

In normal times, Canada would never care to go through all the expense and trouble in sending a mission to China, because she has comparatively very little to export to this country and consequently has been indifferent to the progress and development on this side of the Pacific. Unfortunately, Canada is caught in the throes of the world-wide depression, and more than this, the recent high tariff wall erected by the United States has obstructed the flow of Canadian products across her southern border. With a cold and bitter winter "around the corner", the people will face increasing hardship, owing to the scarcity of out-door work and the rising price of coal. The situation has already become tense in Ontario where there are riots by jobless workers, and large numbers of mounted police are often required to suppress the disorders staged by the desperate unemployed workers. Only last week the Communists took advantage of the situation and stirred up the unemployed to attack the Chief of Police in the town, Port Arthur. A police sergeant was stoned, while a prisoner under custody was forcibly released. Meetings demanded employment or relief grants, otherwise the unemployed men would loot the shops.

With increasing unemployment and economic depression at home, officials at Ottawa scan the world markets with a view to dumping the surplus of Canadian goods and find that in most countries high tariff walls are set up which make it unprofitable to send their goods thither for sale. Looking farther to China, Canadian leaders have seen the enthusiastic welcome of the German trade delegation and the numerous receptions and dinners held in their honour. There was much hand-shaking, and both the German delegates and Chinese industrialists assured one another of promoting the trade and friendship between the two countries. The Germans had a thorough and extensive survey of the Chinese market and promised to send out those goods most suitable to Chinese buyers both in price and quality. The wide-awake Canadians also have noted the departure of a British Economic Mission coming out to the Orient, so why should they not follow suit? The result is that a similar mission is sent out to this country in order that the Dominion will not be outranked by German and British competitors.

Chinese merchants are enthusiastic about trading in German goods, inasmuch as after the World War Germany treated and is treating China on a basis of complete equality. Germans do not enjoy privileges under the unequal treaties. Moreover, Chinese are free to visit or reside in Germany without any unnecessary restriction or without going through red-tape immigration barriers, for one rarely hears that a Chinese student or merchant has been maltreated in Germany. On the other hand, they are cordially welcomed and are given all the privileges and respect accorded to an honoured guest. Therefore, socially and politically there is no occasion for complaint against this Teuton country.

Subject to certain reservations the same may be said with respect to Great Britain. In recent months she has returned Weihaiwei and her nominal concession in Amoy, and last month Great Britain agreed to refund her share of the Boxer Indemnity for the building of railroads and other constructive endeavours. Although Britain is unwilling to relinquish consular jurisdiction in China, she has been trying to meet Chinese aspirations in other directions, so as to pave the way for greater British imports to this country.

With regard to Canada, it may not be out of place to review briefly her relations with China. As a dominion of Great Britain, it has no direct diplomatic ties with Nanking, while her nationals enjoy the same privileges and rights as other British subjects. However, it is commonly known that Chinese nationals in that Dominion are not well treated and suffer much discrimination in that land. In 1923, the Canadian legislature passed a law whereby Chinese cannot be admitted to that dominion except under certain conditions. According to a letter from Chinese organizations in Canada to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the Immigration Law requires a Chinese merchant to have G.\$2,500 as capital and three full years of experience in commercial lines before he can be admitted. As a matter of fact, the letter says that no matter what capital and experience a merchant may have, he will encounter considerable difficulties in going to this British dominion. Those who are already there are subject to various restrictions by the local authori-