F.O.
371
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F

1938

JAPAN

F 2924
~~108~~
16 MAR 1938

1

Registry Number } F 2924/2924/23

FROM Dominions Office

No. F 10/165.

Dated 15th Mar: 1938

Received in Registry } 16th Mar: 1938

F: Japan

Canadian-Japanese commercial relations.

Refers to Dominions Office letters of 26th November and 27th January (F 10150/941/23/1937 and F 1078/84/10). Transmits copy (1) despatch to United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada No.6 of 11th January enclosing copy letter from Mr.Howland, British Columbia to the Prime Minister forwarding copy petition to Mr.Pattullo, Canadian Government, regarding unfair competition between Orientals and British farmers in British Columbia (2) semi-official letter of 10th February from Office of United Kingdom High Commissioner dealing with present anti-Japanese feeling in Western Canada, the attempt by two Canadian youths to blow up Japanese steamer in Seattle harbour and proposed limitation of Japanese immigrants into Canada.

Last Paper.

F10150/941/23/1937

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.) 21/3

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F 4260

(Minutes.)

Anti Japse feeling has been so strong in Canada that Mr. Bruce, the Canadian Minister in Tokyo, was attacked in the Parliament at Ottawa for having made pro Japse utterances. Mr. Mackenzie King stated that Mr Bruce would not return to this post after this leave this summer.

W.J. Davies 17/III

Mr Dunbar 19/3

MM 17/m

15741 9/37 F.O.P.

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2

F

1938

JAPAN

F 4260
20 APR 1938

~~116~~

9

Registry Number } F 4260/2924/23.

FROM Dominions Office.

No. M 109/2.

Dated 19th Apr. 1938.

Received in Registry } 20th Apr. 1938

F. Japan.

Canadian-Japanese relations.

Refers to Dominions Office letter of 15th March (F 2924/2924/23). Transmits copy (1) despatch No.59 of 3rd March from United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada (copy Washington) enclosing copy of private Bill now before Canadian House of Commons designed to place Japanese immigration into Canada on same level as Chinese immigration and summarising debate thereon with particular reference to attitude of Prime Minister (2) semi-official letter of 3rd March from Mr.Holmes (Office of United Kingdom High Commissioner) commenting on (1) and indicating that Canadian Government regard with seriousness the presence and growth in numbers of Japanese in British Columbia.

Last Paper.

F 2924

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

Copy Tokyo on F 4261 Apr 25

(Minutes.)

This desp. and F. 4261 would think be of interest to Tokyo

Q4. Comm Tokyo

W.J. Davis 22/iv

American Dept seen with F 4261

D.S.D. seen with F 4261

JMM 22/iv

(Action completed.) 27/4/38

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F 4261

16414 1/38 F.O.P.

5E 4

F.O. 23/ 10

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~~117~~

4260

20 APR 1938

D.O. 3.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted :—
M.109/2.

Subject :
Japanese Immigration to Canada.

Reference to previous correspondence :
F2924/-/23

Letter ~~to~~ from the Dominions Office of the 15.3.38
F.10/165

3.3.38
As 59-333

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

A copy has also been sent to the

Dominions Office, Downing Street,

19 APR 1938 193

(*1326) Wt. 25174—3707 20,000 10/37 T.S. 695

Members of Parliament expressed, in more or less moderate language, their belief that, while it was unnecessary to cast undue aspersions on the Japanese people or the Japanese Government, it was necessary for Canada to consider whether she could assimilate the Japanese race within her own borders.

3. The debate was, however, note worthy in that the Prime Minister, who replied himself to the points raised, evidently regarded the occasion as one which deserved serious attention. Mr. Mackenzie King/

on. Malcolm MacDonald, P.C.,M.P.,
etary of State for Dominion Affairs,
London.

(10)

5E

Office of the High Commissioner
for the United Kingdom,
Ottawa. ~~118~~
3rd March, 1938.

No.59.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No.380 of the 10th November and connected correspondence regarding the recrudescence of anti-Japanese feeling in Canada which has been provoked by the outbreak of and the incidents in the Sino-Japanese conflict, I have the honour to invite your attention to the introduction in the House of Commons of a private Bill which was designed to place Japanese immigration into Canada on the same level as Chinese immigration.

2. Contrary to expectation the Bill in question, copies of which are enclosed herein, came up for discussion in the House of Commons on the 17th February, sponsored by a Member for a British Columbia constituency. I need not trouble you with the details of the debate, in the course of which several Members of Parliament expressed, in more or less moderate language, their belief that, while it was unnecessary to cast undue aspersions on the Japanese people or the Japanese Government, it was necessary for Canada to consider whether she could assimilate the Japanese race within her own borders.

3. The debate was, however, note worthy in that the Prime Minister, who replied himself to the points raised, evidently regarded the occasion as one which deserved serious attention. Mr. Mackenzie King/

The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, P.C.,M.P.,
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs,
London.

King began by recalling his own first-hand experience of the countries in the Far East, gained in the course of a tour which he had undertaken as Deputy Minister of Labour before the War in order to report on the question of Oriental immigration into Canada. He then pointed out that the question at issue was one which involved the principle of the exclusion of a great Oriental race from Canada, and that this was not a step which could be lightly regarded in existing circumstances.

4. Mr.King justified the Government's objection to the Bill on these grounds by a striking appeal to the repercussions in which the passing of such a Bill by the Canadian Government would involve the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole. "I wish to point out particularly" he said, "that any action taken by Canada which would occasion resentment by any country in the Orient would be resented, not merely as a step on Canada's part, but with the relationship of all its parts what they are, as something to be resented against the whole British Commonwealth. In the light of the present world situation we cannot, whatever we do here, afford to lose sight of our obligations to other parts of the British Empire". Later on in his speech Mr. King added "There are those in Japan who are struggling to maintain the friendship which has existed over so many years between the British and the Japanese, and I say that we, as one of the

dominions/

dominions of the British commonwealth, ought to do, and I believe will do, all that we can to preserve that friendship to the greatest degree possible, and certainly we ought to do nothing to increase the enmity that is being fostered".

5. The Prime Minister's appeal had its effect and, after a further attempt two days later to revive the debate on this subject, the matter lapsed and has not since been renewed. I venture, however, to think that Mr. King's references to the impossibility of dissociating the action taken by one Member of the British Commonwealth ofNations in the eyes of a foreign country from that taken by the Commonwealth as a whole are deserving of special notice.

6. A further manifestation of anti-Japanese feeling took place in the course of a discussion in the House of Commons on the 23rd of February on a private Member's motion to reduce the number of Japanese fishing licences off the coast of British Columbia. Again I need not trouble you with the details of this debate, which was confined in the main, as was natural, to speeches from Members representing constituencies in British Columbia, and which was eventually talked out. The Members who took part in the debate were able, however, to produce an impressive number of instances in which fishermen of Japanese origin in the waters and estuaries of British Columbia had not only interfered with the livelihood of Canadian fishermen in those

waters/

4. ~~121~~

waters, but had actually committed assaults against Canadians fishing in the same neighbourhood. It is of interest also to note that one Member alleged that the fishermen of Japanese origin, when any source of dispute arose, were in the habit of appealing not to the Canadian Government or to the Provincial Government of British Columbia but to the Japanese Government; that Japan to-day counted these fishermen among her own numbers; and that Japan had approximately 1½ million men engaged in the fishing industry amongst whom she included fishermen operating in British Columbia and other territories outside the Japanese Empire. I have thought that it might be worth while to report briefly on this discussion for purposes of comparison with the despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, No. 116 of the 7th of February, of which Sir Ronald Lindsay has been good enough to send me a copy.

A 1223/-/45

7. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) F. L. C. Floud

5E 4

11. 122

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 11.

An Act respecting Japanese Immigration.

First reading, February 1, 1938

MR. NEILL.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
51544 1938

the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec by the so-called
"Chargé d'Affaires of the Apostolic Delegation".
Of course he may have been glad of the excuse
to do this for various rather obvious reasons,

.W.Dixon Esq.,C.M.G.,O.B.E.,
Dominions Office,
London.

but/

(F6389/84/10)

5E 4

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 11.

An Act respecting Japanese Immigration.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Chinese Immigration Act to apply to Japanese.

1. The provisions of the *Chinese Immigration Act*, chapter ninety-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, except section twenty-seven thereof, shall apply and have the same force and effect as to persons of Japanese origin or descent entering Canada for the purpose of acquiring Canadian domicile, as defined by the *Immigration Act*, as if such persons were persons of Chinese origin or descent, but a person shall not be deemed to be of Japanese origin or descent merely because his mother or his female ancestors or any of them are or were of Japanese origin or descent. And wherever the word "Chinese" appears in the said Act, except in section twenty-seven thereof, such word shall be read, construed and interpreted as applying in like manner and effect to Japanese.

Resident Japanese, except prohibited classes, may continue to reside in Canada.

R.S., c. 95.

2. Every person of Japanese origin or descent resident in Canada before the passing of this Act who was admitted under the provisions of any Act now or heretofore in force and did not secure such admission by fraudulent misrepresentations and does not belong to any of the prohibited classes of persons such as are described in section eight of the *Chinese Immigration Act* shall be deemed to be entitled to continue to reside in Canada.

Orig sent on M109/2

~~123~~

645A/4.

3rd March, 1938.

My dear Dixon,

The High Commissioner is reporting by this mail upon an interesting debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the exclusion of Japanese immigrants from Canada. You will see that in this despatch reference is made to the bill mentioned in Mason's letter to you No.645A/3 of the 10th of February, in which he expressed the view that it was not likely to receive a second reading. It certainly seemed unlikely at that time that we should hear anything more of this Bill, but for some reason or other the Prime Minister seemed to be anxious to use it as a peg on which to hang a serious warning as to the undesirability of polemics against the Japanese, and some of his remarks on the subject were, I think you will agree, rather striking. In order to take part in the debate Mr. Mackenzie King had at the last moment to cancel his engagement to be present at a dinner party which was being given the same evening to the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec by the so-called "Chargé d'Affaires of the Apostolic Delegation". Of course he may have been glad of the excuse to do this for various rather obvious reasons,

F 2924

C.W.Dixon Esq.,C.M.G.,O.B.E.,
Dominions Office,
London.

but/

(F6389/84/10)

but we have heard from various semi-official quarters that the Government do regard with considerable seriousness the presence, and above all the growth in numbers, of Japanese in British Columbia. Gladstone Murray of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation told Mason the other night that there are now between 23,000 and 25,000 able-bodied Japanese men in British Columbia, "fully trained" whatever that may mean, and it is easy to see that the position may arouse genuine misgivings in the mind, for example, of Mackenzie, the Minister of National Defence, who is himself from that Province.

Yours ever,

(Signed) STEPHEN L. HOLMES

5E 4

3

1938

F

JAPAN

18

F 4261
125
20 APR 1938

Registry Number } F 4261/2924/23

FROM Dominions Office.

No. M.109/3

Dated 19th Apl. 1938

Received in Registry } 20th Apl. 1938

F: Japan.

Canadian-Japanese relations.

Refers to Dominions Office letter of March 15th (F 2924/2924/23).

Transmits copy despatch No. 86 of 24th March from United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada (Copy Washington), enclosing copy of a private Bill now before House of Commons designed to render entrance into Canada impossible for any but English or French speaking persons or members of some other European state.

Last Paper.

F4260

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

F9 Tokyo d/d. 252 Apr. 25 (with F4260)

(Action completed.) 27/4/38

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F4525 (F6389/84/10)

(Minutes.)

Ad. Copy Tokyo.

W. J. Davies 22/4

American Dept 25/4

D.S.D. 26/4

22/4

16414 1/38 F.O.P.

5E 4

D.O. 3.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted :—
F. 10/165

~~109~~

Subject :
attempt to blow up Japanese ship in Seattle Harbour

F. 2924
16 MAR 1938

Reference to previous correspondence :

Letter ~~to~~ from the Dominions Office of the 27.1.38 F1078/84/10
~~of the~~ 26.11.37 F.10/152 T.514/8
F10150/941/23

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

A copy has also been sent to the /

Dominions Office, Downing Street,
15 MAR 1938 193

(*1326) Wt. 25174—3707 20,000 10/37 T.S. 695

G HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CANADA
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

5E 4

F.O.

D.O. 3. 2c

F. 426 20 APR 1938

19

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Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted :—
W. 109/3.

Subject : Japanese Immigration to Canada.

Reference to previous correspondence :

Letter ~~*to*~~ *from the Dominions Office of the* F.2924/—/22 15.J.38 F.10/165

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

A copy has also been sent to the /

Dominions Office, Downing Street,

19 APR 1938 193

(*1326) Wt. 25174—3707 20,000 10/37 T.S. 695

which he has in view, by presenting another private Bill, No.38, copies of which I have the honour to enclose. It will be seen that this short Bill is designed to render entrance into Canada impossible for any but English or French speaking persons or members of some other European state. Mr. Neill no doubt hopes that, were this Bill to be accepted, he would be able to claim that no individual/

. Malcolm MacDonald, P.C.,M.P.,
ary of State for Dominion Affairs,
London.

5E

~~127~~

Office of the High Commissioner
for the United Kingdom,
Ottawa.

24th March, 1938.

No.86.

Sir,

In my despatch No.59 of the 3rd March I had the honour to report upon a discussion which took place in the House of Commons on the subject of a private Bill introduced by Mr. Neill, the Independent Member for Comox-Alberni, which was designed to restrict Japanese immigration into Canada.

2. As reported in my despatch under reference, the Prime Minister deprecated the introduction of measures of this kind as being calculated to give considerable provocation, and thus to exacerbate the already tense state of international relations. Mr. Neill has accordingly made a further attempt to bring about the end which he has in view, by presenting another private Bill, No.38, copies of which I have the honour to enclose. It will be seen that this short Bill is designed to render entrance into Canada impossible for any but English or French speaking persons or members of some other European state. Mr. Neill no doubt hopes that, were this Bill to be accepted, he would be able to claim that no

individual/

The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs,
London.

F7353

5E 4

~~128~~

2.

individual country had been discriminated against as regards immigration facilities, while at the same time it would become impossible for any but Europeans to enter Canada. Meanwhile, both this and Mr. Neill's original Bill remain before Parliament and it seems likely that within the next few days a vote will be taken upon the admissibility of one or the other of them for second reading.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Signed) F. L. C. Floud

5E 4

38.

Third Session, Eighteenth Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

~~129~~

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 38.

An Act to amend the Immigration Act.

First reading, March 9, 1938.

MR. NEILL.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
83731 1938

(Index.)
Next Paper.
F7353
16414 1/38 F.O.P.

5E
4

3rd Session, 18th Parliament, 2 George VI, 1938.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 38.

An Act to amend the Immigration Act.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Paragraph (t) of section three of the *Immigration Act*, chapter ninety-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1937, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Prohibited classes.

"(t) on and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, in addition to the foregoing "prohibited classes", the following persons shall also be prohibited from entering or landing in Canada:—

Illiterates

Persons over fifteen years of age, physically capable of reading who cannot read the English or the French language or some other language or dialect commonly spoken by and native to the people of any country, state, province or other political or territorial division of Europe: Provided that any admissible person or any person heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of Canada, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather, over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not and such relative shall be permitted to enter;"

Coming into force.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine.

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F

1938

JAPAN

F 4525
130
29 APR 1938

23

Registry Number F 4525/2924/23

FROM Dominions Office.

No. 0.618

Dated 25th Apr.1938.

Received in Registry 29th Apr.1938

F: Japan.

Japanese-Canadian commercial relations.

Refers to Dominions Office letter of the 1st February, 1936 (F 608/14/23/1936)
Transmits one copy Report of Royal Commission on Textile Industry in Canada.

Last Paper.

F 4261

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.) delayed for pp

W. L. Davies 2/V

Mr. Gwatkin — (ab 57 + 97-98)

D. S. Dunn 10/5

3/V

Copy of Report in Printed Library 5/1/65

(Action completed.) 28/5/38

(Index.) got 13/5

Next Paper.

F 7353

16414 1/38 F.O.P.

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F.O

F 4525

29 APR 1938

~~131~~ 24

D.O. 3.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted :—
O. 61/P

Subject: Royal Commission on the Textile Industry.

Reference to previous correspondence:

Letter ~~to~~ from the Dominions Office of the 1·2·36 F 608/1/4/23/1936. 9277A/15/61

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

A copy has also been sent to the BT(RT), M/Lab

Dominions Office, Downing Street,

25 APR 1938 193

(*1326) Wt. 25174—3707 20,000 10/37 T.S. 695

(Index.)

Paper.

4

16414 1/38 F.O.P.

5E 4

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F

1938

JAPAN

F 7353 132 11 JUL 1938

25

Registry Number F 7353/2924/23

FROM Dominions Office.

No. M.109/2

Dated 8th July,1938.

Received in Registry 11th July,1938

F: Japan.

Canadian-Japanese relations: Japanese immigration.

Refers to Dominions Office letter of the 19th April 1938 (F 4261/2924/23) Transmits extract from Canadian House of Commons Debates concerning a motion for the Second reading of Bill No.11 designed to place Japanese immigration on the same level as Chinese immigration.

Last Paper.

F 4525

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

American Dept 13/VII.

D.I.O. 14/VII.

17 PRO allow 12/7

12/VII

(Action completed.) 21/7/38

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F 7354

16414 1/38 F.O.P.

5E 4

F.O 26

F 7353

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11 JUL 1938

D.O. 3.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted :—
M.109/2

Subject :

Japanese Immigration

Reference to previous correspondence :

2024/23

Letter ~~to~~ from the Dominions Office of the 12.4.38
M.109/3

27.7.38

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

A copy has also been sent to the

Dominions Office, Downing Street,

8 JUL 1938 193

(*1326) Wt. 25174—3707 20,000 10/37 T.S. 695

had to do in any way, shape or form with immediate conditions; there was no effort to arouse animosity against the government of Ontario. To suggest that thirty-eight or thirty-nine persons were so powerful as to be able to effect this purpose does violence to my understanding of the weight of the thirty-eight persons. To suggest that it can be done involves, in my judgment, the negation of the very theory upon which government by majority rests. But we have followed the traditional policy of this party; we have followed the traditional policy of the Liberal party as declared in this house, the unanimous view, as the Prime Minister was at pains to point out the other day, as expressed on more than one occasion; and it was for that reason

After Recess

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

PRIVATE BILLS

SECOND READINGS

Bill No. 41, for the relief of Alice Cecile Pinder Hartt.—Mr. Jacobs.

Bill No. 42, for the relief of Ruby May Foster Ryder.—Mr. Emmerson.

Bill No. 43, for the relief of Ethel Sadie Davidson Case.—Mr. White.

Bill No. 44, for the relief of Ray Simon Stern.—Mr. Jacobs.

P.T.O.

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16414 1/38 F.O.P.

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Extract from

licence were incorporated in the language of the general conditions to be observed; for, having swept out the licence by statute and having substituted for it a private act, it is highly desirable, I think, that we should see that any private act which may hereafter be enacted shall be subject to the provisions, among others, which I have just read.

I congratulate the government upon two of the conditions which they impose. I think the condition which deals with price is an admirable one. I think the condition which deals with surplus is also most admirable. I would only suggest that when the Minister of Justice is considering the terms of the amendment which he has read, it might be well to make it clear that the conditions imposed by the licence shall be the conditions which will apply to any private act.

The Prime Minister very properly used the argument, Why not depend upon the private act? But the reason we should not depend upon the private act is that the terms of the licence which will be obtained by those companies whose licences are to be renewed from time to time contain these provisions, and they are part of the general conditions that govern the whole situation. Therefore the general bill, namely the enabling act, should contain like conditions. I suggest that because I regard one or two of them as being tremendously important. There is, for instance, the one that deals with the question of making no contract for the sale of power except the copy of the private act be attached to the contract. That brings home to anyone who acquires power the situation, so that a vested right may not be obtained.

I mention this, Mr. Chairman, without going further into the matter, because I should like to make it abundantly clear that, in opposing the general position in respect to power export there was nothing in it that had to do in any way, shape or form with immediate conditions; there was no effort to arouse animosity against the government of Ontario. To suggest that thirty-eight or thirty-nine persons were so powerful as to be able to effect this purpose does violence to my understanding of the weight of the thirty-eight persons. To suggest that it can be done involves, in my judgment, the negation of the very theory upon which government by majority rests. But we have followed the traditional policy of this party; we have followed the traditional policy of the Liberal party as declared in this house, the unanimous view, as the Prime Minister was at pains to point out the other day, as expressed on more than one occasion; and it was for that reason that we are opposed to the export of power. I submit that beyond all peradventure, if the amendments which have been suggested, amplified by the one that was just read, being, as I submit with deference, broadened so as to cover the conditions to which I refer, were passed, we would then in the enabling act have indicated to all the general conditions which will govern hereafter the granting of a private act; and, more, we would have maintained that position which the Prime Minister took in 1928, the position which was taken by the late administration, and the position which has been taken by the government of to-day; for there has been no departure that I know of or that any other hon. member has heard of that changes the general attitude of mind of successive governments towards the question of long term export of power. This was the Liberal principle declared time after time in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada.

But it is not necessary to go that far. All one needs to do is to take the statement made on behalf of the government of the day in February, 1928. By that we have stood. If in doing so we have created a cabal; if by doing so we have trodden upon the toes of a new Liberal policy of which we were not advised; if there is a new one in the offing of which we have no knowledge, yet indeed we can say with the greatest consistency that we have maintained the unanimous expression of the people of this country through their representatives in parliament assembled, that we were all opposed to the export of power except in emergency conditions which are provided for in this bill, and that long term sales of power were objectionable to the Canadian people for the reasons given by Mr. Hull as regards its importation to his country.

At six o'clock the Speaker resumed the chair and the house took recess.

After Recess

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

PRIVATE BILLS

SECOND READINGS

Bill No. 41, for the relief of Alice Cecile Pinder Hartt.—Mr. Jacobs.

Bill No. 42, for the relief of Ruby May Foster Ryder.—Mr. Emmerson.

Bill No. 43, for the relief of Ethel Sadie Davidson Case.—Mr. White.

Bill No. 44, for the relief of Ray Simon Stern.—Mr. Jacobs.

P.T.O.

(Index.)

er.

16414 1/38 F.O.P.

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Bill No. 45, for the relief of Norma Adelaide MacKenzie Hird.—Mr. Walsh.

Bill No. 46, for the relief of Mabel Marjorie Thompson Maynes.—Mr. Emmerson.

Bill No. 47, for the relief of Walter Edward Gorham.—Mr. White.

Bill No. 48, for the relief of Margaret Anne Eddie Bender.—Mr. Walsh.

Bill No. 49, for the relief of Kathryn Chronis Briggs.—Mr. Walsh.

Bill No. 50, for the relief of Vera May Levis Holloway.—Mr. Jacobs.

Bill No. 51, for the relief of Robert Andrew Young.—Mr. Walsh.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT, REVISED STATUTES, 1927, CHAPTER 95

The house resumed from Friday, March 11, consideration of the motion of Mr. Neill for the second reading of Bill No. 11, respecting Japanese immigration.

Mr. J. G. TURGEON (Cariboo): It is with a sense of deep responsibility that I rise to-night to take part in this debate. I am quite aware that British parliamentary custom has decided that the whips of the two parties should take very little part in debate. While I am simply deputy whip and act only on occasion, nevertheless I do from time to time take the place of the chief government whip, and therefore I recognize that responsibility in rising to discuss this bill to-night. Were it not for the circumstances surrounding the particular measure now before the house I would not be on my feet. It is my intention to make as sure as I can that no word of mine shall hurt the feelings of any member of this house, and I trust also that nothing will be said which will be even provocative.

There are several matters deeply related to the question under discussion in connection with the two bills that have been introduced purporting to amend the Immigration Act and the Chinese Immigration Act, but I do not intend to deal with these related questions. Rather I shall confine myself to questions embedded in the measures themselves.

The question brought before us by the hon. member for Comox-Alberni (Mr. Neill) is one of deep significance to the province of British Columbia. It is one which, if left unaltered in its present status, will soon be of vital concern to the dominion as a whole. I know the people of western Canada fairly well, and there is one thing that the people of British Columbia require of their public men more perhaps than any other attribute. It is that when any deep and embarrassing question arises, the people of that province shall know where their representatives stand, and out of deference to and in appreciation of that feeling on the part of the people of British Columbia, I state at this point that if these two bills before the house are forced to the conclusion of a vote, I shall vote against the second reading of both. Having so declared myself, I shall later on take the extreme liberty, with whatever force is at my command, of recommending to the proposer of these bills, the hon. member for Comox-Alberni, that in the interests of British Columbia, in the interests of the very object which he has in mind and for which he has been working in and out of parliament for fifteen years or more, he withdraw them so that in the circumstances in which parliament finds itself at the present time it will not be necessary to vote the bills down.

Mr. NEILL: I rise to a point of order. Is the hon. member in order in discussing a bill which is not before the house? He should confine himself to Bill No. 11, and not discuss a bill which is not at the moment up for second reading.

Mr. TURGEON: I do not wish to get into any altercation with the hon. gentleman over a question of order, but the only difference between the two bills is that one purports to amend the Chinese Immigration Act and the other purports to amend the Immigration Act. It is not possible properly to discuss, from the standpoint of British Columbians, the question of the exclusion of Japanese, through any instrument whatever, without discussing everything that arises from immigration and, therefore, from the policies adopted by this parliament to conduct and to regulate immigration.

As I was saying, I intend to suggest to the hon. member that in the very interests of the object he has in mind these bills should not be pressed to a vote during this session. Later on, I shall give my reasons for that suggestion. It is my intention also to show to the best of my ability why I think it is absolutely necessary for me, coming from British Columbia and having a sense of the responsibility that rests upon a member of this house, to vote against the bill on this occasion. Further I intend as well as I can, and even at the expense of repeating some of the arguments that have been made, to put forward some of the reasons why I believe that sooner or later action must be taken to bring about that which these bills purport to accomplish. That action must of necessity be taken.

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Extract from

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Two results have followed from the discussion that has taken place upon the hon. member's motion. One is that this government has already set up machinery which we sincerely hope will bring to light in what degree, if any, illegal entries have been made from Asiatic countries, with particular reference perhaps to the race mentioned in Bill No. 11. There has been set up—or rather enlarged, for I understand it was set up previously—another investigating committee which will act more or less in conjunction with the board of review that is dealing entirely with illegal entrance and the steps necessary to be taken immediately to stop it, but the interdepartmental committee acting in conjunction with that board will inquire, I take it, into the whole question of Asiatic immigration.

Mr. GREEN: May I ask the hon. member a question? Has there been any change since the announcement made by the Prime Minister on March 7? He was asked by the leader of the opposition about these boards of inquiry, and his answer was, as reported at page 1165 of Hansard:

> Mr. Mackenzie King: The board has been appointed to deal with the subject of illegal entries—
>
> Mr. Bennett: Only?
>
> Mr. Mackenzie King: Only, yes.

Then he goes on to say:

> However, I would assume that in any inquiry directed to illegal entries much information that was incidental thereto would be ascertained.

Is the hon. member suggesting that there is to be another board, or that this board is to go further than the statement of the Prime Minister indicated?

Mr. TURGEON: I do not want to be unkind to the hon. member, for whom I have great personal regard; but if he paid more attention to the answers given by ministers of the crown he would not have had to ask me that question, because he will find on Hansard an answer to his own question, where the Prime Minister said that this interdepartmental committee was set up and is separate entirely from the board of review, whose function is confined to the question of illegal entry. This interdepartmental committee I take it has upon it representatives not only of the Department of Immigration but of the Department of Labour and the Department of National Defence. Perhaps one should not say that too loudly, but these two departments are represented on that committee, which is inquiring into every question relating to oriental immigration into Canada, which, of course, means largely into British Columbia.

A second benefit has resulted from the introduction of this bill by the hon. member for Comox-Alberni. Oftentimes the position of British Columbia in the general scheme of things Canadian is misunderstood. For long years the position of that far western province with respect to all questions relating to immigration has been misunderstood. But I take it from this debate, and especially from the words used by the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) and other ministers, as well as by the leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett), that now our position is better understood than it has been at any previous time in the history of this question.

What is the situation? I have before me two orders in council passed under authority of the Immigration Act. One is P.C. 2115 dated September 16, 1930, which puts a prohibition upon the entry into Canada, except of course with certain exceptions, of immigrants from Asiatic countries, though it clearly sets out that it is not concerned and does not deal with any Asiatic nation with which Canada has a treaty or convention. Then there is another order in council, which was referred to the other night, P.C. 695, dated March 21, 1931, and amended April 23, 1937. This order in council deals with steps taken to prohibit immigration of any kind into Canada, again with certain exceptions. The exceptions are: Those who come from Great Britain with sufficient funds to maintain themselves until they have opportunity to secure employment; those who come from the United States with sufficient funds, and agriculturists with sufficient funds to go into the business of farming. In this order in council there is also a proviso as regards immigrants as defined in paragraph 2, that is, those entering from the United States, and immigrants as defined in paragraph 4, that is, agriculturists who have sufficient means to farm in Canada: "Provided that these are destined for settlement in a province which has not signified its disapproval of such immigration." There is a clear recognition of the principle that, largely because of conditions in Canada to-day, persons to be admitted to this country must be destined for a province which has not signified objection to their entry.

I do not need to point out that immigrants from Asiatic countries who come to Canada come only to British Columbia. The general principle underlying these prohibitions is this, that because of the situation in which labour

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CANADA (H.C.)

No.6.

Downing Street.

11 January 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter from Mr. G.Howland of Ladysmith, British Columbia (with enclosure in original) addressed to the Prime Minister.

14.12.37

2. I should be glad if you would cause Mr. Howland to be informed that I have received his letter but that the matter with which it deals is not one in which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom can intervene.

I have, etc.

(Signed) MALCOLM MAC DONALD.

THE ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CANADA
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

10414 1/38 P.O.P.

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While I am on my feet I should like to submit another amendment which comes at the beginning of the section. It reads:

That section four be amended by inserting at the beginning of the section, before the word "section," the following words:

"Subject as hereinafter in this act provided."

Mr. BENNETT: I think the amendment proposed is as reasonable as might be expected under the circumstances, except that it might be well to expand the last two lines, because the vested right might be a right with respect to something other than the mere export of power. For instance, he might claim damages; and as I suggested the other day, he should not acquire a vested right either to export power or for any other purpose; that is to say, he should have no right of action by reason of his allegation of vested right. That is the only suggestion I have to make.

Mr. HEAPS: With regard to paragraph (b) of subsection 4, which deals with the question of the price at which power should be exported, if power under any proposed bill is exported from Ontario, such power being owned by the provincial government, how is the price going to be fixed, and who will be the authority to determine whether the price at which the power is exported is a proper one in the circumstances? I can understand how easy it would be for two experts to be at cross-purposes on the question of a reasonable price and I am wondering who will determine that question.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Under the amendment as drafted it will be the governor in council, and in my opinion the governor in council should be the authority to decide on the matter. Of course, the governor in council will have the advice of any expert or engineers whom they see fit to employ.

Mr. HEAPS: I quite appreciate the fact that in the case of power being exported the government would obtain the advice of experts; but suppose there were a difference between the experts appointed by the provincial authorities and the experts advising the governor in council. Who is going to be the final authority?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): We are the deciding authority.

Mr. HEAPS: That is definite?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Yes.

Mr. BENNETT: Might it not be well to say "renewed" instead of "extended"?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Yes, except that it is not exactly like a licence. It is an act of parliament.

Mr. BENNETT: "Extended" is good, but I thought that possibly in view of the language used in connection with the others, "renewed" might be better.

Mr. CAHAN: Is this a proposed amendment to section 3?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): No, section 4.

Mr. CAHAN: What becomes then of the amendment which the Prime Minister proposed?

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Sir Eugene Fiset): They are all being considered together.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): This adds another subsection.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Sir Eugene Fiset): Shall the amendment carry?

Amendment agreed to.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Sir Eugene Fiset): The Minister of Justice further moves that section 4 be amended by inserting at the beginning of the section, before the word "section," the words "Subject as hereinafter in this act provided." Shall the amendment carry?

Amendment agreed to.

Section as amended agreed to.

On section 5—Temporary licences.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): I wish to offer the same amendment here, that immediately after the number "5" at the beginning of the section, and before the word "section," the following words be added: "Subject as hereinafter in this act provided."

Amendment agreed to.

Section as amended agreed to.

On section 6—Licence to construct or place wires or pipes.

Mr. CAHAN: In the prior debate I suggested an amendment to this section, and I now beg leave to move that section 6 be struck out and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

6. Section 8 of the said act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

8. (1) All transmission lines or lines of wire or other conductors for the exportation of power and all pipe lines and other like contrivances for the exportation of fluid, from any place in Canada to any place outside of Canada, are hereby declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada.

(2) Subject to any regulation of the governor in council in that behalf, the governor in council may grant licences for the construction, placing or laying of any transmission line or

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JUL 1938

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1938

JAPAN

F 7354
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11 JUL 1938

Registry Number } F 7354/2924/23

FROM Dominions Office.

No. M 109/4

Dated 7th July, 1938.

Received in Registry 11th July, 1938

Canadian-Japanese relations: Japanese immigration.

Refers to Dominions Office letter of the 19th April, 1938 (F 4261/2924/23)
Transmits copy despatch No.168 of the 13th June, 1938 from United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada. Mr. Neill moved the second reading of the private bill concerning Japanese immigration on its being declared out of order it was reintroduced as Bill 112 but the motion for a second reading was negatived by 87 votes to 39. Voting was also against the motion for 2nd reading of Mr.Neill's bill No.11.

Last Paper.

F 7353

References.

(Minutes.)

Copy Tokyo

American Dept 12/7
D.I.D. 16/7

W.R. Talbot
12/7
12/7

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

9) Tokyo No. 481
July 14

(Action completed.)
21/7/38

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F 7355

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F 7354 JUL 1938

F.O. 34

D.O. 3.

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted :—
M. 109/4.

20

~~136~~ 130

Subject: Private Bill to amend Immigration act — Canadian House of Commons.

Reference to previous correspondence : F 4261/2944/23

Letter ~~to~~ from the Dominions Office of the 19.4.38. M.109/3.

F 4268. 13.6.38

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

A copy has also been sent to the —

Dominions Office, Downing Street,
7 JUL 1938
193

(*1326) Wt. 25174—3707 20,000 10/37 T.S. 695

support of his bill as precedents the immigration legislation of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand. On the conclusion of Mr Neill's speech, however, the Prime Minister intervened on a point of order, asking whether the bill complied with the rules of the House insofar as the right-hand page of the bill as printed did not contain so much of the enactment to be amended as was necessary for the clear comprehension of the purpose of the bill. To Mr Neill's not unnatural chagrin the Speaker ruled that the Prime Minister's point was well taken and that the bill must be declared

out

The Lord Stanley, P.C., M.C., M.P.,
ry of State for Dominion Affairs,
LONDON.

5E 4

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Office of the High Commissi
for the United Kingdom,
OTTAWA.
18th June, 1938

NO. 168

My Lord,

In my despatch No. 86 of the 24th March I had the honour to transmit copies of a private bill, No. 38, introduced into the Canadian House of Commons by Mr Neill, Independent Member for Comox-Alberni, and designed to render entrance into Canada impossible for any but English or French speaking persons or members of some other European state.

2. I now have to inform Your Lordship that Mr Neill moved the second reading of this bill on the 10th May last. As predicted in the despatch under reference, he was able to claim that there was no discrimination against any individual country as regards immigration facilities and he adduced in support of his bill as precedents the immigration legislation of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand. On the conclusion of Mr Neill's speech, however, the Prime Minister intervened on a point of order, asking whether the bill complied with the rules of the House insofar as the right-hand page of the bill as printed did not contain so much of the enactment to be amended as was necessary for the clear comprehension of the purpose of the bill. To Mr Neill's not unnatural chagrin the Speaker ruled that the Prime Minister's point was well taken and that the bill must be declared

out

The Rt Hon. The Lord Stanley, P.C., M.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs,
LONDON.

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out of order.

3. Mr Neill accordingly reintroduced Bill 38, with the necessary explanatory notes on the right-hand page, as Bill 112, and the second reading of this bill was moved by him on the 24th May in a speech which consisted of little more than a resumé of his corresponding speech on the 10th May. Mr Mackenzie, the Minister of National Defence, who is, as Your Lordship will be aware, the Member for Vancouver Centre, spoke against the bill on the grounds that the presence of Japanese in British Columbia constituted a long range economic problem which was not to be solved by the methods proposed by Mr Neill. Incidentally he pointed out that since the bill named the two languages which must be known by an intending immigrant, it would be the simplest thing in the world for an Oriental nation to train its migrants in the use of either of the two languages in question. The Minister of National Defence was followed by Mr J. S. Woodsworth, the leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Group, who also opposed the bill on the grounds that it would not in fact accomplish the purpose for which it was designed. Mr Neill then began, and continued on the 31st May, a long and somewhat discursive speech in defence of his bill, in the course of which he reiterated all his previous arguments and concluded with an appeal to the country not to be intimidated merely by the thought of Japanese susceptibilities. On a division being taken the motion for a second reading was negatived by 87 votes to 39.

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4. On the same dates as those on which the above debates took place, further consideration was given to Mr Neill's bill No. 11 (copies of which accompanied my despatch No. 59 of the 3rd March) designed to place Japanese immigration on the same level as Chinese immigration. On both occasions the time available was fully occupied by a speech by Mr Neill closing the debate in which he again called for a strong stand against Japan, and urged that feeling in British Columbia against oriental immigration ran high. The House divided on the 24th May and the motion for second reading of this bill was negatived by 70 votes to 42, Mr Woodsworth, it may be observed, voting in its favour.

5. Mr Neill has not since returned to the subject of Japanese immigration, though it may be assumed that he has not abandoned it entirely.

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed) STEPHEN L. HOLMES

For the High Commissioner

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JAPAN

1938

F 7355 140 11 JUL 1938

Registry Number F 7355/2924/23

FROM Dominions Office.

No.

Dated 7th July, 1938.

Received in Registry 11th July, 1938

F: Japan.

Canadian-Japanese relations: Japanese immigration.

Refers to Dominions Office letter of the 19th April, 1938 (F 4261/2924/23) Transmits extracts from Canadian House of Commons Debates of the 10th and 31st May concerning the consideration of the motion for the second reading of Bill No.38, which was declared out of order, and the consideration of the motion for second reading of Bill No.112 which was negatived. Both bills dealt with the question of Japanese immigration.

Last Paper.

F 7354

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Action completed.) 21/7/38

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F 12157

(Minutes.)

The opposition to the bills seems to have come principally from a desire not to offend Japanese susceptibilities & thus risk embroiling Canada in a Far Eastern ~~quarrels~~ conflict.

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MM 12/7

16414 1/38 F.O.P.

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F.O. 39

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D.O. 3.

F 7355
11 JUL 1938

Communications on this subject should be addressed to—
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE,
DOMINIONS OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted :—
M. 52/7.

Subject: Bill for an act to amend Immigration act - Canada. House of Commons.

Reference to previous correspondence :

Letter ~~to~~ *from the Dominions Office of the* 19.4.38. M. 109/3.

Transmitted by direction of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

A copy has also been sent to the

Dominions Office, Downing Street,
7 JUL 1938
193

(*1326) Wt. 25174—3707 20,000 10/37 T.S. 695

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): May I add this, which I read in the agreement with Alberta, with regard to the matter of the Turner valley:

—by paragraph 2 of the said natural resources transfer agreement the province agreed that it would carry out, in accordance with the this bill its considered judgment the same as was done by this house.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. gentleman is out of order.

Motion agreed to, bill read the third time and passed.

13905 10/36 F.O.P.

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F.O. 39

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F 7355
11 JUL 1938

~~141~~

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13905 10/36 F.O.P.

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COPY

~~111~~

Hon. T. D. Pattullo,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Re Delegation of Vancouver Island Farmers.

We greatly regret that you are unable to give us an appointment to see you. As suggested in your letter we now write to place our case before you.

We were elected to express to you the very deep feeling of farmers, that the unfair and unrestricted competition of orientals is intolerable.

We hope that you will do all in your power to apply remedial measures in view of the facts we now place before you.

The Oriental in British Columbia:-

Now grows 75% of potatoes for the second early market and a conservative estimate indicates that he grows 50% of all potatoes sold during the year.

Has gained almost a monopoly of truck gardening.

Rents land, depletes the fertility of the soil and then moves on.

Has become a large grower of small fruits.

Has secured a large share of the hothouse industry.

Now participates extensively in the egg and poultry industry.

Now cultivates 300 out of ~~forty~~ 400 acres under tomatoes in the Okanagon.

Now undersells the white grower of spring and summer flowers.

There are now 26 Oriental Wholesalers and only 16 white firms dealing in potatoes in the area controlled by the B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board.

Orientals now run nearly all the vegetable stores.

Orientals have become competitors to the white farmer to an alarming extent. They are unfair competitors because they have a lower standard of living, longer hours of work, lower rates of pay, and show a disregard for laws, intended to maintain labourers in reasonable working conditions, as also, those for market control.

Today one eleventh of the population of British Columbia is Oriental. This is an alarmingly high proportion when one realizes that this is part of the foundation stock for British Columbia's future population.

On August 31st. A Farmers' meeting at Cedar, at which 53 were present-- passed a resolution that all possible steps should be taken to secure legislation prohibiting Orientals from owning or renting agricultural land in British Columbia.

C.W. Dixon, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,
Dominions Office,
LONDON.

10414 1/30 P.O.P.

5E 4

F 7355
11 JUL 1938

F.O. 39

D.O. 3.

141

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Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. gentleman is out of order.

Motion agreed to, bill read the third time and passed.

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13905 10/36 F.O.P.

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Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): By a paragraph of the original transfer agreement, which has been ratified by the imperial parliament, it was agreed that the provisions of the said agreement might be varied by an agreement confirmed by concurrent statutes of the parliament of Canada and of the legislature of the province. Therefore there is no doubt that we can vary the original agreement by concurrent legislation, and this has the force of law by an act of the parliament of the United Kingdom. We are authorized to vary without going back to that parliament.

Mr. STEWART: Does this vary the original agreement in any way?

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): It is supposed to, in the case of the Turner valley. In the other case it is merely the removal of a doubt.

Mr. STEWART: I just want to find out what rights were left with this government in connection with the Turner valley.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): I cannot add anything more to what my hon. friend has said in that connection.

Mr. CRERAR: I have probably failed to make my point clear. The Alberta government, through the legislature of that province, can bring in conservation regulations, if I may describe them in that way, but under the original transfer agreement those regulations must be made to apply generally over the whole province. What they wish is to obtain power to pass regulations not applicable to the whole province; in other words, they wish regulations to apply to a particular area because in a peculiar way that area requires them. Under the judgment of the supreme court in 1933 they have not that power. As a matter of fact, the Alberta legislature thought it had the power, and the previous government of that province passed the act to which I referred a moment ago, dealing with the conservation of the Turner valley gas. The court here, however, held that the legislature did not have power to pass such an act unless it applied generally over the whole province, which was not what they desired. This amended agreement seeks to give the government of Alberta, through its legislature, power to make regulations which may apply only to the Turner valley situation.

Mr. STEWART: It is a difficult point.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): May I add this, which I read in the agreement with Alberta, with regard to the matter of the Turner valley:

—by paragraph 2 of the said natural resources transfer agreement the province agreed that it would carry out, in accordance with the terms thereof, every contract to purchase or lease any crown lands, mines or minerals and every other arrangement whereby any person had become entitled to any interest therein as against the crown, and further agreed not to affect or alter any term of any such contract to purchase, lease or other arrangement by legislation or otherwise, except either with the consent of all the parties thereto, other than Canada, or in so far as any legislation may apply generally to all similar agreements relating to lands, mines or minerals in the province or to interests therein, irrespective of who might be the parties thereto;—

In other words, the Dominion of Canada bound the province at the time so that the province would not alter any term of any contract with any party unless all the parties were agreed or unless such alteration by legislation would apply generally to all agreements relating to lands, mines or minerals, irrespective of the place or the person affected. Apparently this worked some injury in that particular district, and paragraph 2 is to be amended by adding these words:

—or is legislation relating to the conservation of oil resources or gas resources or both by the control or regulation of the production of oil or gas or both, whether by restriction or prohibition and whether generally or with respect to any specified area or any specified well or wells or by repressuring of any oil field, gas field or oil-gas field, and, incidentally thereto, providing for the compulsory purchase of any well or wells.

That will enable the province to make new arrangements with regard to certain wells in a specified area, which it could not do under the original agreement.

Section agreed to.

Section 2 agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill reported.

At six o'clock the house took recess.

After Recess

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

PRIVATE BILLS

NIAGARA FALLS OBSERVATION BRIDGE COMPANY

Mr. A. B. DAMUDE (Welland) moved the third reading of Bill No. 15, to incorporate Niagara Falls Observation Bridge Company.

Mr. J. R. MacNICOL (Davenport): May I express the hope that the senate will give this bill its considered judgment the same as was done by this house.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. gentleman is out of order.

Motion agreed to, bill read the third time and passed.

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honour to act in such positions, and occupy them efficiently. Such noble sentiments reflect great credit upon humanity.

A moment ago I gave a list of the public hospitals in my county, and as far as I know every one of them in finding it exceedingly hard to make both ends meet. Still they do not even think of curtailing their services. By some means or other they carry on in spite of the deficit. A striking example is that of the Nazareth Asylum for the Blind, the deficit of which for the year ended June 30, 1937, amounted to $63,169.91. If to this were added what might be the value of the free services given by the Grey Nuns, what the deficit would amount to I leave to the imagination of hon. members. Other hospitals in my county have shown the same devotion to duty and the same deficits. These institutions, of course, make efforts to get help from their supporters and I have made a list of some of the means that are resorted to in order to secure such financial support. These include private subscriptions, bazaars, tombolas, kermesses, drawings, card parties, oyster suppers, soupers d'habitants, soupers du bon vieux temps, theatricals, house to house canvassing, dances, old boys' reunions, strawberry festivals, pilgrimages, and the latest method, bingo. Using all these methods they are sometimes able to lighten the load. This all requires a tremendous amount of work, while at the same time large sums of money leave Canada for another country where they are employed for this very purpose, that is, to help the hospitals. As an illustration in support of my contention, let me quote a short extract from an article that appeared in the Ottawa Journal of March 25, entitled Irish Sweepstakes Become a Major Industry, by Hugh Smith of the New York Times, sent from Dublin:

> If and when any Irish government has the temerity to end the sweepstakes, it will create something akin to a national crisis, since running sweeps has become one of the Free State's most important industries. . . .
>
> When Mr. Cosgrave regime gave legal sanction back in 1930 for running the first sweep for the hospitals, the prize fund was less than £500,000 and only a few hundred persons were employed in running the lottery.
>
> The success of the venture startled even the sweep's own promoters. The prize fund soared to almost £3,000,000 in 1932, and to-day it is seldom below £1,500,000. As millions began to roll in, the payroll increased accordingly. To-day an average of 3,000 people are permanently employed. The last few weeks before each sweep, this number rises above 4,000.

We may ask whether Canadians are taking an interest in sweepstakes. In this connection I have the Montreal Gazette of April 8, which states that $1,100,170 was spent by Canadians in tickets on Irish sweepstakes. Returning for a moment to the hospitals and their value to Canada, I ask how many hospitals have closed their doors since 1929? You will find the number remarkably small, if any have closed at all. They carried on, in the full sense of the word "carried" as it is used and understood wherever the English language is spoken. I have often heard mentioned both inside and outside this chamber the debt which this country owes to the banks for having weathered the depression. I have never heard anything about the hospitals. Far be it from me to minimize the **success of our banks; but if people feel like** examining achievements performed during the very dark period, I suggest that they might well place in the front rank the survival of our hospitals from one end of the country to the other, a survival which has been due largely to the self-denial of those in charge. If tickets for lotteries operated in other countries are being sold clandestinely in this country, there must be some sort of demand for them, and if this demand persists in spite of the illegality of the procedure, is it not to be presumed that it satisfies some sort of natural craving? Such being the case, are we not a little foolish, a little crazy, to let vast sums of money leave Canada when we need them so much here, especially when the operation of such lotteries would be under the control of the provincial authorities?

It must be borne in mind that the operation of the proposed act will not mean any additional charges upon the already overburdened taxpayers, while it may result in very considerable help to the beneficiaries of the scheme. Moreover, it would ensure that the buyers of tickets would be fairly dealt with. Here I allude to the possibility of moneys paid for tickets in foreign lotteries never being properly remitted.

Perhaps here it might not be amiss to quote a few opinions in support of the bill now under consideration. In this connection let me use the French sentence, "A tout seigneur, tout honneur." I refer again to the Montreal Gazette of March 28, which says that Hepburn—a name well known here—is in favour of sweepstakes. Let me go further and quote from La Presse of April 1:

> Le grand argument des adversaires de la loterie publique c'est que la charité privée cesse de donner aux hôpitaux dès que la loterie s'organise. Autrefois peut-être mais pas aujourd'hui: la génération actuelle s'est habituée aux coups de fortune et elle les recherche passionnément, à preuve tous ces tirages qui

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ir Henry Page
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November, 1938.
17th November
1938.

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Encloses copy of Report of the Mission to British Columbia undertaken by himself and Mr. Stanley Dalgliesh to examine possibilities for British settlers there. Draws attention to the danger of Canada becoming foreign in outlook unless something is done to restore balance of British emigration and to the strategic danger to the Pacific Coast viz-aà-viz Japan.

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Registry Number } F 12157/2924/23.

FROM Sir Henry Page Croft M.P., (to the Secretary of State).

No. --

Dated 12th November, 1938.
Received in Registry } 17th November 1938.

F: Japan.

Japanese immigration into Canada. Encloses copy of Report of the Mission to British Columbia undertaken by himself and Mr. Stanley Dalgliesh to examine possibilities for British settlers there. Draws attention to the danger of Canada becoming foreign in outlook unless something is done to restore balance of British emigration and to the strategic danger to the Pacific Coast viz-aà-viz Japan.

Last Paper.

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References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of)
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(from 507)
Nov. 14.

(Minutes.)

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9, Victoria Street, ~~145~~
S.W.1.

12th November, 1938.

My dear Halifax,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a Report on my recent tour in British Columbia where I went with Mr. Stanley Dalgliesh in answer to an invitation endorsed by the B.C. Government to examine the settlement possibilities on the spot.

I would be most grateful if you could find time to read this Report, with its striking evidence as to possibilities in British Columbia and the unanimous desire of that Province to welcome any British settlement scheme which can be agreed to by the Governments concerned.

I would particularly call your attention to the grave danger of Canada becoming foreign in outlook unless something is done to restore the balance of British emigration; also the strategic danger to the Pacific coast viz-a-viz Japan.

Yours sincerely,

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, KG., GCSI. GCIE.

PRESENTED TO THE PRIME MINISTER
AND CABINET OF GREAT BRITAIN
NOVEMBER 1938.

See back of copy for Address of Publishers and Prices.

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REPORT

OF THE

Mission to British Columbia

OF

BRIG.-GEN.
SIR HENRY PAGE CROFT
Bart., C.M.G., M.P.
(Chairman of the Empire Development and Settlement Research Committee and of the Empire Industries Association)

AND

MR. R. S. DALGLIESH
(Convener of the Empire Settlement Conference at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1935 when Lord Mayor, and Joint Convener of the Guildhall Conference 1936)

To investigate the possibilities of community settlement for British immigrants to that Province in August 1938.

PRESENTED TO THE PRIME MINISTER
AND CABINET OF GREAT BRITAIN
NOVEMBER 1938.

See back of copy for Address of Publishers and Prices.

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PART I.



Photo by E. J. Newman, Prince George.
THE MISSION AT TWELVE MILE HILL, NEAR VANDERHOOF.

Introduction.

Early in 1938 we received an invitation from the Mayor and Board of Trade of Prince George to visit that town and neighbouring districts of British Columbia. This invitation was cordially endorsed by Mr. T. D. Patullo, Premier of British Columbia.

We have taken a leading part in examining the possibilities of organized community settlement within the Empire during many past years and received the unanimous support of the Committees and Conferences over which we have presided.

We were also assured of the interest of Parliament by the resolution tabled in July last by no less than 283 back bench members supporting the Government and by numerous indications of good-will received from many members of Opposition parties.

We decided, therefore, that we could best serve the interests of our country by accepting the invitation and giving exhaustive examination on the spot to those problems with which we were already well acquainted.

We were the more ready to undertake this task in view of the last report of the Empire Settlement Board, published in the early summer of this year. That Committee stated conclusive reasons for a resumption of migration but in its findings gave the impression that the Dominion Governments were hostile to any organized schemes of settlement and concluded therefore that "we must rely upon infiltration."

To this we respectfully reply that no definite scheme of Empire settlement has yet been submitted to any Dominion Government and therefore no such scheme can have been turned down. Further, that if migration is in truth desirable, we cannot rely upon infiltration, for not only has such movement entirely ceased but in fact there is still an adverse flow of migration back to Great Britain whilst we can find no

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evidence that infiltration is likely to be resumed at an early date. Reliance thereon appears to us therefore to be purely a negative policy.

We further note that the Committee adversely criticized settlement schemes such as the Hornby Plan and that of the Empire Development and Settlement Research Committee,* but surprisingly called no single witness from either of those movements in spite of the apparently overwhelming opinion of Parliament that such schemes should receive encouragement.

For all these reasons it appeared to be important to ascertain the exact facts upon the spot and also to find out what the real opinion is in the Dominions.

We accepted the invitation to British Columbia because from many angles the opportunities appeared most promising, the territories most undeveloped, and the good will of the Government and people most evident in that Province.

In Part II of this report we give a full account of our tour with details showing the extent and thoroughness of our itinerary and also the volume of evidence which proves that our reception was remarkable in its unanimity and enthusiasm in that:—

a. The Federal and Provincial members of Parliament of every Constituency through which we passed in the Columbia Valley and the whole of the great territory of Central British Columbia from Kamloops to Prince Rupert, each gave our mission their public support. All these members happened to be Liberals throughout the area traversed.

b. In practically every instance we received also the public support of the defeated Conservative member or candidate at the last election, thus proving general support.

c. In every village or township in the 600 miles between Kamloops and Prince Rupert we were entertained by the Board of Trade, consisting of leaders of trade, agriculture and industry. From all the speeches of welcome delivered, the resolutions carried and the general reception accorded to us, organized community settlements of selected British migrants appear to receive unanimous approval.

d. We held conversations with every class of the community and such conversations, which numbered at least 250, were directed entirely to the main problems with which we were concerned.

e. We visited over fifty settlers on their farms, where we examined their houses, barns, cowsheds, livestock, crops and their unbroken land, and discussed with each individual farmer and his wife all the pros and cons for British settlement. During the whole course of this exhaustive enquiry, we met only three farmers who were hostile to our plan, whilst the rest were not only sympathetic but in nearly every case enthusiastic in support of British community settlements in the areas of which they have experience.

We determined from the outset that if our labours were to be of service to His Majesty's Government we would enquire with judicial thoroughness into all the difficulties of which we have heard so much from critics in Great Britain.

We now, therefore, enumerate these supposed difficulties and handicaps and deal with them seriatim.

1. Climatic Conditions:

We had heard in some quarters in England that such was the intense cold in Central British Columbia, ranging occasionally to 30 and 40 degrees below Zero, that it was an unsuitable climate for men and women of our race.

We asked every settler we met from the Old Country whether this was a fact, and the overwhelming opinion can be summed up as follows:—

With suitable housing, clothing and care, the average British settler does not suffer from the cold. The cold is dry and for the first three or four years British settlers do not feel the severity of the climate. After that, as one settler wittily remarked, "we feel the cold about as much as the average Canadian—not more."

The evidence convinced us that from the climatic standpoint we are justified in inviting our countrymen to settle in Central British Columbia or the Columbia Valley.

*This Committee, presided over by Sir Henry Page Croft, reported in 1934.

2. Can "British" Settlers Succeed?

Critics have declared that the modern British worker is soft and incapable of undertaking the hardship of making a farm, whilst his social services are so complete as to undermine his initiative for hard work and adventure overseas.

We are certain that this is not true of the very large number of British settlers we met and they themselves are convinced that their modern fellow countrymen, if they have character and do not mind hard work, are equally capable of making good. The "old timers" point out that when they came out conditions were very different. In many cases they had to march across country to their holdings, twenty, thirty and even fifty miles from the railway. There were no roads, no telephones, no telegraph within reach, no shops or stores for miles and no schools or social services of any description.

Arrived at what was to be their farm, they found nothing but bush and heavy trees which had to be cleared before they could plough, much less sow or reap. They had to build every stick of their own houses, barns and cowsheds and had no one to advise them.

To-day in this same country there is either railway or road, post or telephone within easy reach, schools wherever there are children, Government agricultural experts to assist in deciding what crops, etc., to attempt, and civilization brought far nearer to them.

We can hardly believe, when we realize what British settlers underwent even twenty-five or thirty years ago, that with all the great advantages of to-day and all the advanced machinery of civilization, our countrymen have so declined in character as to be incapable of settlement under plans such as we contemplate with supervision, co-operation and adequate capital aid advanced to each settler.

The triumph of British character over the conditions of the Great War would seem completely to answer this canard against the National character and nearly every settler we met expressed his conviction that Britons could make not only a home but a competence such as the majority cannot hope for in Great Britain to-day.

3. Mixed Farming:

We were immensely struck by the general contentment of all settlers we visited (with one exception), whether of British or foreign origin.

Few of them indeed have made large fortunes but 90 per cent. of the farmers we visited declared that they did not want to give up their farms and would not change their location; they had built up their own homes on land of their own; they were not only providing themselves and their families with all the major needs of life from their own farms, but were earning a livelihood and with hard work were succeeding in extending the area under cultivation, buying fresh stock, and many had paid off all debts on their farms.

Our personal impression was that there was no reason why any small farmer on suitable soil and with the will to work should not save anything from $500 to $2,500 a year after feeding his family and buying such household necessities as he cannot produce.

They were all mixed farmers and we were further impressed with the fact that in general they had not felt even the worst of the depression to anything like the extent of other farmers, such as the wheat producers of the prairies.

We were struck with the fact that whilst failures are much advertised, success is rarely alluded to.

4. Failure.

We heard of failures under the 3,000 Settlers and other schemes but in most cases they were due to (a) faulty selection at home, (b) inferior soil, (c) insufficient capital to see settlers through the first years until their farms became remunerative, thus leaving them with a debt which they found impossible to liquidate.

We are satisfied that all these evils can be guarded against under an organized plan such as we advocate and as set out hereafter.

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LONELINESS.

It is perfectly true that the loneliness of settlers in the past was oppressive to many men and to most women. Indeed it is surprising that they endured the immense distances which separated them from their fellows.

All this is altered under our plan, the basis of which is settlement by communities with community advisers, community halls, community schools and churches, co-operative community stores and transport.

With the post, telegraph, telephone (in many cases available), and railroads everywhere within easy trucking distance; excellent main roads which can be easily linked up with subsidiary roads through all the territories in which settlement is contemplated, and above all the radio, the whole condition of life is changed. The extreme loneliness of the past which often had tragic results need no longer be dreaded in planned community settlements.

5. Why send Settlers when Canada has so many Unemployed?

This argument was advanced before our tour by critics who had not studied our plan. The fact is that any new settlement must create permanent employment in many industries, at least to the extent of one fresh worker for every farmer established. During the actual development of the settled areas at least two-thirds of the expenditure will find its way into the pockets of Canadian industry and therefore of Canadian workers.

As an example, if 10,000 settlers and their families were established under our plan, it would involve approximately the following:—

10,000 houses, to the immediate benefit of the lumber industry and its workers; the whole of the furniture, stores, pots and pans required for the homes to be supplied by Canadian secondary industries.

20,000 horses to be purchased from Canadian ranches.

50,000 cattle ,, ,, ,, ,,

20,000 sows ,, ,, ,, ,, producers.

150,000 poultry ,, ,, ,, ,,

20,000 agricultural machines in the first year of the settlers' arrival, all from Canadian factories in Ontario and elsewhere.

20,000 agricultural machines in the second year.

40,000 agricultural tools and implements.

A quantity of seed from Canadian farmers, the whole of the supplies to be carried by Canadian railways or other transport services, including the transport of the 10,000 settlers and their families.

Each item demands the services of Canadian labour on a large scale. Put in another form, if $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 of new money is expended in establishing the settlements and is circulated throughout Canadian industry and agriculture, how can such expenditure do other than increase employment throughout the Dominion? This answer was found so convincing that even our critics made no attempt to refute it by the end of our tour.

6. Can Great Britain Afford to Lose Her Best Citizens?

The answer is that if a British citizen migrates to Canada, he is not lost to us but, instead of losing morale and physique for lack of productive work, he becomes an Empire producer, a permanent customer for our goods and an ambassador of goodwill in maintaining the British connection.

That British citizens who settle in the Dominions are not lost to us is amply proved when we remember the magnificent contribution of Canada and the other Dominions at the time of the Great War when they helped to form the backbone of the Overseas Expeditionary Forces.

7. That no Suitable Settlers are Available.

During the last ten years we have, without seeking information, had evidence of large numbers of persons willing and anxious to try their fortunes in the Dominions. Whilst we do not desire to denude the British countryside of skilled agriculturalists, we are convinced that there are thousands of British men and women in our cities who have a "land sense" and who have only drifted away from the countryside because of lack of opportunities of finding a home and making an adequate living on the land in Great Britain.

We believe that many recruits could be drawn from the ranks of these people, born on the land, who now find it is not so easy to make a home and a living in the cities but to whom the prospect of owning their own home and farm would prove a great incentive to success.

There are also many younger sons of small farmers who see no permanent opening on the land but who, if they were presented with a real opportunity, would certainly seek their fortunes overseas.

Again, we have come face to face in Canada with cotton artizans and woollen textile workers, railway men and miners who, with no previous agricultural experience, have made good. They feel confident that under the easier conditions of to-day their compatriots could be equally successful, more especially under the advantages of planned settlement which was available for none of them.

8. Markets.

The remaining criticism which is so often made is that without markets settlement cannot succeed or, as more frequently expressed by the ill-informed, "what is the good of sending out more settlers to grow wheat when the market is already glutted with that commodity?"

To deal with the last point first, we propose that all settlers should be mixed farmers, first feeding themselves, their families and all satellite workers connected with the community settlements established.

Very little wheat is grown in all the areas we visited but where grown, there is no difficulty in selling the small quantity of surplus wheat available if good standard is maintained.

Settlers produce milk for which there is an adequate market since every creamery we visited or heard of could work to a fuller capacity; cattle and hogs for which there is a definite market; eggs and poultry, vegetables and soft fruits. We saw admirable gardens of every description, for the produce of which there are local marketing opportunities. All products could be effectively marketed, more especially if sold in truckloads as is possible in a community.

Many settlers grow high yielding crops of oats, barley, alfalfa, clover and Timothy grass for feeding their own stock and in many cases for seed, the sale of which is most remunerative to many farmers. Seed sales on two or three farms we visited have returned to the small farm $2,000 to $3,000 in favourable years, more especially in the last three seasons.

On some irrigated farms in the Columbia Valley we saw remarkable crops of vegetables and fruits which have proved most profitable to settlers.

It is frequently forgotten however that the more you settle a country the greater the market you create. As explained in paragraph 5, it is an accepted fact that every farmer settled on the land gives employment to workers in secondary industry. When some 1,500,000,000 people in the world are primary producers or living in primary producing areas, we do not believe that the mere movement of 50,000 or 100,000 people from one country in the Empire to another can have any adverse affect upon world prices; more especially is this unlikely in the case of mixed farmers.

The settlements which we contemplate are mostly away from settled areas and, just as great movements of people went from Great Britain to colonize America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, without first enquiring if there was a market in the new country for their produce, so also we believe that new communities like their forbears will find no difficulty in finding markets. The history of the world gives conclusive evidence that population follows settlement, that secondary

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On September 27th. A Farmers' meeting at Duncan, 32 present.

Resolution passed:- -Whereas the Oriental has a dominating interest in the potato growing and marketing industry in British Columbia and whereas it is detrimental to the welfare of the Province that Orientals should participate largely in any of her industries.

The meeting resolves that the Government of British Columbia be asked to take immediate steps to deal effectively with these matters.

On October 15th. Annual Convention at Nanaimo of all Farmers' Institutes of Vancouver Island.

A resolution was passed which outlined the hardships farmers were being subjected to by unfair oriental competition and asked that our Provincial and Dominion authorities find means to combat the menace.

The feeling of apprehension as to the dangers of a large oriental population in British Columbia is so wide spread that we shall be glad to have an assurance from you that you will do all in your power to secure agriculture in all its branches as an industry for the white farmer.

May we ask you to make your reply to this letter as comprehensive as possible so that its publication in the press may allay the anxieties- -both for themselves and their children- -of the many thousands of British Columbia's farmers.

Yours truly,

Signature of Mr.C.H.Helgeson, Chairman of Convention of V.I.Institutes. "Chas. H. Helgeson"

Signature of Mr. E. Balo, Vice Chairman "E. Balo"

Signature of Mr.H.D.Evans, Pres. of the Cowichan Agricultural Socy. "H. D. Evans"

Signature of Mr. B.Young. "B. Young"

A letter from Mr. Pattullo dated December 2nd acknowledges receipt of the petition and adds that he has "carefully noted the contents of same" and "In reply I may say that this is a very large and difficult question, and I have not opportunity at the moment to reply at length."

reported from Washington but the story is that two young inhabitants of Vancouver went to Seattle with the deliberate aim of blowing up a Japanese ship as a protest against Japanese aggression and barbarity

C.W. Dixon, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,
Dominions Office,
LONDON.

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were done there would be far fewer failures. It was pointed out that settlers should be grouped together; that concentration was more economical. The meeting closed with an enthusiastic speech by Mr. King, the local M.L.A., supporting settlement.

AUGUST 11th. Kootenay Valley. Edgewater.

Mr. King drove delegates from Invermere to Golden, where they entrained for Kamloops after lunching at his home and being shown over his farm. On the way to Golden the party visited several farms. Mr. Gaddes, a former Conservative candidate for Columbia, gave the delegates much interesting information at Edgewater, where he is in charge of Company land on which 60 families are settled. He stated that, given the capital for irrigation, 200 additional families could be settled here. Mr. Hewitt, a settler formerly from Croydon, appeared to be well satisfied with conditions. Mrs. Hewitt, a Dorset woman, when asked whether she would return home, replied that she did not want to change B.C. for any country. Mr. Hewitt said that although it was very cold in winter, he and his wife did not mind it and that English people soon got used to it. Mr. Gaddes told us that not one of his 60 settlers was on relief. Delegates also visited Mr. Johnson's farm. He had come West two years ago from Saskatchewan with 40 dollars, had rented his farm and was able to buy it in a year and a half. Visited four farms near Golden. Parted with regret from Mr. King, who had been most hospitable and helpful. Delegates were particularly indebted to Mr. Newton for the valuable memorandum on agricultural production in the Valley which he furnished for the visitors, and also to the following persons for their memoranda on the subjects noted:—Mr. Thornton, Manager for P. B. Burns & Co., for his "Report on Meat Production and Consumption in the Windermere Valley"; the Invermere Agencies, for their "Report on the operations on the Athelmer Creamery," with statement of amount paid out to individual farmers in 1937; Mr. Wm. Weir, Manager of the Invermere Agencies, Ltd., for his "Memorandum on markets for agricultural products raised in the Windermere Valley"; Mr. O. A. McGuinness, Engineer-Surveyor of the Columbia Valley Land Company, for his "Memorandum on Irrigation water Supplies in the Valley"; Mr. Leonard Gaddes for his "Memorandum on agricultural production and marketing by the Edgewater Community."

AUGUST 12th. Kamloops.

A joint Board of Trade and Rotary Club luncheon was given at the Plaza Hotel, Kamloops, in honour of the delegates. Beside the two guest speakers, Sir Henry Croft and Councillor Dalgliesh, speeches were made by Mr. Turgeon, Federal Member for the Cariboo, and Mr. Murray, M.L.A., for Lillooet, who strongly supported the scheme. Mr. O'Neil, Federal M.P. for Kamloops, and Mr. Carson, M.L.A. for Kamloops, were also present.

After luncheon the delegates were driven by Mr. Carson and the officers of the Board of Trade as far as the 100-mile House, Exeter, on the old Cariboo Road, where they stayed the night as the guests of Lord Martin Cecil, who manages a 100,000-acre ranch for the Exeter and Egerton families. He impressed delegates with his knowledge. Mr. Turgeon, M.P., and Mr. Murray, M.L.A., representing the Canadian Press, accompanied the party.

The country between Kamloops and the 100 Mile House is very dry, covered with sage bush and reminded the delegates of the South African veldt. Near Kamloops, the delegates inspected several small holdings averaging ten acres under irrigation and passed through a large sheep farm which Messrs. Heron, of British origin, have made a great success.

AUGUST 13th. Williams Lake. Quesnel.

Delegates were given lunch by the Board of Trade in the Anglican Hall at Williams Lake. There were about 55 persons present, including Mr. Louis Lebourdais, M.L.A. for Quesnel. Mr. Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, was in the Chair. After delegates had spoken, a unanimous resolution was passed as follows:—

"Resolved that the Williams Lake Board of Trade warmly endorses the recommendation of Premier the Hon. T. D. Patullo that an early Conference should be held with the object of formulating a Plan for the settlement in Canada of new immigrant British families, to be laid before the Overseas Settlement authorities in the United Kingdom, said Conference to be composed of representatives of the Federal Government, of all Provincial Governments, and of the Colonization Departments of the two great Canadian Railways."

Delegates then drove to Quesnel, where a largely attended supper meeting was held, presided over by the President of the Board of Trade. This was a great success, speeches being made by delegates, Mr. Turgeon, M.P., and Mr. Lebourdais, M.L.A. A resolution approving the scheme was passed unanimously. After supper delegates discussed conditions with local farmers.

AUGUST 14th. Quesnel to Prince George.

Left Quesnel this morning for Prince George. On the way visited the Holt-Fletcher farm which greatly interested the delegates. John Holt and Tom Fletcher were photographed first in front of their original log cabin built in 1896 and then before their fine cottage built later. Holt and Fletcher were formerly cotton and woollen artificers who had come from Rochdale and Littleborough respectively without capital to support them. The farm which they have cleared and built up is evidence of what "two raw Lancashire lads have done," to use Mr. Fletcher's own words. The delegates considered these two old men as exceptionally good settlers of the old pioneer kind. (See illustrations page 28.)

Visited the attractive farm of a young Englishman named Downes, from Berkshire, who entertained the whole party of thirty to an excellent tea. He is a competent and successful farmer and his farm impressed the visitors.

Inspected the fine Pine View Estate nine miles from Prince George which has possibilities for settling a large number of families. There is no irrigation but no lack of water on farms visited, wells varying from 35 to 150 feet. Uncleared land in this district is valued at $2½-$5 per acre. The clearing is light. Visited several farms, including that of Mr. Douglas.

Arrived at Prince George in time for informal supper with members of the Prince George and Quesnel Boards of Trade, and Mr. H. G. Perry, M.L.A. Prince George.

AUGUST 15th.

Drove through the Salmon River country and inspected part of an undeveloped area of 12,000-16,000 acres; light clearing, suitable for settling, 160-acre blocks being regarded as the best acreage. Water from wells about 35 feet deep and ponds.

Thoroughly examined the excellent farm of the Johnson brothers (American born). They grant facilities to Government experimental seed trials. Very fine crops which were photographed. (See illustration page 26.) Delegates had the advice of the Government Agricultural expert and were accompanied throughout by Mr. Harry Bowman, National Railways Colonisation expert, and Mr. F. Burden, late High Commissioner for British Columbia. They both proved very helpful.

Delegates visited other farms and proceeded to Summit Lake where they were entertained by a party of some thirty distinguished members of the Board of Trade and their wives and Judge Robertson at the summer residence of Mr. Wilson, whose efficient organisation as secretary of the Board had done so much for the mission. Had a trip on the Lake and returned to Prince George. Delegates also visited the Ritchie farm. Mr. Ritchie had a fine crop of Victory oats and 100 head of cattle. Next visited Mrs. Mitchell's fine estate on the Fraser River with its first rate crops. (See illustration page 27.) Informal supper in evening with Board of Trade.

AUGUST 16th.

Delegates were taken to see Giscombe Lumber Camp where they were given an excellent luncheon and under the personal guidance of Mr. Roy Spur witnessed all lumber operations, from forest to saw mill. The Pine View district was visited again and the Barratt and Blackson farms were seen. Mr. Barratt is offering his ¼ section for sale owing to ill-health. He had about 60 acres under cultivation and informed the delegates that his water was from two wells which varied in depth from 170 to 35 feet. Visited three other farms.

Largely attended supper meeting took place in the evening at which the delegates spoke. Mr. Turgeon, M.P., and Mr. Patterson, the Mayor, also spoke. Mr. Perry, M.L.A., made an eloquent speech in favour of the scheme and the usual resolution was passed unanimously. About 150 people were present.

AUGUST 17th. Vanderhoof.

Left for Vanderhoof. Lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, who gave excellent fare. This has been a particularly dry summer and crops have not come to their usual standard. Nevertheless, delegates saw some fine oats at the Bradley, McKitchie and the Boor farms which all had good fields of wheat

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and oats. Mr. Boor, formerly an American, is a very enterprising farmer. He gave a demonstration of how to clear land with a tractor pulling out the stumps (see illustration page 28). The tractor cost $1,527. He also had a pumping engine for his well. This well is 270 feet deep and cost $700 and the pumping engine $90. The average depth of water in the district is 100 feet. Net profits in the area are estimated at $3000 for big farmers and $750 for small men. Snow clears almost invariably by April 1st.

The McKinnon farm was also visited among others. From Twelve-Mile Hill, Vanderhoof, delegates saw a magnificent panorama of undeveloped territory of apparently suitable soil and fairly easy to clear. (See illustration page 1.) This vast area comprises approximately 200,000 acres.

A crowded supper meeting was held at the Vanderhoof Village Hall. Speeches were made by the delegates, Mr. Connolly, M.L.A., and Mr. Crocker, the district agricultural expert. Mr. Turgeon, M.P., and Mr. Murray, M.L.A., also said a few words. A resolution supporting settlement was passed unanimously.

AUGUST 18th. Smithers.

On the way to Smithers delegates visited Lake Shore Lodge, Burns Lake, and later the good 2,500-acre farm of a grand type of Englishman, Mr. Charles Barrett, who was in indifferent health but whose English wife was more than capable of running the farm.

Mr. Turgeon, M.P. for the Cariboo, who had joined the party at Kamloops, left at Lake Fraser. He rendered invaluable support to the mission.

After dinner with Board of Trade a meeting was held in Smithers' Theatre, the Capitol, and a resolution supporting the scheme was passed unanimously. Mr. Kenny, M.L.A., made a speech welcoming the delegates. Mr. Davis, a Boer War veteran, deputised for the Mayor.

AUGUST 19th. Smithers to Hazelton.

Visited farms. Mr. Wessels, a Northumberland man, and his wife had been settled under the 3,000 family scheme. "We have had some hard years," he admitted, "but are now O.K." "We do not find the winters very hard," he also declared. Mrs. Wessels said that she would only like to go to England if her return fare was paid by the Government.

Mr. Seely, who came out from Wiltshire many years ago, was also visited. He was farming a large area and doing well. Mr. Bourgon, a French Canadian, had come from Ontario. He was farming a large acreage and stated that he "was not doing too badly but was feeling the strain." He has an English wife and two daughters, one of whom is the schoolmistress. His son works on the farm and the crops appeared to be first class. (See illustration page 27.) Mr. Keller, of the Farmers' Institute, was pessimistic of immigration into the district. He spoke at length on the scarcity of home markets and stressed the hardness of the life. He had arrived in the country without any capital; now, however, he owns a farm and appeared to make a living. He was evidently greatly interested in the problem and put forward his views in a forceful and intelligent way.

After luncheon at Vanderhoof Hotel delegates were driven to Hazelton accompanied by Mr. Olaf Hansen, Federal M.P. for the district, and Mr. Kenny, M.L.A. Delegates stopped at Mr. Hansen's house and successful farm on the way and passed through part of a 100,000-acre block of territory which Mr. Hansen believed was largely similar in soil to that on his own farm. An estimate was given that land in this district can be cleared by hand and ploughed for $25 an acre and with modern equipment for $14 per acre.

The delegates had an informal dinner at Hazelton. Mr. Hansen, M.P., said a few words in favour of the scheme.

AUGUST 20th.

Delegates proceeded by C.N.R. from Hazelton to Prince Rupert, where they were entertained at supper by the Prince Rupert Board of Trade. After the delegates had spoken, Mr. Hungerford, President of the Canadian National Railways, made a short speech in favour of the revival of immigration. The usual resolution in support of the scheme was passed unanimously. After supper the party embarked on a C.N.R. steamer for Vancouver.

During the voyage important conversations took place between the President and Directors of the C.N.R. and the delegates, who received encouragement.

AUGUST 22nd. Vancouver.

On arrival at Vancouver, delegates proceeded to the City Hall to pay their respects to the Mayor. They were accompanied by the Board of Trade officials. After a short talk with the Mayor they went to the Vancouver Hotel, where Sir Henry Croft had interviews with leading municipal and industrial personalities including Mr. G. G. McGeer, K.C., M.P., ex-Mayor of Vancouver, and several other Members of Parliament including Mr. Howard Green, M.P. A very largely attended luncheon, under the auspices of the Vancouver Board of Trade, was held in the Banquet Hall of the Hotel, where the delegates spoke and Sir Henry's speech was broadcast throughout Canada. The enthusiasm for the scheme was most marked and the company very distinguished.

At 3 p.m. Sir Henry addressed a meeting of some 600 women members of the Women's Canadian Club and Daughters of the Empire, where he once more had a great reception.

During the evening Sir Henry also had satisfactory interviews with Mr. H. Brown, President of the Union Steamship Company, Ltd., Mr. T. H. MacDonald, General Manager of the B.C. Manufacturing Company and past President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Alec McKelvie, President of the B.C. branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Colonel W. W. Foster, President of the Canadian Legion, Lt.-Colonel K. W. Savory, British Imperial Comrades' Association, and at 8 p.m. met the leaders of the Local Council of Women and the Daughters of the Empire. At 9.30 forty ex-residents of Bournemouth met at an informal gathering to meet the Member for their Homeland constituency. 10.30 boarded steamer for Victoria.

AUGUST 23rd. Victoria.

Party disembarked from ship after breakfast and proceeded to the Fairbridge Farm Schools. Two years ago Mr. Dalgliesh visited this School and found 46 children, 17 from the North of England. He noticed a great difference in their appearance and physique. This year the number has increased to 167. One girl (the first) has found employment in service this year, and as the boys and girls attain 17/18 years of age they will be sent to work on farms and service in Canada. Delegates were impressed by the splendid work of this Institution. It is a great example of what can be done for these boys and girls who would probably otherwise be left in bad homes in the Old Country with small opportunity of training for any walk in life. Professor and Mrs. Logan are in charge and they are assisted by a very able staff.

After luncheon at the Empress Hotel the delegates visited the Parliament House and had an important and lengthy interview with Premier Patullo, who accorded a very friendly greeting to the mission and made his remarkable offer of free lands. Before the conference ended the Prime Minister handed the following letter to Sir Henry in reply to a letter embodying a report of the tour and handed to him that morning:—

From The Prime Minister,
Province of British Columbia,
Victoria.

Brig.-General Sir Henry Page Croft *August 23rd, 1938.*
and
Councillor R. S. Dalgliesh.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your letter undated, I shall be glad to discuss the matter with the Ottawa Government upon my next visit east, which I anticipate will be some time in September.

I think progress could be made if a Committee were appointed, consisting of representatives of the Dominion, the Province and the railroads, to co-operate with your organisation.

Assuming that a favourable basis of land settlement can be reached, I may say that our Government would be prepared to give a free grant of Crown lands necessary for such purpose.

I may say also that our various departments will be glad to co-operate and be as helpful as possible to your organisation.

Believe me,
Very faithfully yours,
(sgd.) T. D. PATULLO.

4.30 p.m. boarded the steamer for Vancouver.

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AUGUST 24th.

Having disembarked from the ship, delegates visited farms at Ladner on reclaimed land on the Fraser Delta. They were impressed by speed of harvesting and threshing, the quality of crops, size of barns and the high standard of cattle and horses in this fully developed area. At a lunch welcoming delegates given by the Ladner Board of Trade, Senator Taylor and Mr. Paton, M.L.A., Conservative (Vancouver) made short speeches in favour of the scheme. Delegates' speeches were warmly received. In the evening Sir Henry Croft parted with Mr. Dalgliesh, proceeding on C.P.R. train to Regina.

AUGUST 26th.
Regina.

At Regina delegates viewed a fine model of General Hornby's Lethbridge farm and were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Regina Board of Trade, where Sir Henry's speech was cordially received. In the afternoon Sir Henry Croft and General Hornby visited Parliament House, and, at the invitation of the Premier of Saskatchewan, had an interview with Mr. Davis, K.C., the Attorney-General, and other Members of the Cabinet in town at the time. The Premier was unable to be present owing to indisposition.

Delegates were reminded that as recently as September, 1937, the Premier of the Province, in a letter to the Guildhall Empire Migration and Development Conference, expressed himself as follows:—

> "The Government of Saskatchewan has repeatedly expressed its sympathy for and agreement with the development of a plan which would encourage British settlement in this Province provided such plan insures that the movement of settlers is voluntary; and that they are properly selected, adequately financed, and efficiently supervised. I may further add that the Government of this Province still holds the views expressed above."

Delegates said good-bye to General Hornby and proceeded to Winnipeg.

AUGUST 27th.
Winnipeg.

Sir Henry Croft had an interview with Mr. Bracken, the Premier of Manitoba.

AUGUST 30th.
Toronto.

Sir Henry Croft, having inspected a bodyguard of the Canadian Legion specially paraded, addressed the United Empire Club in the Royal York Hotel. It was a crowded and distinguished gathering including the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and the Hon. Howard Ferguson, late High Commissioner for Canada, and leaders of thought in Toronto, over which Mr. Pratt, K.C., presided. Sir Henry spoke for 45 minutes and his speech was broadcast. When he resumed his seat after expounding his scheme the whole audience rose to their feet in a scene of great enthusiasm.

At night Sir Henry was the guest at a dinner given by the Hon. Howard Ferguson at the York Club. Fifty guests were present, including the leaders of banking, commerce, insurance, industry, medicine and the professions. Sir Henry explained the results of his tour and received great encouragement in many short speeches which followed from fellow-guests.

AUGUST 31st.
Toronto.

Sir Henry Croft was the guest speaker at the Canadian National Exhibition. The crowded audience gave a great reception to the settlement plan and also to his remarks on foreign policy. This was the last of very numerous meetings and enthusiasm for the plan, which had received great publicity in the Press throughout the Dominion, reached its climax at the last four gatherings.

During the progress of the Tour the Chiefs of two great railway systems of Canada made public declarations in support of organised settlement.

Mr. Hungerford, President of the Canadian National Railways, made a statement to the Press, of which the following report appeared in the "Edmonton Journal" of August 22nd:—

"HUNGERFORD BACKS SETTLEMENT PLANS.

URGENT NEED OF MIGRATION TO CANADA, SAYS HEAD OF C.N.R.

ABOARD S.S. PRINCE RUPERT.

August 22nd. S. J. Hungerford, C.N.R. head, in an interview on board this southbound steamship which sailed from Prince Rupert, said on Sunday there was urgent need and opportunity for agricultural settlement in the Fraser, Skeena and Peace River valleys and interior B.C.

Also on board was Sir Henry Page Croft, British Parliamentarian, who has been surveying possibilities of planned migration of British families to vacant interior agricultural lands, and with whom Mr. Hungerford planned to confer at length en route to Vancouver.

The C.N.R. President had just completed a trip through territory served by the Company's rail lines between Prince George, B.C., and Prince Rupert.

'The present population,' Mr. Hungerford said, 'does not contribute sufficient traffic to permit of this long line of railway, constructed at heavy cost for the purpose of developing the fertile hinterland, to be operated with a profit. Necessity for its continued existence nevertheless is recognised in the fact that it serves 50,000 pioneers and their descendants.'

The railway head emphasised the line could be made profitable only by increased agricultural and industrial production and said the opportunities for development long had been recognised.

Endorsing any program which held promise of bringing about intensified development of territories served by C.N.R. lines, the President said:—"Not only will this result in a direct contribution to the national wealth through increased production, but it will help to fulfil the hopes of those by whose foresight these lines of railways were constructed through the undeveloped hinterland."

Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, made a statement to the Press in Saskatchewan referring to the British Columbia tour of the United Kingdom mission, of which the "Regina Leader-Post" published the following report on August 30th:—

"MIGRATION BACKED BY BEATTY.

In agreement with the views of Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister for Agriculture, concerning immigration, as expressed last week in British Columbia, was Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who visited Regina Saturday.

'Quite right,' commented Sir Edward on Mr. Gardiner's stand that migration of sound British stock to Western Canada should be encouraged.

Mr. Gardiner had said at West Summerland, B.C., that British stock was needed for the further development of the West, one of the most thinly populated parts of the British Empire. British industry and capital should also be encouraged, Mr. Gardiner said.

'We need more people in this country. There's no question about that,' commented Sir Edward.

Referring to the figure of 10,000 families, mentioned by Sir Henry Page Croft on his visit to Regina, Sir Edward had no fears that the number was too high. The railways had estimated that by the end of this year 12,000 people would have been brought into Canada. These were people of all nationalities.

NOT EXCESSIVE.

'If the railways' expectations materialised, then the migration of 10,000 families over a five-year period as advocated by Sir Henry Page Croft certainly was not excessive,' said Sir Edward."

This concurrence by the Presidents of the two great Canadian Railways, as to the importance of resuming British immigration, lends emphasis to many similar expressions of public opinion given at various points throughout the Tour of the Empire Migration Group's mission.

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PART III.

The Essentials.

All who have given serious thought to the problems of settlement recognize that success depends first and foremost upon the farmer himself, and in almost equal degree upon his wife who needs qualities of cheerfulness, determination and efficiency.

But no farmer, however skilled or determined to acquire skill, can possibly succeed unless he has favourable conditions of

soil
water
credit

and accessibility to rail and road for market.

1. Soil.

During our visit to British Columbia, therefore, we concentrated upon these main features, and whenever inspecting a block of undeveloped territory we gained all the information possible about the local soil conditions.

In every case we visited the farms actually cultivated within or round the unbroken area, or failing that, the nearest thereto.

In some of these territories there had been a soil survey and in others it was actually in process. We regard a soil survey as absolutely essential before developing any new area, although where a block is in close proximity to settled farms on which the trees and vegetation are precisely similar, it is usually reasonable to assume that there is no great variation of soil. In any survey it is also necessary to take topographical consideration into account and a soil survey should include all details such as to the hills, valleys, etc., on the farm and whether the gradients are workable throughout the holding.

2. Water.

Rainfall and water supply from wells are just as vital to successful settlement.

In the Columbia Valley, the first area that we visited, we are of opinion that farming operations are impossible except under irrigation. Fortunately, the valley is surrounded by the great mountains of the Selkirk range and irrigation is successfully operated on the developed farms.

The undeveloped locations must be irrigated and this requires considerable capital outlay, which would have to be charged either on the purchase price of the farm or as an annual water rate inclusive of interest on capital outlay.

The water rate or water costs on farms we visited varied from $1 to $3.50 per acre per annum, but in the majority of farms we visited, it was $3 per acre. This appears a stiff rate but not excessive considering the advantage of unlimited water.

We visited about eleven farms east and west of Lake Windermere and about nine between Windermere and Golden.

We saw only two attempts at dry farming and are satisfied that no British settlers should be put on dry farms in this area. The irrigated farms are small in area, few having more than 60 acres under cultivation, the rest of their holdings remaining in bush in which livestock can pasture and run.

The areas we visited in Columbia Valley are mostly irrigated by two companies who provide the water for a fixed annual charge. All crops appeared to be heavy and

excellent (in several cases we saw a third crop of alfalfa) and the animals in good condition.

One company, under the local management of Mr. Lionel Gaddes, had recently settled at Edgewater a community of some forty farmers, whose holdings vary in size from 20 to 160 acres. Mr. Gaddes worked on lines very similar to those of the Empire Development and Settlement Research Committee and stated that he could irrigate and settle 200 additional farms on a community basis within six months if he had the capital.

All the other territories we visited on our main tour in Central British Columbia were, with two or three exceptions, dry farmed. The rainfall and humidity is such that irrigation is unnecessary and we saw land under crops totalling many thousands of acres which had survived in remarkable manner this, the dryest summer known for 29 years.

The whole of this area, from Quesnel to Hazelton, with regard to rainfall appears to be safe. Wells for domestic use and stock are a more difficult problem and before settling any area experimental wells should be sunk.

They vary in depth from 30 feet to 300 feet, but the average would appear to be round about 60-100 feet. Most of these wells, in fact nearly all, have been made by the settlers themselves, but on settlements where water is only struck deep, it might be economical to sink by modern machinery in order to save time and labour. We heard of no case where the farmer was defeated by lack of water.

The whole area is rich in great rivers and lakes but creeks are rare and nearly every farm would have to rely upon wells for domestic and stock supply.

3. Credit.

Apart from the personal factor and in some cases inferior soil, we are of opinion that failures in land settlement are most often due to lack of capital. We heard of many cases and met one or two farmers who had failed for this reason. At present there is nothing to stop any European migrating to Canada and endeavouring to farm so long as he has a capital of $1,000.

It is true that we have met many men of British stock who settled on the land with not more than $20 or £5 in their pockets, but how they survived we cannot understand, probably by trapping and doing odd jobs on road or rail repairs or lumber in the winter.

We can only describe their achievements as heroic and perhaps such pioneers are of a past generation.

It is a fact that Poles, Ukranians and other Central Europeans can possibly exist on so small a capital as $1000 because they are probably content with a much harder and less cultured life than British people of to-day, also they will live on the barest necessities.

We heard frequent complaints, however, that Poles and Czechs and other Central Europeans who settle with $1,000 afterwards fall back on relief to save themselves from starvation.

The fact remains that no cultivated farm can be purchased for $1,000 unless it is ill equipped and inferior in quality and if the farm is not cleared but bush or wooded country, it can only be partly cleared by very hard labour in a year and then crops are only forthcoming in the second year, by which time $1,000 will have largely disappeared.

Under organized settlement we, therefore, hold the view that the settler, his wife and children must be assisted for at least two years on unbroken ground and at least one year on cleared land.

We believe that a settler should receive in return for work done £150 to £200 spread over these first two years.

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All the other territories we visited on our main tour in Central British Columbia were, with two or three exceptions, dry farmed. The rainfall and humidity is such that irrigation is unnecessary and we saw land under crops totalling many thousands of acres which had survived in remarkable manner this, the dryest summer known for 29 years.

The whole of this area, from Quesnel to Hazelton, with regard to rainfall appears to be safe. Wells for domestic use and stock are a more difficult problem and before settling any area experimental wells should be sunk.

They vary in depth from 30 feet to 300 feet, but the average would appear to be round about 60-100 feet. Most of these wells, in fact nearly all, have been made by the settlers themselves, but on settlements where water is only struck deep, it might be economical to sink by modern machinery in order to save time and labour. We heard of no case where the farmer was defeated by lack of water.

The whole area is rich in great rivers and lakes but creeks are rare and nearly every farm would have to rely upon wells for domestic and stock supply.

3. Credit.

Apart from the personal factor and in some cases inferior soil, we are of opinion that failures in land settlement are most often due to lack of capital. We heard of many cases and met one or two farmers who had failed for this reason. At present there is nothing to stop any European migrating to Canada and endeavouring to farm so long as he has a capital of $1,000.

It is true that we have met many men of British stock who settled on the land with not more than $20 or £5 in their pockets, but how they survived we cannot understand, probably by trapping and doing odd jobs on road or rail repairs or lumber in the winter.

We can only describe their achievements as heroic and perhaps such pioneers are of a past generation.

It is a fact that Poles, Ukranians and other Central Europeans can possibly exist on so small a capital as $1000 because they are probably content with a much harder and less cultured life than British people of to-day, also they will live on the barest necessities.

We heard frequent complaints, however, that Poles and Czechs and other Central Europeans who settle with $1,000 afterwards fall back on relief to save themselves from starvation.

The fact remains that no cultivated farm can be purchased for $1,000 unless it is ill equipped and inferior in quality and if the farm is not cleared but bush or wooded country, it can only be partly cleared by very hard labour in a year and then crops are only forthcoming in the second year, by which time $1,000 will have largely disappeared.

Under organized settlement we, therefore, hold the view that the settler, his wife and children must be assisted for at least two years on unbroken ground and at least one year on cleared land.

We believe that a settler should receive in return for work done £150 to £200 spread over these first two years.

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On the other hand, the settler may be able to contribute towards this maintenance with eggs, poultry, pigs or vegetables surplus to his requirements after a few months, thus decreasing his final indebtedness.

In any event the settler will probably have put in £200 worth of labour in clearing or tilling the soil in the first two years and thus improve the property as farm land.

In addition the settler must have a house to live in and before winter a cowshed, also before his second season, a barn for his fodder. In the past these buildings were erected entirely by the settler himself, nearly always from timber felled on his own farm and in such cases he frequently built his little house for $300, his cowshed and barn for $350, and his well for $50, making a total of $700, or £140.

We are of opinion, however, that except possibly in the case of settlers of previous experience who are re-settling, and who have the knowledge and skill, it is better under community settlement for the house and possibly other buildings to be built under contract and to clear and plough at least 20, and preferably 30 acres of land ready for agriculture directly he arrives on his allotted farm.

Assuming the land is a free gift of the Province, State or Dominion, then we estimate the following capital outlay as desirable for the reception of the settler on a ¼ section of 160 acres:—

Clearance and ploughing of land under contract, 30 acres at $20 per acre	$600*
A farm house	$1,000
Furniture including toilet	$300†
A combined cowshed and barn	$500
A well	$50
Foundation stock and seed	$500
Essential farm implements	$500
	$3,450

Add	£700 approximately
Maintenance cost for two years	£170 approximately
Transport for family from Great Britain	£50
Training, if possible, in Great Britain or Canada ...	£50
	£970

*This is a conservative estimate, several farmers declaring that they have cleared and ploughed for $10 per acre.

†Most settlers do not instal inside water closets.

After exhaustive examination on the spot, therefore, we hold the view that adequately to settle a family under community organization and allowing for overhead charges would cost a round figure of £1,000.

This figure compares very closely with the estimate of the British Columbia Sub-Committee of the Empire Development and Settlement Research Committee which made exhaustive study of the costs in 1932.

Under any scheme we are of opinion that organization of community settlement would require a capital of £1,000 per family settled.

4. Accessibility to Rail and Road.

All the various territories we visited are within reasonable distance of railways, varying from one to twelve miles and existing highways; subsidiary roads dividing each section could easily be constructed joining the sections to main roadways.

As the settlements developed in the interior, new main roadways and even branch lines to railways could be easily constructed by the Government of the Country or by the Company responsible for the settlement.

This construction would be of indirect benefit as providing work for settlers themselves in winter and work for the unemployed and, therefore, an increased market for settlers products in the early days while their transport facilities are being constructed.

Creameries to our knowledge send trucks 20 or 30 miles to collect daily from farmers and, failing the Company undertaking the service themselves, these creameries will be available.

PART IV.

The Need for Action.

A study of the question of population in Canada is necessary to realize the great and growing problem with which not only the Dominion but the British race is confronted.

Up to 1914 there was a steady flow of British stock which ensured that the character, tradition and spiritual values of the Canadian nation would be maintained but except for a short spurt at the conclusion of the war the flow of Britons to the greatest Dominion of the British Empire has not only ceased but in recent years the tide of movement has been the other way and Canada has lost more citizens of British origin than she has gained.

1. Racial Problems.

This complete cessation of recruitment of British stock has produced certain racial factors which demand attention.

First, the French Canadian, almost alone of original European stock, shows an increase of birth rate, whilst those of British, American and Canadian born stock show a declining birth rate comparable to that of Western Europe.

French Canadians are as fine a type of citizens as the British Empire could wish, but the balance of adjustment, political and racial, in Canada and the basis of Federation will be thrown out of gear if the population, as seems possible in the Eastern half of Canada, becomes predominantly French. What is far more important, however, from the point of view of Canada and indeed the whole British connection, is the alarming growth throughout the Dominion but more especially in the Middle West, of populations which are of inferior culture and do not assimilate with Canadian character and ideals.

2. The Central European Invasion.

There have for long been small settlements of Russians of a type which does not assimilate readily with British and French stock but in the last thirty years there has been a great increase in the immigration of Poles, Ukrainians, Czechs, Slovaks, Rumanians and other races, with the result that in two at least of the Prairie Provinces the proportion of Canadian and British stock is now less than 50 per cent. of the whole and such immigration as exists to-day is almost entirely foreign.

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It is not our purpose to suggest that Canada should not draw desirable citizens from all countries. On the contrary we realize that Americans, Scandinavians, Germans, Swiss and many Finns make excellent law-abiding citizens, who in time become first class Canadians. The danger which does impress us, however, is the fact that the greatest British Dominion is in real peril of becoming non-British in blood and made up of a hotch-potch of the inferior classes of many races who not only do not blend satisfactorily in Canadian life but whose exclusiveness and in many cases discordant ideas with regard to Constitutional Government are a menace to British civilization unless early steps are taken to redress the adverse balance of British migration.

3. China and Japan.

There is again the Asiatic problem which affects in particular British Columbia, where we observed that large numbers of Chinese are taking from the white man the whole of the soft fruit and nursery garden industries in the neighbourhood of Vancouver, and along the Canadian Pacific Coast we were deeply impressed with the fact that practically the whole of the fishermen appeared to be Japanese.

That these industries have fallen so largely into the hands of Asiatics whilst white men in the cities crowd the relief offices appears to demonstrate a lack of vision in the past.

We gather that the Chinese are not on the increase, being largely single men, but in spite of a gentleman's agreement with Japan to immigrate only a limited number of her nationals each year, we learnt that the Japanese are greatly on the increase as they are fertile and have large families.

It is not our primary purpose to point to strategic dangers, but we confess to great uneasiness as to the future when we see a growing population of Japanese conveniently occupying the seaboard from Prince Rupert southwards, whilst the whole of that vast and fertile area of Central British Columbia remains undeveloped and almost unpopulated.

We travelled from Prince George to Prince Rupert along some 350 miles of country—a glittering prize in natural resources, agricultural, mineral and forestal—and we doubt if in the whole of that great area there are in depth inland 12,000 whites, whilst at the Pacific terminus of the railway at Prince Rupert and all along the coast, there appeared to be many thousand Japanese families established. We are bound therefore to express our apprehension as British citizens and state our conviction that the populating of that area by British people is perhaps the greatest strategic need of the day for our race. We would add that these are not only our views but are shared by all Canadians whom we met throughout our travels in British Columbia and we were brought into personal contact with very large numbers, stopping as we did at every town and village en route.

4. Canada's Taxation Burdens.

Viewing the population problem from its wide aspect, we wish to place upon record that we found no single Canadian who does not agree wholeheartedly that Canada needs a far greater population and a population of the right stock and quality. Before the war no one in Canada doubted that by 1940 her population would be in the neighbourhood of 20,000,000 and the whole foundation of her society and social system was built on that expectation. She has railways and roads, telegraph and telephones capable of handling three times her present population traffic of 11,250,000. She has schools and social services capable of doubling their present service and the Canadian nation is consequently bearing a burden of overhead charges which is retarding her progress and placing a load upon every Canadian taxpayer or ratepayer out of all proportion to their ability to pay. No small population in the world loses so much money on extravagant overheads, and the Dominion could in fact absorb hundreds of thousands of people to her advantage every year, thus distributing her burdens more evenly.

Hungry nations are demanding a place in the sun and whilst it is true that their countries are no more congested in population than is England, it is clear that the British race has a moral duty to prove that it has made every effort to develop those territories under its control, which are clearly suitable for agricultural production.

5. What is Canada and what is Great Britain going to do about it?

Statesmanship must surely appreciate the pressing fact that according to the statistical analysis of experts Great Britain, owing to falling birth rate, will have no surplus population to migrate ten years hence. If, therefore, the need for new British stock in Canada is admitted, action must be taken now before it is too late.

Our Government cannot fail to be alarmed by the fact that we have at least a million fit and capable men permanently unemployed and without hope because however willing they may be there are not the jobs to go round.

Our present unemployed figure is 1,800,000 and allowing for the fact that one half are married with an average of two children, this means that some 4,500,000 persons are dependant upon unemployment benefit or other relief.

If, as we believe, there are possibilities of settling a large number of suitable citizens overseas, their vacant places in this country can be filled by those who are now enduring a condition not far removed from public charity. With the prospect, therefore, of being able to provide both sections with the dignity of productive work and to grant the promise of a home, security and a real competence in the Dominions, then we say we are deficient in statecraft if we do not at least experiment on a large scale along the lines indicated without further delay.

6. The 50-50 Basis.

Before concluding this Part we desire to record our protest against those ideas which have permeated the Dominion Office for several years, which insist upon what is called the 50-50 basis of contributions on any settlement scheme.

We in Great Britain are of course aware that in parting with our citizens we are losing a valuable asset and it is not an exaggeration to say that the cost of feeding, clothing and educating each adult citizen can be capitalized at not less than £1,000. We also realize that organized settlement backed by capital must prove an immense boon to any Dominion.

What we do not realize, however, is that there are millions of fine men from Scandinavia, Germany and elsewhere who are willing to enter Canada without any demand of 50-50.

In other words, however much it may be true that we are parting with valuable assets in human migrants, we are forcing Canadians, however much they may prefer British settlers, to consider whether it is worth putting up £50 for every £50 spent by Great Britain when they can get an excellent Dane, Swede, German or Swiss without any such price being enforced upon themselves.

We would, therefore, urge His Majesty's Government to abandon this kind of monetary bargain and to realize that the great advantage of finding occupation for our people is so much in their favour as against forced idleness that 50-50 contributions from Dominion Governments appear hard to justify to loyal Canadians.

Canada, by her great foundation railways, her roadways, social services, schools, etc., has already provided (and is willing further to provide) a very real percentage contribution to the cost of settlement in the areas examined by us. Without this great existing outlay no settlement of any description would be possible and we feel no little humiliation that over and above this there should be any kind of ground for financial demand. We feel this the more since the Government at British Columbia has made it plain to us that it will grant *free lands* at no cost whatever to our country if our plans are developed.

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It might well be that the Dominion Governments in face of a generous settlement scheme would grant special transport rates to the coast for a term of years, would build new roads and schools where required and they might even relax customs duties for a period of say ten years on the goods from Great Britain for the personal needs of settlers apart from agricultural equipment, providing the settlement farms were such as to prove of indisputable advantage to the Dominion. This would imply no direct monetary assistance from Canada but advantages of great indirect value to the scheme. Apart from this, we should like to see all cash demands renounced as unworthy in connection with a policy of such great help to our country at this present time. We imagine that the 50-50 basis does not necessarily refer only to a Dominion Government and might mean that the British Government would put up 50 to 50 provided by a great corporation in an appeal to public shareholders.

Even so we think such terms fail to realize either the real need for migration or the ultimate boon to the British Exchequer and the British people concerned. For this reason we now make the following proposals which we believe would be acceptable to any Dominion to which they were offered and which we believe afford absolute protection as well as benefit to all intending British settlers.

PART V.

The Plan.

We respectfully submit that the following course be adopted.

1. That an Empire Development Company be formed with a view to developing and settling such areas within the British Dominions and British Colonial Empire as appear to present the most favourable opportunities for the investment of British capital and subject to the concurrence and good will of the Governments concerned.

2. Whereas such company will be a private corporation responsible to its shareholders, it will nevertheless be the object of His Majesty's Government to assist the Company to carry out schemes of development and settlement which the Board of the Company may decide to promote and which have the approval of the Secretary of State for the Dominions or the Secretary of State for the Colonies whom it may respectively concern and that of the Governments of the territories affected.

3. The assistance of His Majesty's Government will take the form of cash grants such as are lawful under the Empire Settlement Act or credit facilities as under the Trade Facilities Act.

4. In order that there may be no undue delay between the submission of any scheme and the approval of the department of His Majesty's Government concerned, a permanent Director will be appointed to the Central Board who is and will remain a representative of the Treasury.

5. The permanent Central Board of the Company will consist of (a) a Chairman whose original appointment will have the approval of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and when such appointment subsequently falls due, the Board will submit a name or names which the Prime Minister will be asked to approve or select.

The Chairman to have a proved record of public service with knowledge of the Dominions, to devote daily attention to the affairs of the Company and to be remunerated accordingly.

(b) One Treasury Expert as mentioned above, and five other Directors, being gentlemen of eminence in the public service, finance and banking, agriculture,

large scale contracting or development work and with first hand knowledge of farming conditions in the Dominions respectively, all of whom at the formation of the Company, but not subsequently, should be approved by the Prime Minister.

(c) The Board to have power to co-opt a temporary Director with knowledge of any one Dominion or Colony in which it proposes to operate a scheme, such Director to have the approval of the Prime Minister of the Dominion, Province or State or Governor of the Colony concerned.

(d) The Board to appoint a Managing Director of outstanding and recognized ability.

(e) A small management Committee to be appointed by the Central Board with temporary Directors and office in any Province, State or Colony where a scheme is in process of development under the direct financial control of the Central Board.

6. Experimental settlements be immediately proceeded with, such experiment to cover 10,000 carefully selected settlers, their wives and families.

7. In view of the promise of wholehearted co-operation of the Government of British Columbia and the generous offer of free land by the Premier of that Province, that immediate steps be taken to accept that offer and to prepare for the early advent of settlers.

8. Community settlements should be organized according to the district to be settled, and with this object in view the Board, directly it is set up, should proceed to take steps to occupy gift territories or to purchase developed farms, and to clear bush and construct farm homes and buildings by Canadian contractors for the reception of settlers in areas approved by this mission or selected by qualified supervisors on behalf of the Company with the assistance of Provincial soil surveyors and agricultural experts. Of the nine areas of undeveloped land inspected in August by this Mission in British Columbia six appear to be suitable for early settlement.

9. A preliminary sum, not exceeding £10,000,000, adequate to settle 10,000 settlers, be allocated by the British Government for use as and when required, or raised by public subscription under the Trade Facilities Act, details of the necessary financial measures being submitted to His Majesty's Government for early approval, and for which details are already worked out.

10. That all lands, houses, farm buildings, machinery and livestock provided for the use of settlers will remain the property of the British Empire Development Company until the settler has paid off his indebtedness to the Company. Fixed charges of interest and sinking fund spread over 23 years or such earlier date as the settlers find possible or convenient, becoming payable as from the conclusion of the second year of the settler's occupation.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND GUARANTEES, AND ULTIMATE TREASURY SAVINGS.

We record the fact that Parliament has for many years voted £3,000,000 per annum for the express purpose of assisting migration and financing settlement schemes. Owing to failure to take advantage of this sum voted, the amount was last year cut down to £1,500,000. We submit that this or a greater sum might usefully be employed over the next seven years to such purposes as we have indicated or that alternative financial aid or credit be granted.

If 10,000 experimental migrant settlers and their wives and average families of two proceed overseas, we submit that there will be a national saving of unemployment benefit either on themselves or on those who are absorbed in industry in place of the migrants, of approximately £15,000,000 in twenty years, whilst the total cost of settlement will amount to not more than £10,000,000.

We further believe that a great part of this £10,000,000 will be repaid by settlers and used either in part repayment to the Government or preferably in the development of further settlements, whilst all the time the lands as developed will increase in value as security to the Empire Development Company pending repayment of settlers' loans.

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As an alternative we are of opinion that these operations, as far as capital expenditure is involved, can be carried out by a Debenture issue well secured and that, provided the rate of interest is guaranteed under the Trade Facilities Act or similar legislation, the financing of the Company by public issue can be at such a rate of interest as to enable settlers to pay interest and sinking fund without undue burden.

If this latter policy is adopted, then His Majesty's Government would only be asked to make a cash contribution sufficient to pay for the transport of settlers, the two years work allowance for maintenance during the development of the farms, and an allowance for training, either in Great Britain or Canada.

Such grants would more than cover the percentage of failures and the cost of repatriation of such settlers who, in the opinion of the Company's overseers, are not likely to succeed at the conclusion of two years trial.

Whichever alternative is adopted, we believe that the investment is sound from the point of view of Great Britain and an immense boon to the Dominion of Canada or any other Dominion where similar schemes are adopted, and this is borne out by the overwhelming evidence adduced during our tour in British Columbia.

APPRECIATION.

We desire particularly to thank the Board of Trade of Prince George, through whose inspiration and hospitality we were enabled to undertake our mission.

We take this opportunity, too, of thanking Brigadier General M. L. Hornby, under whose elaborate and efficient organization we were enabled to cover such an immense amount of ground and form such very wide contacts. We also owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the great assistance he gave us and the knowledge and experience he, as a large and successful farmer at Lethbridge, Alberta and formerly in British Columbia, brought to bear upon the subject.

Our thanks are also due to the Boards of Trade in every township along the six hundred miles from Kamloops to Prince Rupert for their organization and entertainment, which brought us into personal touch with so large a proportion of the inhabitants and farmers throughout Central British Columbia, and especially to those members who so generously conducted us personally in their own cars throughout their particular districts; to all the Members of Parliament, Federal and Provincial, who in every case met and escorted us through their constituencies; to the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific for the comfort and consideration they showed us throughout our journey of some 7,000 miles; to the Canadian Pacific Steamship and Cunard White Star for generous assistance in our sea travels; to the Canadian press for its fairness and courtesy in publishing very numerous speeches and interviews and to Canadian Broadcasting Services, which twice permitted us to explain our scheme at length on the air.

Above all we desire to place upon record our appreciation of the most generous offer of a gift of land by the Prime Minister of British Columbia should the scheme come into force which offer gave the greatest encouragement and hope to ourselves and should in our opinion earn the gratitude of the British people.

HENRY PAGE CROFT.

R. STANLEY DALGLIESH.

October, 1938.

MICHAEL H. G. P. CROFT,
Hon. Secretary.

SOME PRESS COMMENTS.

1938.

July 27th: "Toronto Globe."

". . . Other crowded nations are viewing our open spaces with envious eyes. If B.C. cannot get rid of its Japanese settlers it can help to offset them by opening the doors to more Britishers."

Aug. 5th: "Sudbury Star," Ont.

"But the time is approaching when the Dominion must have increased population. . . . Sir Henry Croft will probably find a desire to see more families of the good type settled in areas where they have a real opportunity to establish themselves and assist in the development of the great natural resources that are so abundant."

Aug. 5th: "Vancouver Province."

"There is a standing offer from the British Government to help in the establishment of British immigrants in the Dominions but the Dominion governments are slow in taking advantage of it. Sir Henry's visit may do something towards stimulating them."

Aug. 6th: "Hamilton Spectator," Ont.

After referring to the causes which have "contributed to the present almost negligible movement of settlers from abroad," this paper says: "But there is no reason for giving up the whole thing as hopeless. . . . Treated carefully, there is every hope that the mission of Sir Henry will be a successful one and that more British newcomers, always welcome to these shores, will achieve profit both for themselves and for the country."

Aug. 9th: "Victoria Times," B.C.

States that the scheme "has a special appeal. If this is the sort of proposal, in its entirety, that Sir Henry Page Croft can make to British Columbia, it is one which obviously merits the most careful consideration."

Aug. 11th: "Charlottetown Guardian," P.E.I.

"Some sound observations on future British immigration into Canada were provided recently by Sir Henry Page Croft."

Aug. 11th: "Montreal Monitor," Quebec.

"We agree with Sir Henry that Canada should have a population of at least 25,000,000. Indeed, we are inclined to place the mark higher. . . . Done in the right way, under the right auspices, he apparently sees great possibilities in the idea. Plenty of Canadians will agree with him."

Aug. 16th: "Victoria Colonist," B.C.

"In the proposals of Sir Henry and his associates there is the possibility of a widespread co-operative effort that might do much to benefit the Empire as a whole. In its broad provisions the settlement plan should be possible of adoption. . . . It should be possible to evolve a sound and practical plan from the comprehensive scheme prepared by the British Committee."

Aug. 16th: "Montreal Gazette."

"New settlements would inevitably create new employment. For that reason, the three-point plan outlined by Sir Henry Page Croft in a public address delivered in British Columbia commands earnest consideration."

After discussing the scheme, the "Gazette" continues: "This would be something attempted, something done well worth while . . . the time would seem to be opportune to take as the basis for study of our immigration problem the Page Croft plan. . . . If Canada is to develop her natural resources and if her people are to make proper progress, it is not to be thought that we are going to keep permanently closed the doors of the Dominion to industrious and enterprising immigrants."

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Aug. 16th: " Nanaimo Free Press," B.C.

" Sir Henry Page Croft is right. . . . Premier Patullo has made the suggestion that the proposals be studied by a conference of Dominion and provincial governments and representatives of Canada's two major railway systems. Boards of Trade of Williams Lake and Quesnel already have lent support to the Premier's proposal. Other boards of trade throughout the province should lose no time in learning particulars of the British immigration scheme. . . . While Sir Henry is here he should receive every assurance from the people of this province that if the scheme is found feasible, the new settlers will be welcomed."

Aug. 17th: " Windsor Star," Ont.

" One cannot help but be impressed with Sir Henry Page Croft's scheme for greater British immigration to Canada. . . . This country is capable of handling at least 25,000,000 people without the slightest strain on our facilities, yet to-day we have far less than half this number. Why, then, should we not be interested in some reasonable plan for changing the situation?

" The more people you have in a country the more work there is to be done, the more requirements to be satisfied. . . . It is important that the British strain be kept high in the years to come. Out of Sir Henry Page Croft's visit to Canada it is possible that some far-reaching immigration movement may come. Let us hope that he is able to persuade the British Government and that the authorities in the Old Land will then be able to make some satisfactory arrangement with our own leaders to this end."

Aug. 18th: " Vancouver Province," B.C.

" Sir Henry Page Croft and Brig.-General Hornby are . . . preaching the gospel of a new prosperity out of a new population. They are heard gladly. No doubt of the response if a practical way can be found to bring a self-supporting migration of British people to the empty spaces of British Columbia."

Aug. 18th: " Prince George Citizen."

"The position is now reached where one might well ask— 'what are we waiting for?' . . . . Armed on his (Sir Henry's) return with a knowledge of the country to be settled, the suitability of the lands, the warm and friendly spirit of the people here in Central British Columbia, and the goodwill of the Federal and British Columbia Government; there should not be long delay in finally bringing into consummation a definite plan of land settlements in this district, which would probably be the testing ground for more expansive migration to Canada."

Aug. 20th: " Windsor Star," Ont.

" Canada would benefit materially from such a movement as Sir Henry Page Croft has in mind. . . . It is encouraging to know that Premier Patullo is interesting himself in the situation. It is to be hoped that he will be able to convince the federal authorities that some action along these lines is desirable and that Sir Henry in turn will be able to show the British Government that it should work to make the migratory movement possible."

Aug. 20th: " Vancouver Daily Province."

" In a word, Central British Columbia is eager for ordered development. Ordered development. That is something that would help Canada a lot if it could only be achieved."

Aug. 23rd: " Vancouver Sun."

" We cannot bring in the settlers first, and proceed to consider how they can make a living afterwards. This process must be reversed before any migration plan can be successful. Sir Henry's proposal appears, on the face of it, to satisfy this necessity " . . .

" Given a twenty-thousand-family area, divided into generous-sized farms; covered by contracts for planned products, with a guaranteed price for these products; with adequate processing and manufacturing facilities in the town centre; and with not less than ten million dollars in cash to finance production and manufacture, until selected markets could be entered—and this province will have the counter-part of a big gold strike."

Aug. 23rd: " Victoria Daily Times."

" In spite of all the ' ifs ' and ' buts ' in a scheme such as that which Sir Henry Page Croft so eloquently advocates for British Columbia, it is one which commands the most earnest consideration and analysis. It will not do to dismiss it as just another grandiose settlement dream; far from it. Economic conditions the world over are in a muddled state. Never in the history of this country—and especially in the history of British Columbia—were courageous policies more necessary than they are at the present time. The distinguished visitor who is in Victoria to-day has one of that type."

Aug. 24th: " Ottawa Citizen," Ont.

" If the immigrants that Sir Henry proposes to export to Canada meet these requirements, they will receive a warm welcome. . . . Canada wants settlers."

Aug. 24th: " Vancouver Province," B.C.

" Premier Patullo's words left no doubt that British Columbia would co-operate wholly with such a scheme providing arrangements can be made all round."

Aug. 24th: " Omineca Herald."

"Can Canada, or in particular British Columbia, be so insane as to think for one moment of anything but accepting and aiding the British settlers? Why permit any delay even for a moment?"

Aug. 25th: " Nanaimo Daily Herald."

" From every angle British Columbia and Canada has everything to gain and nothing to lose by such settlement. . . . There seems no reason why the scheme should not be instituted in this province at an early date. . . . It is an opportunity which Canada and this province needs to grasp and any representation which Federal or Provincial authorities can make in London in support of Sir Henry's report to the Imperial Government should not be overlooked."

Aug. 26th: " Vancouver Province."

" We have soil experts, experts in agricultural economy and practical farmers who can size up fairly accurately what the prospects of success are. Let the government take counsel with them. If there is a fair prospect there should be no question of active co-operation on this side. We need more people in B.C. and we cannot get people of a better type than Sir Henry proposes to send us."

Aug. 31st: " Regina Daily Star."

" The encouraging feature of the present discussion is that we do not shy away from the question. Even a Minister of the Crown in the person of the Hon. J. G. Gardiner is, for once, fearless enough to come out boldly and say we need more settlers. The modest proposals of Sir Henry Page Croft dealing with the settlement of 10,000 people in B.C. have been applauded also by other people of eminence. And the heads of both the railway systems agree that the proposal not only does not involve any great difficulty, but the settlers could be absorbed without trouble."

Sept. 2nd: " Toronto Globe."

" It has to be admitted that on past experience mass immigration to this country has not been nearly as successful as it should have been. . . . Sir Henry Page Croft's proposal is not to be placed in the same category. Further, his is a special program designed to meet unusual conditions in both Britain and Canada and, accordingly, is not open to much of the criticism that has been made, and fairly, of ' subsidised immigration.' Sir Henry has answered in advance the greatest objection to large-scale immigration at the present time—the fear of displacing Canadian labor.

" The Governments concerned should go into the Croft plan thoroughly and lend whatever co-operation they reasonably can to make it a practical undertaking."

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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,

Earnscliffe,

OTTAWA.

645A/3.

10th February, 1938.

F 1015-0 / 941 / 23 / 1937

My dear Dixon,

In our despatch No.380 of the 10th November last we dealt with recent developments in the Japanese position in Western Canada, more particularly in connection with the feeling prevalent throughout Canada on the subject of the Sino-Japanese dispute. That feeling, as we also indicated at the close of our despatch No.13 of the 13th January is one predominantly of sympathy for China and various manifestations of anti-Japanese feeling are thus from time to time apparent in the press.

An instance in point is the considerable interest which was aroused at the attempt alleged to have been made by two Canadian youths to blow up the Japanese steamer "Hiye Maru" in Seattle Harbour on January 20th. I do not know whether details of this incident have been reported from Washington but the story is that two young inhabitants of Vancouver went to Seattle with the deliberate aim of blowing up a Japanese ship as a protest against Japanese aggression and barbarity

C.W. Dixon, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,
Dominions Office,
LONDON.

10414 1/38 P.O.P.



Photo by E. J. Newman, Prince George.

A FARM IN SMITHERS DISTRICT.



Photo by E. J. Newman, Prince George.

JOHNSON'S FARM, NEAR PRINCE GEORGE.
(Experimental Also)

5E 4



Photo by M. Croft.

MR. STANLEY DALGLIESH EXAMINING A FINE CROP OF OATS ON MRS. MITCHELL'S ESTATE NEAR PRINCE GEORGE.



Photo by E. J. Newman, Prince George.

MR. BOURGON'S FARM AT SMITHERS.

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Photo by M. Croft.

MR. AND MRS. HOLT AND MR. FLETCHER AND THE ORIGINAL HOME THEY BUILT.



Photo by M. Croft.

MR. AND MRS. HOLT AND MR. FLETCHER AND THEIR PRESENT HOME.



Photo by M. Croft.

CLEARING TREE ROOTS BY TRACTOR ON MR. BOOR'S FARM.
(The wire attached to tractor may be seen on the right.)



Photo by M. Croft.

A TYPICAL BARN ON THE FARM OF MR. J. KING, M.L.A., GOLDEN.



Photo by M. Croft.

A TYPICAL FARMER'S HOUSE IN CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA.

5E 4

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-169 66

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7 files OUT FILE

14th November, 1938.

My dear Page Croft,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 12th November and the copy of the report of your mission to British Columbia which you kindly sent me. I shall look forward to reading your report and will make a point of noting the points which you emphasised in your letter.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) HALIFAX.

Brigadier General Sir Henry Page Croft, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.,

Dec 20

(Index.)

Next Paper.

Yes please
XMR
19/xi

Please see within letter from D. of 19th Dec.

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N

9

F

1938

JAPAN

F 13146
148
12 DEC 1938

Registry Number F13146/2924/23

FROM Mr. Monson (Dominions Office) to Mr. Ronald.

No Confidential

Dated 9th Dec. 1938

Received in Registry 12th Dec. 1938

F: Japan.

Proposed establishment by Central Bureau of Trade Associations in Japan of office at Winnipeg.

Transmit copy letter of 9th December to Mr. Toseland (Department of Overseas Trade) enclosing copy semi-official letter of 5th December from High Commissioner for Canada on the subject and enquiring whether Department of Overseas Trade have any information about this body.

(Copy Mr. Nowell, Board of Trade)

Last Paper.

F 12157

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

I asked Mr. Kodaki of the Japanese Embassy about this Association, without indicating the source of the enquiry. It is as I thought an association which originally controlled and inspected the quality of Japanese exports, and in this respect it exercised a very useful function. Since the introduction of exchange & export & import control restrictions, the Importers Association and Exporters Association have been combined into one central body which bears the name given in this paper. The Japanese name is NIPPON BOEKI KUMIAI CHUOKAI.

D.O.T. who apply to Canada, don't seem to, so should we write to D.O. (Mr. Ingram) and copy to D.O.T. (Mr. Toseland and B/T (Mr. Nowell):

[signature] 13/12

Yes please
XXX
15/XII

Please see within letter from D.O. of 9th Dec.

(Action completed.) 20/12/38

(Index.) 15/12

Next Paper.

F 3[9]/3[9]/23
(F4420/2744/23 15/12/39)

16757 3/38 F.O.P.

Printed by the Bournemouth Guardian, Ltd., 194-196, Commercial Road, Bournemouth.

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N

N. B. Ronald Esq.
C.M.G., C.V.O.

D.O.3a.

No.

Subject: ~~149~~ 68
Central Bureau of Trade Associations in Japan.

F 13146
12 DEC 1938

Reference to previous correspondence:

2.12.38

With the compliments of Mr. Mowat.

A copy has also been sent to K. Rowett (B.T.)

Dominions Office, Downing Street,
9 DEC 193[illegible] 193

(R5952) Wt 32346/3586 5,000 2/36 H & Sp Gp640
(R6639) Wt 15568/3657 20,000(4) 7/36

[illegible] Government would be appreciated[illegible]

I beg to remain,

Yours obediently,

(pp) Viscount Cranborne.

[illegible]ELAND, ESQ.,M.B.E.

[illegible]cDonald, M.P.,
[illegible]ons Office,
[illegible]. 1.

5E 4

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CONFIDENTIAL 9 December, 1938.

Dear Toseland,

I enclose a letter which our Secretary of State has received from the High Commissioner for Canada regarding a proposal by the Central Bureau of Trade Associations in Japan to establish an office at Winnipeg. 5.12.38.

We do not appear to have any information in the Dominions Office about this body, but it occurs to me that you may know something about it in the Department of Overseas Trade. In that event, we would be grateful if you could let us have any information which we could pass on to Mr. Massey in reply to his letter.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Nowell at the Board of Trade and to Ronald at the Foreign Office.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W.B.L. Monson

C.S. TOSELAND, ESQ.,M.B.E.

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COPY

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,
Canada House,
London, S.W. 1.
5th December, 1938.

My dear Secretary of State,

The Central Bureau of Trade Associations in Japan, a semi-private organisation, has proposed through the Japanese Legation in Ottawa to establish a Winnipeg office to further trade possibilities between Canada and Japan, to adjust disputes between exporters and importers of the two countries, and for other related purposes. The Japanese Minister to Canada has informed our Department of External Affairs that it is proposed to establish similar offices in other countries with which Japan has extensive trade relations. In this connection I have been asked to ascertain informally whether such a proposal has, in fact, been made to the Government of the United Kingdom and, if so, what attitude your Government has taken, or is likely to take, in respect of it. As there appears to be some doubt in the minds of the authorities in Ottawa as to the exact scope of the functions of the proposed establishment, any information as to how its functions have been described to your Government would be appreciated.

I beg to remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd) VINCENT MASSEY.

The Right Hon.
Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.,
Dominions Office,
S.W. 1.

5E

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

19th December, 1938.

(F 13146/2324/23)

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OUT FILE

Dear Monson

We asked a member of the Japanese Embassy staff (without indicating the source of the enquiry) about the Central Bureau of Trade Associations in Japan. He confirmed our impression that it was originally an exporters' association which performed a useful function in examining Japanese goods for export abroad in order to secure a uniform standard of quality. It appears that on the introduction of exchange, import and export control in Japan soon after the outbreak of the present hostilities in China, the Importers' Association and Exporters' Association were merged into one central organisation under the title referred to (in Japanese it is Nippon Boeki Kumiai Chuokai).

Since the Canadian Government have a Legation and a Commercial Secretary in Japan, they are presumably acquainted with the functions of this Association.

Ye

W.B.L. Monson, Esq.
Dominions Office.

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We have not, as far as I am aware, been approached with regard to the establishment of a branch here.

I am sending a copy of this to Tosseland and to Howell.

Yours Sincerely

(Sd.) N. B. RONALD.

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N. B. Ronald Esq. CMG. CVO. 73

D.O.3a.

No. 153

Subject: The Central Bureau of Trade Associations in Japan.

N.1

Reference to previous correspondence:
Letter to H. Morosa of 19.12.38.
F. 13146/2924/23

23.12.38.

With the compliments of

A copy has also been sent to Mr. Scotland (DOT)
Mr. Howell (B.T)

Dominions Office, Downing Street,

24 DEC 1938 193

(R5952) Wt 32346/3586 5.000 2/36 H & Sp Gp640
(R6639) Wt 15568/3657 20,000(4) 7/36

this Bureau; and if further details regarding its activities

OURABLE VINCENT MASSEY.

11/4. 14/11

ndex.)

r.

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Copy.

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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,

Earnscliffe,

OTTAWA.

645A/3.

10th February, 1938.

F 1015-0 / 941 / 23 / 1937

My dear Dixon,

In our despatch No.380 of the 10th November last we dealt with recent developments in the Japanese position in Western Canada, more particularly in connection with the feeling prevalent throughout Canada on the subject of the Sino-Japanese dispute. That feeling, as we also indicated at the close of our despatch No.13 of the 13th January is one predominantly of sympathy for China and various manifestations of anti-Japanese feeling are thus from time to time apparent in the press.

An instance in point is the considerable interest which was aroused at the attempt alleged to have been made by two Canadian youths to blow up the Japanese steamer "Hiye Maru" in Seattle Harbour on January 20th. I do not know whether details of this incident have been reported from Washington but the story is that two young inhabitants of Vancouver went to Seattle with the deliberate aim of blowing up a Japanese ship as a protest against Japanese aggression and barbarity

C.W. Dixon, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,
Dominions Office,
LONDON.

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23 December, 1938.

My dear High Commissioner,

You will remember writing to me on the 5th December on the subject of the Central Bureau of Trade Associations in Japan.

Enquiries made here show that it was originally an exporters' association which performed a useful function in examining Japanese goods for export abroad in order to secure a uniform standard of quality. It appears that on the introduction of exchange, import and export control in Japan soon after the outbreak of the present hostilities in China, it became merged with The Importers' Association into one central organization under the title referred to (in Japanese I understand that it is Nippon Boeki Kumiai Chuokai).

No proposal for the establishment of a branch of the Bureau in this country seems to have been made to us.

We can trace no other information regarding this Bureau; and if further details regarding its activities

THE HONOURABLE VINCENT MASSEY.

(Index.)

Next Paper.

F 4214

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activities in Japan are desired the authorities in Ottawa will no doubt prefer to obtain them through the Canadian Legation in Tokyo.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) MALCOLM MacDONALD

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barbarity. The attempt failed, one of the youths was drowned and the other is, according to the press, under examination by the United States police. The press reports that the Japanese Legation here have asked the Canadian Government for details of the incident and that the Department of External Affairs are investigating the matter. No further information is available at the moment and that has not been much by way of comment in leading articles. There have, however, been indications of a desire to condone the attempt, and I have seen one editorial which actually praised the two Canadians for what was described as their despairing attempt to strike a blow against aggression, and indicated that the spirit of defiance shown by them might well be emulated by Canadian policy as a whole.

There has also been a recrudescence of feeling regarding the activities of Japanese in British Columbia. Part of this is the usual complaint that Japanese competition is ruining the efforts of Canadian agriculturists in Vancouver Island. This was well illustrated in the enclosure to the Secretary of State's despatch No.6 of the 11th January, 1938, and the Premier of British Columbia has stated publicly that he will discuss the whole matter with the Prime Minister of Canada on his visit to Ottawa in the latter part of next month. There have

also

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also been suggestions in Parliament that the existence of the "Gentleman's Agreement" between Canada and Japan, whereby a limited number of Japanese immigrants are allowed to enter Canada in any given year, should be terminated. A private bill has been presented in the House of Commons, the effect of which would be to place Japanese immigration into Canada on precisely the same level as Chinese immigration which, under the Chinese Immigration Act (Chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927), is in effect forbidden. It is improbable that this bill will ever be given even a second reading, but it is symptomatic, as are also the numerous non-oral parliamentary questions on the subject of the Sino-Japanese dispute and Canada's attitude thereto. The more important of these, at any rate, we shall report, or call attention to, as soon as they have been answered.

I should not claim that any of the above points, taken individually, are of very great importance. Taken in the mass, however, and linked up with the attitude which one hears expressed in Ottawa almost every day, there can be little doubt that they point to the existence of a degree of anti-Japanese feeling in Canada which, even in the most favourable circumstances, will take some time to disappear.

We are sending a copy of this letter to His Majesty's Embassy at Washington.

Yours, etc.
(Signed) PAUL MASON