

measure in Canada, was aimed among other things ~~to~~ prevent a repetition of practices of deception which had been resorted to in the importation of strike-breakers from abroad. By conference in England with Sir Edward Grey and Lord Morley on a subsequent occasion, Mr. King negotiated the agreement respecting immigration from India to Canada, under the terms of which that immigration ^{has since been} regulated ~~is~~ today. This was but part of a much larger study and inquiry into the whole question of oriental immigration which was conducted by Mr. King under royal commission in the Province of British Columbia, and the settlement by him, on behalf of the Government of Canada, of claims on the part of Japanese and Chinese for losses occasioned by the anti-asiatic riots on the Canadian Pacific coast some years ago. These investigations were supplemented later by personal official visits to the countries concerned and by direct negotiations with the Governments of India and China.

While Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. King acted as Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, and was ^{frequently} ~~subsequently~~ called upon to act as a mediator in industrial disputes. In the period of eight years he intervened as a conciliator in industrial disputes in the manner in which Sir George Asquith has acted in England, and Mr. Charles P. Neill in the United States. During this time his good offices were utilized by employers and employees in over forty strikes, the number embracing all classes of industries, such as railroad transportation, mining, shipping and manufacturing, and comprising several of the largest strikes Canada has known. His intervention was invariably successful, and the experience gained in this way, combined with ^a ~~his~~ theoretical and practical knowledge, the latter gained through continuous contact with ^{rendered more valuable by}