

I have under my hand an extract from the Vancouver World of February 26, 1919, touching this question. It is as follows:

Chinese Pour into Vancouver.  
Arrive at Average Rate of Three Hundred a Month, According to Official Return from Ottawa.

Number of Japanese Exceeds Annual Quota.  
Agreement to Limit Immigration to 400 a Year Apparently Not Observed.

According to an official return obtained from Ottawa more than 400 Japanese who were to enter the country under the "gentleman's agreement," have actually passed through the ports of the Dominion inward bound during the last few years. The average for the last half-dozen years, in fact, has been nearly double the prescribed number.

There was a tremendous influx of Chinese in the year 1913-14, over fifty-five hundred coming in. The first year of the war saw this number reduced to about twenty-five per cent and during the next three years the whole number of Chinese immigrants just equalled that for 1914-15. During the first nine months of the official year 1918-19, however, the figures jumped to 2,670, or more for three-quarters of the year than for the whole of the four previous years put together. Should the influx be maintained at the same rate to the end of the period, the present official year will see the Chinese population increased by about 3,500 new-comers.

The figures referred to in the official return are as follows:

Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.
1913-14.....	5,512	856
1914-15.....	1,258	592
1915-16.....	88	401
1916-17.....	393	648
1917-18.....	769	883
1918-19.....	2,670	879

The last figures are for nine months. The question of Oriental immigration must be considered from the standpoint of the returned soldier, and I believe the returned soldiers' organizations are rather exercised over present conditions. This is an extract from the Vancouver World of February 27, 1919, which reflects the feeling fairly well:

In considering the problems dealing with the repatriation of returned men, some attention must be given to the Asiatic question, Captain F. C. Brown, of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Commission told the Kiwanis Club, on Thursday, in making an appeal for co-operation in behalf of the men who are now coming back from the front. During the months of January and February, no less than 3,000 men were brought back to this city and discharged, and of this number 1,700 are still without employment. In seeking the solution of this condition of affairs, he urged that earnest consideration would have to be given the Asiatic problem in this city, declaring that in some parts of Vancouver, one would never realize this city was not an Oriental city, to watch the passers-by and listen to the language being spoken. South of Granville Street bridge.

[Mr. McQuarrie.]

he mentioned that no less than seven Orientals were in business for themselves, and said that he had been informed by white merchants in competition with those Orientals that if they did not have to meet that competition they could employ more returned men. It was all very well to talk about those Orientals being Allies, he said, but it has also to be remembered that they did not go away and fight for the country.

He said there seemed to exist in the minds of some business men fear that the returned men would have to be discharged again if given employment, and in this connection put forward a plea for more consideration to be shown the returned man, pointing out that the man who had been through the thickest of the fighting at the front was usually the most difficult to get back to civil life again. He urged business men not to forget the service such a man had rendered his country and to keep up the spirit of gratitude.

I have stated that the Japanese have already obtained practically a monopoly of the fishing industry. They are now going out after other industries. They are commencing to take up small farming, and there is a feeling that if this movement goes on, they will, in a very short time, monopolize small farming in British Columbia. I have not one word to say against the Japanese. The Japanese are a fine people; their men are industrious, hard-working and sober. But still they come within the class to which I have referred, namely, those who cannot readily be assimilated. In this class, we have also the Hindu. I need not say anything more about the Hindu except that so far as I can see the Hindus who are being sent to this country are some of the very worst who could possibly be got together. In any event, they are not suitable for the country; they may like the country, but the country does not like them. With all this class, the same thing prevails, namely, they cannot readily be assimilated and they will always exist as an Oriental settlement in our midst. They send a great deal of their money back to their respective countries; they do not spend it in this country. They do not help to build up this country. They take away from, rather than give, to Canada something that is worth while. There is another class which I think should be kept out. That is a class of people who might be readily assimilated, but who are of such moral fibre that we do not want them just at present. I refer, of course, to our enemy aliens. We do not want any Germans, Austrians, Turks, in this country until they are so changed in their ideals that they will be able to look at things as we do, until they reach such a stage of mental development that they will make decent and respectable citizens of this