

the case. It is fortunate that, in a young and sparsely settled Province, this cheap labor can be obtained, for it enables those whose minds are capable of higher development, and whose ambition looks to more ennobling industry—to follow pursuits in which they will rise—rather than toil and slave in grovelling work, which wears out the body without elevating the mind.

But it does more. It enables the capitalist to bring money into the country with the prospect of benefitting by its investment, while the expenditure benefits the country by the development of its resources. This is not a question between labor and capital. In British Columbia there is neither the one nor the other, at all proportionate to its extent of territory. It is a question of bringing in both. The labor would be of no use without the capital, and centuries would pass if left to labor alone before the Province would be developed or settled to the extent of even the smallest of the German States. Capital is as much required as labor, but what capitalist will bring money into the country, if the price of labor is so high that he cannot expend it with the prospect of some advantage to himself. The evidence shows, most distinctly that the price of white labor of the lowest kind is at such a figure that he cannot use his capital to advantage and with safety, while with the prices charged by the Chinese for similar labor, he can. It has been shown by facts and reasoning that the fear of Chinese competition has not deterred *bona fide* industrious white settlers from coming into the Province, and the instance given in the evidence of the Chief Justice of British Columbia, one of the oldest residents of the Province, is conclusive, that with steadiness, frugality and sobriety—a common workman in the coal mines—in the course of the ordinary number of working years can not only make a comfortable living for himself and family, but lay by an ample competence for his declining years. This is not a solitary instance. Mr. Robins, the manager of the Vancouver Coal Company, says: “white people can now find remunerative employment. In fact wages are high enough to attract the best class of white labor.” It may be safely affirmed, such are the resources and varied opportunities of industry in British Columbia—that no instance can be named—where a laboring man with health—steady industry and sobriety, has ever failed to make a comfortable living, unless disabled by some unforeseen misfortune.—Many by good luck succeed though they may not be frugal or sober—many become dissatisfied because they cannot become wealthy in a few years. Some think they ought to be special favorites of Providence and wait until something turns up; but Chinese or no Chinese, in the country or out of it, an instance cannot be named, where a sober, industrious, frugal and ordinarily sensible laboring man has ever failed to make a comfortable living in British Columbia. The question has now been brought to a point, where it is necessary to lay before the Parliament and country the facts without reference to persons or parties.

It is something strange to hear the strong broad-shouldered superior race, superior physically and mentally, sprung from the highest types of the old and the new world, expressing a fear of competition, with a small, inferior, and comparatively speaking, feminine race.

When France or England has any special object to gain, nothing is thought of crossing many thousand miles of intervening Ocean, entering the densely populated land of China with all its ancient civilization, and with a few hundred men by means of modern science defeating the Chinese in countless numbers, taking what either Nation desires, and against their will, insisting that your people shall go into their country whenever it pleases or suits—but if they the Chinese come over to your country in

Capital.

Successful result of steady industry.

No instance of failure of a steady sober working man.

Plain speaking.

Superiority of white race.