

extent that is likely to be of service to both countries should come to this country and by so coming promote further trade relations. I think if we permit them to come we ought to permit their wives and children to come with them. I do not think we should take the position that we will allow a merchant, a man of high business standing, to come to our country and start up in business, and subject him to the indignity of not being permitted to bring his wife and children with him. I would stand for a very rigid guarding of that provision, to see that the law was carried out to the letter, but this should always be taken into account as respects the legislation we are now proposing; namely that those who will be permitted to come to Canada from China will be determined, not after their arrival here, but before their departure from China, and will be determined by an officer of the government itself in accordance with the regulations which the minister may think it wise to lay down.

With regard to merchants, I think it should be understood that only those who would come within the category I have mentioned, of persons carrying on business in a large way, the business of import and export as between Canada and China, should come within that definition. I think it would be wiser to leave it to the minister by regulation further precisely to define what comes within that broad definition, than that we should attempt, in the statute, to insert words which might occasion offence to the Chinese. Similarly in regard to students, where we reserve to ourselves the right to visé the passports of those who come, by an officer of our government stationed in China, who has to be satisfied as to the bona fides of the student being admitted. I think we ought to be prepared to allow a certain latitude to the minister as to whom to admit. The United States, Great Britain and other countries have all felt it to their advantage, not merely to admit these students, but to encourage them to come. After the Boxer uprising, the United States' government thought it was a wise thing to turn over for the purpose of encouraging Chinese students to come to the United States, all the money which came to it by way of indemnity. These Chinese students have come, have studied in the universities and have gone back, and they have been missionaries, not merely of the gospel, many of them, but also missionaries of trade, so far as the United States is concerned. I remember having a few years ago the privilege of travelling in China, and seeing something of the country, and how great was my surprise

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

to see the extent to which the supplies in the trains were American merchandise,—the glass-ware, the cutlery, stoves, clocks, many different kinds of manufacture. Wherever one went in one's travels, in the hotels, and elsewhere one found traces of American manufacture. That applies also to canned fruit, vegetables and the like. Why should Canada not share in that great trade, as well as the American people? We cannot share in it if we are going to shut everybody out and adopt a system of complete exclusion.

Mr. McQUARRIE: How did the Americans get that trade? They exclude Chinese.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The hon. member has not listened to what I have just been saying in regard to the American government encouraging the students to come. They have gone by hundreds to the universities in the states. What is the sense of talking of American exclusion? They are being encouraged at this very time to come.

Mr. CLARK: What have the students to do with the trade of the country?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Surely the hon. member has intelligence enough to see the bearing of a matter of that kind.

Mr. CLARK: I asked a question and I thought I might get a courteous answer.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I thought I was giving a courteous answer. If the hon. member wants me to explain in A. B. C. fashion I can do so.

Mr. CLARK: I was asking the question without any reflection on the minister's intelligence, and I thought I might get an answer without any reflection on my intelligence.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I beg pardon if I have reflected upon the hon. member's intelligence. I did not intend so to do. If the hon. member were to spend three or four years in China as a student, coming in touch with the commercial, industrial and social life of China, when he returned to this country, let us assume as a professor, a teacher of economics or any other subject in one of the universities, he would be the very first to tell his pupils and to tell those with whom he came in contact, of the products, manufactures and other commodities which China was in a position to send to Canada. He would be in a very short time, unless I mistake altogether his character in that regard, a missionary in respect to many of the questions which affect relations between China