

market and aroused considerable feeling amongst the white population.

Riots at  
Vancouver.

The excitement culminated in riotous disturbances at Vancouver on September 7 and following days in the course of which two Japanese persons were injured and considerable damage was done to Japanese property. An outbreak against Hindu labourers had taken place some days previously at Bellingham in the neighbouring state of Washington, U.S.A., and this is believed to have had some influence in precipitating the regrettable disturbances at Vancouver.

Settlement by  
the Govern-  
ment of Can-  
ada of claims  
for damage.

Communications having been exchanged with the Japanese Government, it was agreed that in view of the friendly alliance which subsists between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan the question of the compensation payable to Japanese subjects at Vancouver for the losses and damages sustained by them during the outbreak should be settled independently of the British Government and without going through the usual diplomatic channels. Accordingly, on October 14, the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., opened an inquiry at Vancouver which resulted in the settlement of the claims of the Japanese residents by payment to them of sums amounting to \$9,036, in addition to \$139 costs.

Methods by  
which orient-  
als were  
induced to  
emigrate to  
Canada.

Under a new commission the Deputy Minister of Labour opened on November 11 a further inquiry into the methods by which oriental labourers had been induced to emigrate to Canada. This investigation revealed conclusively that the immigration of Japanese labourers in such large numbers had been promoted by enterprising Canadian and Japanese emigration companies who, taking advantage of the customary stipulation in article I of the treaty with Japan, by which the subjects of both countries have liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of each other's dominions, organized an extensive scheme of emigration which was not contemplated by the spirit of the treaty and which was contrary to the assurances given by the Japanese Government before the treaty received the adherence of Canada on January 30, 1907.

Number of  
Japanese im-  
migrants to  
Canada.

The extent of the increase in the immigration of Japanese labourers is shown by the fact, stated in Mr. King's report, that for the ten months ended October 31, 1907, the Japanese immigrant arrivals numbered 8,125, of whom 77 were rejected, 3,619 were admitted into the United States and 4,429 remained in Canada. For the twelve calendar months ended December 31, 1906, the number of Japanese immigrants admitted into Canada was 2,930, and in 1905 it was only 785.

Suggestions  
and recom-  
mendations.

In his report the commissioner suggested that the scope of duties of the immigration staff on the Pacific coast should be widened. He recommended the prohibition of Japanese immigration from countries beyond the jurisdiction of Japan and the restriction of the number of immigrants arriving direct from that country.