J. A. Macdonald Holds That It Does Not Exclude Japanese and Chinese

OTTAWA'S FATAL BLUNDER

Japan Was Prepared to Accept Treaty With Similar Provisions as United States'

thereby declaring that as between his honor and his ministers he had acted constitutionally. Now, when a bill has passed the house, under and by virtue of section 55 of the "British North America Act," his honor has three courses open to him, one that he assents to same in the King's name, (2) The culmination of the interest which has centered in the debate upon the Natal act occurred yesterday when which has centered in the debate upon the Natai act occurred yesterday when in the course of speech upon that measure W. R. Ross (Fernie) read a telegram from R. L. Borden announcing that Japan when the treaty with the United States had been signed had been willing to enter into a similar one with Canada. The treaty offered at that time contained a clause which rendered the ingress of Japanese laborers and artisans subject to any immigration laws which the Dominion might pass. The Conservative government passed out of power before this treaty was ratified and the incoming government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had rejected the proposal. The treaty ratified does not contain this clause.

the constitution, and if so as the representative of his majesty in this province it must be assumed that he acted in the public and not in his private interest. Interruptions from either side were frequent. J. A. Macdonald, the Liberal leader, at length announced himself a supporter of the bill. He insisted that it did not refer to Japanese or Chinese but only to Hindus, but at that he would give it his support.

The constitution, and if so as the representative of his majesty in this province it must be assumed that he acted in the public and not in his private interests, and it would therefore be highly improper to impute motives.

For these reasons I am of opinion the resolution is one that should not be put to this house, and so I declare.

D. M. EBERTS, Speaker.

January 29, 1908.

tion into British Columbia," with the object and intent of preventing a further influx into this province of "backward races," notably certain the subjects of his imperial majery the mikado of Japan; and "Whereas the said bill, as amended, successfully passed through the yarious stages in this legislature, was supported by the members of the executive council at that time present, and was enacted, so far as it lay in

ecutive council at that time present, know that a decision of the speaker cannot be discussed in debate according to the members of this leging to the rules of this house.

ther of British Columbia, has pubsated that the lieutenant-gov-

said bill, entered into a contract with the Canadian Nippon company, of Vancouver, to procure five hundred Japanese coolies for exploitation in his containing copies of all correspondence which has passed between the minister of justice at Ottawa and the department here in connection with

"Whereas the passage of the afore-said bill would have had the effect of delaying or preventing the coming into this province of the laborers aforepassage of the afore-have had the effect of the Immigration act of last year.

Mr. Ross Continues Debate

into this province of the laborers afore-said; and

"Whereas the lieutenant-governor has not acted in this matter in accordance with constitutional practice, in refusing his assent to the enactment of said bill without the advice of his responsible ministers, and has further laid himself open to grave suspicion as to the reasons that induced him to refuse his assent to said bill; and

The above resolution may be regarded as preliminary to a message to his excellency, but exception has been taken to it on two grounds. First, that the resolution is out of order and should not be put to the house, inasmuch as it alleges that his honor "has laid himself open to grave suspicion as to the reasons that induced him to refuse his assent to the bill entitled An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia, 1907;" and rule 15 was cited as an authority. The rule reads as follows:

"No member shall speak disrespect—"No member shall speak disrespect—"Ottawa, Jan. 28.—R. L. Borden took up the Japanese question in reply to the Japanese question in reply to the Japanese question in his mission to Japan. Mr. Borden said that it would be better if there was less eloquence and more information in the speech of the postmaster general. Canda has to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan. The postmaster general canda has to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan. The reads as follows:

"No member shall speak disrespect—"No member shall speak disrespect—"Ottawa, The Tule postmaster general. Canda has to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan. The postmaster general canda has to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan. The postmaster general canda has to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan. The postmaster general canda has to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan. The postmaster general canda has to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan. The postmaster general canda has to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan. The postmaster general canda has to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan. The postmaster general canda has to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan. The postmaster general canda has to be satisfied with the assurances of the government of Japan. The postmaster general canda has to be satisf The above resolution may be re-The above resolution may be regarded as preliminary to a message to his excellency, but exception has been taken to it on two grounds: First, that the resolution is out of order and should not be put to the house, inasmuch as it alleges that his honor "has laid himself open to grave suspicion as to the reasons that induced him

reads as follows:

"No member shall speak disrespectfully of her majesty not of any of the sponsibility, and by inference therefully of her majesty not of any of the sponsibility, and by inference therefore, blames his own government.

Mr. Borden moved an amendment to the effect that as the Conservative government in 1895 had refused to become a party to a treaty with Japan without the proviso included the same as there was in the United States the the opinion of the house, Canada should not enter into or accede to any the state of the control of immigration into the control of immigration of the control of immigration of the control of immigration in the control of immigration in

and shall not, in this case apply. In this I cannot for a moment agree. The rule is a most useful and wise one, and obtains in all parliaments in the British Dominions, and in this legislative body has always been enforced. The reference I have quoted to his honor's conduct in reserving his assent is, in my opinion, clearly an infringement of the above rule, as I shall presently show.

The second point of order, that in reserving his assent to the said bill his action was constitutional. Since the debate on the resolution now under consideration, another debate on the members of the house, they had deserved to obtain further particulars, and he held in his hand a telegram sent by Mr. Borden in answer to a despatch from the hon, the attorney-general requesting further information in reference to this matter. This telegram read as follows:

Ottawa, Jan. 28, 1908.

Hon. W. J. Bowser,

Attorney-General,

Victoria, B. C. consideration, another debate on the address in reply to the king's speech arose, and during same it was moved arose, and during same it was moved to add the following as clause 15 thereto; "We censure his honor's responsible ministers for their action in connection with his honor's non-assent to the bill of last session intituled 'An Act to regulate Immigration into British Columbia"; and on the 24th inst the house refused to affirm same, thereby declaring that as between his honor and his ministers he had acted

tive invading competition except by entreating forbearance and aid from a

Victoria, B. C Order in council third August, 1895, was only brought down Saturday last. It contains following paragraph:

"The minister submits that in the sterest of the Dominion of Canada, interest of the Dominion of Canada, there should be a proviso in the treaty of Great Britain with Japan similar to that contained in the treaty between that country and the United States and he recommends that when the adhesion of Canada is being given to the treaty, an express stipulation of this kind should be made and that some further definition should be required of the term 'laborer' so that it will definitely include artisans."

Japan agreed except as to artisans

"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the improvement of the property of the prop islature; and "Whereas the Hon. James Dunsmuir, lieutenant-governor of this province, refused to assent to the passage of said bill; and "Whereas the Hon. Richard McBride."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—In my opin—ion this is a case in which I have a right to appeal from the ruling of the refused to assent to the passage of said bill; and "Whereas the Hon. Richard McBride."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—In my opin—in light to appeal from the ruling of the refused to assent with regard to trades, the important of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the important of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the important of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the important of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the important of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the important of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the important of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the important of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the important of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the laws ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the laws ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the laws ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the laws ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the laws ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the laws ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the laws ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the laws ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the laws ordinances and regulations with regard to trades, the importance of the

Insisted on This Clause

It was stated.

"I. That from the evidence adduced matter was before the Conservative government then in power at Ottawa, they refused to have anything to do they refused to of it yet.

In apply to Mr. Oliver, Hon. Mf. Eberts said: While I have occupied this government then in power a Ottawa, they refused to have anything to do with the conclusion of an agreement.

"Whereas it has transpired during the in the entry of labor, Mackenzie King, acting of the house. However, if the power ment that the dome treative of the extraordinary immigration of a power ment the the Hon. James Domeinon from the Dominion of the extraordinary immigration of a more extensive immigration of cand in the Education of the passage of cand in the stime of the passage of cand intensity in the province character was then dropped for the postion which has a power of the postion with a power of the postion which has a more extensive immigration of cand intensity in the province character was eliminated to province was eliminated to province was eliminated to learn that the Conservatives of this province was eliminated to learn that the Conservatives of the powers of a refusive conservative of the powers of a refusive conservative of the powers of the bill. He was pleased to with the dend to minimate the dend the power of the bill. He was pleased to with the dend the conservatives of this province were so far in advance of the bill. He was pleased to with the dend the conservatives of this province was eliminated to learn that the Conservatives of this province were so far in advance of the bill. He was pleased to with the dend the minimate of the bill. He was pleased to with the dend the minimate of the bill. He was pleased to with the dend the minimate of the bill. He was pleased to with the dend the conservatives of this province was eliminated the policy of the bill. He was pleased to with the dend the minimate of the planes of risk of the form and the was presented.

In play to define the moderation which has desmand the minimate of the planes of order, at the solution of the bill. He was before the Conservatives the position which was taken at that time by the Conservative government of the day. (Hear, hear.) But today that it would be in agreement with that of the Conservative government with that of the Conservative government with that of the Conservative leader in the Dominion. On what did they find? Why they found that in January, 1907, some twelve years afterwards, the treaty between Canada and Japan was ratified through Canada and Japan was ratified through the passage of legislation in the House of Commons at Ottawa. And although this minute in council was at that moment in the archives at Ottawa, no reference whatever was made to it, the Conservative members of the house were still in doubt as to what

not acted in this mayer may be with constitutional practice, and the four content of the enterment of the state of the advice of his possible minister the advice of the state with the four content of the fo

"No member shall speak disrespectfully of her majesty nor of any of the governor of person administering the government of Canada, nor of the leutenant-governor of province, nor shall he use offensive words against any member of this house, nor shall he speak beside the question in debate. No member shall reflect upon any vote of the house passed during the current session, except for the purpose of moving that such vote be rescinded."

During the debate on this point it was strongly urged by the introducer of the resolution that rule 15 did not, and the current session, the resolution that rule 15 did not, and the current session in the debate on this point it was strongly urged by the introducer of the resolution that rule 15 did not, and the current session in the control of immigration into this strong protest against a policy under which a wage earning population canment at Ottawa, was the suggestion which was communicated in the despatch received from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, when he advised the federal administration to proceed

Why Treaty Was Ratified.

It now became pertinent to examine It was a matter the reasons, if any existed, why, after terest the other day

had come from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. (Hear, hear.)

And it did certainly seem to be lighly probable in the circumstances that the demand for cheap labor on the part in particular of a great industrial enterprise had something to do with this ratification. (Hear, hear). The present contract between the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company and the government of Canada was entered into in 1904. He did not make a specific charge, but it certainly was a peculiar circumstance that immediately afterwards the matter of concluding a treaty with Japan was actively after with Japan was actively taken up by the authorities at of the fact that the opposition after tailing to storm the treasury benches that this ratification was definitely concluded by the passage of the necessary legislation through the house to keep a sharp lookout for the winterfact of the political life of the country, Mr. Martin spoke in strong that be political life of the country. Mr. Martin spoke in strong that be political life of the country. Mr. Martin spoke in strong the white firemen who would not remain sober had been continually late, and finally the white firemen who would not remain sober had been employed. It was deplorable, but true, and he had seen that the books and papers relating to it, and the province, they would in the course of a few years have stolen everything in sight."

Trying the Back Door

Mr. Ross stated that ne was not laying this as a charge against the hon. gentlemen opposite, but in view of the fact that the opposition after failing to storm the treasury benches by the front door, had subsequently sought entrance by what the attorney general nad termed the back door, he would advise the officials in charge to keep a sharp lookout for the winding benchman to the book and papers relating to it, and the owners of the books and papers relating to it, and the would not remain sober had been continually late, and finally the white firemen who would not remain sober had been continually late, and finally late, and fi

in the public and not in his probability was refused, and the probability was refused, and the public and not in his probability was refused, and the public and not in his probability was refused, and the public and not in his probability was refused, and the public and not in his probability was refused, and the public and not in his probability was refused, and the public and not in his probability was refused, and the public and not in his probability was refused, and the public and not in his probability was refused, and the public and not in his probability was after this power. And it was after this power. And i

It was further to be borne in mind that the supporters of the government were in a minority on that committee whose report was certainly well worthy of the careful consideration of the members of this house. (Hear, hear.) It was stated:

reference whatever was made reference whatever was not even, so far as they were aware, considered by the present administration at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.)

Certain Colonies Exempted

The hon. the attorney-general had the other day given to the house a the other day given to the house a the other day given to the house a considered from the colonies of Great Britain, was maded from the colonies of the colonies of the honor to be president, (laugh-had the honor to be president)

s subject as was always means is subject on the hen he discussed any subject on the hen he discussed and the authorities are made of this natural was at his disposal. It had been charged by hon, gentlemen opposite that the Companies of the interests of the laboring man. On the interests of the laboring man. On the Discussed of the interests of the laboring man. On the Discussed of the interests of the laboring man. On the Discussed of the interests of the laboring man. On the Discussed of the Discussed of the Interest of the Int

the continuance of this state of things."

This was his statement October 2 last. What the opinions of the hon gentleman might be now, he did not know. As for the hon member for Delta (Mr. Oliver) with the other members of the house he had had the pleasure of listening to him for nearly three-quarters of an hour and he was yet in doubt as to whether he intended to support the bill or not.

All of this went to show that if there are any charges of insincerity to be preferred, they do not come well from the ranks of the opposition. The hon leader of the opposition. The hon leader of the opposition should be more careful in the statements which he makes ex cathedra.

The Liberal government, led thaw. The Liberal government, led they Sir Wilfrid Laurier, could not fairly be charged with trifling with this question.

Minister Sent to Japan

When this influx became alarming the authorities at Ottawa, and a minister of the crown had been despatch, had been immediately taken up by the authorities at Ottawa, and a minister of the crown had been despatch, had been immediately taken up by the authorities at Ottawa, and a minister of the crown had been despatch, had been immediately taken up by the authorities at Ottawa, and a minister of the crown had been despatch, had been immediately taken up by the authorities at Ottawa, and a minister of the crown had been despatch, had been immediately taken up by the authorities at Ottawa, and a minister of the crown had been despatch, had been immediately taken up by the authorities at Ottawa, and a minister of the crown had been despatch, had been immediately taken up by the authorities at Ottawa, and a minister of the crown had been despatch, had been immediately taken up by the authorities at Ottawa, and a minister of the crown had been despatch, and a minister of the crown had been despatch.

In the light of the treaty with Japan and the lower of the province.

Why Did Ottawa Disalton of the province of the province of the province of the crown had been despatch.

Why Did Otta

Quotes Joseph Martin

It was a matter of very great in-erest the other day to read an opinthe reasons, if any existed, why, after a lapse of twelve years, this treaty between Canad and Japan had been ratified by the government at Ottawa without taking into proper consideration either the interests of the people of this province, or the suggestion that had come from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. (Hear, hear.)

And it did certainly, seem to be "Referring to the read an opintion give the greatest apostles of modern Liberalism this country has known, Mr. Joseph Martin, upon the leaders of the Liberal party in this province, or the suggestion that had come from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. (Hear, hear.)

The reference was as follows:

"Referring to the political life of the

the adhesion of Canada is being given to the treaty, an express stipulation of this kind should be made and that some further, edinition should be required of the term 'laborer' so that will definitely include artisans."

Japan agreed except as to artisans in Pebruary, 1385, and as to artisans in Catoper 1386. Persent government their refused to accede on account of lattist preference and favored nation clause.

ISgd.] R. L. BORDEN.

Result of Change

He wished to draw the especial attention of the house to the fact; that in 1895, the government as well as of the people this province, were now tied in repower at Ottawa, was a Conservative administration. (Hear-hear).

Now it must be remembered that the time when the proposition was refused, and the time of the proposition was refused, and the time when the proposition was refused, and the time of the control of the proposition was refused to accede the stoppage of the construction of the house in the first what floating the construction of the house in the proposition was refused, and the time when the proposition was refused and the proposition was refused and the proposition was refused to the proposit

If the bill were made ultra vires from the clause which had been mentioned, it would be made so by the action of the Dominion government

Draws Contrasts.

ment to Mr. Lemieux. On the other hand there was the statement of Mr Borden that if returned to power h was prepared to deal with the question in accordance with the wishes of the people of British Columbia.

Thinks Ottawa Sincere

Dominion, but to the people of the people of British Columbia are concerned, we will not stand for unrestricted immigration of Orientals. I am glad this convention has gone on record in unmistakeable terms against the continuance of this state of things."

Thinks Ottawa Sincere

John Jardine, (Esquimalt), replied to the last statement. He understood that the building was for the accommodation of the sick immigrants and that a medical officer charged with their inspection would be present. He believed that the Ottawa government was sincere in its efforts to protect the workingmen of this province.

He referred to the time which had been taken up in the discussion of the

member for Esquimalt tell me if it is the Colonist, which up to the present not true that there are three Japan-time had taken a very fair position ese firemen employed on a boat sub-sidized by the Dominion government

at Esquimalt?"
Mr. Jardine stated that this was not correct. There were no Japanese employed on the Salvor. There were some employed on the William Joliffe. He entered into lengthy explanation He entered into lengthy explanation of how this had occurred. The boat had been continually late, and finally the white firemen who would not remain sober had been discharged and Japanese had been employed. It was deplorable, but true, and he had seen the books and papers relating to it, and the owners of the boat were not to blame. It was sad to think that men would so far farger themselves.

Mr. Jardine: I think that this remove mark which has fallen from the hon.

which was given under oath before that committee establish the correctness of my statements?

Mr. Ross: I propose to leave the decision under that head to the house.

Mr. Ross: I propose to leave the decision under that head to the house.

Mr. Ross: I propose to leave the decision under that head to the house.

Mr. Ross in continuing stated that he was satisfied with the assurance of the was satisfied with the person that their electoral campaign pledge by inthe the person the correct out their electoral campaign pledge by inthe received the correct out the province's power to the consideration that I can almost see ultra the person that attorney-general the other day that it was intended to exclude not only the Japanese but also all other Asiatics.

If the bill were made ultra visco. admitted that in the face of these new circumstances it might be necessary to take further steps in order to prevent these people coming into this country.

dinary party politics, and he maintained that the sooner it was treated without any consideration whatever for party interests the better it would be for the interests of the people of British Columbia.

The maintained the attorney-general and the government.

If the Japanese and Chinese were not excluded there was a third class which had not yet been dealt with the country with the difference of the people of British Columbia.

Favors White Man's Country On one point he took firm ground, and it was this, that our first duty was to our own race. And consequently if the influx of Oriental ped ples was going to swamp our race the unrestricted and even a limited immigration of these races into this prov-ince should not be permitted. It was clearly the duty of every Canadian to take this stand, notwithstanding any commercial advantages which the pur-suit of an opposite might seem to guarantee to Canada as a whole. He nade this statement frankly and boldly and it was moreover the position that he had always taken on this subpect. But if we could keep this a white man's country, and yet at the same lime obtain the commercial advantages which might accrue to this country under the operation of these treaties it was then in his opinion our pledge my part to it at all. I was mercly giving my personal opinion. I duty to pursue that policy, not in the interests of the commercial classes and of capitalists alone, but also of Says All Are Responsible

mons at Ottawa must take his fair share of the responsibility which at-tached to the ratification of the treaty with Japan. It was perfectly true, that the Japanese had in great numthat the Japanese had in great numbers entered this province during the past summer; and it had never been dreamed that the government of Japan would disregard the obligations to which it had agreed in respect to Japanese immigration, in the way they had evaded them—as was shown by lest summer's influx—even though these obligations had been reduced to writing. And if this trouble should

on this question, had practically the same annound that it would like to see the Natal act passed in the Dominion house. Hon. Mr. Lemieux had done the best that could be done in the circumstances.

Dominion Natal Act Hon. Mr. Bowser—Does the hon. entieman say that this is better than the passage of a Natal act by the Do-

minion government?
Mr. Macdonald—I have not said so, What I say is, that the Dominion government cannot pass a Natal act.
Hon. Mr. Bowser.—What then is the use of Liberals moving and carrying resolutions calling upon us to pass this act? When you did this you were doing it for political purposes.

Mr. Macdonald—No, nothing of the kind. The hon. gentleman cannot consider this matter without taking

Hon. Mr. Bowser-Did you not take part in a discussion in the Liberal convention at Vancouver when resolutions were passed calling upon the Dominion government to abrogate vessel, he is deliberately stating what is untrue. (Applause from the Con-Mr. Macdonald—Yes, I did. I then took the position that if Japan was willing to carry out the previsions of the treaty, entered into in 1907, the Dominion government should give no-tice of its intention at the end of six months to abrogate that treaty. Hon. Mr. Bowser—You misunderstand me. I am asking whether you did not support the resolution which was carried in that convention calling upon the Dominion parliament to pass the Natal act?

party view

Mr. Macdonald-Yes, I did. I then stated explicitly that in so far as Japan was concerned, if that country would not live up to the old arrangebers on the other side of the house seemed to think that some doubt re-

the act taken from the British North American act the bill would not exclude the Japanese or the Chinese. The attorney-general knew, therefore, that attorney-general knew, therefore, that right on the face of the bill there was a provision which made it nonapplicable to Japanese and Chinese. The subsection referred to stated that the bill should not apply to:

"Any person the terms of whose entry into Canada has been fixed, or whose exclusion from Canada has been ordered by any act of the made has been

ordered by any act of the parliamen

of Canad The Dominion government had legislation upon the entry of the Japanese and Chinese. This bill therefore did not affect the Japanese or the Chi-

was a stranger in this country up until a couple of years ago. He has gradually grown to be a menace to the people and particularly the working people of British Columbia.

Validity of Measure. His hon, friend from the islands (Mr. McPhillips) stated in his speech the other day that this bill, or at least the bill of which this is a copy with the exception of two letters, was not worth the paper upon which it was written. * Mr. McPhillips: Will my hon.

friend doubt the authority of Mill—
Mr. Macdonald: My hon. friend,
who is a member of the bar, at least,
if he is not a lawyer, made that state-

ot in the merely giving my personal opinion.

classes also then said that I would vote for the passage of this bill, as declaratory in its nature in the way of representing upon this subject the United voice of Every member of the house of com-tons at Ottawa must take his fair name of the responsibility which at the paper it is written on.

Mr. McPhillips—"I did, but I was
then merely giving expression to my
own personal opinion.

B. N. A. Act Provisions Mr. Macdonald quoted section 95 of the B. N. A. act: "In each provof the B. N. A. act: "In each province the legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province, and to immigration into the province; and it is hereby declared that the parliament of Canada may from time, to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces, and to immigration into all or any of the provinces: and into all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a province, relative to agriculture or to immigration, shall have effect in and for the province as a few seconds.

Invited OPPOSITION GAIN Members of Common Georgian Bay

Project

Friday, January 3

FOR BUILDIN

Minister Brodeur

That Tenders Ar

OF NEW CI

Ottawa, Jan. 27.-In t commons today, Mr. Turr protest against some relast week by Dr. Reid, was not a pauper who the house, and he was n aire now, nor posing as si one had a charge to make let it be made in the usi he would meet it. Hon. L. P. Brodeu ann tenders would be called fishery protection cruiser Mr. Lake asked Mr.

steps the government propregarding financial assista which desired to assist i of grain. Mr. Fielding s arrangements were still and it had not been deem to make them public.
dealing with the subject v
ly be introduced.
Mr. Borden called the F

tention to the fact that connection with the Japa negotiations are incomple nformed by Sir Wilfrid tl ingng document was a m the Colonial Office, which be made public without it The premier consented cate the contents to the opposition privately.

Mr. Delisle was informed a constant of the constant of not aware that he was pres Conservative party orga Montreal. The rules of the

Aylesworth said, present sition of the government's the propriety of the situat The original documents partment of the interior w position demanded some d which the government ref luce, were laid on the minister amidst loud chering.

Mr. McCool, the Liberal Nipissing, moved for an of House for a copy of all the reports in the possession ernment in connection with ing of the Georgian Bay went exhaustively into the the project and the records surveys. Mr. McCool sho canal from Georgian bay was composed of 357 mil navigation and 274 of cana ing of time over the S route was considerable, it mated that a vessel could round trip from Fort Willia treal, discharge, reload and twelve days, the actual t twelve days, the actual t voyage being ten days, wit for the work of discharging ing. The round trip via, the rence route, Mr. McCool clip 1 days. It was argued be have given these projects that grain could be carried william to Montreal for one cents a bushel. The greenent of the northwest duriten years made further trafacilities imperative. lities imperative.

Gerald White, of Pembrol to a speech made by the F 1903, in which he clearly fa onstruction of the project before the discussion close mier would make some de mier would make some de nouncement of policy.

Mr. Watson, of Parry Sou think politics should be di connection with the projec Mr. H. Logan said this quant mational question, as all mational question, as all mating to transportation is treated. Sir Low Modern reated. Sir John Macdor Alexander MacKenzie had project in years gone by. The matter was discus

LIBERALS WILL SUPPOR

ous members up to the time house adjourned at 11 p, m

(Continued from Page Si Mr. Macdonald.—In so far concerned, I answer Yes. e no question about it. Hon. Mr. Bowser.-Then v ominion government revious legislation?

Mr. Macdonald.-That is n which is pertinent to t that I am now discussing.

Hon. Mr. Bowser.—Yes, it they disallow it?
Mr. Macdonald.—Why did

this treaty? Members on bothe house were not favorable excluding the Japanese from Columbia. I do not know Dominion government disalle egislation; if there were Affects Hindus Only In continuing Mr. Macdor that to show that the draft

bill had known what he w for the attorney-general wa drafter of the bill, he had I subsection F. The bill itself does not purport to go out of diction of this parliament the operations of this bill w confined to one class not m previous legislation, the one he had been speaking, the im of Hindus, British subjects for He had no doubt that t nany people who would be the legislature ought not the British territory

from the British territory from the British subject and that the British subject and that the had imperial responsibilities had imperial responsibilities lieved that at the present in through its green through neved that at the present it was passing through its greating since the mutiny. The peodia had been asking for sement, and when it was refasked what was the benefit citizenship and they would especially if they were to be from other British soil. Mi