

If they were admitted free of tax there would be additional advantages to Canada by reason of trade and commerce. I have come in contact with missionaries and clergymen from Canada who have visited China and have associated with the people, and they say that the United States derives a great advantage by reason of the fact that Chinese students are admitted into United States universities without the restrictions imposed by us, and that by reason of this, trade between the United States and China is encouraged. Each young man going back to China from the United States is possessed of far more knowledge about that country than he would were students not admitted to the United States universities free of tax. I wish again to emphasize the fact that it is on account of the numerous requests year after year for this legislation that I have introduced this Bill. If the hon. gentlemen opposite take a decided stand and decide to hold up the passage of this Bill on the ground that it enlarges the scope of immigration from China, I say that that is not a valid ground, and I doubt if the leader of the Opposition would take a stand similar to that taken by the hon. gentleman from St. John. If the leader of the Opposition expressed his views this afternoon, I do not think they would harmonize with the views of the hon. member from St. John. I do not imagine that he is at all opposed to allowing Chinese students to enter Canada for the purpose of attending an educational institution.

Mr. PUGSLEY: We are not opposing this as a party matter. Each member is speaking for himself. I do not profess to speak for any of my hon. friends. Each member has a right to express his views in criticising any measure which comes before the House.

Mr. OLIVER: It will be obvious that there is a great difference between the law of the United States and the law of Canada in regard to Chinese immigration, and when the minister draws the parallel, it is not a fair one. Those who are in favour of the exclusion of the Chinese from Canada would be very glad to accept the law of the United States, if it were applied to Canada. But that is not the situation. The United States absolutely excludes the Chinese of the working class, and allows the entry of those who are seeking education. We do not exclude the working classes. We simply impose a head tax upon

them, but we make special provision in regard to those who desire an education. If the hon. minister desires to introduce the United States system into Canada I will be glad to support the proposition to absolutely exclude the Chinese labourer, and simply allow the entry of the Chinaman who desires to secure an education. But to take that part of the United States law which leaves practically an open door to the entrance of Chinese, and add that to our more liberal policy in regard to Chinese immigration, is entirely objectionable, from my point of view.

Mr. ROCHE: Does the hon. gentleman know what the United States immigration authorities claim?

Mr. OLIVER: I do not know. I asked the minister what the law was and he told me.

Mr. ROCHE: They say that Canada gets the head tax and the United States gets the Chinese immigrant.

Mr. OLIVER: That is a different story. We are discussing the statute as it is, and as it is proposed to frame it, and having had something to do with the statute as it stands, I may be pardoned for intruding upon the House to the extent I am doing. Having had some responsibility for the present statute, and for the administration under that statute, with due regard to the compliments of my hon. friend from Westminster, I wish to say that, for my own part I desire in this House to promote the idea of a white Canada, and the exclusion, so far as it is reasonably possible, of those races, who, by a policy of peaceful penetration permitted to be carried on, would change the condition of this Canada of ours, from being a white Canada to being a Canada of some other character, and I will have to ask the minister and the House to bear with me while I express my opposition to any legislation calculated to facilitate that change of condition. It is quite clear that this proposed amendment is deliberately intended to let down the bars, and, in so far as that is its purpose, it is objectionable. The minister has said that he has had protests against the law as it stands, and that these protests are the foundation of the amendment he proposes to make. With regard to the instance which he mentioned with reference to the clergy spoken of by the hon. member for Pictou, I may say that in my judgment there is no foundation whatever for a change in the law in any such instance. There is no possibility

[Mr. Roche.]