

166

The history of the world furnishes no instance of the commingling of such races, and the profoundest students of anthropology are a unit in concluding that it would be disastrous.

Only less fatal would be the peopling of any Province of the Dominion with the yellow races to the exclusion of the white, a self-evident proposition which need not be discussed.

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It is when the economic side of the question is considered that difficulties begin to arise. WESTWARD HO! strongly urges the necessity for educating public opinion as to the real character of the achievements, the policy, and the ambitions of the Mongolian races. This phase of the subject is less insistent with respect to the Chinese than the Japanese, not because the former will always be less formidable, but because at the moment they are less aggressive. It will be many generations before the subjects of Nippon, whatever the extent of their colonizing agencies, approach in the slightest degree to the population of the Chinese empire. There is the further consideration that the closest students of human nature are unable to fathom the Chinese mind, whilst the Jap is now an open book. The civilization of the former is buried in antiquity. Its records are in evidence for at least 6,000 years. Japanese history is practically contemporary with the Christian era. China is still asleep, or at any rate is barely waking up. At intervals during the last half century it has fitfully yawned, only to close its eyes and steadfastly refuse to be aroused. What the disciples of Confucius will do when they fall in step with the march of modern civilization, the profoundest philosopher cannot even surmise. Japan is wide awake, with every nerve a-tingle; with its eyes steadfastly fixed on a fair horizon. Its policy has been decided on, its course is mapped out, its mission is in the word of one of its greatest statesmen, "To lead Asia." This is an intelligible programme, there is no deception about it. He who runs may read, and he who talks Exclusion without mastering its provisions is ill-equipped for the controversy.

The ambition of Japan is to stand on International equality with the white races. It admits no point of inferiority, and is straining every nerve to gain and maintain its forces. In military and naval warfare it has established equality, if not supremacy. Its victories in the sphere of arms have been so brilliant as to dazzle the onlooker, and confuse his judgment with regard to the achievements of Japan in other fields. A few facts carefully pondered will tend to correct any misconception on this point.

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The foundation of all national prosperity is education, and Japan is to-day the most highly educated country in the world. It has 30,000 public schools, 120,000 teachers, and 5,500,000 pupils. Last year over 1,000,000 pupils graduated. No other country can approach these figures proportionately to its population. When Canadians talk of an inferior race, and when they consider that a Japanese invasion is most to be feared from the standpoint of labour, let them recall the fact that the school attendance of Japan is practically equal to the total population of Canada. Let them consider, further, that the English language is on the curriculum of every public school, and that the average Jap scholar is better versed in mathematics than the Canadian scholar in ordinary arithmetic. It should also be remembered that the Japanese people are firm believers in higher education, that they have numerous universities for women, and that in all of these the three primary subjects are domestic science, Japanese literature, and English literature. In the Japanese army, in time of peace, are 6,000 officers and 1,000,000 men; in the navy, 50,000 men. The navy tonnage is 500,000, and the tonnage of the mercantile marine 1,000,000.

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The industries of Japan are little understood outside its borders. There are over 7,000 factories, the various industries employ the following number of hands: Silk manufacture, 120,000; cotton, 80,000; ship-building and machinery, 28,000; weaving, 59,500; printing, 8,000; paper mills, 6,000. In these the highest