

has now called to the attention of the House. He has refrained, for reasons of his own, from doing so. And now, when another order of public business has been agreed upon between the two sides, he brings this question forward. It is not only a breach of the privileges of the House, but a breach of faith on the part of the hon. gentleman. Yesterday, before we adjourned, my hon. friend from South Lanark (Mr. Haggart), who acted in the absence of the leader of the Opposition, asked me what would be the order of business for to-day, and I told him we would take up again the Redistribution Bill. Now, there was an implied agreement between the two sides of the House that this business should be gone on with to-day. And, though that was understood, and everybody had made his preparations accordingly, the hon. gentleman springs upon us a question in which there is not the slightest urgency, which was brought before the House by my hon. friend from Burrard (Mr. Maxwell) several weeks ago in the shape of a Bill. But, in order to gain some kudos for himself, my hon. friend (Mr. Prior) brings this motion forward and gives his views not only upon the Chinese and Japanese questions, but upon the Doukhobors and Galicians as well. I say this is abuse of the privileges of the House. I put it to hon. gentlemen on both sides of the House that there must be some respect for word pledged between one side and the other, and when the Government is asked what business it will bring before the House announces that it will bring forward certain business, if any hon. gentleman intends to bring forward other business, he should give notice of it, so that we may—

**Mr. PRIOR.** I did give notice of it to one of the hon. gentleman's Ministers.

**The PRIME MINISTER.** Perhaps the hon. gentleman gave notice to one of the Ministers, but it was not brought up, at all events.

**The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR (Mr. Sifton).** I may explain that my hon. friend from Victoria (Mr. Prior) sent me a note some days ago—I think it was on Tuesday—that he would bring this question up. I am bound to say that I was aware that he was going to bring it up at the first available opportunity.

**Mr. PRIOR.** I said I would bring it up on the Orders of the Day.

**The PRIME MINISTER.** It is always within the right of any member of this House, when the House is moved into Committee of Supply, to bring up any grievance which he chooses. That is the constitutional rule, and, if that rule is obeyed, we have nothing to say. When we announce to the House that we shall move it into Committee of Supply the following day, we are pre-

pared then to meet every motion which is brought up, and to discuss every grievance that may be brought up. But to move the adjournment of the House every day, as has been done, I think is interfering altogether too much with the business of the House, and I appeal to the good sense of the members of this House to discourage that practice, and to follow the true constitutional rule of ventilating grievances when the Government ask for Supply.

The hon. gentleman brings up this motion to-day upon the Orders of the Day being called, to discuss—what? A question of urgency? The question has been before the public, as he said himself, for twenty-five years or more. He has discussed once more the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration. Well, I have no intention at this time to discuss the Galician and Doukhobor immigration. My hon. friend the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Sifton), who has charge of that department, will deal with that question later on. But the hon. member has brought up the whole question of Chinese and Japanese immigration again before the House. I may say at once to my hon. friend that I sympathize largely with him, and I sympathize largely with the members from British Columbia in the attitude they have taken in regard to the undesirability of allowing a Mongolian immigration amongst us. It is a fact for which there must be some strong ethical reason that the Anglo-Saxon race, which has proved itself to be one of the most tolerant of all races that ever appeared on the earth, shows an invincible repugnance to people of the Mongolian races. We have seen this fact in Australia and in California, as well as in British Columbia; we find the same feeling exists in the Straits Settlement; we find it wherever the Mongolian race has penetrated. It might be easy to discover the cause of that feeling, though I do not care at this moment to go into that question. I simply recognize the fact that, though the English race is one of the most tolerant of all races on earth, and is always ready to open its doors, its institutions, its liberties, to all other races that come to its shores, whenever the Mongolian race presents itself, the English race immediately shows a strong repugnance. That is the fact, and though perhaps it is a sentiment to be deplored, still it exists, and we have to reckon with it. I say at once that it will not do for this Government, or for any Government, to ignore it; on the contrary, the Government is quite prepared to recognize it and to deal with it accordingly. The hon. gentleman is not the first who has brought this question to the attention of the Government. Long before this, the hon. member for Burrard (Mr. Maxwell) brought in a Bill to increase the head tax with which every Chinaman is met when he comes to our shore. It was found at the time that this Bill was unconstitutional, because it implied a money tax,