

I believe that instead of using that name, we ought to use the words new Canadians or "newcomers." I believe there is attached to the name "foreigner" a stigma that ought to bar it from the language of Canada as a nation, or of any political party in this country. When the great Civil war was being waged in the United States from 1861 to 1865 and when we had people largely of British stock fighting for the right of dealing in slavery, for the right of man to hold property in man, what about the men who came from other lands to the shores of the United States? Those whose descendants are termed foreigners to-day and who had come to the republic to make their living on the soil, to find there homes and a new opportunity for service, were not found fighting in the armies of the south. They were found fighting in the armies of the north, and if it had not been for the aid that those men from the outside gave to Lincoln and the ideals for which he stood; if it had not been for the support they gave to the fight against slavery, that cause might have been lost. So to-day as regards these newcomers, men and women, who come to our shores from other lands, if we know how to receive them, how to weave them into our national life and how to use them in building up Canada the splendid qualities and attributes they possess, because it must be remembered they come from the great nations of the world, we shall feel that in the years to come they will be an important factor in politically consolidating this Dominion, in developing its resources, and in linking us up even more closely with the empire.

In 1921 the population of Saskatchewan amounted to 755,000, of whom 114,000 came from countries outside of the British Empire. Out of those 114,000, 80,000 were naturalized and mostly all could speak the English language. They were among our most reputable citizens and they were taking their part nobly in building up our municipal institutions, our provincial life and our national ideals. In my riding of North Battleford we have people from Germany, England, Ireland, Scotland; we have people from Poland and Russia; we have Ukrainians and Ruthenians; we have men and women from Hungary, Holland, Belgium, United States, from the uttermost parts of the earth, and many men and women who have made a pronounced success on the land will be found amongst those who have come from other lands, who have taken up land that was rough, hard to cultivate, and who still remain on the land. These people have made a huge success in developing those areas of the west, and so to-day I think, as a member of this house, I

owe it to them, after the way in which they have been slandered and held up to ridicule, to tell Canada through this house that Saskatchewan feels proud of those who came to that province from other lands; that they have done a great work; that we thoroughly trust them to work out higher ideals in our municipal government, in building up our schools, in consolidating the different elements of the province, and in making Saskatchewan play the part it ought to play in the development of this Dominion.

Only a few years ago an investigation covering the years from 1915 to 1924 was made into the question of the effect upon the national character of the presence in Canada of people of outside extraction, and it was found that, in regard to this element of our population there is no danger of losing our ideals or of the British race becoming submerged. That sort of talk is all nonsense. The truth was brought out that serious crime had increased in Quebec and Ontario by one per cent, while in Alberta it had decreased forty per cent, in Saskatchewan twenty per cent and in Manitoba fifteen per cent or a decrease directly proportionate to the relative percentage of non-British people resident in those western provinces. That is a pronouncement that should be placed before the country. We have men going about berating these people and saying that they are responsible for this and that; but when we study the facts and make a scientific investigation of the racial problem in Canada, we can only conclude that these people have done a wonderful work; that we should thoroughly trust them, and that if we trust them still more they are going to fill, as our people of British stock have filled, and as we want all our people to fill, more and more the important positions in Canadian public life.

In conclusion, following out those remarks on immigration, I should like to give to the house a few considerations that ought to concern us as Canadians: first, the adoption of the selective principle to a greater degree than heretofore, thus securing the best racial strains to be found in the world for nation-building in Canada; second, concentration on British and French stock wherever possible. The British and French stock, the major races, have by union, largely made the Canada we have to-day. I believe if we link up the French with their fire and courage, with the respect they have for their native land, the admiration they possess for our literature and art, as well as their adaptability, with the British who have a genius in colonization, who have a courage to face all difficulties, and who are always found standing for ideals