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THE DAILY TIMES
Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing
Company, Limited,
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government.
Victoria, B. C.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week, 25 cts. By mail, in any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, for \$3.00 per annum, paid in advance.
THE WEEKLY TIMES
Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, for \$3.00 per annum, paid in advance.
DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:
CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., one cent per word per insertion. Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with Funeral announcements, \$1.50.
REAL ESTATE notices, set in motion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25¢ a line for first insertion and 12 1/2¢ for each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) placed under "Real Estate" notices, 12 1/2¢ for first insertion and 6¢ for each subsequent insertion. Theoretical notices, local advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of the above, 10¢ a line for first insertion and 5¢ for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.
Address: THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, W. M. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.
Changes of advertisements.
It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.
The Weekly Times
Victoria, Friday, May 5, 1893.
A SEARCH FOR "FACTS."

On various occasions the Times has ventured to express the opinion that any scheme of tariff revision resulting from the present ministerial investigation will be drawn up on lines to suit the views of the manufacturers, not those of the consumer. All developments thus far have tended to confirm this view, and if the government's bill when submitted to parliament discloses any radical tariff reform provisions the country will most assuredly be taken by surprise. The method pursued in making the country a further indicated in the Colonist's Ottawa dispatch of this morning, in which it said:
Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Foster returned from Montreal to-day. Speaking to-night, Mr. Bowell said the tariff inquiry had thus far been most searching. Mr. Foster and he were most anxious to ascertain how far the existing tariff had developed the different industries of Canada, and to what extent it had given the manufacturers the control of the home market. Minute details were asked for of the value of the labor above the cost of raw material and a comparison of prices between Canada and other countries was also requested. On the part of the manufacturers there was a decided disposition to be candid and communicative. The inquiry was before the public, and they opened their minds to the ministers. It was evident that the manufacturers were desirous to be heard, and that they were upon the present tariff would have upon the public mind if the facts concerning the industries were not fully known. Therefore they are further indicated to wish the ministers with full information. It seems impossible to form from this any other conclusion than that the intention of the government is to convince the people that they are quite mistaken in asking for tariff reform. Perhaps the ministers will succeed in quieting the prevailing interest by an elaborate parade of "facts" gathered from the beneficiaries of the tariff, but they would do well not to be too confident.

NOT DESIRABLE CITIZENS.

Another phase of the Chinese question has presented itself at New Westminster that may well prove disturbing to those who appreciate the evils of the Asiatic influx. The subject is dealt with in a vigorous letter written to the Columbian by Capt. Robertson, the writer of the articles on the Chinese question at present appearing in the Times. The letter is long, but the interest attaching to its subject matter is great enough to warrant its reproduction. Capt. Robertson writes:
Editor Columbian:—Our entire province, more particularly the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, are now suffering from the effects of many years of maladministration, robbery associations and Asiatic slave labor, to an extent which is utterly destroying all prospect of improvement. Another most damnable outrage is being perpetrated with impunity upon our laboring population, the sale of dollars, paid by either Chinese or Japanese, to the following certificate can be obtained:
"I, C. D. (name and description of the person before whom the oath is taken), hereby declare that A. B., an alien, on the day of the subscribed and took before me the oath (or affirmation) of residence and allegiance authorized by the sixth section of "The Naturalization Act," and therein sworn (or affirmed) to a residence in Canada for (state the period) that I have reason to believe, and do believe, that the said A. B., within the period of years preceding the said day, has been a resident within Canada for three or more years; that the said A. B. is a person of good character, and that there exists no reason to believe that the said A. B. should not be granted all the rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject."
With a certificate of which the foregoing is a copy, and a further payment of twenty-five cents to the clerk of the court, either Chinese or Japanese can obtain a certificate of naturalization, and shall within the Dominion of Canada be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges of a citizen. The fee for the certificate is twenty-five cents, plus the fee, paid by any lawyer, J.P. or notary public, any ignorant Asiatic slave, who is utterly incapable of understanding the nature or responsibilities of the oath he is called upon to make by the Naturalization Act—for it is entirely foreign to anything he can be called upon to do in his own country—can become a fully fledged citizen. These ignorant Asiatics have no more idea what they are doing in taking such an oath than they have of conic sections; they neither understand our language, written or spoken, and will say or do anything they are told, if found out telling a falsehood, they will fall back and excuse themselves by saying they did not understand. From

many years' experience of the Chinese, I declare that they will not speak the truth unless there is some pecuniary gain.
The Japanese are infinitely superior to the Chinese; they are cleanly and brave, their religion is made up in worship of their Emperor, but no matter what foreign ceremonies they go through, their consul could order each and all of them back to Japan. There may be an exception, but it is very doubtful, hence it is a disgraceful imposition on our laboring classes to allow these Asiatics the privileges of our citizens. Formerly, as we understand it, with their unknown quantity; they have not the slightest respect for their women. Men and women bathe together in the public baths, without the least sense or feeling of shame. There are immense bagnios, government institutions, where young women are sold, and then the same women are put up for sale themselves, for a term of years. When their term expires, they marry, sometimes men of high rank. There is no disgrace in serving in these establishments. Can you expect these people to change? If not, are they fit and proper people to be placed upon an equality with our race? Are we to suffer this outrage, that a few, very few, selfish men may reap a few dollars more profit? Japanese can be landed in British Columbia for \$300 a head, and by paying a few dollars to some J. P. or other authorized person, he can get a certificate for 25 cents, and he becomes a naturalized British subject. The Chinese can do exactly the same, on paying the extra tax, Chinese and Japanese slaves are only too pleased to get employment in their own country for less than eleven cents a day of our currency, can, within one month, have the same rights as British born subjects. It will be said that, by law, they must have their names changed, but it is like many other of our laws, observed more in the breaking than in the keeping. Now, let it be plainly understood by our people, that the Chinese and will be flooded with skilled and coolie labor, who will work gladly for their own race for the smallest amount of money for a night's lodging, for a piece of food. Let our people organize and employ some of our local men to search for these Chinese and Japanese, and have the certificates of naturalization rendered void. This affects the whole of the country, and it is not to such an extent as it does British Columbia, but as it does British Columbia, it is of the most dire importance to all of us.
I am informed that it was necessary to naturalize these ignorant slaves so that they might get licenses to fish. Some of the time, some of the time, Newfoundland came to New Westminster, with the view of working on the coast, but they were unable to get licenses, so the province lost the very best immigrants possible for a naturalized like this. Now the Japs are taking the place of the Chinese, white and native fishermen. What may we expect will be the result? We may say that the whites cannot compete and the natives will not. The natives will have to depend upon the Asiatics, who will charge the very highest rates for their work. The Asiatics will gain gain means proximate loss and ultimate ruin of these canneries. What will be the result of this? Will the money spent by the Indians and wharves be taken out of the country? Will this build up the town? Will this enable the whites to run business premises? Will this keep the mills going? What are the prospects for New Westminster and other cities and mills are to depend on Asiatic customers? Will money paid by our canneries and mills to the Asiatics had been paid to white laboring men? Will this be a better thing than they are now? It must be plain to our traders that alien labor is a mistake; further, that this labor is the great curse of the country. We might just as well try to build on a quack sand as to try to build up our province so long as we admit and employ slave labor.
Politically, what may we expect? The naturalized Asiatics are our equals, and will vote exactly as they are told by their employers, and will represent a factor not to be despised at the polls. The idea of the "factories" of the naturalization act, says: "Every person who willfully swears falsely, or makes a false affirmation, or who, on the day of the taking thereof, in addition to any other punishment authorized by law, forfeit all the rights and capacities which he would otherwise, by making such oath or affirmation, have been entitled to under this act."
I am given to understand that 47 Japanese and 36 Chinese have received certificates of naturalization. Now not only are the Asiatics having the slightest knowledge of the oath taken, therefore it must be patent to all men that they are not now, nor will they ever be, a free British subject. They have simply put a cross and nodded their head in answer to the question put, and the allowing of such work to such imposition, on our part, proves beyond doubt that there is something radically wrong with our statistics at the present time.
There are few British Columbians who will not condemn this free and easy manufacture of citizens out of such very bad material, and if our naturalization law can be thus taken advantage of, it surely ought to be changed without loss of time. The idea of men who are practically serfs being enrolled as Canadian citizens must be repugnant to all who wish the province well. As Capt. Robertson points out, the social effect can be nothing but evil when Asiatic labor is thus given another advantage over white labor, which is already supplanting too freely. Politically the result may also be bad, for though Chinese are expressly excluded from our provincial voters' lists, they may when enfranchised become Dominion voters, and the Japanese may be registered on both lists. As many of our voters are practically bondmen, it is not reassuring to know that they may be placed on an equality with the free and enlightened white citizens. We trust the evil to which Capt. Robertson has called attention will be dealt with in such a way as to stop its spread. Otherwise the consequences may be serious.

MORE LIGHT.

After some weeks of confused wandering among the census figures the Vancouver World has reached the correct conclusion that some eleven thousand Indians credited to this province by the Indian department are not included in the population found by the census. As we have already pointed out, this discrepancy between the two sets of figures is responsible for the middle on which the government relies as an excuse for its postponement of the census. Though the World has reached the light by taking an extremely erratic course, and has tangled itself up needlessly in masses of figures, it is to be congratulated on having arrived at the proper judgment

in the end. Perhaps the Vancouver organ will now labor with its Victoria colleague in order to remove totally its hallucination that the white population of the island can be "figured up" to the level of the mainland. In any event, there can be no longer any excuse offered on behalf of the government for the ministers could surely have done long ago what the World has now accomplished, and arrived at the truth in regard to the Indian population.
In discussing on this matter the Vancouver organ kindly lets a little more light in on the doings of the government, in this fashion: "It is now an open secret that the bill had been drafted, submitted to a caucus of its supporters on the Thursday afternoon on which Hon. Mr. Davie made the announcement which has given so much offense to this section of the province, and it was not until after recess that evening that a final decision was reached. We have held that there are several constituencies over-represented, and that these are under-represented. It was when these came to be adjusted that it became apparent that discrepancies of a serious nature existed. The majority favored a further postponement in order to enable a thorough investigation to be made." The bill was drafted and submitted to a caucus, says the World. Then the discovery was made, as we have seen, while the ministers and their supporters were discussing the bill in caucus, that there were discrepancies in the census figures. Hitherto the premier has sought to convey the impression to the public that the "discrepancies" were discovered when the government was drafting the bill, but the World gives an entirely new version. This is right. There would not be much utility in our considering that question at any length, but there is every reason to believe that the trouble arose in the caucus. And the trouble lay not in any discrepancies of the census but in the irreconcilable opposition of some of the government's faithful supporters. The "discrepancies" came along afterwards as a convenient shelter for the government.
There is another circumstance in connection with the population question which tickles the World's imagination. As the census allows the province only about 98,000 people, our Dominion per capita subsidy will, of course, be calculated on that number. But if the Indian department finds 12,000 Indians in the province whom the census missed, then it is plain that the province should be paid 80 cents a head on 110,000 people, instead of 98,000. That would mean an increase in our subsidy of \$10,000 a year, no inconsiderable sum in these days. The World trusts that if the Indian department insists on including the 12,000 Indians in the census, then it is plain that the province should be paid 80 cents a head on 110,000 people, instead of 98,000. That would mean an increase in our subsidy of \$10,000 a year, no inconsiderable sum in these days. 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