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COMMONS CONSIDERS
BRITAIN'S TREATY
WITH JAPAN

Premier Borden Explains Relations of Island Kingdom and Canada, and Asks for the Ratification of Mother Country's Treaty With Japan

TELLS OF EFFORTS TO
RESTRICT IMMIGRATION

Says the Japanese Government Will Maintain the Limitation and Control of Immigration of Laborers from Japanese Empire to Canada

OTTAWA, April 2.—Premier Borden, in moving the second reading of an act respecting a certain treaty of commerce and navigation between his majesty the king and his majesty the emperor of Japan, entered into an explanation of the reasons why the government has decided to give adherence to the treaty entered into between Great Britain and Japan, April 3, 1911. The matter, he said, was one of some urgency because the treaty must be adhered to within two years of the date of the exchange of ratifications, which occurred on May 5, 1911.

Mr. Borden then sketched the development of the treaty, which had taken place since 1894. In 1894, Japan entered into a treaty with Great Britain and the United States. There was in the treaty with the United States a stipulation in regard to immigration which did not appear in the treaty with Great Britain. This was no doubt due to the fact that there was no immigration movement between Great Britain and Japan. When the treaty came before the Dominion government an order in council was passed expressing the desire that should be a provision similar to that in the United States-Japanese pact. Subsequently Japan decided to allow Canada and the other British colonies the same consideration in regard to immigration as had been extended to the United States. Some time later, owing to an influx of Japanese on the Pacific coast, Hon. Leveson Gower Campbell, then minister of the interior, negotiated an agreement, under which immigration to Canada was restricted to a comparison of the 1904 and 1911 treaties to show that the latter was more liberal. It was found that of 1904 to 1911, which Canada had adhered to in 1907.

There were some additional points in the treaty. It is provided that in the case of the death of a subject of Great Britain in Japan, the estate shall be administered by the consul of the country at which the death occurred. It is also provided that the estate shall be administered by the consul of the country in which it is situated. Another provision is that in internal duties to be collected by one country on goods imported from the other, there are several additional provisions in regard to the carrying on of commerce with the merchants of the country and allow them to do business with others. Still another clause provides that the consular officials of each country shall be permitted to visit the consular officials of the other country.

Mr. Borden then pointed out that after Canada had adhered to the former treaty in 1907, the immigration law of the Dominion were consolidated under the provisions of an act passed in 1907. The immigration law in regard to immigration were then provided, one being that immigrants from Japan and other countries must, on arriving in the Dominion, have in their possession a "prescribed" minimum amount of money. Mr. Borden said that in 1911 Japan had denounced the various treaties of 1904, and negotiated a new series of treaties with Great Britain, the United States and other countries. The United States ratified the treaty on the understanding that it represented a modification with regard to immigration that had been in the earlier treaty. Great Britain did not make any specific stipulation with regard to the restriction of the laborers or other immigrants from Japan, so the Canadian government had thought it desirable if the treaty was assented to by Canada, that a provision in the Canadian immigration law was repealed.

The bill as observed, said Mr. Borden, "that concurrently with the ratification by the government of the United States of a new treaty with Japan, the Japanese ambassador at Washington signed and published a declaration that his government was fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness, the limitation and control which for some years they have exercised in regulation of the immigration of laborers from Japan to their country. We have every reason to believe that as soon as the present bill shall become law the Japanese government of Japan will be prepared to make a similar declaration with regard to the maintenance of the limitation and control which they have exercised during the past five years in the regulation of the immigration from Japan to Canada."

Mr. Borden concluded with a tribute to the Japanese people, who, he said, had in a remarkably brief time, made a development greater than in any other in the history of the world. He said the treaty would continue for eight years.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the ratification of the treaty if concerned was along the line that he expected it to be. But if no opposition was offered to the treaty it was not because of the benefits they looked for, but because of its general effect among the nations. He could not see that there were any commercial benefits in it. Canada was a young country producing farm products of all kinds as well as a certain number of manufactured articles, and it was a market for these that must be sought. Larger markets would become more and more the pressing need of this country. He noticed that in the treaty with Great Britain there was a list of special articles. These, however, were not included for Canada and he did not see why Canada should not have this benefit. He noticed that and cotton among these special articles for Great Britain. He was not sure of which country for Canada, but that this country might easily manufacture cotton for Japan. He knew there was a mill in Quebec which manufactured cotton largely for the Chinese market. He also thought there might be a market for cotton in Japan for canned fish, lumber and so on.

Mr. Borden interrupted to point out that Canada secured a favorable treatment from Japan by the treaty.

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