THE LOSS OF THE ALERT

The Royal **Gommission**

Number of Witnesses, Whites and Chinese, Were Examined Yesterday Afternoon.

Two Prominent Grocers Tell of Chinese Peddlers' Competition -Ald. Kinsman Testifies.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The first witness at the Royal com-Shaw, a market gardener, who gave evidence regarding the cheap labor and low about twenty acres under cultivation, but he did no gardening for the market. The vegetables grown by Chinese here would in England be considered second and third class. The Japanese in cutting prices were worse than Chinese.

In reply to Commissioner Munn, he in the country work.

Sometimes he made \$10 in a week, and at others he could not make that in two weeks. He caught his own fish, so he did not keep a shop. He has a wife in China. He had never been home, but sent from \$20 to \$70, Mexican, per year home. The years he was in the cannery home.

Chinace in the country was encroached at others he could not make that in two weeks. He caught his own fish, so he did not keep a shop. He has a wife in China. He had never been home, but sent from \$20 to \$70, Mexican, per year home. The years he was in the cannery less, should be allowed to come here and else, and the country was encroached at others he could not make that in two weeks. He caught his own fish, so he did not keep a shop. He has a wife in China. He had never been home, but sent from \$20 to \$70, Mexican, per year home. In reply to Commissioner and said that Chinese in the country work has said that Chinese in the country work has sent none home.

To Commissioner Foley he said he are sent none for the said he are sent none home. cluded. He had, however, seen no white men working on Sunday. He then mend an instance in which a Japanese

one sack of flour. The great drawback to farming here, the merchants wanting the farmers to accept trade for their produce. The ment. His occupation was that of a he believed, was lack of a cash market, witness gave particulars of the cost of living to Commissioner Foley, and stated This was his fifth year in the city coun-

Presence of the Chinese

lessened the power of the white labor- ing ing class to obtain redress through the legislature. He did not believe there was any such thing as cheap labor, and quoted Lord Brassy to substantiate his sertion. A half price coolie was one half the value of the white man at the

To Mr. Foley, witness said he would many of them with scars on their were doing well they would write to government officers in London

The next witness was Hardress Clarke, retail grocer. He said the Chinese peddlers, in vending fruits, vegetables and teas.

Affected That Branch

of his business considerably some time ago. He could not say that they sericompeted with him, but he favored further restriction, because of their failure to assimilate with the customs of this country. There were institutions perpetuation. In fact they were a dishomogeneous people with those of this speaking, that was

ence in large numbers of the Chinese comparison with what it would be if

. The presence of Chiwhite immigration would be some more nese. and thus increase the consumption of local products. During his Chinese a separate people, not inclined to adopt this country's customs. It cost a single white man twice as much or

peoples' ways more readily, and were not as objectionable. He believed they would compete as keenly on certain Witness imported moderately from the United States, Certain industries, he believed, could not be car-

ried on without cheap labor.

To Mr. Bradburn, witness said that quite a number of Chinese peddled tea. There were Chinese stores in Chinatown, and he knew that white people purchased tea from them.
All Moon, a Chinese carpenter, was

next called, Mr. MacLean acting as in-Witness was married, and ad two children, his family residing His wages were \$2.75 per day, not steady work, however. He

Worked for Chinese Only. He aid not know what white carpenters There were two Chinese carpenters in the city. Sometimes when there was extra work additional help was engaged. He learned his trade in When he first came there were

\$10 per month rent, while provisions and groceries cost about \$15 per month. Mr. Munn he said he could do any kind of carpentering. He was a naturalsubject, but no Christian.

his wife here. She came here with her people, having been born in China. Lok Bing, a cigar maker, was the next witness, and said he received from \$5 to \$10 per 1,000. He could make

China. The last time he went to China available the Japs have to be obtained. for the great influx of Chinese or Jahe took \$265. That was 12 years ago, He believed that the presence of Chiand since then he sent home about \$60, nese and Japanese here was a necessary Mexican money, per year.

In reply to Mr. Foley he said he paid his own passage here. To the president of the commission he said the Chinese, principally, purchased his cigars. He made from four to ten thousand cigars per month.

To Mr. Bradburn he said his cigars Store street, at 5 and 10 cents each.

Lee Coy, a fish peddler, was the next ccupant of the box. He had lived here eight years. He was two years in the cannery, and five years peddling fish, and the other year was devoted to miseous employment. In the cannery Did Not Make Any Money.

fish did not come, so he made no money: on yesterday afternoon was James The second year he got \$15 over his secured large numbers of orders. advance, working three months. He did

received between \$70 and \$80 for the two years he worked in the cannery. tioned an instance in which a Japanese offered to clear land at \$25, which was dling fish. His rent and living expenses

worth \$50 to clear. The Japanese were \$15 per month Similar evidence was given by Lee

Sun, another Chinese peddler. Ald. Kinsman was the last witness contractor when in active employment. cil, and he had been a resident of this province 41 years. When he came here there were very few Chinese. Regard-

Industries and Cheap Labor,

believed the cannery business would not have been carried on but for the sent who engaged in the business failed. country's institutions of the money had been made, but they were law-abiding. have a better market if there were all white here instead of Chinese, and he white here instead of Chinese, and he In his own business he once had a good In his own business he had a good In his own business h had been at William Head quarantine station when there were a large number of laborers, and they struck for more. He then let them go, and used steam two months, or two months and a half, ber of Chinese coming in. When they were stripped for the bath, he noticed That was in 1875. Previously he had many of them with scars on their bodies. He had asked what these marks were, and was told by Chinese they were brands put upon criminals. He spoke of the desirability of settlers from spoke of the desirability of settlers from England and how little encouragement ple nere, but the Chinese were nere, and it was difficult to say how to dispute them. He preferred white men England and how little encouragement those who had come here could give himself. He thought it had been the friends to come. If settlers here doing well they would write to men came here and expected big wages. their friends, and that would be better than any advertising the board of trade would go gold mining. As to present rs, the present Chinese entrance tax of \$100 could be

Tested For a Year Or So.

and increased by another \$100 if the number here did not gradually decrease He thought the policy of reducing the numbers of Chinese by restriction was the best thing to do. There was plenty of cheap labor in the Old Country, but they had not the means to come here.

He did not believe the Chinese had affected the tailoring or shoe establishments here to the same extent as Easthere which should be maintained, and the Chinese did not conduce to their he might be wrong, he expressed the he might be wrong, he expressed the tinct race, and would not make a local firms was caused by the Eastern be obtained in the province. It was a

manufacturers. Regarding the sanitary regulations, he said excrement certainly had been used by Chinese on land and vegetables at one time, but he did not think the practice was prevalent now, as the sanitary inspector was always about. He said they were not here.

To Mr. Munn he said he had been here to be paid. If they worked two or three months in the cannery per year, he did not know what they would do the remainder of the year. He again stated he could not say from what section of the community such white labor could be cleared by machinery, which was not expensive. There was a favorable opening in agriculture in this province if the community such white labor could be secure.

nese, he said, did not decrease his busi-ness, but neither did it cause an in-very useful in the country. He told of crease. In some lines there was a competition with his business, in peddling particularly. He favored the restriction of Chinese immigration, and believed the restriction of the tay could be increased as the table of the tay could be increased as the table of the tay could be increased as the table of the tay could be increased as the table of the tay could be increased as the table of ta

possible that high prices of labor, lack experience here he had always found the of experience and lower market prices it should certainly be done. In his ex- ferred to sequit go to California, as

Failure Among the Canners more to live as a Chinaman.

The Japanese adopted the white thought he was perfectly justified in eming men had possibly been the poorest cheaply as possible. That was paid of recent years. According to his idea, property in Chinatown was the best

morning. To-day's proceedings of the Royal within a measurable distance for

evil, but he did not regard the cannery industry as depending on them. He that of the two classes, Japs and Chinese, the former was preferable. As to the relation of intelli-gence between white and Chinese, it was very difficult to define. There is an innate intelligence about the Chinese very

To Mr. Bradburn he said his cigars difficult to comprehend. On the other pere sold at On Hing's establishment, on hand the Chinese may regard the white people as very peculiar. No comparison per day. the standards of living of white people and Chinese could be drawn, and it would not be desirable for the former to live after Chinese custom. In many cases it was an evil to keep up the wages, as it absorbed profits. He then mentioned that years ago, when there was no competition in tailoring by the He received an advance of \$20 and the Chinese, prices for clothing were so exorbitant that many Eastern travellers

It did not necessary follow, however, prices of Chinese, which he claimed made competition impossible. He had about twenty acres under cultivation, Sometimes he made \$10 in a week, and class of the country was encroached

monopolize the trade of this country to its injury. Chinese immigration, he admitted, had an injurious effect on other immigration. He mentioned a conver sation with a gentleman from England, in which the latter told of his disinclination to compete in market gardening with the Chinese whom he saw digging regetables by moonlight.

Their close proximity deprecated the value of property, and comparatively few of them lived in separate houses, brought their wives from China. In his opinion not many of the Chinese came here with the intention of remaining permanently. He mentioned that a Chinaman whom he had employed for a large number of years as gardener had tted about 95 per cent. of his earnings to China. He estimated that they cheap labor. Chinese were not at first China. As a race he did not think the employed in canning, but the first men Chinese interested themselves in this who engaged in the business failed.

he believed it would not have been possible if they had not employed Chinese.

In reply to Mr. Munn, witness said his connection with the cannery busiontract, and was paying \$3 per day as employer of labor about three years. ness existed for nine or ten years, and two months, or two months and a half, although sometimes the season was extended, depending upon the quantity of gagement lasting approximately on an average a couple of months. The fishermen worked constantly during this observing, however, he believed, the Sabbath.

There was a sufficient number of fishermen last year to catch more fish than were caught. He was not certain whether anybody was forced out because of an excessive number of fishermen.

Asked whether the Chinese were necessary to take charge of the fish caught by the fishermen, he said that Anybody Could Assume Care of Them

as well as Chinamen. They could not have employed white men for the inside work last year in the canneries with profit. If it were possible to employ white men at the same price paid China. men, in any capacity, they certainly would be given the preference.

He did not know whence sufficient opinion that the havoc worked among the white labor of the nature required could question of wages, and if white labe Regarding the sanitary regulations, he was imported a high price would have

the tax could be increased so that the it was very little use restricting Chi- Chinese and Japanese were not allowed thoritatively. To Commissioner Foley he said it was possible that high prices of labor, lack of the country was developed by cheap labor the Chinese were of use. If white labor, as required, could replace it.

To Mr. Munn, he said he did not think as many Chinese were employed in the the money from this province went to California or China, he replied he pre installation of machinery, which was beperience he pointed out that for work was part of a kindred nation. He be-which did not require technical ability, lieved in the encouraging of white lapeople were often driven to engage Chinese because they could not secure a ment of the Chinese and Japanese. Wit-

The Business Way paying in Victoria. He did not believe of looking at the question. Then there conditions were any better for working was a sentimental aspect to the situamen when he came here than they were tion, white people being desirous of engaging their own class. The country, The commission adjourned until this however, was built up on dollars and cents, into which the question evolved itself. He would sacrifice something commission opened with the taking of the evidence of Thos. R. Smith, a member of the firm of Robt. Ward & obtain the class of white labor required. brought in contact with the Chinese through the firm's cannery business. They had had Chinese cooks for years, and has paid to them as high as \$40 come here. It was difficult to exploit an and has paid to them as high as \$40 come here. It was difficult to exploit an organized system of labor importation. nese, he has found them industrious, honest and sober. In the observing of contracts he found them satisfactory, but of course they only dealt with them between here and China and Japan, the becoming the contract and their nead Taxes Paid by Contractors or head men. He could speak with certainty on this point, because he had between here and China and Japan, the description of time becoming the contract and their nead their n but of course they only dealt with them individually in this connection. The wages would average per month, for foreman, \$75; fillers, \$40; cleaners and bath room help, \$40, and other help, \$37.50. His firm only owned one cannery, but had the agencies of others. Some seasons they employed, hundreds of men through Chinese contractors. He did not think that white men were available in sufficient numbers to carry on between here and China and Japan, the former in the course of time becoming more Europeanized. The latter were more progressive, and appeared more desirous of increasing their trade. He believed the present accommodation with the payment. He explained that he was not disclosing any secret, as he believed the occurrence a common one. As to absente landlords, about which he was also interrogated, he replied that he knew that many residents of Englished the present accommodation and more improved sanitary facilities. White fishermen very seldom brought their families to the canneries. There were 50 Chinese working inside, 175 fishermen and about 30 Indian wo-There were 50 Chinese working inside, having been born in China.

Bing, a cigar maker, was the cittees, and said he received from \$10 per 1,000. He could make \$200 cigars in a day and earned \$120 per day. There were day and earned \$120 per day. There were tendence to carry on the industry about three years ago, but previously white men were entwo or three years possibly to accumulate that if the order of \$500, he pointed out that if the order of

Competed With Local Canneries to some extent, but they did not have the same markets. There was very little British Columbia salmon sold in the States. If the Chinese lived in an unsanitary manner they were not obliged to. The reason they did so was that they sent most of their money away. He estimated the income of the comi Chinese laborer as averaging over \$1.25

Asked as to whether it would be eventually necessary for a white man with a family to come down to the liv-ing prices of Chinese to obtain employment, he said he considered it unwise for a man with a family, for instance, to come here unless he had something definite in sight. He would not advise a common laborer of the East to come here with his family under existing conditions. He thought the Chinese laborers in this country had a tendency to build up other industries. Cheap labor advance, working three mothers. It and not necessary follow, however, build up other industries, build up other industries, build up other industries. Was essential to the building up of inthe made sometimes \$2 or a little over would be increased correspondingly. the government should permit dollars and cents to regulate the relations of a man with his fellow men. The general policy of the government in regard to British Columbia should be to try and keep the Chinese out, and replace them with white men. But the latter should be prepared to compete with the Chinese. It was not that he could not, but t was rather that he would not. The building up of large manufac able rates. There were, of course, some

dian labor was utilized.

eeks. He thought there were a

Sufficient Number of Chinese

at present, with white employees, other-

sufficiently high to warrant it, the in-

dustry would have to be discontinued. In the United States the fish were

caught by a cheaper method. Their fish

ompeted with the same market as

The Chinese would not assimilate the

out they were not encouraged to do so. They were considered menials, and look-

ed upon as degraded. Their civilization

but it suited them. There was no com

parison between the standards of living

He believed that if the French-Can-

live as cheaply as Chinamen. The tene-

Chinese habitations. The Chinese, he believed, kept together for mutual pro-

tection—they were very clannish. He supposed their habits in their own coun-

ry might have something to do with

canneries the accommodations were none

too large for them, and they did not

He believed that as far as the canners

was made from their labor it was in

vested in the country. Wherever it was

made out of their employment it was beneficial not only to the individual

without restriction wages would be low

The Interests of the Cannery.

But he would not favor their knmigra

tion entirely unrestricted, because it might interfere with other lines of busi-

ness. He was not aware that Chinese

competed with tailors. He would ob-

sonable prices. He thought the present

He did not think the presence of the

benefitted by the fact of those goods be-

His experience was that the Chinese

panese should be imposed equal to that

To Mr. Munn, he said he did no

Chinese labor was a class by itself.

The great difficulty was that when the

old boys received from 10 to 15 cents per

were more trustworty than the Japanese.

capitation tax sufficient.

ing manufactured here.

on the Chinese.

pusiness was concerned they were a penefit. He believed that where money

eir tendency to crowd here. At the

vas distinct from that of this country.

British Columbia canneries in London

The American canneries some years ex-

ported more to this market.

of the whites and Chinese.

want it.

unless the price of salm

ed, would have a tendency to keep out Eastern competition. was also questioned by Witness assidy, Bradburn and some of prohibited under conditions prevailing outside, such as Alaska, Puget Sound Messrs, Cassidy, Bradburn and some of and Columbia river, it was simply a question of paying less for the fish than pertinently if it was fair that the capitalist should be protected against outside competition, while the laborer was not rotected, and witness pointed out that the capitalist was protected in this regard, but allowed free trade in the employment of labor, Mr. Foley question witness at some length along these lines. after which the commission adjourned until this afternoon.

tories here with cheap labor, he believ-

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The entire session of the Royal com ssion yesterday afternoon was occunied in taking the evidence of two witnesses. They were W. J. Taylor, barrister, and Chas. F. Todd, head of the firm of J. H. Todd & Son, wholesalers and cannery proprietors. The commission

then adjourned until this morning. Mr. Taylor who was first called, stated that the presence of Chinese here acted as a deterrent on white immigration. There could be no comparison between the standard of living of the two races, portion to his earnings than the former. From a national point of view the pres ence of the Chinese was detrimental, and trade would, in his opinion, be improved with a white population. He believed all the industries could have existed without the Chinese or Japanese.

He was of the opinion that if no Chiese were admitted their places would gradually, filled by white people, which would be a

Distinct Benefit to the Country. He knew of one Chinese farmer who men. He still, however, retained his queue, and his family their Chinese costumes.

The Japanese, he considered, would mpete more strenuously with the ered still further, which would be to whites than the Chinese, because of their ability to stand harder work, they being more muscular. He characterized the increase of the head tax as a step in the right direction, and favored fur-

ther exclusion of the Orientals.

To Commissioner Munn, witness said that he engaged in farming his land havsix years, and in reply to Mr. Bradburn, said his store was on Douglas street.

Robert Erskine, grocer, who has reRobert Erskine, grocer not here If the Orientals goods that would otherwise be manufactured in Montreal. The country was In reply to Commissioner Munn, he Goverally speaking, he believed the ed. He supposed that a merchant was quantity of food products were import-

A Profit of Seven Per Cent. A Profit of Seven Per Cent.

He did not favor the exclusion of the on his goods, although he had heard that latter, but he believed restriction of Ja-

ing increased every year. He did not know of any white fishermen last year without employment owing to the Japanese. The Japanese and white fisherber in this province to the discouragemen sold their fish at the same price. ness then gave particulars of the atploying Chinese when his laborers refused to work for \$3. He considered laboring men had possibly been the poorest ing men had possibly been the poorest cheaply as possible. That was

British Columbia because of the number of Chinese per cannery would be been necessary to secure labor of of Chinese and Japanese here. The im-ports referred to previously by him, he machinery than others. Ten years ago deem the compensating advantages such believed, such as horses, cattle, fruits, they would employ double the men to etc., could, with slight exception, have do what is now done by fifty. Twenty been produced here, and the money expended in further development if there to turn out by hand labor one half of which owed its existence to Chinese. was sufficient farming population in the what is now done by machinery.

There were about 175 fishermen in a Chinese here now, if further restriction

Questioned by Mr. Bradburn regarding the engagement of Chinese through con-tractors, witness said he knew that Chinese were brought from China under

about \$1.20 per day. There were three Chinese in the factory in which he was employed, including himself. He had been here 26 years, and spoke English slightly. He had a wife in China, and had ty. He had a wife there twice during his period of residence here. He had two daughters in dence here. He had two daughters in dence here. He had two daughters in a day and earned about \$1.20 per day. There were three dence that the that amount.

To Mr. Foley he said that the Chinese fine the canse as a special practice was to employ Chinese through contract—so much a case, as a man would be employed to clear land at so much a nacre. A contract was made in the canneries boarded themselves. It was not possible to obtain white labor at present. He admixted that when the contended existing conditions had to be met, and when white labor is not the could not say who were responsible to obtain white labor at present. He admixted that the Chinese fine the canneries boarded themselves. It was not possible to obtain white labor at practice was to employ Chinese through contract—so much a case, as a man would be employed chinese labor there of the canneries boarded themselves. It was not possible to obtain white labor at practice was to employ Chinese through contract—so much a case, as a man would be employed color the employed of clear land at so much a case, as a man would be employed Chinese labor there, and the contended existing conditions had to last them in their old age in their the class of fishermen were was the Japanese centered on their own country. They looked upon this country.

To Mr. Foley he said that the Chinese through contract—so much a case, as a man would be employed to take up land, but was not possible to obtain white labor at practice was to employ contract—so much a case, as a man would be employed contract—so much a case, as a man would be employed contract—so much a case, as a man would be employed. The man would be desire were centered on their own country.

To Mr. Foley he said that the Chinese throug perintendents, who, naturally, earned The remainder were Indians and white more wages than the others. The genmen. Generally, the class of fishermen try. They looked upon this country as a the Japanese government try. They looked upon this country as a class that it would be the fact that the fact that it would be the fact that the fact that it would be the fact that the

latter employed the individual China- the capacities of superintendents and number of avocations adopted by the men, and probably engaged them by the foremen they were employed. Wages Chinese during his term of residence there averaged 20 per cent, less than month. Some, they say, they pay as much as \$60 per month, and others at here, while the cost of the plant was considerably less. Lumber cost there \$30. Some of them were expert and others were common laborers. The foreman, he expected, would make as much about \$5 per 1,000, and it could not be ecured here for less than \$7 per 1,000. as \$75 per month. He should think the wages would range from \$30 to \$75. The necessaries of life, meat and farm produce, were very much cheaper than in The business could not be carried out without them, as the labor could not be British Columbia.

found. The Chinese, as far as he knew, had always done that part of the work, neans of traps-probably 75 per cent. being caught in that manner There were and his firm had been in the business since 1882. Under present conditions about 10 men to a trap, but where the the fisheries would never otherwise be operations were conducted together about developed. The Chinese were used men would be required. Of ordinary same class of labor on the other side for successfull traps, he believed about 4 traps would be sufficient to supply a the Federal government. There may be a cheaper rate. In Alaska, perhaps, Incannery here—giving the same results as Imperial difficulties, but he considered i There were between 60 and 70 can 175 men on the Fraser. He knew of one within the power of the Dominion gov eries in this province, and an average trap there which caught more fish than crnment to exclude them. As a mat of 75 Chinese each would be employed 175 men on the Fraser during the same of expediency, in order to effect exclus-This would approximate from 3,000 to year. The year before last, 22 cents per ion the capitation tax should be inc 5,000. There were that many Indians fish was paid on the Fraser; on the ed to an amount as great as \$500, Sound they paid about 5 cents, which Having regard to the interests of Brit on the coast, but they could not be secured, as some of the work required exmeant \$2 per case less. The employees of the cannery have longer steady emdo it at the above mentioned rates of ployment there, as the foreign markets desire only the best fish, and the United He pointed out that the canning sea

Fish were caught there principally by

son was short, and men would probably start consequently about May 1st, and only be employed from four to eight continue till November. If the same conditions existed on this side they could dispense with a large number of employees. But, whereas, there was a difficulty. But he believed ere at present to supply the demand He preferred some classes of white peo-ple if they could be obtained at reason-

In each week there were 36 hours hibition, and the Imperial governme lose time on this side during which no did not intervene, the Japanese could be If further Chinese immigration was fish were caught. If traps were utilized excluded. Of course the interference of here, Japanese could be dispensed with, the Japanese government could tranand the

> Country Would Be Benefitted. Markets could also be found for a lower

class of fish than could at present be put Asked if the country would be benefitted by the employment of a less number of men under American methods, instead of the number now empolyed, he replied that it depended upon the money they earned. If one man earned \$50 per month at 8 months, it was just as beneficial as 10 men for one month at istoms of this country, but he pointed \$40 per month.

In reply to Mr. Foley, he said they employed about 10 white men. He believed there were too many people in the business, which was partly the caus of the diminution of the prices. If there were not so many in the business it would depend upon outside conditions adians were brought here they would as to whether or no his profits would be larger. If they had a market of their nents in New York were as crowded as own his profits would be larger.

He instanced Cowichan as an instance which Japanese labor cleared land which, without chep labor, would never have been the case. The United States authorities expended large sums of money on hatcheries in the States, there being about 30 in operation there now.

In reply to Mr. Cassidy, he said that

if there were no Japanese employed the cannerymen would be at a disadvantage. would rather have the traps, as he believed it would be more advantageous to the canneries and enlarge his field of perations. The commission then adjourned until

this morning.

Evidence of the most important and as a whole, and both restricted, but in valuable character was given at the session of the Royal commission on Chindisturbance. ese and Japanese immigration Saturday He did not think under any circum-morning, the witnesses being A. E. Mc- stances it would be to the interests of Phillips, M. P. P., and J. A. Sayward, the Empire to have the Orientals within Both gentlemen expressed themselves the borders of this country. If they strongly in favor of the restriction of were all British subjects, he believed Oriental immigration and gave clearly even then it would be to the best inter and comprehensively their reasons for ests of the country to keep them within ject to their competition with tailors if taking this stand. Their evidence was a territory of their own. they worked for less than white men, held over from Saturday's issue of the If a cheaper class of labor was re and the latter could be obtained for rea- Times, owing to the scarcity of space,

The first witness was A. E. McPhil- preferable, and he was certain that if lips, M. P. P., who stated that he had adequate notification to the outside 16 sided and practiced his profession in world was given, it could be obtained Orientals, as at present, tended to in- this city since February, 1891. He had He believed in the national as well as considered the subject of Chinese and the provincial government perhaps, employed in manufacturing Japanese immigration politically and fair amount of the revenue, in plantage of Creat Britain otherwise, and thought that they were a before the people of Great Bri class of people whose

Presence Was Not Desirable.

He would be pleased to see legislation residential opportunities. He thought it enforced excluding them. He was aware to be the best interests of of the increase in the per capita tax on to institute some policy of clearing lat them, but did not think the present and opening up arable valleys amount of \$100 sufficient to deter their privince. The establishment of p immigration. He admitted that perhaps bureaus of information for the d they had been advantageous in the ination of reliable intelligence rega development of certain resources of this ing this province would be advantag

The idea was that if they were not here, white people would come here, and the statute books against the system replace them, in which case the country of contract for securing labor would be benefitted. The preconceived out the province. He pointed out notion was that the Chinese deterred a contract entered into to supply other immigration. He believed it would from Great Britain or other portion be well worth the experiment to endeavor to do without them.

His objection was that they were a class of people who could be of no real said that in the con ing to the inability of the promoters to secure a market, that in London being summer labor was scarce, but in winter can be read that in London being summer labor was scarce, but in winter and permanent advantage to a country. controlled by fish guilds.

In reply to Commissioner Foley, he ing last year as a poor season and this were of use to put the agricultural land ing last year as a poor season and this in condition for production. It may have knew of people who had left year as a profitable one, the average in condition for production. It may have

He was not familiar with any industry There were about 113 issuermen in a cannery, all full grown, whether whites, Japanese and Indians. He had known Indian women to be paid as high as \$3 lieved, however, that while there would lieved, however, the lieved, however, he lieved, h per day, the general rate, however, being be a temporary inconvenience, the difficulty would right itself. If the diminusome other solution was per hour, and as high as 20 culty would right itself. If the diminusome other solution was per hour, and as high as 20 culty would right itself. cents. Sometimes they commenced work at 4 o'clock a.m. From 10 to 15 year-adjust itself. He did not think industrial ment and proper attention at adjust itself. or commercial dislocation would ensure to the present conditions from their further exclusion.

As to the comparative standards of Columbia to build up living, he thought the Chinese were very with the East, he replied that much wedded to their own customs, and that eventually this prov would not assimilate Western civiliza- in a position to export flour and more improved sanitary facilities. tion. Their customs were not such as to tain class. commend them to the people of this scription of flour demanded is country. Their habits were fixed, and was that which was produced they would not conform to those of this ington and Oregon, from soft

country. He would not contemplate any assim- Asked if he thought Japan ilation on their part, with satisfaction. All their sympathies, sentiment and mon labor from both sides of desire were centered on their own counstricted, he said that he be

here, and from a national standpoint he there averaged 20 per cent, less than here, and from a national standpoint here, and living there was cheaper than believed this was detrimental to the best interests of the country, increased dir content among the people, and a feeling that the government was not alive to the requirements of its people.

He had observed the Japanese les than the Chinese, but his convinced him that they worked for less than Chinamen, and competed more strenuously with whites. Superficial the Japanese adopted the customs this country more than the Chinese

As to the best means of eliminating them, the legislative aspect, rested with

ish Columbia and Canada at large, he did not apprehend that trade China would suffer from the restriction States market any kind of fish. They as he believed that such trade as existed was produced by our own people he and in China.

As regards the exclusion of Japane 175 men were now employed a few that Canada could cope with the matter weeks, 35 would be kept on 7 or 8 as with the Chinese, through legislation If the Federal government imposed in send the power of the Canadian government.

The question was a large one, and perhaps one which the Imperial governnent would reserve for themselves, ever if the Canadian authorities enforced exclusion. This country's people were greater danger than the Americans from Chinese and Japanese immigratio cwing to the vast unpeopled territory Canada contained, and its sparsity population. As regards trade, he be lieved it would right itself.

Trade Was Not Sentimental,

and was not produced, he believed, by sentimental relations between two countries. Of course, Japan might place prohibitory tariff on our goods, but after all, what could Japan take from this intry but breadstuffs, which would not be of great consequence. Besides, friendy relations with Japan would cause a class of competition with this country that would not produce the most satisfactory results.

He had seen a higher class of labor among the Chinese than Japanese, who were more recent immigrants, and were not so conversant with the ways of this country. He knew that the Japanese worked at hop picking at a wage far inferior to that received by Indians or

Asked if in the event of it being impossible to restrict the Japanese, would he still favor the increase in the Chinese restriction, he said he did not consider one race above the other. One race at any rate would be excluded and that would be some advantage, but he would like to see the matter dealt with

quired in this province white labor was Ireland the advantages that folded in this province from the stand point of employment, agricultural

Canada should be respected in British

Columbia. In reply to Mr. Foley, the witnes ocal effect should rec fore the larger subject, which could be dealt with by the higher authorities. He believed in the

Protection of the Masses, but before a change was made he favor ed giving the employees time in to arrange for their labor and the Dominion government enacting legislation providing believed that evenutally t ers that it was to her best i

Asked if it were possible from hard wheat.

consent to an agreement

In reply to Mr. Cassidy, he said was aware that there was a treaty



en England and Japan The Friendly Relations

ween these two races, and und at Japan was considered a fir r. This prominence was, h war. As far as he knew sessed an efficient army and n also stated that he believed it the best interests of this con e Orientals should be perm here unrestricted and com ur people. They were not a eople, and while he believed they were not worthy the ration as the people of this Subsequently the witness ved that England would w increasing in urgency, w about the change. He ment: when he was in England the ation against the immig tain class of people who English people. He was o that this agitation would grow ild be compelled to take

Mr. Cassidy then launched a rrogations regarding the tr ns of Britain among the natio motives of her statesmen. Phillips if his advocacy "Great wall of China" build around the British wark against the rest of t witness replied that he be

The Interests of the Emp it it should be peopled, and rces developed by her own u He would not consider it advisa

tion to accord to the people and Japan here the same privi le displaced by immigr tries, as he believed the day ch a course would be greater antages.

To Mr. Foley, he stated that believe that if the question by placed before Japan, the ld feel insulted. He did displaced by immiprat her. He believed it alw en duty of a governm tunity of gaining their d remaining subjects of the eater would be the difficu

Ax of settlement. In reply to Commission e action of the United Sta rating the alien labor lav idly act, but similar legis rced on this side. He departure of many young country in search of b cunities in other lands, and

Was a Great Evil at every effort should be

The next witness was J. A well-known mill proprietor, lence was also of a very valure. He stated to the presidence sion that he emplo nd 40 Chinese and 60 and 70 rees. The former were acipally in the yard, piling a imber, and with the they were ordinary labo paid from \$1 to \$1.50 per te employees were paid fr 0 per day. He had emplo m had been established for at prior to the time mention were employed. The res ere given employment was t number of Indians were emplore paid \$1.25 and \$1.50 per preferred them to Chinese. ty with the Indians was, not remain at their en any length of time. Some attraction for them w

They were stronger and Better Laborers Than the he difference in wages had o with the employment of they had tried white men in were never able to induce ay very long. He did not e se immigration, and th ber already here sufficient. think the gradual dimin r numbers would cause any of his own business. He were a detriment to the in country from their mode the fact that they dete le from coming here. He ink they would assimilate the

ch, and they would

they left for the cannerie

uch abruptness. At certain

As to the Japanese, he thou e much the same as the the same objection applied had never observed any Chinese becoming essentia o Commissioner Munn, he ite men were employed gen orging, and in the mill. One Collection are responsible position, run the machine. The Chinese employment a great many years had white employees for 1 cars. They were not as a rule emain as long as Chinese. were as reliable as wh e was, he pointed out, a cer certain class of Chinese, by

ter class of either, the