

we are practising against the Chinese will wreak its revenge upon us if it is not already doing so.

Nothing but gross cupidity or an utter disregard of the essential dignity of our common humanity could close our eyes to the brutality of our treatment of the Chinese immigrants who come to us. No race is so sensitive as to its dignity, and to submit men, women and children to being penned up in a detention shed sometimes for months at a time, without being permitted even to see their friends, is to lay up in their tenacious memories a long score which must be wiped out some day. It may have been necessary to charge a head tax at one time, but that necessity is now past, for by an understanding with the Chinese authorities and rigid restrictions on shipping companies, this immigration can be restricted or completely stopped. That restriction by consent is possible is proven by our experience with Japan. The gentleman's agreement entered into some years ago has been honorably lived up to and our relations with the Mikado's empire are mutually profitable. The same kind of arrangement could be entered into now with China, with equally happy results in time, and no section of the world is so well worthy of consideration even from a selfish standpoint as that great new republic, not only because of the splendid character of its people, but because of its limitless resources and the vast commercial possibilities which it offers.

When we come to the British Indians, mis-called Hindoos, the question is more complicated, but restriction is none the less the one safe path here as in the case of the other Oriental races. The claim for special consideration because they are British subjects, while it must have some weight, is not of as great consequence as it appears at first sight.

It is true that they are British subjects, but that does not guarantee them special privileges in self-governing dominions. We have no part in the government of India, and the Indian subjects of the United Kingdom have no claim on us other than what our love to the empire would naturally call forth. We are responsible for our own destiny and must, therefore, be permitted to have the last word as to who shall dwell within our gates. In so far as we can serve the interests of other parts of the empire without serious injury to ourselves, it is our duty and our great pleasure to do so, but beyond that we cannot go. We must be allowed to judge as to what is best for us in the way of citizenship, and the people of India must be made to understand that our connection with the British Empire does not take from us the right to make regulations as to that citizenship. The natives of India need suffer no deterioration by remaining in their own land and developing it, or by going to any one of the dozen different parts of the empire where their presence is desired and welcomed, but their coming here in large numbers will, as has already been shown, be bad for them and