

The CHAIRMAN.—We do not want them in our Province. Keep them in British Columbia. We do not allow them to vote, and we do not allow white women to work in their laundries.

Hon. Mr. JAFFRAY.—If you go to China you find hundreds of thousands of white people there, and if you are going to treat these immigrants in that way, I suppose you expect to be treated in the same way if you go to China?

The CHAIRMAN.—The United States shut them out.

Hon. Mr. RILEY.—I believe in reciprocity. For every white man that goes into Japan I would allow a Jap to come in here.

J. C. WATTERS, President of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, appeared before the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN.—You have heard all the evidence given here. There is a feeling abroad in the land that a lot of people have been brought into the country who should not have been brought in, that they are only causing a congestion in the city, and that they are no good to the country at all as a whole. What is your opinion from a labour standpoint?

Mr. WATTERS.—I have listened to this discussion to-day, and you have conducted this investigation with very great detail. It only rests for me to make a few general statements. I want first of all to refer to the particular phase of the question you were discussing before I took the floor, Asiatic immigration. I have no objection to a Chinaman or a Japanese coming over here for every man that goes from this country to China or Japan, provided you bring in the same kind of men that we send over there. It is not the workingmen that go to China, but it is the workingmen of China and Japan that come to Canada. They displace white labour. If you bring over the manufacturer from Japan and put him in competition with the manufacturer here, I have no objection.

Hon. Mr. JAFFRAY.—The report is that if you go to China, to the cities where the white men settle, they are the most immoral cities in China; so that after all we must not boast of the class of people that we send to China. There is no doubt Hong Kong and Pekin are the most immoral places in that country.

Mr. WATTERS.—It is not a question of morality we are discussing.

Mr. JAFFRAY.—The Chinaman that comes here is quite equal in character as the white men who go to China.

The CHAIRMAN.—Not all of them.

Hon. Mr. BOLDOC.—According to your views they would be better.

Hon. Mr. JAFFRAY.—These cities would be better if there were no white men in them.

Mr. WATTERS.—It is simply and purely that the majority of white men who are located in China and Japan are engaged in manufacturing, or at least they have been. The white men do not go over to China or Japan to look for a job in competition with the Japanese. They do not go there to make their living at manual labour, and if we are going to have reciprocity in so far as an exchange of population is concerned, let us have the same class from Japan and China that we are sending over there to settle.

Hon. Mr. RILEY.—It is the capitalists.

Mr. WATTERS.—I want to say again, with respect to the utility of the Chinese in British Columbia, I am quite willing to concede that there may have been a time because of the difficulty in securing white labour in building railways, that the Chinamen performed a useful function in going to British Columbia, but that day has passed away long ago. Looking at it from the viewpoint of the man who has lots of