

ranged with the Japanese. You can arrange nothing with them unless it is to their advantage. I recollect the fact that 24 years ago the hon. member and I sat in the British Columbia legislature struggling with the same question. The width of the House separated us then. Time has brought us nearer together, and perhaps experience has brought us nearer together in thought and view. It is 24 years ago that we sat in the legislature and the subject is but little more advanced now. I suppose in 24 years from now he and I will be wandering up to the pearly gates, and I suppose from force of habit we will be asking Saint Peter "How are you on Asiatic exclusion here?" I do not like these cycles of 24 years. They do not happen often enough. We are told the Japanese will not like this proposition, that owing to their services in the late war we should not take this action, and that we must not remember that service. The member for part of my district, Alberni, Major Burde, and a man with a good war record, spoke in the local House on the same subject, and the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. King) will remember that he said "Yes, Japan makes a treaty with Great Britain and British Columbia pays the price".

Are we not, as the hon. member for the Fraser Valley (Mr. Munro) said, tired of paying the price, and is it fair that we alone should pay all the price? Our Canadian soldiers went to fight against Germany, in order to support the mother country; if Britain was defeated, Canada might have been turned over to Germany as a colony. Did our soldiers fight against Germany, in order that British Columbia now, and Canada as a whole afterwards, should be turned over to Japan to be a Japanese colony? Heaven preserve us from such a consummation. We did not fight the Germans in order to be handed over to the Japanese. Some weak-spirited people go so far as to say that we must be careful of offending Japan; that Japan might fight on that issue. What is the issue?—Japan will be fighting in these days when war is so unpopular and when you must have some national opinion behind you when you go to war, to compel us to give her rights that she denies to other nations. Is it likely that Japan would go to war for that reason? I hardly think there is much danger. Since when has it become a part of British policy or Canadian policy to say that we will give up our just and lawful rights for fear

somebody will fight? That is not the principle on which the British empire was founded. If we are to fight—let us carry the argument to its absurd—for it is absurd—conclusion, and say that we must fight. Is it better to fight now when Japan controls only one half of British Columbia or to leave the fighting until ten years hence when she will, by peaceful conquest, have absorbed the whole of British Columbia and have thousands of her trained troops scattered throughout British Columbia and the other provinces beyond the Rocky mountains. If the matter has to come to a fight, it will be better to have it settled once and for all, but this has only to be mentioned for one to realize the absurdity of it.

I should like to have gone into the question of imperial jurisdiction, but that will be dealt with by the hon. member for Centre Vancouver (Mr. Stevens). The question really resolves itself in final analysis into this. Have we in Canada jurisdiction over our immigration or have we not. I have here an Order in Council issued by this Government or by the late government before it ceased to hold office, which Order in Council states that immigration of labourers of any kind into certain parts of British Columbia is prohibited, owing, of course, to lack of employment. That applies as well to the Britisher as to the oriental or any other immigrant. It applies to the Britisher, but it does not apply in its entirety to the Japanese. It applies to the Japanese who would come from Honolulu or 'Frisco but not to the Japan-

10 p.m. ese who comes to the country as one of the gallant four hundred whom we are compelled to bring over annually. I have this on the best authority. The Immigration Department states:

All Japanese entering Canada are subject to all the provisions of the Immigration Act—

And that means this Order in Council as well.

—with the exception of such provisions as would conflict with the Lemieux agreement.

Therefore as regards the four hundred people we cannot exclude them while we are at the present moment restricting immigration of British subjects.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What is the date of that Order in Council?

Mr. NEILL: One is dated the 9th June, 1919, and the other the 13th December 1920. I think those are the two. I thought this was last year; it was the year before. The