

citizen ; but, the Galician, or the Doukhobor, who have been reared under circumstances which did not permit them to know what free government is, who know nothing of government, except that government is a tyranny, these people, let them be ever so good, cannot be citizens as we would wish them to be citizens, or as our Scandinavian and German fellow-citizens are.

As to the settlement of this western country, let me suggest that the summit of success is not reached merely by quick settlement. It would not be as beneficial to this Dominion of Canada to have the North-west fully occupied by people inside of two years, as it would to have that population grow steadily during the next twenty years. It is not after a country is filled up that we get our benefit out of it ; it is in the process of filling up that we get the benefit. It is in the steady growth that we have the advantage and not in the too rapid growth. In my estimation, it is a mistake in the mind of our friends here to presume that absolute success is achieved by the quickest possible settlement. What we want is steady growth by a class of people who will make good citizens as well as good producers. Let it not be forgotten that the good citizen is the greatest producer; that a colony of Germans or Canadians will produce more inside of two years than a similar colony of Galicians or Doukhobors will in ten years. If you want production it is just the same in farming as it is in anything else, the men of the highest intelligence and the highest character will give you the best results. My contention is this: That when we are taking measures to procure settlers for our country, it is our business to secure the best settlers and to reject those that are not the best. That is why we spend our money, and if we do not spend our money that way we mis-spend our money.

I might refer to a remark that was made by my hon. colleague from Selkirk (Mr. McCreary) in regard to the settlement that was made at the Cypress Hills. The hon. gentleman said it was a settlement of Galicians. He read out the names of those settlers, and I submit that the names read were the names of Germans and not Galicians.

Mr. McCREARY. Germans from Galicia.

Mr. OLIVER. Germans from Galicia, showing that an attempt has been made to mix up the idea that the Germans, and the Galicians who come from Galicia are the same. I say they are two different peoples altogether. In regard to the settlement of Germans in the Cypress Hills, those Germans came from Galicia and there were attached to them a very few families of Galicians. When these Germans moved to the Edmonton district, the Galicians came with them, and after a time other Galicians followed from Galicia. Let me explain for

Mr. OLIVER.

the information of the House how this matter came about as it is possibly interesting. The province of Galicia was a part of the ancient Kingdom of Poland. When Poland was divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria, the province called Galicia became the share of Austria and fell under the domination of the Austrian Empire. The German is the dominant race in the Austrian Empire, and it became sound policy on the part of the Austrians to people Galicia with a German population if possible. Therefore they took measures to settle in Galicia a number of German colonies. In process of time as the Germans multiplied and as they acquired land and spread abroad in the country, they began to crowd each other and to crowd the Galicians, and the Germans being the more enterprising and knowing what to do under these circumstances, began to emigrate, and a number of them came to Canada and settled near the Cypress Hills. After being settled there for some years, many of them moved to Edmonton. Now, the Austrian government took alarm at this movement of Germans from Galicia, and seeing that it would defeat their object in settling Germans in that country, they said : If anybody has to go from Galicia we will take care that it shall be Galicians and not Germans. So they sent Professor Oleskow, a German professor in the service of the government, out to Canada to prospect for locations for Galician emigrants. He was directed to the handful of Galicians who were settled in the Edmonton district. He found it was a good country. He found that these men were doing well according to their idea. He found that the Conservative government of Canada was favourable to the location of the Galicians in our country, and forthwith a deal was consummated between the late government of Canada and the government of Austria, whereby the Galicians should get an asylum in Canada. Let it be understood that the Galician emigration to Canada is not because of inducements held out by the government of Canada, but because of the pressure behind in Galicia. I speak strongly on this subject, and for this reason. As the hon. member for Selkirk (Mr. McCreary) has said, and as I am given to understand, there are in Galicia between three and four millions of these people belonging to a separate race; belonging to a race which is what you might call the under race in that country, dominated by the Poles and dominated by the Austrians. They have never been fairly treated in that country, even since their emancipation from serfdom. They have been dominated as well by the landlord class, the Poles, as by the Germans who represent the Imperial authority. They feel a desire to better their condition by moving out. The Austrian government is anxious that they shall move out, and to-day the Dominion of Canada stands in danger of the wholesale re-