the world. There is a feeling among this class that the Chinese take the bread from the mouths of their children.

Public opinion against further immigration. Public opinion of this state, among thoughtful men, the laboring element also, except a few people who necessarily use Chinese labor, is overwhelmingly against the further immigration of Chinese. I think the public sentiment is in favor of treating those who are here kindly, and in favor of limiting the immigration.

Number underestimated. There is one Chinese male adult here to two white male adults. I think the number of the Chinese is underestimated rather than overestimated. When one thousand Chinese come there are one thousand male adults; when one thousand white people come there are probably two hundred or two hundred and fifty male adults.

LAKE.

Delos Lake, lawyer, several times judge, six years attorney-general, and a resident of California for twenty-six years, sworn and examined:

Immigration of Chinese should be restricted. Witness is of opinion that the immigration of the Chinese should be restricted, and the unlimited immigration of them an evil to be deplored and guarded against.

Cannot assimilate.

The Chinese as a race are quite as repugnant to the white, and heterodox to our people as the negroes. They are quite as objectionable as a population as the negroes, for the reason that they cannot properly assimilate and amalgamate with the whites.

Public opinion strong against them. Among the intelligent and disinterested people of California there can be no doubt but that there is a strong and overwhelming opinion against Chinese immigration.

An inferior race.

If they were allowed all the privileges of citizens, and did not assimilate physically, they would still be an inferior race socially, but not legally. They are now inferior in a legal point of view.

They are said to be a cleanly people.

Not truthful.

In all cases they do not receive the equal protection of the laws here. As household servants, they make an engagement and leave very unceremoniously. They are not a truthful people; their word not being reliable.

Outside of those pecuniarily interested in Chinese labor the sentiment

is against them.

SCOTT.

IRVING M. Scott, foundryman and manufacturer, and a resident in the state for sixteen years, sworn and examined:

How the industries of the state could have been developed without Chinese explained.

This witness's firm employ 520 men and boys, exclusively white. They have their proportion of labor divided into six distinct classes of work—blacksmiths, boiler-makers, moulders, machinists, pattern-makers, and draughtsmen—all organized. With the boys from the public schools they have had gratifying experience; they have never less than sixty learning their trades, and they think with those boys they can meet the question of cheap labor in any shape, form, or way, and meet it intelligently, and make a good citizen of the boy, teach him a trade, so as to be self-dependent, a producer. The common sense of the boy is appealed to; if he is a bad boy he is not wanted; if he is a good boy he wants to stay. It takes four years to learn a branch of the trade. Other trades, similarly circumstanced, by adopting the same rule, could have developed the industries of the state without Chinese aid. Among the laboring classes there seems to be a strong feeling that the immigration of the Chinese should be restricted.