

artists, lecturers, musicians, priests and ministers of religion, professors of colleges or other educational institutions, and commercial travellers, entering Canada for the temporary exercise of their respective callings;

vii. holders of a permit to enter Canada, in force for the time being, in form A of schedule one to this Act, signed by the Minister or by some person duly authorized;

This definition should be borne in mind in considering the subject now before the House.

The resolution provides for the exclusion in the future of all alien orientals who may seek to enter Canada in any capacity for permanent residence. It is, to adopt the reasoning of the Californians, to prevent increase by direct immigration of an element in our population which, for the reasons hereafter mentioned, is not only undesirable but dangerous to Canadian interests. The method of bringing exclusion into effect and the working out of the details will be for the Government.

It might be of interest for us to consider for a moment the condition of the Canadian laws dealing with immigration to this country. In respect to the Chinese we have an open field. There is no treaty or arrangement of any kind between Great Britain and China dealing with this matter. The different governments which have been in power in Canada in the past years have however adopted a policy of restriction so far as Chinese immigration is concerned. A great deal of time and a great deal of consideration have been given to this question, and the regulations have been made as restrictive as possible. In 1885 a head tax of \$50 was imposed. In 1901 that tax was doubled and made \$100; and in 1904 it was increased to \$500. It was thought at that time that the imposition of the higher tax would be prohibitive, and that we would not thereafter be troubled with immigration from the Chinese. However, the flow kept up. The Chinese, apparently, were quite willing to pay the \$500, and they still came in in large numbers. In 1919 an Order in Council, known as P.C. 1202, was passed. This prohibited the entry into Canada at certain ports in British Columbia—all the ports of British Columbia I think—of skilled and unskilled labour, and that Order in Council applied to the Chinese as well as to other classes. Notwithstanding the passing of that Order in Council the Chinese still continued to come into the country. At first they came in as students. Apparently the Chinese who desired to come to Canada decided that it would be advisable for them to appear

[Mr. McQuarrie.]

before the Canadians as students, and accordingly large numbers of so-called students entered the country. When that, to a certain extent, was stopped, and when the entry of students was confined to those who wished to attend universities conferring degrees, and could prove that they were going to do so, the wily Chinese adopted another plan. Those desirous of entering Canada became merchants, and last year 1,445 merchants came into the Dominion. It has been found that no matter how restrictive our regulations were, no matter how well they had been thought out and carefully planned, and no matter how stringently worded they were, the Chinese still kept coming into the country. In regard to the Japanese there is a treaty, known as the "Treaty of Commerce and Navigation", between the United Kingdom and Japan. This was signed at London, April 3, 1911, and the ratifications were exchanged at Tokio, May 5, 1911. That treaty provides, among other things, that:

The subjects of each of the High Contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, and, conforming themselves to the laws of the country,—

Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence, be placed, in all respects on the same footing as native subjects.

They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, and to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly, or in partnerships with foreigners and or native subjects.

They shall in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

That treaty was assented to by Canada in 1913, under the Japanese Treaty Act of that year. In ratifying the treaty so far as Canada is concerned we provided:

That nothing in the treaty, or in the Act, shall be deemed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Immigration Act.

That treaty came into operation on 17 July, 1911, and is to remain in force until 16 July, 1923, provided that:

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period, of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

As regards the British dominions, colonies, possessions, and protectorates to which the present treaty may have been made applicable in virtue of article 26, however, either of the