

into Canada of a very large number of persons who are wholly incongruous in conditions and life, who are incompatible to the race here, no action on our part can remedy it in the next generation. It will be gone forever, and Canada's purity of national type will be gone forever, and that is, sir, a situation which I look upon and look towards with a great deal of fear.

Indeed, Sir, the problem facing us is this: a conflict between theoretical international justice and stubborn internal, economic and sociological facts. That is the problem this House is called upon now, and it has been called upon in the past, but never with the insistence that it is at this hour, to determine as between these two points, whether any fine-spun theory regarding the conventional rights of an individual to move untrammelled wherever he desires is to prevail as against stubborn economic and sociological facts. I know in addressing the Prime Minister, I am appealing to one who has given considerable thought to social and economic problems, and I think he will appreciate my arguments when I once again remind him that Canada cannot admit of a dual standard of living. We cannot admit of a standard of living under conditions that the white population will not tolerate, while there is an upper strata, supposedly ruling the country—and he knows this, and I appeal to him as one who does know and others who have studied it will agree with me—that sooner or later that under strata will draw the so-called upper strata down to its level and very rarely is there any record in the pages of history where a large numerical growth has been elevated from a lower to a higher standard, that is, where there is a distinction in type and in racial construction. I desire to emphasize the point that procrastination in this matter will do no good. Not only will it do no good, but it will just serve to intensify the perplexity and to increase the force and the number of the difficulties with which we are confronted. There never will be a time when we can solve this problem as easily, as expeditiously and as successfully as we can do it now. But the longer we let it stand the greater will be the difficulty and the more intense will be our trouble.

I am going to state briefly where I stand on this problem; I do so after 25 years of close observation in Canada and in the Orient, and I do it after the most intense study of the problem to the best of my ability and with full acquaintance with the

facts. I stand for the exclusion of the Asiatics as permanent residents of Canada. I pause here to say that perhaps that may shock some, but it need not. I am not saying that we shall not deal with, trade with, and admit bona fide traders or tourists or students to the country, but let them be bona fide and not come into this country ostensibly as traders and then become labourers in competition with our labourers. Let them come in here as bona fide students, and not under the colour of being students, and then turn out to be cooks or workers in our mills. That is the experience we have had in recent years.

We have had thousands of Chinese come in as bona fide students, and I think the immigration authorities did their best to examine and restrict them strictly to that class. We find thousands of them coming in as students, and then being distributed over the country as common labourers. In the fall of 1920, there came in as merchants, 1,400, whereas in months previous they had come in over many years at the rate of two or three a month. At that rate we could easily absorb them. There would be no great difficulty, but when suddenly the immigration rose to two, three, or four hundred per month, so that in four months 1,400 came in, it was time for us to take cognizance of it, and with the result that we found a regular scheme or system inaugurated in Canton by persons who had no other object but to gain money for themselves. They were entering Canada under these false colours. Now, Sir, there is plenty of room for regulations or, within regulations, for the promotion of trade and commerce and for communications of the character to which I have referred.

I wish to emphasize the fact that we in British Columbia, where we have been faced with this problem intimately for years, stand on the ground of total exclusion of oriental settlers. Let us take that question of persons who come into Canada to settle and remain. We stand in absolute opposition to any system of indenture or contract labour, and we also stand for a fair and just deal for all who are legally in the country. We want no oppression now, but straight British fair play for those who are in the country. I have a word to say in regard to indenture labour—the indenture labour referred to so frequently by individuals as a method of helping Canada to develop her natural resources and to settle her western lands. Another answer, which I should have given