

their native land to do service for it. One officer, who had married a lady of the Caucasian race in the city of Honolulu and had raised a family, parted from his family and went back to serve the land of his nativity—it was understood at the time by an order from the Japanese government. Men of Japanese extraction in Canada who had taken out their naturalization papers in order that they might become citizens of the Dominion, also obeyed the mandate of the Japanese government and returned to do service for their native country. More recently, when the governments of the United States and Japan were disturbed over the question of Japanese colonization on the western coast of North America, it was charged by newspapers and officials in the United States that numbers of Japanese were returning to their native land in order to serve it in the event of trouble between the two countries. This suggests what is to my mind a point worthy of the consideration of the Dominion government. At the very time that question was agitating the world, the American people found that every transcontinental railway in the United States, every pass, every tunnel, every strategic point, if I may use the term, was mapped out and was in the possession of Japan. Had war broken out between Japan and the United States, ten Japanese soldiers, properly placed, with dynamite cartridges in their hands, could have prevented the transfer of any United States soldiers from the east to the west for six months. The people of the United States were aware of this. In the United States there is a tableland varying in width from 500 miles to 1,000 miles, separating the eastern part of the continent from the Pacific slope. That tableland is difficult of access for railway purposes, and unless the railways were kept open it would be impossible to transport troops from the east to the west. Should war break out between the United States and Japan, the Japanese would immediately control the whole of the western coast of North America, and by blowing up a few railway bridges and tunnels they could prevent for months the transfer of one solitary soldier over the mountains. In Canada we have but one railway across the Rocky mountains. Any one who has traversed that region knows that there are a hundred places where a charge of dynamite would prevent the passage of trains for weeks, aye, for months, and that being accomplished it would be impossible to transfer soldiers from the eastern parts of this country to the western coast. Should Great Britain chance to be engaged in a war with any power on the Pacific ocean and wish to utilize the great transcontinental Canadian route for the transportation of troops or munitions of war from the home land to the Orient, a few men could very readily render such transport nugatory by destroying these passes. The United

States people have taken into very serious consideration what class of citizens they shall naturalize on the western coast. A very few thousand people planted properly on this western coast could readily control the situation there. The Japanese have been coming into the western part of Canada in large numbers. The Chinese have also been coming in, but their coming has been more or less checked by the poll tax. Our field of settlement on the western coast is limited, and I have no hesitation in saying that the government should be very careful indeed what class of citizens are given naturalization papers and allowed to settle within our borders. The first requirement on which they should insist is that the incoming settler should be absolutely loyal to the empire, should be in every sense a British citizen, and above all be ready to defend the British empire against every enemy and in every circumstance. Do the Japanese and the Chinese fulfill the latter condition? Would they be ready at all times, at the drop of the hat, to fulfill that obligation and do active service for the British empire even against their own country? It has been pointed out by our American friends that at the time, when the little agitation was going on between the United States and Japan some years ago, colonies of Japanese were found convenient to every mountain pass. We know that application was made to Canada to plant a large Japanese colony convenient to the posts traversed by our railways in our own Rocky mountains. It may possibly be that they desired to become British subjects and accommodate themselves to our institutions and laws. If so, other things being equal, I have no hesitation in saying that they would make a very eligible lot of people. But if their intention was to live in colonies, as they always do, if they had no desire to subject themselves to our laws, or accommodate themselves to our language and institutions, if their design was to grow up in this land but not of it, the settlement of such people in our midst is not one that should be encouraged or even permitted. There are other classes of immigrants which require to be carefully looked after. There is the transient labour class, whose admission we should carefully control and supervise. At present in almost every county in the eastern part of Ontario, especially in the lumber counties, you will find hundreds and thousands of men out of employment, and whoever lives to see next winter will see that number more than doubled. You can go around to any part of this community, and you will see imported farm labourers, by the hundreds and the thousands, driving our own men out of employment. I happened to be in the post office one day last winter when scores of Italians were taking out post office money orders, many of them for large sums, and send-