

of the fact whether they are mothers or expectant mothers. In a word, we do not want to bring our white race down to the level of Asiatics, and for that reason, and that reason alone, we cannot compete with them. But the greater the disparity between the two systems of living, the greater the necessity to afford us in British Columbia that much-needed relief.

Now, Sir, we are come to the parting of the ways. Never before has the way appeared to be so clear, never again perhaps will the time be so opportune. We are told of difficulties. Of course, there are difficulties. Nothing is attained in this world without difficulty, struggle and sacrifice. But let us meet those difficulties with a bold spirit, and there is no doubt that we will succeed. The poet says:

Still the bold, brave man is fortunate.
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
And that assurance keeps him firm and right.
True, 'tis a narrow way that leads to bliss,
But right before there is no precipice.
Fear makes men look aside and so their
footing miss.

Paul says: Let us be strong and of good faith; let us take our courage in our hands. If we follow his advice I am confident that a way can be found and legislation can be enacted.

If this House accepts the resolution, and the Government enacts, not only the necessary legislation indicated in the resolution, but also the registration scheme I have already indicated, I believe we will to-night do a great thing for British Columbia, a great thing for Canada, and a still greater thing for posterity. For I have a vision, Sir, of a greater Canada, of a Canada, far greater than that which our narrow vision and our limited ambitions to-day can realize. I will not live to see it, but it will come, a Canada spreading from ocean to ocean, with a teeming, contented population, numbering millions where we now see thousands, and thousands where we now count hundreds. From the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean I see that great Canada peopled with one great white race, the worthy descendants of the two races that now occupy Canada; I see one race, speaking perhaps the two languages still, but one race in everything that counts, one race in their unity as a nation, one race in their allegiance to the flag they follow, one race in their adherence to the God they worship.

That is a dream that will come true some day, and for my part when the time arrives, as it must for us all sooner or later, whether very little sooner or very little later makes

little difference, when we must prepare to pass, or perchance pass without preparation, through that veil that hides the Great Beyond—for my part I can think of no higher eulogy of our political record, I ask for no loftier requiem to be sung over our ashes, than that it may be said that, in our humble way, we served faithfully our day and generation, and at this stage by wise and far-sighted legislation made it certain, or at least possible, that for all time to come this nation, this great Canada to be, shall be consecrated to the use of a white race and of a Christian people.

Hon. JAMES HORACE KING (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, the subject of this resolution is not new in this House, but I think we are warranted in bringing it before Parliament at this time in view of our further experience of these Asiatic people who have been located in western Canada of recent years, more particularly in British Columbia.

It has been my privilege to take part in debates on this question in our provincial legislature, and it cannot be said that the British Columbia House has been remiss in regard to this matter. For many years back resolutions have been passed suggesting and urging action by the central government in order that this menace—and I think that term is accepted by hon. members to-day, because if one has followed the conditions that now exist in the West he will realize that this oriental immigration is indeed a menace—might be dealt with. Our legislature in that province has by means of an education test endeavoured to exclude these immigrants, but without success, such legislation having been disallowed by the Dominion government.

To-day we have arrived at the stage where we must appeal to the people's representatives in this House to give this question their very serious consideration. We have not only our own experience but we have that of the states on the Pacific coast, more particularly that of California, as to the great danger involved in the continuance of this immigration into our province.

Years ago the representations made as to the gravity of the condition came largely from our labour organizations, and so much was this the case that both parties at one time treated the question as a political football. That day has passed, and to-day all parties are united in their efforts to deal effectively with this menace to our national well-being. Indeed, throughout this debate