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THE DAILY NEWS **PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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THE DAILY NEWS

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION AND been subjected. Canadian-Japanese Diplomacy THE METHOD OF DEALING The diplomatic history of Jap-WITH ORIENTAL PROBLEM AS IT AFFECTS CANADIANS, anese immigration to Canada dates back to July 16, 1894, when Great Britain and Japan signed Continued from Page 1.

a treaty of commerce and navithat Federation was only accom- gation which granted to the subplished in the sixties of the last jects of either party "full liberty century, a small population scat- to enter, travel and reside in any tered over an immense territory, part of the dominions and posall these have added to the pro- sessions of the other contracting blems of nation building. Fur- party." This treaty did not apthermore the Dominion has ply to Canada except upon notice. been forced to proceed with cau- being given by the British govtion, for in addition to its lack ernment within two years. On of a national background of any August 6, 1895, the Canadian considerable age, the basic pop-government passed an Order in ulation is not homogeneous and Council stating that it desired the national type not standard-gertain additional stipulations ized as a result of two original relative to Japanese immigration stocks, French and English. |and in February, 1896, the Jap-; Canadian policy has sought to anese government agreed to the obtain settlers from these races requests of the Dominion. These but comparatively few French negotiations came to nothing, have migrated to Canada since however, for in July, 1896, the the days of early colonial settle- Canadian authorities decided not ment. Generally speaking An- to adhere to the treaty of 1894 glo-Saxon stock, British and because of difficulties arising in . a American settlers have been most connection with the "most-fav- . welcome by the Dominion be- ored-nation" clause. In June, cause a common cultural back- 1905, the Canadian government ground and similar experience in announced that obstacles that the development of popular in-jhad prevented its acceding to the stitutions _ made assimilation ftreaty of 1894 had been removed easy. From continental Europe and on September 25 of that year, Canada has welcomed represen- passed an Order in Council stattatives of the Nordie races be- ing that Canada would adhere to cause of similar origins to those the Japanese treaty of 1894 of the Anglo-Saxon, but with a "absolutely and without reserve." shifting of the sources of Euro- Following the signing of a suppean immigration from the north plementary convention by the to the south the process of ab- British and Japanese govern-i



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No Material Changes Made In Budget.

sorption has become less simple, ments in January, 1906, which

The minister of finance announced yesterday in parliament At various times the Dominion extended the treaty of 1894 to that no material changes would be made in the budget from the has expended money almost lav- Canada, it was approved by the proposals first made when it was brought down. This is along ishly in the pursuit of this policy Canadian parliament in an act, the line of established practice and is the only reasonable one. with the object of stimulating of January 30, 1907.

The budget changes should be thought out so well in advance immigration. The year 1913 that no changes should be necessary once it is made public. If witnessed the great influx of set- A marked increase in Japanese other action is taken it is clear that pressure will be brought tlers when more than 400,000 immigration to Canada during to bear to change every budget between the time it is announced entered the Dominion. Canada the first ten months of 1907 and the time it is adopted by parliament. spent during the thirteen years caused the federal administra-

The provisions of the budget, unless otherwise stated, come preceding 1913 \$36,838,336 pro-tion no little anxiety and resultinto effect the day the speech is delivered in the House of Com- moting immigration and made a ed in the visit of the Canadian mons. That is to prevent manipulation or hedging. Sometimes free gift of 70,000,000 acres of Minister of Labor to Tokyo to it is a little difficult to make changes rapidly but on the whole the finest of arable land to the seek a diplomatic adjustment of the provision is a wise one and is adopted by practically all new settlers. governments where responsible government obtains.

Since the delivery of the budget speech, efforts have been made to induce the government to relinquish the provision reducing the duty on automobiles. This has been consistently refused. It is to be supposed that the change was decided on by the whole cabinet before it was announced and that all the eventualities were well considered. It also was to be anticipated that there would be a strong protest and possibly a demonstration such as has occurred in the east for the purpose of influencing their decision. That there will be no changes in this policy seems clear from the answer of the finance minister to the leader of the opposition when he said there would be no material changes in the budget.

Gentlemen's Agreement

Not Encouraged Asiatics

encourage Asiatic immigration. Nevertheless, immigrants have been entering the Dominion from

the problem. The negotiations resulted in a settlement, satis-Canada has never sought to factory, for the time being at least, to both parties, for the Japanese government agreed not to insist upon its full rights under the treaty and pledged itself and from Japan for something to take efficient, means to restrict emigration to Canada. The regulations under which this of these settlers is concerned no new form of restriction was to become operative provided that m Canada has shown himself to passports should be issued only. to (1 Japanese previously residents of Canada, and their wives and children, (2) domestic and agricultural laborers, the number of which should not exceed 400 annually and (3) contract emigrants. Further negotiations followed between the two countries and on April 3, 1911, a new treaty of commerce and navigation was signed by Great Britain and Japan. This time Canada expressed its willingness to adhere to the treaty, subject to the provision that it should not be deemed to repeal any provisions of the rriminatory did give the Gover-1921. In the last named year to be growing sentiment that took the view that since the act which was 524,582. Figures for the barriers of race, color, lan- provided for the exclusion of any the native and foreign-born guage and tradition have proved aliens, including these from and are likely to prove insur- other parts of the British Empire Japanese in that year are not available, but a fairly accurate oreign-born Japanese numbered 11,650, while the native-born numbered 4,218. In the three that the government "are fully (continued on page five) prepared to maintain with equal

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Ruth's Homers More Interesting Than Strike.

To a great many people today the making of a home run by Babe Ruth or the winning of a cup-tie football match is much more interesting than news of the big general strike in Great Britain which is shaking the very foundations of country and threatens to establish a precendent which may be followed elsewhere. The solidarity of labor as a world force is being shown whether the strike succeeds or fails. The indications from the strike are that the present social system is in a state of flux and it would be a wise prophet who could predict what changes may take place in the next twenty or thirty years. By that time a new and, let us hope, a better educated generation will have taken charge of affairs all over the world. What they will do will depend to a large extent on what the present generation does. In the scheme of evolution one move opinion is of one mind on this Immigration Act of 1910. This japanese in Canada in 1901. follows another in a natural way and the evolution of the social point it is less easy to measure act, while not necessarily dis- 9,021 in 1911, and 15,868 in system will take time, a much longer time than labor men gen- on the subject of future policy erally think. Passing laws and changing governments or sys- respecting the admittance of nor-General power to exclude any 15,006 lived in British Columtems does not mean much unless the race is trained in self- Oriental settlers. There appears particular racial group. Japan bia, the total population of government, the first essential in any democracy.

Task Sometimes Seems Hopeless.

When it is seen what success is attained in the government mountable. The Asiatic has not itself, that no discrimination of a village or town or city or province by a democracy, the assimilated with the Canadian would be made against Japanese estimate may be made when it task of inculcating in the face those principles necessary in or- and this fact is compelling care- subjects. On this basis Canada foreign-born Japanese numbered der to make them fit to properly govern themselves seems al- ful consideration of the effect in 1913 acceded to the treaty of most hopeless. Yet to see what are the possibilities, we have to on the national life of admitting 1911. Japan thereupon declared look backward and see what progress has already been made these who through proving unand we then feel that in time, perhaps, a millenial period may assimilable will naturally expect develop when laws will be just without being oppressive and ultimate and full recognition as

China for nearly a hundred years less than half that time. So far as the personal life and conduct problem has arisen. The Asiatic be possessed of such virtues as frugality, industry, thrift and sobriety. He has established himself as in no sense inferior to the Occidental in either intelli-

gence or integrity. For the most part he lives in conditions which are, new and strange to him, yet he respects and observes the law even when that law is distasteful and irritating to him. Furthermore his services to the nation were not lacking in time of war, when he gave freely of manpower and money.

White intelligent Canadian

