# WHOLE STATE FIRM FOR EXCLUSION

CHARACTERISTIC POSES OF SOME OF THE SPEAKERS WHO ENTERTAINED THE CHINESE EXCLUSION CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

## Closing Scenes Are Marked by Fervor.

Continued From Page One.

industry, every profession, trade and business—this convention itself, I say, voices in most eloquent terms the unanimity of sentiment which prevails throughout all our State, among every class of our citizens concerning the absolute necessity for the re-enactment of laws which shall exclude in the future, even more effectively than they have excluded in the past, Chinese and other Asiatic people from our State and nation.

I need not explatiate upon the evils of Asiatic immigration to our shores. All who have eyes may see the blighted corrupting influence which the Orientals have had on our business interests and our commerce; how they have degraded our labor—for American labor can never compete in the same market with Asiatic labor and maintain for one moment its dignity and self respect; how the presence of Orientals in our city and State, with their degraded habits and practices, has poisoned the pure springs of morality and religion, and corrupted by its evil influence all our social life.

All these subjects will be dwelt upon by eloquent, earnest, thoughtful speakers, and as a result of the work of this convention, a resolutions will be passed and measures will be suggested which will be a sure guide to our delegates in Congress concerning the form of legislation demanded by the Pacific Coast for the protection of its future.

Gentlemen, the United States District Attorney's office has had, in one sense of the word, as much to do with the practical workings of the Chinese exclusion laws as any other department of the Government, for since the passage of the law of May 6, 1882 (the first act of Congress excluding the Chinese) every crack and cranny of the laws have been probed by skillful lawyers in the pay of the Chinese to widen, if possible, the aperture so that a Chinaman might crawl through; every link in the chain which guarded us has been tested and strained to the utmost in the hope that one link would break; every point, every quibble known to the law has been raised in our courts, in behalf of the Chinese by the public enemy of California, to distort the plain intention of Congress and find some means by which exclusion might be evaded. And on the United States District Attorney's office, in all the years since 1882 the duty has devolved of guarding in the United States courts the legal rights of Americans.

The experience of that office, after its twenty years of continual warfare against the persistent efforts of the Asiatics to enter despite the exclusion laws, must be worth something to this convention.

At this time it is unnecessary to attempt to explain the porvisions of the laws passed by Congress for the exclusion of the Chinese. Commencing with that of May 6, 1882, each law passed as time went on—that is, the law of July 5, 1884, of September 13, 1888, the supplement to the law of May 6, 1882, passed October 1, 1888, the so-called Geary act of May 5, 1892, and the act of November 3, 1893—was drawn more strictly and more in conformity with strict exclusion principles than the one which preceded it. The Geary act, or the law of May 5, 1892, continued in force and effect all laws excluding Chinese upon the statute books at that time, and in addition the principal provision of the Geary law required the registration of all Chinese in the country, whereby they might be identified as those who had a right to be and remain in America under the former laws.

The Geary act continued in force the exclusion laws for ten years after its passage, so that by the terms of this act all Chinese exclusion laws will expire on May 3, 1902. So the question before us to-day is not what the old law was; what its merits or demerits were, its strength or its weakness, but what the new law shall be. The purpose of this convention is to consider how a new exclusion law may be framed so as to avoid the weakness and defects of the old laws, and place upon the statute books of the nation an absolute barrier against Chinese and other Asiatic immigration.

Fortunately California is blessed at this time with nine able, honest and earnest Congressmen and Senators, to whom is intrusted the perfectly capable of framing a bill which will meet all requirements of our necessities, but still it will be a source of strength and power to them to know that the whole State is behind them and with them—giving them encouragement in the battle whose brunt will fall upon them when they meet in Washington the coming winter.

It is the opinion of the United States District Attorney's office that the provisions of the Geary law should be substantially re-enacted in the new measure. Of course ten years of the operation of the Geary law have demonstrated that improvements must be made; ten years of effort on the part of the Chinese to break through that law have shown that there are places in it that must be strengahened, and loopholes that must be closed, in order that a perfect exclusion law shall be placed on the books of the nation.

For instance, it is suggested that the Bureau of Immigration of the Treasury Department should be made the original judge of the eligibility of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent to enter the United States, and that such bureau be authorized to make all necessary regulations to enforce the administration of such laws.

This, of course, would not affect the rights of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, claiming to have been born within the United States.

An appeal from the decision of the immigration or customs officer should be permitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The decision of the immigration or customs officer should be final, unless reversed by appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

If this provision should become a part of the new law, its terms should be especially clear and strong and unambiguous, for a great question is now before the Federal courts of this city for a decision. It is the question of the rights of Chinese in transit through the country. Of late Chinese have been coming in large numbers, en route to Mexico. Of course under the laws as they are, the transportation companies are required to take precautions to carry the Chinese persons en route safely through, and guard against their escape while in the United States, but once over the Mexican line all responsibility on the part of the transportation company ceases, and the Chinaman at once leaves the train on Mexican soil, learns a little of our language and customs, and some dark night, aided by white men who are in the business of assisting Chinese to evade exclusion, he quietly slips across the borders and become a good American Chinaman.

The collectors of the ports of entry should have the power of ruling whether the Chinese in transit are bona fide travelers en route, or whether they are merely entering the United States to cross to the nearest point in foreign territory, there to leave the railroad or vessel and return.

The point is this: If the Collector has reason to suspect that the real purpose of the Chinaman is to ultimately work his way into the United States, he should be empowered to refuse the landing in the first instance, and his ruling should be final, unless the best of evidence be given to show the contrary. Of course in this class of cases an appeal should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury, but pending the appeal the Chinaman should be held without bonds.

This is an important phase of the Chinese problem. Mexico is becoming more quiet along the border; the turbulent Indian tribes are being well controlled by both American and Mexican Governments, and it is now safe for the Chinese to use that route and method in reaching their desired goal, while it was dangerous and difficult but just a few years ago.

It is reported on good authority that a company of Chinese merchants and Americans interested in the importation of Chinese has been formed in San Francisco for the purpose of establishing and building up a colony of one million Chinese on the border of Mexico. The principal business of that colony will be to work its members over the American border.

Again: United States Commissioners should be vested with plenary jurisdiction to determine the status of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent within the United States, or of having failed to register while in the United States, as required by law.

The laws on this subject are, if not open to question, at least debatable.

There are at least four or five enactments which vest United States Commissioners with jurisdiction to order the deportation of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent found to be unlawfully within the United States.

There is considerable question whether section 12 of the act of September 13, 1888, ever became a law, and it is under that section that United States Commissioners as a rule proceeed originally with reference to deportation proceedings, and that an appeal by the Chinese persons is allowed to the United States District Court.

Certain verbiage used in section 6 of the act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of November 3, 1893, would afford some ground for the argument that the status of Chinese persons charged with being unlawfully within the United States, by reason of their failure to register, should be tried originally and exclusively by a United States Judge, meaning thereby a Judge of a United States court.

The tendency of the courts has been to give the United States Commissioner full and plenary jurisdiction of all cases relating to the unlawful status of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, irrespective of whether that unlawful status was brought about by an original and unlawful entry into the United States or the original entry being unlawful was afterward rendered unlawful by failure to register, as required by law.

Therefore there should be in the new Chinese exclusion law a particular enactment giving United States commissioners full and unquestioned jurisdiction in determining the status of all Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent within the United States.

Furthermore, a very necessary amendment to the law would be that granting an appeal by the United States. As the law stands at present the Chinese person only is allowed an appeal. The United States has no remedy by appeal.

The new law should further provide that with reference to habeas corpus proceedings no bail should be allowed. This is a very salutary provision. It tends to expedite the action of persons suing out writs of habeas corpus, otherwise, as it has occurred in the past, the Chinese will sue out writs of habeas corpus and obtain protracted delays; meanwhile earning a livelihood in the country.

It is also suggested that a new registration of all Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent within the United States should be provided for.

Since the last registration law of May 5, 1892, as amended by that of November 3, 1893, under which the period of registration expired on May 4, 1894, now nearly seven years ago, a great many Chinese have, by eluding the vigilance of officers, fraudulently and unlawfully entered the confines of the United States and are now within the country as laborers.

And again. The penal laws relating to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion and restriction acts should be somewhat reformed and rendered more effective.

For instance it is made an offense to aid and abet the landing of Chinese. The courts have held, under the peculiar phraseology of the present law, that unless the landing of a Chinaman be successful the offense is not consummated. The law should be amended so that an attempt to aid or abet the landing of Chinese persons, whether successful or not, should be made an offense.

The laws with reference to the taking of oaths and authorizing customs officers and others to administer oaths should be improved upon so that prosecutions for perjury might be had.

Some suggestion has also been made that a Chinese laborer should be permitted to bring over his wife. This is an exceedingly embarrassing question, for the reason that it would be made the means of a great deal of fraud; that is, under the guise of bringing women over as wives many women would be brought over for immoral purposes.

The statute directed toward the deportation of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent (not citizens of the United States) who have been convicted of crimes, should be so amended as to include those who are hereafter convicted of a felony, as well as those who have been previously convicted thereof. As the law at present stands only those who are convicted of a felony by the act of May 5, 1892, could be deported.

In habeas corpus proceedings, where the Chinese persons claim to have been born in the United States, the widest discretion should be given the Judge or Commissioner in his rulings on the credibility of witnesses and the admission of the evdence.

To illustrate this: Take the proceedings in the Commissioner's Court almost any morning. A Chinaman is before the Commissioner on a writ of habeas corpus; his attorney claims that he was born in the United States; the Chinaman does not claim it; he doesn't know enough about our language or customs to claim anything; but, nevertheless, there are a number of Chinese who can be found who will testify that they know the applicant's father and mother twenty or twenty-five years ago; that applicant was born at 710 Dupont street, on the third floor, in room No. 13; that when the boy was 2 years old he was taken to China by his mother to be educated; that he has lived in China ever since that time; that now his mother is dead and his father is dead and he wants to come back to his native America to take care of the business of his old uncle or cousin—and the uncle or cousin is there to swear to it.

So common is this story, so well is it learned, and so carefully is it presented in evidence in the courts, that one of the Federal Judges estimated that if the story were true every Chinese woman who was in the United States twenty-five years ago must have had at least 500 children.

Therefore the new law should give the United States Commissioners the widest range in admitting Chinese testimony. The newspapers of this city have paid a great deal of attention to the question of slavery, and the public have come to know through the efforts of the press that here in this free land, in the metropolis of San Francisco, under the very shadow of the flag that is the hope, the inspiration and the glory of all who love liberty and rejoice in freedom, human chattels are bought and sold, bartered and exchanged—yes, in the very market place. And there is no Federal law on the statute books to reach and remedy this evil; and so the new Chinese exclusion law must be framed to wipe out the last vestige of slavery on American soil.

To learn this may astonish many, but it is a fact, nevertheless. At present there is no law relating to the question of slavery, unless it relates to negroes, peculiarities or foreigners; therefore, with reference to Chinese slave girls who claim to have been born in the United States, there is no penal statute by which their owners can be prosecuted. All that can be done in attempting to break up the involuntary servitude of Chinese girls held for immoral purposes is to arrest the unfortunates on the charge that they are unlawfully in the United States and deport them should they fail to establish their right to be here; but if they establish their American nativity there is no Federal statute which will compel their owner to release them. This phase of the Chinese problem requires the careful attention of our lawmakers when they are considering the new exclusion act.

In conclusion I wish to say again that we can justly feel every confidence in the statesmanship and honesty and ability of our Congressional delegation. They will frame the new exclusion law and frame it, I am sure, as wisely as human wisdom can. But this convention can voice the heartfelt prayer of all California that the East may join with the West and in the coming session of Congress aid us in passing a just and wise measure that shall guard and protect from the blighting curse of Asiatic immigration America's labor and industry, her commerce, her trade, her homes, her children and her future.

### EFFECT OF IMMIGRATION UPON THE PUBLIC MORALS

#### Rev. William Rader Entertainingly Discusses the Absorbing Chinese Problem.

Rev. William Rader, pastor of the Third Congregational Church, was the next speaker. He dwelt upon the effects of Chinese immigration on public morals. The address was witty and forceful. It follows:

It may appear to our fellow citizens in the East that the people of California are violating their sacred faith in the brotherhood of man by resisting the immigration of Chinese. Standing as the nation has so many years for the brotherhood of man, inviting the alien races of the earth to seek shelter and refuge under our flag, it may be asked if we in the West are turning the hands back on the face of our national policy and repudiating the Burlinghame treaty of 1868, confessing that we are not equal to the task of christianizing the races of the world.

We are not opposing immigration because we do not like the Chinese. Indeed, many of us have become attached to this picturesque Oriental on our streets and in our kitchens, who, like Tennyson's Maud, is "icily regular, splendidly null." It is not a question of religion. Our country is free to faith, provided faith be true to freedom and republican institutions. Neither is it a question of human rights. Immigration is not a right, but a privilege. The enjoyment of American liberty is not a right, but a privilege, conditioned by the capacity to exercise such a prerogative. It is quite within the power of the state to regulate such national privileges. This has been the policy of European governments for hundreds of years. It is the prerogative and policy of the United States, to be exercised not only in accordance with international good will, but in defense of national well being, in protection of commerce, the workingmen and national morality.

This, then, is a question of method, as to how the industrial and social integrity of the republic may be served and maintained. This great convention meets in the name of American patriotism, and not with one word of race prejudice. The issue is that of American civilization as against the venerable paganism of China, with the hope that the one may be protected, that the other, in the progress of light and liberty may ultimately be destroyed and become civilized.

Three main arguments are used to support Chinese exclusion. The arguments of industry, of political economy and of morality. I have been asked to speak upon the last.

Through our gates have come the down-trodden, the Italian, and the Swede, the German and the Dane and all nationalities. We have bled and died for the blacks. Here in San Francisco we are not by any means morally perfect. We have troubles of our own. White vice is as evil as yellow vice, and it is because of this that we see danger in unlimited immigration. Humiliating as it may seem Christian America is not equal to pagan China. San Francisco is not equal to Chinese immorality. Is Boston or New York or Chicago equal to the task of assimilating Chinese populations with American standards? Says a Chinese proverb, "The light of heaven cannot shine into an inverted bowl." The Chinese in the United States are an inverted bowl. Henry Ward Beecher said, "When the lion eats the ox, the ox becomes the lion; not the lion, ox." It has been well said in reply that if there be too much ox, or if he be poisoned, ye have a dead lion as a result.

China is the ox. America is the lion. As well might a mouse try to digest an elephant as America to digest China. There is too much China—a China of many centuries, of four hundred millions, of fixed traditions and vices. You cannot empty the Pacific into a cup. This is what advocates of unlimited immigration would try to do.

What are the facts?

The present number of Chinese in the United States may approximately be put down at 100,000. Of these 18,000 are in San Francisco, 54,000 on the Pacific Coast outside of San Francisco, and 28,000 in other States and Territories. It is estimated that the whole number of Chinese professing the Christian faith is about 1600. It is claimed that more than 2000 attend evening schools, that the number in mission schools and schools equal 500 and that $60,000 has been given by the Chinese for the building of chapels and for Christian work. I may venture the opinion, however, that in the face of these figures it is the opinion of Christian workers among the Chinese that the proper place to civilize the race is not here, but in their own country.

We have failed to christianize the Chinese population of California. From a moral point of view the Chinaman has not been a success in the United States, which is to say, he has not assimilated with American institutions and ideals. He has planted orchards, built railroads, washed linen and prepared dinners for $50 or $40 a month, but has signally failed to become a moral American force. His negative virtues have never become positive influences.

This is true largely because he is the immigrant without a home. He is a man without a fireside. Other immigrants have brought hither their wives and children, for whom they have sacrificed. The cabin and the school, the church and the library followed, and some of the best blood in America flows in their veins.

They have become pillars of the republic, but the Chinese are a homeless people. Consequently they have imperilled their environment, and the influence of their lives has not been good. The Scotch have given us conscience, the Italian artistic taste, the Frenchman wit, the English piety, the Scandinavian industry, but the Chinese have made no permanent gifts to American life. He has contributed nothing to the moral or social fibre of the republic. He has left no art, no science, not even his fortune or his bones. He has taken millions from our gold fields. He has not left anywhere a permanent dollar. No man is a moral force in the United States who takes away his money and his skull.

A few years ago the Board of Supervisors of this city made an investigation, when it was shown that 30,000 Chinese lived within a space comprised in eight blocks: Fifty-seven women and fifty-nine children living as families; 761 women and 576 children herded together with apparent indiscriminate parental relatives and no family classification so far as could be ascertained; 576 prostitutes and eighty-seven children, professional prostitutes and children living together.

There were 103 houses of prostitution, 150 iron-clad barred and barricaded gambling dens, twenty-six opium joints existing in defiance of municipal laws and of police authority. In habitations sufficient for 250 persons the committee found 823 actual sleeping occupants.

The conditions are practically the same today.

Chinatown furnishes the best argument against Chinese immigration from the moral standpoint.

Its odors and filth, its prostitution and slavery, its opium joints and gambling dens, its unsanitary conditions and atmosphere of secret sin—these convince the nostril, influence the eye and turn the stomach!

We have cleansed Havana with broom and spade and flame, but every large city in the country has an annex of Chinese degeneracy which needs, doubtless, Bibles and schools, but first of all sanitation and cleanliness, which in the laws of health precedes godliness itself. Chinatown in San Francisco is a museum of oriental vice, kept open for the benefit of Eastern tourists—and other people. It is a city of slavery, worse than the slave pen in New Orleans which gave young Lincoln the inspiration to lift the thunderbolt of the Northern conscience. A second Harriet Beecher Stowe might write another "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and draw the picture of an oriental Eliza bound by fetters. There she stands looking through the iron bars of Chinatown!

Crime is bred in Chinatown. Highbinders execute their own laws of vengeance; murders are frequently committed. In thirty years 165 Chinese felons have served time. During the last six months 1140 arrests were made in Chinatown. It breeds murder, crime, licentiousness, slavery.

Destroy it. Let the plow run through the filthy streets. Plant corn where opium grows. Let fountains splash where the opium fumes fill the air. Open it as a playground for the children. Remove the standing menace to health and happiness and air the most powerful argument against unrestricted Chinese immigration.

Chinese immigration feeds the already active wickedness of our country through at least four hell-known vices. They are prostiution, gambling, opium smoking and murder.

In conclusion, what shall we do about it? We are here to memorialize Congress. Shall we ask for a closed door of Chinese exclusion or for a modified restriction measure?

We are united here in the West in believing some form of exclusion is necessary, and the people of California are not in the temper to take any chances. We cannot open the dam of Mongolian invasion.

We stand for American labor, which must be protected. We cannot offer up American labor on the altar of international commerce, which is not protected in any event. Labor must be protected and the moral life of the public be defended. Some form of exclusion is a national, a moral, an economic necessity.

We must recognize and acknowledge the friendly relations of the two countries and make a recommendation in accordance with international treaty procedure in terms humiliating neither to China nor injurious to America.

Since the Geary bill was passed a new position among the powers has been taken by our nation. We have been fighting battles for humanity. Let the act be accordant with the spirit of these wars and in harmony with the spirit which actuated them.

The world is watching us. Let us act with deliberation—not as partisans, but as broad-minded patriots. The class of coolies which make up the rank and file of the California population who come without wives or wealth, who interfere with American workingmen on the one hand and affect public morals on the other, should have the door of the nation closed tight against them and locked with a Geary key.

If there is any doubt as to the working of a law with a qualification, let us give the present exclusion law the benefit of the doubt. That the men of brains and culture in China, the statesmanship recognized by General Grant in Li Hung Chang, whom he considered one of the three greatest statesmen of the world, that the men who have adopted European or American ideas and who are the moral leaders of their race—students, teachers, merchants—that these should be recognized and respected by our declaration to Congress and by the law Congress may enact is to say the least consistent with the higher spirit of the American people and just to the higher life of China.

## DUTY OF EVERY CITIZEN.

**I REGARD it as the sacred duty of every American citizen to discharge faithfully his political obligations to his country, a country every foot of whose soil has been consecrated to the cause of liberty by the precious blood of a heroic people. It is the duty of every American to see to it that the duplicity of Oriental corruptionists shall not defile public sentiment and that the American people do not consent to legislation by the National Congress that will permit the contamination of our soil by an influx of hordes of the lowest type of humanity. I say that it is our duty as American citizens to fearlessly face this great problem and to stamp out once and for all time this threatened danger of unrestricted Chinese immigration. We are assembled here to contribute to the preservation and elevation of a clear American sentiment that will bring the blush of shame to the faces of all who advocate the opening of our doors to a flood of creatures who believe in no government unless it be despotism.—Excerpt from speech by Mayor Snyder of Los Angeles.**

## D legates Aim to Continue Warfare.

## CHINATOWN AS A MUSEUM.

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## CONGRESSMAN WOODS IN SYMPATHY WITH MOVEMENT

### He Assures Convention That the California Delegation Will Make a Strong Fight.

Congressman S. D. Woods made a forceful address, which put his audience in very good humor. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I have not come before you for the purpose of making a speech. I came to this convention as a delegate. I came for the purpose of absorbing some of your spirit, so that if in Congress the fight became serious and I became weary I might be inspired by the memory of the thought and hope and action of this great convention. (Applause.) I am a product of California. (A voice, "And a good one, too.")

Over fifty years ago my mother, carrying me in her arms, landed at the corner of Jackson and Montgomery streets from a boat, and I have seen this city and this State grow from my early childhood. I have for California a great love, and that great love makes me loyal to her in this, the hour of her exigency. (Applause.)

There is work for this convention to do. We have a fight in Congress. I have been to Congress and was there two months and, knowing that during the next session this question would come up for solution, I tested the temper of the Congressmen to find out whether or not it was necessary when I returned to Congress again to be prepared for a conflict, and I found that I had to be ready for a fight with my colleagues upon this question.

We have expanded as a nation. There has been a difference of opinion on the question of expansion, but these differences of opinion have been settled by the manifest destiny of the American nation, and she expands, under God, whether you want it or not. (Applause.) Expanded as she is in obedience to the divine decree, are we now to mutilate this expansion by allowing the doors of the western portion of the continent to be opened to 400,000,000 of Chinese who bring to America nothing but degradation and despair? (Cries of 'No, no!') You say no. That is our opinion. And I say that this convention ought to have been a convention of the Pacific Coast and there should be yet carried on along the line of the Pacific in every Territory and State west of the Rocky Mountains this work, until, when we start to Congress, the entire delegation from the Pacific Slope will stand as a unit, and behind us will stand as a unit the common sentiment of the entire Pacific Coast, represented in great conventions in every State. (Applause.) You must work, and every newspaper on the Pacific Slope should from this time forth, under the inspiration of your request to work through their columns, to show the East that there is no dissension and that there is no dissipation of hope upon the Pacific Slope upon this great question.

We know in America that the common man is the hope of the republic. We know that the rich may leave us if they desire, but we know that this country can never stand if the common man—of whom, thank God, I am one—is degraded in America. (Applause.) Keep this convention alive from this time until the battle is won. Appoint a permanent executive committee. Keep your chairman in his place ready to call this convention together at any time. (Applause.) And if we find that the commercialism of the East, represented by such men as Morgan, is against us and we need help, that we can ask you, with the cry from Macedonia, to come over and help us, let him call this convention together again and stay in session until we can say to the East, "There is a great convention of American citizens in session in California and they will stay in session until this battle is won." (Great applause.)

If you think that this delegation is going back to Washington to meet a Waterloo you do not know the delegation. (Renewed applause.) No, every mother and every daughter of California is involved in this battle. And do you think that such men as we are, knowing that this conflict is for the mothers and the daughters and the children of California, will ever give up this battle? (Cries of "No, no," and great applause.) I say to you men I know what honorable impulses have brought you here. (Cheers for Congressman Woods.) And if there is any man who has come to this convention with anything in his heart but a love for California let him "go away back and sit down." (Laughter and applause.) I will tell you how I feel about this. If I knew that my resignation would bring about the passage of this bill as recommended by my young friend, Mr. McKinlay, here this morning, I would write the telegram on this desk and send it to the Governor this minute to make California free from this possible curse. And that is how I love her. (Cries of "Good" and cheers.)

Now, gentlemen, I said I did not come here to make a speech. (Laughter and cries of "Go on.") This is no speech. (Laughter and cries of "Oh, no.") It is a talk out of a man's heart, believing what he is saying. You keep up this splendid enthusiasm behind us men in Congress and all hell couldn't beat us. (Laughter and great applause.) That is the way to do it, boys. That is the kind of spirit that the boys had at Manila when George Dewey sank the whole Spanish fleet. That is the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon that, under God Almighty, is to make the American flag the one flag of the world. (Cheers.)

I tell you that this is no political question. I have told my colleagues in Congress, "You have a splendid majority in Congress, but be careful of that majority." And I am going to tell them when I go back, and I don't care what the Republican party thinks of what I am going to say now. I am going to tell them this: If you don't pass the exclusion bill to keep the Chinaman out of America, for the preservation of American citizenship, you will find that we will be made footballs of at the next election by the American people and by God we will deserve it. (Great applause.) I will tell them, "By God you ought to be made footballs of." (Renewed laughter and applause.)

I will say to you now in conclusion—this is a wild talk, but it is not quite rattle-brained, because I feel what I say, and I mean what I say, and you will find it out in the end. I have been seriously at work in this matter for the last month. I have corresponded with every Sheriff in the State of California, with the Chief of Police of every city in California, with the health officers of every city in California, and I have accumulated a mass of evidence that would chill your blood and then would make you hot as the fires of hell after the chill was over. (Laughter.) Why? Because these officers of the law have told me that these people who have already come to our shores are poisoning our civilization at the very cradle almost. And that is why it will chill you first and when the chill is over you will have the hot fires of indignation, as hot as hell to burn these destroyers of our cradles and to blast them forever from the land. I will hand these evidences—I won't give them to you—I will keep them for the committee to read, and then if the committee want to find out whether these statements are true or not they can refer to the officers of this convention for confirmation. And that is why I want you to keep this convention alive, to bolster us up in our facts.

Now I say go home as members of this convention and keep it alive, with the executive committee acting enthusiastically and hopefully; go home to your papers and set them alive, and if necessary let the people of the East, the commercial man and the devout woman in the East, who want to convert the world, understand that at present and until the passage of the exclusion act by Congress the Californians and the Pacific Coast, man, woman and child, knows nothing in the world but the absolute necessity of passing the Geary exclusion act, with all these splendid amendments that have been suggested. (Great applause.)

### PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA UNITED IN THE WORK

#### Mayor Snyder of Los Angeles Promises Support of the Southern Residents.

Mayor Snyder of Los Angeles was the next speaker to address the convention. He was given close attention throughout. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Members of this Convention: This is the most impressive body I have ever had the pleasure of addressing. It is impressive in that here are the representative citizens from all parts of the great State of California. You have left your homes, you have left your families, you have left your business, and at your own expense you have come here, and all are of one mind. This convention is peculiar in that here we find Democrats and Republicans, we find the capitalist and the laborer, we find the representative of the pulpit, we find that all walks of life are represented here; and we are all of one mind, in favor of Chinese exclusion, for country, home and civilization. (Applause.)

I regard it as the sacred duty of every American citizen to discharge faithfully his political obligations to his country, a country every foot of whose soil has been consecrated to the cause of liberty by the precious blood of a heroic people. It is the duty of every American to see to it that the duplicity of Oriental corruptionists shall not defile public sentiment, and that the American people do not consent to legislation by the national Congress that will permit the contamination of our soil by an influx of hordes of the lowest type of humanity. I say that it is our duty as American citizens to fearlessly face this great problem and to stamp out once and for all time this threatened danger of unrestricted Chinese immigration. (Applause.)

We are assembled here to contribute to the preservation and elevation of a clear American sentiment that will bring the blush of shame to the faces of all who advocate the opening of our doors to a flood of creatures who believe in no government unless it be a despotism, who have no obligations to the Government under which they live other than that inspired by fear.

I shall speak plainly. The Chinese is a pagan, devoted to the worship of idols, despising Christianity and hating our civilized institutions, disregarding our social system, sneering at our patriotism and doing his utmost to demoralize our people. Against him our gates should forever be kept closed. (Applause.) I am one of those who think that the ability of our people to assimilate alien races is about exhausted, and that the invitation to the people of every clime to join with us and to participate in this great Government of and for and by the people should be withdrawn. We are in a position to say that only the best men of foreign lands shall be allowed to enter and become American citizens. And we must say in thunderous

Continued on Page Three.

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