ORIENTAL DAY IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Full Text of Speech Delivered by Ralph Smith in Introducing Motion to Restrict Japanese Immigration.

described as "Oriental Day" in the House of Commons. The greater part of the afternoon and all the evening of the afternoon and all the evening clated with race exist wherever we go. were devoted to a discussion of the question of Oriental immigration, the have also been associated with spoliacontributors being the parliamentary tion and injustice. I have heard it statrepresentatives from British Columbia. ed by members of this House that the In view of the general excellence of the speeches, and the emphatic, unambiguous manner in which the facts were present, it is safe to say that those who heard them, and those in the East who pursue the speeches, will have a clearer idea of this vary important.

government concerning Chinese immigration has proved entirely satisfactory, a definite policy should be immediately put into operation looking to the accomplishment of equally satisfactory. tory results with regard to all other Oriental immigrants."

The mover, Mr. Smith, spoke at length and as this question is one of all-ab-

members of the House who have not had the western experience of this question, with the principle of provincialism

In 1902, when I addressed this House on this question previous to the imposition of the head tax on Chinese, one good old Presbyterian, a conscirose and said that in his opinion the altogether to the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Sir, it was easy to associate a discussion of this question with provincialism. have heard it stated repeatedly that the Oriental question was a provincial Columbia, because the effects are more not think it is possible for the members tion of the importance of this question until they have had a personal experience of it in the west. I have known party politics, in so far as I am concerned, I desire to say that I have too in reference to the Chinese question, leading members of this House, on both sides of it, who, some years ago, expressed strong views against the anti-Oriental agitation, but after they paid a visit to British Columbia and came in contact with the actual circumces and conditions, when they met the facts face to face, they came back tions being placed upon that class of immigrants. This is not a provincial tion. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say, as a representative from British Colum

province, are supposed to be informed ing this question. I desire to say to this House that I do not support the immigration because I think it would be beneficial only to British Colwant to take the broader stand that what is bad for British Columbia is so what is good for British Columbia can conclusively proved that the operation make the statement and allow mysalf

am not advocating a provincial question. If it is a good thing to allow un-British Columbia then it must be also the protection of British people in British Columbia, the development of her ly and undoubtedly in the interest of

Then this discussion has been associated by its opponents with race prejudice. Mr. Speaker, there always was a race prejudice. So far as I am concerned, I have been trying all my life to practice a belief in the equality of races and of men, and I am not easily influ enced to do anything or to say anything contrary to the principle of the servation and experience will say that there is not a race prejudice, that there is not an influence in that direction affecting men's minds. That influence principle that cannot be obliterated by any revolutionary process in a few mir utes, or in a short period. Why, Sir, race prejudice is a part and parcel of the inequalities existing as a consequence of the depravity of the human flict of man against man but of race against race. The antagonisms existeconomic conditions are based on the have faith enough, however, to believe that the words of the Scotch poet will

When man to man the world o'er

development of railway systems, fac-tories, and the operation of mines, it is quite possible to be grinding out, by a ormous profits, but is spite of such prosperity and development it is possible that we are not grinding out these country. I do not regard this condition see the national or international aspects of this question. I regard it as a most important question, and while some men have been ready to try to use this question in the interest of party politics, in so far as I am concerned, I desire to say that I have too strong an opinion in regard to the seriousness of the subject, as it is associated with the social and industrial life of British Columbia and of Canada, and as it is associated with international as it is associated with the social and industrial life of British Columbia and of Canada, and as it is associated with the social and industrial life of British Columbia and of Canada, and as it is associated with the social and industrial life of British Columbia and of Canada, and as it is associated with international as

harmony. We stand in this House as to develop her resources? If it is a representatives prepared to give every good thing that the industries of Britonsideration to international affiliations and interests. We recognize our of the importation of Asiatics into that of the same principle will be good for to look at it as it affects the interna- labor market of 800,000,000 good for Canada is good for the Empire. We cannot disassociate these sevrestricted Oriental immigration into eral interest, and I firmly believe that Therefore I say, Mr. Speaker, in my the restriction of all Orientals in British Columbia is the best thing for the

good of the Empire The strength of the Empire depends and permanent mathods of restricting absolutely upon the quality and condition of the units that constitute that and especially of Japanese immigrants. Empire, and any weakness or any supposed injustice felt by any people in any section or portion of the Empire is something that creates a weakness in the link connecting together ous parts of that Empire. It is a serious question because there is an at-tempt on the part of the Imperial authorities to suddenly work out the assimilations of alien races. The disposition of the British government is to great advantage in that she is able to make settlements in the interest of peace, of trade and of more close and friendly relations with alien powers. It tendency to seek to bring about an association of alien races on a plan that more sudden than it is possible to years to come.

on the other. Centuries have developed courtries appears to be the well set-Ottawa, Dec. 17.—Yesterday might be described as "Oriental Day" in the described as "Oriental Day" in the House of Commons. The greater part of the afternoon and all the evening of the importation of the importatio

as it is associated with international considerations in every part of the world, to sympathize with any attempt on the part of any one to make it serve political ends. It is an important question. It is important because of its international factures. we stand in this House for peace and millions of starving laborers be given an opportunity to come to all of Canada

should have the henefit responsibility as representatives in this province, why is it not good for the gration was settled, there are Northwest, why is it not principle of restriction on this kind of ings and connections with other portario? Why should the mill operator tions of the Empire. When any question affecting a local interest is likely or any other province, be deprived of to involve anything that would injuri-to involve anything that would injuri-the benefit of this Oriental labor if it ously affect the association of Canada is good for the mill operator in British with the British Empire, it is an im- Columbia? If it is good for British because its ultimate results would be bad for Canada as a whole. I want to bad for Canada as a whole. I want to may be on the surface an evil that may directly affect a local interest with which I am associated I am prepared which I am associated I am prepared be good for all Canada. If that argument to the content of the cont ment holds, then, where you have a tional interests with which we are as- we not bring in Orientals to develop sociated, as well as the local. This is and make Canada a prosperous and to be placed on record, that though it an empire problem and it must be look- enormously rich country; why should may appear at first sight as peculiarly affecting the interests of British Collwill ultimately affect the for the Empire. If the settlement of Canada; they will open up the country, this question is good for British Colum-This is a national parliament, and I bia it is good for Canada, and what is enrich the country; let us bring them

minute that we should consider effective the invasion of Oriental immigrants. into British Columbia. Now, I anticipate difficulties with regard to this phase of the question no matter policy we may pursue. If this immigration is absolutely restricted it is quite possible that European and American capital will organize and enter the countries of the Orient to de p them, and to promote commerce within them. Japan is in a position of supply every want of her own markets. The probability therefore is that Eur-opean and American capital will seek field in that country, and will develop

in this House ready to raise a parrier of restriction with the view of placing the countries, who have written works connected with the history of those countries, who have had an experience of the commercial interests of Canada in the commercial interests of Canada in the countries to show the bitterness of the fealousy existing in the mind of the fealousy existing in the fealousy existing the fealousy existing in the fealousy existing in the fealousy existing the fealousy existing east, it is as much on one side as it is against the cheap productions of other dinance doing away with Chinese labor. t may take centuries to obliterate the the importation of cheap labor just as livergencies which have been created. it does to the importation of cheap What

take place to bring about the eradication of the prejudice that exists bed sion when we come to consider this the incoming of Chinese to that portion tween these two races. It is a serious has prophesied that it may mean a guestion. The old argument we used against the Chinaman does not apply tremendous Oriental inundation. Let here. We used, fifteen years ago, to withdrawal of that resolution on the me draw a picture for this House; let say in British Columbia that one white me look at two aspects of the question. man was worth two Chinamen. Well commission to investigate the question. Some philosopher in British Columbia, I never said so; I always said that if not confined to the man on the street, one white man was equal to two Chinawho heard them, and those in the East who pursue the speeches, will have a clearer idea of this very important matter than they formerly entertained. The motion of Ralph Smith, M. P., Nanaimo, upon which the discussion occurred, was as follows:

"That in the opinion of this House steps should be taken to restrict the influx of Oriental immigrants into Cannula, and inasmuch as the policy of the government concerning Chinese immi-

Japanese themselves.

But, I want to remind this House that

But, I want to remind this House that

But, I want to remind this House that and as this question is one of ali-absorbing interest to the people of Brittish Columbia, it would be well, perhaps, to give his remarks in full.

He said: In moving the resolution which stands in my name, calling upon the government to restrict the incoming of Oriental labor into British Columbia was a whole as a system of spoilation and injustice. We are very apt with regard to the Chinese, I am fully aware how the discussions on this question have been associated in the minds of certain members of the House who have not been associated with have not been at the people of the columbia and private interests of the few as a system of spoilation and injustice. We are very apt to the Chinese, I am fully aware how the discussions on this question have been associated in the minds of certain members of the House who have not been at the people of the columbia. All level-headed and sensible men in British Columbia to bear to restrain the explosive tento bear to restrain the explosive tendencies of the province, as this question of the province, as this question of the Orientals at some degree the commercial interests dencies of the province, as this question affects them so closely. Every sensible man who wanted to view this question without prejudice, to consider it from every standpoint, to be fair and to take into consideration every interest to the whole question was sup
indencies of the province, as this question affects them so closely. Every sensible man who wanted to view this accessible to the Pacific coast of Candad; it is within a few days' reach of the province of the Orientals at the degree the Commercial interests and the posed him. That aspect of the question was sup
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it is a picture of the Orientals at the collect to take into consideration every interest, has had to use his influence to repress excitement and mob influence. It has been difficult for the representatives of the people in parliament to impress upon the public mind of British Columbia the serousness of this question as it affects industrial interests. The tendency under such circumstances is to consider only local interest. The disposition in consequence of that nadisposition, in consequence of that na-disposition, in consequence of that na-tural excitement is not to look at and if the barriers are thrown down, or if the commercial classes of British Col-

> industrial classes themselves. Now, let us see what has been the experience of other countries in which restrictive legislation has been tried. The United States was obliged half a entury ago to adopt restrictive legis lation against the importation of Chiese; yet, strange to say, there are more Chinese in the United States today than in any other single country in the world outside of China itself. The United States has also been placing re strictions upon Japanese immigration, very important and very strong restric-United States thought that under the operation of this restrictive legislation the whole question of Oriental immitte Japanese consultation Varcouver vol. year ago, in connection with the use his influence in favor of the regu regulation of the public schools in San Francisco, an agitation which started ish Columbia. The commissioners re-United States to the other, which has had the effect of bringing to the minds of United States statesmen the absolute necessity of further regulations on this question

In Natal, where there has been re-

trictive legislation against Asiatic immigration for many years, the Legisadopted anti-Oriental legislation of the most drastic kind. There has been similar legislation in the Australian colonies and in New Zealand. Just a year ago a Chinese ambassador visi the Australian commonwealth, met the embers of the Australian governmen and discussed with them the question of removing the restrictions on Chinese immigration, and what happened? opinion, under existing conditions it is When the parliament of the Australian wards, instead of diminishing the presure of the Asiatic exclusion law, they sure of the Asiatic exclusion law, they decided by a unanimous vote to carry Japan instructing them to prohibit enout to the last possible degree the reguions against Oriental immigration. Take the case of the Transvaal, which ion to Oriental immigration. are no Chinese in England or indeed in the British Isles, but suddenly, by a mbination of circumstances which borers in the Transvaal, there arose the mightiest poltical force that has existed in England in modern times. The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in the midst of the great conflict that was raging in South Africa, promised the

States. is in the line of the advancement of civilization. It is the duty and the business of this government—and we believe it is a part of the great prero
The commissioners appreciated that instruction and reported to this government, and we decade we may expect a mighty competition in the commercial markets of England at high wages, as it would be remment that they did not consider it the world, and a reversal of the exist
The commissioners appreciated that instruction and reported to this government, in it is given the commissioners appreciated that in the commissioners appreciated that instruction and reported to this government, in it is the duty and the commissioners appreciated that in the commissioners appreciated that in the commissioners appreciated that his theory was absolutely ing their immigration policy, will instruction and reported to this government, in it is the duty and the commissioners appreciated that his theory was absolutely ing their immigration in allowing in grants to come it that they did not consider it the world. And a reversal of the exist-Minister of Foreign Affairs. gative of the British Empire—to seek to influence and to bring about conditions of page and friendly relations with one page and friendly relations between the world, and a reversal of the existing the world, and a reversal of the existing the world, and a reversal of the existing commercial relations between the world, and a reversal of the existing the world and of peace and friendly relations with every alien country in the world in the interest of her own commerce and people. But, it does strike me that with the disposition of the British governing the disposition of the British governing the disposition of the British governing the description and make a settlement with the Transpall who had been superintentical interest of the question, to all practical who had been superintentical interest of the disposition in Great British and purposes, was settled and made a settlement with the Transpall who had been superintentical interest of the price of the British governing the dent of immigration in Great British, who had been superintentical interest of the Jupanes of the Jupanes in future years a tremendous company to the Chings of th mercial competition, and that in my denture with the people of China, for a and from the time when there was an mind will be the aspect in which the question will have to be considered in question will have to be considered in from the mines of the Transvaal. This ment and the government of Japan, by the labor work in connective to from the mines of the Transvaal. This does not seem to be pertinent to the subject, but this is the noint I wish to work it out. There is existing in the Old ideas of Asia have to be modified subject, but this is the point I wish to posed against the Japanese—from that land to cross-examine Mr. Preston my- the interest of Canada, and was likely minds of people generally the idea that to-day; we cannot regard her in the make. What did the English people period up to last year, when the treaty self and I must admit that I am not to develop trade connection with the Asiatic race cannot be brought to same light as we have been accustomed think of that transaction? What hap- was considered and endorsed, I am not absolutely sure that he did not do more Japan. My explanation has been suddenly assimilate with the Occident- to in the past. Asia has awakened, and pened the moment they discovered that aware that there was any serious Japa- than he was ever paid for doing and given. I was as anxious as any me

What is the history of this question

commission to investigate the question the Japanese authorities to look to a military invasion of Canada. Well, Sir, so far as I am concerned, that is too remote, too far off, to enter into the domain of practical politics. I have that work could not be carried on without the assistance of Chinese lamay consider that a very serious admission, but whatever they may think, the domain of practical politics. I have that it seemed to them that the work could not be carried on without the assistance of Chinese lamay consider that a very serious admission, but whatever they may think, it is an admission that must be made. the domain of practical politics. I have neither the time nor the mind to deal with a theory of that kind, and personally I do not believe there is any such contemplation in the minds of even the Japanese themselves.

It is an admission that must be made. Our old conception of the inferiority of pared, even for a political reason, because a Conservative government was then in power and its ministers stated not want the Japanese in, not because he is inferior but for very different reasonable to the construction of the co twenty-five years ago. I am not pre-

protesting against Chinese immigration. The whole question was sup-posed to have been settled up to 1899, ish Columbia had never asked, through

come in at that period, and before this commission got through it had to consider the question of Japanese labor in that province. In 1901, at the in British Columbia. But I find in this report something very important, of ought to be reminded, and that is that during the sittings of that commission, the Japanese of the commission, do not think the value of the commission, the Japanese who were at the head which this House and the government the Japanese consul in Vancouver vol-untarily proposed to the commission to lation of the Japanese influx into Britported that as the Japanese authorities had voluntarily consented to regulate the immigration of their new Canada, it was important that this should be understood as a settlemen present time. And I think I am right in stating that, on the strength of that which the Japanese consul had voluntarily accepted, the recommendation legislation was passed that time or that province.

ports in the last six months of 1901.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Tokio, Aug. 2, 1900. To the Governors of the Prefectures: You are hereby instructed to prohibit entirely for the time being the emigraion of Japanese laborers for the Dominion of Canada or for the United

But we know by experience, we know all race. I know that it is generally she is in competition with the United they and their friends had to compete nese or Oriental question in British was understood to be doing in con- ber of this House to make arrange-

upposed that the prejudice is all on States and with Canada in every re- in South Africa with this servile Chi- Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the nection with the immigration do supposed that the prejudice is all on the side of the Occidental. It is common to hear the statement in Canada are prejudiced against the Orientals. I could occupy the time of this House by giving instances from this House by giving instances from this House protect these interests. We are always of this House by giving instances from protect these interests. We are always of this House protect these interests. We are always of this House protect these interests. We are always of this House protect the protect the side of the Occidental. It is competition of Chinese labor? They had never experienced the competition of Chinese labor for the commercial about it. But because British interests were being affected economically in one part of the empire, there arose in England the original to the protect the side of the Occidental. It is competition of Chinese labor? They had never experienced the competition of Chinese labor? It is not true that the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia seek to ment in England the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask: Did not the legislature of British Columbia. Some will ask to the protect of British Columbia. Some will ask to the protect of British Columbia. Some will ask to the protect of British Columbia seek to the protect of British Columbia. Some will ask to the pro of the jealousy existing in the mind of he Oriental against the Occidental. It is not the Occidental against the Oriental only, but vice versa. To say the least it is as much or oriental protection to Canada as on the Occidental protection to Canada as on the Occidental against the Oriental only, but vice versa. To say the legislative authority to pass an original orignity original original original original original original origi in the Transvaal by giving that colony legislative authority to pass an or- that period, as the large influx had not lumbian press to say upon this commenced. I am not prepared to say upon this commenced. I am not prepared to say upon this commenced of the commenced of the commence of This is a clear evidence of the feeling of the British people on this subject were not making a political football of trade and commerce and on the other. Centuries have developed insurmountable divergencies between the Oriental and Occidental races and the Oriental and Occidental races and the oriental and Occidental races and the importation of cheap labor just as with it.

Inis is a clear evidence of the subject of the British people on this subject when they are brought into contact during the period I have stated, from the importation of cheap labor just as with it. 1902 to the beginning of 1907, there was no public demand for any increased agent, at the expense of the p restrictive legislation against Orientals coming into British Columbia. So far the direct cause of the important as I am concerned, I understand, when I endorsed that treaty in January, 1907, that it was in the public interest, so Preston cannot be believed on long as Oriental labor was provided against. I endorsed that treaty because there was no demand made upon me in my district in favor of increased restriction and because I understood the orders in council by which h that that immigration was absolutely regulated by the understanding between the federal government and the ernment of Japan, and that the which the Japanese were brought

which the Japanese were brought in this country. I think it is fair to so that much in Mr. Preston's defence as if there had been positive enactment.

There is one thing more which it is the hon, the leader of the oppositive that much in the leader of the oppositive that much in the leader of the oppositive that the hon. important to mention. The Chinese (Mr. R. L. Borden) for the sake of do question had become entirely obliterated, as the 'ead-tax had operated almost to their entire exclusion. Let me give the House the figure. The tax was argument and it shows that it must imposed in 1903. In 1904 only three Chinamen came into British Columbia. to find a reason. Of course I am estimating the number I wish now to come to the real reaof Chinese immigrants, by dividing the amount of tax collected by 500. There her of Orientals within such a short were only \$1,500 collected in 1904, which period. We have some infor would give only three Chinese. There The government sent Mr. Mackenzie were only eight Chinese immigrants in King as a commissioner to British Co-1905. In 1906 there were twenty-two, and in 1907 ninety-one. But from the I have before me two of the confirst day of January, 1907, up to the end of October of the same year, I am surprised to find there were 829. Before that account absolutely for the immiam through I propose to try to account for this sudden increase.

Grant account absolute a Japanese into British Columbia at this period. These concount for this sudden increase.

stopped this immigration. But in this present year we see that 829 Chinese speak so positively. I have looked over have paid the head-tax to get into the evidence to see if the Grand Trunk Canada, a matter with which I shall Pacific had made contracts to bring perhaps deal later on. After the endorsement of the British treaty by this parliament a very sudden change oc- according to that evidence I found that arred in British Columbia. The Hin- two contracts were made, one by the dus had then been coming in for a year Wellington Coal Company and the before, but their appearance, although it created some excitement, was never and these explain fully the large influx onsidered by the commercial and in- of Orientals into British Columbia this iustrial interests of British Columbia year. I desire to call the nature of generally as being as serious a question as the importation of Chinese or Japanese. There were two reasons for the defendance of the possible for contracts to be made this: The Hindu was not a commercial to bring Orientals into this country, or advantage to the average employer, he was not as suitable a workman, he could not be employed with the same and supervised by the government. percentage of benefit and interest, and in the second place neither the conditions nor the climate nor the surroundings were suitable to the individual himself. Thus the competition of the Hindus in British Columbia was never expected to be very serious. But the government for any larger restriction than the imposition of a \$500 head-tax on Chinamen.

But there is an important argument in connection with the Japanese immigration. The Japanese has become a factor in British Columbia between the time when this commission began its inquiry and the date of its report. In 1898 there was no Japanese question in mation gathered from the immigration muirs were the principal owners of this British Columbia. The Japanese began department of the government, nearly department of the government, nearly 9,000 Japanese entered British Columbia in less than seventeen months; 1,000 Chinese came into British Columbia in the eight months of the present year, and in the past seventeen months 4,800 Hindus entered British Columbia. I wish also to give a statement of the number of Hindus alone entering British Columbia in the past seventeen months 4,800 Hindus entering British Columbia.

do not think it has ever been presented to this House.

of an organization cancer to bring in 500 Japanese laborers to work in the .4.512

jection to the employment of Japanese According to the best information I in coal mines. Every bit of restrictive can gain, of that 4,512 British Indians legislation in the provincial legislature ho came into British Columbia, 1,421 has been particularly directed against left for the United States, leaving a balance of 3,091 remaining in British mines. No man who knows anything report, and based on the regulation Columbia. Thus we see that 9,000 Japa- about coal mining can be ignorant o nese, 1,000 Chinese and 3,500 Hindus the cause of this legislation. Twenty have come into that province, according years ago there were many serious diswas made to this government that in consideration of this understanding been able to arrive very definitely at the coal mines on Vancouver been able to arrive very definitely at the numbers. Still there are undoubtenessed in the coal mines on Vancouver Island, which were traceable to the employment of Orientals. The Wellingagainst Japanese immigration; and no edly many thousands of Orientals in ton Coal Company and the Nanaimo Coal Company came together twenty It seems to me important to find out years ago and made an agreement that

"The emigration of Japanese has for the cause of this. How was it that a they would never again employ Orienthe present practically ceased, only fifty-six having arrived at Canadian to pay \$500 a head to come into this tract made to bring in 500 Orientals untry? How was it that such a num- yearly, for five years, to pay their This is doubtless owing to instructions ber of Hindus were brought into that given to local authorities by the Minprovince in the same year? How was it that such a full wages over to this Canadian Nippon given to local authorities by the Mintirely the emigration of Japanese la- brought in in the same year 1907? The company responsible for consequences borers destined for Canada or the United States. The commission was Borden) when he was in British Co-ployment of Japanese, thereby bringfavored by a copy of these instructions, through the Japanese Consul at Vancouver, which is as follows:

United States. The commission was favored by a copy of these instructions, through the Japanese Consul at Victoria, and I had the honor of listenting to him. He suggested—he did not ing to him. He suggested—he did not made the same contract for the same think I should put it even more mildly made the same contract for the same state very emphatically, in fact period, to bring in 2,000 Japanese. I think I should put it even more mildly and say he insinuated—but at to the possibility of such contracts beleast he left the impression that he ing made in this country, unless, as I knew the reason why Japanese had have already said, they are enti been brought into British Columbia, supervised by the government. I think reason he presented was very far- also that this principle should apply to fetched, and subsequent official corres- the contracts regarding all kinds of condence and events have demonstrat- labor. I hope the government, in framed that his theory was absolutely ing their immigration policy, will exrted to this gov- wrong, his reason was not a reason at ercise discrimination in allowing immi-

immigration into British Columbia. I would be in the commercial interest of the no brief for Mr. Preston. I took this country. It was not a question be-

ntry and Japan cou nd increased, because In the interest of the ith safe restrictions ag riental trade. The pros untry, the develop Borden) that the Conservati took that statement up afte a as well as the Unite he Orientals, and they h we desire to purchase. s a treaty which, wh oth countries the bene al protection in regard o not see, how, by dipl trouble of making a state United States \$13,000.00 The total increase of the the export trade of Car rears was \$435,000. The e adian goods to Japan is o or in 1905 Canadian ext vere \$365,399 and in 1906 \$500,620 or an increase of \$

creases of the exports Canada are important affect the development portion of this country flour were exported from M British Columbia, and paper and canned good kinds from Ontario. I pared a statement which important to give to the H invested Japanese capital Columbia, for as I have a plained, there is a strong feeling against the invest anese capital, and as a corepresentatives of the c terests have joined in str statement of invested capi For five years it was almost prohibit- tracts were made with the Wellingt ed, the passage of that law and the imposition of the tax almost completely cific Railway Company. As regards Copper mining . Boarding houses. Lumbering..... Contractors and Printing offices . Liquor firm Watchmaker

> Farming Property owners 400 (market value) Making a total in-I want to deal for a little what I consider to be the r very much struck with th of looking up the comparis the treaty of the United Sta treaty that was endorsed liament in January of admit to the House tha pristd at the very clever method of the executive l United States in bringing ations that seem to me the advantages that we the endorsement of treaty, and yet maintain tem of protection and regragainst Japan-reciprocal enterprise. Now the Wellington Coal regulating one country as other. In the treaty between ed States and Japan, artic s practically the same as i between Great Britain and J the Japanese full liberty travel and reside in any United States. But her that I want to call to the Mr P T. Bo

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that

while there is an intense feeling in British Columbia against the coming

in of Japanese, there is a special ob-

Mr. Ralph Smith-The treaty with Japan was 1894 erican treaty was made in year as the British treaty ceived all the privileges of ed nation clause included tish treaty, but here is a pr ernment.

"It is, however, unde stipulations contained in th pan, and it does not seem affect the laws, ordinances tions with regard to trade either of the two countri

This, of course, as the Ho is a reciprocal provision. labor had no objection to n any treaty that United S should not go to Japan. T authority of the United S stipulation that the Japan not come to America, and W made a reciprocal provision seem to have been a grie Japanese authorities at all ericans continue to do the of any country in the wo pan, and ia does not seen to have affected the condithese two countries. The U Congress passed an act of to regulate Immigration of the United States. This point that I call to the att ion was contained in th treaty which I regard as legislation. The treaty conflict between Japan an States maintained, trade creasing, and yet we January, 1907, according reserved by that pro treaty, enacting this "Provided, further, that

> the president shall be passports issued by any ment to its citizens to go try other than the Unit any insular possessions States or the canal zone, the United States to the labor conditions therein, may refuse to permit su country issuing such enter the continental terri United States from such oth