

are on the other side of the border. I feel sure that the minister will approach the consideration of the matter in that sense of fairness which characterizes his treatment of such questions.

Mr. LEMIEUX. I thank my hon. friend for bringing this matter up this evening. His remarks as they appear in 'Hansard' will serve me to-morrow as a brief for the Minister of Justice. It is true that practically the administration of the labour law is in the hands of the Minister of Labour, but when these cases are taken to the Attorney General of Canada, that is the Minister of Justice, he acts jointly with me. My hon. friend says we should have a law similar in its effects to the law in the neighbouring republic. I believe in retaliatory measures, we should favour the doctrine of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. The Alien Labour law, we must all admit was less workable a few years ago than it appears to be to-day. Some years ago, as my hon. friend knows from his professional experience, the only remedy that the parties had was to address themselves to the Attorney General for Canada, the Minister of Justice, and obtain his good pleasure for the fiat. Since then, under the administration of the Department of Labour by Sir William Mulock, and of the Justice Department by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the present Chief Justice of Canada, the law has been so amended as to give the parties the right to obtain a fiat from the Attorney General of each province or from a judge of the Superior Court or a county court judge. The penalty also has been modified in degree. Some years ago the only penalty which could be imposed was a fine of \$1,000, and in the application of the law, as the penalty was so severe and the law by its nature so drastic, the judges were inclined to be conservative in its application and in 99 cases out of 100 would give the benefit of the doubt to the defendant. An amendment to the law has been adopted by which the judges are at liberty to impose a penalty ranging from \$50 to \$1,000. I admit with my hon. friend that we might go a step farther and make the penalty more severe in this sense, that if the penalty is not paid and if the deportation does not take place we might be more drastic and severe. However, as this is something of an international character, for in fact our law applies only to the United States and such United States possessions as are near our boundary, I will not say what other more drastic penalty we will impose, but my hon. friend can surmise what it is. I know that from his district the department has been notified on two occasions, first by the Sault Ste. Marie labour element and then by the Port Arthur people, of trouble under the existing law. We received a message in April, I think, from the mayor of Port Arthur complaining that labourers were imported from Duluth whilst there

Mr. BOYCE.

were plenty of people in Port Arthur to do the work. We immediately put ourselves into communication with the parties and since then the matter has been dropped. At all events the department will be always disposed to help those who will invoke the law. I may say it has not been a dead letter on the statute-book. If my hon. friend will read the report of the Department of Labour for this year he will find a series of cases reported there. This Alien Labour law, as he stated a moment ago, being retaliatory in its nature, has been subjected to many checks by the courts. For instance we all remember the famous judgment of Mr. Justice Anglin. During the period between the judgment of Mr. Justice Anglin and the final judgment of the Privy Council reversing his decision, nearly all cases were stopped. However, since that time the law has been applied and judgments have been rendered which show the law is not ineffective and has been applied in many instances. I have no doubt the remarks of my hon. friend which have been made in a fair spirit will have weight. I shall communicate with the Minister of Justice and see what better provision can be made to render the law more pliable and more effective in protecting our own people against the alien labour.

Charges of management—offices of the Assistant Receivers General—

Toronto.. . . .	\$7,800
Montreal.. . . .	5,700
Halifax.. . . .	8,800
St. John.. . . .	7,700
Winnipeg.. . . .	7,000
Victoria.. . . .	5,900
Charlottetown.. . . .	6,000

Mr. FIELDING. It will be noticed that there are a few decreases which are largely due to readjustments of the offices, as where an old officer passes away and in the rearrangement of the office the expense is somewhat less. The only item of increase of any importance is in regard to the expense of printing Dominion notes. That will probably increase every year with the increased volume of business and with the desire that has been expressed by members on both sides for cleaner currency.

Superintendent of Insurance, to meet expenses in connection with this service, \$23,450.

Mr. FIELDING. The salary of the superintendent is fixed by statute and we are proposing a resolution concerning it. This is for the ordinary expense of the department which is enlarging all the time in a small degree.

Some resolutions reported.

RELIGIOUS FANATICS IN MANITOBA.

Mr. FIELDING moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. J. D. REID. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to