races, yet spend their own money in encour-

Subterfuge May be Successful pect in their political lives will be abthese hon. gentlemen that they are must clean their own doorstep. If that class in British Columbia of which they complain and over whose presence

I believe the effect of the settlemen of this question has been reasonable and fair. I believe that when the facts are presented to the people of British Columbia the government will get credit for its position so long as they are kept out. When the contract with Japan expires, two years from now, if in the judgment of the people of this country, it is absolutely necessary to have restrictive legislation associated with the treaty, that is the time to put ing to the figures before this House

Japanese Immigration Has Been Reduced is the position that the people of British Columbia will stand for when the

I have spoken longer than I intended to do, but it is important I should speak long. I am the only representative on hon, friends opposite. I am in earnest liever in a white British Columbia and I am glad to say that I put that belief into practice. I think this government ought to go as far as possible to exto encourage white people instead to come to British Columbia and assist ced plainly in the press of Van- us in developing that great province. As long as you have 30,000 Orientals in that province, you make it impossible for Isles. I repeat that while our Tory friends have made the province of British Columbia an Oriental country, and never did a thing when they were in control to restrict Oriental immigration, the Liberal party have taken vigprous steps against Chinese immigra ion, and have entered into a reasonable agreement with the Japanese government to restrict immigration from that country. They have successfully reduced the emigration of these people to British Columbia in the last six months, down to eighteen persons in the month of December last. If this government compelled the government of Japan to stand to the integrity of that agreement, the people of British Columbia themselves, four years hence, will support this government in their Japanese policy, for the question will e settled by keeping out all classes of

HOME A HOLOCAUST.

Orientals.

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 2.-A fire which lestroyed the home of Philip Vansickle in Lancaster township on Saturday morn ing resulted in the death of Vansickle, his that there are two ways of settling this son Martin, his daughter Lydia, and his son-in-law Harry Vansickle.

The fire was first noticed by another flames. On breaking open a rear door, Martin Vansickle was found lying against He was still living, but expired in a The bodies of the re maining victims were found in the ruins.

NOT VISCOUNT MORLEY.

Ottawa, Feb. 2. - Some correspondents are founding stories upon visit of Earl Morley to Early Grey as an indication that the latter may suc The Earl of Morley is a young man, nephew of Lady Grey, and should not confounded with Viscount Morley. secretary of state for India, better known as John Morley.

TWO CHINAMEN INJURED.

Nanaimo, Feb. 1 .- There was a minor explosion at the Hamilton Company Powder Works at Departure Bay this afternoon. It was confined to an outside shed. Two Chinamen were badly injured as the result of the explosion.

C. P. R. COMMISSION AGENT.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 2.-A. S. May nard has been appointed C. P. R. commissary agent to buy supplies for the To ke

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