

were upset politically during four short years of war? Let us look back at the history of Greece and Rome, and how short was the period it took to upset their political control of the world. The same possibilities exist to-day, and we have only to review the last twenty years of our history to show the seriousness of the present situation in regard to the white race.

I think the first and most outstanding feature is the declining birthrate. And unfortunately the most useful part of our stock is not propagating; it is the least useful that is increasing in numbers. The result can mean only one thing—race deterioration.

The second outstanding feature is the effect of the result of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904 upon the oriental mind, and I venture to say that it will prove to be one of the turning-points of world history. The effect upon the oriental mind is something that we have not yet comprehended. It showed the oriental that the white man, even in war, is not deteriorating. And then we had what we all call the Great War, but which might be called the white civil war, because as a result of it fifty million white persons laid down their lives. Think of the effect on future generations of having so many of our best men killed off and having thousands who lived so impaired in health as to be under a great disadvantage in life. Turning to the present day, you find the white races torn with domestic dissension. On the other hand, what do we find on the part of the oriental countries? There is no perceptible decline in the birth rate; on the contrary, we find that the population of Japan is increasing at the rate of 800,000 per annum. They must, therefore, have an outlet for their surplus population; and the same is true of China. Now, this is the question we must ask ourselves: What are the openings for immigration from those countries? There is the island to the north of Japan, Hokkaido; there is Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, North and South America, Australia, and the islands, peninsulas, and so on between China and Australia. For some generations at any rate, these countries will provide a field for Chinese immigrants, but not so with Japan, because all these countries, with the exception of the Americas and Australia, are subject to extremes of climate. Japan is a country which is temperate in climate, and so far the Japanese have not emigrated to countries or sections of countries with extreme

climates. Their eyes, therefore, are turned to-day upon the United States, Canada—largely the Pacific Coast—and portions of South America and Australia. I submit we must take our stand on this question and take it at once. We must be firm; we must be clear and definite in our policy. If we do that we shall be respected; if we do not, we shall be treated contemptuously. If hon. members are interested in the ambitions of the oriental countries to-day I would refer them to a book which has been published this year, entitled "The Rising Tide of Colour," by Lothrop Stoddard. It contains a complete analysis of the subject, and deals with the ambitions of those races in a clear, interesting and illuminating manner.

When I refer, Mr. Speaker, to this menace that we are facing I do not look at it from a military point of view. It is not the conquest of our country by a coloured army that is to be feared so much as that enduring conquest which is bound to result from unlimited immigration into a white country. It is a matter for the white race, particularly the Canadian white race, to consider and deal with now before the menace becomes such that our whole country is more seriously threatened than it is to-day. I am in entire agreement with my fellow members from British Columbia, and I sincerely hope that this House will take the matter firmly in hand without delay.

Mr. C. H. DICKIE (Nanaimo): Mr. Speaker, earlier in the session I unburdened my soul to some extent with respect to the question of the exclusion of orientals as viewed by one who comes from the Pacific coast. During a residence of nearly forty years in that part of the country I have had numerous opportunities of observing the oriental and the effect which his immigration to the Pacific coast has had on our national life. Previous speakers have dealt fully with this matter and I associate myself with all that has been said, except, possibly, the suggestions which have been made as to the deportations of Japanese; it cannot be conceded that that is possible at the present time.

As to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, I never quite realized just what it meant until early in the war when the Pacific coast was in danger of invasion by the German warships Nuremberg and Scharnhorst. The people in Victoria, my home city, were alarmed for fear these warships would make a raid on the city. We had at that time an obsolete warship called