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1. There are 350,000,000 Hindoos, 400,000,000 Chinese, and 60,000,000 Japanese or 800,000,000 in all of Asiatics with more or less avaricious eyes upon the Pacific Coast of this Continent. Could we attempt to assimilate even a minute movement from so vast a number?

2. There are two distinct civilizations in the world today, that to which we belong, the Occidental, which finds its greatest and highest expression in the British Empire, and the Oriental, which is exemplified by those races above mentioned. Any attempt to fuse the peoples of these different civilizations must result in a deterioration of that represented by the smallest number.

3. The traditions, the ethics, the education, the customs, the domestic life of the Oriental is distinct in every sense from that which we enjoy, and if we allow any immigration from these races, it means the establishment in our midst of their mode of life.

4. Re Hindoos. In answer to the claim that they are British subjects, they are British subjects entitled to the protection of the British Crown, but do not now, nor ever have, exercised the rights of citizens, even in their own country. They cannot claim the rights of citizenship in Canada, at least not until they have exercised those rights fully at home. They know of a Democratic Government. In all India, there are only 16,000,000 who live under a form of Elective Government. This includes the Cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon, and even there one-half of the Council only is elected, the other half being appointed by the Government. This is the total extent of Elective or Democratic Government.

5. The Hindoos claim the right to participate in the Government of the Empire. Without discussing this from the standpoint of theory, look at it from a practical standpoint. The Anglo-Saxons number in all in the British Empire less than 60,000,000; the Hindoos exceed 340,000,000. Should they exercise the same rights to Government as we do in all parts of the Empire, they could very soon, by weight of numbers, secure direction of all our affairs, which would result in a complete destruction of our system of civilization, and the substitution therefore of the cherished ideals of the ancient Hindoo Civilization.

6. Last year over 400,000 immigrants entered Canada through the eastern ports, largely from the British Isles, Europe and the United States. Consider for a moment the effect of a similar immigration to our Pacific seaboard, and we would point out that the pressure in Asia is very much greater than it is from Europe, so that if the western portals were thrown open, there would undoubtedly be a very large influx. These people, if admitted, should have the franchise,



and if they exercised the franchise, would undoubtedly vote as one man, and thus control the affairs of the country in their locality.

7. Immigration to a country is a privilege extended by the country to which the immigrant proposes to come. It is not a right which he can exercise, but, as stated, a privilege extended to him, and entirely under the control of the country to which the immigrant is coming. This is an important principle, and often overlooked in studying the question of immigration.