

The fourth factor of importance is Canadian membership in the League of Nations and our responsibility for safeguarding the collective system as set out in the Covenant of the League, the Nine-Power Treaty, the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, and the other post-war treaties of a similar character. This factor is so new, and procedure under it so uncertain, that Canadians, like the citizens of other countries are divided in their opinions with regard to it and their responsibilities toward it. Some are whole-hearted believers in it and would support it to the limit. Others, usually of the old guard, do not understand it - it is new; are suspicious of it - it is untried; and in so far as it costs money; or imposes possible obligations; or restricts Canadian or British freedom of action; would cheerfully see it thrown into the discard.

But in so far as Canadian prosperity is dependent upon world stability and world prosperity, and because uncertainty, fear and war even though Canada herself may not be actively engaged, are detriment to Canadian trade and a menace to Canadian security, my own conviction is that this fourth factor should and will eventually come first in order of importance.

The Situation in the Far East.

With this preliminary sketch of Canadian foreign policy in general I propose to examine very briefly Canadian interests in the Far East and her attitude toward the trouble there. To do this it is essential to examine Canada's relations with the three countries whose interests are most vitally affected there: China, Japan and Russia. And here may I suggest that Canada's interests are somewhat at variance with those of Great Britain. In the first place, we are much nearer Yokohama and Shanghai than is London, and we have problems of race, population and immigration to consider, that worry the statesmen in London not at all. In the second place, Moscow is nearer London than it is to Canada, and we do not fear for our interests in Persia and India as the British do. On the other hand, we rightly or wrongly seem to be more alarmed by the dangers inherent in new ideas - or ideas newly expressed - than are the British; and incidentally see more danger of competition in the markets of the world from Russian wheat, lumber, furs, etc., and fewer markets for our manufacturers and primary products in Russia, than do the British, which may account in no small measure for our moral indignation toward things Russian, such as com.

Our relations with Japan have been, on the whole, friendly and of first-rate importance. Canada under the old Empire scheme of things was an unconsulted party to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Mutual Assistance, and Canadian boys cheered with approval at the success of our valiant allies over "the bear that walks like a man". During the World War they were our allies, assisted in the defence of the Pacific and we thoroughly approved of them; though if the facts be examined in an objective fashion it seems probable that important elements in Japan would have preferred alliance with Germany, and in any event, Japan did not do badly by herself in the great adventure. Since the war the Japanese have taken an active interest in the League of Nations and have played an important part in its Councils; and finally, Canadian exports to Japan increased from \$6,479,298.00 in 1921, to \$42,106,953.00 in 1929, so why should we not love a country that provides us such a rapidly growing market and with a favourable trade balance of some thirty millions of dollars a year? All of which accounts for the fact that one of the three Canadian Ministers resides in Tokio, while an able son of the historic Tokugawa family represents Japan at Ottawa. Incidentally, the one probably source of ill-feeling, namely immigration, was removed, temporarily at least by a "Gentle