

RECIPROCITY IN TREATMENT IS ASKED BY INDIA

Certain Modifications of Restrictions as Adopted by Resolution at Imperial War Conference Passed for Canada.

EAST INDIAN TRAVELLERS

The question of East Indian immigration to the other self-governing Dominions which was taken up at the Imperial War Conference in 1918 and especially to Canada is the subject of an Order in Council passed on March 26. It deals with the reciprocity of treatment of the several communities of the British Commonwealth and allows certain modifications of the restrictive provisions of the Immigration Act. The Order in Council is as follows:

The committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd March, 1919, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred despatches dated respectively 7th August, 1917, 28th August, 1918, and 28th January, 1919, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Excellency, on the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions, submitting that the memorandum of the India Office, bearing date of March 22nd, 1917, which was under consideration by the Imperial War Conference, calls attention especially to:—

(1) The policy of restriction of British East Indian immigration adopted by almost all the self-governing Dominions;

(2) The policy of Canada which places the East Indian, who is a British subject, in a less advantageous position than Japanese and other Asiatics who do not belong to the Empire;

(3) The existing regulations of Canada which offer almost insuperable obstacles to the entry of wives and families of British East Indians now domiciled in Canada;

(4) The difficulties met with by tourists and other non-immigrant classes in establishing their right to free access to Canada, as provided by our law;

(5) The existing regulations, which practically constitute an embargo against the entry of immigrants of the labouring classes;

The memorandum also suggests the possibility of an agreement between India and the self-governing Dominions on the following lines:—

(1) As regards Indians already permanently settled in the Dominions, they should be allowed to bring in wives (subject to the rule of monogamy) and minor children, and in other respects should not be less privileged than Japanese settled immigrants.

(2) Future admissions of Indians for labour or settlement should, if possible, be regulated on lines similar to and not less favourable than those governing the admission of any other Asiatic race.

(3) If this is not possible, there might be reciprocal treatment in India and each Dominion of immigration for purposes of labour or permanent settlement. If a Dominion is determined to exclude these two classes of immigration from India, India should be free to do the same as regards that Dominion. It would be clearly recognized that the exclusion in either case was not motivated by prejudice of race, but was the outcome of different economic conditions.

(4) Along with such exclusion, reciprocal arrangements would be made for granting full facilities for the ad-

INCREASES AGAIN SHOWN IN SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Increases in savings deposits is again shown in the money bank statement issued by the department of Finance. During January, they increased by twenty-eight million dollars as compared with an increase of thirty million dollars in the previous month. They now stand again at over the billion dollar mark.

Demand deposits show a considerable decrease. Call loans in Canada are lower, and call loans outside show an increase. The principal figures are:—

	Feb. 1919.	Jan. 1919.	Feb. 1918.
Reserve fund	\$ 116,870,214	\$ 116,129,125	\$ 114,163,908
Note circulation	204,779,750	203,424,472	176,369,296
Demand deposits	566,775,434	623,919,410	569,266,542
Notice deposits	1,018,184,512	990,000,085	908,822,988
Deposits outside Canada	200,560,308	203,015,797	183,222,302
Current coin	80,178,615	80,563,677	80,003,942
Dominion notes	183,932,418	196,323,477	173,701,126
Deposits cen. G. R.	103,750,000	105,650,000	74,770,000
Call loans in Canada	70,154,121	87,598,427	76,722,163
Call loans outside Canada	155,983,681	140,819,656	160,239,494
Current loans out	180,590,063	126,513,338	109,678,140
Total liabilities	2,325,014,654	2,356,774,539	1,995,234,839
Total assets	2,575,191,491	2,603,275,584	2,242,555,598

mission of tourists, students, and the like, and for business visits entailing temporary residence, so long as this residence was not for labour purposes or for permanent settlement.

At the request of the representatives of India, the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions came up for further consideration at the Imperial War Conference in 1918. At this conference all the self-governing Dominions and India were represented, and it was unanimously agreed that:—

1. It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education. The conditions of such visits should be regulated on the principle of reciprocity as follows:—

(a) The right of the Government of India is recognized to enact laws which shall have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country.

(b) Such right of visit or temporary residence shall, in each individual case, be embodied in a passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile, and subject to *visé* there by an officer appointed by and acting on behalf of the country to be visited, if such country so desires.

(c) Such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children, on condition (a) that not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian, and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.

The principal movement of East Indians to Canada occurred in 1907-08, the total immigration being under seven thousand. Of this number, possibly not more than twelve hundred now remain in Canada, there having been a heavy exodus to the United States, in addition to which quite a number have returned to India. Climatic, industrial and social conditions in Canada have not, on the whole, been found congenial. Disease has made considerable inroads upon East Indians. Their caste system has seriously interfered with their employment in many walks of life. Notwithstanding the fact that only a small proportion of those who originally emi-

grated to Canada are now resident here, the minister submits that certain modifications of the restrictive provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations should be made for the relief of such of our fellow-British subjects of the East Indian race as may be affected by the resolution of the Imperial War Conference of July 24th, 1918, as above recited.

The minister, therefore, with the concurrence of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, recommends that the following declaration unanimously adopted at the Imperial War Conference, July 24, 1918, be approved, viz.: that,

1. It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

2. British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education. The conditions of such visits should be regulated on the principle of reciprocity as follows:—

(a) The right of the Government of India is recognized to enact laws which shall have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country.

(b) Such right of visit or temporary residence shall, in each individual case be embodied in a passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile, and subject to *visé* there by an officer appointed by and acting on behalf of the country to be visited, if such country so desires.

(c) Such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

3. Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition (a) that not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian, and (b), that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.

The Committee of the Privy Council concur in the foregoing report, and the recommendations therein contained, and recommend that Your Excellency may be pleased to forward a copy thereof to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of His Majesty's Government.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
Clerk of the Privy Council.

W. S. Stamps will make Canadians systematic savers.

GRAIN LOADED AT POINTS IN THE WEST

Less than Corresponding Period up to March 14th of Last Year.

The following summary of grain movements in the West is reported from the Department of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg, on March 14th:

Grain loaded since 1st September, 1918, on the C.P.R., 68,857,045 bushels. 1917—106,233,280 bushels.

In store Government Interior Elevators, Moose Jaw, 1,641,291 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,614,291 bushels; Calgary, 1,888,866 bushels.

In store C.P. Interior Elevators, 1919, 11,452,040 bushels. 1918, 9,797,815 bushels.

In store all elevators at Lake Front, 38,085,368 bushels.

Inspected since 1st September, 1918:

Wheat. Other grains. Total.

1918—103,898,400 29,683,900 133,582,300

1917—128,886,000 52,663,500 181,549,500

Average number of bushels of various kinds of grain per car as shown by out-turns at elevators on C.P. tracks at Fort William during week:—

	1918	1917
Wheat	1315	1319
Oats	1912	1997
Barley	1582	1314
Flax	1154	1224

LUMBER LICENSES FOR BRITAIN CANCELLED

The British Board of Trade has cancelled from March 31 all orders relating to the purchase of imported timber abroad, and also has withdrawn the maximum prices for both imported and home-grown supplies other than pit wood. As regards importation, no licenses will now be required for the importation of hewn, sawn, planed or dressed timber of all kinds, including hard woods and sleepers. This does not include pit wood and manufactured or semimanufactured goods, such as box boards, for which licenses will still be required unless produced in parts of the British Empire.

Stocks of imported timber belonging to the Government will be disposed of after March 31 at the prevailing market prices. These stocks, including goods yet to arrive, amount to about 550,000 standards. Applications to purchase such goods should be made to the Government Timber Buying, Salisbury House, London.

EXPECT MANY SETTLERS FROM UNITED STATES

Immigration Reports state over thousand during month of February.

Western Canada will experience a revival of immigration from the United States this year, according to reports received by officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway from its land agents in the central states. The officials report heavy sales to American farmers and predict large numbers of settlers for Saskatchewan.

During the month of February there entered Western Canada, Port Arthur to Kingsgate inclusive, from the United States 1,130 persons with cash \$287,022, effects \$109,060; last year, 1,521 persons with cash \$222,671, effects \$67,095.—*Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization, Western Office.*

Farm Hands Needed.

Applications for farm work are already beginning to pour in to Mr. J. A. Bowman, Manitoba Government Superintendent of Immigration and Colonization. One of the largest "orders" so far was an application from the Souris district for fifty farm hands. Wages on the farm will be \$60 a month this summer, it is stated.—*Department of Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg.*