

believe that their universities, their schools, their army, their navy, are the equal, to say the least, of the universities, the schools, the armies, the navies, of many of the civilized countries of the world. Besides, we have a treaty with Japan, and our Imperialist friends should never forget that Japan is the great ally of Great Britain in the Pacific. It is true that in 1907 the Japanese Government were charged with having been lax in the carrying out of the agreement which their consul in Canada had signed on their behalf. An investigation took place and it was found that the Japanese Government were not responsible for the improper carrying out of that agreement. It was discovered that the great influx of Japanese labourers was caused by an association of individuals working both at Honolulu in the Hawaiian islands and at Vancouver; but as soon as the Japanese Government were apprised of the improper dealings of these individuals in Canada and in the Hawaiian islands, a new arrangement was arrived at with the Canadian Government restricting the number of immigrants coming to Canada. I need not recite the terms of that agreement. It is sufficient to say that, although it was very widely criticised both in this House and on the platform in British Columbia, last year when the present Government renewed the treaty with Japan, the agreement arrived at between the Laurier Government and the Japanese authorities was accepted. More than that, letters were exchanged between the former Consul General of Japan in Canada and the right hon. Prime Minister, and in that correspondence it is stated in so many words that in immigration regulations there will be no discrimination against the Japanese. In that case, as it was established last year during the debate, Japanese diplomacy won. It is clear that the present Government, as well as the last Government, will not treat the Japanese as undesirables. Notwithstanding the pledges made whilst in opposition, the present Government has evidently decided that Japan cannot be treated lightly, and that her subjects must have, under the operation of a reasonable agreement, right of ingress and egress in this country.

I am pleased to note that The Treaty of Trade and Commerce with Japan is beginning to show some satisfactory results. I have under my hand a few figures showing our imports from and exports to Japan. I shall take the years 1903 and 1913. In 1903,

our imports from Japan amounted to \$1,487,451; our exports to Japan amounted to \$325,146; thus our total trade with Japan for that year was \$1,812,597. Ten years later, under the new treaty, in 1913, our imports to Japan amounted to \$2,398,806; our exports to Japan amounted to \$1,296,355; our total trade with Japan thus being \$3,695,161. That is to say, that last year our exports to Japan reached high-water mark, and from all the information I have it is still going to increase in 5 p.m. years to come. It is a very satisfactory result, and as long as this treaty is favourable in its results—

Mr. KNOWLES: When the hon. member says the year 1913, does he mean the fiscal year closing March 31, 1913, or the calendar year?

Mr. LEMIEUX: I took the figures from the last report.

Mr. KNOWLES: I understand that the treaty came into effect only in April last.

Mr. LEMIEUX: Yes, but the treaty was still in force. I may say that the figures obtained from the Japanese report differ very slightly from these. As long as this treaty works well, as long as our trade with Japan increases and as long as the Japanese live up to their agreement as regards immigration, certainly neither this Government nor any other Government will bar the Japanese out from Canada.

But the problem with the Hindu immigration, as I see it, is quite different; and here I entirely agree with my hon. friend from Edmonton. This problem has reached an acute stage, because we must admit that the Hindus are not suited to the country, that their standard of living is radically different from ours. Yet, it is rather harsh to debar them and keep them out of the country when we know they are British subjects as we are British subjects. When I was coming back from Japan a few years ago, there were Hindus on board the steamer and very many of them were wearing the King's uniform; mostly all of them are British soldiers. This feature of the case makes the problem still more complex. Some years ago when the Hindus began to come into British Columbia, I, as Minister of Labour, dispatched to England the then deputy minister (Mr. Mackenzie King), and a very satisfactory arrangement was made with the British authorities. This arrangement was followed by Orders in Council which were incorporated later on in the