

should be occupied by returned men. From another angle we believe that it is a deplorable state in which to find our country, especially for those who sacrificed themselves during the war, looking that good might come, looking to protect our Dominion from invasion, from the democratic point of view, looking to make it a better Canada for Canadians. We believe it is not a healthy state that these conditions should exist in Canada to-day. We cannot believe that this is what our soldiers made sacrifices for,—that at the conclusion of the war the yellow races might benefit. These facts have been set out by the previous speakers to-day, and each fact can be substantiated. It is not a healthy condition or a healthy atmosphere from a national point of view. Unless legislation is enacted as soon as possible it will only be a short time when Canada will not be a white man's country, but the greater percentage of control will be, as in British Columbia at the present time, in the hands of the yellow race.

I desire to present for the benefit of hon. members the conditions in respect to the unemployment situation. I believe we can attribute the unemployment situation to a certain extent to the laxity of our laws in connection with the increase of population of Chinese and Japanese. The figures show that seventy per cent of the unemployed throughout the Dominion of Canada are returned soldiers. We find that in the province of British Columbia to-day that there are very few unemployed orientals, and the figures given by previous speakers show that the number of orientals in that province is very large. I hope the present Government will see their way clear to enact such legislation as will bring relief to us in British Columbia, for the benefit of the Dominion, because I believe it will be in the best interests of this country. If such legislation is enacted, it will overcome, not only one phase of the difficulty but a great many, and will remedy the economic conditions in regard to unemployment. It will create a greater market for our labourers, and will give us better control of farm and fruit lands, and will prevent the orientals getting control of our natural resources.

I wish to repeat that I agree with the resolution in its entirety and take great pleasure in supporting it.

Mr. E. J. McMURRAY (North Winnipeg): I am glad to say that I can support this resolution and yet not be obliged to

resort to distasteful methods in condemnation of the oriental people. In common with the hon. member from Nanaimo (Mr. Dickie) I can bear tribute to the many fine qualities of the Japanese and Chinese. The patriotism of the Japanese is marked. The integrity of the Chinaman is pronounced. But we must look at this question from the point of view of its great national importance to us. Canada is a young nation, and compared with other nations is merely in its infancy. The nations that succeed are those that have been built up slowly of one homogeneous people. The nations that have stood the test of the late war in Europe have been those that were composed of one stock, French, British and German. Those nations have stood the test, but the conglomerate and polyglot nations of Europe, such as Austria, composed of all sorts of elements, dwindled and smashed before the force of the war. It will take us hundreds and hundreds of years to develop our national resources. It will take us a far longer time to build up a distinctly Canadian type which must come in the process of time, and that type must be absolutely homogeneous. Without that it cannot survive. A rock washed by the waves, of the ocean, if it is not composed of one element, sooner or later will disintegrate. And so it is with the nations; if a nation is not built of one stock and woven together into a national fabricate, it will sooner or later crumble. As to the Japanese and Chinese, they have a great illustrious history. They have been great because they are of one stock; they are unconquerable as nations, because they are of that stock; but there is a vast chasm in every way between the oriental and the occidental. We have only to think of the western people, who, for instance, reside in India. We see the officials there longing for furlough home. We see the merchant there acquiring, at as rapid a rate as possible, his fortune, in order that he may leave the country and go home. We find the planter there overcoming the monotony of the time with his whiskey and his black cigar. We see the people there running frantically to all kinds of sport to wear away the dull edge of time, longing to get back to the western world. For three or four hundred years our people over there have never entered into the life of the nationality of the country. You will find that is the case in the occidental colonies in Yokohama, Hong Kong, Calcutta—everywhere throughout the eastern world. That