

has to prove that none of his family, for so many removes, has ever been guilty of being a public prostitute.

**Marriage.**

The custom of marriage in China is that parents betroth their children as advantageously as possible, the children taking no part in the matter. On arriving at a proper age they are married. After a man is married he is allowed to take other wives, perhaps through long custom, but it is more in the nature of purchase than betrothal. A married man who takes a fancy to a daughter of a poor man, who has several daughters, purchases her by giving so many taels, and she becomes the second, third or fourth wife, but subordinate to the first, on his simply announcing the fact, the children of all being legitimate. The taking of a second or third wife does not affect the standing of a man in society. Male children are more desired than female, it being considered an imperative duty to have a son to perpetuate the name and raise a family. In thickly populated districts, that is around cities, and where the morals of a certain class are low, there is very little hesitation in destroying female children at early birth, it having a sort of semi-official sanction, although there is a law against it.

**Filicide.****Religion.**

The religion of the Chinese is the teachings of Confucius, which might be regarded as a code of morals. On this has been engrafted the Buddhist faith and the Tauist.

**An industrious people.**

The Chinese at home are a most industrious people, all kinds of labor being respectable, the only idle class being the officials. They emigrate for the purpose of making money, with no idea of remaining, there being but few isolated cases of any permanently settling in a foreign country. The government of China does not expatriate its idle or venal class, and on the subject of emigration is indifferent.

**Government of China indifferent on subject of emigration.**

If Chinese immigration was limited or cut off entirely the natural outcome would be that the Chinese Government would improve its opportunity to try and limit Americans in China to a similar degree.

In a way Americans in China have more rights than Chinese in America. They are not subject to the Chinese Criminal Code or laws, but to American. If an American commits a civil or criminal offence he is arrested by the Chinese authorities and handed over to the consul at the nearest port, who tries him and sentences him under American laws. This is one reason why China cannot be opened up to foreigners as this country is opened up to the Chinese.

**Comparison between the position of Chinese in the United States and citizens of the republic in China.**

In discussing the subject with the government, witness said: "Why do you not open up your country and let foreigners come here and go and trade and do what they choose? What is the use of keeping these lines of demarkation drawn? The Chinese and all other people come to our country; they go where they choose, and they trade and traffic and perform labor, and there is no harm comes of it; the government is just as well off; it does not affect us." The prince replied: "When the Chinese go to your country they put themselves under your laws, and if they offend against your laws, or your customs, you punish them. When you come here you bring your law book under your arms, and when you commit an offence against the Chinese you say: 'we do not know you.' We cannot touch you, we can only go to your consuls and ask redress. If your people will come here and put yourselves under our laws, you may come here and go where you choose, and do what you choose."

**Travel in China.**

Americans have no right to engage in permanent business anywhere except at treaty ports; but they have a right to travel for purposes of pleasure or business anywhere inland on obtaining a passport from their