## Aggressive But Selective Immigration Policy Needed

(From Hansard, Sept. 20th. HON. FRANK OLIVER (Edmon-

ton) moved: For a copy of all orders in council

this resolution I wish to discuss at had ever attained in the history of canada. being system is a means of advertising the Minister of Public Works, when in opposition, took occasion several times to state a somewhat different view, but notwithstanding that fact it has been in accordance with the settled policy of the people of Canada that there has been persistent effort to secure an increase in population by drawing people from other countries. I need not refer at length to the fact that during many years this policy, while it was always the this policy, while it was always the was comparatively small, and it was not until the year 1896 and succeeding years that the policy which had always been the policy of the country was given successful effect, and the increase of population that had al-fice and reviewing the situation, it ways been hoped for, but until then appeared to me that the time had had never been attained began to be

has a row for matter before the street of th grow, that Canada began to take the place she now occupies. It will be conceded, Mr. Speaker, that to the success of the immigration policy of the conceded to very strongly by philantheory of Canada a conceder throng societies in the Old Country

cent. So that while our immigration which had reached the high point of nearly 150,000 in the year 1904-05, and had doubled in the year 1910-11, and other papers relating to the ap- has shown a still further percentage pointment of Arthur Hawkes as a of increase in the first six months of special commissioner in the immigra-tion branch of the Interior Depart-of the administration of the late gov-

tion generally. I think the House I said a little while ago that when of a change in government is a pro-per time to take stock of the policy that has prevailed in regard to immi-increase has taken place under a polpolicy introduced by the government ed by any other country in the world, be able to shift for himself on his arthur assumes office. The subject of So that while we have secured such

> English, French and Belgian immigrant of the same classes. That benus those countries who had booked these immigrants to Canada. On taking of-

come for paying a greater amount of attention to securing British immi-gration than had hitherto been paid.

the government of Canada a tremen-dous proportion of the advancement and success that Canada has achieved time it became evident that it was must be asorbed. I am sure it will necessary that Canada should, in her own interest, impose this restriction, success of immigration efforts, so far from diminishing in recent years, has increased, and increased to a most satisfactory degree. While our immigration in the exceptions and from time to time as captions in the exceptions and from time to time as gration in the calendar year of 1897 occasion are e. In view of the fact that railway construction was proceeding at a very rapid rate in Canada and in the first six months of the pursuent fiscal year the immigration requirement fiscal year as far as

development of the country, the have been permited to enter withou the money qualification. Labor for ordinary industrial purposes is not admitted without the money qualification. The principle is this what when tion. The principle is this .- that when in immigrant is coming to enter and in regard to which there is no question that the future developmen of that work will be to the benefit of the country at farge, wihout 'xcepthe money qualification. But when competition with the ordinary indusernment the success of immigration trial workers of this country then we effort was at the highest point that it say he should have money in his pocket so that he may be able to shift for himself until he secures employment. There have been many complaints as to this restriction, and it will agree that there is no subject of greater importance to the well being of the country, both present and future, than the subject of immigration, and it seems to me that the occasion of a change in government is a proper time to take stock of the policy of the late government was the time to take stock of the policy of the policy of the late government was the immigration to the policy of the late government was the immigration to the policy of the late government was the immigration to the policy of the late government was the immigration to the policy of the late government was the immigration to the policy of the late government was the immigration to the policy of the late government was the immigration policy of the policy of the policy of the late government was the immigration policy in the policy of the policy of the policy of the late government was the immigration policy in the policy of the policy of the late government was the immigration policy in the policy of the gration in the past, so that we may licy of restriction and selection, prounderstand clearly any differences in policy introduced by the government ed by any other

immigration and of immigration effort is something that in the light of changing circumstances, of existing satisfactory feature of the case and position of restrictions along the inconditions, and of the character of that we have been able to secure that ternational boundary line. Up to the the country which is under considerational increase while insisting on a higher year 1998, although we had restricted the country which is under consideration. It has for many years been
agreed that the immigration policy
for Canada should be active and energetic, a policy looking to the securing of a substantial forcease in our
population. I know that that position
has been countered by some of our
public men. I think my hon, friend
the Minister of Public Works, when

this policy, while it was always the policy of the government, was not, to any great degree; successful. The increase of our population which took crease of our population which took crease of our population which took continued to the same time a bonus of states on their side. The necessity of states on their side. solutely necessary that Canada should \$1.75 was paid in respect of each English, French and Belgian immiable arrived in a town on the United States side of the boundary, and it was wished to get rid of him, the municipal officers merely suggested dian side. And when our municipal officers desired to get rid of him and directed him back to the United States then these United States fed-

In the same year 1907-8 there landed 7,601 Japanese. I have not the figures of Chinese immeration for those years. This large influx of Hindus and Japanese in those years raised a new question in regard to immigration which had to be dealt with. It is not necessary for me to discuss the merits of either Japanese or Hindus as immigrants, nor to discuss the wisdom of a policy of excluding such immigrants, I will only say that it is a fixed principle that the people of cheeds have the wight to say who will Canada have the right to say who will be admitted to the advantages of re-sidence and citizenship in Canada. In the exercise of that right it became necessary to deal with the question of the Duke of Casal distance immigration. In the case of Grand Master. Japan, an arrangement was made with the Japaness government whereby they undertook to restrict the movement of their own people to the

as a result of the action taken by the government, while the number of Hin-lus who arrived in 1907 was 2,124, and

in 1908 the number was 2,623; in 1908-9 it fell to 6; in 1910 it was 10, and in 1911 it was 5. So it must be conceded that the government standing on its right to restrict and select the people who could come and live in Canada, exercised that right, so as to place the matter beyond any rea-sonable ground of complaint. The action that was taken did not soldly affect the people of Hindustan, it applied to all Asiatics, except Jap-where and Chinese, and required the the Asiatic immigrant should have \$200 in his possession on landing in Canada.

Provision was made by order in ouncil and afterwards by statute that the Governor in Council might exclude any immigrant reaching Can-ada by indirect passage. The effect of this was to practically exclude the Japanese who had settled in the Sandwich Islands and who were thereby free from the jurisdiction of Japan, but who had been expected to add largely to the population of British Columbia by immigration. It also had the effect of excluding the people of Hindustan who had settled in Hong Kong, and were therefore free from that he could cross over to the Cana-dian side. And when our municipal dia. The reasonableness of this pro-vision whereby an immigrant was excluded because he did not come direct from the country of his birth or citi-zenship was this: If an immigrant

ceeding at a very rapid rate in Canda and that there was such a great and and that there was such a great proved.

11. six years afterwards, it was 311-1000, and in the first six months of the puresent fiscal year the immigration of British people has been 104,040 as compared with 83,040 in the corresponding six months of last year, an increase of 25 per cent. that of continents Eurapeans, has been 34,000 as a been 34,000 as a secondary 20 per cent. and that from the limited States 83,000 against 75-stiff for themselves after they come.

And, when they are coming to engage in the condition of the was desired in due to the moved in due to the moved in the form and the United States 83,000 against 75-stiff for themselves after they come.

And, when they are coming to engage in the condition of the was all the terms and that from the produced the produced the produced the produced the produced the produced the great this money qualification is not impossibly for the country in the face of great difficulty to meintain order in the Empire, and it was desirable that such efforts should continue successful untits there was a similar rush on the Pacific coast. In the fiscal period of nine to keep the produced the produced the produced the produced the produced the produced the great this money qualification is not impossibly for the country in the face of great difficulty to meintain order in the Empire, and it was desirable that such efforts should continue successful untits there was a similar respect impossibly for the produced the great this money qualification is not impossibly for the produced the great this money qualification is not impossibly for the produced the great this money qualification is not impossibly for the produced the great this money qualification is not impossibly for the produced the produ

en Million Sixpences Are Asked by Grand Lodge to Raise 250,000 Pounds For Temple Which Will be

try. But there is to be no attempt to Westminster, and at present the grea its and well-being of the people should be the result of the united ef fort of Masons of the Grand Lodge of

England of every degree throughouthe country was agreed to after con "Thus it is that a sixpenny contribution, which is to be automatically ceived by the treasurer of Grand Lodge yearly has been levied. fewer than ten million sixpences wil be required. Failing larger contribuspecial appeal, this amount will take over twenty years to gather, and it says much for the foresight and stability of the craft that it has set

work in this way.
"A few days ago we had a surpris Doubtless, from so rich a brotherhood as the Masonic fraternity, we shall have other surprises of a sin haracter, as in Wiltshire a contribu ion of five guineas (\$26.00) instead of sixpence was given in the provicial lodge, with the result that considerably over \$400 was added to the

hoboth countries adjacent to the boundary line is relieved from the special presence of these undesirables who formerly used to haunt it. Formerly the undesirable in Detroit, which betroit became too warm for him, simply stepped across to Windsor, or the Windsor crock stepped across to Detroit. Today the Windsor is to Detroit, is stopped by the United States office, and the Detroit crock who wants for go over to Windsor is stopped by the Canadian officer. The consequence is that the people of this undesirable say it formerly was and the condition of the form

London, Dec. 28-The Freemas jecting a great Masonic Temple for London to cost 250,000 pounds, which shall be worthy of the craft of which the Duke of Connaught is Worshipfu

support from every lodge in the coun

movement of their own people to the slores of Canada, with the result that while, in 1907-3, 7,601 Japanese came to Canada, in 1908-9 the total number was 495, in 1909-10 it was 271; in 1910-11 it was 437.

Mr. MONK. Is my hon friend in favor of Japanese immigration? recent years London has witnessed the foundation of the Church House at Mr. OLIVER. No, I am not. I finish the figures I have read to the House will show my hon. friend that the late government was not in favor of Japanese immigration. But at was in favor of maintaining amicable relations with the empire of Japan while at the same time conserving the interests and well-being of the recolled by the result of the united effects of the same time conserving the interests and well-being of the recolled by the result of the united effects of the same time conserving the interests and well-being of the recolled by the result of the united effects of the same time conserving the interests and well-being of the recolled by the result of the united effects of the same time conserving the interests of the proposed an officer yesterday. "The need for a Masonic Temple is not so pressing," explained an officer yesterday. "The project really began in the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where our Brother Russell was so the provincial district of Kent, where the pro

"Directly the amount in hand warrants it the project will take definite shape. At present Grand Lodge has not considered plans, site, or anything else, beyond what I have stated. The hurry is not great. It is true that if every one who is qualified to go to Freemason's Hall to attend Grand Lodge were to accept the invitation the lodge would have to accommodate 33,000 Masons with seats for under 700 That fact, however, is not pressing forward the question of the new temple Lord Ampthill has now a scheme be-fore Grand Lodge designed to remedy in a measure the present overcrowding and to make the meetings more delib-

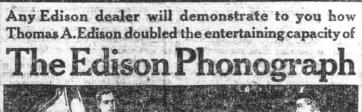
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Thursday, January

Skin Troubles Grow

troubles are caused they rapidly multiply, gn This is what causes that and what seemed a me grow worse and develop Don't take any char the germs at the be ing wash, the D. D. D. Pr

We have had experience remedies for skin trou never-never seen such cures as those from D. tion. Instant relief first application. If you have skin tr kind, we certainly advise in and investigate the me D.-Laboratories, Dept. borne Street, Toronto. We know the D. D. D.

Eczema.

# INDICTED BY

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Officials of Striking Union in U.S. Circuit Court-Figures in Disclosures Workers Ask Taft for

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2 wer what they believe is a prosecution under the She trust law, charging them straint of trade the first : nature ever filed against a of the unions whose men for better working condit the government to appear 1st ,in the United States cir eastern district of Illinois, The men summoned are M general president of the Ra men of America, J. A. Fr. A. Hinzman, vice-presiden

The court summons was eral district, and it is an Edward D. White, chief the United States.

Muscatine, Iowa, Dec. 2 ments against labor leader. pected tomorrow when the which has been investigatin ton workers' strike troubles report.

It was stated here today quantities of dynamite, allege been discovered, would figur disclosures.

A commission composed ent sociologists and social appointed at a meeting of t at Pittsburg, December 12, gate conditions, sociologic dustrial, arrived in Mus and began its work. Washington, Dec. 29-Us McNamara case as an illust what might be expected aga

proved, a delegation of social a labor commission. Such a sion the delegation told the I the interstate commerce cor and should be able to comp mony. It should investigate : preliminary report in six of the condition of labor in th tural iron trade in the last s and investigate rules and re

President Taft was greatly ed and promised to do all to create such a commission

\* SIXTEEN PERSIANS

Tabriz, Persia, Jan. 2-Persians were hung yest by an order of the R court martial and as eight were executed in th \* recent attack on R troops.

# A MODERN MIRA

He Had Eczema 25 Years and Yet Zam-Buk Has Worked

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high reputation, widely Montreal, and whose case be investigated. Mr. T. M. getleman referres Delormier Avenue, Mo started in red blot and when scratched Bad sores followed, w and the discharge su ful mass of sores. This s continued for twenty-five In that time, four emir men tried to cure him, an up the case as hopeless Mr. Marsh tried remedies two years he had to wear and night so terrible was t just as he tried hundreds of before. But he soon foun Zam-Buk was different. W weeks there were distinct benefit, and a little perseve this great herbal balm complete cure! And the was cured nearly four yes terviewed the other day said: "The cure which Zar From the day that I was cupresent moment I have had of eczema, and I feel sure it If you suffer from any sk name of this paper, and to Zam-Buk Co., Toront of Zam-Buk. All druggis Il this famous remedy three for \$1.25. Refuse ha