

Source: **British Columbia Archives**

Call Number: MS-0023

Box: 4

File: 7

**For research or private study
use only.**

PABC

Add. MSS. 23

Box 4

MS

7

Source: British Columbia Archives

Call Number: MS-0023

Box: 4

File: 7

For research or private study
use only.

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 & Wightman

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS & C.

ROYAL BANK CHAMBERS, - VANCOUVER, B. C.

2

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 Government, 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.
5. The attendance in British Columbia schools of 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 the above schools the Japanese have four public Preparatory 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;

Source: British Columbia Archives

Call Number: M5-0023

Box: 4

File: 7

For research or private study
use only.

- 2 Hospitals
- 6 Christian Churches
- 2 Christian Missions
- 1 Buddhist Church
- 1 Y.M.C.A.
- 1 Social Club
- 6 Women's Societies (Religious and Social)

6. There are two Daily Papers published, Japanese, in Vancouver, British Columbia, two Weekly Magazines; one Monthly Christian Magazine.

7. The Canadian Japanese Association which obtained its charter in 1909, covers the whole of British Columbia and has a paid up membership of over 4000. There is also a Fiderman's Benevolent Society which takes in the whole of the Japanese population in the Fraser River District. The Japanese maintain one banking firm. They also possess various athletic clubs and foster athletic sports of all kinds.

8. As to mercantile establishments. The Japanese residents in British Columbia have very large investments in grocery establishments, rice mills, wholesale liquor, dry goods, hardware, fish dealing, etc. These in the Retail Trade are shown on appendix "C". These establishments carry stock aggregating in value upwards of \$600,000 of which no stock is less than \$1000.00. There are, in addition, many small places of business not enumerated in the appendix.

9. As to Real Estate; the people of our race in British Columbia own property aggregating in value five million dollars, located in the City of Vancouver, South Vancouver, Point Grey, Burnaby, Richmond, New Westminster, North Vancouver, and in the Coast, Cassiar and Cariboo Districts. In addition, they own property exceeding in value \$115,000.00 at Victoria and other points on Vancouver Island.

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

10. 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

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study use only.

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 (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.)
- (3) Mitsui & Company Limited.

14. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company established a fortnightly service between Victoria, Seattle, and Yokohama, and 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.

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

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 engaged 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.

Drunkenness is not prevalent among them; and as a class, they are sober and industrious.

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

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 Japanese have proved their loyalty both in 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 spirit 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-Stuart the D.O.C. was advised by the President of the Canadian Japanese Association that there were then enough

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study use only.

men ready to enroll and make up a full Battalion.

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 take the field, and the message added; "This is not practicable, however, because the Battalion is far from being ready to embark, 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 the 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 was 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

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

future 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 175th 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 franchise.

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 Columbia.

These and other disabilities are a very great

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

hardship 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 Columbia with 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:

- (1) Canadian naturalized citizens of Japanese origin 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.
- (3) 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.

CANADIAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

Yamaguchi PRESIDENT

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

"A"

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

Non-Immigrants 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 3000, and that of women and children about 4000, making a total of 12,000.

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

1909 1905 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914
 30 33 28 22
 390 393 433 443

"B"

12

<u>VANCOUVER</u> -	At the British Columbia University	5	
	King Edward High School	4	
	Britannia High School	5	
	King George High School	1	
	Strathcona Public School	26	
	Central Public School	7	
	Model School	9	
	Dawson School	4	
	Henry Hudson School	4	
	Fairview School	1	
	Lord Roberts School	3	
	Seymour School	1	
	Aberdeen School	1	
	Sir William Van Horne School		
	(South Vancouver)	1	
	North Star (North Vancouver)	2	74

The attendances in outside schools are as follows:-

<u>NEW WESTMINSTER</u> -	Columbia College	1	
	Connaught High School	1	
	John Robson Public School	5	
	Oriental School	12	
	Queensboro' School	6	25
<u>VICTORIA</u> -	Central School	2	
	Craigflower	3	5
<u>RICHMOND</u>			
<u>MUNICIPALITY</u> -	Bridgeport High School	2	
	Steveston Public School	23	
	Lulu Public School	7	
	Bridgeport Public School	2	34
<u>KOKSILA</u> -	Public School	1	1
<u>CHILMAINUS</u> -	Public School	2	2
<u>CRAFTON</u> -	Public School	1	1
<u>NANAIMO</u> -	Central School	3	
	Brechin Public School	1	4
<u>CUMBERLAND</u> -	Public School	12	12
<u>PORT ESSINGTON</u> -	Public School	8	8
<u>INVERNESS</u> -	Public School	3	3
<u>PRINCE RUPERT</u> -	Public School	3	3
			172

Source: British Columbia Archives
 Call Number: M5-0023
 Box: 4
 File: 7
 For research or private study
 use only.

Don't
Hogart
Central
Blenheim
Kane George
Blenheim
Kane George
Vancouver
Vancouver

"C"

13

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

- 60 in Vancouver
- 2 in Eburne
- 12 in Steveston
- 5 in New Westminster
- 7 in Victoria
- 1 in Koksila
- 1 in Duncans
- 1 in Chemainus
- 1 in Nanaimo
- 3 in Cumberland
- 2 in Port Essington
- 1 in Prince Rupert
- 1 in Kelowna
- 1 in Cranbrook

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

"D"

14

TOTAL IMPORT FROM JAPAN TO CANADA

1905 to 1914

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	..	..	..	..	4,808,263
1913	..	..	..	..	5,090,018
1914	..	..	..	..	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	404,189	485,591	637,581
Tea	¥ 1163,605	1280,067	862,141	1301,253	923,434	1284,085
Raw Silk	¥ 318,600	250,951	378,683	181,440	558,069	211,021
Silk Tissues Habutae	¥ 358,389	242,552	223,233	248,652	158,264	357,358
Silk Hdkfs.	¥ 131,609	197,738	122,741	124,247	188,895	120,498
Porcelain & Earthenware	¥ 149,881	195,597	188,500	199,688	275,346	121,862
Mats & Mat- ting for floors. (Hanagoza)	¥ 125,730	126,435	119,670	106,913	138,500	60,563
Sulphur	¥ 105,820	67,277	89,252	263,253	81,440	66,981
Lumber	¥ ---	---	4,498	17,718	41,792	54,928

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

1802 to 1814

EXPORT FROM CANADA TO JAPAN

"D"

15

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	¥	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

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

1900 1900
1902 1902

1902 to 1914

JOINT KANSAS LEON CIVILTY JO 1914

116

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 earthenware, N.O.P.	10,893
Embroideries, N.O.P.	12,190
Gums	12,694
Baskets of all kinds, N.O.P.	12,743
Brass and Mfrs., of	15,140
Cloths and napkins of cotton	16,320
Clothing	17,142
Pease, N.O.P.	17,395
Toys and dolls of all kinds	18,738
Pickles, sauces, and soy	19,372
Paper, and Mfrs., of	22,610
Packages and parcels	23,151
Oils	23,658
Furniture - house, office, cabinet or store, of wood, iron or other material, in parts or finished	25,716
Cod, haddock, ling & pollock, dry salted and other fish	30,060
Buttons	27,588
Hats, caps and bonnets	29,355
Nuts, all kinds	31,907
Raw Silk	37,093
Vegetables	44,196
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	64,062
Beans, N.O.P.	66,925
Handkerchiefs (silk)	69,976
Carpets, mats and rugs	75,765
Tableware of china, porcelain, white granite or ironstone	88,736
Brooms and brushes	100,526
Brimstone, crude or in roll or flour, and sulphur in roll or flour -	115,231
Silk fabrics	163,350
Sugar, N.O.P. not above No.16 D.S. in color, sugar drainings or pumpings, drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete	263,986

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

EFFICIENT VARIOUS IMPORTED INFORMATION DURING 1913

TRADE OF CANADA WITH JAPAN

("D" Cont'd)

Rice, uncleaned, unhulled, or paddy	386,349
Tea	741,091

Out of Total Imports \$3,138,534

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

TRADE OF CANADA WITH JAPAN

PRINCIPLE ARTICLES EXPORTED THERETO - 1913

ARTICLES

	VALUE
Coal	\$ 54,976
Wheat Flour	57,237
Planks and Boards	83,558
Wood Pulp	99,989
Salmon, Dog	111,446
Sewing Machines	173,007
Wheat	205,711
Herring, pickled	245,743

Out of Total Exports \$1,139,598

Exports - Canadian	\$1,137,867
Foreign	1,731
Total Exports	<u>\$1,139,598</u>

Total Exports	\$1,139,598
Total Imports	3,138,534
Total Trade	<u>\$4,278,132</u>

Source: British Columbia Archives
 Call Number: M5-0023
 Box: 4
 File: 7
 For research or private study
 use only.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., known as Mitsui & Company Ltd., in America and Europe, is under the control of the Mitsui family in Japan.

The Mitsui family are incorporated under the name of "Mitsui Gomei Kaisha", that is Mitsui Holding Co. Under the control of the same there are: Mitsui Bussan ^{Kaisha} Ltd., Mitsui Bank Ltd., and Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd., each with paid up capital of ¥ 20,000,000.00, that is approximately \$10,000,000.00.

The President of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is Baron Genyemon Mitsui, and with six other directors the Board of Directors is constituted.

The stock of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Limited, is divided into 200,000 shares of ¥ 100 each, which are not in the market. They are held by Mitsui Gomei Kaisha and directors of the firm, and the meeting of shareholders is held twice a year, that is, in January and July.

The Head Office of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., is in Tokio, with following branch offices in the Orient and Europe, as well as in America:-

IN JAPAN - Tokio, Niigata, Yokohama, Otaru, Ashahigawa, Ikeda, Kushiro, Shari, Notsukeushi, Sunagawa, Muroran, Hakodate, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Miike, Okayama, Kishima, Hiroshima, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Taitch, Tainan, Takao, Taichu, Ako.

KOREA - Seoul, Chumulpo, Fusan.

CHINA - Dalny, Antung, Newchuang, Moukden, Tetsurei, Harbin, Tientsien, Shanghai, Tsingtau, Chefoo, Hankow, Hong Kong, Foochow, Amoy, Canton.

Source: British Columbia Archives

Call Number: M5-0023

Box: 4

File: 7

For research or private study use only.

MANILA

SINGAPORE

BANGKOK

BANGCOON

BOMBAY

CALCUTTA

EUROPE - London, Lyon, Hamburg.

AMERICA - New York; Dallas, Texas; San Francisco;
Portland; Mexico City.

CANADA - Vancouver, B. C.

RUSSIA - Vladivostok; Petrograd.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., are Exporters and Importers and besides they are handling transportation business as well as warehouse business. The total amount of business is ¥ 500,000,000.00 a year against total amount of Import and Export of Japan of ¥1450,000,000.00; that is, one-third of Export and Import of Japan is handled by Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

They own seventeen steamers amounting to 55,865 tons gross, and total dead weight 85,340. Besides foregoing about 20 chartered boats are running under the flag of Mitsui. These boats are principally used for the transportation of coal from Japan to the Oriental ports, but some of them visit the Pacific Coast of America, and some go as far as London. In fact, in winter time Mitsui Boats calls at the Pacific Coast every month with cargo of oak lumber and sulphur from Japan.

Some steamers out of the above, together with chartered steamers under the management of Mitsui & Company Limited, call at the Pacific Coast ports very frequently - we can say about one steamer per month.

Lists of Mitsui's steamers, or the steamers under charter to the above concern, which have called at British Columbia since 1911 is herewith attached:

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

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

DATE	NAME OF S. S.	ARRIVED AT	INWARD CARGO	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.	"Nichio Maru"	Powell River, B. C.	948 Tons Sulphur	--

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

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE S. S. CO., LTD.)

TACOMA, U.S.A.,
December 14th, 1915.

The Canadian Japanese Assn.,
213 Hastings Street East.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sirs,

In compliance with your request contained in your letter of December 13th, we beg to give you below the information concerning the development of our company's trans-Pacific Steamship service between Hong Kong, China, Japan, Canada, and R.S.:-

August 2nd 1909. First steamer, TACOMA MARU, arrived in Tacoma, leaving Hong Kong July 3rd, which vessel was followed by chartered steamer FITZPATRICK, and our own steamer SEATTLE MARU; February and June 1910, CHICAGO MARU and PANAMA MARU were put in commission respectively.

October 1910, Started to call at Victoria, B.C. with TACOMA MARU. Seattle call, chiefly for loading cargo, was also commenced with the same steamer.

January and May 1911. Completed the fortnightly service with addition of MEXICO MARU and CANADA MARU, which were respectively placed on the run in the months named.

December, 1914. Commenced to call at Seattle for taking on westbound passengers.

March, 1915. Vancouver, B. C. was first included in the itinerary of the service.

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: MS-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

("F" Cont'd.)

-2-

22

August and September 1915. The two new 10,000-ton steamers, HAWAII MARU and MANILA MARU, were added to the service, and Company now maintains a regular service from U.S. and Canada, (Puget Sound) to Japan, China, and Philippines, with four of the 6,000-ton steamers, viz: TACOMA MARU, CHICAGO MARU, MEXICO MARU, CANADA MARU, in addition to the new steamers first referred to.

November 1915. San Francisco and Japan service was started, with two 6,000-ton steamers, SEATTLE MARU, and PANAMA MARU, sailing monthly.

In addition to the foregoing regular lines, Company has despatched from Puget Sound ports, two extra steamers in 1914, viz: LUZON MARU and JAVA MARU, and four in 1915, viz: INDO MARU, TOKAI MARU and TOSAN MARU (two trips), and the Company has chartered the following steamers for the trade between U.S. and Canada and Japan:-

SHIMPO MARU
KUMI MARU
SAIKAI MARU
SEIKO MARU
NANKI MARU

Yours truly,

OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA

(Signed)

EDWIN ORRETT

Local Manager.

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: MS-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

OTHER TRAMP STEAMERS CALLED AT VANCOUVER

DATE	OWNERS	NAME OF S. S.	TONNAGE (Net)
Nov. 1914	O. 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
Nov. 1915	M. Naruse	Shintsu-Maru	3,034
Nov. 1915	Tatsuma & Co.	Keitshu-Maru	2,601

Source: British Columbia Archives
 Call Number: M5-0023
 Box: 4
 File: 7
 For research or private study
 use only.

24
("F" Cont'd.)

-4-

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

See letter of G. Kodama, Manager in
Vancouver, for "SUN BAN" Importer
and Exporter.

S. TAMURA

"SUN BAN"

IMPORTER & EXPORTER.

Tamura Building,
398 Powell Street,
Vancouver, B. C.
December 14, 1915.

The President,
The Canadian Japanese Association,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir,

In response to your enquiry referring to the
commercial relations between Canada and Japan, we beg to
inform you as follows:-

We established our firm in this country some
thirty years ago for the purpose of Export and Import
business between Canada and Japan, and we have devoted
our entire time and labour in introducing the Canadian
products to the other side of the Pacific. We think,
however, that since the Hon. Sydney Arthur Fisher, Ex-
Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, paid
a visit to Japan in the year 1903, accompanied by our Mr.
S. Tamura, as Commissioner, the trade between the two
countries has made remarkable progress. Thus the Canadian
trade with Japan was built, and it has now become almost
unquestionably a fact that this business relation will
develop speedily on a much larger scale in the days to come.
There are many items which are now exported from this Country
to Japan, such as, Wheat, Lumber, Fish, Pulp, Metal goods,

Source: British Columbia Archives

Call Number: M5-0023

Box: 4

File: 7

For research or private study
use only.

AMERICAN' 401 "BON EVIL" TUBOLES
see report of C. KODANE' KENNEL in

STATISTICS OF TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

("F" Cont'd).

-5-

25

etc., through the port of Vancouver, but we would like especially to emphasize the lines of Wheat, Lumber and Pulp of British Columbia, as these lines are not only promising business in themselves, but they are in the best situation to ship them to Japan directly and so to push on their market freely.

It was the people of the United States who first introduced flour and wheat of this Continent to Japan, and consequently their goods were considered the best quality, and have held their reputation and influence amongst the Japanese for many years, as the Canadian Flour or Wheat were not then so well known as the former products and they had almost no influence in Japan although the quality of the Canadian products is much superior to that of the United States products. However, this prejudice has been gradually removed and the Japanese have begun to pay attention very recently to the Canadian products and find their real value. We, therefore, would not be surprised that Canadian products would take place of United States in the Japan market in the near future.

The new Government Elevator which is being built to handle the wheat of the Prairies will be of great encouragement to the shippers of grain, as it is a great convenience for them to be able to ship at any time. We expect that the time will soon come that thousands of tons of grain will flow from this Vancouver Elevator to the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

Referring to the Lumber Trade, we do not hesitate to say that we have already succeeded in making a good relationship between the two countries, as there are continuous shipments of B. C. Fir lumber from Vancouver to Japan, these always keeping up their good reputation already. There is a considerable quantity of lumber in Japan, but not suitable for the construction of large buildings, bridges, or ship-

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

("F" Cont'd.)

-6-

26

-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 quantities 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 blockaded 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

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: MS-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

("F" Cont'd.)

-7-

27

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.

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: MS-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

("F" Cont'd)

-8-

28

SUZUKI & CO.

HEAD OFFICE
KOBE, JAPAN.

Portland, Oregon, Dec. 30th, 1915

Mr. Y. Yamasaki,
President,
The Japanese Association of Canada,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir,

In response to your request we take pleasure in saying that while we have no office in Vancouver to date, we have already established many good connections with the leading houses in your City and are looking forward with bright hopes in the increase of trade between your Province and Japan.

We are very much interested in Lumber, Paper Pulp, Fisheries, Grain and certain Minerals, or in other words, the surplus of Canada and export them to the Orient where nearly billion inhabitants are seeking cheaper food and materials. Your wheat will be greatly sought by Japan as soon as normal prices are maintained when the disastrous war in Europe is brought to an end. We may mention that the first full cargo of Canadian hard wheat was purchased and shipped to Japan by us in our own steamer two years ago and have already created the demands for your wheat of high gluten for certain uses for the public as well as for the military requirements. This resulted in sending our representatives by large wheat merchants of your neighboring Provinces to Japan and China to investigate our market.

The first full cargo of Formosan Centrifugal Sugar was supplied to us by your leading Refinery in B. C. two years ago, and we are expecting to continue our pleasant dealings as soon as our Island possession is able to export their surplus, which will be within a very short time.

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

MOORE & CO.
NEW YORK
SUZUKI & CO.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1912

("F" Cont'd)

-9-

29

Besides raw materials, there are innumerable commodities could be brought from Canada and we can exchange in turn with manufactured articles for mutual interests of Canadian merchants and ourselves. We are exerting our utmost in bringing larger business both ways to increase the commerce between the two countries. It is our aim to establish a regular scheduled line of our own cargo steamer to ply across the Pacific for that purpose as soon as the bulk of trade is justified in doing so.

While the alliance between Great Britain and Japan has cemented the closest relationship between the leading Nations of the Occident and the Orient, we are looking forth for closer business relations between the two Nations in Commerce with fraternal spirit for mutual benefits as well as for mankind.

It will not be very long when we open our branch in Canada to further our business.

Hoping that the foregoing will answer your requirements,

We beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

SUZUKI & COMPANY.

Per A.M.Kashiwa.

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: MS-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

(NEW CONFIDENTIAL)

-3-

"G"

30

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON CANNERS' ASSOCIATION

Including

THE FRASER RIVER CANNERS' ASSOCIATION.

213 Crown Building,

Vancouver, B. C.,

January 14th 1916.

Geo. K. Uchiyama, Esq.,
Sec'y. Canadian Japanese Association,
City.

Sir,

In reply to your request that I furnish you with a general opinion in respect to the value of Japanese resident in British Columbia as fishermen and laborers in connection with the fisheries, I have much pleasure in stating:-

1. That as fishermen they are steady and persistent workers, and in consequence earn more money for themselves, and deliver more fish to the canners than men of other nationalities.

Practical white fishermen with experience of British Columbia waters are no doubt equally capable, but lack the perseverance characteristic of the Japanese.

2. That my experience of them has been very satisfactory in respect to their observance of agreements entered into by individuals, or the Japanese Fishermen's Association with the Canners, and am pleased to state that no serious disputes have arisen, in respect to fishing operations or the observance of the regulations.

3. That their general industry is manifested by the useful work done by them, when little or no fishing is on hand, in building boats, making and repairing nets, as

Source: British Columbia Archives
Call Number: MS-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.

-2-

This quality coupled with their thrift and economy which renders them entirely self supporting and independent, makes them desirable residents in this country.

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.

B.C.Salmon Cannerys' Association.

Sec'y.

Source: **British Columbia Archives**
Call Number: M5-0023
Box: 4
File: 7
For research or private study
use only.