

and I think in that estimate I am allowing them possibly 5 cents a day more than they really spend. At this rate, the Chinaman can really live in his way luxuriously for about \$6 a month. The hon. the Secretary of State referred also to what they pay for their cabins, which, he said, was \$2 a month. My colleague (Mr. Shakespeare) corrected that statement. In fact, there were several statements made by the Secretary of State which I would like to have corrected, but innate modesty and parliamentary courtesy prevented me from interrupting his eloquent speech. As a matter of fact, they do pay \$2 a month for their cabins, but not individually; they pay collectively. For instance, Chang Wah or Wang Key may take one of these cabins, and then he gets all his cousins into it, as many as they can pack, like sardines in a box, and they divide \$2 monthly rental among them; so that, taking an average of ten for a cabin, which is a fair estimate for an ordinary cabin, each man pays 20 cents a month. I am sure their clothing does not cost \$2.50 a month each, so that the whole thing would be something under \$9. The Secretary of State places it at \$11. I consider, and I believe I am speaking strictly within the figures, that \$9 is as much as they ever spend upon themselves per month. Then, again, the Secretary of State said that the average maintenance would be about \$25 a month. I suppose, to a certain extent, he may be right: that is, if you take only those who work for wages, but there are those who are in business, who carry on the opium trade, and who carry on the business of first-class Chinese merchants, and if you take an average of the earnings of those merchants, and those who have gardens, out of which they reap large profits, and combine it with the average of the working men, you will find that the average wage-earning of the Chinese is very much higher than the estimate given by the Secretary of State. The same hon. gentleman certainly did the Chinamen the credit to say that they were essentially a liberal race. Their liberality is certainly unbounded, in anything that pertains to display, but I have never known, in the city of Victoria, any Chinaman give anything substantial to a church, a charitable institution, a hospital, a Protestant orphans' home, a Roman Catholic orphans' home, or any of those institutions which do so much good in any country. A Chinaman seldom or ever puts his hand in his pocket for a 10 cent piece for such a purpose. Therefore, their liberality is confined exclusively to one kind, that of display. If the Governor General were going there to-morrow, or any member of the Cabinet, John Chinaman would come out most liberally to entertain them, putting up most magnificent arches, and doing anything for display. Anything that pleases the eye of the Chinamen they are willing to pay for, and they are very frequently known to go in for those displays at the expense of their stomachs. It is not so when they are domestic servants. Then John Chinaman obtains and enjoys as good a dinner as anyone else, and frequently eats more heartily, knowing he has not to pay for it. My colleague (Mr. Shakespeare) mentioned the fact this afternoon, that within the last month two vessels arrived in Royal Roads, port of Victoria, and that on board of these vessels there were 900 Chinamen. To be precise, on the 22nd June, 907 Chinese arrived in the port of Victoria, B.C., by sailing vessel direct from Hong Kong and by mail steamer from San Francisco. They represent, says the *Colonist*:

"Nine hundred and seven individual reasons why the Chinese Restriction Act should be strictly enforced. The following are the names of the vessels, with number of Chinese brought:—

Alden Besse, Captain O'Brien.....	386
W. H. Besse, Captain Gibbs.....	436
Martha, Captain McPherson.....	35
Queen of Pacific, Captain Alexander...	80

907

To whom this large lot of Celestials is consigned is not known, though

it is believed that Tai Chong & Company have a considerable number of them."

Each of said vessels brought about 500 tons of a general cargo. The *Colonist* concludes by saying:

"How these Chinese are to be disposed of is hard to imagine, considering the fact that this fall will see work on the Canadian Pacific Railway finished, and Island Railway construction will also be completed in about nine months; we have altogether too many Chinese in this country now, and this recent consignment is like adding the last straw."

He did not state how many were males and how many were females; but I will state, without fear of successful contradiction, that there were not 10 females in the whole 900. Hon. gentlemen in this House know that we are all human, and that we all have our human failings, and so great a disparity between the males and females of an importation like that is not likely to lead to any result which would stand decent criticism; but it would be a little impolitic and lacking in good taste, under the circumstances, to discuss it in this House with so many ladies in the galleries. I shall, therefore, leave hon. gentlemen to draw their own inferences from so great a disparity between the male and female importation of Chinese, not only into British Columbia but into every part of the world. There is no doubt, in one regard, that the Secretary of State is right. I will not say that he is only right in one regard, but he is very pointedly so in one regard, and that is, that the trades' unions and working class associations are much more opposed to the immigration of the Chinese element than we are, who occupy professional positions, or are engaged in trade, for the simple reason that we are all likely, in this world, to sing out when the shoe pinches, and no doubt it does pinch the white laborer much more than it does those who employ the Chinese as domestic servants, or in canneries, or in boot factories, or in other occupations. They are brought into infinitely closer and keener competition with the Chinese and consequently are much more vociferous in their declamation and exclamation than we are, who do not feel so pointedly the grievance under which they suffer. The hon. the Secretary of State also made the remark, and I do not say this in an offensive way, because everyone in this House speaks the truth, or comes as near to it as he possibly can, that the difference in the feelings, the sentimental part, as between the white and the Chinese race, will never allow them to assimilate. The Indian, I think, in our part of the world, is the nearest approach to the Chinaman, and yet they never seem to chum up. They are never seen together. Although there are a very large number of Indian women, Chinamen never marry them, or in any way are brought into—I will not say close proximity—but have not any kind of intercourse, with them. They disassociate entirely. They have no trade relations, no relations of any kind. If that is the case, how much less likely is it that the Chinaman and the whiteman will assimilate? I would like to ask any hon. gentleman in this House if he would like to live in the same room with a Chinaman?

An hon. MEMBER. Yes

Mr. BAKER (Victoria). You would? Then there is no accounting for taste. I think, from what we know of the Chinese race, what we know personally, and what has been told us in this House by those who represent the constituencies where those individuals so largely predominate, there is sufficient to convince us that they are a most undesirable class to be brought into our midst, and that they will never become permanent settlers. In fact, although the Secretary of State says that possibly \$43 a year is about all they take out, I know for a fact, from the statistics in the banks, that the ordinary Chinaman who works for monthly wages saves certainly from \$20 to \$25 a month, that is about \$300 a year; and about every three years, or certainly every four years, regular batches of these Chinamen go away, with from \$750 to \$1,000 in their pockets. They obtain drafts from the banks in