

bowl of rice and a few vegetables, while a white worker wanted beefsteak. If he did not get beefsteak, he would at least want liver, or something of that kind. Consequently he had to charge more for his labour when he sold it. So the farmer who got the Chinese labourer for fifty cents a day—

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: That's nonsense, and you know it is.

Mr. MacINNIS: If I were as good a judge of nonsense as my hon. friend is, I would agree with him. But this does not happen to be nonsense.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: It does, so far as the farmer is concerned.

Mr. MacINNIS: It just happens to be the fact.

The farmers of British Columbia thought the Chinese were a godsend, a gift from heaven. But the situation began to change. The Chinese began to buy and to lease land, and then began to produce and to sell agricultural products for themselves. And because the Chinese could produce them cheaper, in the same way as he could sell his labour cheaper, he could undersell the white farmer. Then the white farmers came to the conclusion that the Chinese were a menace, and began to advocate their exclusion.

Then the Chinese began going into commercial work.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Conductors, or something like that. Were any of them conductors? They wouldn't let them in.

Mr. MacINNIS: I imagine the house will take what you say now with the same amount of confidence as it takes anything else you say.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Nobody else would let them in, either.

Mr. MacINNIS: Then they went into the wholesale and retail trades: baking, cleaning, and all that sort of thing. And, lo and behold!—the business man decided that the Chinese were a menace, too. I remember in 1916, it did not take long after my hon. friend got to British Columbia—

Mr. REID: My stand has been consistent, all the time.

Mr. MacINNIS: I remember a delegation of businessmen going to Victoria to meet the government of that day. It was a Liberal government, of which the present Judge Manson was attorney general.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: The Liberals are always in power; you know that.

An hon. MEMBER: Not now.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: They were then.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. member who has the floor must not be interrupted.

Mr. MacINNIS: The attorney general said, "It used to be that only labour objected to orientals. Now we find that labour does not object to them any more; it is the businessman and the farmers."

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Nonsense.

Mr. MacINNIS: The fact is that labour has learned a lot since 1909. Through organizing, the oriental and the white man have learned that, so far as they are concerned, the enemy is the same enemy, and that by organizing—and they are organized—they will no longer be a menace.

Mr. TUCKER: Who is the enemy? Your leader is talking love and good will. What are you talking about?

Mr. MacINNIS: There can be no good will between the fox who is skinned and the man who is skinning him.

Mr. TUCKER: Who is the fox, and who is the man skinning him?

Mr. MacINNIS: And as soon as that relationship is abolished, goodwill can be established.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: How many men in the British Columbia electrical union are orientals—the one you belong to.

Mr. MacINNIS: We will look into the statistics on that subject.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: You would not let them into your union. Tell the rest of the story. That is the union you belong to. How many orientals are in the union you belong to?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order.

Mr. MacINNIS: As the Prime Minister said of another gentleman the other evening, I think a little bit of fresh air would do my hon. friend good.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: It might, but I did not go to Japan to get my campaign funds.

Mr. MacINNIS: I beg your pardon?

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: I did not go to Japan to get my campaign funds.

Mr. MacINNIS: Who went to Japan?

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: I say I didn't.

Mr. MacINNIS: Who did?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order.