

with stipulations which would enable Canada to restrict Japanese immigration if necessary. And he had before him, no doubt, the consent of the Japanese Government to the protocol which I have already read—the protocol containing an express proviso and stipulation with regard to the control of immigration. So he addressed to the Governor General of Canada the despatch which I have under my hand, and which is as follows:

“ London, July 14, 1905.

“ Referring to your confidential despatch of 7th June, should “ Japanese Government be informed that your Government wishes “ to adhere to treaty of 1894 and supplementary convention of “ 1895 under same terms and conditions as Queensland in 1897, “ which Japanese Government then agreed to extend to any other “ colonies adhering within prescribed period, namely (1) that “ stipulations contained in first and third articles of treaty shall “ not in any way affect laws, ordinances and regulations with “ regard to trade, *immigration of labourers, artisans*, police and “ public security, which are in force *or hereafter may be enacted “ in Japan or in colony*; (2) that treaty shall cease to be binding as “ between Japan and colony at expiration of twelve months after “ notice has been given on either side of desire to terminate same.

“ Or are your Government prepared to adhere absolutely and “ without reserve as would appear to be the case from speech of “ Minister of Agriculture in Canadian Parliament, June 22? “ Please telegraph reply.

LYTTLETON.”

The speech of the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Fisher) delivered in this House on the 22nd June, 1905, is to be found at page 7912 of ‘Hansard.’ It declares in effect that the Government had absolutely abandoned any intention of discriminating in any way against Japanese labourers coming to Canada, and that consequently Canada was prepared to accede absolutely to the treaty without reserving control of immigration from Japan.

Therefore, the Government of this country had their attention directed by this despatch from the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttleton, to the attitude which their predecessors, the Conservative Government, had taken in 1895—an attitude which eventually had commanded the assent and approval of Japan. Thus, this Government had before them the exact situation. They had