

*Supply—Immigration*

and have been doing so for some time. Only yesterday a man came to my house here in Ottawa and asked for work, any kind of work I could give him; he said, "All I want is work," and he was a decent, clean looking fellow. He wanted a job doing anything, cleaning up the yard, cleaning up the basement or anything at all. He said, "I have walked from Rideau street this morning asking for a job from house to house, and I could not get it." An hon. member has said that sort of thing happens in Hamilton every day, and I have no doubt that is the case. Then we have another example taken from the Toronto Evening Telegram dated April 13, 1927:

Hungarians Seek Work  
Factories are Besieged

Found conditions in west not what was expected—foreigners drift eastward in search of work.

Oshawa, April 13.—Disgruntled at finding their dreams—

I submit that should not be called a dream, Mr. Chairman; these men were pledged a proper job before they came here, and the position was deliberately misrepresented to them either by the agents of this administration or of the steamship companies, or possibly both.

—of steady employment in the western provinces shattered, hundreds of Hungarians have arrived here in the past few months searching for work in factories or as labourers.

We heard a moment ago that only agricultural help was being brought to Canada, and the absurdity of that position is demonstrated a hundred times a year.

So acute has the situation become that an official request will be made to the Department of Immigration at Ottawa to take some action to remedy the condition.

I have in my hand a telegram which I received just the other day and which I have already placed on Hansard in connection with another debate, but as it affects the problem of immigration I would call it again to the attention of the minister:

Immigrants arriving Drumheller promised work coal mines quite number here now without funds and charge on community. Please advise government unless they can provide work through Ontario market to have immigrants directed elsewhere. Our own unemployment problem with mines closed too serious to countenance further immigration here.

This is signed by the Drumheller Board of Trade, the members of which I happen to know, and I want to assure hon. members that on that board there is not a single working miner. It is composed of the industrialists of the town, the operators who own the mines,

[Mr. E. J. Garland.]

the business and professional men and others. These men are of the class the administration and opposition would call responsible citizens, and they have signed this telegram pleading with the administration not to send any more immigrants there, especially those promised work, as they cannot take care of the unemployment existing in that district at the moment. I cannot understand the policy of the administration. I do not know why it is being carried on in this way, and as a matter of fact I find it difficult to analyse it at all. They allege that they are bringing to this country only domestic help, experienced farmers and their families and men willing to go on farms as inexperienced farm help. Under the deliberate policy of misrepresentation, the administration is permitting to come into this country men who are not agriculturists at all, who do not go on the land but who drift into the cities.

Now let us turn to another phase of the question. Why should only agricultural help be brought to Canada? Why should that particular restrictive policy be adopted? I would like to ask hon. members of this House who are lawyers what they would think of an immigration policy not only which would propose to bring lawyers here and only lawyers, to enter into competition with them, but which would assist the passage of those lawyers from other lands and, having brought them to Canada, would then proceed to assist them with loans in order that they might the more readily compete with the lawyers of the country. The same policy might be applied to every retail business man, every professional man and to every person in what we call the middle class condition in Canada. Apply it in that way, and you get a truer reflection of the present discriminatory policy of the administration. The minister chuckles and laughs at the suggestion; I presume that is it, or else his deputy has told him a joke. It may be nervousness, but I doubt it; I hardly think he could be nervous because he likes this discussion. Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that a policy so grossly unfair to agriculture in this country is not countenanced by the farmers and is not supported by them, and in spite of the allegations of the Toronto Telegram, the Toronto Globe and other eastern newspapers, let me say that every organized group of farmers in Canada have protested time and again against this policy. And what is the reply? The reply is a continuation of the policy, that is all, with, shall I say, an accretion of injustice. In former days it was just a case of bringing these men in if they had money to the amount of \$25, or