

come this bolt from the blue in the crisis that arose in Vancouver last summer. Therefore I say it ill becomes the leader of a great party to throw into the political cockpit a question of this kind.

Nor do I wish to shirk the responsibility placed upon me in this matter. No man can foresee the future, and every man's hind sight is better than his foresight. We can look back and appreciate the mistakes we have committed; but so far as the government of Canada is concerned, there was no mistake other than their putting faith in promises which were not lived up to, but which they had every reason to believe would be respected. I am not saying that the government of Japan broke their promise. They may have lived up to the letter of their agreement. But what I say is that it was made possible for the citizens of Japan, over whom Canadians had no control, to wink at the letter of the law and break it in spirit, as has been done during the last four or five months. When the treaty became law there was an understanding between this government and the government of Japan that only one passport per month would be given from each of the Japanese provinces to Japanese citizens to come to Canada. There is a considerable number of provinces in Japan from which there is no emigration; and taking into consideration the number of provinces from which emigrants might come, it was estimated that not more than 600 or 700 a year could possibly come to our shores. However, after we had entered into this arrangement, we suddenly found ourselves confronted in British Columbia with a very serious influx of Japanese from Honolulu, and every man from that island was in possession of a Japanese passport from Tokio to Honolulu, dated May and June. There were three vessels, two belonging to the Weis line and one flying the French flag, which were chartered by boarding-house keepers in Honolulu to carry emigrants to Vancouver. The first boat to land was the Admiral Jukeberry, which brought out 500 or 600. Two weeks later the Kennerie landed with 1,187 men, every one of whom was in possession of a passport from Tokio, dated May and June, and to Honolulu only. Another boat, the Indianapolis, was on her way and had arrangements made to carry nearly 2,000. The Kennerie was to go back and bring out 1,200 more. They had all arrangements made for carrying a vast number of Japanese to our shores, and apparently we were helpless to stop the influx. People living east of the Rocky Mountains cannot understand or appreciate the position we took. We saw coming to our shores these numbers of Japanese, apparently prepared to come in thousands more, who would oust our people from our country. That may be said to be a strong view and the average man will tell you that it is a very extreme one. But, Sir, we

have in British Columbia a country rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Its mines are rich, it has fertile valleys and teeming fisheries, all of which are waiting to be developed. It is a country with a territory of 387,000 square miles and less than one person to every square mile. Within two weeks journey of that country across the Pacific is another country, with a territory of only 10,000 square miles and a population of 46,000,000 people or 400 people per square mile. They see in British Columbia a country in which they can make as much in one day as they can in their own in a week, and where they will enjoy every privilege, a country only waiting for the hand of man to develop it. It has been said that the Japanese will not come to us because they have Corea and the southern Manchurian peninsula to go to since the Russian war. But Corea is a poor country and Manchuria is already in the hands of the Manchurians and the Japanese cannot oust them. There is nowhere any country in which they can do so well as the Pacific coast, and that country is the Eldorado, where they hope to make a great deal of money and still remain Japanese. You may say that is no reason why we should object to them. Well, I am not objecting to them because they are industrious and diligent, but on broader grounds. In this Dominion the white people are as yet but a small community. We have an immense heritage and a great future, but no country can be great which depends solely upon the riches of its soil and its mines and its wealth in lumber and fisheries. No country can become great whose people are not great. You cannot build up a great country by mixing the occident and the orient together. It is impossible to bring about cohesion between races which are so directly opposite in views as the oriental and the Caucasian. It is just as impossible to do this as to mix oil and water. Perhaps in two hundred, three hundred or four hundred years, some amalgamation may take place, but in that time your history will be written in bloodshed, and we cannot afford to allow any considerable number of people to come to our shores out of whom we cannot make good Canadian subjects. That may seem to some members of this House to be exceedingly strong language, but I am convinced that if we are to have a great nation in Canada, if we are to have such a country as we would wish to leave to our children and our children's children, it must be a country developed by the white races of our land; it never can be done by letting down the bars to the free and easy access of the hundreds and thousands and millions of orientals who are ready to come to our shores.

Reverting to the position in Canada at the time the treaty became effective, it may be said that there was then no oriental question bothering us in British Columbia. It may be said also that the local legisla-