

a book of pictures and picked out your wife, and sent to Japan for her. That was called the picture-bride system and they boasted of the success with which they had evaded the act, the very spirit of the so-called Gentleman's Agreement. They brought them in by the thousands. The people soon began to get interested, and the Japanese saw the trend of it before it went too far, and they said to the officials of the United States, "We have started the picture-bride business, but we see you don't like it." The picture-bride business brought the birthrate of the Japanese so high that it amounted to 69 per thousand as against 19 per thousand for the white race.

What was the next thing? With their usual alertness, they found another loophole. In Seattle the authorities discovered that almost more Japanese children were being born than there were Japanese women, and they thought that, even for a Jap, that was something remarkable. They investigated the matter. They had reason to believe there was something wrong, that there was collusion between the Japanese doctors and the midwives, and false returns were being made. Then it was arranged to obtain birth certificates, and a Japanese boy was sent over from Japan on that certificate which had been obtained, and when he got to the States he was an American subject. The authorities in the States are now proposing to take the finger prints, the foot prints and the description of every child born.

When the agitation to stop the picture-bride business began the Japs said, "Sure, we are always ready to meet you." The hon. gentleman from Nanaimo (Mr. Dickie) said he was sure the Japanese would understand. Yes, they understand before we do. They then started a system called "kandokan" or excursion-bride. The relation between the excursion-bride and the picture-bride is much the same as the relation between Eaton's and Simpson's catalogues, in other words it is exactly the same, only it is more so. Under the excursion-bride or kandokan-bride system perhaps three and a half more women were brought in than under the picture-bride system. So that we are only hoping that there will not be an agitation to stop the excursion bride, or the last state will be worse than the first. I am reminded in that connection of Lloyd George. It is said he went on triumphantly from one defeat to another. These Japs go from

[Mr. Neill.]

one defeat to another, and each time they are more successful than before.

I am trying to drive home one argument, and that is that there is only one remedy. That remedy is rigid exclusion and a system of registration. They are much too smart for us under any other arrangement. We hear talk from some people: "Oh, they are naturalized British subjects, what are you going to do about it?" There are 90,000 Japanese subjects in the United States to-day,—born and registered in the United States, and of these 90,000 only 73 have applied to be expatriated from Japan. If it were 73,000 out of 90,000 there might be some comparison, but it is only 73 out of 90,000, who have applied to Japan to be expatriated, which means to give up their rights as Japanese citizens, and of that 73 only 63 have been granted papers. So that out of 90,000 Japanese subjects in the United States, with their loyalty pledged to Japan, only 63 have been American citizens. And then we hear the prattle about treating them as naturalized citizens. There is no naturalization of a Jap any more than of a German, and they have their training just exactly as the Germans have it. There are to-day between ten and fifteen thousand native born Japs back in Japan getting educated in the traditions of their fatherland. They send them back at eight or ten and then send them back here again, at eighteen or nineteen years of age. Will they be American subjects after that, or will they be true to their country?

I will not deal with the land question, except to say that there was a treaty made in 1911 or in 1913 between Japan and the United States, which said that no subject should own land or lease it for agricultural purposes. They keep the treaty as regards Britain, but break it in California, and California passed a law making it more prohibitive. In two years they passed another law making it still more prohibitive. They passed another law in 1920 to try and make it still more prohibitive. The Jap gets around all that. How? He gets his kid of six days old and buys property or land in his name and manages it in his name. The native born Jap can own land and the alien cannot. And we talk about allowing immigration of people who are so adroit as that.

I wish to congratulate the hon. gentleman from Nanaimo (Mr. Dickie) on his excellent speech, and I agree with almost everything he said, excepting, when he said that he was sure the matter could be ar-