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Dated

1916.

TO:

THE HONOURABLE

PREMIER:

AND:

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE MEMORIAL of the CANADIAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION of the PROVINCE of BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tupper, Kitto & Hightman

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS &C.

ROYAL BANK CHAMBERS, VANCOUVER, B. C.

TO THE HONOURABLE H. C. BREWSTER, PREMIER,

AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE CANADIAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION
OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA HUMBLY SHEWETH:

- 1. Your Memorialists are Canadian citizens of Japanese origin residing in British Columbia.
- 2. The first Japanese to arrive in British Columbia, landed at Victoria in the year 1881 and the largest number who entered British Columbia arrived in the years 1899, 1900 and 1901.
- 3. In 1907 a considerable number (something over 1000) came to British Columbia from the Hawaiian Islands.

 Most of these, however, passed through to the United States.
- 4. The Lemieux agreement has been faithfully observed by the Japanese Movernment, and only a limited number of people of the Japanese race are and have been allowed to come to this country, annually. A schedule of such number is appended to this Memorial and marked "A". All of the Schedules are prepared up to January, 1916.
- Japanese children is shown by a statement attached marked "B". The number of 172. All of these children with the exception of 13, are native born children of British Columbia. In addition to the attendance at theabove schools the Japanese have four public Prepatory Schools of their own wherein children are prepared for the public schools and a knowledge of English is taught; these are situated at Steveston, Vancouver, Eburne and Cumberland. Besides these schools, the Japanese possess the maintain the following institutions in British Columbia;

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I Inddia or church 2 Chaistan Minasions E Hosbirule -3 -As to boats and equipment for same. they, on the Fraser River alone, own; -1500 Round Bottom Boats and the equivalent.....valued at \$735,000. 200 Gasoline Boats and equipment.... " " 200,000. On the Skeena River they own; -40 Round Bottom Boats " " 12,000. 33 Gasoline Boats... " " 34,500. Thus making up a total number of boats and equipment of that description amounting to......\$981.500. 11. To the Japanese in British Columbia is due the credit of developing Salt Herring and Dry Salt Dog Salmon Industries. Until they undertook and developed the Herring Industry, sufficient only for halibut bait was put up in British Columbia. Since then. Herring are cured in very large quantities, and a market in China has been established for their sale. Dog Salmon with a like development has found a market in Japan. This meant large expenditures in the process of salting and curing these fish, and as a result Drysalteries and their equipment have been established by people of our race. An average of 10 Salteries are operated each year, each costing with its equipment, from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. Engaged also in this work are 6 Lighter Steamers throughout the season. The cost of production of Herring runs about \$17,00 per ton; the cost of production of Dog Salmon runs from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per ton. The average tonnage of herring shipped from B.C. ports runs something over 12,000 per year; and of Dog Salmon upwards of 4000 tons per year. 12. Your MEMORIALISTS call attention to the fact that trade between Canada and Japan has increased largely since

the Traist Stoom alone, orm; " lo. As to hosts and equipment for page, they, on Canadian citizens of Japanese origin have made their homes in British Columbia; and they refer to the Schedules marked "D", showing the amount of the increase and the values of such trades, both export and import. 13. YOUR MEMORIALISTS refer also to the shipping industry between Canada and Japan which has, since Canadian citizens of Japanese origin have found their homes in British Columbia, largely increased, and they draw your attention to the Japanese shipping firms doing business with Canada, which are as follows:-(1) Nippon Yusen Kaisha Limited (Japanese Mail S.S. CO) (2) Osaka Shosen Kaisha Limited (Osake Mercantile S.S. Co.) (3) Mitsui & Company Limited. 14. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company established a fortnightly service between Victoria, Seattle, and Yokohama, apd Hong Kong in 1896 with six steamers having a tonnage of 18,000. They now operate with six steamers but with a tonnage of 38,163. In appendix "E" is a list of the respective steamers of the companies above named calling at Canadian ports in British Columbia, together with particulars of the Companies. 15. Appendix "F" contains correspondence illustrating the development and volume of trade with Japan. 16. YOUR MEMORIALISTS further submit for your consideration the following facts with regard to residents in British Columbia of the Japanese race and the various employments throughout the Province in which they are engaged. In Vancouver in 1914, the total number of men then engaged in mills was 678. In 1915 however, the number was 480; The rate of wage paid was from \$1.75 per day, up.

such trades, both extort and targert. win, one-ing the mount of the ineresse and the values of in writing columns; and they refer to the Sehedules contied Canadian citieses of Intended of in bave made cheir bores Outside of the City of Vancouver, in Ruskin Port Haney, Royston, Happy Bay, Barnet, New Westminster, Sapperton, Eburne, Ladner, Fraser Valley, White Rock and Port Moody, the number in 1914 was 708. In 1915 it was 473 . The rate of wages paid was \$1.75 per day, up. IN COAL MINES AT CUMBERLAND. In 1914 the number of men engaged was 278, in 1915 it was 202. The rate of wages for 8 hours was \$2.00 per day up. IN MINERAL CLAIMS The Britannia Mines for the year 1915 engaged 164 men, and Ikoda Bay in 1915 there were engaged 52 men. The rate of wages there paid for an 8 hour day was 25 cents per hour. LOGGERS Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, Islands along Channel and New Westminster, in 1914 there was engaged 541 men; in 1915 only 322. The rate of wages for a 10 hour day was \$2.00 up. RAILROAD LABORERS: In 1914 there were, throughout the Province, 275 men engaged1 whilst in 1915 the total number was 251. The rate of wages paid for a 10 hour day was \$1.75 up. FARM LABORERS None. 54 families own and work their own ranches, 17. YOUR MEMORIALISTS further state that no Japanese has ever become a public charge upon the community and that the percentage of crime amongst them is smaller than that amongst any other race in the Province. Drunkeness is not prevalent among them; and as a class, they are sober and industrious.

bengarous, source, ladner, fract laller, white hot lad FOFT MARRY, ROYOTON, EADDY TRY, INTER, West West Later, CONTRACT OF THE CICY OF VANCOUVER, AN STRABLE -6-They have become almost indispensable to those engaged in the canning and packing of Sockeye Salmon in British Columbia, as the letter appended, marked "G" will testify. 18. The Japanese have proved themselves good and law abiding citizens in every community in which they live in British Columbia. Within the last two years, in the City of Vancouver three Japanese have had conferred upon them the Humane Society's medals for acts of conspicuous bravery in saving life. 19. Since the outbreak of War the Japanesehave proved their loyalty bothin respect of their desire to serve their adopted Country, as well as by giving largely of their substance in aid of Patriotic, Red Cross, and other funds. They were among the first in British Columbia to offer their services to the extent of proposing to raise a unit for active service. In January, 1916, they were approached by the military authorities in Vancouver to organize a Battalion and undergo training and to hold themselves in readiness for such services as may be required of them. This was rapidly done, and was done at their own expense by the levy of a per capita tax of 50 cents per month upon the members of their community. This 50 cents is for the purpose of instruction. In addition your Memorialists maintained with both room and board all who were enlisted in their proposed Battalion; doing this freely and from a spitit of loyalty to their adopted Country. 227 Japanese citizens were informally organized into a full Company in January, 1916, drilled from that date till May under Captain Colquhoun. In March last Colonel Duff-Stuartm the D.O.C. was advised by the President of the Canadian Japanese Association that there were then enough

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men ready to enroll and make up a full Battaion.

The above company were so quick to take advantage of the special instructions that Sergeant Major Hall, the drill instructor, was of opinion that they were the smartest and most easily taught men he had ever met with in his 25 years experience.

On the 21st of April the Department of Militia and Defence advised the Canadian Japanese Association the British Imperial authorities had cabled that they would gladly accept the service of a Canadian Japanese Battalion which they would like to form part of a force just about to takethe field, and the message added; "This is not pacticable, however, because the Battalion is far from being ready toembark, while to recruit, equip and train it would take too long a time. Moreover a doubt exists whether the Canadian Japanese, British subjects, could raise and keep up to strength a full Battalion, a unit, upwards of 1000 strong and the services of a smaller unit, a Company for example, could not conveniently be utilized. Your patriotic offer must therefor be declined but I may express the personal thanks of Sir Robert Borden who recognizes and appreciates the high motives which actuated he President and members of the Canadian Japanese Association".

Colonel Duff-Stuart D.O.C. M.D. No. 11 on May

10th in expressing his regret that he as prevented by his
duties from being present at the distribution of medallions
to the men of the Japanese Volunteer Corps in Vancouver,
wrote; - "However I would like you to convey to the members
of the Volunteer Corps my appreciation of the hard work
they have done during the past few months and the splendid
spirit shown by them in this crisis. I can assure you that
personally I would like to command such a body of men and I
have no doubt that should their services be required in the

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of the appoint instructions that Sergeant Fajor Hall, the Aritia the store combant here so dayer to pake squareste. men ready to ouroll and make p a rull Battlion. -8future they will be called upon." Subsequently to this and on the disbandment of the corps no less than 42 of the corps joined the 13th Mounted Rifles and were afterwards transferred to the Princess Patricia's Battalion in Flanders; 4 others joined the 138th Battalion who have also gone to the Front; and 50 further Japanese joined the 192nd Battalion who have also gone to the Front; and 56 joined the 175 Battalion who have also gone to the Front; 5 joined the 209th Battalion who have gone to the Front; 1 joined the 195th Battalion and has gone to the Front; 8 joined the 191st Battalion which is mobilized in Alberta; 4 joined the 143rd Battalion and are now mobilized in British Columbia; and 4 joined the 14th Army Service Corps and are mobilized in Calgary. All of the above were trained by the Japanese Volunteer Corps. These men paid their own expenses of travel to the respective depots of the different Corps out of their own pockets. Further recruits are being forwarded to the 191st Battalion; and the 143rd Battalion in the month of November 1916, have requested more Canadian Japanese and efforts are being made to secure these men; 20. British Columbia is the only Province in which Canadian citizens of Japanese origin are deprived of the In addition, no Company or Corporation. subsidized or granted concessions by the Province of British Columbia is permitted to engage Canadian citizens of Japanese origin in connection with any such contract or work; and, no Japanese is permitted to obtain a hand logger's licence, or timber licences in British Columbia. Municipalities possess the power to enact by-laws against citizens of Japanese origin, residents of British These and other disabilities are a very great

Tribocus Patricia, a Entralion in Findamie is a cinera folded Toubtel Miries and were aftermends transferred to the the corps no less than 42 of the corps joined the 13th Subsequently to this and on the alchandment of Subure they will be called upon," -9hardship to your Memorialists as Canadian citizens. YOUR MEMORIALISTS therefore submit that the time has arrived when they are justified in approaching the Government of British Columbiawith the object of having removed, at least to some degree, many of the disabilities under which they now labour, as compared with other citizens of the Province and of the Dominion of Canada. YOUR MEMORIALISTS THEREFORE HUMBLY PRAY THAT: Canadian naturalized citizens of Japaneseorigin be given the franchise, as is the case with other citizens of Canada, as well Municipal as Provincial. (2) That they be permitted to obtain hand logger's licences and timber licences. That the restrictions against the employment of Oriental labour, as far as Canadian naturalized citizens of Japanese origin are concerned, be removed. (4) Such further relief as will place them on the same plane and give them the same status as naturalized citizens of Canada from any other Country. AND YOUR MEMORIALISTS, as in Duty Bound, will ever pray, etc, etc.

"A"

Trip to Japan) and returned)	Male	1908 137 12	1909 112 3	1910 178 2	1911 260 28	1912 369 33	1913 477 58	1914 642 65
Imigrant (new)	Male Female TOTAL	438 141 728	52 103 270	122 243 545	84 446 818	219 407 1028	284 451 1270	195 404 1306
Non-Imigrant }	Male Female TOTAL	213 46 259	88 44 132	86 35 121	74 41 115	73 33 106	121 57 178	94 58 152

Non-Imigrants mean (including the Government Officials, with temporary residence in Canada):

Students,

Business men,

Inspectors and investigators of the Country, and Tourists passing through the Country.

All landed at the ports of Victoria and Vancouver.

POPULATION

By reason of the observance of the Lemieux agreement the total male population of British Columbia, of Japanese origin, numbers only about 8000, and that of women and children about 4000, making a total of 12,000.

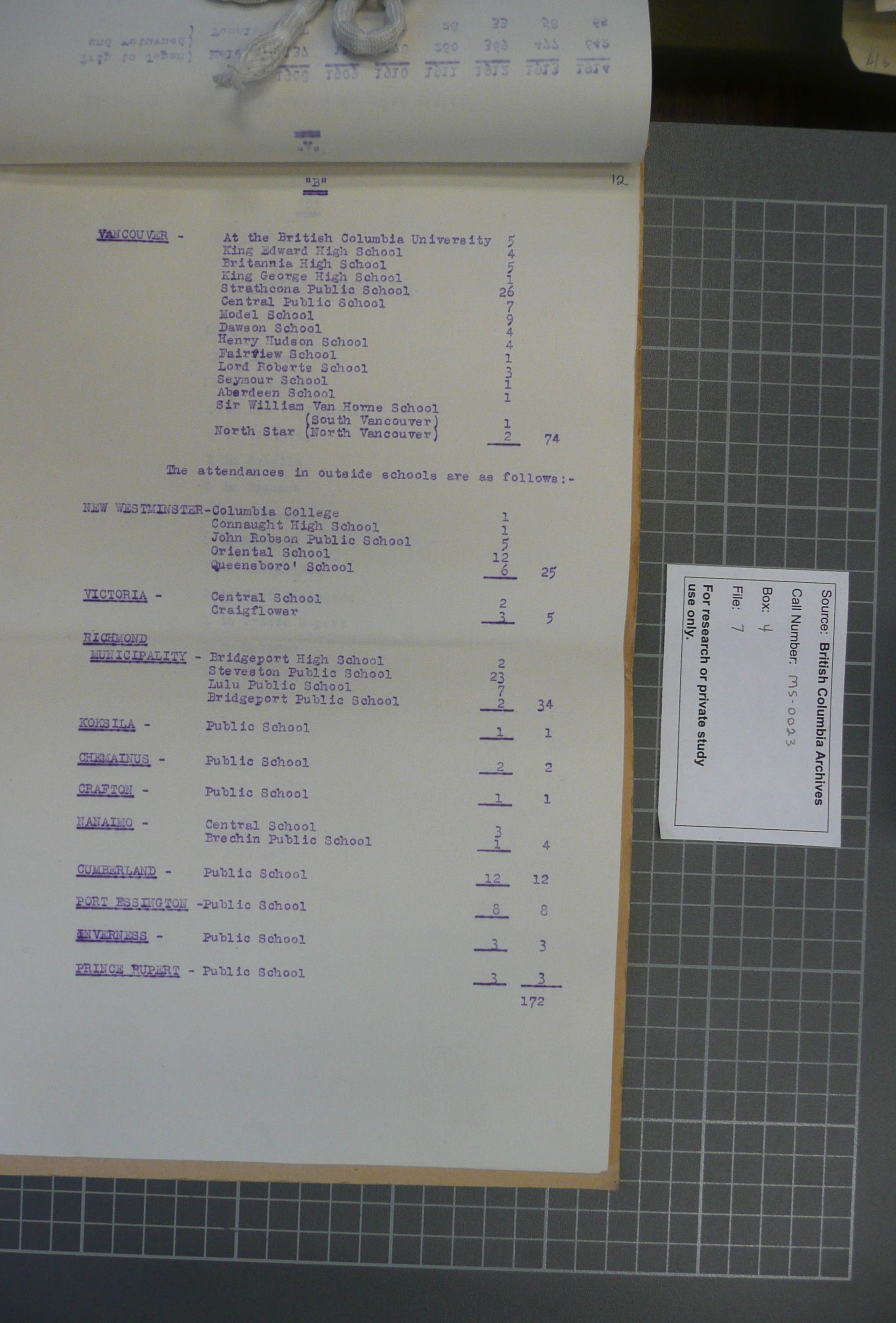
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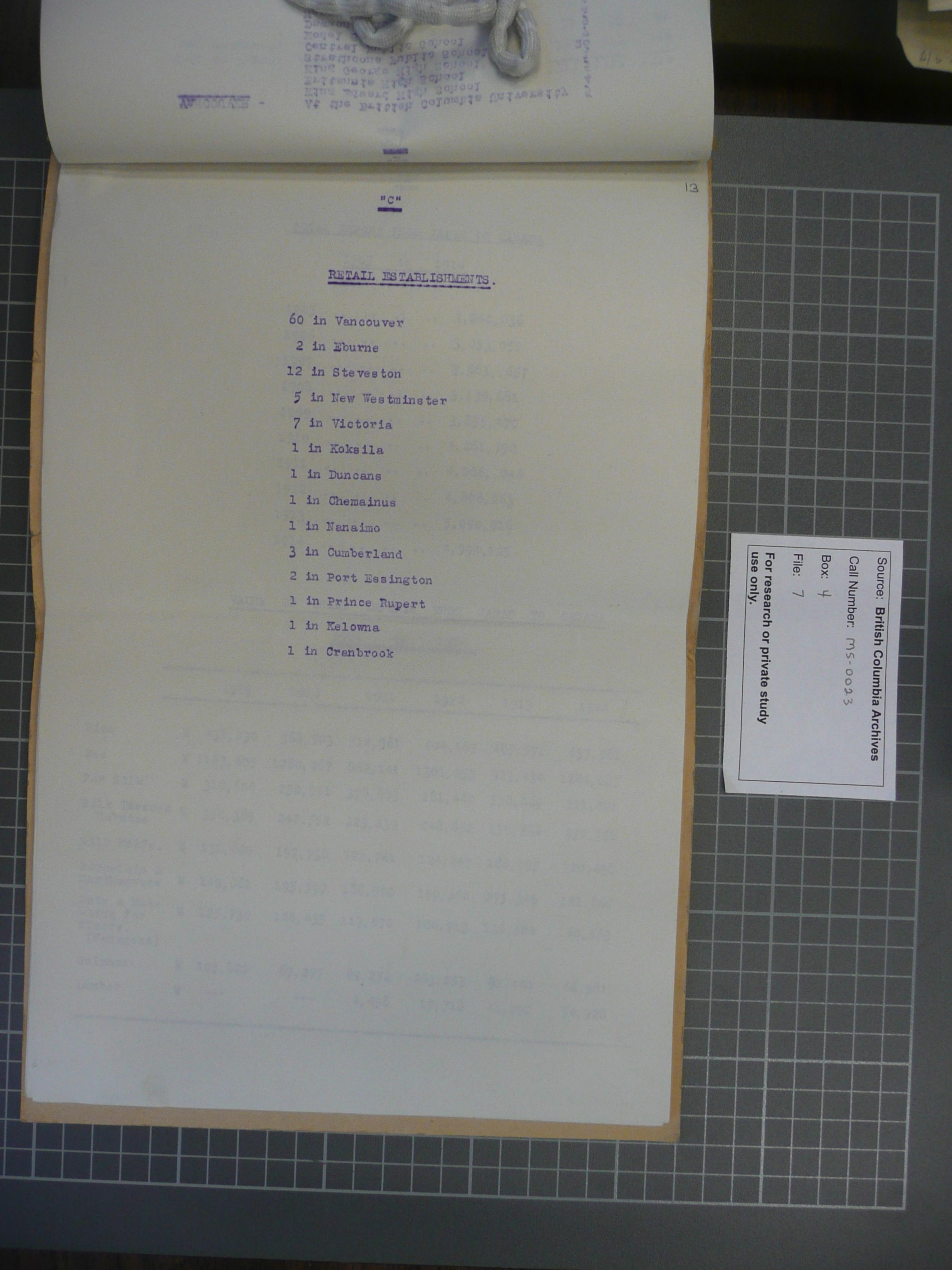
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TOTAL IMPORT FROM JAPAN TO CANADA

1905 to 1914

DEEVIT INDVICTORIES.

100000000

GO IN VANCOUVEY

1905	 	 	3,240,036
1906	 	 	3,053,051
1907	 	 	3,863,,657
1908	 	 	3,130,681
1909	 	 	3,855,470
1910	 	 	4, 261, 792
1911	 	 	4,006,,046
1912	 		
1913			4,808,263
1914		••	5,090,018
-714	 	 	4,994,125

VALUE OF CHIEF IMPORTS FROM JAPAN TO CANADA 1909 to 1914

		1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Rice	¥	431,030	368,503	512.981	101 200		
Tea	Ā	1163,605	1280 067	260	304,109	, 485, 591	637,581
Raw Silk	¥	318,600	,,,,,	378, 683			1284,085
Silk Tissues Habutae	¥	358, 389		223, 233		558,069	211,021
Bilk Hakfs.					248,652	158, 264	357,358
orcelain &	¥			122,741	124, 247	188,895	120,498
lats & Mat-		149,881	195,597	188,500	199,688	275,346	121,862
ting for loors. (Hanagoza)	¥	125,730	126, 435	119,670	106,913	138,500	60,563
ulphur	¥	105,820	67,277	89,252	2/2		
umber	¥				263, 253	6 1,440	66,981
				4, 498	17,718	41,792	54,928

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TOTAL EXPORT FROM CANADA TO JAPAN

1905 to 1914

1905	 	 	¥	732,022
1906	 	 		1,002,320
1907	 	 		1,217,140
1908	 	 		1,119,671
1909	 	 		1,083,264
1910	 	 		850,126
1911	 	 		333,932
1912	 	 		664, 463
1913	 	 		1,839,426
1914	 	 		1,073,023

VALUE OF CHIEF EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO JAPAN

1909 to 1914

		1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Wheat Flour	Ā	114,504	74,756	41,163	107,857	149,345	108, 249
Wheat	¥			2	26, 263	630, 205	307, 261
Lumber	¥	93,740	70,258	69,837	51,982	230, 351	10,218
Pulp	¥				18,388	354,146	257, 387
Salt Fish (Herring & Salmon)	¥	260,128	287,988		142,439	219,902	158,130

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1905 732,022

1902 to 1914

TOTAL EXPORT FROM CAMADA TO JAPANT

TRADE OF CANADA WITH JAPAN

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED THEREFROM DURING 1913

ARTICLES. VALUE
C.C. or Cream-coloured ware, decorated printed
or sponged, and all earthemware, N.O.P 10,893
Embroideries, N.O.P
Gums
Baskets of all kinds, N.O.P 12.743
Brass and Mfrs., of
Cloths and napkins of cotton 16,320
Clothing
Pease, N.O.P
Toys and dolls of all kinds
Pickles, sauces, and soy
Paper, and Mfrs., of
Packages and parcels
Oils
Furniture - house, office, cabinet or store of wood
iron or other material, in parts or finished
Cod, haddock, ling & pollock, dry salted and other
1 1 1 1
Buttons 27,588
Hats, caps and bonnets 29,355
Nuts, all kinds
Raw Silk
Vegetables
Oranges and shaddocks, or grape fruit 55,615
Damask of linens, uncolored in the piece, stair linen, diaper, doylies, tray cloths, uncolored table cloths, or napkins of linen, quilts, counter-
panes, pillow cases of linen and sheets 57.136
Spirits and wines
Beans, N.O.P
Handkershiefs (silk)
Tableware of china, porcelain, white granite or
190000000000000000000000000000000000000
Brooms and brushes
Silk fabrics
melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete

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PRINCIPAL APPICADE IMPORTED DELEGRAN DURING 1913

THUDE OR GVILVOV ATTH TYPAN

AND MADE SHEE HER THE THE WEST, THE THE THE

("D" Cont'd)

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Rice,	uncleaned,	unhulled,	or paddy			-01
Tea .					 	386, 349
				 	 	741,091

Out of Total Imports \$3,138,534

Imports Dutiable .. \$1,753,544
" Free .. 1,384,990
Total Imports \$3,138,534

TRADE OF CANADA WITH JAPAN PRINCIPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED THERETO - 1913

ARTICLES

Cool					VALUE
Coal	 	 		 	\$ 54,976
"TICGO TIOUP	 	 			57 227
Planks and Boards	 	 			82 559
Wood Pulp				•	03,770
Salmon, Dog			•	 	99,989
Salmon, Dog	 ••	 		 	111,446
Sewing Machines .	 	 		 	173,007
Wheat	 	 		 	205. 711
Herring, pickled	 				,,,
			••	 ••	245,743

Out of Total Exports \$1,139,598

Total Exports .\$1,139,598

Total Imports . 3,138,534

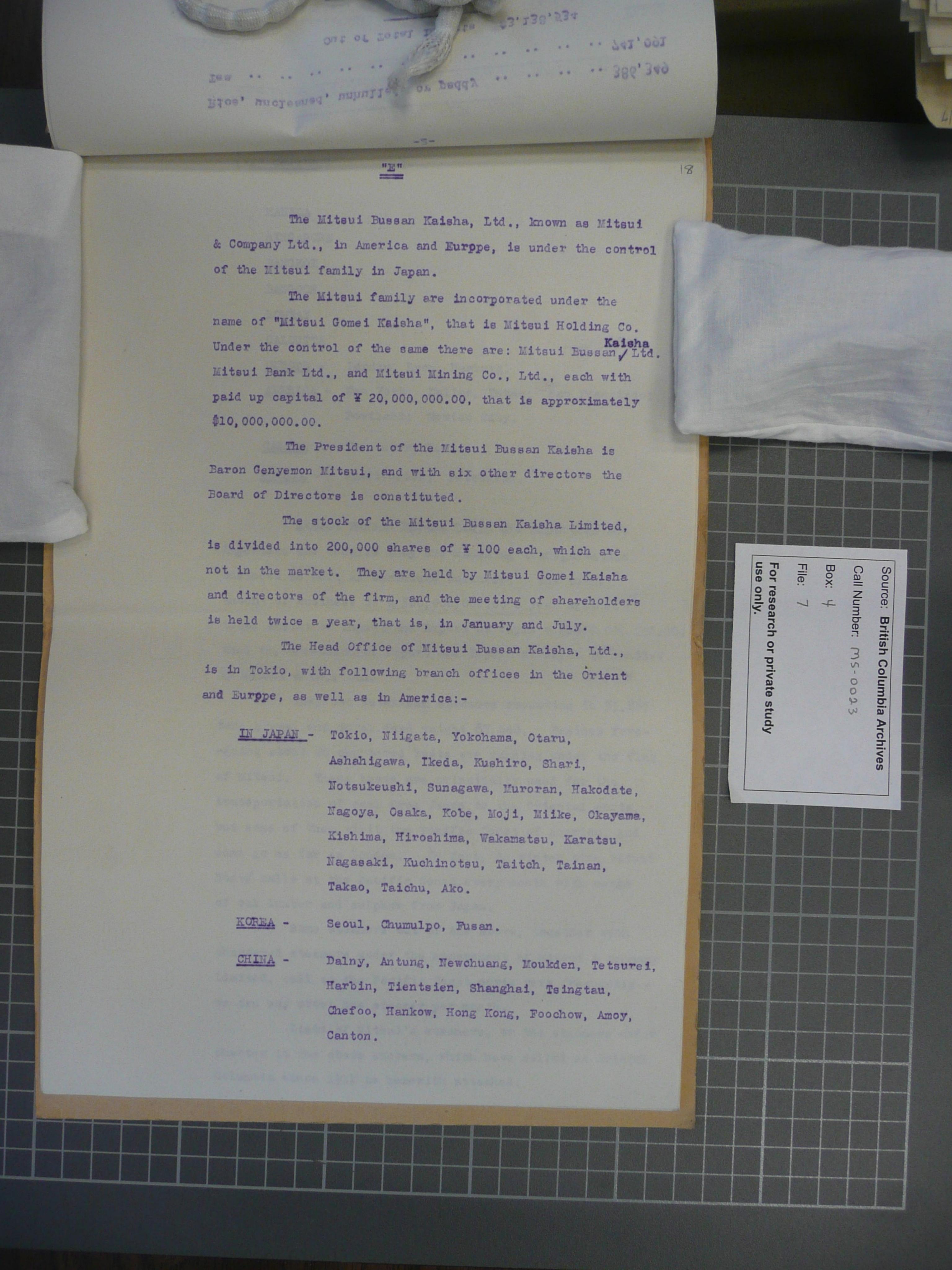
Total Trade . \$4,278,132

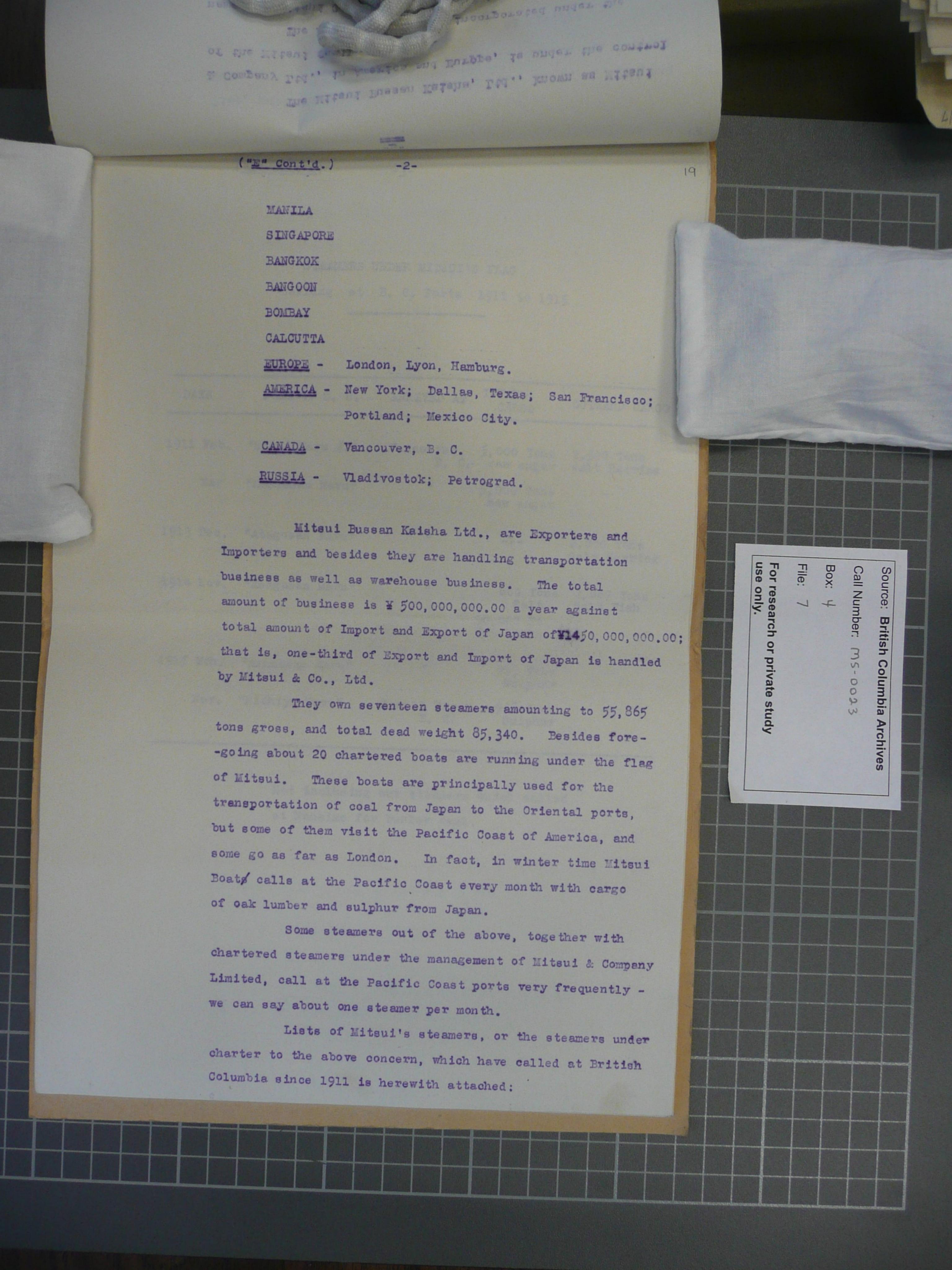
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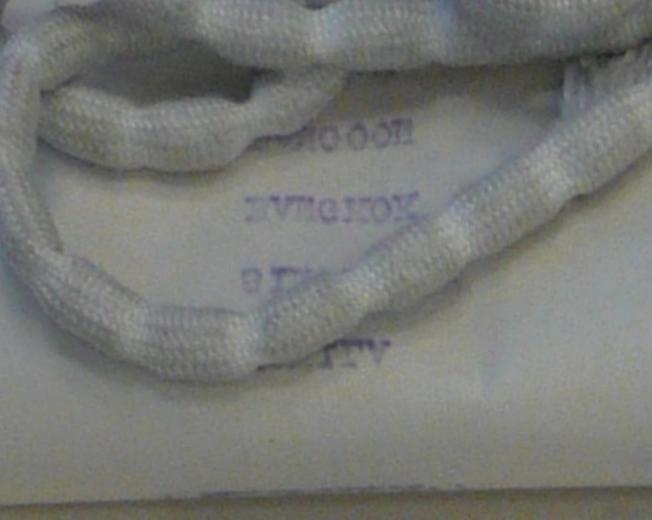
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STEAMERS UNDER MITSUI'S FLAG Calling at B. C. Ports 1911 to 1915

DATE	NAME OF S. S.	ARRIVED AT	INWARD	OUTWARD CARGO
1911 Feb.	"Unkai Maru #2"	Vancouver, B. C.	5,000 Tons raw sugar	2,500 Tons salt Herring
May	"Mandasan Maru"		5,000 Tons raw sugar	
1913 Dec.	"Atagosan Maru"	•		2,000 Tons Salt Herring
1914 Nov.	"Kongosan Maru"	"	600 Tons Salt 90,000 Ft. Oak Lumber	2,067 Tons Salt Fish
1915 Mch.	"Asumasan Maru"	"	553 Tons Sulphur	
Nov.	"Nichiyo Maru"	Powell River, B. C.	948 Tons Sulphur	

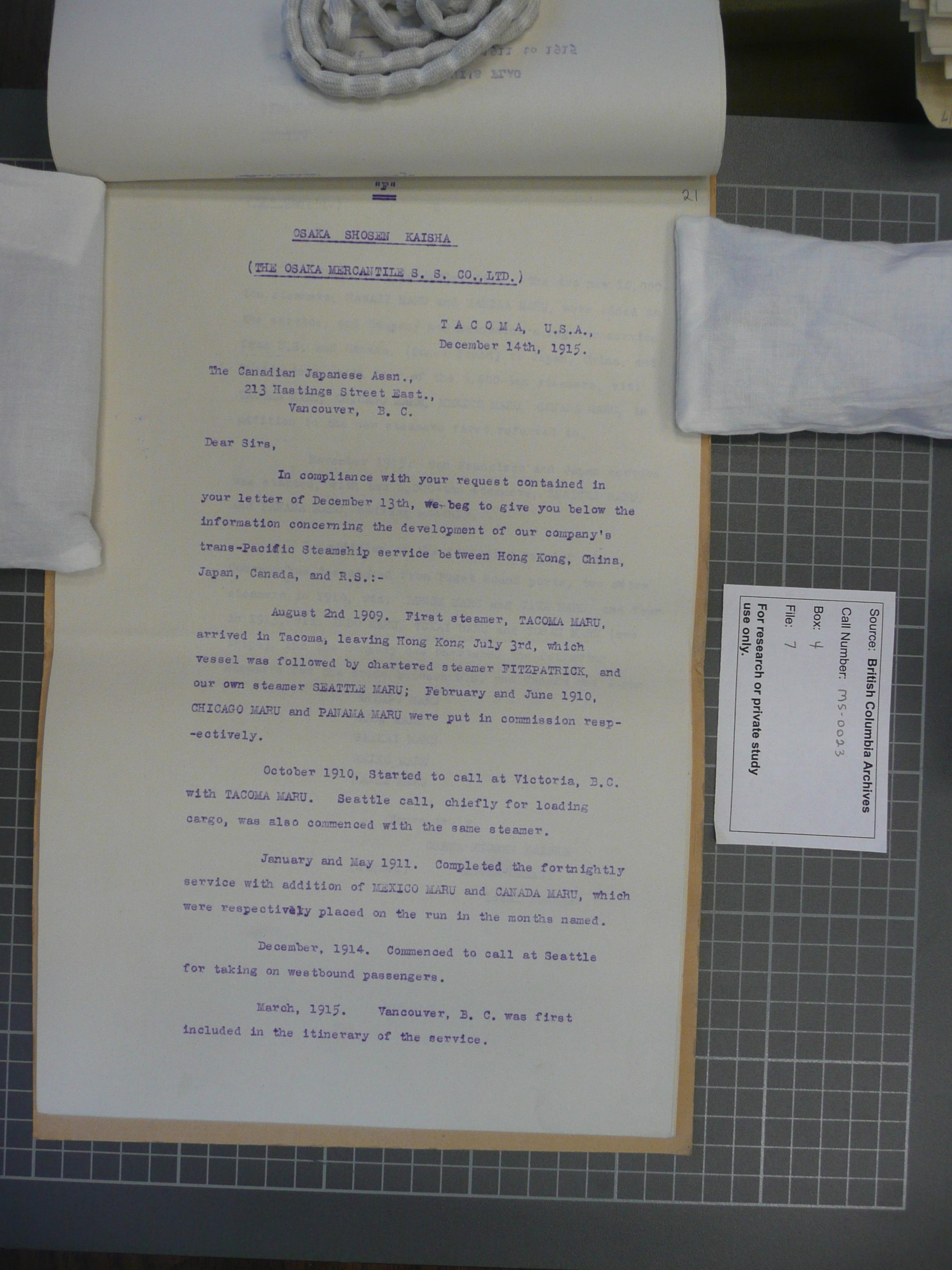
Not including our steamers which called at Nanaimo for bunker coal.

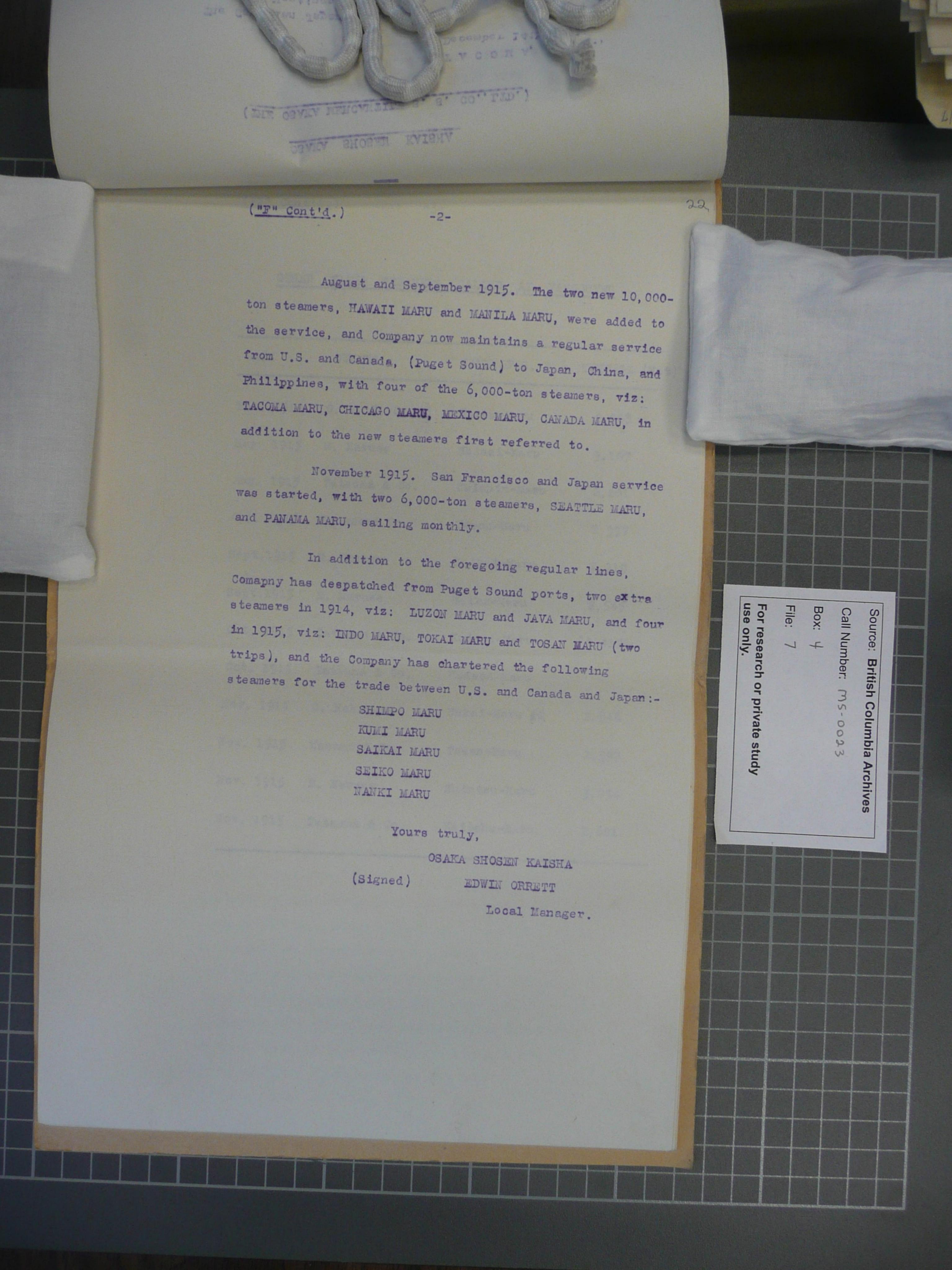
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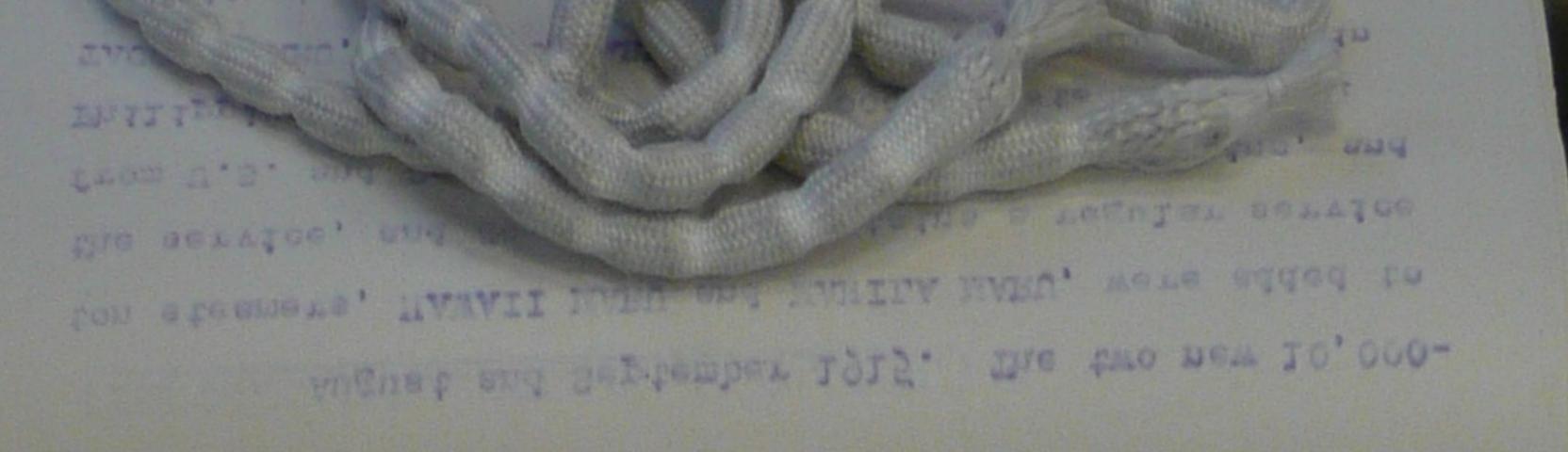
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OTHER TRAMP STEAMERS CALLED AT VANCOUVER

DATE			
DATE	OWNERS	NAME OF S. S.	TONNAGE (Net
Nov. 1914	0. S. K. Co.	Ruzum-Maru	2,968
May 1915	M. Naruse	Shisei-Maru	3,107
Aug. 1915	Tatsuma & Co.	Keishin-Maru	2,601
Aug. 1915	Kanamori Co.	Tosan-Maru	2,397
Sept.1915	M. Naruse	Saikai-Maru	2,319
Sept.1915	M. Naruse	Seiko-Maru	2,545
Oct. 1915	Tatsuma & Co.	Hudson-Maru	2,417
Oct. 1915	Tatsuma & Co.	Hudson-Maru	
Nov. 1915	S. Nakamura	Unkai-Maru #2	2,848
Nov. 1915	Kanamori Co.	Tosan-Maru	2,397
Tov. 1915	M. Naruse	Shintsu-Maru	3,034
ov. 1915	Tatsuma & Co.	Keitshu-Maru	2,601

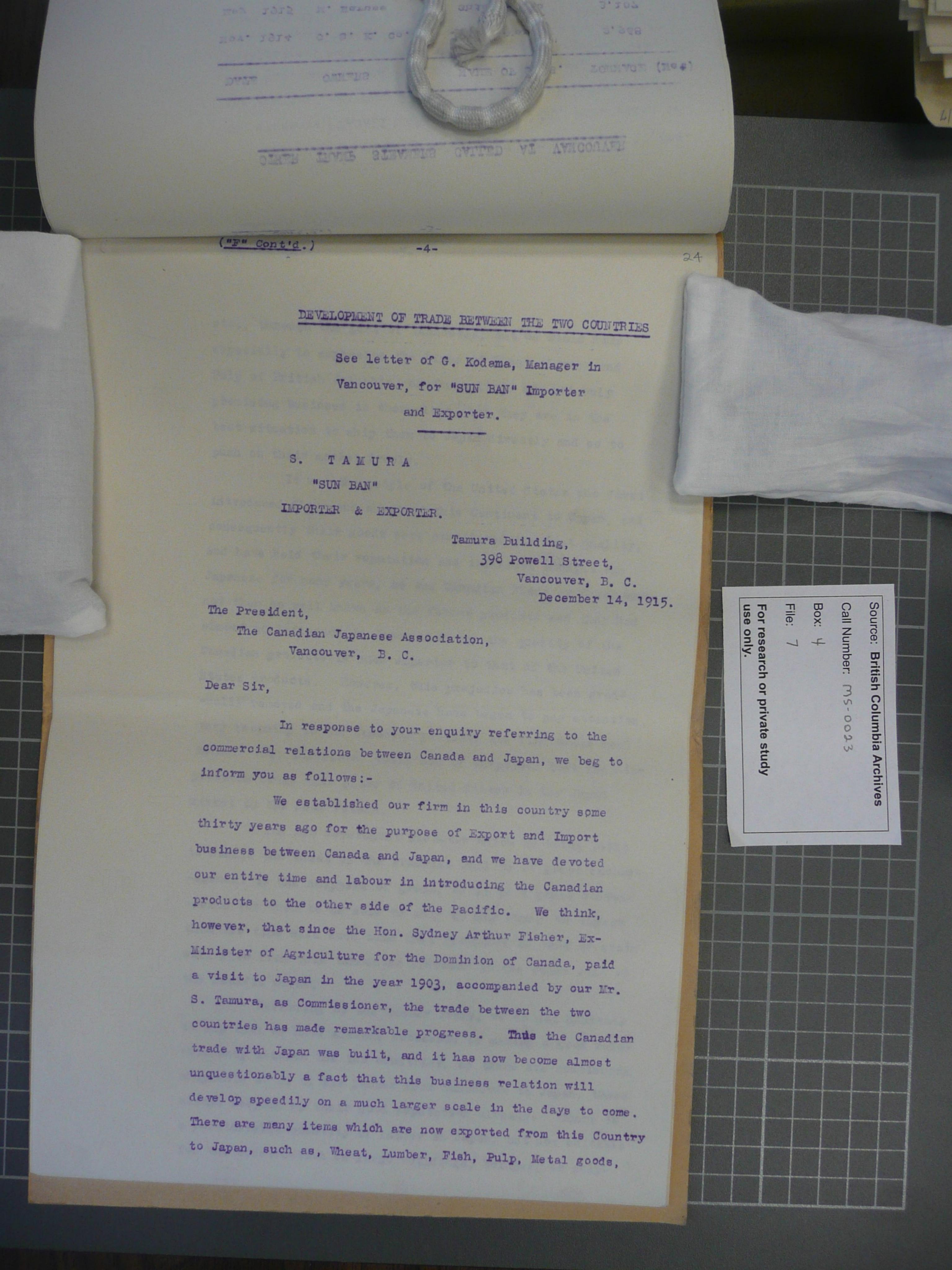
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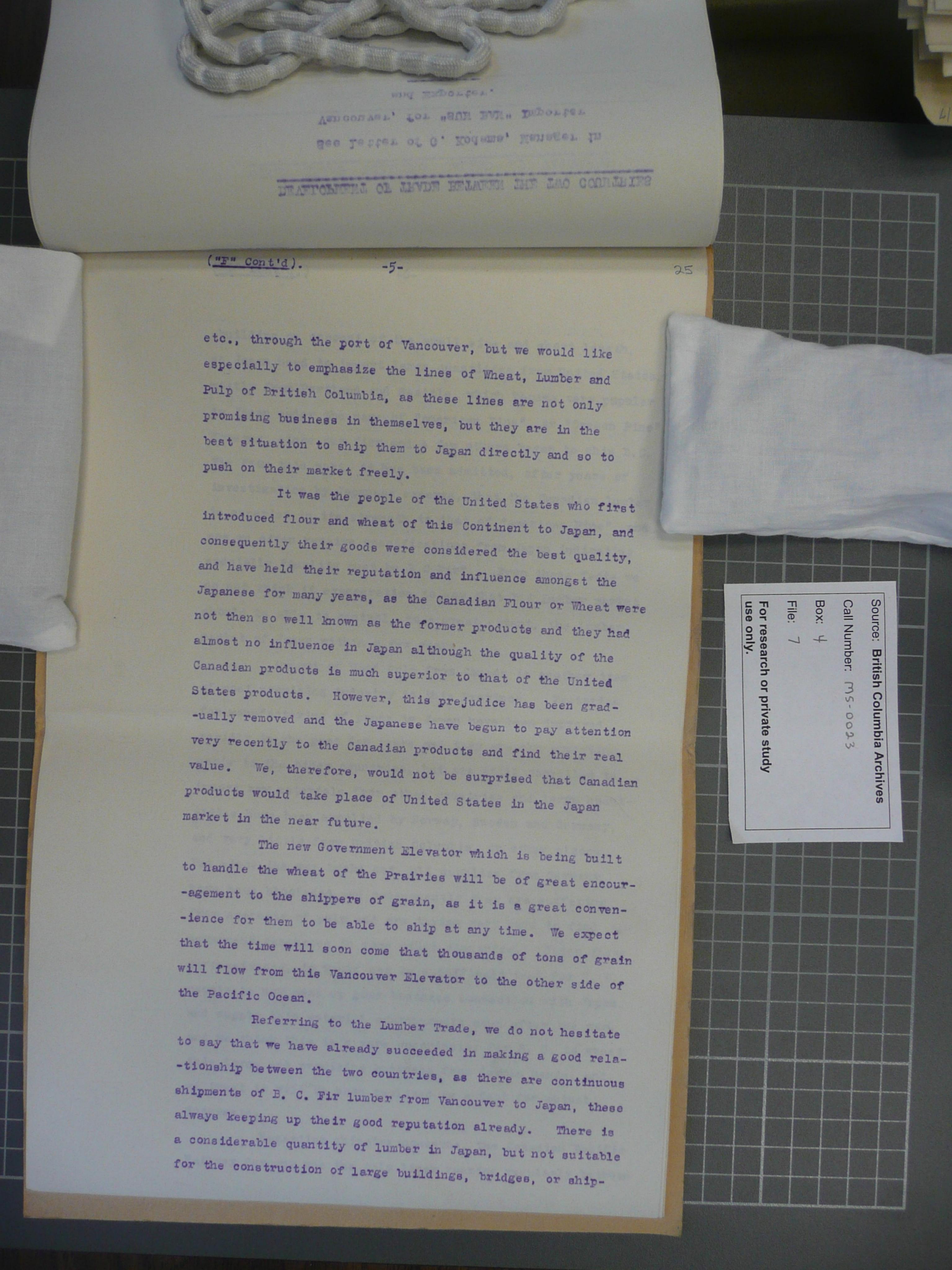
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pangnasq. 10 210 14 OR 4110 A 411 BEERDE THESSIS. bent 41-2- 60 July - 40 July 21 700 thy and 80 to promising by ben ben when year, but they are in the Pulp of Dritting Columbia, on these lines are not only especially to emphesize the lines of Whest, Lumber and eto., through the port of Vancouver, but we would like

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-building on account of the small size and short length, so Japan used to import large quantities from United States, mostly from Portland and Seattle, which became very popular in Japan under the name of "American Pine", or "Oregon Pine". However, since our firm and a few others began to ship B.C. Fir from this port, it has been admitted, after years of investigation by Japanese experts, that the Canadian lumber is superior in its strength to that of "American Pine", and now we often receive specifications from Japan indicating specially "Quality must be B. C. Fir", From these facts we do not think it exaggeration to say that B.C. Lumber market should be able to control, to a great extent, the lumber market of Japan within a few years.

Export of Wood Pulp from Canada is another item of most promising industry to this Province. Factories for manufacturing of paper in Japan have been improved rapidly in the past few years and they are now exporting goods to the other countries, but are still compelled to import raw materials from other countries and large quant--ities have been supplied by Norway, Sweden and Germany, and very little from British Columbia, or other places. But since the war broke out, all supplies from Germany have been blockeded and consequently they are suffering from scarcity of pulp and are trying very hard to find permanent resources in some other countries. Under these circumstances, it would not be a difficult task for B. C. people to now make up good business connection with Japan, and supply this material continuously even after the war, and we think this is a rare opportunity for B. C. to wrest this large and promising business from German hands, and we trust it will be soon realized as a fact for mutual interests.

Regarding shipping concerns, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was the only liner running regularly between

-building on account of the small size and short length, so Japan need to import large quantities from United States, mostly from Portland and Seattle, which became very repular in Japan under the name of "American Pine", or "Oregon Pine". Movever, description and a few others began to ship P.C.

Tir for the passes been admitted, after years of investing the content of "American Pine", and the two these of "American Pine", and

("F" Cont'a.)

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Vancouver and Japan until a few years ago, but there are now many other steamship companies which take cargo from here to the Orient, and we are especially indebted to the steamship company which has newly extended its way to Vancouver, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, one of the most influential steamship companies to Japan. Since then, considerable business has been turned over to British Columbia from United States. Under completion of the enterprise of C.N.R. to extend its way to the Pacific and also completion of P.G.E.R., which will connect with G.T.P. at Prince George, we are pleased that goods from the Prairies can be brought over by much cheaper rate of freight, and we desire that these companies would negotiate with some steamship company to make arrangements to carry the goods from prairies to Japan directly by one "through bill of lading", at a cheaper rate of freight than that of the present. In such case, we would like to strongly recommend that C.N.R. would co--operate with the above mentioned Osaka Shosen Kaisha, as they are not only in a suitable position but also capable to fulfil this plan successfully. We presume that it is not only we who are hoping to obtain such privilege as soon as possible.

The summarizing of these facts so far xx observed from different points of view, bring home to us that the commercial relations between Canada, especially B.C. and Japan, which have made such remarkable progress of late, must grow closer and closer, and we are deeply impressed with the idea that we must associate more heartily with the people of Canada and help each other not only in the Commercial World, but also in every other respect for the benefit of these two great Countries on the Pacific.

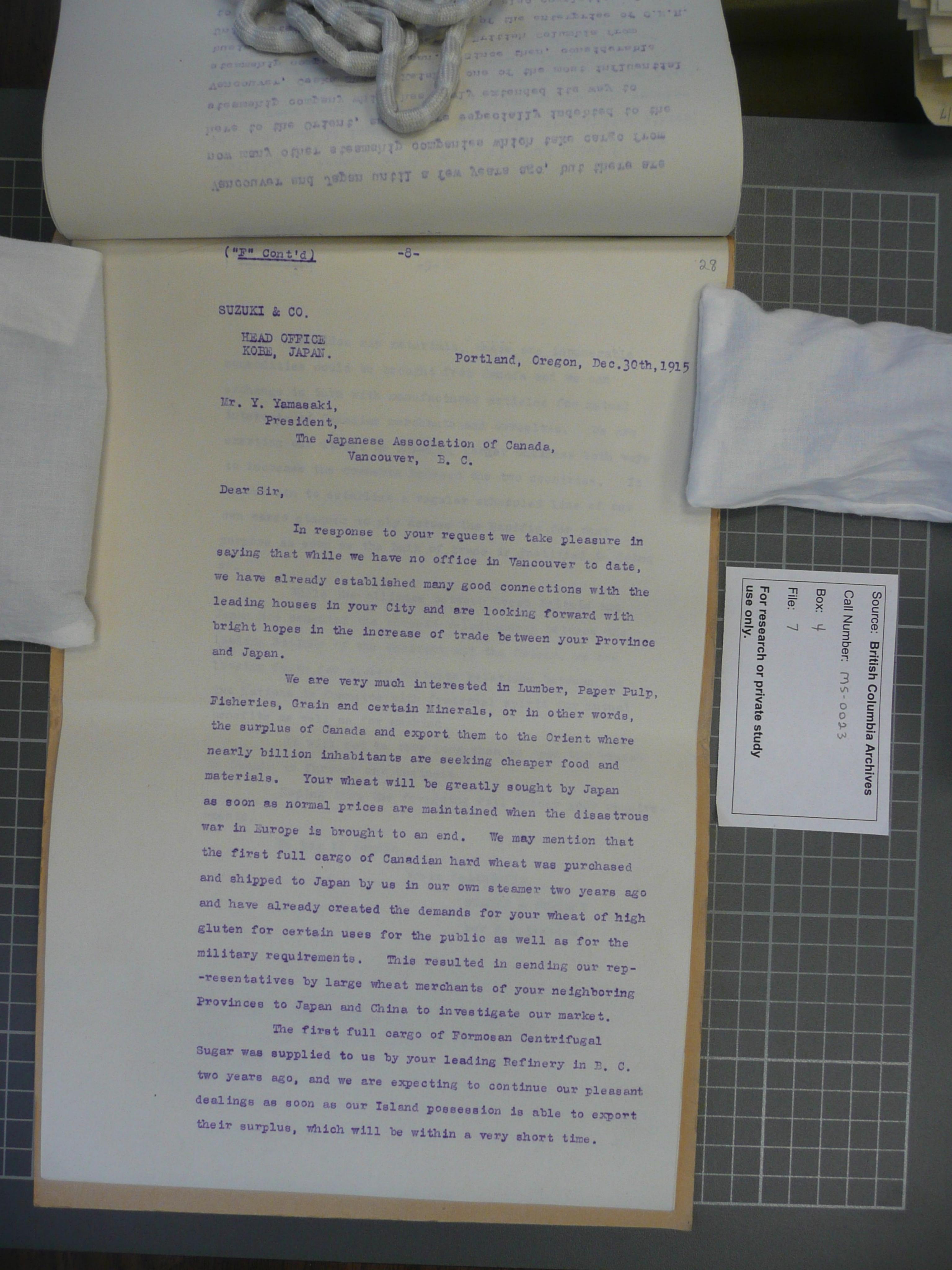
Yours truly,
(Signed) G. Kodama,
Manager.

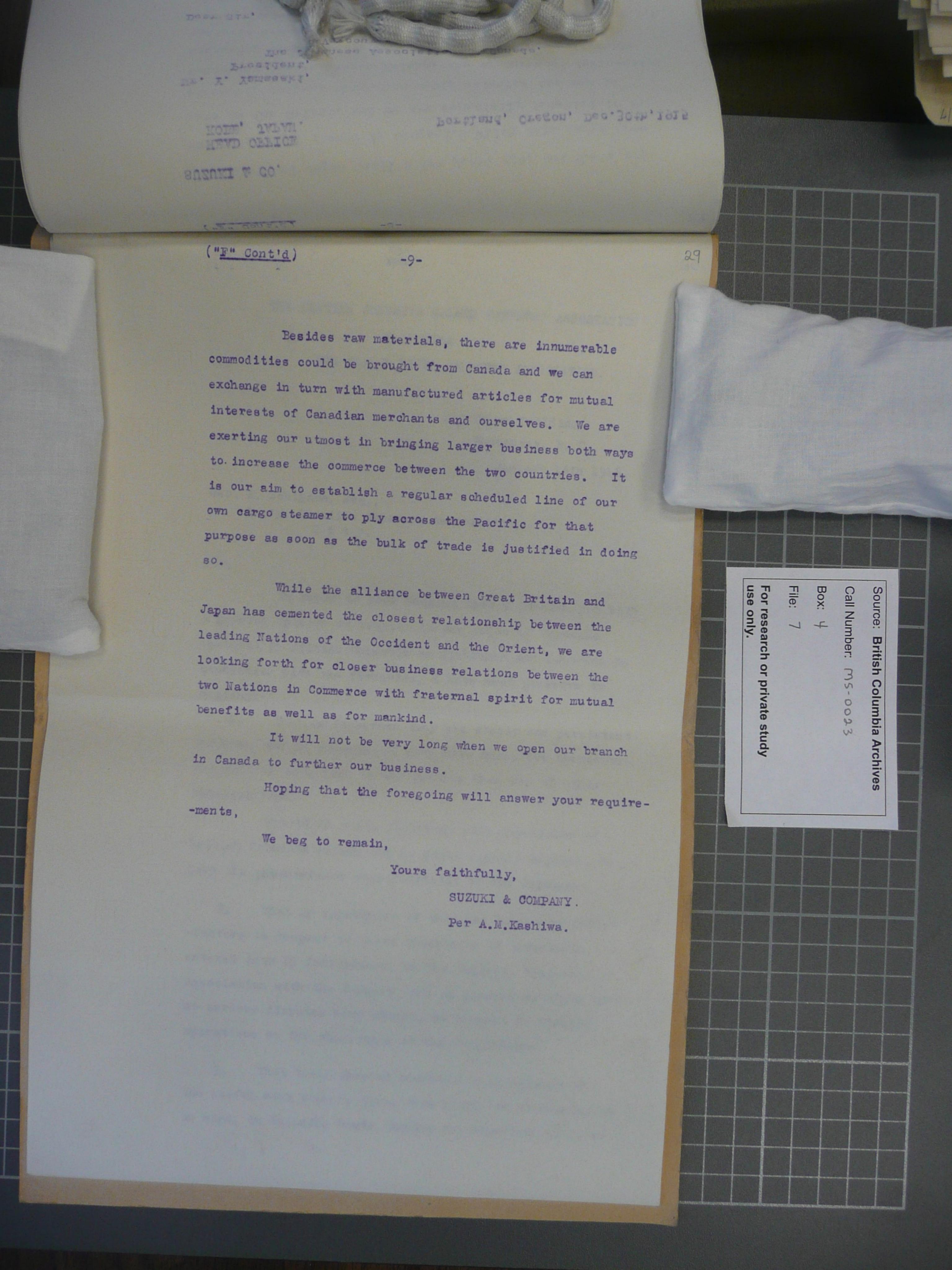
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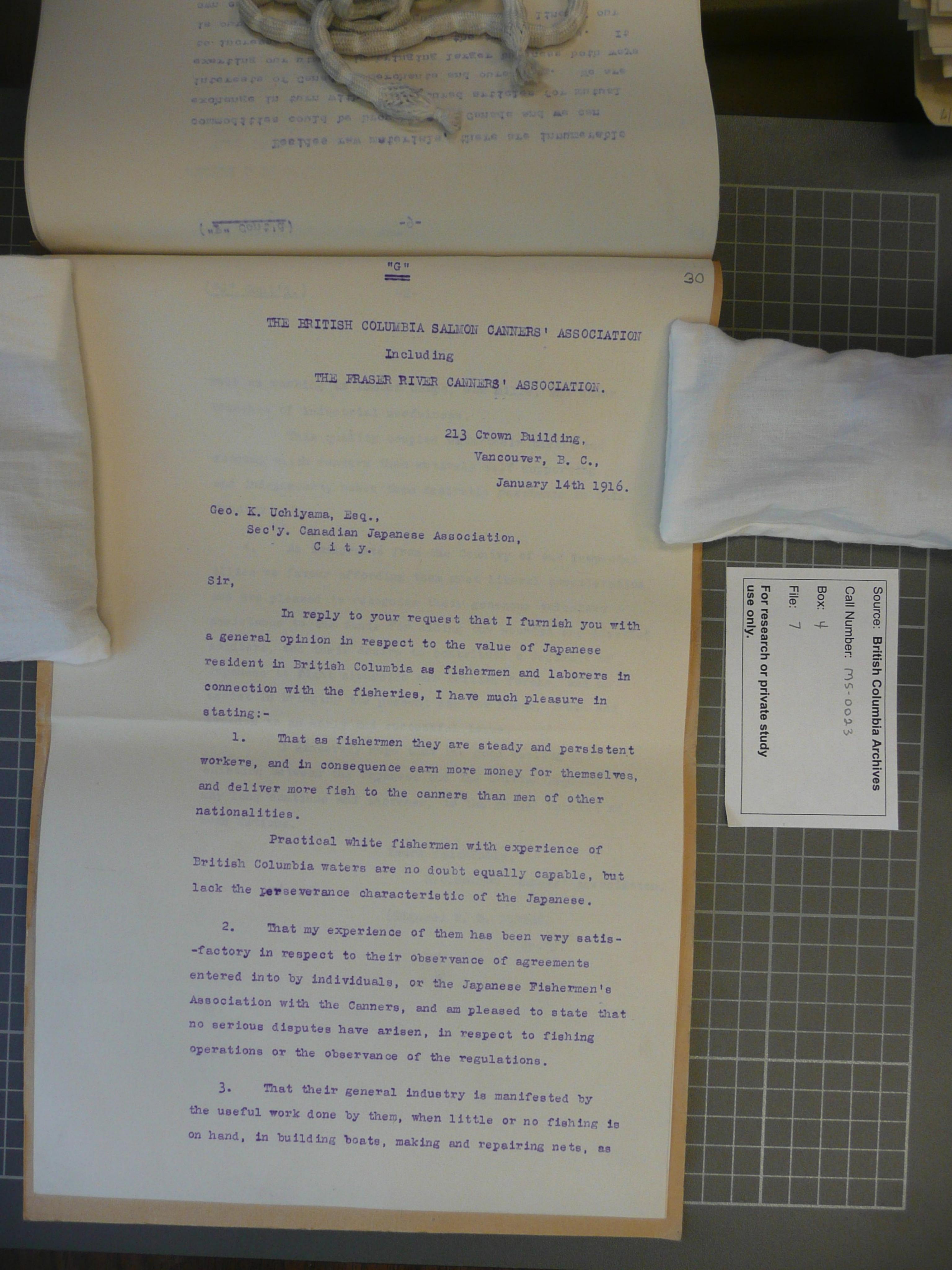
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MURCOMARL' D' C'' 213 CROWN PLAISANCE THE STANSANT PATER CAMPILLYS! ASSOCIATION. Intalled ing THE BUILDIE COURTER SALLION CAUCILES! ASSOCIATION STATE OF THE PARTY OF uqu ("G" Cont'd.) -2well as working in lumber camps, saw mills, and other branches of industrial usefulness. This quality coupled with their thrift and economy which renders them entirely self supporting and independent, makes them desirable residents in this country. As immigrants from the Country of our tespected Allies we favour affording them most liberal consideration, and are pleased to recognize their generous voluntary assistance to the funds for aiding our wounded and disabled soldiers, and their desire to contribute a regiment of Japanese to fight alongside our British forces, and so assist in bringing the present war for Honor, Truth and Freedom to an early and successful issue. I sincerely hope that the good feeling now existing between the Japanese and the British Empires may long continue and increase, to the mutual benefit of both Nations. Yours faithfully, B. C. Salmon Canners' Association. (Signed) W. D. BURDIS., Secty.