

to any great influx of Oriental immigration into British Columbia, and it is a ground which even a proud and sensitive nation like Japan can take no exception to. In the province of British Columbia we have a country which those of us who have the good fortune to live there take a great pride in. We have a country of unlimited resources in minerals, in timber, in fisheries, and in the near future I think we may say in agriculture also. We have a country of magnificent scenery, a country of unexcelled climate. We have a country that we believe should be preserved essentially as a white man's country. When I say this I do not mean to say that none other than a white man shall place his foot upon the soil of our province, because that would be carrying the principle to an extreme; but what I do mean by 'an essentially white man's country, is a country wherein not only those who are employers and who can live without doing actual manual labour are white, but a country where the white man who has to earn his livelihood by the sweat of his brow may call his home. I want not only the preponderance of commercial and industrial interests in British Columbia to be white, but I want the great preponderance of the labour interests to be white also. We British Columbians have our ideal of what British Columbia should be, and I do not know that I can better express that ideal than by reading the concluding sentences of a very instructive article written by R. E. Gosnell, published in a recent issue of the Vancouver magazine called 'Westward Ho.' The concluding sentences of this article read:

This vast and in some respects still unknown country has possibilities in store for it not yet, perhaps, dreamed of. It has without peradventure great possibilities as a home for the British immigrant and as a field for the investor; possibilities as the point of convergence of trade and commerce along the all-red line to the utmost development of which the statesmen of the empire are pledged; possibilities as an educational centre as famous as any in Europe; possibilities of great industrial wealth; possibilities, in short, as a greater Britain on the Pacific, where British arts and institutions will expand under fresh impetus, where the British flag will for ever fly, where British laws and justice will be respected and enforced, and where British men and women will be bred equal to the best traditions of the race.

That is our ideal, and there is no reason why that ideal should not be attained in the province of British Columbia. But if it is to be attained it can only be by bringing to our province two classes of people—either those who are British born and have a love of British institutions inbred in them, or people of some other nation who are assimilable; people such as the Germans or the French, or other nations of that character, who leave their father-

land for one cause or another to seek a permanent home here and to grow up with this new country. Such people come to us for the purpose of adopting Canada as their nation; they become residents, they become citizens, their children and their children's children are born here, and although they always have a warm spot in their hearts for the land of their birth, they become in every sense of the word true British subjects, true citizens of Canada, imbued, as are the British born subjects themselves, with a preference for British institutions, a loyalty to the British flag, and a love for the reigning sovereign of Britain. These, sir, are the two classes of people by whom we can populate the province of British Columbia so as to reach the ideal enunciated in this magazine article which I have read. It may well be asked: Cannot the Japanese race help your province to attain the same ideal? But with all due respect to the Japanese race, I say no. We all know that the Jap is an excessively patriotic man; we know that love for the Mikado and that obedience to his will—exists in the Jap from the cradle to the grave. And we know that no matter what country he may emigrate to, his emigration is not looked upon even by himself as a permanent departure from Nippon or as a permanent residence in the land he goes to. He comes there for a time. He may take the oath of allegiance of that country, but that oath, whatever it is, is not as binding upon him as the traditions which have been instilled into his mind from his early infancy. These will outweigh any advantages which he may obtain from taking the oath of allegiance and becoming a citizen of that country; and, instead of looking forward to his children and his children's children inhabiting it as subjects of its rulers, the Jap is always looking forward to the day when he can return to the land of the Rising Sun and end his life under the rule of his beloved Mikado. I say that citizens of that character, no matter how estimable they may be in other respects, are not the material with which we can preserve the Pacific province for a white race that will be true and loyal to the British flag. Japan herself, being a nation which instills into her people from infancy exalted ideas of patriotism should certainly be the last nation to cavil at the people of British Columbia or the people of Canada for desiring to have as citizens and builders of their nation people who will be as loyal to the flag we are born under, the British flag, as their people are to theirs.

Having said so much with regard to the unassimilable nature of the Japanese people as populators of our country, let me proceed to the consideration of the present treaty between Japan and Canada. That treaty was signed between Great Britain and Japan in the year 1894. It was fol-