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THE DAILY NEWS

PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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H. F. PULLEN, Managing Editor.

Friday, March 2, 1923.

Fisheries Treaty Seems Likely.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe is to try to make a treaty with the United States with a view to the protection of the halibut on this coast. This will be good news to those who wish to see the halibut fishing made a permanent industry. To take the fish while they are spawning, is a sin. The halibut are not good at that time of year and millions of eggs are destroyed which must eventually affect the supply. Many banks have already been depleted.

There is no good reason why the governments of Canada and the United States cannot get together to stop a repetition with the halibut of what has taken place with the salmon. There ought to be enough commonsense on both sides to avoid anything like that.

Incidentally it is to be expected that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries will discuss with Washington other matters affecting Prince Rupert and her interests. There has to be some give and take on both sides but the closest possible trade relations are what we need.

Must Deal Fairly With Investors.

Says a Winnipeg paper: Sir Henry Thornton has decided that Canada's need is capital, first rather than immigration, on the theory that if we can get the money to develop our assets jobs will be opened and immigration will follow. This is pretty sound logic.

There is one thing and one thing only that will bring capital to Canada and that is the assurance of a reasonable interest return on sound security or the chance of large profits on speculation. The one refers to funds for the development of agriculture, the building of homes, the expansion of established industries and public improvements; the other refers to funds for the development of mineral and other natural resources in which much money will be lost as surely as much money will be made.

The first essential in Canada's bid for capital for sound investment or for speculative development is that there should be assurance of fair treatment. As well might we try to make water flow up Niagara as endeavor to make capital flow to a country where national, provincial or municipal governments display confiscatory tendencies or where the men behind new undertakings have not maintained a reputation for fair dealing.

Canada has passed through a period in which there was no particular demand for foreign capital, a period in which this was reflected in the passing of legislation in several provinces which showed scant respect for the interests of those who had sent their money to this country in earlier years. Now the situation is changed. No doubt the tendency towards confiscatory and communistic legislation is a factor in making the foreign investor shy of Canada today. This must be overcome. We must not only properly present the great opportunities for capital which the country affords, but give assurance of fair and square dealing with the investor after he sends his money here.

Beware Of Extremes. In Matters Of Finance.

These are days when it is necessary to cut down expenses. Everyone is doing it everywhere, but we have to beware against going to extremes. In Victoria there is seen an instance of mistaken zeal in that direction. They have there a very complete and effective system of manual training and domestic science instruction in the public and high schools. An effort is being made to shut down on it in order to save expense.

If it was desirable to shut down on anything for a year, it would be a matter of grave consideration whether it should be the reading, writing and arithmetic or the domestic science and manual training. Many would prefer their children to keep the technical work going rather than the other. It is just as necessary to train by the manual arts as by stuffing the memory with facts. Domestic science is just as necessary and desirable for a girl as anything else she may learn. The natural work of the girl is to be a housekeeper and it amounts almost to tragedy for a girl to go through the first twenty years of her life without even knowing how to make a bed and then to have full domestic duties thrust on her suddenly. The art and science of housekeeping is the most neglected of all the arts and sciences. If the schools can help in developing the art, they will have justified their existence. If they teach only how to avoid domestic work, they will have been a curse to the country.

Severe Kidney Trouble

Mrs. F. Rinehart, Campbellville, Ont., writes:

"I had trouble with my kidneys and very frequent urination. This was followed by pains which at times were very severe. The doctor said I had inflammation of the bladder and that an operation might be necessary. To this I refused, and began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. From the first few doses I felt the benefit. The pains left, urination was corrected, and I have had no recurrence of these ailments."

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David Loughnan, Writing in London Magazine, Emphasizes Seriousness of Jap Question

"Peaceful Penetration," an article from the pen of David Loughnan, prominent in war veterans' organizations in Canada, on Japanese immigration, appears in a recent number of "London Magazine," an English publication. There is a foreword by F. C. Wade which endorses and emphasizes the writing of Mr. Loughnan on the Oriental menace in Canada and British Columbia in particular.

The article is as follows:

Just across the Pacific ocean, facing Canada, lies the Empire of Japan, with an area of less than 150,000 square miles and a population of 77,000,000. Beyond Japan is China with its 400,000,000 souls, and India with its 300,000,000. Canada may, therefore be considered as next door to the world's Asiatic countries. Of them all, Japan presents the greatest and most intricate problem, for Canada is an unwilling field for the Japanese policy of "peaceful penetration," and the life and future stability of the Dominion depends upon the kind of immigrant who is permitted to enter.

The relation of plain facts concerning the Japanese does not imply anything discreditable towards Japan, or towards the Japanese as a race. Canada has a perfect right to ask that aliens who are admitted to the country conform to the principles of Canadian citizenship. If they refuse to accept this reasonable basis of admittance, the onus of discrimination must rest with and upon them.

Cannot Assimilate

That, in a nutshell, is the difficulty and problem of Japanese immigration. "The Japanese who come to Canada cannot and will not be assimilated; they cannot become naturalized, for Japan will not expatriate them; they retain lower standards of living, and thereby create economic competition which drives Canadian citizens to the wall; they come with the direct intent of creating for the Yomoto race in Canada a permanent and independent position; they obey only the voice of the Mikado; they believe themselves to be a superior race, and, therefore, have no incentive to merge their identity in an inferior race; their policy is one of peaceful penetration and dispossession of the white race. Language, heredity, religion, ideals, the law and policy of Japan, all militate against and prevent even sociological assimilation of Japanese."

In Canada, as in the United States, official census figures as to Japanese population cannot be relied upon. Those who have made a study of Asiatic immigration in Canada declare that, instead of the 16,000 Japanese enumerated in the census, there are over 50,000. As an instance of excessive methods of registration, it is recorded that in the United States census of 1910 the Japanese population of California totalled 41,356. A Japanese census, taken by order of the Japanese government during the same year, and under its direction, reported a total of 54,480, or 13,000 more than the United States enumerators found. Again, in 1920, the same procedure was followed, and nearly 12,000 additional Japanese registered under their own government's census. Further evidence of Japanese registration evasion is not lacking.

False Representation

The Canadian-Japanese Association of British Columbia sent out a pamphlet some time ago, in which it asserted that the Japanese population in Canada at the end of 1920 was only 15,453. Of this number 7,453 were stated to be males of twenty years and upwards. Their occupations were given as fishermen, farmers, domestic servants, business-men, etc. There were only 1,467 fishermen, according to the pamphlet. Yet the Dominion government has issued 3,276 fishing licenses on the British Columbia coast to Japanese fishermen!

Peaceful penetration methods adopted by the Japanese follow the lines of first supplanting white labor by working for lower wages. After having driven out white competition, the rate of wages is raised until it is as high, or even higher, than that asked by white men.

The next step is to refuse to work for whites under the wage system, and to work only for Japanese masters for wages under the "co-operative" plan, or to lease land from white people

and then squeeze the whites out. Concentration in selected districts and selected industries enables the Japanese to further their plans of peaceful penetration. As Japanese move into a district, whites move out.

Glaring Example

A glaring example of Japanese supplanting white men is furnished in a California incident, when 1,000 Japanese displaced whites in the Tullock cantaloup district—among the whites being many ex-service men—by offering to pick and pack cantaloups at twenty-six cents per crate while the whites were receiving thirty-five cents per crate.

In British Columbia Japanese peaceful penetration has secured what amounts to a monopoly in the fishing industry, because competition is impossible against Asiatic standards of living. Japanese are also busily engaged in driving out white fruit growers in British Columbia. They also have secured a very extensive share of the logging industry of the Pacific coast province. They own, lease, or cultivate thousands of acres of the most fertile land in the province, and are steadily securing more.

When a Japanese is able to purchase five acres of berry land, he is allowed to send to Japan for a laborer, who comes over and works during the berry season for a small wage. During the winter this man secures employment in some other field of industry, returning the following spring. Two years of this work generally enables him to branch out as his own master on a fruit farm, or in some other line. The Japanese who owns ten acres is able to secure two helpers from Japan. The profits these people are making may be judged by the fact that in 1920 Japanese took third place in the number of post-office money-orders sent out of Canada, the United States being first and Great Britain second.

Beget Children

The avowed policy of the Japanese in their plan of peaceful penetration is expressed in their motto: "Get more land and beget more children." Miss Frances Hewitt, who taught in the public schools of Japan for six years, has the following to say about female Japanese immigrants:

"Every schoolgirl is thoroughly drilled in the doctrine that, should she become a 'picture bride' in America, or an immigrant to other lands, her loyal duty to her Emperor is to have as many children as possible, so that the foreigners' land may become in time a possession of Japan through the expressed will of a majority of the people."

The Japanese birth rate in British Columbia appears to bear out this policy, as the following table will show:

Year	Total Births	Jap. of Japanese	Proportion
1910	5,095	20	1 in 249
1911	5,811	30	1 in 191
1912	8,008	43	1 in 185
1913	11,088	80	1 in 138
1914	10,318	172	1 in 60
1915	10,516	303	1 in 34
1916	9,814	280	1 in 34
1917	9,433	321	1 in 29

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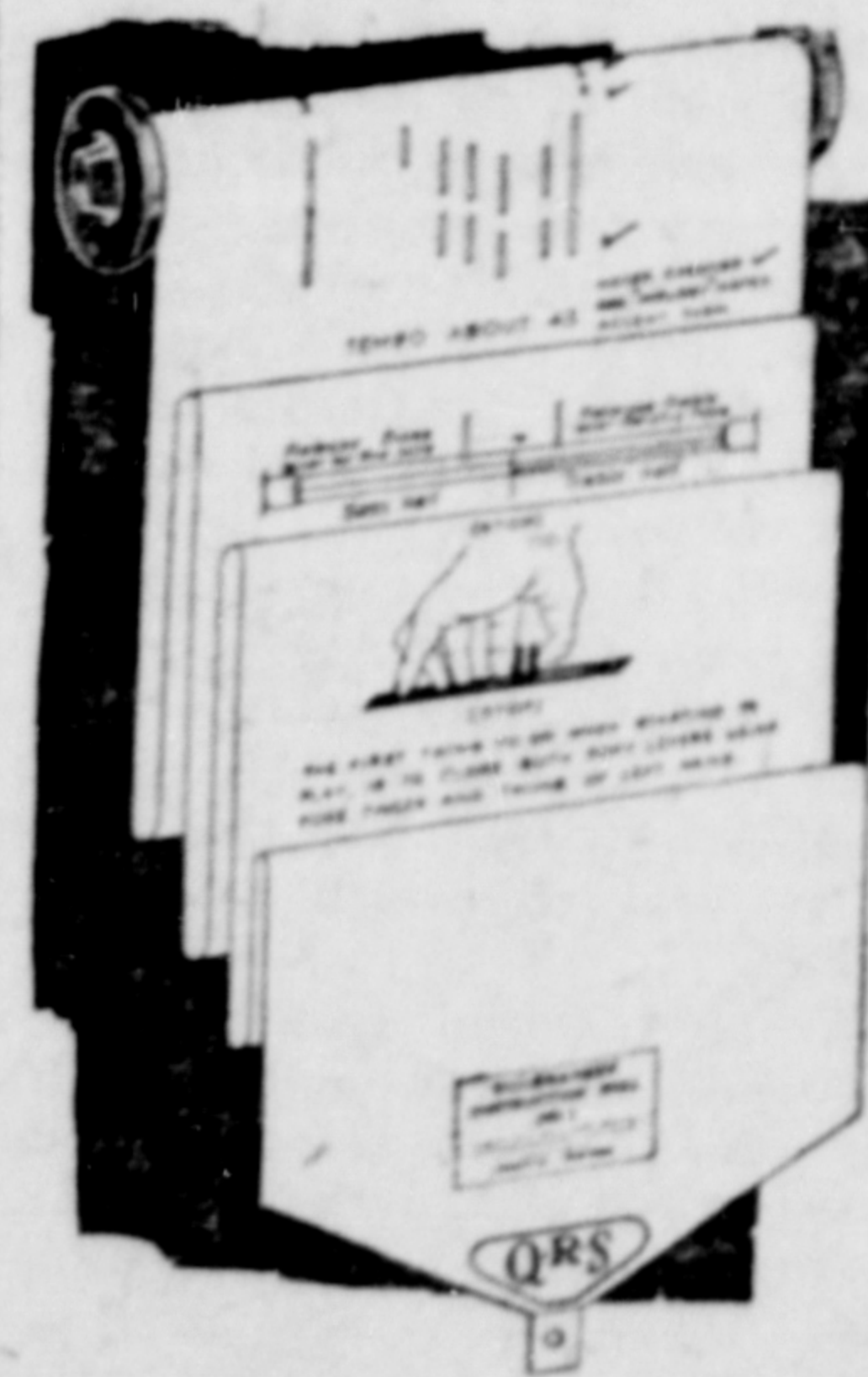
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policy claiming that she had not sufficient space in her own empire to accommodate her rapidly increasing population, the annual increase being estimated at approximately 800,000. Upon this basis she has demonstrated that her people be allowed to colonize in countries favorable to her own selection. The claim is not correct, but even if it were, it does not substantiate a reason for other countries being flooded with a race that refuses to be assimilated and is competitive to an extreme. As a matter of fact, land is available in Japan, but is unused by reason of its being held by the nobility and the Crown. In 1910 there were only 35,000,000 acres

held in private ownership against 53,000,000 acres held by the Crown. Of the total acreage of land in Japan only 37,517,000 acres pay taxes out of nearly 90,000,000 acres.

Japan Pays Expenses

Japan has, within the past few years, established the policy of paying the expenses, both wages and the cost of transportation, of her nationals in the United States who return to Japan temporarily, under orders, to perform conscription duties. This goes even further. Quoting from "Brief," a pamphlet issued by the Japanese Exclusion League of California, we find that: "She not only has encouraged or forced the growth in our

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