

CHAPTER XIX.—OTHER TRADES AND CALLINGS.

1, The manufacture of boots and shoes; 2, cigar making; 3, brickmaking; 4, lime burning; 5, fruit canning; 6, sugar refining; 7, cordwood cutting; 8, railways; 9, the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company; 10, railway construction; 11, electric railways; 12, freighting.

1.—THE MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

There is one small boot and shoe factory in the province, at Victoria, employing sixteen Chinese, who receive from \$1 to \$1.35 a day, and four white men at from \$2 to \$3 a day.

The proprietor, Angus McKeown, who succeeded Ames, Holden & Company, stated that eight years ago there were 150 Chinese employed in the industry in Victoria, and only thirty white men; now there are sixteen Chinese and four white men. The market being limited in the west, it was found difficult to compete with eastern manufacturers even with Chinese labour, owing to the fact that many lines are required, but comparatively few of each, so that they cannot be manufactured as cheaply as in the east. This witness stated that he was going to attempt to manufacture with white labour, as an experiment, or not at all, for the reason that customers are complaining as to Chinese labour, as they prefer to have goods made by white labour than by Chinese, and that they would rather buy imported boots and shoes than those made by the Chinese.

The witness also stated that but for the Chinese, there would not have been such a thing as that industry here at all at that time. I do not think the factory would have existed here but for the Chinese.

Q. Supposing further immigration were restricted what effect would it have on your business?—A. I do not think it would have any effect whatever.

Q. Would you like to see the prohibition of the immigration of the coolie labouring class?—A. I think there are sufficient, quite sufficient in the country now for all purposes.

There are only about ten or fifteen shoe shops in Victoria, employing from one to two white men each. Ready-mades practically govern the trade.

There are two Chinese shoe shops, who employ three hands each, and pay from \$25 to \$30 a month to their men.

William Smythe, of Victoria, a white man, keeps a shoe shop and employs from one to two Chinese, paying one \$5 and the other \$11 a week; one of these he has had with him for ten years and never had any reason to make any objection to him. This witness stated that he worked a number of years for Mr. Heathorne, as cutter, who then employed about eighty Chinese in the boot and shoe manufacture. During the time of Canadian Pacific Railway construction Mr. Heathorne's sales went up to \$10,000 per month. He speaks very highly of them. They made goods that were saleable and parties came back for more; that was proof of their work. We could depend on them six days in the week. Their hours were from seven to six o'clock, with an hour off for dinner. He attributes the reduction of men engaged in this line of business to eastern competition. I think competition from the east has driven out more than the Chinese. The Chinamen never made the best goods here. The Chinaman does not make a high class shoe. About half his trade is with the Chinese.

Q. Could you not obtain white labour at the price you pay Chinese?—A. I cannot get white men I can rely on. They become demoralized.

Q. How do you account for white men becoming demoralized here?—A. They are not good because they attend Lodges of Knights of Labour, and things of that kind. They are not as docile or as steady as the Chinese. When I want a couple of men I have to have men I can depend on.

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Q. You favour prohibition of further immigration of the Chinese?—A. I do not.
 Q. You favour restriction?—A. No, sir. I think white men ought to be able to compete with them on easy terms.

Q. Would you favour unlimited immigration?—A. Yes.
 It may be noted here that this witness is one of two or three who are in favour of unrestricted immigration of the Chinese.

SUMMARY.

It has been found difficult, if not impossible, to compete against the eastern trade, even with Chinese labour, in the manufacture of boots and shoes in British Columbia. At one time about eighty Chinese were employed in this business; now there is but one factory, employing sixteen Chinese, and the proprietor stated his intention to be, to try the experiment of manufacturing exclusively with white labour, or not all. There are two Chinese shoe shops, employing three hands each. There are from ten to fifteen shoe shops, employing one or two white men each, and one instance where a white man employs a Chinese in his shoe shop. This gentleman was in favour of unlimited Chinese immigration. The proprietor of the factory favoured exclusion, and stated that his business would not be affected if further immigration of Chinese were restricted.

II.—CIGAR MAKING.

At Victoria there are thirty-two hands employed, of whom thirteen, including three girls, are incidental to the business; that is, they do some work there, but they do not roll cigars; that would leave nineteen cigar makers proper.

The rate of wages paid is that of the Cigar Makers' International Union, which took effect on May 1, 1899, and ranges from \$11 to \$19 per thousand cigars, that is \$1.10 to \$1.90 a hundred.

At Victoria there are seven Chinese, including three Chinese women, employed in the trade. The wages paid to the Chinese are from 50 cents to \$1 per hundred cigars for making.

While cigars are made in many other towns and cities throughout British Columbia, the Chinese do not appear to be employed in the trade except at Victoria. The cigars there made by them, it is said, are chiefly for consumption by Chinese.

III.—BRICKMAKING.

There are about three hundred men employed in and about the brick yards in British Columbia. This number varying of course with the demand. Of this from 85 to 90 per cent is Chinese labour. At one time white labour was exclusively employed. That was many years ago. Then white moulders were still retained with Chinese labour. Gradually some of these labourers learned to mould, until on the coast they do all the moulding and other work in connection with the brickmaking, whites being retained only as foremen and teamsters. At Kamloops, exclusively white labour is employed.

Morris Humber, Brickmaker, Victoria, says: I employ twenty-three Chinese and two whites outside of my sons. I pay the Chinese \$9 and \$10 a week, and a Chinese moulder \$2.50 a day. Their board averages \$2.95 per week where they live together. When I started business I paid \$4 a day to moulders. A moulder's work is 8,000 bricks a day, whether he be a white man, black man, or Chinese. Japanese are not as good as Chinese. If white men would serve me as well I would have them. At one time I had all white men. I discharged all my Chinamen and hired all white men. I got along pretty well for a time; then they wanted to dictate terms to me, and dictate how I should run my yard. I came to the conclusion I would either have to close the yard or hire all Chinamen. When first I made bricks we got \$12.50 a thousand. The prices came down to \$6, and we now get \$7.50 a thousand. I think it would be better for the Chinamen to stay in their own country. People would have to pay more for

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bricks, there is no doubt about that. Bricks in Eastern Canada are as high as they are here, because wood is higher in price and labour is higher.

Putting on a tax of \$100 upon Chinese coming into the country, looks as if we were afraid of the Chinamen running away with our country. I think \$100 is plenty to keep them out; I think there is a duty of \$2.50 a thousand from the United States. Bricks from Seattle cost six cents a piece. If I did not get the Chinese to work for me I could not sell. I would be foolish if I did not approve of tariff on bricks. If all were treated alike the Chinese would be all right.

Q. According to that then we ought to restrict the immigration of Chinese here in order to protect white labour?—A. No, sir; I am perfectly satisfied with the prices I get.

Q. You are in favour of protection applied to yourself, but not to others?—A. I do not know. I think the protection is all right as it is.

William Bull, foreman for the last witness, says: There are four brick yards in Victoria and vicinity; fourteen white men are employed and seventy-one Chinese. The white men are paid from \$2 to \$2.50 a day; eight Chinese are paid \$2.50 a day as moulders; twenty-four are paid \$1.60 a day. They carry bricks and put the clay in the mill and temper it. Thirty-nine are paid \$1.50 a day; they wheel in the brick and put the clay in the car. I have been forty years engaged in brickmaking; in Montreal since 1870, and in Vancouver for thirteen years. At the time I came here the Chinamen made all the bricks, the same as at present. The white men drove horses and carts, &c.

Q. What is the reason white men are not employed?—A. I asked to employ one white man who is a good moulder, and the boss told me not to employ him; that it would not do to break the gang. The Chinese would not work with a white man. It takes four white men to make a set. That is the excuse the brickmakers give.

Q. Why?—A. Because they reckon the Chinese would not agree with white moulders. I did not have the privilege of hiring white men as moulders. Any Chinaman I did not like I could let him go, but I had to put another Chinaman in his place. Good white men used to come here; they would ask for work in the brick yard but they could not get it. They would walk away again. There are some here, good practical brickmakers, but they cannot get work. White men are as good and steady as Chinese.

Q. What is the cause of Chinese being employed?—A. There are a certain number of Chinese employed at low priced labour. The employers say it is better to have all Chinese employed with the moulders, because they work better with each other. The whites are only employed for driving carts.

Q. What is the effect of the presence of the Chinese here upon the brickmaking business as far as white men are concerned?—A. Well, white men cannot get employment and they have gone away.

Q. What has been the effect?—A. The whole of the brickmaking now is in the hands of the Chinese.

Q. Is there any other point in connection with the trade you think it important to mention?—A. There is one reason the Chinese are employed in brickmaking. They work for lower wages; and in addition to that, for a three-gang yard it takes about twenty-two Chinese, and they build them little huts in the brick yards and they have no fuel to buy, whereas a white man has to pay \$12 a month for rent and \$4 a month for fuel. The Chinaman has a hut in the brick yard that he gets free.

Q. I suppose comparatively few of them have families?—A. None of them have families here.

Q. Do you think it likely that within a reasonable time they will adopt our habits or will they live as a distinct race?—A. I think they will live as a distinct race. One intelligent Chinaman told me they liked to live here and make money until they were about fifty years old, and then go back to live in China; that all Chinamen wanted to get back to China, and he told me he was going back.

Q. There has not been much profit in brickmaking recently?—A. Not until last summer. They have entered into a combination which has raised the price of brick up to a fair figure.

Q. Have they raised the wages?—A. Oh, no.

A moulder in Ontario will command nearly double the wages of an ordinary man. Work in this line is not steady all the year around. Chinamen's wages amount to about \$36 a month. Their board averages about \$8 a month. Say the white man gets \$50 a month and pays \$20 a month for board; that would leave him \$30. Both of them have the same amount of spare cash, supposing them to be single men. A white man earning \$50 a month will just have about enough to get along. Rents are high here. In London, Ontario, I used to rent a house with an acre of land attached for \$5 or \$6 a month, and I never paid less than \$12 a month here for a small house and small lot.

I favour a head tax to prevent any more coming in. My objection to the Chinese is because of their interference with white labour here.

Q. Supposing there were no Chinese here, would there be any difficulty in getting white moulders at the same price?—A. No, sir; we got them in Winnipeg at the time of the boom. This is a better climate than Winnipeg.

Q. Could this industry exist if there were no Chinese in this country?—A. Yes, it exists in other parts. There have been too many competing in the brickmaking trade here.

Sam Lum said: I worked in a brick yard carting clay. I get \$2 a day. I drive a horse. I have worked at that fourteen years. I got only \$1.50 in winter. I only have about six months' work in the year; sometimes we get two days in the week, sometimes none at all. My wife and children are in China, a boy and girl. I have never been back. I send \$30 or \$40 home every year. I board myself at the brick yard. I pay no rent; there is a house in the brick yard, 20 by 30 or 40 feet. At present there are only three or four living there, but sometimes twenty live there. It costs me \$15 or \$16 a month to live, \$2 for rice, \$8 for meat, \$9 for beer and whiskey.

Lum Chow, brickmaker, has been in the country twenty years, speaks through an interpreter, earns \$2 a day as a moulder.

Q. What does it cost you to live?—A. My meals alone cost me from \$14 to \$15 a month beside drink.

Q. How much for drink?—A. During the summer when I am working each day it costs me about 35 or 40 cents a day for drinking, but in the winter of course I do not have any money to spend on that.

I have worked in a brick yard for fifteen years. Only work four or five months in the year.

George Gill, brickmakers' foreman and manager, Vancouver, says: I have been in most of the brick yards on the mainland. At New Westminster some years back, four or five years ago, there were sixty or seventy Chinamen employed, three white men and two boys; no Japanese. The Chinese work by contract. At Roches Point, six miles from Vancouver, twenty-four Chinamen are employed and three white men; at Port Haney, twenty-four Chinamen and four white men; Westminster Road, twenty-three to twenty-four Chinese and four white men; at Port Moody, ten years ago there were twenty-four Chinese and four white men. I heard they employed Japanese last year; at Bowen Island, twenty-two to twenty-four Chinese, four white men; at Kamloops, all white men, twelve men employed. The labour work is in the hands of the Chinese. The Chinese also assist in firing. I was foreman in each of these places, except Westminster Road, for twelve years since. If I am offered more wages in another place I go. There are made from ten to twelve million bricks on the island and on the mainland. Some bricks are imported from the American side and from Manitoba. The season lasts about six months. I don't think they made much money,—too many in the business. The brick business could be carried on without Chinamen. The Chinese contractors contract to make bricks at prices at which no white man could touch it.

The contractor is generally a Chinese merchant. The brickyard owner comes to a Chinese merchant and the merchant contracts with him, and signs an agreement and becomes responsible for the fulfilment of the contract. He gets a commission on the supplies to the men. He gets paid in the first place for getting these men together, and one of the conditions of their employment, is that they deal with him, take all the supplies from his stores. I am in a position to prove this. For instance, a case at the

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Westminster road yard, it was found that the amount the Chinese contractor had paid out in wages exceeded the sum he had made under the contract by about \$300, and yet he was well satisfied at the result. For every sack of rice he supplied to the camp he charged \$1 more than the retail price of rice in Vancouver. On every pound of pork he supplied he had a profit of about 7 cents a pound. He bought the pork in the wholesale market at from 10 to 12 cents per pound, and sold it to the camp at 19 cents a pound, and he sold to those men about 200 pounds of pork every 5 days. He supplied about 70 sacks during the month, which was equal to a profit to him of from \$60 to \$70 per month, and every week he cleared a profit of \$20 on pork. He supplied tobacco, opium and intoxicating liquors imported from China, and he did not pay a license for selling it. He allowed gambling in the camp and charged each man 10 cents per month for the privilege of gambling. I do not know exactly what his profit was on the liquor and the opium and the gambling, but he expressed himself to me as satisfied, although on the face of it he had lost \$300 on the contract. I may say that he bought a wife at the close of the season, a Chinese girl in Victoria, and paid \$500 for her.

At Port Haney, year before last, 1899, there were several contractors. A merchant here became responsible for the contract. The same thing was carried on, gambling, drinking, and one of the contractors bought a female slave for immoral purposes.

There were hundreds who came (white men) seeking employment and were refused. I told them there was no show. They would want \$2 a day perhaps. If white men were employed exclusively in the brickyards, it would cost \$1 a thousand more to produce them.

Abel Wenkem, a German, brickmaker, Vancouver, said: I employed last summer 43 men in the yard; 39 Japanese, four or five white men; no Chinese. I started in with white men. I changed in the fall to Chinamen. Next year I had machines and all white men. I could not compete against other brickyards. I paid white men from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. I would prefer to employ white men if other yards did. Under present circumstances I would say exclusion, both as to Chinese and Japanese. The labour is cheap. Someone makes a good deal, and then too many go into it. The business is bad. The town would be more prosperous if all were white. It would cost \$1 per thousand more. If all were white men here, we would have more on the farms and it would lessen the cost of living. Where I have been cheap labour meant poor wages and poor times.

SUMMARY.

Chinese are now exclusively employed on the coast in brickmaking, the white men having been gradually driven out. The foremen and teamsters are whites. At Kamloops only whites are employed.

The work is chiefly done through Chinese contractors, who pay the men and supply them with provisions. Wages range from \$9 to \$15 a week. The white foreman is paid \$2.50 a day the year round. The following shows the relative numbers that have been employed in different yards at the time the witness was acquainted with them, within the last few years:

Place.	Whites.	Chinese.
Victoria	14	71
New Westminster	5	60
Roches Point	3	24
Port Haney	4	22-24
Westminster Road	4	23-34
Port Moody	4	24
Bowen Island	4	22-24
Kamloops	13	0

The Chinese usually live in shacks on the brickyard furnished by the employer free, living together after their usual fashion, under conditions that are degrading, where

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white men could not decently live; and at a cost that would not support a white man even without a family. The work lasts about six months in the year.

Two foremen who had had a very long experience and commended themselves to us as entirely credible witnesses, declared that there were enough white men to do the work, but they were no longer employed, and white men making application for work were constantly refused. One foreman put it hundreds apply and are turned away.

We desire to make it clear why this is so, and to explain the fact why the white man cannot compete with a Chinaman. The reason is that the work is done through Chinese contractors or bosses who engage only Chinamen. The Chinamen work in gangs and a gang would not work as well if composed partly of whites and partly of Chinamen. The Chinaman does not want the white man, and the white man would almost rather starve than work in a gang of Chinamen. This, coupled with the fact that they work for less and hire in a manner which a white man will not and ought not to accept as his standard of living, fully accounts for the fact why, where they have once obtained a footing, they stay.

A further reason may be found in the statement of a foreman of many years' experience,—that the Chinese contractor will take a contract for making brick at so much per thousand, at a price in which there is no profit, even by employing Chinese labour; that he makes his profits on his supplies, which are said to be sold to the Chinese workmen at extravagant figures; that in one case, where at the end of the season there was an apparent loss of \$300 on the contract, the contractor expressed himself as well satisfied having regard to his profits made on the supplies.

To hope that the white man will be able to compete and to finally drive them out of these employments where they have once obtained a footing, is the sheerest nonsense. The only cases where they have given place to others is where the Japanese have been able to outbid them.

One of the most successful employers in this business is in favour of no restriction upon labour. He approves of a duty on brick. The foremen engaged in the business are in favour of exclusion.

IV.—LIME-BURNING.

This work is largely done by the Chinese. In one lime kiln near Victoria the foreman stated that nine men are employed, seven of whom are Chinese. The wages paid to Chinese are from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day. White men receive \$45 to \$50 per month.

John S. Annet, foreman at Raymond & Sons' lime kiln at Esquimalt, says: There are six or seven Chinese and two white men engaged at this lime kiln. The wages for Chinese are from \$1.10 to \$1.25 a day. I am paid \$50 a month, and my assistant I believe \$45 a month. The Saanich Company closed down in April 1894, because they could not compete with the other lime kilns where Chinese were employed. I do not know how many are employed at Texada Island. Where I am the white man is not employed steadily. For instance, I was discharged last September and the Chinese were kept on. All last season and a part of the season before, Chinese were employed as teamsters. Now it is considered necessary to have a white man to overlook the operations of the Chinese. They have nearly a monopoly of all business here in labour. There are only two lime kilns in operation at the present time that I am acquainted with. The proportion is two white men to eight Chinese. The general work is done by the Chinese. I have been working there four years. Previous to that all Chinese were employed. There is no such thing as Sunday observance by the Chinese. The Chinese would be very much put out if he hadn't a chance to work on Sunday.

V.—FRUIT CANNING.

Fruit canning has reached but small proportions as yet in British Columbia.

Walter Taylor, of Vancouver, manager of the British Columbia Canning Company, says: We employ from twenty to thirty hands, men, women, girls and boys, for three months in the year, if the fruit crop is a good one. We employ no Chinese or Japanese.

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We sometimes find difficulty in getting sufficient numbers, for our work, of girls and women:—We pay boys from \$25 to \$35 a month; for men \$60 a month up. They board themselves at that; and women and girls from 75 cents to \$1 a day. These wages are paid for such work as requires a little training. It is nine years since I employed Chinese. I employed Chinese for a couple of months one year during the fruit season. I would not have employed them, only I could not get anyone else; at least, I could not get enough of white labour to keep up the work. Since that I have been able to get all the white labour I wanted, until last year, when I had to get in a few Japanese for a few days. I employed five Japanese at \$1 a day.

Q. Did you find any advantage in the employment of Japanese over white labour?
—A. No, I would sooner have the white labour than the Japanese.

Q. Why did you employ Japanese; was it because their labour was cheaper?—
A. It was not any saving in the way of wages at all. It was the same to me for the time being, and the circumstances were such that I could not help myself. I only had these Japanese on the place for two days and a half. As soon as I got through with the little rush I sent them off. I have resided on the coast eleven years. I came from Ontario.

I think we have too many Chinese and Japanese here now. We have certainly got enough to supply all our present wants. I do not think we are at all prepared to do without the Chinese at once in this country. I do not think we could get along without them if they went away now, for a time anyhow. I think with the number we have here now the labour market would be supplied for years. I am in favour of further restriction on Chinese; \$100 is no good; I think they will come in as freely under \$100 as \$50. I think it ought to be higher than that.

There are two classes of industry in every country. Where industries employ labour all the year round they can manage to get their labour and keep it; at least it should be so. But take the canning business, where it only lasts for three months of the year, you cannot import labour for the purpose; men cannot come here and live upon what they earn in three months' work. I would not like to see development impeded; I would sooner see the Chinaman come in than that. Develop by white people if possible but if that be not possible I want to see it developed by whatever labour you can get.

VI.—SUGAR REFINING.

It was stated by some of the witnesses that if Chinese were not employed there would be a great difficulty in obtaining sufficient unskilled labour, but Mr. Benjamin F. Rogers, manager of the sugar refinery at Vancouver, has not found it so. He stated that he had resided eleven years in Vancouver, and during that time the company had not employed any Chinese or Japanese labour. They employ from seventy to one hundred men, and of these 97 per cent is unskilled labour. Lowest wage paid is 20 cents per hour. In their contract with the city the company agreed not to employ Chinese labour. This does not apply to the Japanese, but still they did not employ Japanese labour. He stated that the company had no difficulty in getting unskilled labour, and no difficulty in keeping up the supply; sometimes there was a difficulty in getting labour for loading and unloading vessels.

This witness further said: The wages I pay are a little higher than the current wages. I never take back a man that leaves me if he is the last man on earth, so they generally stay with me.

The city gave me a free site and exemption from taxation for fifteen years, and free water for a certain period of time.

I only know of once or twice of an over-supply of labour in this province. For a long time I have never seen an over-supply of white labour, but I have always been able to get all the labour I wished for.

Because of the over-supply of labour in 1889 there were hard times. That was local. Last winter the over-supply was of common labour.

I would rather employ a white man with a family than a man without a family. The Japanese I think do the work quite as well, though. To my mind it would not be a kindness to take a man on and perhaps he would move his family here and after a short time shut him out. The Japanese are all unmarried men and it does not matter so much to them.

We get our sugar material from Cuba, Java, Queensland, South America, North America, Mauritius, Hayti, and other places. Our strongest competitors are on one side in China and on the other side in Montreal. There is a duty on refined sugar and raw sugar according to its polarization. I get my raw sugar from China. I ship sugar as far east as Manitoba. I can compete with Montreal.

We export no sugar. There is no sugar imported from China. In the use of sugar the Indians come first, the white people come next, and I should say the Chinese and Japanese use something like two-thirds of the other.

VII—CORDWOOD CUTTING.

James Edward Painter, a wood dealer in Victoria, indicates the present method of cutting cordwood: I go to a Chinese contractor to get say two thousand cords at 75 cents, for large timber, and 85 cents for small. He has seven Chinamen. He gives them the full price and makes his profits out of the provisions which he supplies them. I reckon they can put up one and a half cords per day, and make something like \$1.20 a day. There are seven or eight wood-dealers in Victoria. All employ Chinese but one who employs Japanese to cut the cordwood. I do not think we could get white men. There was only one case of a white man coming to me and asking to cut timber. I never advertised for white men. They knew the job was open. I would prefer white men if they stayed at it.

About half the wood is sold to white people and half to Chinese. I think a \$1000 tax is sufficient to keep the inferior labour of Chinese out. I think they are a benefit in opening up new industries; benefit to the canneries, coal mines, and in getting out cordwood. There are 20,000 cords of wood used in the city in a year, cut principally by Chinese.

With white men the price would have to be increased to \$3.50 a cord for 4-ft. wood to get it out. It would have to be done by cheap labour because a ton of coal will go as cheap as two cords of wood, and a ton of coal costs \$6.50. Some people prefer wood to coal. In 1881 I was firing on a Grand Trunk wood train. They employed coloured men at from 90 cents to \$1 a day. In all countries they have to have cheap labour. I sell cordwood now for \$3.50.

John Murray, Provincial Timber Agent, Vancouver, said: I think most of the wood on the lower mainland, or at least a great portion of it, is cut by Chinese and Japanese. The wood business is mostly done by Chinese, and the shingle bolt business is mostly done by Japanese. Getting out cordwood and shingle bolts is all by contract. You will find a great many white people in and around the city of Vancouver who are willing to work but cannot get work, because of the presence of Chinese and Japanese, who are filling positions that would be better filled by white people, citizens of the country.

Senator Reid, of Quesnell, in the course of his evidence stated that he employed about ten Chinese in cutting cordwood, finding them more satisfactory than whites in fulfilling their contracts.

Note—In recent years at all events the Japanese have largely superseded the Chinese in wood cutting.

How Chinese and Japanese cordwood cutters affect the farmers has been dealt with under land clearing and agriculture.

VIII—RAILWAYS.

The Nanaimo and Esquimalt Railway Company employ from one hundred and fifty to two hundred white men, and from forty to sixty Chinese on their railway. The Chinese are employed as section men and on other work, such as grading roads, clearing right-of-way and quarrying stone. They are paid \$1 a day.

Joseph Hunter, the manager of the road, said: We find them fairly good servants—depends on the character of the work. Where soft excavation, where no picking and no roots, they are fairly good. I would like to say, in this work, equal to a white man. For the heavier work a Chinaman does not compare with the white man. I have known Chinese drill strikers in rock work—first-class strikers, equal to anyone—but this is rare. They cannot be compared to white labour, man for man. They lack strength and ingenuity of grappling with difficulties. The white labourer is paid from \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50 per day. The Chinese are mostly section men. The exclusion of Chinese would not affect the railways. If you were to exclude them all to-morrow you will be able to get a railway trip to Nanaimo as well as you can to-day.

I hardly like to express any opinion as to restriction. I suppose further restriction would diminish the influx of Chinese, and I have not taken any sides on the question. I should like to see white labour become prominent. I think the country would be better without Chinese, if it were possible to do without them. There does not seem to be much scarcity of Chinese at present. I think the exclusion of Chinese would tend to raise wages. I do not think any increased restriction or prohibition would materially affect the various trades and callings here, or commercial interests; that is providing those who are here are allowed to remain. It might tend to raise wages, but we could stand that. We have got a good country here. If I were a labourer I would prefer to go to a country where there are no Chinese. There may be compensating advantages to some corporations requiring construction work. The tendency is to prevent white labour coming in. If no more of the labouring Chinese were allowed to come in naturally that would increase the number of white men coming here. There is no tendency of the Chinese endeavouring to reach our standard or mode of living. They are conservative and wedded to their own manners and customs.

Looking at it aside from any particular interest, I do not think it in the interest of any particular country that that class of people should be allowed to come here. I think the reasons are very plain. They are a very undesirable class in many ways. They are behind even the lower class of white labour. They come into competition with white labour in lines where it is not desirable they should come into competition with them.

I would think it a menace to the country if it were found as a fact, that a race such as the Chinese was gradually encroaching on the various avocations, trades and callings that go to make up the foundation of the community. I have already said the country would be better without the Chinese, if the conditions were such that we could get along without them; but I am not prepared to say that the conditions at present are such. I have already given my opinion and I repeat it; I believe this would be a better country without them. I do not want to moralize too much on that point. If we could get along without them the country would be better off I believe. Whether we could do so or not I am not prepared to say.

Q. Has the standard of wages for white men in the country been maintained by reason of the Chinese doing the menial work?—A. Well, I do not think that has very much effect on the wages of white people.

Richard Marpole, Vancouver, the general superintendent of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated: That of 4,693, the total number employed on this division, 99 are Chinese, 70 Japanese, and the rest white. Last year, however, over 300 Japanese were employed for a short period on construction of snow sheds in the mountains; 19 Chinese are employed in Vancouver and New Westminster in coopering and on the wharf. They work in connection with the steamship line. In the local offices there are two. At New Westminster there are five employed around the freight house from

time to time. In the shops here (Vancouver) there is a standing gang of twelve who act as cleaners. That is the total number of Chinese we have here,—nineteen in all I think.

There are two gangs of forty men each engaged in extra work, shovelling snow and anything else required to be done in the mountains. I think the gangs are equal, but one gang may have fifty men in it. There are eighty altogether. Then we have thirty Chinese on the section. The section bosses are white men.

The average pay is \$1 and \$1.10 for Chinese and Japanese section men. The wages of the white man is \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day. That depends on the locality. The Kootenay represents about one-third of the mileage, and the employees are about in the same proportion with the exception that there are no oriental labourers south of Revelstoke. The major portion of the aliens in this province were employed by Mr. Onderdonk during the construction of the railway. He employed Chinese almost exclusively on the work of construction for the Canadian Pacific Railway. When the line was taken over we found a great many Chinese employed on the road, particularly between here and Revelstoke. Roughly speaking it would be in 1886. At the time we opened the road about six hundred Chinamen were employed between here and Revelstoke. That was in the spring of 1886. They were gradually changed to what you see now, as white men could be secured. The reason of the change from Chinamen to white men is, white labour is superior to Chinese labour, because of the strength and efficiency of a white man in work which the Chinese is not adapted for. I would prefer white men on the line every time if you can get them. If handled by white foremen I do not think it matters much as to safety. The cost to the company is ultimately about the same. That is to say, we employ more Chinamen in the section than we employ white men for the same distance. The section foremen generally remain from year to year, and probably one or two of the men in each gang remain with them. All the section foremen have permanent homes. The number of men under the section foremen varies from two to eight, according to the location. I do not think more than one in each gang would be married. The married element, except the foremen, is a scarce element in British Columbia. They are all transients mostly. This side of Kamloops we have a number of Indian labourers. They may be considered married as they have the concomitant. The foremen are married. They live in houses provided by the company. The section foreman hires the men and he arranges for their board. Some of them batch, but generally the section foremen boards them himself. That is a matter entirely within the men's own control.

The result is, as far as the Chinese are concerned, they have gradually been eliminated from the time we took over the road, from a desire to have white men and because white men were more plentiful in 1886 and 1887 and the spring of 1888, because we brought thousands of men here to assist in the construction of snow-sheds.

I have been here twenty years in August. Previous to that I had charge of the Lake Superior section, and I brought most of the old gangs of men with me. That is one reason why the gangs here are mostly white. I brought nearly all the old foremen with me. We had plenty of white men immediately after the construction of the snow-sheds, in which between three and four thousand were engaged.

We had no Japanese until last year. Last year is the first year we employed them in any numbers. The summer before last is the first year we employed any number of Japanese. The occasion of that was the scarcity of white labour. The greatest number of Japanese we employed last year on the snow-sheds was three thousand altogether. We engaged them in the spring, May or June. They were sent to the work from time to time as required. They would only be sent when we could not get other labour. We attempted to get men from the east, from Ottawa, through an agent there. We secured quite a large number. The most of them went on to Mr. Mackenzie's road at Rainy River at our expense. I never call Italians white labour. They get from \$1.40 a day and upwards. The Italians are not equal to Canadians, white men, when you can get them. The Japanese labour in my opinion is fully equal to the Italian, and in some cases superior to any of the labour that comes along here, that you may call Canadian labour. At some kinds of work they are as good as whites, because the white labour

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that comes here is generally of a roving disposition. White labourers as a rule stay with us until they get something better. It is a question of wages and locality. They are not regular labourers. On many of the sections the men have to live away from civilization, and that has a good deal to do with it. The white man also has a desire to spend his money in some town.

Q. I suppose higher wages are paid to better men; that better men cost more money?—A. It would have to be so high we could not afford to pay it. Wages are paid for work done, and if higher wages had to be paid it would be impossible for any operating men to work.

Q. Your rates would provide for that?—A. I do not know they would. We reduced our rates the other day twenty per cent. The freight just now is hauled at very low rates, especially to Skagway and other places.

The expert labour is paid higher on this division than any railway to the south of us. That is a broad statement to make. Railways on the south are employing from 5,000 to 6,000 Japanese. We are only employing 70. That is not generally known in Canada, but it is so. This company is not interested in employing a single oriental apart from where we cannot get white labour. We prefer white labour if we can get white labour that will stay with us. That is our difficulty. I may say we are bound to depend a good deal on Chinese and Japanese and Indians for section work. The Indians number about 100. We experience some difficulty with them in the fishing season. They leave us for a time to go fishing. I think highly of the Indians as workmen on the sections.

When I speak of snow-shed work done by the Japanese I mean pick and shovel work. They are not engaged in carpenter work or any work of that kind.

I do not care to express any opinion as to whether Chinese immigration should be restricted or not; nor as to the Japanese.

There is certain work connected with the railway where very light men can do as much as heavy men, but when it comes to heavy work I should say two white men would do as much in a day as three Chinese or Japanese, but a great portion of the work on the railway a Japanese can do as well as a white man. A white man on an average would be worth 25 cents a day more on section work.

We have been trying to induce white labour to come here, and we have imported 3,000 men in the last eight years, and I guarantee there is not 10 per cent of them in the country to-day.

The construction of the Columbia and Western was all done by white labour at high rates. It is a pretty broad question as to what proportion employed in the construction work settle down, take farms or settle in the neighbourhood of the railway. I do not believe that over one per cent of the white labour settled in the Kootenay section. Those men generally follow the railway contractors to other work of a similar kind. They go with the contractors and foremen. The same thing applies to all roads.

The Chinese are on the decrease; the Japanese perhaps are stationary, but if I can get white labour I will take all I can get.

Q. You mean to tell me the Canadian Pacific Railway cannot be operated by white labour?—A. This division cannot be.

Q. On the road in the east you employ white labour?—A. Yes, we can get all we want in Montreal and east.

Q. Provided you are able to pay better wages?—A. If we are compelled to pay higher wages than the roads to the south of us we cannot run it. We have to employ some of that class of labour.

If the road depended upon the local traffic between Laggan and Vancouver it could not be operated to-day. I do not suppose a white man with a family could live on what we are paying Japanese. We are not encouraging white men with families to come here, because we have not got accommodation for them. Unless a white man comes along with the object of becoming a section foreman you cannot get white men for railway work here. If you were to pay very much higher you would still have to depend on transient labour on the remote sections of the road. Italians and Scandinavians are plentiful, but you cannot go to the east and pick up Canadian labour. I can assure you we have done a

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good deal to get white labour, and we have been unable to secure white labour that will stay with us on the remote sections of the road.

In the Kootenay section we employ only white labour, because we can get white labourers there, men drifting from the hills and from the mines; and there are a great number of men between here and Iaggan that we can call on for assistance.

If the government in their wisdom had brought in white labour years ago it might have been different to-day. As a matter of fact these miserable Italians they have brought out now, they are going out. I think it would be well if we had more good white labour brought in here. A great many of those who come here are men not adapted for our work.

To Mr. Cassidy:

Q. Is it possible that the Canadian Pacific Railway could pay higher wages and recoup itself by taking people from the east here?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Would it be suitable to the country; would that meet with general favour?—A. I do not think it is possible to raise the rate of wages in any industry in this province to-day. It would be a most impolitic thing to do.

Q. Do you think it would be advantageous to Canada, or the reverse, that your road should pursue a policy of that kind?—A. Certainly not.

EXHIBIT 47.

APPROXIMATE statement of white men employed during the year 1900 in British Columbia on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

	Number of Men.	Average Rates Earned.
Trainmen.....	260	Conductors, \$125 per month.
Enginemen.....	250	Brakemen, \$90 "
Mechanical department.....	570	Engineers, \$150 "
		Firemen, \$90 "
		Foreman, \$125 "
		Leading hands, \$3.50 per day.
		Fitters, \$3 "
		Turners, \$3 "
		Boilermakers, \$3 "
		Painters, \$2.50 and \$3 "
		Carpenters, \$2.50 "
		Car repairers, \$1.70 "
Section foremen.....	150	\$55 to \$60 per month.
Watchmen.....	44	Yard foremen, \$70 per month.
Sectionmen.....	944	At \$40 to \$45 per month.
Extra gangs.....	20	At \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.
	1,260	Foremen, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.
Bridgemen (including foremen).....	326	Men, \$1.40 to \$1.75 per day.
		Foremen, \$3 to \$3.50 per day.
Station agents, operators and clerks.....	208	Men, \$2 to \$2.50 per day (average \$2.25 p. day).
General office clerks.....	90	Inspectors, \$125 per month.
Officials.....	20	\$55 to \$125 per month.
O. & K. steamer employees.....	341	\$20 to \$90 per month (average about \$60).
Porters and checkers.....	120	Masters, \$100 to \$125 per month.
		Engineers, \$90 per month.
		Deckhands, \$35 per month and board.
		20c. to 25c. per hour.
		Cooks, \$60 per month.
Total.....	4,693	

W. S. Newman, Revelstoke, roadmaster on the C. P. R. from Revelstoke to Donald, and on the Arrow Head Branch, a total length of 108 miles, said: At the present time

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I have sixty-seven whites, eight Japanese, no Chinese, on the section. In the winter time I have four Japanese and the rest are whites on section work. That was last winter, and some of the whites were worse than the Japanese. We have 175 extra men just now; thirty-two of them are Chinese and twenty-eight Japanese. The Chinese get \$1 a day, the Japanese, \$1.10. White section men get \$1.25. The extra gang of whites get \$1.40 and board and \$1.60, according to the class of labour they are put at. The whites are made up of Italians, Hungarians, Polanders, Swedes and some Finlanders. We have about twelve foremen. They are English, Irish and Scotch. The same proportion of Chinese and Japanese are on the section from Revelstoke to Kamloops. There are more Finns there. No other Chinese or Japanese are employed by the C. P. R. in this district that I know of. If we cannot get white men when we want them, we have to get Chinese and Japanese to make up the gangs required. Last summer was the first time I used Chinese and Japanese on section work. In winter time the force is cut down, and I keep all the white labour on. In the summer when we go to make up the gangs for extra work we have to employ Japanese. The summer before last Chinese were employed in shed-building. I have had Chinese here fifteen years working on extra work. The Hungarians and Italians that are here I do not call really white men. They are a very poor class of workmen generally. Swedes and Finlanders are about as good as the Britishers we get here. They are not as difficult to keep here as British people at the wages paid. It will take five Chinese and Japanese anyway to do the work of three Britishers. Some Italians have brought their families here and are making fairly good settlers. The Swedes settle, especially the section foremen. If Britishers were paid the same rate of wages as is paid for other work here, I think they would settle down and work here. Wages equal to the pay of skilled white labour, that would be from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a day. The company furnishes the married men with houses. The class of single men we have won't live in a boarding house, and do their own cooking. They won't pay the high charge of boarding house keepers. That charge would be \$4.25 a week. We have three boarding houses with Chinese cooks. They are paid \$30 a month and board. I have tried white men as cooks, and as a general thing when we wanted them they were drunk. They were getting \$50 a month. That was during the time of construction. I have tried to get them since, but they won't stop here. I favour the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese. I favour the immigration of white men. Men employed by the company are free to state their opinions. This is a pretty difficult division to work on account of the snow-slides. Hungarians and Italians are not in favour with the British labourer here. They come here and earn money and send it home, instead of spending it in the country, that is about the only reason. Not more than one in one hundred of the Italians that come here to work on the railway take out citizen papers. The Japanese draw their money the same as any other man, individually; they all do but the Chinese, and they are paid in Vancouver to the Chinese company. The company furnish them with provisions, and the amount is deducted from their wages.

SUMMARY.

There are 4,693 men employed on the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of whom only 99 are Chinese, 70 Japanese, and 4,524 whites, including 341 inland steamer employees. The superintendent of this division stated that the Chinese have been gradually eliminated. It will thus be seen that on the Canadian Pacific Railway the Chinese represent only about two per cent of the total number of men employed.

From 150 to 200 white men are employed on the Nanaimo and Esquimalt Railway, and from 40 to 60 Chinese. The general manager of this road stated that there was no scarcity of Chinese.

Your Commissioners think it clear that having regard to the small number of Chinese employed on the railways, it cannot be said that they are to any considerable extent dependent upon this class of labour for their successful operation, but in any case the supply is ample.

IX.—THE CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. H. Watson, boiler-maker by trade, now customs officer at Vancouver, stated that he had worked on the steamships, and spoke from personal knowledge. He said: It is not only in Canada that we have to compete. We have a line of steamers here drawing a large subsidy from the Dominion Government, which gets all the repairs done in Hong Kong, and these boats bring this Mongolian labour into British Columbia to compete against white workers here. If they got the repairs done here it would mean an increase of one hundred mechanics at least in this city. It would mean twelve more men of my own trade at \$3 a day—\$864 per month.

18 mechanics at \$3 a day.....	\$1,296 per month.
6 shipwrights at \$4 a day.....	576 "
6 caulkers at \$4 a day.....	576 "
2 coppersmiths at \$4 a day.....	192 "
6 blacksmiths at \$3 a day.....	432 "
25 painters at \$3 a day.....	1,800 "
25 riggers and specialists.....	1,800 "
	<hr/>
	\$7,536 "

This does not include Chinese firemen or coal passers, mess boys and greasers. Add all these and it would mean from \$11,000 to \$12,000 a month, which is now spent in Hong Kong. I worked on the boat and know it. I have seen as many as five or six hundred Chinese employed. A boilermaker in Hong Kong gets 50 cents a day. One white man would do the work of three or four of these Chinamen. The Australian boats employ nothing but white help. It is done at Sydney. They look out to carry their work to their own port.

The Canadian Pacific Railway engage their men by contractors, as they do here, and he rakes so much off. The Australians get their repairs in their own port. The Americans get their repairs there (Hong Kong), but they have no subsidy.

Jin Kanga said: I worked on the *Empress of China*. I joined in 1894. Just one Japanese besides me on the ship. Chinese do the bedroom work and the saloon work. There is one white cook and one Chinese cook.

Richard Marpole, general superintendent of the Pacific Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated that he could give no information relating to the steamship company.

Q. Can you speak of the extent of the trade that exists at present in Canada and China and Japan?—A. No, I can not.

Q. Can you speak of its possibilities?—A. The possibilities are immense. Take our steamer service and to-day we have two extra steamers in commission. The trade is so increasing that it will necessitate an increase of the number of our ships, which I hope to see shortly. The fact that Mr. Hill, of the Great Northern, is going to put on much larger steamers as freight carriers is an answer to that question.

Q. Is the traffic reciprocal?—A. I think so to a great extent. I am taking it as a whole, Japanese and Chinese. I have no means of separating it.

Q. Would you care to say whether you think a restriction of the immigration of Chinese and Japanese to our shores would interfere with the traffic to China and Japan?—A. Well, I would fancy it would. That is my own opinion, not an official one.

The above evidence of J. H. Watson having been submitted to the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, they furnished the following statements under oath:—

Arthur Piers, of the city of Montreal, the general superintendent of the steamships of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, states that the number of Chinese employed on the company's fleet of steamships running between Vancouver and Hong Kong, namely, the *Empress of India*, the *Empress of Japan*, the *Empress of China*, *Tartar* and the *Athenian*, is about the number of 570. That I do not know how many Chinese are

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employed on repairs to the said fleet in Hong Kong, or the wages paid per day for the different classes of mechanics, or the total per year, because the Chinese employed there on repairs to the company's fleet are not employed by the company, the said repairs being done for the company by the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, and other contractors.

The Chinese servants are employed by the company on the said fleet, because reliable, experienced and qualified Europeans could not be kept available in sufficient number for a first-class passenger service; and furthermore, ten years' experience has shown that the Chinaman is the very best ship servant in the world.

The Chinese firemen and trimmers are employed by the company on said fleet, because first, steady experienced and reliable European firemen and trimmers could not be kept available in sufficient number; and second, if they were available they could not stand the high temperature in which our men have to work on the China and Japan coast, in the stoke holes and engine room.

Robert Kerr, of the city of Montreal, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, states:

1. That I have caused an examination to be made of copies of the manifests of the Company's steamers running between Vancouver and Chinese and Japanese ports since the year 1891 (inclusive) to September 30, 1901, to ascertain the number of Chinese and Japanese emigrants landed in British Columbia by the Company's steamers in each year during that period and find as follows:

2. That during the year 1891, the year 1892 from January 1 to April 19 and the years 1895, 1896 and 1897, no separate record was kept of those Chinese landed in British Columbia by the Company's steamers who had previously lived in Canada and were then returning to Canada:

3. That during the respective periods mentioned in paragraph two there were landed in British Columbia, the following number of Chinese:

1891.....	2,232
1892 (To April, 19).....	1,150
1895.....	1,603
1896.....	1,854
1897.....	1,793

Total..... 8,632

4. That during the following periods, namely, the year 1892, from April 20 to December 31, the years, 1893, 1894, 1898, 1899, 1900 and the year 1901 from January 1, to September 30, there were landed in British Columbia by the Company's steamers the following numbers of Chinese, who, on being landed, paid the duty or tax imposed by Statute and also those who were returning to Canada and had the statutory certificate for that purpose, that is to say:—

	Paid tax.	Held certificate.
1892 Apl. 20 to Dec. 31	961	1,036
1893.....	1,366	135
1894.....	1,086	197
1898.....	1,705	546
1899.....	1,583	713
1900.....	1,600	635
1901 to Sept. 30.....	1,113	512
Total	9,414	3,774

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5. That the rate per capita from Hong Kong or Shanghai to Vancouver or Victoria, has been, since 1891, as follows:

1891	\$ 60
1892 to Apl. 19	65
1892 Apl. 20, to Dec. 31	75
1893.....	90
1894 to 1897.....	105
1898 to 1901.....	110

6. That no record was kept of the Japanese landed in British Columbia by the Company's steamships prior to the month of May, 1893. Since May, 1893 there have been landed in British Columbia by the Company the following numbers of Japanese:—

1893 May to Dec.	294
1894.. ..	382
1895.. ..	225
1896.. ..	298
1897.. ..	11
1898.. ..	819
1899.. ..	1,084
1900.. ..	214
1901 to Sept. 30.....	22
Total.....	3,349

7. That the rate per capita from Yokohama to Vancouver or Victoria since 1893 has been as follows: the year 1893, \$45; since 1893, \$50.

8. Since 1891 the Company has taken out of Canada by ships leaving Vancouver the following numbers of Chinese and Japanese:

	Chinese.	Japanese.
1891.....	605	
1892.....	579	
1893.....	658	42
1894.....	531	53
1895.....	775	156
1896.....	637	74
1897.....	755	119
1898.....	891	99
1899.....	1,200	150
1900.....	1,027	133
1901.....	505	123
Total	8,166	949

9. That the rate from Vancouver to Hong Kong or Shanghai has been \$51 since 1891 and from Vancouver to Yokohama has been since 1893 \$51.

Mr. Piers, the general superintendent, states in reference to the Chinese poll tax: This tax is collected from the Chinese at Hong Kong when they are purchasing their tickets, and we pay over the amount to the Customs Department at Vancouver on arrival of the ship.

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The following letter was received by the Commission from the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.:—

January 17, 1902.

D. J. MUNN, Esq.,
Queen's Hotel, Toronto.

Without discussing the Chinese question in the abstract, I think it proper to submit for the consideration of your Commission, some facts to show the bearing that legislation against the admission of Chinese to our country may have on this company's business.

We are, as you know, operating a steamship line on the Pacific Ocean, consisting of the three *Empresses* and the *Tartar* and *Athenian*, all of which are engaged in the Chinese and Japanese trade. The advantage to the ports of Victoria and Vancouver of this steamship line will not, I think, be questioned by anybody, and as the larger part of the passenger and freight business, to and from the steamers, passes through the whole length of Canada, involving the expenditure within the country of a considerable amount for the labour, fuel, &c., required for the movement of trains, every portion of Canada is interested to a greater or less extent.

During the year just closed our steamers brought from China 4,107 Chinese passengers, and took to China 3,069, our total earnings from this source being \$537,000. Of these Chinese passengers 3,338 were Chinese coming to or going from Canada.

During the same year we brought 32 Japanese to Canada and took out 296.

Our pay roll for oriental labour, on and in connection with the steamships, amounts to about \$50,000 per annum, and, on the railway, to about \$26,000 per annum, a total of about \$76,000 a year, or one-seventh of the amount that we receive for the carriage of Chinese on our steamships. As our total pay-roll amounts to about \$14,000,000 per annum, you will observe that the percentage paid for oriental labour is scarcely worthy of notice.

In addition to the Chinese passenger business, we carried to China, last year, about 1,200 tons of cotton sheetings, salmon, condensed milk, lumber products, and other articles of freight, constituting Canadian exports, and, in future, when refineries are established in the west, we expect to find a market in China and Japan for a considerable quantity of lead from the mines of British Columbia.

It is possible, of course, that the Chinese would not resent unfriendly legislation, and that the exports from Canada to that country might not be interfered with, but, even if this were the case, legislation by Canada that would deprive us of the revenue resulting from the carriage of Chinamen back and forth between this country and their own would so seriously affect the revenue of our Pacific steamships that we could not afford to keep them running.

With the advantages enjoyed by the port of San Francisco, it was no easy matter to establish strong competitive ports on the Pacific coast in British Columbia, and it would be a most unfortunate thing if any legislation were passed in Canada calculated to give these ports a serious set back.

As the largest employer of labour in Canada, this company asserts most positively, that there is nothing in existing conditions calling for such unreasonable legislation against the Chinese as is demanded in some quarters, and that there is nothing on the horizon to indicate that these conditions are likely to be changed in the near future by reason of the undue importation of Chinese labour.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY,
President.

SUMMARY.

There are employed upon the steamships of the Canadian Pacific Railway running between Vancouver and Hong Kong 570 Chinese.

There are also employed upon the said steamships in making repairs at Hong Kong large numbers of Chinese, amounting, it is said, to between five and six hundred. The

repairs are done through a company at Hong Kong who employ Chinese labour. If these repairs were done in Vancouver it would require at least one hundred mechanics and an expenditure of about \$90,000 a year, exclusive of firemen, coal passers, mess boys and greasers, which, if added, would amount to from \$11,000 to \$12,000 a month.

The Australian steamships, according to the evidence, employ exclusively white labour.

The reasons giving for the employment of Chinese on the fleet are: First, because reliable, experienced and qualified Europeans could not be kept available in sufficient numbers, and second, that the Chinaman is the very best ship servant in the world.

The Chinese firemen and trimmers are employed on the fleet because steady, experienced and reliable European firemen and trimmers could not be kept available in sufficient numbers, and if they were available they could not stand the high temperature in which the men have to work on the Chinese and Japanese coasts in the stoke holes and engine room.

The company's steamers have brought 21,820 Chinese to British Columbia since 1891 to September 30, 1901. (This number does not include those brought by other steamships.) Of this number about 6,227 held certificates, leaving 15,593 as new arrivals by the company's steamers, or an average of about 1,500 a year.

The fare from Shanghai to Vancouver or Victoria has increased from \$60 in 1891 to \$110 in 1898, at which it still remains. The return fare from Vancouver to Hong Kong or Shanghai has been \$51 since 1891. Eight thousand one hundred and sixty-six Chinese have left Canada for China by the company's ships since 1891.

The employment of Chinese upon the steamships of the Canadian Pacific Railway and for their repairs at Hong Kong raises a question of great interest. The steamship line, as a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is national in its importance. It is but reasonable that the mechanics and people of British Columbia should desire as far as possible to reap a portion of the benefits which ought naturally to flow from this enterprise.

X.—RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Chinese are not employed in railway construction at the present time, and have not been, with some few unimportant exceptions, since the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Railway charters granted by the Legislature of British Columbia in recent years prohibit the employment of Chinese and Japanese in their construction or operation, a number of Acts containing a clause attaching a penalty of \$5 a day for each and every Chinese or Japanese person employed in the construction or operation of the undertaking authorized by the Acts. Contractors much prefer white labour for railway construction.

Richard Marpole, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says:

Q. You have done a great deal of construction work in the Upper Country?—A. Yes, that is where we employ white labour to-day.

Q. In the construction of the Columbia and Western?—A. The work on that is all done by white labour at high rates.

We are trying to get labour in the east for the extraordinary construction work that we are about entering upon, for which \$500,000 has been set apart.

James Wilson, Victoria, says: Two years ago I was up in the Kootenay country and had a sub-contract, and I never employed a Chinaman if I could get a white man. We had to send to Chicago, New York, St. Paul and other places to get men, and some of the agencies sent out men here who had never seen a pick and shovel. I could not get white men at that time in the Kootenays and I had to send east for white men. The riff raff of the American cities were sent to us. They were of no use. I would rather have the Chinese. When they got their first pay they would go on the spree and slip away rather than work. That was on the Robson and Grand Forks Railway. I did not engage Chinese then. I got Italians and some common men I had before. I could

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not see any difference between the Italians and the Chinese. Many of them went out of the country.

G. A. Carlson, Mayor of Kaslo, said: I am a railroad contractor, resided here six years. I have a contract for the Lardo extension. We work 150 men now. I will employ about 1,000. I don't intend to employ Chinese or Japanese. I have never done so.

Quite a number of men who work on railroads settle down here. I know 75 or 80 who came in on the construction work of the Slocan Kaslo R.R. did so. Last year we paid \$2.50 a day. This year I don't intend to pay more than \$2 a day. That is good standard wages for railroad work. Board is \$5.25 a week. Italians do that class of work. Others take contracts and clear \$75 or \$100 a month, or more. White cooks' pay is \$75 a month, helpers \$40, \$50, and may be \$60 a month. Provisions here are very high. Boarding men in camps cost 60 or 65 cents a day per man on an average. we work ten hours a day on railroad work.

I would favour restriction. I don't think the railroad labourers want Chinese or Japanese here. I can't bring alien labour here. I don't care much about it. I expect to employ my men in six weeks. At present I can get six or seven hundred unemployed men from the boundary country. They will work for me at \$2 a day. I had experience as a contractor before I came here, in Minnesota, Virginia, Illinois, Montana and Washington.

H. S. Rowe, Mayor of Portland, in answer to Chairman Clute, gave the following information:

It will afford me great pleasure to give you all the assistance I can, I will endeavour in a few words to give you what information I have. Prior to the time the Exclusion Law was enacted, the condition of the country here was very different from what it is now, communication with the east was slow, and transportation was high; there were no lines of railway across the continent; here were an isolated community depending altogether on transportation by sea, which was long and costly; we had no communication with the Eastern States of our country, or with your country, except by water. The only place we had to draw labour from was from China; it was almost impossible to secure white labour at any price. But since that time we have had three or four railways built across the continent; if we had had to depend altogether on white labour, none of the large railways could have been built at the time they were stretched across the continent; we would have to wait for years for railway transportation facilities. I was superintendent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. While that railway was being constructed it was almost impossible to get labour; we had to depend almost altogether on Chinese labour for the construction of that railway, and for the construction of the western part of the Northern Pacific; but that was long before the passing of the Exclusion Act; it was some years before that.

Q. About 1886 there first came up an agitation about restriction?—A. Yes, perhaps a little before 1886 there was an agitation for restriction; some of the railways had been completed then; the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific had been completed, and we could readily get people in from the east. We were constructing in two parts; one part was to make connection with the Union Pacific, and another part was to make connection with the Northern Pacific. At one time we had about 25,000 Chinese employed on construction work; we had two contracts, and between those contracts, as I say, we had about 25,000 Chinese employed on construction work; I do not suppose we had 1,000 white men employed on our contracts. Such was the state of the labour market here that we were glad to get what labour we could in order to fulfil our contracts; but fortunately those conditions have passed away; we have four railways running in here now, and we are well able to do without either Chinese or Japanese labour. This is a white man's country, and we want to keep it a white man's country.

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XI.—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company own and operate the electric railways in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and between Vancouver and New Westminster, and employ 380 men, all of whom are whites.

Johannus Buntzen, the general manager, says: We employ in Vancouver from 170 to 180 men; in New Westminster from 60 to 70, and in Victoria about 140; that would make a total of 370 or 380 men. It varies when there is construction going on. We have never employed Chinese or Japanese. There is no agreement to that effect. I prefer white men. In the position we are, we could hardly employ any other labour but whites. We are entirely dependent on local trade and the patronage and sympathy of the white people. We have no business outside of the cities, and I do not consider it would be proper to employ any but white labour in our business. I cannot say we find any difficulty in getting men. I have always found plenty of men at the wages we pay. I have never had any difficulty in getting a supply. At times we require from one hundred to two hundred extra.

XII.—FREIGHTING.

Ashcroft, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the departure point for Cariboo. All supplies have to be freighted in a distance of nearly three hundred miles. The town of Ashcroft contains a population of about four hundred, of whom seventy-five are Chinese. There are a great many Chinese firms in Cariboo, and the Chinese freight almost exclusively for them.

Dennis Murphy, of Ashcroft, M.L.A., says: One of the chief industries of Ashcroft is teaming. Of late years that has been encroached upon by Chinese. Last summer three or four horses belonging to Chinese were shot. Since the Union of Teamsters was formed it has checked the number of Chinese, and the feeling is not as bitter as formerly. This teaming is into the Cariboo country. The feeling may be as keen, but there is no animosity as before. The Chinese are not good teamsters, but about one-sixth of the teams on the road are Chinese teams. There are a great many Chinese firms in Cariboo and the Chinese teamsters haul almost exclusively for them. Before the Union was formed freight was ruinously low. The Chinese run only in the summer, and did not feed their horses. They let them feed out and then in winter they would turn them out. There used to be one hundred teams. There are now sixty or seventy-five. There is no large freighting outfit. Each owns his own outfit.

Senator Reid says: A great deal of freighting is done from Ashcroft by white freighters and some Chinese as well. Last year there was about ten per cent of Chinese freighters. There was some difficulty. The trouble was there were too many freighters. The whites, it is said, frightened off the Chinese freighters. Horses were shot; I cannot say that the white freighters shot them.

I think the trouble came up in this way: they have what is called a Teamsters' Union up there, and one of their rules is that teamsters must load in turn. The Chinese took their freight for Chinese merchants, whether it was their turn or not, and this caused trouble. The proportion of Chinese in this business ten years ago was less; the Chinese then had only one bull team on the road.

CHAPTER XX.—1. UNSKILLED LABOUR.

In this chapter reference is had to that large class of labour, skilled and unskilled, men, women and children, who on coming to the country, or being already here, seek employment, and find the usual opportunities of securing employment, in the lower grades of labour, already to a very large extent absorbed by Chinese and Japanese. It often happens that skilled labourers coming to the country find no opening, and are willing to avail themselves of any position until an opportunity opens in their own particular trade or calling. These, together with that large class who have no particular trade, are debarred from nearly every leading industry in the province, unless they are willing to compete at wages at which the Chinese and Japanese are employed, and very often even then they find that the work is done under contract through a Chinese boss.

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who will not employ white labour ; or the employer, recognizing the fact that a white man will take the earliest opportunity of bettering his position by leaving an employment where only the Chinese wage is paid, declines to give him employment.

How far all avenues of unskilled labour are filled by Chinese may be judged from the following :—

In Victoria there are 638 Chinese labourers employed and 173 unemployed ; this includes all miscellaneous labourers, but does not include cannerymen, mill hands, domestic servants or market gardeners. In the same class in Vancouver there are said to be 219 employed and 96 unemployed. In New Westminster there are over a hundred labourers of the same class.

John W. Hay, who has charge of the Salvation Army Shelter in Vancouver says : During the year 1900, 800 men sought temporary employment at the shelter, and 400 outside ; part of the 400 may be included in the 800, the majority of the number being different individuals, say 600. These were all white men. They said they failed to find employment elsewhere. Since January, 1901, until May, over 200 have sought employment, from 40 to 60 a month ; 40 out of the 60 would be different individuals. The majority of them, I think, were respectable men, mechanics and miners, but the majority labourers. They had sought work and had not found it. Some of them walked till their feet were sore. They complain of Mongolian labour. They complain that the orientals that are employed in different mills prevent their getting employment. Not being able to get work, they packed wood for us. There was quite a good deal of poverty and distress last winter. I think this province finer than Ontario, and if the white men had a chance they would come here. A case to-day occurred where a man cautioned his friend not to come. I would not like to see my people come here without they had a substantial place. I don't think there should be any difficulty in getting white labour.

Robert Pledger, Vancouver, says : I am a British navy pensioner. Have lived in Vancouver fourteen years. For several years past I have been doing odd jobs about the city. I formerly, for seven years and a-half, worked as a messenger for the Bank of Montreal, but I accidentally broke my foot and had to leave. In cutting wood the Chinese are severe competitors. They do most of that in town. I am the only white man cutting cordwood around Mount Pleasant, and if I did not have my naval pension I could not live on what I make out of cutting wood. There are quite a few people here who have difficulty in getting work. I think the Chinese and Japanese are getting thicker than ever. They are spreading all over. Wherever you go on Mount Pleasant you meet a Chinaman with a big saw. A white man cannot make a living there. If you go and ask for a job they will tell you the Chinamen will do it for ten cents less. I do not like this : still the Chinamen are here and they have to live. The shack I live in I consider small enough, but six Chinamen would live there, and that makes all the difference.

I think it is the duty of a country to protect its own people, because if a war was to start up John Chinaman would pick up his blanket and get away, and then the mill owners and others would have to depend on the white man to whom they refused to give work to defend their property.

I spent the best years of my life in the service of my country. I was engaged in the operations in Japan in 1864, in the last engagement at Nagasaka the same year. I never thought then that the Japanese would compete with me here when I was trying to make an honest living in my old age. I would not advise any of my old ship mates to come here. I would not stay myself unless I was forced to.

Frank Saxby, of Victoria, who said that he had applied for work at the sawmills and copper mine, at Chemainus, where Chinese and Japanese were employed, and could not get it, says : I know there were other workmen in the city looking for work besides myself. I have met a large number during the winter. I have met from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. These came under my personal observation. If there had been a number of them together at any one time they might have got work by contract, and a man is not a capitalist or he would not be going around looking for work, and he needs work, or he would not look for it. There is no work to be had, unless you are a

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coal miner and speak a foreign tongue, because it is given up to the Chinese, and if a white man invades the territory they strike; that is the way they do in the work on the docks; if a white man goes to work in coaling a ship they strike. Mr. Dunsmuir has promised to give the white men the work when there are enough white men to go there and do all the work. The Chinese will not work with a white man, therefore they have got the work. I have been all over the country and I find the Chinese everywhere. I do not know of one town I have not been in. I have been in every state on the Pacific Coast. My birthplace is Canada, but I have spent a good many years in the United States.

Joseph Harwood, Vernon, says: I have resided here eight years; for three or four years I worked on the farms and around town and now I am in the transfer business for myself. I have earned my living ever since I have been here by labour each year. I remember one harvest three years ago that white men were not obtainable, but for all other years there were more men than were required. The French brothers last year employed as many as eight Chinese on their farm. They took the place of white men; white men previously did the work.

The way it is is this, that a workingman raising a family cannot live here if he has to compete with the Chinese. I have got four boys and I have got a little home here. It has been hard work to keep the little home and family together. On several small holdings in the neighbourhood of the town there are four or five men with their families and they have to work outside to enable them to exist at all, and they can get little work because of the Chinese and Japanese monopolizing that. In the town here of 700 people there are about 70 Chinese who do work about the houses and gardens and do a lot of work that ought to be given to white men. The Chinese get all the light work around town. The Chinese have no families; they have no one else but themselves to support, and they come into direct competition with white people who have families. If those Chinese are going to continue to come in here, the whites will have to leave the place. The whites are going out wherever they get a chance, when they can get something to do elsewhere. There is no industry here and white people have to depend on work from the farms, and if that is monopolized by the Chinese what are white people going to do? They will simply have to leave the country because they cannot make a living for their families. I should think there are five or six hundred farm labourers in this valley (Okanagon). The seventy or eighty Chinese here now do interfere with the labour market and with this district as a whole. If white men with their families were here on small holdings it would be better for the country and bring a larger area of land under cultivation and benefit all round. White men come here and find there is nothing to do and go away. In a good harvest year there are plenty of white men to be had for the harvest, but as soon as the harvest is over they go out, because there is nothing for them.

The wood cutting here is done by the Chinese. I have cut wood, but I have had to do it at the same price as the Chinamen, and if I had not something else to do besides that I could not support my family. One dollar a day and board is as much as a farmer here can pay to make farming a paying institution. I could not live on less. It takes about 65 cents a day for a family to live here.

Three years ago the crops would have been saved without the Chinamen, only it would have taken a little longer. They did not get in all their crops in time because the white men would not come in when the Chinese were here.

If there were no Chinese or Japanese here we would have lots of white people. In the course of my business I have had a great deal to do with the moving of household goods of people to the station, and it is a shame to see white people being driven out of the country by Chinese and Japanese. They move away because they cannot get work in the winter. The Chinese are monopolizing all the wood-cutting, and white men cannot make enough to support their families. There are many such cases. It makes my heart sore to see white people moving away. The men who come here are sober and industrious. There have been only two cases in three months where men have been charged with being the worse of liquor, not ten cases in a year. The white men who come here are sober and industrious. There are about twenty idle men in town at pre-

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sent. The Chinese come in here in bunches, at times there may be a hundred of them in town for a few days, but generally there are from seventy to eighty of them here all the time.

Q. Do you favour restriction or exclusion of Chinese?—A. Yes, sir. I think we ought to apply the remedy as our friends in Australia have applied it, by a high poll tax, and keep the Chinese and Japanese out altogether. They are a very undesirable class to have in our community; they will not make homes here; they will remain Chinese as long as they are here. I have never seen a case where a Chinaman has made a home such as a white man would make here, building up a home the same as the common labourer would. I am an Englishman from Herefordshire.

John S. Annett, of Esquimalt, said: I am a cooper by trade, at present foreman at the lime kilns. The employees are mostly Chinese. There is not much demand for work because of Chinese competition all around. If I lost my place down here I do not know where I would get another place. I have had opportunities of observing what the effect of the presence of the Chinese is upon the country here. I may say that I came here in 1891 on a special excursion. There were fifty people in the car; of those fifty I am certain that not over twelve remain in the country now. I know of fourteen who came from Newfoundland with the intention of settling here, and within two years every one of them had gone back. A great many of those who came here on the same excursion with me were mechanics, that were willing to work at anything and become settlers here, but found that everything was filled up by Chinese, and there was no place for white mechanics here to make a living. Fifty settlers came in the car; I cannot find traces of more than three or four in the province now. I am certain not more than twelve out of fifty can be found in the province here now.

Q. Why did they leave?—A. Because they found they could not get work at their trades in the Province. Places were all filled by Chinese. That was the reason given me by those with whom I came in touch after we had been here a little while. While I resided at Millstream, eight years ago, there were four white men left there. They went back east for the same reason. These all came within my own knowledge. The four who left Millstream did not come at the same time as I did. They left because there was no opportunity for making a living here. The competition with the Chinese was too keen. Of course it has to be taken into consideration that when they left, business was a little dull here. They dropped off between 1892 and 1894, and I may say that I know of one, an extra good workman, who was capable of drawing plans and overseeing work, he had been employed overseeing the work on a building costing \$30,000 in St. Johns, New Brunswick; he came out here with the idea of bettering himself, and he got thoroughly discouraged and had to go to the other side to make a living. Two others went at the same time with him. Another one of the little company was a first-class mill man; another was an architect.

Arthur Samuel Emory, Victoria, carpenter and joiner, president of trades and labour council, said: Chinese have driven white labouring men out of a great many employments. They have been a great detriment to the province in that respect. The Chinese have regular steady employment in the lumber mills and brick yards, while unskilled white labourers cannot obtain steady work in Victoria. White men and their families have been driven to leave Victoria and seek employment elsewhere. The Chinese are no good to the country as citizens, and they have driven many good citizens out of the province.

Q. Would that apply to the Japanese as well as the Chinese what you have said?—A. Yes, I think it applies with equal force to Japanese. They also have driven unskilled workmen out of the country, and some unskilled workmen into some of the rough work in the trades, so that even good tradesmen are walking around without being able to get employment. The effect of the Chinamen taking the places of unskilled white labourers has been to drive out skilled labour. Ordinary workmen cannot get work to do because the Chinese have monopolized all the labour that is done. Skilled mechanics cannot get steady employment. The Chinamen by their competition have reduced the wages in some of the trades, and the Japanese have had the same effect.

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In our trades and labour council there are twelve or fourteen trades represented. One of the regulations is against oriental labour. If we were properly organized Chinese would not be here at all. If Chinese and Japanese were working at the same rate of wages as whites, the organizations would not interfere with them at all.

Henry Atkinson, landscape and market gardener, Victoria, said: I have known a great many white people who have come here and gone away again because of the Chinese.

Q. Do you know that of your own personal knowledge?—A. Yes, I know of many having gone away after coming here and finding the Chinese competition here.

Q. Where did they go?—A. All over the world, anywhere they could go to escape Chinese competition, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Q. Explain that if you can, the wages here are high?—A. The wages are good, but there is not sufficient regular work for good men to come here, because the Chinese have monopolized regular work.

William Stocker, president of the Nanaimo miners and mine labourers' protective association, said: The presence of the Chinese here has a very injurious effect upon white labour. The labouring man would be to-day in a much better position than he is if the Chinese were not here. He would be able to make more money and spend more in the purchase of supplies. I consider the more money I am able to make the better member of the community I will be, able to do better by my family in the way of giving my little girl education, and in affording my wife more of the luxuries; all round, living better and spending more money in the community, yet still saving and making a little home for myself, and settling down as a good citizen of the country.

Lionel Terry, Alexandra, said: The presence of Chinese here has a tendency to keep whites out of the country. Two or three of my acquaintances have come out with the intention of taking farms in the country, and as soon as they found Chinese here they went off; they did not like Chinese; they preferred to quit British Columbia because of the Chinese. These were British subjects.

Alfred John Curle, Secretary of the Nelson Trades and Labour Council, with which fourteen Unions are affiliated, said: Our membership is about a thousand. The Labourers' Union of this city includes that class of labour that clears land, but there is not much of it to do. The wages for that kind of work would be \$2.50 for nine hours. We make every effort to get men to stand by the scale of wages fixed for the different trades. When I mentioned clearing land, that refers to clearing lots in the city. A man would clear for gardening or building purposes, and he would ask the Union rate of wages. White labourers do most of that work, but they are not engaged in market gardening, as the Chinese have a monopoly of that here. The cost of board here is from \$5 to \$7 a week. Many men live by themselves, called batching. The cost to them depends largely on a man's tastes and requirements. It will cost some men \$2.50 a week and others \$5 a week. A man does his own cooking and very often his own washing and tailoring here. Most of the bachelors have got little shacks of their own.

Frank E. Woodside, secretary of the Rossland Miners' Union, said: Through the Trades Council we have ascertained the number of Chinese in town. On November 21, 1900, there were 403 Chinamen in town, of those there were employed in laundries 116, in gardening 50, as woodmen 76, in the grocery business 39, hotels and restaurants 25, gambling 30, keepers of lodging houses 5, as domestic servants 62. The Union gave an expression of opinion upon the question of Chinese immigration in the form of a resolution that I have here, passed on February 6, 1901. It was carried unanimously at the meeting. I think the immigration of Chinese and Japanese into this province should be stopped, for the reason that they are either directly or indirectly in competition with the white people in this country throughout the mining camps in this province. As a rule there is a surplus of white labour here. The fact is, the Chinese and Japanese have the preference as domestics and cooks here, and would have the preference in other things but for the Unions; but for the Unions there would be more white labour idle than there is at the present time. No Chinese are employed working underground here. There is every class of people employed as muckers, except Chinese and Japanese. The majority of them within the last year, since April, 1900,

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have been Italians. A great many Italians have come in here within six months past, and they claim they have been replaced on the railway by Japanese; driven from the railway they came to this town and go into work in the mines as miners and shovellers; shovellers get \$2.50 a day; at timber and machine work they get \$3.50 a day. The common labourers around the mine on the surface get \$2.50 a day. I consider that Chinese and Japanese labour employed on the railways indirectly affects the muckers in the mine. Those men come in here and are employed as muckers, and finally they work themselves into being miners, and work themselves into competition with the machine men and timber men and replace them. They affect the surface men along the same line; they affect the ore-sorters as they affect everyone earning a livelihood in the mine.

I do not know that any other class of men coming in would affect the miners. It is the immigration of Chinese and Japanese that is causing us all this trouble. Foreigners coming here cause us a great deal of trouble. I call foreign labour European labour, oriental labour. There has been no effort made to prevent them coming in as free men, but when they come under contract there has been an effort made to prevent that; otherwise there has never been any protest at all.

John Valentine Cook, tallyman, lumber rate and inspector, of Vancouver, until recently employed at the Hastings Mill, said: In my opinion the employment of so many Mongolians tends to prevent eastern labour of that class coming here. They will not come and compete with that class of labour. My advice to those in the east is to stop where they are, as long as there are so many Chinese and Japanese in the country. I have written to twelve at least in the last two years, and have asked them to tell their friends not to come here because of the Chinese and Japanese being here.

Samuel L. Reid, clothier, &c., Victoria, said: Their presence (the Chinese and Japanese) has the effect of creating an unfair competition with white men; it has had the effect of driving a great many white men out of the country. White men, if they come here with their families, struggle along for a few months, then they have to leave town again. I have known of many cases of the kind. I myself have known many strong hard-working people who have come here, and they have had to leave and go to the other side, because they could not find employment owing to the competition of the Chinese.

Stephen French, of Kamloops, general labourer and wood cutter, said: Last winter the Chinese cut about half of the wood, I guess, and cut under me in price. They did it at a lower rate than I could. The price they were paying in this town was \$1.25 a cord, two cuts; that takes from two and one-half hours to five hours. They will do it for a dollar and pack it up, and if they see you are likely to get it, they will offer to do it for 75 cents. I am married and have two children; I have been in the country a year, came from England. I have had some digging and gardening and ditching to do. The Chinese are all around. If they find you ask \$5 to dig a ditch they will offer to do it for \$2.50. They always cut under you. The white man does not stand an equal chance with them. A white man cannot make a living in cutting wood when he comes into competition with the Chinese. The Chinamen can live on so little that it is impossible for a white man to compete with him. People who have wood cut are of course money in pocket by employing the Chinese.

AMERICAN EVIDENCE.

F. V. Meyers, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, San Francisco, said: I should say that one-half at least of the Chinese in this city are of the class of unskilled labour, who have no trade, but engage in the fisheries or in fruit picking, or any labour such as digging or common work about the city. I think that Chinese competition does affect the earning power of white girls or women to a considerable extent, in the tailoring trade. That class of work is done in the east by white women, yet here it will be found probably that the Chinese get as much for the work, or more, than the women get in eastern cities for that class of work. I made an estimate of the number of people employed in the sugar beet fields and factories as accurately as I could; I estimated that there were employed in these industries 1,500 whites, Chinese

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575, Japanese 1,000, Mexicans 850; total 3,925; that is in unskilled work. In the factories we estimated that there were 1,375 white people employed and ten Mexicans, and no Chinese or Japanese. The point I make there is, when it comes into the more skilled matter of labour, when it comes that some skill is required in the work, then white labour is called in.

William H. Middleton, Seattle, Representative of Labour Organization, said:

Q. For ordinary skilled labour are the Chinese sufficiently numerous to interfere with white labour here?—A. I do not think so, except in the canning industry; the Japanese have interfered in several branches and driven the white labourer out. They work around gardens, on railways, around lime kilns, and in these branches the competition of white labour comes in.

II.—THE YOUTHS OF THE COUNTRY.

A. R. Milne, C.B., Collector of Customs at Victoria, said: A large number of our boys and girls are going into the United States. Many families have left here because of the lack of employment. Their girls could not even get employment making underwear, and other such things, and they have been driven to California where they can get work and earn good wages. We have many intelligent boys and girls here now attending our public schools, and as soon as they get through there all the prospect there is for them is to go to the other side. We are supplying the other side with the best labour and depleting our own country. There will be sufficient girls to supply the demand if there were no Chinese here. If the Chinese population is increasing, the outlook is a serious one. I do not think it is possible to establish a rule for immigration, that when there are so many white labourers there may be so many Chinese and Japanese.

John M. Duval, New Westminster, said: All avenues of labour except highly skilled labour are being closed to white people, and even the merchants are beginning to feel the competition of the Japanese. In four or five years there will be five thousand boys and girls in Vancouver looking for employment, and they cannot get it because their places have been filled by oriental labour.

Samuel M. Robins, superintendent for eighteen years of the New Vancouver Coal Company, Nanaimo, said: Most of our miners who have arrived at marriageable age are married. A great many own their own homes. Large numbers are permanent residents of Nanaimo. That raises the question that I have already referred to, the aversion on the part of children of white people to manual labour. Children are growing up here, their parents or heads of the house working in the mines, and those children are not able to secure any employment, and it has become a serious question with parents what to do with their children. The presence of the Chinese deters children from seeking employment because of the Chinese being employed at certain work, and, as I say, the parents do not know what to do with their children, with the young boys and girls who are growing up in our community.

Dr. William W. Walkem, of Nanaimo, said: I am the father of a family. I have got two grown up boys and another one growing up, and the question is a very important one to me. I have to consider very seriously what I am going to do with my boys. All the avenues of ordinary employment are blocked. If they are not blocked for my class there are others blocked, and that class is taken up by another class. The Chinese take the place in certain work, and that presses people from that work into a higher class, until the thing works itself out. There are a great many people about our streets in search of employment and they cannot get it.

John Stewart Fraser, of New Westminster, employed in laying sidewalks, said: I know of 38 men having been turned away from the Hastings Mill last winter, in Vancouver, young able-bodied men willing to work for any rate of wages that would have afforded them a living, and at that time I counted 74 Japanese shovelling snow, yet a white man could not get work. My oldest son and two of my nephews have been in Vancouver since the fire until recently, and they have been driven from their own country by the Chinese and Japanese, compelled to seek a living in the State of Wash-

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ington. The conditions existing now alarm me. They alarm me because I have still in this province three sons, and I am very anxious for their future. When I see the Central School up here dismissed at noon and see the large number of fine boys coming out there, I stand and pause and think what are they going to do, where are they going to get work; they cannot compete with Chinese and live respectably. Some provision must be made for them, and if the Chinese and Japanese are allowed in this country those boys will be driven out of their own country and have to seek a living on the other side.

Q. You went to the Hastings Mill and found they were full up?—A. They were starting up after being shut down. They were to start up that morning, and the other 37 men went with the same object that I did,—to find work.

Q. And you found that they had previously made arrangements?—A. The labour market had furnished all they required, and there was nothing for us to do then. I at that time counted 74 Japanese shovelling snow, and I saw not a white man in the yard. They were employed that morning. We were there early to make application for work; we were there before 7 o'clock.

Q. Do you think there is anything extraordinary in that?—A. Nothing, except to show that the labour market was overstocked. I wish to show the conditions, that I unsuccessfully looked for work last winter. I looked unsuccessfully for work until Mr. Furness, the foreman for the Corporation of New Westminster, took compassion on me and put me to work in March; as a special favour he was generous enough to put me to work then.

Q. What is your business, regular business; have you a trade?—A. Building railways, tramways, streets, sidewalks, bridges, wharfs; in Manitoba I was working on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In San Francisco their encroachment on the work of women and girls has created a problem which is thus described by the mayor of that city, who, as he assured us, has made a special study of the Chinese question. He says: The Chinese have been so long in domestic service that they have crowded out the white girls. It is one of the problems of the day to find places for our young women. I have helped myself within the last three months to establish a place from which families could get white women to work. We got a number of sewing machines and got white girls to make up women's work, but we had to give it up. The Chinese would bring their wares to the stores and sell it cheaper than we could produce it.

SUMMARY.

The result of the evidence bearing upon this subject is beyond question. The conditions which result from the employment of Chinese and Japanese in every avenue of unskilled labour prevent many white immigrants from coming to the province, and induce many who have come to leave. The occupations which usually afford work for boys, girls and women are all occupied to a great extent by Chinese and Japanese, with the result that steady employment is largely closed to the youth of the country and to women who have to seek employment of some kind to earn their living, and apprehension is expressed, which we think well founded, by many prominent witnesses and heads of families of all classes as to the outlook for the youth of the country, and fear is expressed that as they grow up, they will have to seek a livelihood beyond the limits of the province.

CHAPTER XXI.—MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

The following statements prepared by the Chinese Boards of Trade show the volume of Chinese trade of the cities of Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver and New Westminster. In other towns and villages where there are any considerable numbers of Chinese there are also Chinese merchants, with whom they chiefly trade.

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Following these statements will be found the evidence of a number of merchants and other traders, giving their views upon Chinese immigration as it affects them.

CLASSIFIED statement of Merchants engaged in business in the city of Victoria, British Columbia.

Business.	No. of Firms.	No. of Partners.
Importers and manufacturers of opium.....	3	18
Dealers in dry goods and manufacturers of clothing.....	12	19
Butchers, provision and poultry dealers.....	7	15
Druggists and dealers in general merchandise.....	5	12
Manufacturers of Chinese clothing.....	2	3
Merchant tailors.....	14	17
Boot and shoe dealers.....	2	3
Restaurant keepers.....	9	15
Pawn broker.....	1	3
Jewellers.....	3	3
Tinware dealer.....	1	2
Cigar manufacturers.....	2	2
Rice millers.....	4	1
Greengrocers.....	1	4
Manufacturers ladies' silk underwear.....	1	2
Cannery contractors and importers.....	4	15
Importers silk fancy goods, curios and general merchandise.....	2	9
Wholesale importers general merchandise.....	14	64
Retail importers general merchandise.....	22	78
Total.....	100	288

Dated at Victoria, B.C., March 21, 1901.

TOTAL business done by all Chinese business firms in the city of Victoria, B.C., for one year last past ending February 17, 1901, \$1,059,805.12.

	Gold.
Importations from China.....	\$ 107,594 78
Goods purchased in Canada, England and United States.....	464,369 35
Canada customs duties, wharfage, freight and drayage.....	148,376 75
Revenue and road tax, assessment tax, business licenses (exclusive of labourers).....	7,804 85
Water rates, gas and electric lights.....	9,452 25
Insurance, fire.....	4,114 20
Rents paid to white landlords (exclusive of labourers' dwellings).....	34,274 75
Postage stamps (exclusive of labourers).....	1,511 60
Custom house brokerage.....	807 50
Real estate owned by Chinese in the city of Victoria, B.C.....	296,090 25
Total capital invested in business in the city of Victoria, B.C.....	573,500 00

LEE CHEONG,
President Chinese Con. Ben. Association.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., March, 1, 1901.

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CLASSIFIED statement of merchants engaged in business in the city of Vancouver, B.C.:—

Merchants (comprising 47 firms) partners.....	143
Classified as follows:	
Importers and wholesale dealers.....	8
Retail grocers.....	7
Opium manufacturers.....	2
Greengrocers, butchers and poultry dealers.....	15
Rice millers.....	3
Dealers in silk and fancy goods.....	2
Merchant tailors.....	2
Manufacturing clothiers.....	3
	47

TOTAL amount of business done by all Chinese business firms in the city of Vancouver for one year ending Feb. 17, 1901. \$518,051.50.

Importations from China.....	\$ 78,198 13
Goods purchased in Canada and England.....	193,176 95
Goods purchased from United States.....	2,655 05
Canada customs duties, freightage, wharfage, and drayage.....	95,760 92
Capital invested.....	256,600 00
Rents paid to white landlords.....	30,808 40
Water rates, gas and electric light.....	7,875 20
Business license taxes (revenue and assessment).....	5,109 75
Fire insurance.....	2,568 20
Postage stamps.....	1,801 50
Customs brokerage.....	833 80
Real property.....	124,058 10

Statement showing number of merchants in the city of Nanaimo, and the towns of Extension, Oyster Bay, Alexandra, Wellington, Chemainus and Duncans, B.C.:

Nanaimo merchants.....	14
Merchants in the six towns.....	24

Total business done by the above Chinese merchants for one year last past ending Feb. 17, 1901, amounting to \$162,930.

Goods purchased from white merchants.....	\$ 35,262 00
Property owned by Chinese.....	57,525 00
Business licenses and taxes (exclusive of labourers).....	378 50
Gas lights, water rates, wood and coal.....	3,884 00
Postage stamps (exclusive of labourers).....	384 00
Importations from China.....	27,857 00
Wharfage, drayage, and duty.....	33,111 00
Customs brokerage.....	335 50
Rents paid to white landlords.....	4,773 00
Total capital invested in business.....	104,300 00

Classification of merchants in the above-mentioned cities and towns as follows:

	No. of Firms.	No. of Partners.
Importers of provisions.....	9	
Butchers.....	1	
Butchers and provisions.....	4	
Druggists.....	5	
	19	49

Dated at Nanaimo, April, 1901.

STATEMENT OF CHINESE MERCHANTS OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

The following statement represents the value of importations, business transacted &c., for the year 1900.

Number of firms or businesses, 20.

Total value of goods imported from Hong Kong to New Westminster by Chinese merchants.....	\$ 31,950 33
Total value of goods imported from San Francisco.....	536 36
Total value of goods imported from Canada and the United Kingdom.....	155,662 50
Total.....	\$ 188,149 19
Amount paid duty on imported goods.....	26,119 53
" for freight, wharfage, and drayage.....	13,830 00
" in taxes, including city taxes, licenses, &c., for the same year.....	2,341 50
" for electric-light.....	736 85
" gas.....	1,002 25
" water rates.....	643 82
" wood.....	1,759 57
" insurance premiums.....	2,849 95
" rents.....	3,888 50
" envelopes & stamps.....	537 05
" customs brokerage.....	96 25
" rent paid by Chinese gardeners.....	1,567 00
" taxes.....	52 00
Value of real estate and buildings owned by Chinese merchants.....	70,187 50
Capital brought in from China and invested in different businesses.....	76,455 50
Capital invested in cannery.....	30,000 00
Estimated amount paid in fares, local steambat, trams, &c., about.....	1,000 00
Total business of Chinese merchants, including cannery	316,917 15
Number of merchants, 29.	

David Spencer, dry goods merchant at Victoria, says: I employ about a hundred hands. I know of no industry dependent upon Chinese labour for its existence. I think there are enough Chinese here. They do not assimilate with the people of the country and do not form an integral part of the population of the country. They merely come here to see if they can make a little money, and go back with that money to China. I do not think the country can be built up with a people of that kind. The strength of a country depends to a great extent on the intelligence and physical strength and energy of the great mass of the people following the various trades and callings. I think the effect of favouring further immigration into the country will be very detrimental to the whole country. If their places were filled with white people that would increase the trade of Eastern Canada and make it better for all classes of mechanics and tradesmen. The fact of the working man knowing the Chinese were here, and were allowed to come here would not have any serious influence on anyone coming to the country one way or the other; that is to deter them. If the employment of Chinese was barred it would give a stimulus to some industries. I am selling goods, manufactured goods, I sell here irrespective of any Chinese conditions or competition, and I think I can still do it,—ladies' wear of all kinds. I do not think the Chinese had anything to do with the present development of the country except in the canneries. I would rather have the canneries with the Chinese if it could not be carried on in any other way. And the same with respect to the lumbering business. In my store I

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employ girls from \$15 to \$50 a month, some \$60; \$15 would be low wages. They board themselves. Girls earning \$15 a month generally live at home with their parents and are learning the business. The supply of that class of labour is not specially abundant now. The cause is, there are many who do not want to work. You cannot compel men to work if they can live without it. They will stay at any particular service until they get married. I think the country is able to keep pace with other parts equally as well without the Chinese. The Chinese patronize me quite a bit.

Robert Erskine, grocer, Victoria, says: I have been in business seventeen or eighteen years. The presence of Chinese I think does not decrease our business, but it certainly does not increase it as the same number of whites would do. I am in favour of restriction. It would tend to benefit the country. If white people came here they would bring their families with them and trade with grocers and others. They are in direct competition with me in some lines. They peddle a good deal; they go around from house to house and sell tea and other articles. I think the restriction of Chinese would have a tendency to increase white immigration. Our business would be double, at least, what it is with the Chinese here.

Robert H. Johnston, seedsman and nurseryman, Victoria, says: I deal with the Chinese to a large extent in the sale of seeds, roughly speaking about \$400 a year. I favour prohibition or a tax that will amount to about the same thing. I would suggest a tax of about \$500. I do so, first, from a point of my own interest. If the Chinese were excluded my business would increase greatly in a few years. For intelligent work the white man is far better. I would prefer to have a white man any time to the Chinese. If the Chinese were excluded it would be better for me, because the white men would raise vegetables for themselves. They would buy seeds in small quantities and I would get better prices. I have a good deal of competition with the east. They send catalogues to everybody.

Hardress Clarke, grocer, of Victoria, says: The Chinese peddle fruit, vegetables and tea, but not to the same extent as some years ago. I deal in fruit and vegetables. They injure my business to a great extent. I am in favour of further restriction. I look at it from a British standpoint. They interfere with our labouring people and they confer no benefit on the country. They do not assimilate or take any part in our institutions. We have institutions to keep up, and if the Chinese were not here we would have white people in their places who would help to keep up those institutions and benefit the country at large. They will never unite with us. It would not be desirable if they would assimilate. Their presence here lessens the volume of my trade. We send nothing to 'Chinatown,' but we do to some Japanese institutions. The Chinese have their own stores for their own people.

Alexander G. McCandless, of Victoria, ready-made clothing and gents' furnishings, says: The presence of the Chinese affects my business very seriously, for the reason that they make ordered clothing for the price of a ready-made suit, and many people go to the Chinese instead of coming to us merchants. They compete directly with us. I consider that they have a very serious effect on everything. They drive white men out of the country. I consider the country would be much better without them. Take for instance this city, and other towns would be just the same. We must have at least three thousand Chinese in the city. We could get along in the city here without a single Chinese. If the Chinese were not here we would have at least five thousand more white citizens. These five thousand would mean a great many more families housekeeping. It would mean an increase in trade in every shape and form, clothing, dry goods and groceries. White men live better and spend three times as much as the Chinamen do. White men will have their families here, and that would mean that most of their earnings would be spent in the province.

Samuel L. Reid, of Victoria, ready-made clothing and gents' furnishings, says: The presence of the Chinese in our business has the effect of decreasing the volume of trade, and of creating an unfair competition with white men. As years go on they are getting more and more into different lines. The number of lines they are getting into is increasing. They are being employed in many more lines than they were a few years ago.

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Alexander Wilson, tinsmith and plumber, Victoria, says: There is one Chinese firm in my line of business. His competition does not injure my business. The Chinese buy some things from us. I do not employ Chinese. Most decidedly I prefer to employ men of my own colour. I favour restriction against the Chinese becoming naturalized, by an educational test and long residence in the province. I would favour legislation denying the right of naturalization. If we had been a couple of thousand miles from California and a thousand miles from the other side we would have had much more population. I mean by that, that we would have been in a position to grow everything that we require, and the country would have been developed faster if we had not the competition of California and the State of Washington. I would advise the immigration of Chinese to go on. Their work is very necessary at times. I do not believe in restriction at all. I am a freetrader. I do not believe in keeping goods or people of any kind out of the country. The Chinese live as well as they can. There is no question the white man who comes here and raises a family is much preferable to the transient gentleman who comes here and makes money and goes. It is all one thing whether a nigger or a Chinaman or a Scotchman starts up a business; if he makes a success he is a benefit to the country.

Robert R. Green, general merchant, Kaslo, member of the provincial legislature for Slocum, says: I am thoroughly convinced that were we able to prohibit the further incoming of this class of labour and substitute in its place as many white labourers who would come here with their families the province would have an era of prosperity such as it has never seen up to the present time, because the presence of these people here who would need supplies of all kinds, clothing, groceries, lumber for building, would give employment to so many mechanics and artisans, and the very fact that there would be no competition with a menial or servile class would be an important factor in producing a steady flow of immigration here to take the places of the servile Chinese and Japanese. There are comparatively few Chinese in my section of the country. We have two thousand people in Kaslo and the Chinese population numbers one hundred.

Thomas Lewis, clerk of the City Market, New Westminster, said:

Q. Do the Chinese do any business in the market?—A. They occupy themselves mainly in peddling; they sell small vegetables on the market, but I have nothing to do with the peddling. They sometimes handle bulk stuff. Once in a while they buy in the open market. Their regular business is raising that kind of stuff, and we all know they do a good deal in peddling. They usually sell out in peddling, but sometimes they bring a little to the market. Of course the white men would like if they were not there. They seem to do their own little business themselves. Personally I have never been able to see that their peddling through the city interfered with the prosperity of the market. The market is only held one day in the week. Some of the white men peddle.

Q. Couldn't you have two markets a week?—A. There is a difficulty in getting the ranchers to come in. There is such a wide district, it is difficult to get them to come in from Ladner and other places. The ranchers come in during the week sometimes and sell quite a lot of stuff in the city.

Benjamin W. Brown, of Victoria, fish, poultry and fruit merchant, said: The Chinese affect my business. There are as many as forty engaged at some seasons. I have two stores; am married and have a family. Chinese have no stores and no families. I favour restriction and exclusion. We get vegetables from California and other places, but as soon as Canadian vegetables come in we do not send to California for them. I am the only Canadian, occupying a store, in the fish business in the city.

George Gawley, of Victoria, engaged in fish, fruit and poultry business, says: The presence of the Chinese affects my business to a great extent. They sell at a lower price than we can possibly sell for. They usually peddle. There has been one Chinese store in the city. They buy fish in the market and peddle them around. Chinese fish-mongers do not pay rent for stores. At one time there were upwards of fifty of these peddlers. They peddle fruit in the same way as fish. There are probably ten white men engaged in my business in this city. There are probably two dozen Chinese

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engaged in the fruit business. There are more Chinese engaged in my business than white men. I am married and have a family of six children. The Chinese who engage in this business, if married, have not their families here. I find my business much encroached upon by them. The other white men who are engaged in this business have families, with the exception of one or two. I pay \$25 a month rent for the store. I cannot say it would be a benefit to the rest of the people if the Chinese undersell me in the market, because the white people receive no benefit from the Chinese in return. I do not know that it would raise the price to any great extent if my business were protected from the Chinese. I think the public would receive benefit instead of loss. I think if the whites replace the Chinese my sales would increase from thirty-five to fifty per cent. It might be profitable for me to peddle from house to house. It would not add very much to the cost, where we usually employ a man in taking orders. Fruit is principally imported, not a very large quantity being grown in the province. I buy my fish from Indians. During the winter months the vegetables come from San Francisco, but not after we grow vegetables here. I sell nothing to Chinese.

I do not think \$100 tax is enough to keep the Chinese out. I would favour their exclusion.

Lee Coy and Lee Lum, two Chinese peddlers, who were examined, gave evidence to the effect that they made about \$1 a day, some days more, and some less. They bought their fish from white fishermen.

SUMMARY.

From the foregoing statements prepared by the Chinese Boards of Trade, it appears that there are 228 Chinese merchants in Victoria, comprising 109 firms, and that the volume of business done by them for the year 1900 amounted to \$1,059,812.

In Vancouver there are 143 merchants, comprising 47 firms, with a business last year amounting to \$518,051. At Nanaimo and vicinity there are 14 merchants, doing a business last year of \$162,930. New Westminster has 29 Chinese merchants, who did a business last year of \$316,917. And, speaking generally, there are Chinese merchants in business in every city, town and village in the province where there are a sufficient number of Chinese to justify their presence.

Their trade is chiefly with their own people who deal principally with them.

As the market gardening is chiefly done by Chinese, they also control the sale of garden vegetables, peddling them in baskets from house to house. In Victoria there are fifty such peddlars, and although there is there a fine market house, there is no public market, nor is there a market in any other town or city in British Columbia except New Westminster.

Among white traders the feeling is unanimously opposed to the Chinese.

CHAPTER XXII—IS FURTHER RESTRICTION OR EXCLUSION DESIRED?

The following evidence is not intended to give the reasons offered by the witnesses in favour of exclusion or otherwise, as that has already been done in previous chapters, but rather to gather a consensus of opinion from witnesses representing all classes upon the question of further restriction or exclusion, and where offered, the views of the witnesses as to whether or not the Chinese and Japanese of the labouring classes who have come to this country are considered desirable immigrants. It will be noticed that comparatively few employees are included among the following witnesses, for the reason that both skilled and unskilled labour are unanimous in favour of exclusion; while among the other witnesses every profession, trade and calling is represented, especial care being taken to include employers of Chinese and Japanese labour.

The view of the witnesses as to assimilation is not quoted in this connection, for the reason that there is absolute unanimity with respect to the Chinese, that they would not assimilate and it was not desirable that they should. There was almost equal unanimity to the same effect with respect to the Japanese.

VICTORIA.

Joseph D. Graham, Government agent at Atlin, said: I think it would be better for the white men if the immigration of Chinese into the country were prohibited.

Q. What distinction do you make between the Chinese and the Japanese?—A. I would rather deal with the Japanese; they are a more manly class of people.

Dr. Roderick Fraser, medical health officer for the city of Victoria, said: I think it would be in the interest of Canada if there were no Chinese here at all.

Q. Would you favour their exclusion?—A. Yes, I think it would be better to have white people in this country.

Dr. Alfred T. Watt, superintendent of Quarantine for British Columbia, said: Of course my own private opinion is we would be better off without these people (Chinese) in this country; I do not think they are beneficial.

Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley, former executive officer of the Sanitary Commission of the province, author, &c., &c., at present engaged in farming, said: I have passed a great many years in China.

Q. What effect do you think a large increase of immigration would have upon the welfare of this country?—A. It will have a disastrous effect. White labour cannot come in and compete with them. I say it is better to have one white man in the country than to have a dozen Chinese. We do not want the Chinese here.

I am very much prejudiced in favour of the Japanese. I do not want him, but I think better to have him than the Chinese, if we have to have either of them. He seems to be willing to live more or less the white man's life. He will live as a white man does, and he is cleaner in his surroundings. He is more like our own people in assimilating to our manners and customs and modes of living, and he is more civilized. He is more manly and gentlemanly. He is a more dangerous competitor with the white man. He adapts himself more easily to our civilization than the Chinese. The Chinese will do the lowest kind of labour and stick to it; the Japanese will get higher if he can, and he has brain enough to rise into any of the mechanical pursuits.

John Logg, a journeyman tailor says: I believe, unless the thing is stopped, unless Chinese immigration is prohibited altogether, that it will not only affect our trade, but it will affect every trade and calling in the province, and the labouring class; it will affect every class in the province, and instead of having an Anglo-Saxon community in the province of British Columbia we will have a British Columbia of Chinese and Japanese. There is a time coming when the labouring men of this country will fight for their rights, as they had to fight for responsible government; that time will not be long in coming if our grievances are not redressed.

Daniel Campbell, merchant tailor, said: I will say for myself, if the Chinese are allowed to come in here, if they are not prohibited from coming in here, I would simply have to pull up and go elsewhere to earn a living.

William Smythe, a shoe dealer, employs one Chinaman, said: I favour unlimited immigration. I think the numbers would be restricted by the Chinese themselves. When things are dull here the Chinese are not slow in advising those at home not to come here. I do not favour prohibition; I do not favour restriction.

I think white men ought to be able to compete with them on easy terms. We want the country filled up. There is no pressure as yet. We should have ten millions of people in this country. I would not say anything should be done until the pressure comes. I do not think there is any public demand for prohibition now.

Q. Do you not consider the Chinese and Japanese good citizens of the country?—A. I do not think they are.

Q. The Chinese do not become citizens except in very rare instances?—A. No, there would not be so much objection to them if they became good citizens.

Moses Lenz, clothing manufacturer and wholesale merchant, said:

Q. Would you favour the restriction of Chinese immigration?—A. In the present condition of our labour market I would not.

Q. Would you favour exclusion?—A. Not in the present condition of the labour market.

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Q. Are you in favour of any further restriction of Chinese immigration?—A. Well, I do not know I am sure. With the present labour market we would be at a great loss manufacturing in our line if there was any further restriction.

Q. Are there enough Chinese now to meet your demands at the present time?—A. Yes, we get all our work done without any difficulty.

Q. Supposing those remained that are here and no others came?—A. I suppose there would be ample labour.

I would not favour restriction or prohibition in the present condition of our labour market.

Ardwell M. Sandell, cutter in Lenz & Leiser's: the firm employs from thirty to thirty-five Chinese. He says: I think it would be better for the country in general to have no more Chinese come in. The present poll tax of \$100 is not sufficient. I am not in favour of having no Chinese; I am in favour of restriction, of keeping them out to a certain extent. I do not think disaster would follow if they were prevented from coming here. I think they discourage the immigration of white people to this province.

I am not in contact with the Japanese the same as I have been with the Chinese. I think the Japanese are a preferable race to the Chinese. They are not as desirable as Europeans are. I do not think the Japanese will assimilate with our people; it would not be desirable if they were inclined to.

Alexander F. McCrimmon, proprietor of steam laundry, says:

Q. Do you favour an exclusion act?—A. Yes, I think that would be the best way out of it. The Chinese would be a menace to British Columbia, if they were granted the franchise. They would control the legislation by their votes. The politicians would control them. I mean that corrupt politicians would handle them.

George Allen Kirk, of the firm of Turner, Beeton & Co., wholesale merchants and canners, said:—

Q. Are you in favour of any greater restriction in the immigration of Chinese?—A. Well, I think if you restrict it further it will make matters worse. If they are turned out altogether we would have to get coolie labour like the natives of India that are being taken to Jamaica and Australia. You have got to be able to produce your stuff at the same price as outside people. The country can only be developed by capital and cheap labour. If you can get other cheap labour turn out the Chinese altogether.

Q. Would you favour further restriction or not in the interests of the country?—A. That is a question I cannot answer. I cannot say whether it would be beneficial to restrict the Chinese or not.

Q. Do you think it would be better to let them come in?—A. It is a difficult question to answer; I have not given much thought to that. I would rather have restriction than prohibition. I do not think the \$100 tax will cut much figure, if they want to come in they will pay the extra \$50. All I want is to have cheap labour.

Robert H. Johnson, seedsman and nurseryman, said: I favour restriction; either prohibition or a tax that would amount to about the same thing; I suggest a tax of \$500.

I would say the Japanese are a greater menace to the country than the Chinese.

William Bull, foreman of brickyard, said: I favour exclusion; not to send those away who are here, that would disarrange trade too much, but to put a head tax to prevent any more coming here. As the Chinese decrease here white people would come in here and take their places.

There are many who regard the Japanese as more dangerous than the Chinese; they can adapt themselves more readily to the customs of the country, and they work for lower wages than the Chinese.

Andrew Strachan, fruit grower, said: I think the tax should be raised to at least \$500.

George Jooves, retired contractor, brickmaker and stonemason, said: I am in favour of keeping the Chinese out altogether. I do not believe in any \$500 tax, because I do not believe the Chinese do any good in this country, and they will never become British subjects.

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I do not know as to the Japanese; I have never come in contact with them in any shape or form.

Frederick Stephen Hussey, superintendent of provincial police of British Columbia for the last ten years, said: I favour the exclusion both of Chinese and Japanese.

William Wilson, printer, ex-president of the Trades and Labour Council of Victoria, said: I would favour total exclusion, and I would tax every man who employs Chinese \$100 a year. I would not tax the Chinamen, but I would tax the man who employs them.

As to Japanese, I would favour restriction. I would favour the strict application of the Natal Act.

Morris Humber, builder, brickmaker and contractor, said: I think the tax of \$100 very good. Let a man go and come as he likes.

J. W. Balmain, civil engineer, said: The Chinese are a great disadvantage in British Columbia. If the Chinese are allowed to come in here as they have come in in the past it would become a very serious matter to the country.

What I have said as to the Chinese refers in a great measure to the Japanese; still the Japanese seem to be adopting the white man's customs and mixing more with the whites.

Arthur Samuel Emory, president of the Trades and Labour Council of Victoria, said: The Chinese are no good to the country as citizens, and they have driven many good citizens out of the province.

I think we could follow in the steps of the United States and exclude the Chinese, and the Japanese question could be worked out by treaty between the governments.

Alexander R. Milne, C.B., collector of customs for Victoria, said: I do not like to express an opinion as to the present Chinese population, but if that population is increased the outlook is very serious.

I think putting a restriction on immigration would only excite the Japanese, because they are very sensitive as to their status as a people and as a nation. I think the Japanese nation have reached the stage in which they want the same privileges and amenities as are given to a first class power.

William George Cameron, merchant, said: I am in favour of prohibition. I would not favour the Chinese being admitted to citizenship if they remained here.

I think the Japanese are a better class of people than the Chinese.

Samuel L. Reid, merchant, said: I am in favour of prohibition. As to the Japanese, they are not a desirable class of citizens, but they are more inclined to live like Europeans than Chinese. In a few years they will embrace European ways entirely.

John Percy, wholesale merchant, said: I am thoroughly in favour of the exclusion of the Chinese. I have not drawn any distinction between the Japanese and Chinese; I may not have considered the question enough to express a definite opinion as to that. I think there should be restriction on them.

George Gawley, dealer in fruit, fish and poultry, said: I favour the exclusion of the Chinese. I do not favour granting the franchise to them at all.

The Japanese are a class of people who have come here recently. I never came in contact with the Japanese.

Benjamin William Brown, dealer in fish, fruit and poultry, said: I favour further restriction to the extent of a heavier tax. I would like to see coolie or Chinese labourers kept out altogether. They are a great injury to the country.

John Bell, roofer and paver, said: I do not believe in a tax at all. I do not think they are fit to exercise the franchise, and I think they ought to be kept out altogether. I would like the Chinese to be kept out altogether. I believe in either allowing them in here fully and freely and giving them the full rights of British subjects, or else debarring them entirely.

Thomas Deasy, chief of the fire brigade, said: I am opposed to Chinese immigration. I have had very little dealings with the Japanese. I think they are a superior class to the Chinese, but I believe if the Japanese came here in as great numbers as the Chinese we would be in the same condition as regards them.

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James Edward Painter, wood dealer, employs Chinese cutting cordwood, said : I think \$100 is a very good thing to keep inferior labour out, and that is sufficient.

Alexander Gilmour McCandless, merchant, said : There may be difficulties in the way as to the Japanese. I think that they should both be excluded. If they cannot exclude the Japanese and can exclude the Chinese I would like to see them excluded. I would increase the \$100 tax to \$500.

Joseph Shaw, market gardener, said : I think the effect of Chinese on the country is ruinous ; there will have to be something done.

I think the Japanese are worse than the Chinese.

Hardress Clarke, grocer, said : I am in favour of further restriction of the Chinese.

Robert Erskine, grocer, said : I am in favour of restriction, it would tend to benefit the country.

As to the Japanese, they are a race that do to a certain extent ape the white race. They fall more in line with the methods of white people. Those in the province for a number of years are better than the Chinese.

John Kinsman, contractor, retired from business, said : The tax was increased to \$100, and it is my opinion that if that was tried for a year or two that would really stop a great many coming in here. If there were no increase in the number of Chinese it would be better. If at the end of two years the tax is not found to be sufficient it could be doubled.

Thomas R. Smith, of the firm of Robert Ward & Co., general commission merchants and cannery owners, said : It goes without saying that we do not want any more than we can help. It cannot be contended they are desirable citizens. From the standpoint of a citizen I should say further restriction is desirable. I should say the Chinese are the least undesirable (that is of the Chinese and Japanese). If I made restriction against the Chinese I would make restriction against the Japanese. I do not say that the Japanese is preferable to the Chinese. I think the general policy should be to keep the Chinese out and gradually to get white men in.

William John Taylor, barrister-at-law, said : The presence of the Chinese has had a detrimental effect on the province. I think Chinese labour should be entirely excluded. No more Chinese should be allowed to come in.

As to Japanese labour I think it would be advisable to exclude that also.

Charles F. Todd, wholesale grocer, and engaged in the canning industry, said : I think the Chinese have been a benefit to the country ; I am merely speaking of the canning business. I would not recommend that Chinese should be allowed to come in without restriction, it would be overdone. I should think unless the flow becomes greater than at the present time \$100 is sufficient. There are very few coming into the country now, that is as far as I know.

I am not in favour of an Exclusion Act with reference to the Japanese. I think restriction is quite as necessary with the Japanese as with the Chinese ; I should say as much as on the Chinese.

Albert Edward McPhillips, barrister-at-law and member of the Legislative Assembly, said : I do not think they (the Chinese) will ever become citizens of the country ; all their sympathies and desires are centred in their own country. I think it is very detrimental from a national point of view. I think the per capita tax should be increased. As a member of the Legislature I am in favour of increasing it to \$500.

As to the Japanese, there is difficulty there no doubt ; still, Canada, I think, could, without interfering with interests, cope with this matter by exclusion.

Joseph A. Sayward, manager of the Sayward Lumber Co., said : I am in favour of restriction. I do not believe we should have any more Chinese come into the country. I think what we have here is sufficient.

I think the same objections would apply to the Japanese.

Robert G. Tatlow, M.L.A., for Vancouver city, said : I think the influx of Chinese or Mongolian labour into the country is most decidedly a menace to the white people of this province and to the well-being of the community and the country generally. My view is for prohibition of the labouring classes ; I may say I am in favour of prohibition

as far as it can be got as to both Chinese and Japanese, with due regard to the existing treaty.

William H. Munsie, lumberman and in the sealing business, said: In regard to Chinese immigration, I prefer to exclude them, to exclude any further immigration. From the standpoint of the employer of labour I do not think the result of exclusion would be unfavourable.

That would, I think, apply with the same force to the Japanese.

William Harrington Ellis, provincial immigration officer for Vancouver Island, formerly business manager of the *Colonist*, referring to the Chinese, said: They are a serious detriment to the general prosperity of the community. They are not and cannot become citizens as we understand the term. The imposition of the head tax has not had the effect desired, in my opinion.

As a race the Japanese believe they are capable of taking an equal place among the civilized nations of the world. Do not consider them desirable from the fact that they do not and cannot assimilate.

Mrs. Mina Wheeler, public school teacher, said: I favour restriction; I do not think they do any good in the country.

Arthur L. Belyea, member of the board of school trustees, barrister-at-law, said: I would not care to have any more Chinese in the province than are here now.

As to Japanese, I do not think they are any more desirable than the Chinese. I qualify that only by saying that the Japanese catch on to our manners and customs faster than the Chinese. They imitate as far as they can European civilization, but when it comes to be a question whether they will be Europeans or Japanese, they are Japanese all the time.

Henry Atkinson, market gardener, said: I would favour prohibition of further Chinese immigration.

With reference to the Japanese, they are no better; I put them in the same category.

William A. Robertson, blacksmith and prospector, said: I am decidedly not in favour of further Chinese immigration; I would like to have it restricted, because it is detrimental to the country and it is demoralizing to the whole community.

Charles F. Moore, bill broker and notary public, said: I resided for twenty-five years in China. I was in the Chinese service. I was paymaster in the Chinese Government Office under Sir Roderick Dhu. I married a Manchu lady, quite different from the Chinese; the Manchus are far superior to the Chinese, quite a different race, a different language. I am decidedly not in favour of Chinese immigration, because I know the Chinese intimately, and I believe they are a great menace to our trade and to our people and to our families. I say that from my observation of them, from an intercourse of twenty-five years among them.

Hugh B. Gilmour, M. L. A. for Vancouver City, said: I am in favour of the prohibition of Chinese immigration. It is not desirable to have a class of people in the country who do not become citizens.

I would also prohibit the immigration of the Japanese.

Edmund James Palmer, manager of the Victoria Lumber Company at Chemainus, said: I am in favour of total exclusion. I think we have enough of the Chinese here now. If you are figuring to settle up a community and open up the country, Japanese are no good. They are less objectionable than the Chinese.

Henry Croft, manager of the Mount Sicker Copper Mine, forty-five miles from Victoria, said: I think there is a sufficient number of Chinese here now. I do not think it is necessary to permit any more Chinese to come into the country. I think there are enough of Chinese and Japanese here at the present time.

Q. Do you think there would be any necessity for their further immigration?—A. Certainly not.

Q. To what extent would you restrict immigration?—A. It would all depend on the progress of the country.

Q. I am not speaking of excluding those who are here, but of stopping the further immigration of Chinese?—A. As far as that goes I should advise the stoppage of immi-

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gration from the orient in the future. We have enough oriental labour in this province now.

Q. Would you exclude further Chinese immigration to the country?—A. No, I would simply raise the per capita tax on their coming in, and have fewer come in than come in now.

Q. If there are enough Chinese here now why do you require any more?—A. I cannot say any more are required; that is to be decided yet. I should prefer to keep the tax just as it is.

Q. Do you say you favour restriction?—A. Yes, to a certain extent; we do not require any more Chinese or Japanese here at present. I favour restriction, and that might be relaxed to a certain extent as they were required from time to time.

I think there is a sufficient number of Japanese here now to meet the demand. I do not think you can restrict the Japanese.

Major Charles F. J. Dupont, capitalist, said: I think it is only for a transient period of time we want them at all. We do not wish them to assimilate, and I do not think they are in such numbers here as to be at all an interference with the white labourer, and I do not think any further restriction is required. I do not think they will ever become what may be called Canadians. It is merely an economical question as to labour having them here at all.

I have had no experience with the Japanese. I can see a marked difference between them in their habits; I think the Japanese are better in their habits than the Chinese. They conform more to the manners and customs of European nations. I think the danger of Japanese assimilation is greater, but we do not wish them to assimilate.

Dr. Owen Meredith Jones said: I believe in restriction on immigration of Chinese still further. It would be a good thing for the country at all events. They are not capable of building up a nation.

I think the Japanese coolie immigration ought certainly to be restricted. I think they are both objectionable.

The Rev. William Leslie Clay, Presbyterian Minister at Victoria, said: Their presence here in large numbers is certainly not desirable, nor do I think it desirable that even those who are here should be allowed to continue their residence here for any length of time. I do not think it is to the best interests of the country from any point of view that they should be here. I think there are quite enough here now. I do not think their numbers should be recruited. I think they can never become part of the body politic, and if they did I do not think it would be desirable. I would not give them the franchise. I certainly would be opposed to any naturalization of the Chinese.

The current idea as to the Japanese is simply this, that they, with the Chinese, will not and cannot assimilate with us. They seem to adopt western methods of living, but I do not think they will ever assimilate and become an integral part of our race.

The Rev. Elliot Sproule Rowe, Methodist minister of Victoria, said: I think it is very injurious to the country to have any class of people in the community who will not assimilate, who have no aspirations, who are not fit to live in social and political relations with our people.

It seems to me that restriction can only be temporary in its effects. I think that in the meantime there should be prohibition. Speaking from a national standpoint, I think the general sentiment of the people of Canada would be in favour of the exclusion of the Chinese. I think Canada would be stronger by the exclusion of individuals of the Chinese race of the coolie class.

Q. Do you draw any distinction between the Japanese as a class and the Chinese?—A. Well, the difference in the numbers here is so great that, speaking from my present information, I would be in favour of the Japanese, but that is speaking from very imperfect data. My preference would be due to the fact that there seems a greater tendency on the part of these people to adopt our customs; that is speaking entirely from a national standpoint, I have more respect for a man who comes to a country with the intention to settle there and adapt himself to the country and its people, than to a man who simply comes here to make money and take it out of the country.

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Hezekiah George Hall, police magistrate for the city of Victoria, said: From my experience of the race I hardly think the Chinese will ever make desirable citizens in the broad sense of the word, Canadians proper. I would think it was desirable to prohibit the further immigration of Chinese.

Miss Frances Kate Morgan, teacher and evangelist in the Chinese Girls' Home, Victoria, which has existed for fourteen years in Victoria, for the rescue of Chinese and Japanese girls from houses of ill-fame, said: I don't think immigration unrestricted is advisable; it is not so to the Chinese, and I know it is bad for the country. I see no signs of the Chinese adopting our mode of life; I think they are a menace to the public from their way of living, the way they herd together.

In Japan they have individual homes. The Japanese practice polygamy; they call them concubines. The children of the concubines are thought as much of as the children of the wife.

Joseph Hunter, M.L.A., for Cariboo, vice-president and general superintendent of the E. and N. Railway, said: I hardly like to express any opinion as to further restriction of Chinese immigration. I do not think they are desirable citizens. I believe this would be a better country without them. I do not want to moralize too much on that point. If we could get along without them the country would be better off, I believe. Whether it could or not I am not prepared to say. My opinion is if the Chinese were prohibited from coming in in large numbers or prohibited from coming in altogether, it would not make any great difference in the industries of this country. If you restrict the Chinese I do not think you should allow the Japanese to come in.

W. W. Perrin, of Victoria, Bishop of the Diocese of Columbia, said: I think the present immigration is not a desirable one for the country, because they are not the best representatives of the race. The presence of a transient population is inimical to the best interests of the country. The encroachments of these people on the ordinary occupations of the people of our country is also a dangerous and objectionable condition. Honest labour should be respected and is always respectable. I do not think they should be allowed to come as they have been coming.

I do not think the Japanese are likely to degrade our own people.

To Mr. Cassidy:

Q. Is there anything which renders them objectionable from any standpoint but that of labour, or that their mode of life is likely to degrade our people?—A. I do not know of anything of the kind against them in this country.

David Spencer, Dry Goods Merchant, said: I think further immigration of Chinese into the country would be very detrimental to the whole country. I am not in favour of further Chinese immigration.

I think the Japanese would assimilate more with Europeans. I think them a better class of immigrants.

Robert F. Green General Merchant, of Kaslo, M.L.A., for Slocan, said: I am of opinion that it would be better for the Dominion Government to restrict immigration entirely. My opinion is that the Japanese are worse than the Chinese. I say that from the fact that I have made some little study of the question.

Edward Musgrave, farmer, who has other means and does not make his living by farming, said: Under present circumstances I would have no restriction at all with reference to the Chinese.

As to the Japanese, I do not see any necessity for restriction as far as it has gone.

Rev. Canon Beanlands, Clergyman of Church of England, said: I think the Chinese will always remain servile labour. It has been found in the interest of every country nearly, at some period or other, to have a servile class employed in its development. It was chiefly servile owing to the presence of what might be almost called absolute slavery, and the nearest approach to slavery in our country is the servile Chinese, the coolie class of Chinese that we have here. I think the Chinese are preferable to the Japanese because they are non-assimilative. I think there is greater danger from the Japanese than from the Chinese, and I think there should be some restriction.

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Noah Shakespeare, postmaster of Victoria, said: I do not think the Chinese make for the interests of the country. It is the very opposite I think. They are an objectionable class of people for a new country, or for any country.

Captain Edward Berkley, R.N., said: I am not in favour of Chinese in this country; God forbid I should be in favour of anything of the kind, but he is required temporarily. He is far more decent than he is given credit.

Michael Finerty, farmer, said: I do not think they are desirable in the country at all; the quicker we get rid of the Chinese the better.

I do not object to the Japanese as much as I object to the Chinese, but still I want white people to come into the country and make homes for themselves.

Alexander Wilson, plumber and tinsmith, said: I do not believe in restriction at all; I am a freetrader. I do not believe in keeping goods or any people out of the country.

NANAIMO.

At Nanaimo thirty-three witnesses were called, including the general manager of the New Vancouver Coal Company, lumbermen, tradesmen, miners, mechanics, medical men, the president of the board of trade, the mayor, and other prominent citizens, and the result of the evidence shows a practical unanimity for either high restriction or total exclusion of the further immigration of Chinese.

There are comparatively few Japanese in Nanaimo, and while they were regarded as likely to become keener competitors in the labour market, they were viewed somewhat more favourably by some, inasmuch as they were said to more readily adopt our habits and customs.

CUMBERLAND AND UNION MINES.

At Cumberland and Union Mines fifteen witnesses were called, including the general manager of the Wellington Colliery Company and the local manager of the Union Mines the mayor, police magistrate, and other citizens. The general manager of the Wellington Colliery was in favour of free immigration of Chinese labour; the local manager favoured partial restriction; all the other white witnesses called favoured either higher restriction or exclusion, except the Presbyterian Missionary to the Chinese, who did not consider a head tax just, and considered that the fact of the Chinese being in the country was evidence that they were required.

There did not seem to be much distinction in the views presented between the Chinese and Japanese.

VANCOUVER.

John Murray, government timber agent, said: I think we have enough Chinese here now.

As to the Japanese, I think just the same; we have enough of them here now; we do not want any more.

Robert James Skinner, timber inspector, said: Personally I am in favour of the exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese. From an individual point of view I am of opinion that it would be the best thing for the country, and now is the best time I think to introduce it; I mean total prohibition for both Chinese and Japanese.

Robert Marrior, health inspector of the City of Vancouver, said: I prefer to have men here who spend their money in the country and intend to live in the country and make good citizens.

I feel that the Japanese immigration is far more of a menace to the country than the Chinese.

Robert T. Burtwell, dominion fisheries guardian, said: I think it would be a good thing for the country if Mongolians were excluded from coming here. If they are allowed to come here any further the result will be the driving of the white man out of the

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country. I think it would be better for the country if there were fewer Chinese and Japanese here, and we had more of a white population; white population is what we want.

Dr. I. M. MacLean, Medical Health Officer for the City of Vancouver, said:

Q. Do you favour the exclusion of the Chinese from this country?—A. Not as a whole, not in a general way; I favour the exclusion of the lower class of Chinese.

Q. You mean the Chinese labouring class?—A. Well, with some exceptions. Of course there are many of our Chinese here that I think it would be unfair and wrong to exclude.

Q. It is not the intention to send those home who are here?—A. Well, the ordinary class I would have them excluded.

Q. Does the same rule apply to the Japanese?—A. Not so strictly.

Q. Well, from the standpoint of the interest of the nation, how do you look at it?—A. I am only speaking now from the standpoint of sanitation altogether.

Albert Edward Beck, registrar of the Supreme Court said: I think it expedient to prevent further immigration of the Chinese of the coolie class. I believe the Japanese should be restricted.

Richard Henry Alexander, manager of the Hastings Lumber Mill, said:

Q. Are you in favour of further immigration of the Chinese?—A. I think that information should come from some person who employs them.

Q. Would you care to express an opinion on that subject?—A. No. If you want to know my opinion from a political aspect I say personally I should far rather prefer to have white men as citizens. I would not like to see the Chinese and Japanese obtain the franchise. I would not like to see our country governed by them. I should not like to see any further immigration of them to enter into competition with white men. They would not adapt themselves to our political economy. There is no chance of their becoming citizens in the real sense of the term.

The Japanese do assimilate to a greater extent than the Chinese.

Henry Depencier, Lumber Mill Manager, said: There is sufficient Japanese labour here now. I do not employ Chinese.

James W. Hackett, partner in the firm of Hackett and Robertson, Sawmill and Sash and Door Factory, said: I would not like to see the country overrun with Chinese. I think there are more Chinese in the country now than are properly employed. I do not think \$100 will keep them out. I have no particular view on the subject. I have tried during the time I have been in the country to keep clear of them as far as I possibly can. I do not think it desirable that the lower class of common labour should be filled with people who do not assimilate with the white race. I think the present is the most favourable time to change. There are enough of Chinese here now. I suppose you have to be guided some by public opinion; you know it is very strong in this country—public opinion—especially on the Chinese and Japanese question it is very strong.

Havelock H. Spicer, manager of the Spicer Shingle Mill, said:

Q. Do you think any further restriction should be imposed?—A. Well that is another question. The probabilities are in the present condition of the industry, if the present numbers were kept up, we might experience no difficulty, but we certainly must have a certain kind of cheap labour to do that work.

James A. McNair, shingle and lumber manufacturer, said: I think if the Chinese were allowed to increase the same in proportion as the whites it would be all that was required, but that I am afraid is not possible unless other industries spring up faster than they are doing. Looking at it from a national point of view I would rather see all white men here.

Edward H. Heaps, of the firm of E. H. Heaps & Co., lumber and shingle manufacturers and merchants, said:

Q. Do you favour any further restriction on the immigration of Chinese?—A. I think if we have protection all through the country in every line of business, men who have only their labour as their capital ought to be protected too. I would not have any objection to the restriction of Chinese, to the restriction of any more coming in, but we have to have a certain number here for the labour that we have to offer

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now. I think we have a sufficient number of Chinese here now. I think \$100 is sufficient now. I am satisfied with it as it is.

Robert Charles Ferguson, manager of the Royal City Planing Mills, said:

Q. Do you favour restriction?—A. I do not know whether I would or not. It may be well to restrict for a time, but a man has to be governed by the wants of his business.

John Valentine Cook, tallyman, lumber rater and inspector, said: I favour restriction both of Chinese and Japanese. My idea is that the Japanese are more dangerous than the Chinese. It is my opinion that \$100 does not prevent them very much from coming in.

Q. Why would you exclude them?—A. Because I think we have enough white labour to do the work they are doing, and white people make good citizens and the Chinese and Japanese do not.

Stephen Ramage, saw-filer, said: I think it would be a benefit to the country if more restriction were put on; I think it would have a tendency to stop the immigration. I think there is a sufficient number of them here to supply all the demands of labour for some years to come.

The Japanese are fast becoming a greater menace to the white population than the Chinese will ever get to be. The Japanese are more able-bodied and they are quicker to adapt themselves to their surroundings.

Arthur C. Gordon, shingle manufacturer, said: I favour restriction on Chinese immigration; I think we have enough of the Chinese here now. That applies to the Japanese more than to the Chinese. I favour the exclusion of both Chinese and Japanese. I think as the white population increases the Chinese and Japanese population should decrease, and finally there will be no more Chinese or Japanese here.

Stephen N. Jarrett, manager of the Vancouver Sash and Door Factory, said:

Q. Are you in favour of restriction so far as the Chinese are concerned?—A. I am to a limited extent. I would be in favour of a heavy head tax; I would say \$500 apiece. If they wish to pay that let them come in. If no more Chinese and Japanese come in I do not think there would be any serious inconvenience.

William C. Dickson, formerly bookkeeper and yard foreman in the Royal City Mills, said: I am in favour of further restriction on Chinese immigration to the extent to keep them out entirely; that applies to Japanese as well. I think the presence of Japanese here injures the labouring man fully as bad, if not worse, than the Chinese.

Alfred Totterman, fisherman, said: In regard to race, they are a class of people who are apart from the white race altogether. They do not associate with white people; they cannot assimilate with white people; they are detrimental to white people, especially to the labour element in our community. There is a wide difference between them and the whites. They enter into a very unjust competition with the white people, and their presence here and their mode of living is bringing down the standard of living here so low, that white people cannot go to work and compete with them. This refers to both Chinese and Japanese.

Captain John L. Anderson, fisherman, said: The present head tax may keep out a few, but not many. I do not know that you can exclude them altogether according to national law, but if there is any way to exclude them, either by increasing the tax to \$500 or in any other way, I say they ought to be excluded altogether.

The Japanese are certainly a greater menace than the Chinese to the white race; they are taking the places of white men in all branches of business.

James Thomas Smith, farmer, said: The immigration of Chinese and Japanese retards the development of the country. I certainly think if they were replaced by a white population it would tend to develop the industries of the country faster than it is being developed by the Chinese and Japanese now. Granting them the franchise would likely lead to rebellion.

This witness gave strong evidence opposed to the Chinese and Japanese.

John McCarthy, contractor and stevedore, said: I think we ought to stop further immigration of the Chinese. All Captain Anderson said in regard to the Chinamen is perfectly correct; I confirm it. They are taking the place of the whites. We have got

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a large area of country here, and every man in the country would benefit by white people being here in place of Chinese and Japanese. I prefer the whites whenever I can get them. I have no use for the Chinese and Japanese.

Peter Smith, fisherman, native born half-breed, said: I complain that people who are born in this country are being driven out of it by the Chinese and Japanese. We cannot live as they do; we have to live on wholesome food.

George Gill, brickyard foreman, said: I do not look upon the Chinese as desirable citizens. Their presence will drive the white labouring men out of the country. I favour absolute exclusion. My opinion is the sooner the Chinese go from the country the better.

Abel Wemkem, proprietor of the 12th avenue brickyard, said: I prefer exclusion, not restriction. I would not permit them to come into the country at all. White men should be protected. I do not see that there is any difference between the Chinese and Japanese.

Francis Williams, journeyman tailor, said: When I came to the city twelve years ago I certainly was in sympathy with both Chinese and Japanese because I had heard in my own country of the hardships they suffered in their own country and the extreme poverty they lived in, and I thought they had as much right as anybody else to better their condition by coming here. I still have sympathy for both of those people, but they should act so as others could live as well as they can in the country. If they would require the same remuneration as white people do there would be no trouble at all. Observing the circumstances as I have done for the last few years, I have come to the conclusion that unless this oriental immigration into the province is stopped we will have to face nice questions such as have had to be faced in the south and in other places. That, gentlemen, I wish you to understand is my firm conviction, and I am further persuaded that should there come a number of years of bad trade in the province, that serious results will probably follow. These results would not be long delayed, and the sooner the immigration of this oriental people is stopped the better it will be for the country, and I think that all legitimate means should be employed to prevent serious trouble in the future.

The Japanese are more to be feared than the Chinese as competitors.

William Daniels, farmer, said: I used to farm about 67½ acres, but after a while I rented it to a Chinaman. I own that amount of land. I just work five acres myself now. I rent between thirty-five and forty acres to the Chinaman; I get \$115 cash a year.

Q. Are you in favour of any further restriction against any more Chinese coming here?—A. No, sir.

Q. You think \$100 a head is tax enough?—A. That is for the Government to say; I cannot express any opinion at all on that. This is a new country. I do not think the \$100 tax enough. I think I have signed a paper to go to Ottawa to put on a tax of \$500. I think there were enough Chinamen in the country then and I think there are enough in the country now.

Angus M. Stewart, of Clubb & Stewart, clothing manufacturers, said:

Q. Are you in favour of further restriction being imposed on the Chinese?—A. I have no use for them here. I do not think the present restriction is sufficient. I favour exclusion. I do not think they should come in here at any price. I believe in treating them well when they are here, but I do not want any more to come here.

As to the Japanese, I would be in favour of keeping them out just as much as I am in favour of keeping out the Chinese, because if they are not restricted they will very soon become as great a nuisance as the Chinese as far as I can make out.

J. H. Watson, boiler-maker by trade, officer of Customs, Vancouver, said: Certainly, things are connected with the Chinese and Japanese immigration which I do not consider are right, and the sooner the Government does something to right this thing the better, or our province will soon be depleted of the best of our white men.

William Lawrence Fagan, provincial assessor and collector for the County of Vancouver, said: I regard the present restriction as sufficient.

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Q. Are you in favour of further restriction of Japanese?—A. If you had something to put in their places I would restrict more of them coming here, but not until we have other men to take their places. The Japanese do not seem to care about making homes here; they do not take up land; they do not seem to care about settling here; they come here and make a few hundred dollars and then go back to Japan.

Johannus Buntzen, manager of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, said:

Q. Are you in favour of any restriction on Chinese immigration?—A. Well, I never thought the matter over sufficiently to say; I cannot say. We do not employ them.

Truman Smith Baxter, ex-alderman, student-at-law, said: I am in favour of prohibition of further immigration of Chinese. This applies to both Chinese and Japanese.

John M. Howell, collector of customs, said: I am a civil servant and do not care to give an opinion. I am in favour of the Natal Act.

Benjamin P. Rogers, manager of the Sugar Refinery, said:

Q. Do you favour the exclusion of Chinese?—A. I would hate to be without a cook.

Q. Would you favour the passing of an Exclusion Act to prevent them coming here?—A. No I would not, because we require them as cooks.

Q. Would you favour an increase in the head tax?—A. I cannot answer any question of that kind.

Q. Would you favour an Exclusion Act applied to the Japanese?—A. It would be impossible to exclude the Japanese. The Imperial Government would never agree to that.

Andrew Linton, boat-builder, said: I would favour an Exclusion Act for the Chinese.

I put the Japanese on the same basis. I think they are more dangerous to the country than the Chinese.

Henry Munden, boat builder, said: I favour the exclusion of both Chinese and Japanese.

Alfred Wallace, ship and boat builder, said: I would be in favour of further restriction: I would be opposed to further immigration of either Chinese or Japanese.

Richard Marpole, superintendent of Coast Division Canadian Pacific Railway, said:

Q. Have you any view to express on the question of Chinese immigration, as to whether that should be restricted or not?—A. I do not think I would care to express an opinion.

Q. Have you any view in regard to the Japanese?—A. I do not care to express an opinion as to either of them.

Alfred Raper, miner from Texada Island, said: I favour the exclusion of Chinese. I consider them a detriment to the growth of the country. I look upon Chinese and Japanese in the same way.

The Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor of the Homer Street Methodist Church, Vancouver, said: I really think it would be the part of wisdom to have them (the Chinese) remain in their own country. In the interests of British Columbia I think it is necessary for our Government to do something for the protection of white labour. This is his natural home and it should be protected for him.

Q. Do you hold the same view with regard to the Japanese in respect to immigration?—A. Yes, I think it is not a desirable immigration.

Rev. R. G. McBeth, Presbyterian Minister, said:

Q. What is your view as to Chinese immigration or restriction?—A. In regard to the immigration I have observed coming to western Canada as a general thing, any alien race coming here that remains separate and distinct and refuses to adopt our manners and customs is more or less of a menace to the country, the menace being in proportion as that nationality remains isolated. I would prefer not having any more of them here.

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What I have said applies practically with equal force to Japanese. I cannot say I see much difference between them, as some people seem to see.

The Rev. John Reid, Presbyterian Minister, said: My opinion is that it would be preferable to exclude for a season all Chinese immigration into this particular province. There might come conditions in which it might be advisable to relax the exclusion, but at the present time I am of the opinion from all that has come before me that we are not assimilating the foreign element now in our midst to such an extent as to justify our continuing to receive this element, if it is possible to avoid it.

Q. Do you make any distinction between the Chinese and Japanese?—A. I have formed a more favourable opinion of the Japanese as a class; to me they are a better class of people than the class of Chinese we have here on the coast.

Rev. Dr. Roland D. Grant, formerly of Boston and afterwards of Portland, Oregon, said: If you go down to the root of the matter it must centre itself in the question of the family; the Chinese coming here as they are coming, without families, must have a deteriorating tendency, and the conditions under which the Chinese live here do not favour the introduction of their families. Restriction has a tendency to develop the family more in the long run. I do not think the introduction of an Exclusion Act would produce any serious shock, not at all. The operation of such an act would be very gradual; it would not be rapid. Its effect upon the Chinese themselves would be beneficial. Its effect upon the Chinese Government I do not think would be injurious at all. I have had a good deal of conversation with many of the prominent Chinese that I came in contact with in the United States, and I never found any of them find any fault with the Exclusion Act in the United States; I mean that is the feeling among the higher class of Chinese. I do not think it would have any effect upon the commercial relations between the two countries.

John Morton, carpenter, secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades and Labour Council, said: The membership of the unions affiliated with the council that were communicated with by circular as to Chinese and Japanese immigration represented 24 different unions with a membership of 1,800. The result was strong opposition to the Chinese and Japanese in every case. As far as I can make up from the gist of the communications, they were all in favour of exclusion. If something is not done very soon there will be developed such a feeling as was developed in New South Wales many years ago when the conditions were not nearly so bad as they are in British Columbia to-day. No one wishes to see anything of the kind take place here, but much as I would regret it, my impression is it will take place if something is not done very soon to alter existing conditions.

Walter Taylor, fruit canning, said: I am in favour of further restriction on Chinese immigration; \$100 is no good. I think it ought to be higher than that. Whatever would prevent them coming in freely I would favour that. I think we have too many Japanese here now.

Frank Burnett, president of the United Canneries Co., Ltd., said: Sentimentally I am in favour of restriction, but from a business point of view I would favour restriction to a certain extent. I do not think the increase of the tax from \$50 to \$100 amounts to anything. I think a higher poll tax would be advisable. It would not absolutely exclude Chinese but it would prevent such a large number coming in. I am inclined to think too many have come in. It is hard to say what to suggest; \$300 I think would certainly tend to keep a large number from coming in. I do not think it would keep them from coming in altogether.

I think there are enough Japanese here now. I think the same remarks I made about the Chinese apply to the Japanese, that is regarding the numbers. I think the desired further restriction of Japanese could be obtained by negotiations.

Henry O. Bell-Irving, manager of the Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company, that have canneries on the Fraser River, Skeena River, Rivers Inlet, Puget Sound and Alaska, and manager of the Automatic Can Factory, said:

Q. You would prefer to see restriction taken off?—A. Yes, I do not think it is good to have any restrictions put upon the labour of the country. Supposing restriction were introduced, further restriction, as long as we had the present supply of cheap

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labour we could get along. If there was exclusion I think it would make the conditions very acute within the next few years.

Q. Would you favour restriction of the Japanese?—A. I am rather for free trade in labour for some time to come; I believe it would be the best policy.

I look upon the Chinese as an instrument for the development of the country and the advancement of the white men. I look upon them the same as I look upon machinery, steam engines and any other machinery to aid in the development of the country.

Samuel McPherson, merchant tailor and member of the Merchant Tailors' Association, said: I am in favour of further restriction; we can get on very nicely without any more of them.

As to the Japanese, as far as this province is concerned, I think it would be a good thing if they were restricted.

Alexander McCallum, merchant tailor, member of the Merchant Tailors' Association, said: The Merchant Tailors' Association as a whole are opposed to further Chinese immigration, and to Japanese immigration as well. I may say we did not discuss that so particularly. I am opposed to further Chinese immigration. I do not think the Chinese are desirable citizens.

John W. Hay, in charge of the social operation of the Salvation Army for Vancouver, to furnish food and shelter and temporary employment for the unemployed, said: If white men only could get a chance I sincerely believe they would come here. I would not wish to see any of my folks coming here unless they were pretty sure of something substantial and lasting.

Donald M. Stewart, proprietor of the Pioneer Steam Laundry, said:

Q. Are you in favour of further restriction of Chinese immigration?—I am in favour of getting them out altogether.

The Government should give the same restriction on the Japanese.

Gordon W. Thomas, gardener and rancher, presented resolution passed at a meeting of the Farmers' Institute of Cedar Cottage District: That it is a serious detriment to the successful prosecution of our industry as farmers to have so many Chinese here.

I think something should be done and done at once to stop the further flow of Chinese and Japanese into this country. The one is just as injurious to the settling of the country as the other.

W. A. Cum Yow, a Chinese born in British Columbia, interpreter, corresponding foreign secretary of the Chinese Empire Reform Association of Canada, said: It seems to me that the Orientals are enabling the capitalists to carry on business which directly benefits all classes in the community.

Nicolai C. Schou, assistant editor of the *Daily News Advertiser*, Vancouver, and for nine years reeve of Burnaby, said: Personally I would favour almost total exclusion. I believe from my experience in England and here that if there was an exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese a large amount of cheap white labour would flow in gradually, sufficient to meet all commercial requirements. I would favour an increase of the poll tax to the Australian limit of \$500.

The danger I apprehend is mainly the driving out of ordinary white labour from our province. Personally I think the Japanese will settle the Chinese question by coming in here in such numbers as to drive the Chinese out. I think that the future will be Japanese in place of Chinese. The Japanese difficulty will be a constantly increasing element. I would rather see two Chinese come in than one Japanese. I would like to see further exclusion, but I think a country like Japan might reasonably be asked to consider that. I think that from four hundred to five hundred per annum of the Japanese of the labour element can be absorbed without detriment. I am simply suggesting that as my opinion. I cannot say my opinion is based on very close calculation.

The Honourable James Reed, Senator, Cariboo, said: I do not wish to express an opinion as to whether there should be further restriction. I am under the impression that restriction would have very little effect. If you put on \$500 it would have a restrictive tendency.

As to the Japanese, I think as far as labour is concerned they are a greater danger than the Chinese. I think if restriction is applied to the Chinese it should be applied to the Japanese as well.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

James George Scott, mayor of New Westminster, lumber and shingle manufacturer, representing nine shingle mills for the sale of their output, said: The Chinese will never become good citizens of the country. I have a strong objection to the Chinese which my residence on the coast has not removed. I think they are an undesirable element both from a national and a sentimental point of view. I think the feeling against the Chinese is much stronger than that against the Japanese. I think the poll tax of \$100 will have no effect whatever.

Q. Having regard to the various industries, in the interests of the country which is more desirable?—A. In the interests of the country a \$500 tax will be more desirable.

Alexander Cruickshank, who has a contract to settle a large tract of land on the Fraser, said: I would be in favour of any measure in the direction of exclusion. I draw no distinction between Chinese and Japanese.

Alexander Ewen, canner, said:

Q. Are you in favour of any restriction on Chinese immigration?—A. I do not interfere with matters of that kind at all. Politics is not my business. The Chinese do not hurt me.

I have no view to express because I cannot tell whether it would be good or bad.

James Anderson, canner, said: My opinion is to get rid of both the Chinese and the Japanese if the conditions will allow it. I think you could do better without the Japanese than you can without the Chinese. I would like to see nothing but white labour in the country. I am speaking personally, not from a business standpoint. We would build up the country much quicker with white labour. The Chinese supply a certain class of cheap labour that you cannot now fill with white men, but that would soon remedy itself. I say there is no time like the present. The remedy will have to come some time. I suppose you may as well begin now.

Lewis A. Lewis, manager of the Brunette Sawmill, said:

Q. What is your own view in regard to further Chinese immigration?—A. Well, I do not think we could get along without the Japanese in the lumber business.

Q. What do you think about the Chinese?—A. I do not want to give an opinion on that, because it does not concern me. I think I could get along without the Chinese. I am speaking from a mill standpoint. Of course, Chinese are as important to some mills as Japanese are to us. I do not care to express an opinion as to Chinese immigration.

Robert Jardine, manager of the Royal City Planing Mills, New Westminster, said: Speaking generally, I prefer white men to Chinese or Japanese for our work.

Q. Why would you prefer the white people?—A. Because they are our own people. I consider it would be an advantage to the people, and that would be one very good reason.

Q. If the immigration of Chinese was restricted, if there was a further restriction, would it affect your trade, your industry here?—A. I really cannot say. We have got to have a certain amount of cheap labour; it does not matter whether Chinese or Japanese or what it is, under existing conditions.

Alexander Philip, secretary of the Richmond Farmers' Institute, it embraces Richmond municipality, Burnaby, South Vancouver, and North Vancouver and northwards on the coast. He said: I have a resolution from the section represented by Central Park. From personal knowledge of various members of the institute, from personal interviews with them, it expresses the general view very well. I may say there is a somewhat strong consensus of opinion among them regarding the matter. It expresses my own view as well. The resolution contains this clause: 'We believe that there should be a tax of not less than \$500 on each person of either race (Chinese and Japanese) entering the country, and also a rigid educational test.'

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Henry Thomas Thrift, secretary of the Settlers' Association of British Columbia, its object to assist in re-settling the lands that are at present vacant; there are seventeen branches scattered all over the province, with a membership of 700 or 800. He said: I am sufficiently acquainted with the views of the members of the association to express their views on the question of Chinese immigration. As far as I have learned from the members, the majority of them are decidedly against any increase in oriental immigration. Any distinction as far as I have been able to decide is that the Japanese are more dangerous than the Chinese, on account of their superior intelligence.

William James Brandrith, secretary of the fruit growers' association, said: I may say I do not appear here to-day as representative of the fruit growers' association, but from my associations with the members I believe they are all in favor of total prohibition of any further immigration of that class here. It applies equally to the Chinese and Japanese. I regard them as a very undesirable class to be in the country from any standpoint.

Edmund A. Atkin, reeve of Coquitlam, said: I think \$100 ought to be nearly sufficient to keep them out. It is just this way, if we go to work to get all the Chinese and Japanese out of the country, it will raise the wages to such an extent that the farmer cannot possibly live. You have got \$100 of restriction, but then you should have an educational test as well.

John Armstrong, reeve of Surrey, said: Have lived here for twenty-two years. I believe the general view is in favour of restriction or exclusion. Heretofore they have not been a great detriment to the farmer, but now the opinion held is almost universal that absolute restriction would be advisable. White labour would be more easily got if there was a less number of Chinese and Japanese in the country.

Q. Does that apply to Japanese as well as Chinese?—A. Oh, yes, fully as much. I believe the Japanese will adapt themselves more quickly to our modes of living than the Chinese will.

The Rev. John Perry-Bowall, minister of the Methodist Church, said: I consider the immigration of Chinese and Japanese to be detrimental to the labour interests of the country, mainly because a great many avenues of industry where white people used to be largely employed are now being monopolized by Chinese and Japanese. Their presence has the effect of practically stopping white people coming here. From a national standpoint they are very undesirable. They will never form any part of our nation. The sooner the remedy is applied the better.

Q. Do you make any distinction between the Chinese and Japanese as to their injurious effect?—A. I do; I think from the fact that the Japanese is better qualified to adapt himself to the conditions prevailing here makes him a greater menace than the Chinese to our own labouring people.

A number of fishermen and labourers gave evidence, who were all in favour of the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese.

We were attended by the Indian chiefs representing the principal tribes of the coast Indians, who protested vigorously against the immigration of both Chinese and Japanese. As they were affected principally by the encroachment of the Japanese in the fisheries, reference may be had to the chapter on that subject for a fuller statement of their views.

We have quoted so large a number of coast witnesses upon this subject because we did not desire to leave it in doubt as to what was the prevailing opinion with regard to further restriction or exclusion of Chinese immigration. With regard to the upper country we do not deem this course necessary because, having examined a number of witnesses at Kamloops, Revelstoke, Vernon, Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo and Sandon, comparatively few of whom were labourers, but who represented the leading business men and employers and professional men of these localities, we found the opinion to be almost unanimous that further immigration of Chinese was not desirable, and that if possible it should be excluded, either by a higher head tax or total prohibition of the labouring class of Chinese.

The Rev. Dr. J. C. Thompson, who has charge of the missionary work to the Chinese at Montreal, has favoured the Commission with a letter which contains the following:

As to the Chinese Exclusion Law, having seen its workings over many years in Canada, the United States and China, my conviction is that it is wrong in principle, contrary to the Golden Rule, unjust and short-sighted in policy, and the cause of very much evil; and similarly of the \$100 tax. If an evil, why tax instead of prohibiting? Their immigration is natural and a right all others enjoy; and that the Dominion Government should have forced from such specimens of suffering humanity a sum approaching \$2,000,000 as a tax, knowing as I do their poverty and stricken circumstances, is to my mind a cause for repentance rather than any thought of increase or exclusion. The true and natural solution, and one at hand, is the development of China by Canada and other countries,—not forgetting that China shows greater changes in the past fifty years than any other country excepting Japan probably, also that not much longer than that ago at the birth of Queen Victoria there was not an inch of railway in progressive Great Britain.

The Chinese church membership in Montreal in the various churches is thirty-three, with a number received into church connection after leaving Montreal, and some dozen probationers, in the time of the mission—seven years: number of baptisms twenty-six, with a Christian Endeavour Society having a roll of forty-three members.

There are about one hundred Chinese Christians east of Winnipeg, six just baptized at Toronto and five at Calgary during the month, with a number of candidates at some points in my district. A dozen have been in attendance at our public schools, with about a dozen more in eastern Canada.

Their transitory character, inability of most to comprehend a regular discourse, and opportunity of attendance frequently upon several classes on Sunday, and their desire for the acquirement of English, makes the Sunday school, therefore, the training class and a notable feature in eastern Canada, where the churches manifest such commendable interest in the enlightenment of these strangers—our language the arrow, religion its point. Such classes are found across Canada, some two hundred, eighteen in Montreal, seven in Toronto, three in Ottawa, two in Quebec, Halifax, Winnipeg, &c.

EXHIBIT 12,

Colonel Francis B. Gregory, of Victoria, said: That the strength of the several corps in the province of British Columbia is as follows:—

5th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, headquarters, Victoria.....	354
6th Regiment Rifles, headquarters, Vancouver.....	253
" " " New Westminster	101
" " " Rocky Mountain Ranges, Rossland..	45
" " " " Nelson ..	45
" " " " Kamloops..	45
" " " " Kaslo	45
" " " " Revelstoke	45

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Individual inquiry would be necessary to ascertain the occupation of the members, but I verily believe that as to the 5th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, about one-fifth are labourers, a large proportion mechanics and artisans, and the others clerks in offices and business houses. I have no knowledge of the occupation of the members of the other corps within the province.

CHINESE OPINION,

W. A. Cum Yow, a native born Chinese of British Columbia, presented a carefully prepared written statement from the point of view of the Chinese in British Columbia; it is as follows:

I was born at Port Douglas in this province in the year 1861. My parents are both Chinese. They have lived in the province for nearly 45 years. I was educated

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in the province. I am corresponding foreign secretary of the Chinese Empire Reform Association of Canada. I have been in close touch with the Chinese all my life, and I am familiar with their modes of living and of doing business. There has been no systematic importation of Chinese into this province since the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. At that time a large number were engaged and brought over. This was done by the Chinese contractors who were working under Mr. Onderdonk. Some of these men went back, but others had no means to pay their way back, and many who remained were in great straits for a long time. These men were all voluntarily hired, and were in no sense serfs. Serfdom is not practised among the Chinese. All who come here come free men and as a rule pay their own boat fare and entry tax. These are paid in Hong Kong to the steamboat agents before they start. I am certain none of the Chinese labour contractors here have sent money to pay for a number of Chinamen to come here. Occasionally, Chinamen have sent money to bring out relatives or personal friends, but that is the extent to which this is done. There is never any bond given for repayment of such advances, but where there is an understanding that repayment will be made it is always faithfully done. Chinese merchants have sometimes taken action to limit the number of those coming when they find there are too many here. They do this by communicating with the merchants in China, who have great influence with the labouring classes. They took this course two years ago when the labour market was over-supplied owing to the number of Japs who had come in. There are not so many Chinamen or Japs here at present as there were a year ago. Many of those who were here have gone over to the States where liberal wages are being paid them, and they can do much better than here. Others have gone to the West Indies and settled there. Many of the Chinamen who previously went to the West Indies have made lots of money, and some of them have intermarried with the native races. There have been cases of importation of Chinese girls for immoral purposes, but not many. This has been the work of unscrupulous men, who, by gross misrepresentations, and a free use of money have led poor people to entrust them with the care of their daughters. Proportionately, I believe, there is nothing like the same number of such cases among the Chinese as among white people, but there are wicked and unscrupulous men among the Chinese as among other races. I do not think any Chinese parents would willingly give up their daughters for such purposes. The Chinese who are here usually congregate in one part of the city. The chief reason for this is for companionship. Besides the Chinese know that the white people have had no friendly feeling towards them for a number of years. This has been most apparent since the Canadian Pacific Railway construction days, and it has been accentuated by those who since then have come into the province from all parts of the world, many of whom were not in touch with the Chinese before. This unfriendliness and want of respect has caused a feeling of want of confidence among the Chinese, and it certainly has not tended to induce them to abandon their own ways and modes of life. It was very different before the date referred to, when a feeling of mutual confidence and respect prevailed, and all were able to work in harmony. This system of doing business also tends to keep them together, as it enables them the better to have their own social functions and meetings. They have their own Board of Trade and other meetings as to their trade interests. We have not here the faction element which prevails to some extent in San Francisco. There are now in this province strong branches of the Chinese Empire Reform Association of Canada. This association has been incorporated. Its objects are duly set forth in the accompanying copy of the constitution and by-laws. The Reform Association has branches all over the world where there are Chinamen. They wish to elevate the Chinese and to promote the prosperity of the old land. The work is carried on here largely by public meetings and addresses. Some of the members are most eloquent speakers. This work cannot be carried on yet in China itself, but we hope for great good to China from the movement, and also to be able to do something for the good of the Chinese who are here. The association has also arranged for the translation of some of the best books in the English language into Chinese for distribution among Chinamen in China and other parts of the world. They are also sending students to different seats of learning to be educated. The Chinese have always a very

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high regard to their home land, and a strong filial affection. They sacrifice a great deal for themselves to be able to send money home to sustain their parents or their families, and if by any piece of good fortune or by success in gambling they make a large sum at any time, the larger part of that money will usually be sent to China for the use of their families. They do not spend it on themselves. There is proportionately a large amount of gambling among the Chinese. Some do gamble for large amounts, but more commonly the play is for amusement only, and for small sums to pass the time, as this is done in the common room of the boarding house, where all are assembled, though differently occupied. If a police raid is made and any are caught playing, all are arrested for gambling or looking on. If the same course were pursued in relation to white men, gamblers could be caught in some of the bar rooms, and of course all who were at the bar or in the room would be arrested as onlookers. Chinese use intoxicating liquors, but not often, and usually in moderation. They use all kinds of liquor. They sometimes use a Chinese wine, which serves as a tonic for the system. They very seldom get drunk or drink to excess. They regard all who are excessive drinkers as barbarians and beneath contempt. So strong is the feeling among them, that if any one should indulge too freely, they are heartily ashamed of it, and they at once go to bed. A certain number indulge in opium smoking, but only a small percentage of the whole. The habit is induced by companionship with those who use it. I have seen white men in the Chinese quarter using opium, but not many of them here. The opium smokers realize the evil of the habit, but they are unable to break it off. The Chinese have a hospital for the treatment of sick men who are without means. It is a charitable institution, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions, contributed chiefly by the merchants. They have a Chinese doctor of their own, and he does the work for charity. The patients are cared for by the janitor of the hospital, and by their own friends. I have known of some cases of recovery there, but they generally go there as a last resort, hence the large percentage of deaths. In the boarding houses the attention is given to the sick. Of course those who have money secure better treatment than those who have none. It is not the case that any of the sick are neglected. They are cared for up to the ability of their friends, and after death they are given a proper burial by the undertakers at the friends' expense. I have never known a case of concealment of infectious disease among them.

The Chinese have a very high regard for the marriage relationship. They usually marry at from sixteen to twenty years of age. Many of those who are here are married and have wives and children in China. A large proportion of them would bring their families here, were it not for the unfriendly reception they got here during recent years, which creates an unsettled feeling. Both spouses are, as a rule, faithful to each other, and the wife stays with the husband's relations, the money sent home by the husband is of use to them all. Often the family property has to be mortgaged to help the son to come here, and the first thing he does is to try to lift the mortgage. Divorce is unknown in China, and it is a very uncommon thing for spouses to separate their relations on any ground. As a nation, the Chinese are very anxious that their children be well educated. There has been no serious attempt in China to teach other than the Chinese language until recently. Now English is largely taken up, as they are coming more and more into contact with the English-speaking people. The desire to learn is not confined to any one class. The labouring or farming class are as anxious for education as the others, and they stand the same show to get it. The Chinese here are all anxious to have their children taught the same as other children are taught here. Regarding prospects of assimilation, I do not think this will be easily or soon brought about. I do not favour the idea of intermarriage, as the modes of life of the races are different in several respects, and it would not conduce to happiness. There are exceptional cases, such as where the parties have been brought up together or under similar conditions, but this seldom happens. Assimilation can only come through those who are born here, or at least are brought here in infancy, and are separated from the ideas of the old land and the mode of life there. For work, the Chinese are not so physically strong as the white people. This is due to the diet they take, but they are very patient and persevering workers, and they are quick in action. It therefore follows, that for

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light work they excel the white people, but for heavy work white men have the advantage. Their wages vary considerably. In the canneries they get from \$45 to \$50 a month, but the month must consist of 26 days of 10 hours each of actual work. As day labourers they get about \$1 per day. Chinese farmers and laundrymen usually get from \$10 to \$20 per month and their board and lodging. In the cannery boarding-house the bosses supply the food and each is charged in proportion to the cost of it. This will amount to from \$9 to \$10 per month for each. The rule in regard to laundries applies to some other lines of light work. The boots and shoes and a large proportion of the clothing used by Chinamen are made in Canada or the United States. The silk goods and silk shoes come from China. They get some of their food stuffs from China, such as rice, which cannot be grown here. Rice is one of the essential parts of their dietary. The Chinese are especially suited for such light work as in the laundries, cooks in hotels or camps and in domestic service. They have been engaged in such work as long as I can remember, and always received with favour by the employers. They are quick in action, and ready to do what they are told, and able to do a greater variety of work than a girl can do in domestic service. In all my experience I have not heard of a Chinaman being indecent in his relation to the household where he works. As a rule they can be relied on and are very attentive to duty. The Chinese have been engaged largely in market gardening in this province for over thirty-five years, and they have during all those years been the chief source of supply of vegetables for our markets. They work late and early on their ground, and have it in a high state of cultivation, hence they can make a good living off ten acres of land. They have been engaged in the fish-canning work since the beginning of the industry over twenty-five years ago. They are thoroughly trained in all the different inside departments. I cannot see how they can be dispensed with, as so many hands are required, and all need a special training for the work. As a fact it would take years to train a sufficient number of white men or children. These could better do the work now done by Indians, but of course the Indians would resent this inroad on them. A great feature of their character is their frugality. In fact this is one of the chief complaints against them. They are trained to be frugal, and it seems to me a virtue rather than a cause of offence. True it enables them to save money and to send some of it to China to help their families there, but that is also a virtue. They are willing also to undertake work at a small wage rather than be idle, and they are very careful to live within their income, whether it be large or small, that they may have some provision for idleness or illness. In this respect it seems to me, that they are superior to many white men who will not work unless they get a high pay, and are extravagant and even reckless in their expenditure of the money they earn, who never think of providing for the future, and have very little consideration, even for their own wives and families. To some extent this may be due to the privileges the white men have of friendly and charitable societies to rely upon which are not available for the Chinaman. My opinion is, that if the Chinese were accorded the same respect as others here, they would prove themselves to be good citizens, and they would settle in the land with their wives and families. Being thrifty they would save money, and that money would be judiciously used in the country. Certainly, if their families were here, they would have no occasion to send their money away. It is no pleasure for them to be separated from their families (in a good many cases for 15, 20 and 25 years). They come here to improve their circumstances, and they would only be too glad to have their families to enjoy with them any improvements that are available. Many of the chief opponents of the Chinese are comparatively new arrivals in the province, who have very little idea of the facts of the case. Some of these men are unwilling to work themselves, and they mispend the earnings they do make, yet they are eager to run down the Chinese who are willing to work and who do work hard, and are very careful of their hard-earned money. Men are coming here from all parts of the world and of all nationalities. As regards industry and thrift, the Chinese will compare favourably with any of them. In many respects they are greatly superior to many of the men who come here during the canning season and claim the privilege of being British subjects. Some of these are wild, lawless drinking men who are a discredit

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to any community. During the canning season, though a large number of Chinese congregate at Steveston and other points, they are all very orderly and obedient to the laws. Referring to cannery work, it is well known that the Chinese contractors each year enter upon very onerous contracts with the canners for labour, and that under these contracts large advances are made by the canners to the contractors before the work of the season begins. I do not know of one single instance where a Chinese contractor failed to carry out his contract in full. I know of many instances where they have done it at a heavy loss to themselves, but they did it honourably. As regards farther immigration, I think the matter will always fully regulate itself. The Chinese merchants will always take care that too many do not come. It is a serious burden on them if they come and do not get plenty of work. The head tax also presents a substantial barrier against them coming in present circumstances. I do not favour the existence of this tax. I think the same end could have been reached by diplomacy, as was done by the United States. I quite approve of certain conditions being attached to the granting of the franchise, such as are provided in the Natal Act, and that it be applicable to Japanese, Galicians, Italians and others all alike. I do think, however, that if the Chinese pay admission to this country, and if they have educational qualifications they should not only be allowed the privilege of the franchise, but be treated otherwise as men and as British citizens. Already the Chinese have done good work in placer mining, as they are content to work up claims deserted by the white miners, if they yield even \$1.25 to \$2 per day. There are great areas of such properties, and the reclamation of this gold is a valuable provincial asset, which would otherwise remain worthless. Besides mining this province has a vast territory, and many other undeveloped resources. It has, therefore, opening for a very large industrial population, and as the Chinese are, as already stated, industrious, thrifty and persevering, and always amenable to the laws of the land, as far as they understand them, they should make valuable citizens and greatly aid in the development of this great country. This is particularly true of the opening up of the agricultural land, as the Chinese are born agriculturists and are accustomed to make the very best of the soil. Their experience should therefore in agriculture be most valuable to enable this province to provide for its own wants as well as to become an exporting country. In view of the agitation being carried on by politicians and professional agitators against the Chinese here, it is a mystery to me as it must be to other observers that so many people in all ranks of life are so ready to employ Chinamen to do their work. Many of them are thus employed, and some at fairly high salaries, and this seems to nullify the allegations that they are either offensive or detrimental to the development of the country. It is as a fact a valuable testimonial of merit and proves that they are needed in the country.

In conclusion, my firm conviction is that the agitation which has arisen in connection with the orientals is more directed against the capitalists than against the Chinese themselves. They seem to think that the capitalists are benefitting from the labour of the orientals in a special manner; whereas it seems to me that the orientals are enabling the capitalists to carry on businesses which directly benefit all classes in the community. It is true there are also those who seem to dislike the appearance of the Chinamen and their oriental ways of living and dressing, and there is a large unthinking class who condemn them because it has become a custom to do so. I have always urged the Chinamen to adopt the British mode of dress and living; and, judging from the experience of the Japanese, I am satisfied the Chinese would greatly benefit if they did so.

The Rev. Tom Chue Thom, native Chinese missionary at New Westminster, also prepared a statement, which will be found in chapter 5.

A number of Chinese merchants also expressed their opinions on the question of Chinese immigration, and which are given below.

Lee Cheong, president of the Chinese Board of Trade of Victoria, said:

Q. Are you opposed to any further increase in the head tax?—A. No; I do not approve of it; I would rather have it taken off altogether.

Q. You are opposed to any further increase in the tax?—A. Yes; I would rather have it taken off altogether, because we are a large nation and good friends with England.

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Lee Mon Kow, Chinese Interpreter at the Custom House, Victoria, said :

Q. If no more Chinese were allowed to come here, would it be better for those here?—A. In a way it might be better; but of course it would affect the commercial business.

Q. If the tax were put up \$200 more would it stop immigration entirely?—A. I should say so; the immigration would stop altogether. A tax of \$200 more would stop them altogether.

Yip On, merchant, and Secretary of the Chinese Board of Trade, Vancouver, said :

Q. I suppose the Chinese do not want to be excluded from this country?—A. No.

Q. Wouldn't that make wages better for those who are here?—A. I do not know; I do not think it has affected the merchant or the labourer; the numbers here have not been increasing and some have gone back.

Law A. Yam, secretary of the Chinese Board of Trade of New Westminster, said: I have some statement I would like to make to the Commission; I know what I want to say, but I do not know that I can express myself very well in English. I want to speak about the \$100 poll-tax the Chinamen coming into Canada have to pay. The Dominion Government used to collect a tax from 1886 down to January 1 last of \$50 from each Chinaman coming into British Columbia; they were going to allow a six months' certificate to go home to China, and when they ran out they would have to pay \$50 more. On January 1, 1901, this tax was increased to \$100. I know myself many of other nations come into Canada and pay no head tax at all; I think myself they ought to put a tax on the others if they put it on the Chinese; I do not understand why there should be a tax on my countrymen and not on the others. You say, some say, the reason why they tax the Chinese is, that too many Chinese come here and they work too cheap, and that is the reason they try to stop them altogether; I understand the Imperial Government make a treaty with our Government, the Chinese Government, to let all the Chinese who wish, go into any part of the British Empire, in commercial work of any kind; the British people can go into China and do the same thing, but they say there are too many Chinese here, and that they work too cheap, and so people do not like them much. They say the Chinese come into Canada and work too cheap and hurt the country. I say no, I believe the Chinese in this Canada is a benefit to the country, and a benefit to the Government. What is the reason they benefit the Government; well, they paid \$50 for each Chinaman who came in here, and from January 1 last they pay \$100, and that benefits the Government, because the Government gets the money from them, and the Chinese come in here to work for the benefit of the country. I hope the Government will not further increase the tax on the Chinese.

Kwong Wing Chong, merchant, of Nelson, said :

Q. Do you think the \$100 tax plenty to keep out Chinese?—A. It keep out Chinese all the same.

Q. Would you like to see plenty of Chinese coming to this country?—A. Me don't care.

Q. Suppose no more Chinese come you get better wages?—A. That is better for me.

Q. Would you like that?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you think a \$300 tax would keep them out altogether?—A. I cannot say.

Q. Do you think a \$500 tax would keep them out altogether?—A. The \$500 tax in New South Wales keeps them out.

Q. You do not care whether they keep them out or not?—A. No.

Chong Lee, merchant, Kamloops, said :

Q. Do you think the \$100 tax too much?—A. I think it is too much.

Q. Do you think lots of men would come here supposing there were no \$100 tax?—

A. They would come easier, I suppose.

Q. Do you think \$100 keeps lots of men out?—A. Yes, they wont come here and pay \$100.

SUMMARY.

The following facts have been made clear :

1. That the Chinese do not assimilate with the white race in British Columbia, and it would not be desirable if they did.

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2. That it is not desirable to give them the franchise, as they are not and will not become citizens in the proper sense of the term or an integral part of the nation.

3. Of the witnesses called less than half a score were in favour of unrestricted immigration. Of the rest, a few took the view that the tax now imposed was, for the present, at all events, sufficient, but the general consensus of opinion was in favour of higher restriction, or total exclusion, a few favouring the Natal Act.

Reference must be had to the chapters dealing with the various industries, so far as the question concerns them; but the undoubted fact remains that the great mass of the white people of British Columbia of all professions, trades and callings, and the Indians, are not favourable to the Chinese, and desire further immigration of the labour class excluded. It is entirely erroneous to suppose, as has been in some quarters suggested, that this view obtains mainly with the labouring classes. In the foregoing evidence referred to in this chapter, it will be seen that comparatively few of that class have been called, for the reason that their views were well known, and it was considered especially desirable to bring out the views of other classes of citizens.

Of the 131 witnesses quoted in this chapter, 40 are employers, 44 professional men and others, of whom 9 are ministers, 18 merchants, 14 farmers and market gardeners, and 15 employees. Of the total number 77 were in favour of exclusion, 36 higher restriction, 5 for the statu quo, 7 declined to express a definite opinion, and 6 in favour of unrestricted immigration.

The following analysis will indicate more accurately the views of citizens. Of the witnesses called, not quoted, even a larger proportion favoured exclusion or higher restriction.

Of the employers 11 were in favour of exclusion, 15 of higher restriction, 4 leaving the matter as at present with \$100 head tax, 4 in favour of no restriction, and 7 who declined to express an opinion. Of the merchants, 11 favoured exclusion, 4 higher restriction, 1 leaving the tax as at present, and 2 favoured unrestricted immigration. Of the professional class and others not employers and employees, 35 favoured exclusion, 4 higher restriction, 2 the present tax, and 2 unrestricted immigration. Of the farmers and market gardeners, 8 favoured exclusion, 5 higher restriction, and 1 non-restriction. Comparatively few farmers were called because they were represented by their various societies, all of which favoured exclusion or higher restriction. The employees, skilled and unskilled, favoured exclusion or higher restriction, and it may be noted that the ministers were decided in their expression of their opinion, that the Chinese were an undesirable class and, with one exception, favoured the prohibition of further immigration of the labouring class of Chinese.

CHAPTER XXIII.—TRADE WITH CHINA.

Our total trade with China in 1896 amounted to \$1,690,456. It had fallen in 1900 to \$880,740.

The imports which in 1896 were \$1,030,698 (\$342,071 dutiable, \$688,627 free) had dropped in 1900 to \$624,433 (\$211,730 dutiable, \$412,703 free). The exports which were \$659,758 in 1896, had fallen to \$256,307 in 1900. Doubtless the war in China may in part account for this, but an examination of the tables throws further light upon the question.

In 1896 we imported \$71,642 of sugar and molasses; in 1900 only \$8,143. In 1896 we imported \$676,388 worth of tea, which had fallen in 1900 to \$391,411. These two items make nearly the whole difference in imports. The other two principal items of import are rice and opium, the first of which increased from \$54,000 in 1896 to \$81,000 in 1900, and crude opium which dropped from \$123,690 in 1896 to \$1,541 in 1900. The falling off in tea and sugar was probably fully accounted for by larger imports from other countries.

In 1896 we imported \$221,000 worth of tea from British East India, in 1900, \$1,148,000 worth. We imported sugar in 1896 from the United States \$244,000; in

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1900 over \$1,000,000; in 1896 from Belgium a little less than \$400,000, and in 1900 over \$2,250,000. The two chief items of exports are cotton manufactures and lumber. In 1896 we exported \$549,000 worth of cotton and cotton manufactures, and \$88,000 of lumber, making a total of \$637,000 out of a total export trade of \$659,000. In 1900 the cotton manufactures had fallen to \$101,000, and lumber had increased to \$116,000. There was also a falling off in metals and their manufacture. Other exports slightly increased. There is no export of wheat or flour, and the exports of the produce of the farm does not amount to \$5,000. The imports are more than double the exports, and the goods admitted free are double of the dutiable goods.

The trade of the United States with China has an indirect bearing upon this question. The imports from China into the United States have increased from \$22,000,000 in 1896 to nearly \$27,000,000 in 1900, and the exports have increased from a little less than \$7,000,000 in 1896 to over \$15,250,000 in 1900. The increase is especially noticeable in two items, cotton and wheat flour. The exports of the former increased from \$300,000 in 1896 to \$460,000 in 1900, and the export of wheat flour increased from \$45,000 in 1896 to \$298,000 in 1900. The coast states are large exporters of wheat. The wheat yield of Oregon alone is from 20 to 30 millions a year, and California far exceeds that.

Lee Choong, a prominent Chinese merchant of Victoria, and president of the Chinese Board of Trade, in reference to export trade, said: In British Columbia we have not got any flour mills, and if we want to export flour we cannot get it. In regard to price the flour is cheaper in the United States than in British Columbia. I would like to export goods to China from British Columbia, but I see no way of doing it.

Q. Is the American flour cheaper than the flour from eastern Canada?—A. United States flour, I do not know why, is cheaper and better flour than the flour which is manufactured here.

Q. Then no matter whether Canada increases the tax or prohibits the Chinese labourer coming in here from China, it would not make any difference to the trade coming from China or going to China? It would not increase or decrease the exports?—A. My opinion is this: If Chinese or other cheap labour comes in here and opened up the country in farming and so on, and you get the flour a good deal cheaper, then we could see large business between British Columbia and China, and that would increase the trade.

Q. So in that way you would like to have the Chinese come in here and give us cheap labour so as to improve the trade?—A. Of course. I would rather have our people come here and so have cheap labour and open up all the country. If you have large farms all over, then the exports would improve.

This witness further said: Speaking of my own business, of the goods imported from China 97 per cent are sold to my own countrymen and 3 per cent sold to white people.

Thomas R. Smith, of the firm of Robert Ward & Company, general commission merchants, &c., &c., said:

Q. Do you look forward to the development of trade between China and Canada?—A. Yes.

Q. And Japan?—A. Yes. It is only a question of time when development will come about, but in what way it is difficult to explain. The Chinese in the course of time will require more European goods, and the Japanese are very progressive. The Japanese always seem to be open to cultivate trade relations here, and of course steamboat facilities will increase.

Q. Would the exclusion of Chinese or Japanese prevent the rapid development of trade between China and Canada?—A. Well, so few Chinese are here, such a small fragment of the population of China is here, it would not make much difference. I do not think it will have any effect in regard to trade, the exclusion of the Chinese.

Q. Would a restriction upon Japanese prevent trade between the two countries?—A. I do not think it would have any effect.

Robert James Skinner, provincial timber inspector, Vancouver, said:

Q. Would restriction, increased restriction or exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese tend to curtail any trade (lumber), any possible trade between these countries and here?—A. I think it would.

Q. Is the trade of these countries at the present time sufficient to keep a large number of men employed in connection with the lumber mills in British Columbia?—A. It would keep a certain number employed; I would not say a large number.

Edmund James Palmer, manager of the Victoria Lumber Company at Chemainus, the largest exporting mill in British Columbia, referring to the effect of the exclusion Act on American trade, said: At the time they (the United States) had trouble with the Chinese the export of lumber did not amount to more than fifteen million feet, and to-day that has increased to two hundred million feet. I think exclusion would do no harm; it would be a great benefit. I am in favour of total exclusion. I think we have enough of the Chinese here now.

Hugh B. Gilmour, member of the Local Legislature for Vancouver, referring to the Canadian Pacific steamship line, said: I might explain that matter shortly. The Canadian Pacific Railway does not live on the Chinese and Japanese coming to British Columbia: the biggest travel is going to another country. A large number of Chinese come here by steamers and are going through in bond to other countries. I take it from the number of Chinese in this country, if they had not been brought here, that would not have stopped the steamers from running, but I think we would be better off without the line of steamers running than to give away our country to the Chinese and Japanese. I do not claim that Chinese passenger traffic is necessary for the success of any steamship line.

Q. Has the Exclusion Act had the effect of driving the steamship lines out of business in San Francisco?—A. No, the lines have increased.

A. E. McPhillips, member of the Legislature for Victoria, said: As a member of the Legislature I was in favour of increasing the per capita tax on Chinese to \$500. I do not think it would affect the interests of the Dominion at large in the trade with China. I think most of that trade has been produced or brought about by our own people or European people, residents in China, and it would not be affected in any way by restriction or exclusion of the labouring classes of either China or Japan. I do not think that Japanese trade would be affected by preventing Japanese immigration.

At present British Columbia has not much to offer in the way of flour for exportation, but I consider as time goes on we will have a large amount of flour to export of a class that seems to command trade in the Orient, made from softer wheat than that of the North-west. From millers I understand that they use flour made in Oregon and Washington, and that is made from soft wheat. They have not been educated up to the Hungarian flour made from hard sif wheat. I would allow free intercourse of the merchants and educated classes of Japan.

Richard Marpole, superintendent of the Coast Division of the C. P. R., said: I cannot speak of the extent of the trade that exists at present between Canada and China and Japan; the possibilities are immense. Take our steamship service and today we have two extra steamers in commission. The trade is so increasing that it will necessitate an increase in the number of our ships, which I hope to see shortly. The fact that Mr. Hill of the Great Northern is going to put on much larger steamers as freight carriers is an answer to that question. I think the traffic is reciprocal to a great extent.

Q. You spoke about the business being on the increase in the steamers and so on—do you think it would have a tendency to stop the steamship lines if there were no Chinese or Japanese here?—A. The freight is more to us than the men.

Truman Smith Baxter, ex-alderman of Vancouver, said: There is one matter I would like to mention; it is claimed that if we stop this immigration here of Chinese or Japanese that trade will suffer. The United States passed an Exclusion Act, I think it was the year 1893, to keep the Chinese out of the United States. I will give you the result of their trade until 1897, which is the last I could get. My figures are taken from the Commercial Bulletin, published by the Treasury Department Bureau of Statistics for the United States, and signed by A. T. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

In 1893 the United States exported to China goods to the value of \$3,900,000; in 1894, \$5,862,000; in 1895 the exports were reduced to \$3,603,000, but that was at the time that the Chinese and Japanese war was going on. In 1896 the United States exported to China goods worth \$6,921,000 and in 1897 the exports rose in value to \$11,-

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924,000. So that the trade grew from 1893 to 1897 from something like four million dollars to twelve million dollars. This I think shows that it is not likely that the trade with China at least will be hurt by the bringing into force of the Exclusion Act.

Richard Henty Alexander, manager of the Hastings Lumber Mill, the second largest exporting lumber mill in British Columbia, said: Since the trouble in China very little lumber has gone from this coast there. If the trouble was settled in China there would be a large market there indeed. We ship principally rough lumber. Trade with Japan is increasing. As their lumber gets scarce I think it is likely to increase. Both the trade with China and Japan are well worth cultivating. There is less competition in China and Japan than in any of the other countries. The only competition we have there is with our friends on Puget Sound. The mills here do not ship as much lumber as the mills on Puget Sound.

George Owen Buchanan, sawmill owner, Kaslo, said: I think exclusion would react against us in China. I think we should cultivate the friendship of China and Japan as we are bound to have large dealings with them later. We have about 25,000 tons of lead to go in, which would have to be refined here. The market for the lead in China and Japan is not as large as is generally supposed; it is about 20,000 tons per annum. With the opening up of China consumption of lead is liable to increase rapidly, also of lumber. The chief competitor of Canada in China is Australia. United States is also a competitor. I have observed the increase of trade between the United States and China. Thought the restrictive measure passed by the United States had resulted in ill-feeling between China and United States. Present indications are that relations between United States and China are as friendly as that country's relations with any other power.

AMERICAN EVIDENCE.

J. W. Clise, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Washington, said:

Q. Do you think the law of exclusion has interfered with your intercourse with China?—A. Not at all. I understand it is against the policy of the Chinese Empire to allow them to come here. They come here from Hong Kong. Our ships do not run to China. They do not call at Shanghai or any other Chinese port.

Q. It has never been argued or stated here then in regard to your commercial interests that this law of exclusion was injurious to your trade?—A. Oh, no, it has not been.

Q. I suppose with the end of this war in China the trade with China will largely increase?—A. Yes. A great many things enter into our trade with China. The volume of trade is largely increased and is continuing to increase. Flour is the chief thing we send there. We send about 100,000 barrels of flour per month to China and Japan; we send that largely from Oregon and California.

Q. How far east of the Rockies does the flour come from?—A. It is Washington flour we ship. Our flour is cheaper than that of the Mississippi Valley.

Q. Do you find any opinion or suggestion that trade would have been larger but for the Exclusion Act?—A. Not at all. Trade has grown and we are willing to let it alone. I do not think there is any strong feeling amongst the Chinese either way, and I do not think the exclusion of the Japanese would injure trade, when the exclusion of the Chinese did not and does not.

Q. I suppose that is quite an important factor in arranging with the Japanese?—A. Yes, I think so.

Q. There is a large commerce between Puget Sound and China?—A. About five millions or six million dollars in a year. But something has to be said in favour of the Chinese; we do not get a fair idea from the Chinese here of the Chinese in general. In Japan we get a better class of people, and they come here to learn our ways and enter into our trade and everything.

Theodore Ludgate, sawmill owner, Seattle, said:

Q. Is the export (lumber) business in a satisfactory shape?—A. We find it very good. I am speaking of the export business to Hong Kong and Japan. Vessels are

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coming here all the time, and another steamship company is going to build docks just outside of here. The market in Japan is improving for good lumber, but not much to speak of.

Q. Do you think it (exclusion) would interfere with the extent of trade likely to develop between this country and Japan?—A. I do not think it would have much influence. All the influence would be on the politicians of this country, and they would be almost entirely ruled by the labour organizations, and exclusion would be brought about in some way or other.

S. E. Masten, secretary of the Board of Trade and Commerce, Portland, Oregon, said :

Q. I want to ask you whether the introduction of the Exclusion Act had any effect on business?—A. I do not think so. I do not think that any action that has ever been taken against the Chinese here has ever affected our trade in any way. I am only speaking from my own personal observations. I know it has never interfered with our business.

H. S. Rowe, mayor of Portland, Oregon, said :

Q. Do you think the introduction of the law of restriction and that of exclusion in any way interfered with your trade with China to any appreciable extent?—A. Not at all. I have resided here for many years, and my observation is that the trade with China has increased rapidly since the enforcement of the Exclusion Act.

T. M. Crawford, labour agent, Portland, Oregon, said : The Japanese have three steamers running here. There are other lines running to Japan, the Occidental and Oriental, that is a United States line ; and there is the Pacific Mail Line, that belongs to the Southern Railway ; and the Santa Fee railway have steamers running over there, and there are a great many tramp steamers.

Henry Fortman, president of the Alaska Packers' Association, San Francisco, said : A few of our canned salmon go to China and Japan.

Q. The trade of this country with Japan is extending?—A. Yes, it is extending very materially.

Q. Much more rapidly than the trade with China?—A. I do not think so. I think the trade with China is increasing more rapidly than our trade with Japan.

Q. The Exclusion Act does not prevent trade increasing?—A. No ; they buy a great many American goods in China.

SUMMARY.

There are several facts disclosed in regard to the trade with China that have an important bearing upon this question.

1. Canada's total trade with China in 1896, was :

Imports.....	\$1,030,698
Exports.....	659,753
Total.....	\$1,690,456
1900 Imports.....	624,433
Exports.....	256,307
	\$880,740

2. The falling off in imports relates chiefly to two items—sugar and molasses and tea. The falling off in exports is principally covered by one item—cotton and cotton manufactures.

3. It will be noticed that imports are more than double the exports and the goods admitted free are double the dutiable goods.

4. Notwithstanding that an Exclusion Act has been in force for many years in the United States, their trade with China has largely increased. The increase in exports is noticeable especially in two items—cotton and wheat flour. The opinion of a number of prominent Americans, including the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Seattle,

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the secretary of the Board of Trade and Commerce, Portland, and the mayor of Portland, was that the Exclusion Act has not interfered with the trade of the United States with China.

5. Having regard to the evidence adduced before us and the experience of the United States in this regard we are of the opinion that further restriction or exclusion will not appreciably affect the trade of Canada with China.

CHAPTER XXIV.—ANTI-CHINESE LEGISLATION ELSEWHERE.

It is a fact worthy of consideration in dealing with this question that in other countries to which the Chinese have emigrated, their presence has given rise to dissatisfaction, resistance and agitation for their exclusion, and as far as possible a policy of restriction and exclusion has been adopted.

The growth of this sentiment and consequent legislation in the United States, Australia, New England and Tasmania is outlined in this chapter.

THE UNITED STATES.

In 1876 a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives was appointed to investigate the character, extent and effect of Chinese immigration. A very full investigation was made by this committee (full quotations from the evidence of which were given by the Canadian Chinese Commission of 1884).

The following quotations from the majority report will show the result arrived at: In the testimony will be found that of lawyers, doctors, merchants, divines, judges and others, that the apparent prosperity derived from the presence of Chinese is deceptive and unwholesome, ruinous to our labouring classes, promotive of caste and dangerous to free institutions. That the Chinese have reduced wages to what would be starvation prices for white men and women, and engrossed so much of the labour in the various callings, that there is a lack of employment for whites, the young men are growing up in idleness, while young women, willing to work, are compelled to resort to doubtful means of support. The hardships resulting from these causes bear with a special weight upon women. It is also shown that this distinctive competition in some branches of labour operates as a continual menace and inspires fears that the establishment of these ruinously low wages will extend to all employments and degrade all working people to the abject condition of a servile class. From this cause, amongst others, has sprung up a bitterly hostile feeling toward the Chinese.

As the safety of Republican institutions requires that the exercise of the franchise shall be only by those who have a love and appreciation for our institutions, and this rule excludes the great mass of the Chinese from the ballot as a necessary means to public safety, yet the application of the rule deprives them of the only adequate protection which can exist in a republic for the security of any distinctive large class or persons. An indigestible mass in the community, distinctive in language, pagan in religion, inferior in mental and moral qualities, and all peculiarities, is an undesirable element in a republic, but it becomes especially so if political power is placed in its hands.

They can subsist where the American would starve. They can work for wages which will not furnish the barest necessities of life for an American. They make their way in California as they have in the Islands of the Sea, not by superior force of virtue or even industry, although they are as a rule industrious, but by revolting characteristics and by dispensing with what have become necessities in modern civilization. To compete with them and expel them, the American must come down to their level or below them, must work so cheaply that the Chinese cannot compete with him, for in the contest for subsistence he that can subsist upon the least lasts the longest.

The presence of the Chinese discourages and retards white immigration to the Pacific States. This clearly appeared in evidence and probably arises from their