

working population, and keep out of America those Japanese who wish to adopt a similar attitude. This is the only wise and proper policy.

It is merely a recognition of the fact that, in the present stages of social advancement of the two peoples, whatever may be the case in the future, it is not only undesirable, but impossible that there should be intermingling on a large scale, and the effort is sure to bring disaster. Let each country also behave with scrupulous courtesy, fairness and consideration to the other.

It seems to me that we can adopt exactly the same attitude in this country without in any way expressing any antagonism towards the Chinese; and I may say that I appreciate the good qualities of the Chinese in many ways, particularly in a business sense. The Chinaman is a good business man, he is a fair business man, and when he sells you an article you get what he represents it to be. He is thoroughly honest and in every way is a good business man. I have every respect for the industry of the Chinaman, and as far as it goes in their own country, the Chinese no doubt are very estimable people. The great difficulty is that in this country they cannot be assimilated and therefore they always exist as a foreign element in our midst. It is a bad thing for us to encourage Chinese merchants to come to this country because they do not help to build up Canada. What money they make here, or a great proportion of the money they make here, goes back to China. The same thing applies to a great extent to the Japanese. If inquiry were made at the post offices in British Columbia cities or towns we would be surprised at the large sums that are sent out weekly and monthly by the Japanese and Chinese. In the case particularly of the latter, the money that they make here goes back in great part to China. As far as the Chinese are concerned their great ambition is to return to their native land after they have made a fortune in this country. They live in an altogether different way to what we do. In a great many cases the Chinese, and the Japanese also, live in their own stores. A Chinaman can make a success of his business on such a small margin of profit that a white man cannot compete with him; that has been demonstrated very clearly out in British Columbia. I would say to the minister "Let us encourage trade with China as far as we can do so, but do not let us sacrifice this country simply for the purpose of endeavouring to pander to the Chinese."

I would say that if this amendment is adopted it will strengthen the hands of the government. It would be better and less

embarrassing for the government to have a provision of this kind in the act itself rather than in the regulation. I am opposed to the principle of putting such an important enactment in a regulation rather than in the act itself. It seems to me it would be more satisfactory for the government to be able to point to an act rather than to have to say "Here is a regulation which provides certain things." Because the answer is always ready "Well, a regulation can be changed by order in council. Why not pass an order in council amending your regulation so as to give us the conditions as we desire them?" I would strongly impress upon the minister the advisability of clearing this thing up. I think it would be a great mistake to allow the bill to go through in its present form. It would be embarrassing to him, and I am sure it would bring about a condition of affairs which later on would be very disturbing. We have enough Chinese merchants in the country now, certainly in British Columbia and I think from our experience you should know that the Chinese, and the Japanese for that reason, are not going to be kept out of this eastern country merely because of the climate. I think you will find, if this thing goes on, that later on you will have here a great many Chinese merchants. You are getting them now. You have them in Ottawa, you have them in Toronto, you have them in Montreal. They are getting into all the large cities, and if you allow more of these Chinese merchants to enter the country you are going to be in very bad shape in a few years.

There is another thing that appeals to me and that is, that after a man comes here as a merchant, you have a great deal of difficulty in keeping tab on him. If a man cannot make a success as a merchant, what are you going to do with him? Are you going to send him back to China? I think you will find a great deal of difficulty in doing that. You are finding it very difficult now to deport drug addicts. Objections of all kinds are raised, and, as far as my information goes, you have been unsuccessful in deporting drug addicts. When you get them into the country you have practically no control over them, and if a man is allowed to come into Canada as a merchant you have no guarantee that, in a very few years, or a very few months for that matter, he may not be engaged in some other business. I think the proper thing to do would be to insert some kind of an amendment. If this amendment proposed is not satisfactory to the minister, possibly he can word the amendment in some other way, but