

repudiated any of the expressions which have been quoted as utterances made by me?

Mr. MONK. Intentionally—I believe the intentions of my hon. friend have been excellent. He has become converted. I would apply the same remark to my hon. friend the Postmaster General.

Mr. OLIVER. Allow me to say that I do not repudiate any statement that has been quoted here to-day as having been uttered by me in this House; on the contrary, I stand by those statements as statements of fact, which are incontrovertible, statements which no attempt has been made to controvert, which have not been contradicted in any way.

Mr. MONK. Very far from contradicting any of the statements which my hon. friend calls statements of fact, it is upon those statements of fact that I have relied in declaring that the motion before the House is well founded. I think that my hon. friend is sincere, and after coming into contact with the duties of his high office perhaps he has changed his views. That is the deduction to which one is led upon reading these statements of fact. There is nothing more concentrated than the opinion to which my hon. friend, in 1901, gave expression and which was quoted by the leader of the opposition.

Mr. OLIVER. As long as my hon. friend does not hold me responsible for his deductions, we won't quarrel.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. Might I ask my hon. friend whether he adheres to these two sentences embodied in this resolution?

Mr. OLIVER. Properly expressed, yes. I think they have been expressed under an entire misapprehension.

Mr. MONK. Speaking in 1901, at the very time referred to a moment ago by the leader of the opposition, my hon. friend said:

But I tell you that if you want such a market, you must settle the Northwest with a people who will be in sympathy with you, and upon whose industry, integrity and loyalty you can rely. It is better for your and better for us that the people leaving the eastern provinces should go to the Northwest rather than to the United States. What has been done cannot be helped, but this is still a young and a growing country, population is still increasing in these eastern provinces; young men and old men are still looking for new fields. Then, instead of attempting to people the Northwest with Slavs, with people from eastern Europe who are certainly not recognized by the rest of Europe as being equal with them—people under whose nationality and government there has never been reached that degree of liberty, civilization, progress or prosperity which we expect to attain—instead of looking to these people for the settlement of the Northwest, let us look to our own people and to kindred people, upon

Mr. OLIVER.

whose industry and loyalty we can depend. This is the immigration policy which will appeal to the people of Canada from one end to the other.

There is much more, but I will not take up the time of the House in quoting further from the utterances of the hon. gentleman when he was in a position of greater independence than he is to-day. The only point in which I differ from the sentiments and views expressed a moment ago by the leader of the opposition lies in the principle of the system which this resolution, as I understand, intends to condemn. There is no prohibition of an immigration propaganda in England, those immigrants are most desirable. But we cannot lose sight of the fact, however British we may be, that there are in England and in the British Isles undesirable classes. We must make, there as well as in every other country, a selection. I say that under the system which it is intended to condemn by this motion that selection is practically impossible. Not long ago I saw in the papers that some benevolent society in England, well-intentioned no doubt, intended to send out to Canada immigrants belonging to the juvenile criminal classes. That is not desirable, that is to be avoided. There is no doubt, in England as well as in every other country of Europe, a large number of people whom we do not desire to see here; and the system of bonusing at so much per head allows too great a latitude to agents who are intent upon inducing these people to come to this country. You will find these undesirable immigrants in every large city in Canada. If you go to Montreal, you will find that since the active propaganda which has been carried on under the system of bonuses has been productive of such a large immigration, we have received in the city of Montreal a very large number of immigrants who have increased our criminal population to a notable degree, and have increased the population of our jails. I may say, to use the expression of one of our most experienced magistrates. We have had from eastern Europe, under the bonusing system, people who have come to Canada and have given us a revelation of criminality unheard of before. I say, therefore, that at this stage of the development of Canada the first thing we should have in view is the performance of our duty, and if that duty referred to by the Postmaster General consists in throwing open our doors to the people of all nations without any discrimination, we owe a duty to ourselves as a young and rising nation, anxious to see this country settled by the best classes of the rest of the world, and to that end we must select most carefully among those who come to our shores the very best qualified in every way. While we should receive and treat properly in this country all those who come to