

I think the hoodlums of this city are of no particular class or nationality—except that they are not Chinese. The cause of their existence here is, I think, want of government by the parents of the young men. They are allowed a great latitude here. At night you can see children of six or seven years of age around this city until two o'clock in the morning. One cause of hoodlumism is the want of sufficient clerkships to go around, and because the unemployed are unwilling to take positions as artisans or laborers.

The Chinese are employed because their labor is cheaper; and that being the case, it closes an opening for young men to get employment, compelling them to seek clerical and other positions which Chinese do not fill.

Employed because their labor is cheaper.

SOLOMON HEYDENFELDT, a resident for twenty-seven years, at one time Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, sworn and examined :

HEYDENFELDT.

California owes its prosperity very much indeed to the industry of the Chinese who have come to this country. Their advent here has conduced to bring white people, giving them homes and employment. The Southern Pacific Railway would not have been built but for the Chinese. I think they are the best laboring class we have among us.

The best laboring class.

The reclamation of tide-lands was considered a hazardous thing to undertake. Capital was rather diffident in taking hold of it. There has been a large area of these lands reclaimed by Chinese labor. I do not think there is any surplus labor in the state; there is employment enough for everybody.

Tide-lands reclaimed.

The present success in manufacturing, except foundries, is owing to the Chinese. Our farming interests would not have been so far in advance but for them.

Success in manufacturing owing to Chinese.

In my opinion, there is no prejudice against the Chinese on the part of native-born Americans, unless it is politicians—probably office-seekers. I believe the great prejudice against them originate among the foreign-born citizens. I think it is confined to a class.

Prejudice against Chinese confined to foreign-born citizens.

I find Chinamen employed everywhere where I have been on this coast. As domestic servants, I have heard nothing to their disadvantage. As far as concerns their industry, and frugality, and fidelity, and general intelligence, and their cleanliness, I think those who have been in the habit of employing them and know something about them place them above the corresponding class of other people.

Good servants.

I am not in favor of the immigration of anybody to the United States. I think we have people enough for production and for progress; but if people will come I think it is as much to our advantage to have Chinese as any other people. I do not see how a limit could be fixed upon this immigration. If it should be attempted by legislation I think it would be an infraction of the treaty, and the Chinese would regard it as a breach of faith.

As to the impartiality of the legislation of this state as between Chinese and other immigrants, there have been some ordinances probably of the city which, while general in their character, have been aimed more particularly at the Chinese on account of their peculiar habits, customs, etc. There was a tax imposed upon all foreign passengers coming here in vessels. That was probably intended for the Chinese. It was a general law.

Discriminating Legislation.