

*By Mr. Neill:*

Q. Do you think it is a good policy to take that attitude? Do you not think you should confine yourself to British subjects?—A. Well, they are British subjects just the same. We do not really take that attitude, but the organization is really a national Canadian organization. It was founded by native sons, because many of them have been at sea for years, and they could see that their fellow countrymen were not getting an opportunity of training in their own country, and that people were coming here from overseas and obtaining employment aboard our ships over the heads of our native sons; and they were quite qualified. I am speaking from the point of view of the married man. I have seen this, year in and year out; and the point is now that if they have the qualifications they go. But we have, of course, what we call a roster, and they must go up according to their turn. They go by their turn. Whether they are native sons or British subjects, they have to go by their turn, and their qualifications, of course, count.

*By Mr. MacInnis:*

Q. Is not what you have said now in regard to seamen more or less true of nearly all other occupations? For instance, I have received resolutions from the Native Sons of Canada objecting to the number of people from the United Kingdom who were taken on the staff, say, of the city hall, or on the staff of the provincial civil service at Victoria, and you will find similar complaints in a great many other occupations. The point I wish to make is this, that if you are going to allow these people to come into Canada, and if you discriminate against them going into one service, you are merely increasing the competition in some other service. For instance, if you discriminate against Canadian orientals or people of oriental origin in the steamship service, then those people, being in Canada, must find employment somewhere and you are increasing the competition, say, in the fishing industry. If you discriminate against them in the fishing industry, you are increasing competition somewhere else. So that eventually you have put them in the position, possibly, that the competition comes on the farmer, as in the last analysis, when a person cannot find employment he has to go to the soil where he can get it. The competition would then come upon the farmer, and God knows his position is hard enough in these times. That is one of my objections to discriminating on racial grounds. I agree with your position as far as Canadian citizens are concerned, but I disagree where you discriminate on a matter of colour.—A. Eighty-five per cent of the fishing industry in British Columbia is in the hands of the Japanese. Some of these Japanese make a convenience of the word "Canada" or "Canadian," but will never be Canadians or British subjects either. I know that. They never take the same risk that your son or my son would take in the hour of a national emergency.

Q. They went overseas in the last war. They have a monument standing to their memory in Stanley Park?—A. They went overseas when their own country declared war. After their own country declared war, they did so.

Q. We did not go over until our country declared war?—A. I do not think they were doing it for Canada.

*By Mr. Neill:*

Q. They were Japanese first and Canadians afterwards?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. McIvor:*

Q. The argument of the witness is that Canadians are being discriminated against now in these boats. I would like to ask this question: have you a list of these thousand unemployed seamen?—A. No, we only have a list of 500 odd here; and I almost know at a glance those that were born in Canada, I know them so well.