

"been said in this regard with reference to the Chinese applies
"with equal if not greater force to the Japanese."

In 1903 the Government carried out the Commission's recommendation with regard to the Chinese, but explicitly refused to take action with regard to the Japanese. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that as to those the problem had been solved.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE JAPANESE.

The resulting sequence of events has been very curious and gives rise to reasonable suspicion. In the same year, 1903, a Conservative member moved to insert in the Grand Trunk Pacific charter the following clause:—

"That no contractor or sub-contractor on the said railway shall employ any Asiatic labor or workmen in the construction of the said railway."

The Government voted down this motion and rejected the clause.

During the last session of Parliament the Government made Canada a party to the treaty of 1894 between Great Britain and Japan which contained the following provision:—

"The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

This treaty by its terms permits the unrestricted immigration into Canada of the entire population of Japan. But it was ratified by Parliament upon the most positive and explicit assurance by the Government as to the character and extent of that immigration.

HON. SIDNEY FISHER'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, visited Japan in 1903, and upon his return gave in Parliament an account of his mission. After he had dwelt upon the importance of his presence at special audiences with the Emperor and Empress of that great country, and the impression which he had created upon the people, and after he had emphasized the important