

rican side, and the Americans found sympathy on our side when they had the same troubles that we had. The American people on the Pacific coast did not find any sympathy east of the Rocky Mountains, neither did we in Canada find any sympathy east of the Rocky Mountains. Now, Mr. Speaker, when I state that the people of eastern Canada fail to grasp the seriousness of this question in British Columbia and as it affects the Pacific coast, I make a statement that is well backed up by facts. Had there been a few more ship loads of oriental immigrants, such as we saw in the city of Vancouver when 1,100 were landed in one day, had we had a recurrence of that four or five times, I myself, Mr. Speaker, am afraid to say what the consequences might have been for the rest of Canada. I am afraid to say how long we would have stood quiet seeing our country flooded with orientals, and being told that we must submit to it because it was necessary in the interest of British connection. I am of the opinion that there is no British connection strong enough to justify any part of Great Britain, or any dependency of Great Britain, sacrificing itself for the sake of such connection. Now that may be a strong statement to make, but we have an evidence of that fact in the history of British people. The man who says that we must endure this for the sake of an ally of Great Britain, that we must sacrifice any part of Canada for that purpose, is saying something which is not borne out by the facts of history. I say that no part of Canada should be sacrificed on account of that treaty, and I do not believe the treaty calls upon us to make a sacrifice to that extent. We believe that legislation can be passed by this government which will remove for all time any danger of a further influx of orientals into our country. The Japanese are not the only people we object to, we also object to Hindoos, but we are told we must allow them to come in because India is a British possession. Well, Sir, Hindoos cannot go into Australia, and that is a British possession. Hindoos cannot go into New Zealand, and that is a British possession. They cannot go into Natal, and that is a British possession. Surely we in Canada can afford to make laws against the influx of orientals as any other part of the empire.

This is a question, Mr. Speaker, that I have a great deal of difficulty in approaching in a calm and satisfied manner. I think I could make myself a little better understood if I were outside of this House. I find that I have a little difficulty in restraining myself when we are told that we must, for the sake of peace and quietness, accept the situation and that we are powerless and helpless. I say that we are neither helpless nor powerless, and so long as I have a voice in the public affairs of this country so long shall I raise up my voice against any further oriental immigration

into this Dominion. We have, at the present time, Mr. Lemieux, one of our ministers, over in Japan treating with the Japanese government, seeing if proper arrangements can be made and seeing if the Japanese government will pass such legislation themselves as will stop any further influx of Japanese into Canada. I maintain that we have to do our part as well. I maintain that we have to keep our fence up and meet them half way in their keeping their fence up. If the Japanese government say they will not allow any more Japanese to come to our country beyond a certain number, as they said in a letter to the government in 1902, then, there is no reason why the Japanese government should object to our saying that none but those who are holding passports from Japan to Canada shall be allowed to land; so that it would be impossible for us to have a recurrence of the practice of using the Island of Honolulu as a bridge from Japan to Canada. If we do not stop the influx into Canada I maintain that we will soon find a greater number of orientals in British Columbia than white people. I maintain that in a very short time, we would lose a very important part of Canada if any trouble should ever arise between the orient and Great Britain. The Japanese, Chinese and Hindus would have a surplus of population as compared with the white people in our province, and they would have no difficulty in taking possession of the Pacific coast. It is my opinion that the yellow peril is much closer than the people of this country have any appreciation of. Even if it is not, it is a wise precaution, on the part of our government in view of what has taken place in the last few months, to take such measures as shall practically and thoroughly stop any further influx such as we have had during the last few months. The city of Vancouver has given an object lesson to the rest of Canada. I am not in sympathy with popular outbreaks, which suggest the idea of a riot, because we are a law-abiding people, and we endeavour to protect those who come to our shores, but if a few more shiploads of these orientals come it will only intensify that feeling and an intensification of that feeling would work disaster for the rest of Canada.

Mr. WILLIAM SLOAN (Comox-Atlin). Mr. Speaker, the motion now before us for discussion brings prominently to the people of this country a question which has been less or more engaging public attention not only in Canada and many other colonies of Great Britain, but also in the United States. From the fact that I have spent a period of my life in the orient, I will deal with the question from a not altogether local point of view. In its present aspect the question of oriental immigration and its consequent effect upon our country