

I know the psychology of the Jap fairly well, I think, as well as most people know it. It is said by people who have sojourned in Japan that you go there for a week and write a book on the country; you remain a year, and you write a magazine article; and if you stay there indefinitely, you do not know what to write. Nobody understands the Japanese or the oriental mind except they themselves. They look at things differently from us. We can never look at things through their eyes, and they can never look at things through our eyes. There is one thing, however, that the Japanese do respect, and this is straightforward dealing. That is one reason why the Japanese are sincere admirers of Great Britain and her institutions, and I say that in dealing with these gentlemen we should play the game, lay our cards on the table face up, and tell them we cannot compete with them, that their entry is against the interests of our country. We cannot concede them privileges which they do not extend to us. We cannot let them come because they will inevitably displace our race. We can say to them "There are thousands of you engaged profitably in industry here to-day; we have thousands of idle white men walking up and down our streets looking for work, with their families at home in want. We cannot stand that. You would not stand these things." They will realize the sense of that position. No Chinaman who will work for less than a Jap would be allowed to work in Japan. The Japanese would not stand for twenty-four hours what we have stood from them. They are reasonable men, astute men, wise men of the East, who will understand this thing if it is put to them right. But do not let us put it to them through the mouth of a demagogue. Let some big man whom they respect—I know the type of men they do respect—go to them wide open and explain the case to them; tell them that because of their community of interest and of activities it is impossible for a cosmopolitan race such as we have in Canada to compete with them. Let him show them by figures that in ten years they would conquer British Columbia by peaceful invasion. There would be no trouble. Great Britain could not object, and I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I do not believe for one moment the Japanese would object. In that little country of Japan, fifty years ago, they had 33,000,000 people; to-day, they have 57,000,000. For Japan's population to remain stationary, hundreds of thousands of people must leave the country each year,

and they have been doing that. The island of Formosa has been densely populated by them during the last five years. The Hawaiian islands, which hoped a very few years ago to attain statehood with the United States, have given up all hope of that because the Japanese absolutely control their industrial and economic life, and it is said that in five years more the Japanese will own every sugar plantation in the Hawaiian islands. In the Philippine islands they also dominate the economic life. It is very doubtful indeed if the Philippine islands will ever be given their freedom, as was expected they would shortly after the United States took possession of that country. We have the Japanese in Chili, and in California to an alarming extent. We have them coming to our own country on the Pacific. They must spread, and they are spreading. They have taken Korea. They simply must spread, but we do not want to give them that most lovely part of the Canadian Dominion, Vancouver island and the southern portion of British Columbia. It is the choicest part of God's footstool to-day, a country of lovely valleys where, in Byron's words, "The mountains look on Marathon and Marathon looks on the sea"—that country laved by the waves of the Pacific redolent with memories of the tales of Robert Louis Stevenson and other great writers. There is a sub-tropic atmosphere around the southern portion of British Columbia that cannot be explained, and I can only described its effect in this way: I have never known a man or woman live there for ten years who would live anywhere else afterwards. I have known men from the Old Country and from India come to British Columbia and become dissatisfied with the economic conditions—they could not get cheap help in their houses to which they were accustomed—and return disgusted to India or England, but invariably they came back to southern British Columbia. That is a great tribute to our country.

We want to reserve that country for the poor as well as for the affluent of our race. We want to retain it for a white population. We want it as a breathing ground, a pleasant land to which our people can retire from the less congenial climate of the prairies if they care to do so. If they do come we will gladly welcome them to British Columbia. But I can assure you, Sir, that this question is a very serious one—more serious, I think, than is realized by the people of this country as a whole. I say it with all respect to these