

on the fourteenth and seventeenth days of June.

Mr. BORDEN: I think that, if my right hon. friend will look carefully over the report that was placed on the table of the House and will also look over the report of the proceedings of the Imperial Defence Committee of the 30th of May, 1911, he will see that they deal with two different things entirely. I think my right hon. friend was present at the meeting on the 30th of May, 1911.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER: I do not recollect that.

Mr. BORDEN: However, I shall be very glad to give him access to the proceedings of that committee, if he was present, because, having been present, he would be entitled to see it.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER: If I was present, and if it was not published, it was absolutely confidential, and could not be brought down.

Mr. BORDEN: It could not be brought down, I imagine, because it was held to be confidential at the time; but all that I have to say about it is that the Secretary of State for the Colonies made public that portion of it to which I have alluded.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER: Hear, hear—afterwards.

Mr. BORDEN: That was done properly and regularly. At all events, I had no part in making it public.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER: And I had no part in keeping it secret.

Mr. BORDEN: We are both guiltless so far as that is concerned.

#### ALLEGED INFRACTION OF IMMIGRATION LAW—STRIKE OF PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Mr. W. F. CARROLL (South Cape Breton) asked for leave to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to a matter of public urgency, the matter being stated as follows: Breaches of the immigration law in connection with the strike of the photo-engravers at Toronto and other parts of Canada, and the attitude of the Government and Immigration Department thereto.

And leave having been given:

He said: I shall try to be as brief as possible in my observations on the subject. It appears from documents in my possession that on the 29th of January, 1913, the Photo-Engravers' Union in the city of Toronto, after negotiations with the employers in that city, and in the city of Montreal, came out on strike in order to better their condition. There are in this union about 150 or 160 employees. Of that number ninety-two came out on

strike in the city of Toronto. Things got along fairly for a while, and it looked to the union as if their demands were going to be granted. But things took a change after the first of February. During February a firm who employed photo-engravers and such workers in the city of Toronto advertised in the United States and also in England for the purpose of getting photo-engravers into Canada and employing them to take the place of the strikers. On the 11th of March, 1913, the executive officers of this union, Messrs. C. W. Perry and Edward Nunn, representing the Toronto Photo-Engravers Union and the Montreal Photo-Engravers Union, brought to the attention of the Minister of Labour, who then as now was acting Minister of the Interior, the fact that they were out on strike and also the reason why they were out on strike—to better their condition. They made representation also that advertisements were being published in the United States and in England for the purpose of bringing photo-engravers from these countries to take the places of these strikers, and also the fact that these advertisements were very often founded on false representations as to the condition of affairs in that particular trade in Canada. They brought to the attention of the department also that there were at that time coming into this country from England photo-engravers who were coming in in violation of the immigration law, and therefore were prohibited immigrants. The immigration laws provide that immigrants coming into Canada during certain months—between October and March—must have \$50 of money absolutely his own over and above his ticket to his destination, and for other months must have not less than \$25. It was brought to the attention of the department by this petition of the date I have mentioned that drafts were sent out from the city of Toronto and the city of Montreal to people in England and these drafts were given to intending immigrants who were to take the places of strikers for the purpose of evading that particular section of the immigration law, and that when they arrived in Canada this money was not absolutely the property of these immigrants but the immigrants were to turn back these drafts or cheques to their employers. This was a clear and direct violation of the immigration law. The petitioners asked the department to investigate this matter. They asked that steps should be taken against the Grip Engraving Company of Toronto, one of the firms violating the immigration law. They asked also that regulations should be passed under which persons in this particular trade would be prohibited from entering Canada or any particular port in Canada for a specified period, that is for the period during which the strike is on. They say