

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1914.

Canadian Expeditionary Forces.—Upon the outbreak of the war, steps were taken to organize a Canadian expeditionary force, and volunteer troops comprising cavalry, artillery and infantry, numbering with subsidiary units upwards of 35,000 officers and men, were speedily assembled for preliminary training at Valcartier, Quebec. Within ten weeks the first contingent of over 33,000 troops embarked on transports at Quebec, crossed the Atlantic under convoy of the British Navy and were welcomed with great enthusiasm at Plymouth on October 16. After completion of final training on Salisbury Plain, the Canadian troops joined the British army in France, where they have greatly distinguished themselves by magnificent gallantry in action. In the naval action off Coronel, Chile, on November 1, four Canadian midshipmen (W. A. Palmer, J. V. W. Hatheway, A. W. Silver and M. Cann) lost their lives by the sinking of H.M.S. *Cape of Good Hope*.

Oriental Immigration.—Canada has consistently followed a policy of exclusion with regard to immigration from oriental countries. With the exception of certain classes, such as consular officers, members of the learned professions and merchants, Chinese immigrants have been required to pay a head tax, fixed originally at \$50 in 1885, increased to \$100 in 1901, and since 1903 standing at \$500. Notwithstanding this tax, however, Chinese immigrants have increased from 1,884 in 1908 to 7,445 in 1913 and 5,512 in 1914. For the year ended March 31, 1914, the revenue from the Chinese head tax amounted to \$2,637,000, which is more by \$743,902 than the amount expended upon immigration during the same period.

Japanese Immigration.—During the years 1906 to 1908, and following upon Canadian adherence (January 30, 1907) to the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty of 1894, there was a considerable annual influx into British Columbia of Japanese labourers whose advent affected the conditions of the labour market and aroused feeling amongst the white population. In 1906-07 the Japanese arrivals numbered 2,042, and in 1907-08 they were as many as 7,601. Riots at Vancouver in September, 1907, resulted in damage to the property of Japanese residents for which compensation was paid by the Canadian Government. As a result of subsequent negotiations, the Government of Japan, at the end of the year 1907, adopted regulations for the restriction of emigration from Japan to Canada, and since that date the number of Japanese immigrants, though annually increasing from 1910 to 1914, has been kept within bounds, the number in 1907-08 being 856, and in 1914-15, 592.

Immigration of Hindus.—From 1905 to 1908 the number of Hindu immigrants grew from 45 to 2,623, and measures were taken for the exclusion from Canada of Hindus and other orientals. Early in 1908 a Canadian Order in Council prohibiting the landing of immigrants in Canada, unless coming direct from the country of their birth or citizenship, operated to the exclusion of Japanese labourers from Hawaii and of Hindus from Hong Kong and Shanghai. Regulations made under the Immigration Act of 1906, imposing money qualifications upon intending immigrants, operated in the same direction, and from 1909 to