

office, and probably, not to exceed, one-third reached this city. We calculate that about one-third reach San Francisco, not to exceed that proportion. They begin to drop off at Los Angeles and continue to do so all the way to San Francisco, wherever they can find employment. Coming the other way they begin to drop off after reaching the Sierras, so that we get in this city perhaps one-third of the immigration, which is seeking home in this state.

White immigration invited after influx of Chinese was stopped.

Q. Do you attribute the increase in white immigration recently to the legislation at Washington?—A. Not wholly. At the time this immigration association was formed, as I said, we had scarcely any movement of white immigration here; in fact we were doing nothing to encourage immigration, because we had all the labor we could utilize. But the moment Congress was invoked to stop the influx of Chinese to the coast, then we began to circulate printed information relating to the state, showing its advantages and opportunities, and sent that broadcast into Europe and east of the Rocky Mountains in this country, and thereby induced a larger immigration than would have come otherwise. Unquestionably the effect of the Restriction Act was toward the increase of that immigration, because we could say to these people that the Chinese immigration had ceased, and they no longer were in danger of coming into competition with coolie labor direct from China, that was constantly coming at the rate of 15,000 or 20,000 per year.

Restriction Act cause of increase.

Credit due also to organized effort.

Q. So that not only had you the restrictive legislation but you put forward greater efforts to secure immigration?—A. It is not fair to say it was all due to the Restriction Act, because this immigration association represents the first organized effort that has ever been made to encourage immigrants into this state. There have been desultory efforts of a private character for many years, all signal failures; but this is an organized effort, and to this some credit is due for this increase in white immigration.

White laborer a consumer and a producer; excess of Chinaman's wages go out of the State.

Q. You stated yesterday that the Chinaman worked for a considerably lower wage than the white immigrant. Do you consider that the state will get an equivalent for the difference between the amount paid to the Chinese worker and the amount that would have to be paid to the white worker?—A. It is my impression that the state derives more benefit than the difference between these wages, for this reason: the white laborer comes here generally with his family, supports his family. He is a consumer as well as a producer. He rears his family, spends his money at home, and thereby retains the money in the country and develops the resources of the state. Whereas with the Chinaman any excess of wages or earnings over his necessary expenses for living, are taken directly from this state and from this country. It would seem to me that in considering the advantages between the Chinese laborer and the white laborer there is no such thing as a comparison. It is so overwhelmingly in favor of the white laborer, it would not bear comparison at all.

No comparison between Chinese and white laborers.

Q. That is the state of the case as it stands now?—A. Yes. It appears so to me.

Chinese an important factor in the development of the State up to a certain period.

Q. What has been the effect in the past of the employment of Chinese labor on the prosperity of this state?—A. I think the Chinese have been a very important factor in the development of our public works, and in the development of the resources of the state up to a certain period. I