

and physical standard some of the lowest classes of the United Kingdom; but as a Canadian I fail to see that the population and the future of Canada should be made part of that kind of work if that kind of works means that after the Salvation Army authorities, without going beyond the varnish of civilization with respect to these people, shall ship them to Canada in order to make them civilized beings. I have the greatest objection that Canada should be made a dumping ground—even at the expense of being considered narrow by the broad minded Minister of the Interior. I have an objection to Canada becoming the ground of exile or reformation for the Salvation Army to ship to us all the worst characters from Whitechapel or any other of the worst quarters of the larger English cities. If that is what is called British immigration, if that is what is called immigration tending to give a permanent basis to British institutions in Canada, then I say to the minister that he is greatly mistaken with regard to the social conditions in that country; and it simply proves that he does not know the fundamental principles of the development of nations, and if he thinks that a nation and the best interests of the people are promoted by the degraded elements of its population, he is mistaken.

The minister has stated that my hon. friend from Montmagny had given utterance to a policy that would be detrimental to the interests of Canada. Of course, that is a broad point of view. That is a large basis for discussion. There are many ways in which a public man may view the interests of his country. It cannot be altogether dismissed by saying: 'You are a little Canadian, you have no breadth of mind and you do not understand the interests of the country.' For my part I think it is just as patriotic to say: 'Let us take a little more time to increase the population of our country, let the land speculators of the west wait a little longer to make their money; but let the basis of the future population of Canada be sound both mentally and physically.' It may be that such is the view of a Little Canadian, but I think that hon. gentlemen who go to the very basis of this patriotic policy will agree with me. It has been stated that we want to see the result of our policy. There was once a famous phrase uttered in this House: 'Cox cannot wait.' This very sentiment can be applied to many of the friends of the hon. minister who cannot wait for their paying dividends upon the lands they have secured from the government. I am afraid that the same phrase would apply that these hon. gentlemen cannot wait because they are anxious to secure their 50 per cent or 100 per cent or 200 per cent profit from the sale of land. The future of Canada, the future of British institutions, the future of the British flag—which some of their legislators have put on every school house in

Manitoba—is a very small asset in the ideas and aspirations of some hon. gentlemen concerning the Northwest. I want perfect liberty to be given to every man to make as much money as he can. But I have some objection, as a Little Canadian, if the hon. gentleman wants to style it in that way, to seeing the future of my country endangered by the policy of men who simply want to reap the greatest advantage possible by speculating with the soil of Canada and not only with the soil of Canada but with the future of the Canadian people.

Now, Sir, the hon. minister has tried to make my hon. friend from Montmagny appear as very narrow minded and as being animated by racial prejudice because forsooth he stated that it was not desirable to have all sorts of people in this country but that it was a better policy to bring in people who have something in common with the various elements that have laid down the foundations of this country, who have the same blood, the same ancestry, the same national traditions and who come here to adopt our nationality and to help us in maintaining those traditions. The hon. gentleman has tried to leave the impression that my hon. friend from Montmagny objected to the importation of people from Scandinavia or other European countries because he was animated by racial prejudice. Neither has my hon. friend for Montmagny stated, nor do I state now, that the people from Scandinavia, Russia, or Germany are not a splendid race of people, a people animated by high national traditions, and a people actuated by a deep sense of civilization.

I am not claiming that we are the best people in the world; that our civilization is the highest form of civilization; but I do claim that our present civilization suits us, and it is that which we have set ourselves to improve. Our social system, our political system, our religious system, are those which we have inherited and under which we are trying to improve ourselves.

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Possibly a Chinaman is a better man than an Englishman, let the Englishman answer for that himself; a Japanese may be a better man or a Russian may be a better man than the Englishman; I say nothing about that, he may be a much better man, but he is not one of us, and inasmuch as he is not one of us he is not helping us to develop along those lines that Providence has chosen for us, or that we have chosen for ourselves. His presence is a hindrance and not a help.

Sir, this is the language of a Little Canadian, known heretofore as Mr. Oliver, member of parliament for Alberta. Circumstances have changed, but I am afraid the only circumstance that has brought the hon. gentleman (Mr. Oliver) to abandon this patriotic policy which he calls now a Little Canadian policy, is the circumstance that now he is a member of the cabinet and