the Rainbow, and two submarines, but we were not sanguine as to the result of an engagement, should one occur, between them and one of the up-to-date German warships. South of us there were warships belonging to our American cousins, but they were swinging indolently on their anchors and we began to think that the words-" blood is thicker than water" were meaningless. However, on the morning of the 23rd of August there came steaming into the harbour of Victoria the battleship Idzuma, an up-to-date armoured cruiser, swarming with little brown men, and we gave a mighty cheer for Japan when we saw that ship; we knew then that we should receive ample protection. Five days later the Newcastle came in, followed by two more ships of the Japanese navy and then, Sir, we in British Columbia realized the importance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. This question is a very important one indeed; it must be dealt with diplomatically and not by demagogues, otherwise the danger will be great. We are not allowed privileges in Japan which we concede to the Japanese people in this country. Although the difficulties are great, I have no doubt that an arrangement could be entered into with Japan that would ameliorate our condition with respect to this invasion.

It is impossible for us to compete with the Japanese in British Columbia. People say: Why, you are of the white race; you are a virile people; can you not compete with the Japanese? We cannot compete with them for this reason: their standard of living is away below ours, and they work, men, women and children, all hours, and longer hours than our labouring men will work, longer than we would want them to work. They have a community of interest and of activities to themselves. They work together with one aim in view, and work incessantly. We cannot compete with them industrially, we cannot compete with them agriculturally. They are entering into every line of our business, and we of British Columbia who have lived there so long want to retain that country for the white man. I remember distinctly having to leave the province of Ontario many years ago. I left there because at that time the manufacturing interests in Ontario could not compete with our southern neighbours and many of us, indeed, the majority of the young men of Ontario and the maritime provinces, wen' into American territory because better opportunities awaited us there than were to be had in Canada, and six out of every ten of those people who went were of Scottish descent, and when a Scotchman has to leave a country there is something wrong with its economic conditions. I remember some longshoremen stood on the wharf at Victoria one day watching a ship go by. One of them said, "It is a Norwegian ship," another said "It looks like a German," but an Irishman said "It is a Scotch ship." They asked him why, and Pat said "It must be Scotch because there are no sea gulls following it."

I believe that an immigration policy can be enacted that will keep from obtaining a foothold in our country people with whose descendants our descendants cannot intermarry. We cannot conceive of a commingling of the blood of our Canadians with that of the Ethiopians; we cannot conceive of a commingling of our blood with that of Asiatics. The little Jap desires to keep his blood pure just as we Canadians do. I have spent some time in Japan and I know that the Eurasian, part European and part Japanese, is simply persona non grata among the educated classes; he is not even respected by the coolie classes. They wish to preserve their race pure and, as the hon. member for the Yukon (Mr. Black) told us, they will be Japanese for all generations. They come to our country, they have a right to come here, and I have a great admiration for these little people, but we cannot withstand their incursions. We or our descendants must either leave the country, or they must be prevented from coming in. Even though not another Japanese came to our country, we have still a stupendous problem on our hands in British Columbia. We have a tremendous birthrate among the Japanese that are there. It has been estimated that in nine years from now there will be as many Japanese children born in British Columbia as white children. You can realize what that means in a country such as we have, hemmed in with lofty mountains, with not too much arable land, and with the Japanese scattered along the coast. We can never have a dense population in British Columbia, and I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that if we allowed the Japanese to come in unchecked for two years, they would simply drive every white man out of British Columbia with the exception of those engaged in transportation and matters of that kind. I never could see where it was possible for a white man to succeed in Japan except in some financial institution or with some transportation system.

[Mr. Dickie.]