

ada. He is the human teredo so far as organized labour is concerned, because he has created an industrial stratum into which the white man cannot descend. If the final occupation and possession of British Columbia is to be determined by such an unequal contest, we from British Columbia decline to enter such a contest. This is our country and we regard this House as the proper tribunal in which to state our case. We ask this House to pass an act for the total and absolute exclusion of all orientals on the ground of pressing economic necessity. If in the considering of this problem the principle of sacrifice is involved, I have no hesitation in saying that I am opposed to the sacrificing of Canadians for the benefit of orientals, or the inhabitants of any other country. If the powers who settled the terms of peace in the Old Country had decided that British Columbia was to be given over to the oriental you would find the people of this country on their feet to a man disputing that proposition; you would find them once more pledging the last man and the last dollar in defence of British territory. Let me say that thirty-three years of knowledge of the conditions in British Columbia justifies me in expressing the belief that unless we deal with this matter we are parting with the province of British Columbia just as effectually as if we gave British Columbia away by signing a treaty.

Mr. CARROLL: I did not wish to interrupt the hon. member's argument while he was speaking but I would like now to ask him a question. Does he argue that we are incapable of contending in commercial life with the Japanese or Chinese? Is that my hon. friend's argument?

Mr. STORK: In reply to my hon. friend I would say that they have a standard of living so much lower than ours that they are gradually absorbing the province of British Columbia.

Mr. W. T. LUCAS (Victoria, Alta.): As the seconder of this resolution I would like to say that while it was introduced by the hon. member for New Westminster (Mr. McQuarrie), and while perhaps the oriental question is more acute in the province of British Columbia at the present time than in any other province of the Dominion, yet I submit the question is one that vitally affects the Dominion as a whole. The hon. member for Prince Rupert (Mr. Stork) who has just taken his seat made the statement that this question did not affect the prairie provinces to the same extent as it did Bri-

tish Columbia. While that is true at present, yet the time is fast approaching when we on the prairies are going to be confronted with the keen competition of the oriental. Permit me to say at the outset that I do not wish to say anything detrimental to the members of the oriental races. But their standard of living is a lower standard than ours, and, therefore, we are not able to compete with them. I am speaking more from the point of view of the prairies and other parts of Canada, because I believe the hon. gentlemen from British Columbia will deal fully with the question as it affects their province. One of the reasons the orientals are not engaged in agriculture on the prairies to-day is that they are too wise to engage in an industry that is being conducted at a loss. I will give the House a few facts regarding the question in Alberta, in the constituency which I have the honour to represent. An oriental living in the town near my farm two years ago purchased a quarter section which contained as fine land as it is possible to obtain in the province. He engaged in mixed farming, that branch of the business which we were told would be a panacea for all our ills. After putting in two years he allowed his farm to go, accepted a loss of \$2,000, and, in his own words, stated "It did me no good, no money in farming." If agriculture comes back to the stage where it belongs, to a condition of prosperity, they might take it up. The oriental came into British Columbia in the early days and engaged in the laundry business. We always connected an oriental with the laundry. He worked in the laundry business until to-day, in that province, we find that he has control of that business and of the fishing business; he is fast getting into the lumber business, and fruit farming. As he succeeds in one business he pushes on to other fields, and I do not think the climate will prevent him from coming to the prairies and other parts of Canada, as soon as he sees that he can make a success of it. Coming to Ontario, we find that in Toronto last year \$1,820,000 was paid by the public to Chinese laundries. We come to the capital of the Dominion and we find 65 Chinese laundries, 4 grocery stores and 21 restaurants. Out of 21 restaurants 12 are not being conducted in such a way that they would be recognized as Chinese restaurants; they are being conducted under other names. They are called the Metropolitan, Hamilton, Kingston,