

Evidence of
Mr. Brooks.

On this point the observations of Mr. Brooks, of San Francisco, one of the ablest Oriental scholars, and from an experience of many years thoroughly acquainted with the subject of Chinese immigration into the United States, are singularly applicable. In his evidence at San Francisco (page 30) he says:

"The early immigration came to supplement rather than to supplant our laborers. When it came it was very much needed;—with the gradual filling up of California, it is now claimed that we do not need it and that any renewal of Chinese immigration would tend to lower the standard of wages obtained by American laborers. It is the pride of the United States that they are enabled to pay higher wages for labor—through the great bounty of Nature and their great territorial advantages and natural wealth—than any other country in the world. Thus the laborer is enabled to educate his family and acquire more home comforts. He is, in fact, raised to a higher condition of existence than is possible under the cheap labor of Europe. The same thing applies to Canada exactly. If the Chinese coming into the country are limited in number to the actual requirements of a new country, and are able to command wages equally with American labor, the only question then involved would be, whether their presence would crowd out a corresponding amount of home labor? With the enormous territory of the United States at present unoccupied, and only waiting labor to develop its resources, this can hardly be urged as an objection at present. But the presence of too many Chinese, especially if they attempt an internal self-government—*imperium in imperio*—by which they farm out fishing grounds and district the city for wash-houses, forming combinations and interfering with avenues of labor needed for the proper support of our own people, their presence is objectionable. All civilized Nations have proclaimed against exclusiveness, and mixture seems to be an element in progress; but, as every home has a right to protect itself, socially, morally and industrially, against all outside interference, so a Nation through its Government, is bound to protect all proper industries in process of development within its territory. Conditions may exist where the accession of Chinese aid in the labor market may protect and also increase the American labor required, our people becoming directors, and the mere menial duties necessary to existence may be performed by laborers with less intelligence. We often blame the Chinese as a whole for the errors and faults of an individual."

When territory
great.
No objection.

When Chinese
aid beneficial.

Evidence in B. C.

Non interference
with skilled labor.

Chinese labor.

Advantage to
mechanic.

From the evidence adduced before the Commissioners, the competition of the Chinese with white labor in British Columbia has only been with labor of the lowest kind. It has not interfered with the mechanic or skilled labor. The carpenter, the foundry-man, the gas-fitter, the mason, the cabinet-maker, the wharfinger, the glazier, the painter, the carriage-maker, boat-builders, shipwrights, and all industries requiring skill, intelligence and steady industry, pursue their different vocations and are carried on without rivalry or competition from the Chinese.

All those pursuits which pertain to the higher order of intellectual and physical labor, which raise the white man in the scale of life, and enable him to bring up his family to take the highest positions in the land are untouched by the Chinese; but to dig a ditch, shovel earth, cut wood and wash clothes, which white men who can get anything else to do will not do—this labor is left to the Chinamen, and for such purposes affords to the industrious mechanic an opportunity of getting done at a price within his command, work on which his own time is too valuable to be employed. A careful consideration of the evidence shows this to be