

# SENATOR DE VEBER SPEAKS ON ALIENS AND ELECTIONS

Responds to Senator Who  
Would Deny Aliens The  
Right To Vote

In the Senate, Senator Bradbury proposed the following amendment to the Dominion Elections Act:

1. Subsection one of section sixty-seven of the Dominion Elections Act, chapter six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

(e) Persons who are or at any time have been subjects of any foreign nation, which was not one of the allies of His Majesty during the present war and which does not continue to be an ally of His Majesty to the end of said war: Provided that the provisions of

this paragraph shall not apply or extend to any person who is a British subject and has not been a resident of Canada since he was twelve years of age, or to any persons who have served in Canadian Expeditionary Force.

In the debate that followed, Senator De Veber (Lethbridge) spoke as follows:

Honorable gentlemen, coming from Alberta I wish to say a few words in reply to the honorable gentleman from Selkirk (Hon. Mr. Bradbury) who would deny the franchise to those of foreign birth who have been naturalized in this country. His speech put me in mind of a speech I heard a good many years ago at a meeting of the joint boards of trade at Regina. A gentleman said that in his opinion we should allow no foreigners in Canada; that the immigrants should all be Englishmen; that every man coming into Canada should have a certain amount of money in his pocket and should be required to pass an examination as to his educational abilities before being admitted. He talked of the decadent races, the mongrel, the Latin races, and made a long, very interesting and somewhat amusing speech. The first answer to him was made by an old friend of mine, who used to be in the Northwest Mounted Police. He said that if he were not an Englishman he would hardly ven-

ture to say what he was going to say. He asked: "Of all the mongrel nations in the world is there a greater mongrel nation than the English?" And he mentioned the various sources from which the English came: the Picts and Scots, the Normans, the Danes, the Norwegians and the Vikings. "But," he said, "the mixture makes a pretty good man, and I think the Englishman of to-day stands very favorably in comparison with the men of any other nation."

The next speaker said: "The gentleman seems to think that no person should be allowed in Canada unless he has a certain amount of money in his pocket. I landed in Montreal with an English shilling in my pocket, and I will bet \$5,000, which can be given to charity if I win, that I can buy the honorable gentleman and all his family, lock, stock and barrel."

I got up simply to make the observation that I thought that any man with a pair of hands and willing to use them would be no detriment to any country. I said: "Those men are the class of men we do want. We must have labor to build our railways and do our work. But," I said, "what we do not want in this country are gentlemen who come to Canada to live by their wits; we can breed all of those we want at home."

I have been in probably closer touch with the foreigners of Alberta than any other man in this house. I live in a mining town, Lethbridge. Nearly all our miners, with the exception of a few Nova Scotians and English, are foreigners. We have all kinds: Galicians, Donkoshors, Ruthenians, Bukowinians, Italians, Greeks—men from almost every country in Europe.

Hon. Mr. Power: Not many Germans.

Hon. Mr. De Veber: Not many Germans—no. I was not their regular physician. Dr. Nowburn and I had been the only two physicians there; and as he had been ill now and then, I sometimes had all the foreigners on my hands and have therefore been continually in their houses. I am speaking altogether of the foreigners in Alberta; I know nothing of those in Manitoba; and if the statements of my honorable friend (Hon. Mr. Bradbury) are true, Manitoba must have been very unfortunate in the foreigners picked out to go there. These people came to Canada with little or no money. They take up a quarter section of land. I have been in Alberta ever since 1882; so I should have some experience in the country. The first thing the foreigners in Alberta do is to build a cabin out of wattle and mud. Wattle is the little trees that they cut down. They mix

the twigs with mud and build themselves what they call houses. If there are children in the family the girls go out to service. In the winter the man comes to Lethbridge and works in the mines. He saves every cent that he makes to spend it on the farm. If the girls make any money that money also goes on the farm. They buy a cow, then another cow, then a horse, and gradually work up until they become fairly comfortable. I have known them to go so far as to make bricks by hand to build houses for the whites, who were too lazy to do it themselves. The house they would build would not be very artistic, but it would be comfortable and warm. The consequence of the industry of these people is that they can go to almost any store and get what credit they want for they pay their bills; whereas, I am sorry to say, a good many of the so-called whites in Alberta do not pay their bills. But the foreigners do not ask for much credit; they come with their cash and ask for discount for cash.

Now, one of the chief arguments made by the honorable gentleman is that they should not be allowed the franchise because they come from autocratic countries. In the name of Heaven, why did they leave their country? They left for freedom. They have come to Canada to be free from autocratic government and be able to do as they liked. I have talked with them time and time again. You could not get any of those men to go back to the country from which they came; they are opposed in every possible way to the government of their country of origin.

Hon. Mr. Bradbury: Will the honorable gentleman excuse me for a moment? I did not say that people should not be allowed to come to this country because their own country is autocratic. What I stated was that they should not have the franchise—that they are not fit for citizenship because they come from that country.

Hon. Mr. De Veber: The honorable gentleman made the statement that he would deny them the franchise because they had come from an autocratic country.

Hon. Mr. Bradbury: They should not have the franchise. That is one of the reasons.

Hon. Mr. De Veber: The honorable gentleman also tried to make out that none of those people would join our Canadian forces. Now, that is not so. In Lethbridge I have examined numbers of men of all those different races, men who wished to join the battalions that were raised in Lethbridge, and I passed them, but they were turned down, not accepted by the Government, simply because they had come from foreign countries. Some of them were very indignant. There were quite a large number of Bohemians, who wished to join, and when they were turned down they came to me as mad as hornets. They said: "What? We not fight against Germany? The Germans look our country from us and make us slaves, and we want to fight to get our country away from Germany?"

Of course, I must admit that there

are occasionally immigrants, such as Austrians, who are not in the same class. I do not class the Galicians, Bukowinians and Ruthenians as Austrians. They were subject to Austria, but they hate Austria. I have not come across any myself, but there may possibly be Austrians in our part of the country who have done something against Canada, but if there are I feel sure that they are men who have been subsidized by the German Government, and that they are not doing it of their own volition.

The bill was withdrawn.

# GERMANS WILL HAVE A TREATY WITH JAPANESE

Moscow, May 15.—The possibility of a German-Japanese understanding regarding the Far East is intimated. In this connection, the Izvestia, published this morning extracts from German papers purporting to prove that this will eventually take place. The Vorstische Zeitung says:

"Events are now ripening in the Far East which should give German politicians a clear hint. Japan and Germany are two world powers, between which there is not the least conflict of interests, because Germany has no military interests in the Pacific. She wants only to satisfy her commercial interests in Eastern Asia and for many years will not create competition for Japan, but rather furnish her useful sources of income. Therefore we do not doubt for a minute that these two powers will, within a short time, understand each other politically and cease pursuing each other because of the identity of their interests."

The Izvestia concludes from German utterances, that Germany is supporting the Japanese expedition in Serbia independently of possibility of an understanding between them, and says: "It is interesting to know whether the allies will consider this circumstance, or whether they will further entertain hope for the creation of an anti-German front in the Far East with Japan's help."

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PORT OF MONTREAL  
FOR FREIGHT ONLY

Montreal, May 21.—The port of Montreal this season is to be devoted solely to freight traffic, all ocean passenger liners formerly using the St. Lawrence being diverted to other ports.

# DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

as the only means of curing Mr. Lewis of Silver Lake, Oregon, who was suffering from a chronic sore on his face. The use of Zam-Buk, however, made this unnecessary.

Mr. Lewis' daughter says: "Father had a sore on his face, which became very swollen and painful. We tried remedy after remedy, and he had medical attention from several doctors, but he got no better, and finally the doctor said the only hope of a cure was an operation.

"Father would not, however, submit to an operation until he had first tried Zam-Buk, as he had heard so much about it. He began applying it regularly, and soon felt some relief. He persevered and gradually the pain was ended, the inflammation was all drawn out, the swelling disappeared and

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