

to see them come into this country. But I do not think that the Canadian farmers and artisans will look upon it with the same eyes. This immigration is bound, in time, and with the large number of these people brought into this country, to lower the tone of Canadians who are brought into contact with them. We are to-day educating our young people in a way that our fathers and grandfathers would never have dreamed of; we are giving every boy and girl, whether his or her parents can afford to pay for it or not, a school training which carries education to a high standard. Now, the education given to these young people will not allow them to live on next to nothing, to live in the way these immigrants are living. We are endeavouring to elevate the standard of living, so, I say, do not let us lower it by bringing to our country men who will work for 25 or 50 cents a day and think they are well off. In the cities of the United States there are large numbers of Poles, Hungarians and others of the same class as these, who are living under the most wretched conditions. You hear of these in all the commissions appointed to look into the sweating system—poor wretched people, living in cellars, working for a pittance barely sufficient to keep their wretched hearts beating. They have no pleasure, no hope, nothing to look forward to. I ask if we want this sort of immigration to compete with our own people. If the Government does not hold its hand and stop this class of immigrants now coming in, I think the end will be disastrous to the prosperity of the North-west and Manitoba, at all events. The Galicians and Doukhobors, we learn by these papers, extracts of which I have read, are allowed to live in communities. If they do that, they are bound to perpetuate their religion and their habits—and I must say that some of those habits are very filthy—and will not, in any reasonable length of time, assimilate with the rest of the population. If these people must be brought in, for heaven's sake, let us have them distributed here and there so that they may learn in a short time a different way of living. Another thing that will be found, I think, is that these people will gradually drift into the cities, competing with the men there and lowering the wage of the artisans and labourers. I am glad to say that in British Columbia we see our good Canadian Anglo-Saxons, generally, in very prosperous circumstances—men with nice homes for themselves and their families, well dressed and with a little money in their pockets. But if this tide of Chinese, Japanese, Galician, Doukhobors and others of the kind are allowed to come into the country, how long will this state of affairs last?

I have very little more to say on this subject. I have put the matter forward

Mr. PRIOR.

in as good a light as I possibly could. I think that if the Government have money enough to spend on bringing immigrants into this country—and I believe they should assist immigrants—let them pay \$5 a head or \$10 a head to good Anglo-Saxon men and women. Let them bring immigrants from the old sod. There must be plenty of them to be got if a little inducement is held out to them. For they have congested districts over there, and from those congested districts the people are going into the States, going into Africa, going all over the world, except, as we are told, to Canada. Surely the Government can help them. But if the Government wish to pay \$1.75 a head to somebody, let them get good Swedes and Norwegians, who make good settlers, as I know. But for heaven's sake, let us have no more Galicians and Doukhobors. Why not assist some of the young men in the eastern provinces to move west. There must be many young men who find but limited chances on their fathers' farms in Quebec and Ontario and the maritime provinces, and who are now drifting to the United States. Surely, if the Government will assist them with money and with land to start farming in the North-west, you could get the North-west filled up with this class instead of with Galicians. If the Government would pursue that policy, in a few years they would find that Canada, instead of being overrun with a horde of foreigners will have a population of our own flesh and blood and will be a happy, contented, prosperous country, the envy of the civilized world. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn.

The PRIME MINISTER (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). Mr. Speaker, if I were to follow my own inclinations at this moment, I would simply agree to this motion for adjournment and let the House adjourn and everybody go to his business. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Prior) has committed nothing less, though he deprecated it at the outset, than another unwarranted abuse of the privileges of this House. He has taken advantage of the present opportunity to make an appeal to some of the worst passions that may be in our population, an appeal which, however, I am sure, will not be responded to. But, not only is it a breach of the well-known rule of the House that a motion to adjourn, at this stage, should not be made except for an urgent matter of public business—

Mr. PRIOR. I say it is urgent.

The PRIME MINISTER. There can be no urgency in a question that has been before the country for twenty-five years and more. We are in the fourth month of the session. The hon. gentleman has had opportunity after opportunity, when the House was moved into Committee of Supply, to bring forward the matter which he