

Canada, particularly in those parts to which most of those immigrants were destined, should use their influence in protesting until the Government itself heard and acted? Therefore I think that if any comment on the action of the Government in that connection is necessary, it should be in the form of commendation rather than otherwise.

With respect to immigration generally, I desire to call the attention of honourable gentlemen to the fact that the net result of Canada's immigration policy over the period of five years, 1922 to 1926, inclusive—1926 being the last official record that I have before me—was that 518,000 odd came into Canada from all countries of the world, at a cost of roughly \$32 per head, and during those same five years 556,000 Canadian-born citizens emigrated to the United States of America.

My honourable friend (Hon. Mr. Dandurand) a little while ago intimated that those who went to the United States were probably people of foreign extraction who had originally come into Canada. I desire to point out that since 1921 the quota law has absolutely prohibited that class of immigrants from leaving Canada and going to the United States; so that during the period that I have just mentioned it is obviously true that the whole tide of emigration from Canada to the United States, which numbered over 556,000, according to United States official records, consisted of Canadian-born citizens.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: My remark covered 1911 to 1921, and the census showed that there were but 368,000 foreign-born in Canada during those 10 years.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON: My honourable friend made his cut-off in 1921, the year when the quota law went into force. In five years 556,000 Canadian citizens emigrated to the United States, and there came to Canada 518,000 persons, 46 per cent of whom spoke the English language. Canada spent \$11,610,000 during those five years for the privilege of making that exchange. What is the net result of this improved immigration policy that we have heard so much about during the last few years? I devoutly hope that honourable gentlemen of all shades of political affiliation and feeling will give a non-political consideration to this all-important question of immigration. Let us remember that so long as we continue to import goods manufactured in other countries by foreign labour to the extent of \$2,500,000 per day we can never build up the population that we should have, either in industry or agriculture. We must adopt more reasonable and sensible policies in our own land.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON.

Hon. Mr. BELCOURT: Has my honourable friend got that number of 140,000 odd classified according to provinces?

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON: No. So far as I know there is no record of how many immigrants went into each province, and where they located; at least I have not had access to any such record.

I would like now to refer to another subject. A rather unusual incident occurred a couple of days ago in another place, where a rebuke was given by a right honourable gentleman to another prominent member of the House who had had the audacity to express the view that he deprecated the creation of a sentiment that was at direct variance with the very thought of peace.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: My honourable friend is running too close to the regulations of this House.

Right Hon. Mr. GRAHAM: He cannot bring up a speech from the other House.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON: I want to call the attention of this House to one fact, that prior to November 11 last there was, so far as I know, only one prominent person in the United States who was expressing sentiments that could not be regarded as wholly friendly to Britain and to Canada, and we all know that he was His Worship the Mayor of Chicago.

An Hon. MEMBER: Big Bill Thompson.

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON: But from November 11 forward the things that have been referred to elsewhere did occur, and I am wondering if we quite appreciate what may have started all that fuss. Do honourable gentlemen recall that on the 27th of October last, the first statesman of the Dominion of Canada returned from overseas to Canada, and that on his arrival in the city of Quebec he made an extended speech containing several statements of interest? Among other things he said:

I would like to say how much Canada's voice is listened to in Europe. It would surprise many Canadians to realize that the peoples of Europe are prepared to receive the point of view from the New World, as expressed by our Dominion.

A few days later, when a royal welcome was accorded the same gentleman on his arrival at the Capital, referring to the Peace Pact that had just been signed in Paris, he said that the Peace Pact was in complete harmony with the work of the League of Nations, and he added that it could not hold the place it did to-day, and would continue to hold, but for the League of Nations. He added