

that nobody should come in, because such coming is an interference with existing prices and, therefore, injurious to the particular class interfered with, but it is not injurious to the greater number, for the rule is the greatest good to the greatest number. It may be laid down as a clear axiom in political economy that monopolies are injurious to the state, and a power to dictate so as to forbid competition should always be prevented. In the previous pages and in the evidence this point has been so much enlarged upon, and by the latter it has been so clearly shown that the presence of the Chinese has not operated as a preventive, though repeatedly asserted, to other immigration; that it is not necessary to dwell upon it.

Monopolies  
injurious.

There may, as to their not taking part in the political or legislative proceedings, be many reasons why it is desirable that they should not; neither by habits or education have they been trained to the consideration of constitutional government, and it is well that in this respect, like the waters of the Rhine and the Moselle, the Fraser and the Thomson, they should run on in the ordinary course for a while, without intermingling.

Reasons for not  
giving the fran-  
chise.

It may be for such reasons that at present they should not have the franchise; but that very reservation keeps the controlling power in the hands of those who object to them, and prevents a legislation, which (could they interfere) might be made injurious to local industries; so that in reality competition is limited to actual labor, without any power of dictation other than what may indirectly flow from greater industry and frugality.

If, outside of such industrial considerations, we are permitted to look, we will find Canada has nothing to dread from any amalgamation. The Russians control one-half of the Mongolian races of the world—from the Caucasus to the mountains of Thibet, from the Volga and the Don, through Siberia to the great wall of China. The plains of Tartary form the training schools of half their young men, but at this moment the Russians themselves physically and mentally stand first among the nations of Europe; so little consequence has the fear of amalgamation upon the character of a people.

Russia and the  
Mongolian races.

To Canada any danger from the Chinese is simply problematical—a dread of some possible detriment that may under extraordinary circumstances happen a quarter of a century hence, but if experience with reference to these people proves anything, it clearly shows that as soon as the demand for their labor ceases the supply will cease. The charge against them is that they will not remain in the country. Then the danger from them is gone; the result of their labor they cannot take away; the road that is built, the land that is cleared by their labor remains and is the better fitted for the possession of the actual settler, by the greater adaptability it affords for transit of goods, or the immediate fructification of the soil. If, therefore, by the strongest construction of argument it could possibly be maintained that there is an immediate evil, it is an evil which cures itself by the exhaustion of the causes which create it. Cease to offer them work and they will cease to come.

Danger too  
problematical.

It is impossible to contend that there is any immediate danger to Canada as a whole. As to that part of Canada within British Columbia, the legislation that is wanted is the practical legislation to suit immediate exigencies, based on a principle that can be defended—the principle of restriction for police and sanitary purposes.

Danger too  
problematical.

There is no occasion for any dread of the future. Public opinion now and always hereafter will operate immediately and directly upon the Parliament, and whenever an evil is proved to exist, legislation can