

Questions

5. The communication was officially acknowledged by the Department of the Secretary of State.

6. Answered by answer to No. 4.

7. The action to be taken with respect to treaties or binding obligations of the character referred to will be determined when the same present themselves for consideration.

8. The government's action with respect to any and all treaties will be decided in the light of all international and other material considerations.

9. In 1911 a treaty of Commerce and Navigation was concluded between the United Kingdom and Japan. In 1913 Canada adhered to this treaty, declaring it to have the force of law in Canada, subject to the provision that "nothing in this treaty shall be deemed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Immigration Act." (Japanese Treaty Act, 3-4 George V, chap. 27.)

Article I on this treaty is as follows:

The subject of each of the high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other and conforming themselves to the laws of the country:

(1) Shall, in all that relates to travel and residence, be placed in all respects on the same footing as native subjects; (2) They shall have the right, equally with native subjects, to carry on their commerce and manufacture, and to trade in all kinds of merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects; (3) They shall in all that relates to the pursuit of their industries, callings, professions, and educational studies be placed in all respects on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; (4) They shall be permitted to own or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and to lease land for residential, commercial, industrial, and other lawful purposes, in the same manner as native subjects; (5) They shall, on condition of reciprocity, be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable or immovable, which the laws of the country permit or shall permit the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in such laws. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament, or in any other manner, under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to native subjects. They shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the country, freely to export the

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigners to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country would be liable under similar circumstances; (6) They shall enjoy constant and complete protection and security for their persons and property; shall have free and easy access to the courts of justice and other tribunals in pursuit and defence of their claims and rights; and shall have full liberty, equally with native subjects, to choose and employ lawyers and advocates to represent them before such courts and tribunals; and generally shall have the same rights and privileges as native subjects in all that concerns the administration of justice; (7) They shall not be compelled to pay taxes, fees, charges, or contributions of any kind whatever, other or higher than those which are or may be paid by native subjects or the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; (8) And they shall enjoy a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to facilities for warehousing under bond, bounties, and drawbacks.

10. Copy of resolution is now on file in the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

11. The Department of Immigration and Colonization does not, as a rule, give copies of official documents and, if given, it is only when such documents are the sole property of the department which was not the case in this instance, the document having been addressed to the Honourable the Secretary of State for presentation to the Governor General in Council.

VANCOUVER HARBOUR COMMISSION
ELEVATORS

Hon. Mr. STEVENS:

1. Is delivery made out of the Vancouver Harbour Commission elevators of any commodity other than by warehouse receipt?
2. Has the Board of Vancouver Harbour Commissioners recently sold 560 tons of screenings?
3. If so, who purchased these screenings on behalf of harbour commissioners, and at what prices?
4. Were the said screenings sold through brokers?
5. What was the commission or brokerage paid by the harbour commission to the said brokers?
6. Were the said screenings handled by one firm of brokers?
7. What was the price received by said brokers for said screenings; and what was the net price received by the harbour commissioners for the said screenings?
8. At the close of the last crop year, was there not a shortage of screenings in the weigh-up of the Vancouver Harbour Commission elevators?
9. If so, how is it that the harbour commissioners are now selling screenings through brokers?
10. Why did the harbour commissioners not sell the said screenings direct after public advertisement?
11. Is it conducive to confidence in public administration of terminal elevators to permit a member of