

that is what our present policy ultimately means. Supposing a million or, perhaps, ten million of these people took it into their heads to come here at once as fast as ships could carry them, would any hon. member hesitate a moment to do everything in his power to stop that movement, to head off that invasion, even by the exercise of the last atom of power and force at his disposal? If so, then why hesitate now to put an end to this peaceful penetration which ultimately means millions and, in the end, surrender? This is a sort of painless method, but it results in the same thing after all. Can Kipling's words: "Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own" be more applicable than in referring to Canada's ability to deal with this question herself?

I am convinced that there is no constitutional difficulty in the way, that there will be no rupture of diplomatic relations, and that the power to deal wisely, decisively and effectively with this question has been rightly reserved to Canada. This phase of the case will be made clearer to you by members who will follow me.

Now, admitting that we have the authority, let us be men, let us be Canadians, and let us not turn a deaf ear to that S.O.S. call for help from the people on the front line out there in British Columbia. For that is what it is. If their present plight does not move hon. gentlemen from eastern parts of Canada, let them remember that the condition of the people of the West to-day will be their condition to-morrow. That ought to appeal to them and dispel their apathy. Let them take action forthwith, commencing with the support of this resolution, towards making and keeping Canada a white man's country. It is our country. Should we have to show cause why we should keep it for ourselves and for those that we consider it wise to invite to join us in its development?

I submit that hon. members can do nothing more effective as patriotic Canadians, wishing to keep Canada a white man's country, than by supporting the resolution now before the House.

Mr. J. A. CLARK (Burrard): There is an old saying that it is better to see once than to hear a hundred times, I can readily understand the apathy with which this question is received not only by this House, but by the people of Canada, and by the white world, because the great majority of the white world at any rate have not seen, and although they may have heard

[Mr. Black.]

many times, I am afraid, the appeals fall on deaf or irresponsible ears.

I must admit, Mr. Speaker, that this is not a British Columbia question, it is not even a Canadian question, but it is a question which vitally affects the white world to-day. In my opinion the basic factor in the future of the white race is a racial type. That is the basic factor in the future of the Dominion, and if our race is to be mixed with that of an oriental country, we cannot have a racial type. We cannot assimilate the yellow races, nor, as a matter of fact, any colored races. You have only to go back to the earliest history of the white race in confirmation of that statement. We find the white race first in the west Central Asia, that is its cradle, and to-day west Central Asia is a colored country.

Take briefly the history of the white race for the past four hundred years. Going back to 1500 we find that the white race then occupied territorially about 2,000,000 square miles; to-day about 22,000,000—ten times as much; as compared with 31,000,000 occupied by the colored races. Take our own British Isles, in 1500 the population was 3,000,000; in 1900, 45,000,000. And take the growth of Europe, in 1500, 70,000,000; in 1800, 150,000,000; in 1900, 450,000,000—an increase in the 100 years of 400 per cent.

But it is very significant that although the white race increased so tremendously in that hundred year period, it composed only four-tenths of the total population of the world; and more significant still, of a total of 550,000,000 white people throughout the world in 1914, four-fifths occupied one-fifth of the white territorial area. In other words, one-fifth of the total white population occupied four-fifths of the total white area.

Now, there are very significant features connected with that white development during those four hundred years, and the first and most outstanding, I think, is the tremendous expansion politically in that period of the world's history. In 1914 nine-tenths of the total world area was controlled politically by the white race, as compared with one-twenty-fifth in 1500. The world trade had increased from \$2,000,000,000 in 1800, to \$22,000,000,000 in 1900, and to \$40,000,000,000 in 1910.

Those are outstanding features of our development. But the transitory character of that imposing political control is shown by the world war. How many countries