

The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, CANADA

VOL. XLVIII, No. 29.

GARDENVALE, P. Que., Tuesday, July 20, 1920.

Price 10 CENTS

The Journal of Commerce

Devoted to

CANADIAN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE
AND FINANCE

Published every Tuesday morning by the
Journal of Commerce Publishing
Company, Limited.

Editorial and Advertising Offices, Room 205
Drummond Building, St. Catherine and Peel
Streets, Montreal. Telephone: Uptown 7773.
Toronto Office: 1402 C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto. Tele-
phone: Adelaide 3310.
Vancouver Office: 528 Winch Building, Van-
couver.

Printed at the Garden City Press, Ste. Anne de
Bellevue, Que. Telephone: 165 St. Anne's.

HON. W. S. FIELDING,
President and Editor-in-Chief

B. K. SANDWELL,
Managing Editor.

Subscription price, \$3.00 a year

Advertising rates on application.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Editorial:—

Our Japanese Problem	3
Australian Governors	4
A Third Party	4

Special Articles:—

How to Interest the Workers	5
What Western Canada is Doing	6

Miscellaneous:—

Successful Shoe Dealers' Convention . .	7
Americans May Trade with Russia . . .	7
Newfoundland Company Takes Out Group Insurance	7
Book Reviews	8
Analysis of British Finances	9
The Bank Manager and Credit	10
Bradstreet's Weekly Report	11
Humor of Early Insurance Views	12
New Merchant Marine Bill of U. S. . . .	13
General Rejoicing over Wheat Decontrol	13
Pulp and Paper Industry	14
Copper Found on Flin Flon Property . .	16

Our Japanese Problem

One of Britain's gravest international questions is that respecting her relations with Japan. It is one in which we in Canada are very much interested, for Canada has been a consenting party to the treaty which for some years has been in operation between the British Empire and Japan. In this case the trouble is not Britain's own. Apart from the affairs of the Dominions, the British Government would have no difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements with Japan. The trouble which the mother country has to meet arises from the attitude of the Dominions towards the Japanese. The United Kingdom, far away from Japan, has no influx of Japanese people large enough to disturb the labor situation. The few Japanese who go to the United Kingdom are lost in the large population of the British Isles. It is otherwise in some of the Dominions and other colonies. Canada, for example, has been troubled by the fear of Oriental immigration. Only by much delicate handling, and by moderation on the part of Japan in claiming treaty rights, has conflict between Canada and Japan been avoided.

Japan is a proud and ambitious nation. Many years ago, while the much larger Chinese Empire remained in slumber, Japan awakened to the value of Western civilization and opened her door freely to it. In the management of her army and navy, in scientific and educational work, in political organization, Japan profited by the lessons to be learned from the Western nations. Abandoning the exclusiveness of Orientalism, the Japanese became ambitious of participating in the world's affairs and holding a place among the great nations of the earth. Japan's easy victory over Russia increased Japanese pride. The Japanese felt much honored and pleased when the British nation entered into a treaty of defensive alliance with Japan. It is this treaty which is about to expire and the renewal of which now becomes one of the British Empire's difficult problems.

The British Government probably were moved to enter into the treaty with Japan as a safeguard against the menace of Russia in the East. In time the treaty became

valuable to Britain in another way. Russia, strange to say, which had long been regarded as a dangerous enemy, became an ally of Great Britain. Germany became the enemy requiring immediate attention. Japan, promptly coming to the aid of Britain and her allies, struck heavy blows against Germany in the Pacific. It was the Japanese navy which played the larger part in protecting our Canadian Pacific coast from attack by the German navy. Japan thus became a valuable ally of Great Britain, and Britain is not ungrateful. While the war was on only war questions were prominent. With the coming of peace we revert to conditions as they were before the great conflict. And one of those conditions was the reluctance of Canadians on the Pacific coast to grant to Japanese subjects rights which the latter could claim under the treaty.

Politicians from whom better things might have been expected were ready to serve partisan ends by inflaming the opinion of the working classes in British Columbia against the Japanese. While public men who appreciated the difficulty of the situation, and desired to respect the provisions of the treaty, were endeavoring to bring about some workable compromise, others raised a hue and cry against the Japanese, and procured the enactment of discriminating Provincial laws which the men in power at Ottawa had to disallow. The Ottawa Government of that time sent a representative to Japan who was able to make a "gentleman's agreement" with the Japanese Government to restrict the emigration of Japanese subjects to Canada. The politicians who wished to win power by any means were not content with such arrangements but were ready to give assurance that if a change of government at Ottawa could be brought about, Oriental immigration would be stopped. The change of government came, but it brought no change of policy respecting the admission of Orientals to Canada. The gentleman's agreement between Japan and Canada remained and was copied by the United States. It is due to the Japanese authorities to say that, having made this agreement, they lived up to it honorably. While they would not sign any document abating one jot or tittle of their treaty rights, they gave their word of honor that, in deference to the wish of the