

Sir Richard McBride, the Premier of British Columbia, said at that time. I find on the 2nd of December in a despatch from Vancouver, after the decision of Chief Justice Hunter had been handed to the press, that Sir Richard McBride used the following language:

We have always tried to make it clear that objections which the Government of this province entertains towards the entry of Hindus are not upon race grounds, but are of an economic and social nature.

I admit that the Hindus have none of our standards of living; that they cannot expect to find this climate suitable to them, and that they create a great feeling of hostility in the labour markets of British Columbia. Once more I say, that I do not object to the language of Sir Richard McBride. We know the difficulties of British Columbia, but it all goes to emphasise the fact that there is a wide margin between jingoistic theories and Canadian conditions.

It is easy for the promoters of the once famous imperial federation scheme to write a new constitution for the United Kingdom and the dominions; but how difficult the task of working out such a constitution! I remember the very able speech delivered a year ago during the naval debate in this House by my hon. friend the member for St. Antoine (Mr. Ames), in which he spoke of the manifest destiny of Canada. According to my hon. friend, probably one of the best exponents of the movement in favour of imperial federation, the nineteenth century had been the century of autonomy, but the twentieth century was that of co-partnership in the British Empire. He used the following language:

The sweep of the tide is too strong to be thrust back. One might as well try to check the waters of Niagara midway in their fall and push them back over the brink from which they have fallen, as to endeavour to prevent Canada from proceeding along the course of her manifest destiny.

The advocates of imperial federation say that the time is ripe for a central parliament for the empire. The idea of imperial federation is not new; it started thirty-five or forty years ago. It had a spasmodic life, but it gained some vigour last year when we were discussing the question of naval defence. It is well known that in Canada the only loyal people, or, to speak according to the new imperialistic dictionary, the only loyalists are the jingoes. Sir, the only true imperialists, and

therefore the only loyalists, are the friends of the present Government. In Canada as well as in England, the jingoes claim to be the only repositories of imperialism. Long ago, the movement in Canada has been captured and harnessed by the Tory party. Sir Richard McBride, the Premier of British Columbia, speaking at the Canadian club at Ottawa and at various other places throughout the country, has identified himself with the ultra-jingo movement. Yet, Sir, speaking as a Canadian who thinks that it is quite easy to expound theories but very hard to apply them to conditions, I say that this same gentleman, who parades his imperialism, who claims to be a better Britisher than his opponents, is the one who bangs, bars and bolts the gate of Canada against his fellow subjects, the Hindus. Sir, there are people who believe in imperialism, but in sane imperialism; and the sane imperialists, in my judgment, are those who stand at all times, for the autonomy of the dominions and not those who preach centralization and one parliament for the empire, and yet who, at the first opportunity, if it suits their political purposes, are ready to fling their so-called imperialist principles to the winds.

Sir, after the troubles in British Columbia last fall, and after the grave complications which occurred in South Africa, Mr. Bryce, a sane imperialist, and at the same time a great Liberal, speaking at a dinner given in his honour at London, used the following language. The despatch is dated December 12, 1913, and reads as follows:

Mr. James Bryce, late British Ambassador to Washington, was to-night entertained at a complimentary banquet at the National Liberal Club. Sir Edward Grey occupied the chair. Replying to the toast of the evening, Mr. Bryce made some interesting reflections upon affairs in the overseas dominions, particularly Canada. That Dominion had, he said, already become a great nation and with her unexampled prosperity she had every prospect of becoming one of the most happy, wealthy and orderly communities the world contained.

Two things were particularly encouraging in Canada as well as Australia and New Zealand. One was the purity of public life. Public opinion maintained there the high standard which had been held in this country since the days of Chatham and Pitt, and no man who was seriously tainted could hold his ground in politics. In the second place, the judicial bench was absolutely above suspicion, and that was largely due to the fact that the British precedent had been faithfully observed.

Mr. Bryce went on to refer to 'race antagonism,' which was becoming acute in certain parts of the empire. We had given our Imperial citizenship to all our subjects, he said, but, on the other hand, there were rights we had neces-