

D E C

1922

VENDORS URGED TO BOOST PRODUCT

False Creek "Winery" Finds Favor in Eyes of "Jim" Falconer.

W. T. McArthur, W. Gilchrist and Commissioner's Brother Interested.

"The Gang's All Here" Mr. Bowser Assures Public Accounts Committee.

Elysium Hotel Operators Also Figure In Some Sales To Board.

VICTORIA, Dec. 1.—Evidence of the manufacture of port and sherry on False Creek, Vancouver, by the California Wine Company, in which are interested Messrs. W. T. McArthur, William Gilchrist, ex-president of Ward Five Liberal Association, and a brother of Mr. J. H. Falconer, was brought out in the public accounts committee yesterday when Mr. Hugh Urquhart, manager of the Vancouver warehouse of the Liquor Control Board, was on the witness stand.

To give this wine company a boost, Mr. Urquhart admitted that on instructions from Commissioner J. H. Falconer he had circulated all the government vendors to press the sale of this port and sherry, which is being manufactured in the building formerly used as a pickle factory by Mr. Falconer.

QUESTION OF NAMES.
"This is a case where the gang's all here," Mr. W. J. Bowser suggested to Mr. Urquhart, who admitted that a reputable brand of port was named "Convivo" while the Vancouver brand had been named "Bonvino." Mr. W. T. McArthur had also pressed the warehouse manager for orders and to boost the sales.

Asked about the company manufacturing cocktails, the headquarters of which is in Mr. Gordon Wismer's office, Mr. Urquhart stated that a small order had been placed but that the Liquor Board were now manufacturing their own cocktails.

Mr. Bowser suggested he was taking an awful chance when Mr. Urquhart stated that he has sampled this brand of cocktails.

In reply to another question levelled by a Conservative member of the committee, Mr. Urquhart stated that a circular signed by Mr. Falconer had been sent to all vendors, informing certain brands of Scotch which were not selling well and requesting that the sales be pushed.

COMMISSION TRANSFERRED.
A member of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was called to the witness stand in relation to the purchase of 2000 cases of "Spey Royal" whisky, made in Auckland, New Zealand.

The bank draft had been marked "D. P."—document against payment—and according to the bank clerk's evidence, the day previous to the draft being accepted by the government, instructions were received by the bank to transfer the commission from Mr. Bert Bead to Mr. J. S. O'Brien, a member of the firm of O'Brien & Smith, operating the Elysium Hotel in Vancouver.

Mr. Smith, according to Mr. Urquhart, as house manager, had solicited orders from him on several occasions.

Finance Minister Seeks to Borrow \$3,500,000

VICTORIA, Dec. 1.—Authority for the province to borrow an additional \$3,500,000 is asked for in a bill introduced by Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, in the Legislature Thursday night. Two millions of this amount will be devoted to the construction of public buildings in the province, one million for the Loan Settlement and Development Act, \$1,000,000 under the Soldiers' Land Act, and \$100,000 to be expended under the Water Act.

FARMER'S VIEW OF 8-HOUR DAY

Industries Already Taxed Out of Existence, Says A. D. Paterson.

Hard to Keep Men on Land With Shorter City Hours.

VICTORIA, Dec. 1.—Speaking on the Burde eight-hour bill in the Legislature Thursday night, Mr. A. D. Paterson, Liberal, Delta, said that if the bill were passed farmers would be placed under such a handicap that they would scarcely be able to operate.

"The whole cry in this province is for industries," he said, "but after they are established they are practically taxed out of existence. If they make property tax, and if they show a profit there is an income tax to pay."

NO GOOD ON FARM.
He said it looked as though a man was being legislated out of his own business. Perhaps the eight-hour bill did not affect the farmers directly, but indirectly it did.

"You can not expect a man to stay on the farm working ten and twelve hours a day when other men are working only eight hours," he continued. "Every member here knows that you can not operate a farm on eight hours a day; you might as well quit."

Major Burde said that the farmers already were competing with other industries for laborers.

This the farmers knew, said Mr. Paterson, and although they were already paying more in wages and heard than most industries, they found it almost impossible to get men.

LUMBERMEN AFFECTED.
He said the Burde bill would affect lumbering chiefly and he asked the House to remember that \$4,645,000 was the estimated revenue this year from timber leases, licenses, royalties and other resources connected with timber. He said that many of the mills of the province could only operate eight months in the year and the workers should be permitted to work reasonably long hours and earn as much as possible.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald adjourned the debate. Mr. Guthrie asked if the bill was to be laid over another week and Premier Oliver said the debate would be resumed not later than next Tuesday.

LIQUOR PURCHASES PROBED IN HOUSE

Wm. Gilchrist and G. C. Hyatt Doing Business With Government.

VICTORIA, Dec. 1.—Evidence was given before the public accounts committee of the Legislature showing that Mr. William Gilchrist of Vancouver, agent for several liquor concerns in Great Britain and France, crossed the Atlantic in company with Mr. Hugh Urquhart, Vancouver warehouse manager for the Liquor Control Board, when the latter went on a liquor-purchasing tour to Europe.

Mr. Urquhart was on the stand and said that Mr. Gilchrist left him at Liverpool, but Mr. G. C. Hyatt, of Vancouver, was waiting for him (Mr. Urquhart) in London. Mr. Urquhart said he and Mr. Hyatt travelled together to Scotland, Ireland and parts of England, visiting some liquor concerns. They afterwards crossed to Paris and Bordeaux for the purpose of investigating the wine industry.

The first annual report of the Liquor Control Board, which was consulted by the committee, shows Mr. Gilchrist to have been the agent for 10,000 cases of liquor, purchased by the board up to March 31. Mr. Hyatt sold the government \$2,210 cases while a Victoria firm, Gillespie & Co., sold 380 cases and 2884 gallons of whisky in bulk.

WISH OUTSIDERS ON SAFETY COMMITTEES

Labor Seeks Amendment to Coal Mines Regulations Act.

VICTORIA, Dec. 1.—Thursday being private members' day, several Labor bills were considered in the Legislature.

Amendments to the Coal Mines Regulations Act were introduced by Mr. Thomas Uphill, Labor member for Fernie. These would give miners the right to choose men outside of the mines to act for them on their gas and safety committees.

Mr. Uphill was supported by Mr. Samuel Guthrie, Socialist, Newcastle, who said that in this way the miners would be able to secure committees free from the influence of the bosses. Both members declared that men on these committees were afraid to report conditions because they might lose their jobs. They told of instances where miners would not choose any of their number because they realized that the hiring of such men would be jeopardized. They also said that the reason for many mine explosions was that conditions were not reported.

CITES A CASE.
Mr. Guthrie blamed the accident at the Walkala mine of the Granby Company on these conditions.

Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, interjected that it was sworn in evidence that the men had gone past a fence which was erected to keep them out and protect them from a danger area.

Mr. Guthrie replied that the men were only tools and were willing to swear to anything.

Mr. Sloan adjourned the debate. Other Labor bills considered were: Night Employment of Young Persons Act; the Night Employment of Women Act; and the Employment of Children Act. The Labor members endeavored to have these bills become effective on May 1, 1923.

EVIDENCE OF GOOD FAITH.
Mr. J. W. deB. Farris who, as attorney-general, introduced these measures during the spring session of 1921, explained that they had been passed in accordance with international agreements entered upon at Versailles, to become effective when other provinces and countries adopted similar legislation. He claimed that the government had put them on the statute books as an evidence of good faith.

The Vancouver member also pointed out that existing operative legislation covered practically the same ground and that the province was well to the fore in the matter of protecting women and children employees.

One bill of the group, that affecting children, was put to a vote. The Guthrie amendment asking that this become effective on May 1, was defeated by 22 to 16.

MANSON HAS EYE ON KU KLUX KLAN

Suggests It Be Turned Loose On Bootleggers and Rum Runners.

VICTORIA, Dec. 1.—Provincial police, under orders from Attorney-General Manson, are investigating the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in the interior of British Columbia, particularly around Cranbrook.

Public notice of the organization of a branch of the Klan in Cranbrook by H. Monroff of the Canadian division of the Ku Klux, with the object of enforcing law and order in this province, resulted in Mr. Manson taking immediate action.

"We are not going to permit any one to step in here to undertake the enforcement of law and order," he announced.

"This Klan is a new one on me. If they want to do all they say they do in the way of enforcement of law and order, I think we will have to turn them loose on the enforcement of the Liquor Act."

LIQUOR EXPORT MUST GO, SAYS MANSON

Attorney - general Blames Wholesalers as Source of Illicit Liquor.

Most of Bootleg Supply From Private Stock, He Declares.

Ninety Per Cent. of Export With Dry States and Provinces.

Sole Right to Import Needed to Carry Out Mandate, He Urges.

VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—Discussing his resolution asking the Legislature to petition the federal government to grant British Columbia the sole right to import liquor, Attorney-General Manson observed that if the mandate of the people was to be carried out, complete control of the importation and sale of liquor must be in the hands of the Liquor Control Board. He said it should be apparent that the government must make liquor available to those who desired it, with such restrictions and safeguards as would reduce excesses to a minimum.

The minister said that as long as private stocks were on hand in the province there would be bootlegging. Men would buy liquor from bootleggers at high prices even when liquor stores were open, and the profit of the bootlegger, even at two or three dollars a bottle meant that he could do well if he only sold a few bottles a day.

He declared that the illicit dealer had no compunction as to the amount of liquor he sold a customer, the more the better—and drunkenness was the result. Demoralisation of home conditions and financial ruin followed.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES.

Hon. Mr. Manson pointed out that wholesale liquor warehouses were largely responsible. He said that where the stocks of warehouses were seized the sales in government stores jumped enormously. Fortunately, he claimed, this illicit traffic had been reduced 75 per cent. in the past six months.

He asserted that from 80 to 90 per cent. of all bootlegging resulted from the importation of private stocks. Furthermore, the illicit dealer was an illicit character and he cared nothing about the quality of his wares. Lives were often endangered through the use of bootleggers' whiskey.

The attorney-general also maintained that the elimination of private importation would mean a reduction of at least 50 per cent. in the cost of enforcement. He added that the chief objection to bonded warehouses lay in the fact that 90 per cent. of their business was done with prohibition provinces and states. Therefore, the export warehouse must go, he remarked.

DOMINION ATTITUDE.

Hon. Mr. Manson asked what objection there could be to the Dominion Government passing legislation granting this province the sole right to import.

"They have already approved provincial autonomy in the matter of the control of the liquor situation by supplementing provincial legislation so that liquor can not be imported into prohibition provinces, when the latter so request," he remarked. "The Privy Council has long since held that prohibitory and restrictive laws with regard to liquor are for the provinces, and following out the spirit of those decisions, the Dominion has said that supplementary legislation would be passed to make control in prohibition provinces complete."

The attorney-general asked if this applied to prohibition provinces why should it not apply to provinces operating under government control.

He referred to the stand taken by British Columbia senators in opposing the legislation passed last session granting this province the right to control importations. It was slanderous to say that if the liquor stores would supply good liquor bootlegging would be cut down.

DEFENDING B.C. PRICES.

The government was supplying good liquor, he contended. He also added that the tax placed on imports was for the purpose of encouraging buyers to purchase from the government.

Regarding prices, Hon. Mr. Manson said that the government was selling

for reasonably low prices, in fact below the prices charged in Quebec. But the government did not propose to keep its stores open at all hours in order to compete with the illicit dealer.

The attorney-general referred to a statement made by one B.C. senator in effect that it was peculiar that British Columbia alone of the provinces was asking for complete control. Hon. Mr. Manson spoke of a letter he had received from the Premier of Quebec, which approved of the stand taken by this province.

He pointed out the bill which had been prepared for presentation at Ottawa had met with a good reception in the House of Commons. Every Conservative member of the British Columbia supported it, but the Senate rejected the portion of the bill affecting British Columbia.

APPROPRIATION FOR BOUNTIES CUT DOWN

Money Is to Be Paid for Cougars, Coyotes and Timber Wolves Only.

VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—Bounties are to be taken off all animals except cougars, timber wolves and coyotes, according to the new policy of the Game Conservation Board, Mr. M. B. Jackson, K. C., member for the Islands and chairman of the board, so informed the Legislature Friday afternoon, when the vote for bounties came up.

Because of this policy the vote of \$16,000 for last year has been cut to \$35,000 this year and this will also cover salaries, equipment and traveling expenses in connection with game protection.

Large amounts have been paid out for bounties on crows, Mr. Jackson said, but there is to be no renewal of this.

Mr. R. H. Pooley, member for Esquimalt, said that the big headed owl was a most destructive bird, that he had no friends and the bounty should be continued.

Mr. Kenneth Duncan, member for Cowichan, said he had never known of an eagle doing much damage.

Mr. H. F. Kargin, member for Atlin, wanted to know what the eagle was good for except to adorn totem poles and for use as the American national emblem.

The vote for administration of the Motor Vehicle Act which was \$58,654 this year, will be \$48,226 next year, in connection with this, Mr. Pooley urged the government to bring in regulations to prohibit the transfer of any motor car license unless a bill of sale is presented to show that the change is bona fide. He told of instances where men had been able to make deals on car transfers and had skipped out with the money.

BOWSER SAYS BOOKS ARE CAMOUFLAGED

Declares That Municipalities Are Defrauded of Liquor Profits.

VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—The books of the Liquor Board have been so manipulated that the municipalities of B. C. have been deprived of \$2,000, according to Mr. W. J. Bowser, K. C., leader of the opposition, speaking in the House on Friday night.

He said that the reserve fund, which the government was authorized to set aside by the Liquor Act was really non-existent, as it was referred to in the books of the Liquor Board as a liability, amounting to \$173,000 according to the last balance sheet.

"This is merely a paper balance, camouflage bookkeeping," declared Mr. Bowser. "The municipalities have been punished by this system to the extent of \$2,000. You have led me to believe that you have a reserve fund, but instead of having such a fund invested in liquid assets, you haven't a cent. It may be in your minds, but not in the books."

Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, asserted that the leader of the opposition did not know much about bookkeeping, otherwise he would have made no such charge.

"The fact that we have the reserve fund marked down as a liability is proof that we have such a fund, and that is the proper place for it," he said.

"The leader of the opposition is merely indulging in cheap talk for the press."

"But I am quoting from official documents," returned Mr. Bowser, flourishing a copy of the Liquor Board's balance sheet.

Premier Oliver termed Mr. Bowser's statements "verbal fireworks."

"REDS" AT U. OF B.C. OBJECT OF PROTEST

Canon Hinchliffe Has Further Criticism of University Literature.

VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—History textbooks were again in the limelight on Friday night, when Canon Hinchliffe, Conservative, Victoria, attacked the use of the Robinson and Beard European history, as being un-British and un-Canadian. He also produced a copy of the "Ulysses," the students' journal at the University. From this he read an article headed "Come on Reds," which revealed, he said, that a radical society existed among the student body.

Apparently the faculty sanctioned this, he remarked, and even girls were taken in as members.

Mr. Samuel Guthrie said that if other members of the Legislature had taken a course in socialism they would display less ignorance.

Hon. Dr. McLean, minister of education, assured the House that no infidelity was taught in the University, and no worry need be felt over the students discussing economic questions from various angles.

Canon Hinchliffe wished to know why Hazen's history had been supplanted by that of Robinson and Beard. The former abounded in glowing patriotic passages in praise of things British and Canadian, although written by an American.

Hon. Dr. MacLean defended the faculty and said he preferred to leave the matter of the selection of textbooks to the history professors, who had all served overseas. Mr. Bowser appeared to support the minister, and the Premier then asked for the reason of Canon Hinchliffe's criticism.

The opposition leader said the University was fortunate in the personnel of its board of governors and that there were no politics in evidence.

Premier Oliver said the government should control the institution, but Mr. Farris disagreed, saying:

"I know something about government and boards of governors, and I consider the University much better handled as it is than it would be by this or any other government."

Manson's Jail Policy Is Expected to Be on More Up-to-date Lines

VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—Announcement that a new policy in regard to prisons was under consideration was made by Attorney-General Manson while the estimates for his department were before the Legislature Friday afternoon. Canon Hinchliffe asked whether suggestions made last session about the treatment of prisoners at Oakalla prison while awaiting trial had been dealt with.

Hon. Mr. Manson said that the whole trend of modern times was not to regard a prison as a place of punishment, but as a place of correction, and that he was planning steps which he hoped would make a big improvement in this matter.

Bowser Protests That Three Sessions a Day Is Too Strenuous Pace

VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—When Premier Oliver's notice of motion for three sittings of the Legislature a day came up Friday, Mr. Bowser protested vigorously, claiming that the pace was too strenuous for the members to be expected to do justice to the affairs of the people. He said his party had no wish to hold the House over Christmas, but he advised the government to go slowly.

Mr. Thomas Uphill, Labor, Fernie, asked the Premier to set a time limit on night sessions.

Premier Oliver said the notice was the customary one, but that while committees were sitting it was not the intention to have the Legislature meet in the forenoon.

A vote was called for and the government won out by twenty-seven to fifteen.

Manson Moves to Adjourn Debate on Pooley Resolution

VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—Attorney-General Manson moved the adjournment of the debate Friday on the resolution of Mr. R. H. Pooley, asking that a return be granted on correspondence between him and Mr. H. H. Stevens on matters pertaining to Liquor Control Board administration.

The minister pointed out that he had tabled correspondence in this connection, thinking that Mr. Stevens should become possessed of accurate information regarding the activities of the H. G. Dawson company at Prince Rupert. He wished to consider the motion further before action was taken.

Further Adjournments In Chiropractor Cases

Adjournment to the December court has been directed of the appeals by three Vancouver chiropractors, Dr. Elmo Marshall, Dr. Walter Sturdy and Dr. Willard Costen.

This course was recommended by Major W. M. McKay as crown counsel, who expressed the opinion that the appeals should not be decided in County Court while legislation in the interests of the chiropractors is under consideration at Victoria. At his request Judge Cayley adjourned argument in the appeals to a date to be fixed on December 4.

Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, K. C. and Mr. Ian Mackenzie, counsel for the chiropractors, were satisfied with this arrangement.

Pending Judge Cayley's decision the three chiropractors are at liberty on bail. They were sentenced to one month's imprisonment by Magistrate Shaw for unlawfully practising medicine.

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HAS NO FAITH IN THE CHIROS

Prof. Whitnall, for Doctors,
Refutes Claims Before
Committee of House.

Chiropractic May Be Dan-
gerous to Public Is His
Statement.

VICTORIA, Dec. 4.—"It is impossible to control through the spine the nerves entering the pelvis, the legs and head, which leaves little else for the chiropractor to treat," stated Prof. Whitnall, witness for the doctors before the select committee of the Legislature dealing with the Neelands Chiropractic Bill.

He could not see any force in the statement of Dr. Lee Edwards, that all life flowed through the spine and could be controlled by manipulation of the bones of the spinal column. He produced a section of human neck bones and said these could not be manipulated as the chiropractors said.

FOUNDED ON DELUSION.

Asked if the practice of chiropractic was dangerous to public health, Prof. Whitnall asserted that in many cases it was. He said that the chiropractor could not treat diseases of the spine itself and supported the statement that "chiropractic is founded on delusion."

Mr. Gordon Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, denied Prof. Whitnall's statement that no medical college would seriously investigate the chiropractic theory. He said that the University of Pennsylvania recognized portions of the theory.

Mr. Wismer asked Prof. Whitnall if it would not have been better to learn from the chiropractors what they were doing ere they came before the committee to refute all their claims. The professor said that all he knew about chiropractic he had learned before the chiropractic committee.

A FATUOUS QUESTION.

"If it's a dangerous thing, wouldn't the 20,000 practising chiropractors have been swept out of business?" asked Mr. Wismer.

"That's a fatuous question," commented Chairman M. B. Jackson. Mr. Wismer asked Prof. Whitnall if he had ever seen the body of a man killed by a chiropractor. The reply was that the professor did not know where the bodies he examined came from.

If the anatomist of McGill University, the recognized medical college of Canada, has never seen a man killed by a chiropractor, it is probable it never has happened, Mr. Wismer observed.

He attempted to read an affidavit showing that a prominent Vancouver lawyer had been cured by a chiropractor.

Mr. M. A. Macdonald, K.C., for the doctors, said he could produce many affidavits of persons who had suffered injuries through chiropractic treatment.

Mr. Jackson ruled that affidavits could not be accepted, whereupon Mr. Wismer said if he could produce affidavits from a hundred prominent people to show that they had been cured by chiropractors that such evidence should be permitted by the committee.

QUESTION OF PATIENTS.
The chairman suggested that some of the chiropractors' patients appear before the committee to testify. In these cases, the committee would demand that the physician, whom it was alleged had failed to cure the patient, should also be produced.

An involved discussion arose between Mr. Wismer and Prof. Whitnall almost instantly relief from pain following chiropractic treatment. Sometimes fear caused pain, said the professor.

Mr. Wismer told of the case of a paralyzed man who had been practically cured by chiropractic treatment. Prof. Whitnall said he had been paralyzed himself, but a night spent in a wet trench in Flanders had cured him even while sleeping. He felt that the trouble had simply run its course, which applied in many instances where chiropractors claimed to have cured paralysis.

Prof. Whitnall said it pained him to deny Dr. Edwards' claim that he could cure organic diseases.

DR. STURDY'S EVIDENCE.

"These button-pressing treatments will not cure disease," he maintained, adding that in many instances where cures were claimed there had been no organic disease. He said that many of Dr. Edwards' cures could not be credited to chiropractic.

Dr. Walter Sturdy, a Vancouver chiropractor, took the stand and told how medicine had failed to cure him of nervous trouble. He took up the story of chiropractic though at first doubtful of the theory. After completing his course he had treated over

2000 people in Vancouver and effected many cures.

Dr. Sturdy claimed that he had cured organic diseases and had secured results in 85 to 90 per cent of the cases treated.

Taking a section of the human spine, he inserted a pencil in the hole which would be occupied by the nerve in a living body and pinched the pencil with the bones. This, he said, was what happened in cases of impingement of the nerves. The witness produced an X-ray photograph of a patient's spine showing the bones out of place. He said that sometimes the bones slipped out of place again after treatment and further treatment was necessary.

The committee will sit again Tuesday, the indications being that little further evidence will be submitted.

ADMITS HE IS PESTERED BY AGENTS

Liquor Purchaser Gives Evi-
dence Before Public Ac-
counts Committee.

Assures Mr. Bowser He Is
Surrounded by Salesmen
In Vancouver.

Lower Offer for Spey Royal
Than O'Brien's Is
Spoken Of.

Mr. Paterson Does Not
Concede That the Order
Was a "Tall One."

VICTORIA, Dec. 4.—Charges that while the government was buying Spey Royal whisky from New Zealand at eighty-five shillings a case, the same brand was being offered by a British Columbia agent at fifty shillings in 500-case lots, were made by Mr. R. H. Pooley in the public accounts committee this morning.

Purchasing Agent James Paterson explained that while the offer might have been made he (Paterson) knew full well that the company in Scotland could not make any such deliveries owing to the semi-ban on exports following the war.

Denial was given by the manager of the Hamsterly farm, Mr. H. G. Eakins, to charges made last week that the barrels purchased from the Victoria liquor warehouse had been used for transporting loganberry pulp to the California Wine Company at Vancouver. Mr. Eakins informed the committee that port and sherry wine could not be made from loganberries and this evidence was supported by Mr. Beech, an expert in the jam-making business.

Chairman J. A. Buckham—Your stool pigeon must have gone wrong on this occasion, Mr. Bowser.

Mr. Bowser—There are no stool pigeons except in the liquor business.

A TALL ORDER.

Mr. Pooley questioned Mr. Paterson as to the sale of liquor to the Alberta Government in 1920. This, the purchasing agent explained, was on the recommendation of Prohibition Commissioner James Selater, who anticipated the defeat of the Moderation forces and considered the B. C. Government had too much stock on hand.

Turning to the Spey Royal transaction with Mr. J. S. O'Brien, Mr. Pooley suggested that an order for 2000 cases was rather a "tall one" and that 500 would have been sufficient.

Mr. Paterson—No, I don't think so. On January 10, 1921, I received a letter from Attorney-General Farris urging that the warehouse be stocked up. Mr. Paterson added that it had been expected the government stores would open in March, 1921.

Mr. Bowser then drew attention to the varied addresses of Mr. O'Brien. His first letter to Mr. Paterson was on December 21, 1920, on a "North American Trading Co." letterhead, 711 Credit Foncier Building, but with "711 Hornby street" typewritten in. This letter was signed "J. S. B. O'Brien (personal), 1327 Standard Bank Building." The next letter, Mr. Bowser said, was on a "J. S. B. O'Brien" letterhead, 707 Credit Foncier Building, while later in January, 1921, a letter came from "Stuart O'Brien, 707 Credit Foncier Building."

Mr. Bowser—This is rather a mysterious person, travelling around under his hat, as it were.

SURROUNDED, HE SAYS.

The opposition leader then asked whether Mr. W. T. McArthur had interested himself in liquor transactions.

Mr. Paterson admitted that on several occasions he had approached him in order to "put in a good word for certain agents."

Mr. Bowser—Never in behalf of William Gilchrist?

Mr. Paterson—No, I don't think so. Mr. Bowser—I suppose when you are in Vancouver you are pretty well surrounded by these people.

Mr. Paterson—I most certainly am. Mr. Bowser—What interest has Mr. Gale, ex-mayor of Vancouver in these transactions?

Mr. Paterson—I have never mixed up with the man. As a matter of fact there are ten agents for every one I deal with and even those I deal with I think they are not getting enough.

Mr. Bowser—Mr. Dalbridge is one of these. Was G. C. Hyatt formerly in the liquor business?

Mr. Paterson—I don't know.

Mr. Bowser—He is an American, is he not?

MEET WENDELL FARRIS.

Mr. Paterson—That I don't know. He once phoned me from Bellingham. Mr. Bowser—Yes, he was in business down there. Was he a great friend of the Farris brothers?

Mr. Paterson—I don't know about that. I met Wendell Farris just once. Referring to transactions immediately following the passing of the moderation plebiscite in December, 1920, Mr. Pooley contended that all of the largest deals had been put through immediately prior to the general election in December, 1920.

"I suggest that these things were put over you," Mr. Pooley proposed to Mr. Paterson.

Mr. Paterson—Absolutely wrong. Nothing was ever put down my throat.

Mr. Thomas Menzies, Comox—Do you know of any whisky ring in Vancouver?

Mr. Paterson—No.

Mr. Pooley—Better ask Capt. Harbord.

The committee will sit again Tuesday.

WILL PROBE RECORD IN P.G.E. DISPUTE

Motion Calls Upon Provin-
cial Treasurer to Pro-
duce Documents.

VICTORIA, Dec. 4.—The application made by Mr. W. K. Esling, Conservative, Rossland, calling for the production of officials and books of the Northern Construction Company in connection with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, was not acted upon by the public accounts committee of the Legislature this morning. Liberal members of the committee put through a substitute motion calling upon the provincial secretary to produce copies of all orders-in-council in connection with the public moneys paid to the construction concern, vouchers from the minister of railways and the chief engineer certifying to the correctness of all estimates, and for all invoices, time sheets and accounts from the department of railways. Mr. Esling, Premier John Oliver, as ex-minister of railways; Mr. A. F. Proctor, former chief engineer of railways; and Mr. A. McFee, auditor of accounts of the P. G. E., are also included in the motion to appear before the committee.

Mr. R. H. Pooley, Esquimalt, objected to the delay in calling for officials of the Northern Construction Co., claiming that it would take several days for these officials to appear with their books. Chairman J. A. Buckham contended this was going far afield, while Mr. H. F. Kerin, Atlin, asked for a specific case in point. The motion carried on a strict party vote, Thomas Menzies, Comox, voting with the government.

OIL TRACES ARE FOUND

Government Exploration Party Investigated Peace River Area.

Will Present Full Report to Legislature This Session.

Indications that point to the possibility of the existence of oil in the Peace River district have been discovered by engineers who have been exploring the territory for the department of lands, according to a Victoria report. The full text on the investigations of the experts will be tabled in the Legislature, it is stated. In addition to the location of geological formations which are suggestive of the presence of oil, coal seams were encountered in drilling operations, while natural gas flows were also tapped.

Examinations of the Peace River district have been under way since 1919. The area covered by the experts lies between the Peace River on the south and the Graham River on the north, and comprised 400 square miles of territory.

SAVE THE HOLE.

Following a general reconnaissance by the late Professor J.-C. Guillemin in 1919, who recommended detailed explorations of certain areas, Prof. E. Spielker of the Johns Hopkins University was employed in the following year to report on the geology of the land to the south side of the Peace River.

The area to the north of the river was examined by Mr. John A. Dresser, consulting geologist, of Montreal, and Prof. Alexander McLean of the University of Toronto.

Following field examinations by these engineers, drilling operations were commenced in June, 1921, and were continued for one year. Diamond drills were used and the cores from the borings were preserved for study and careful examination. It was possible to secure almost complete cores, providing well defined logs of the borings. Six holes were put down, ranging from 1027 to 2525 feet in depth.

EXAMINING CORES.

Dr. F. H. McLearn of the geological survey of Canada has already started examination of the cores. Three distinct geological formations have been established in the cores. They are the Dunvegan, St. John and Bullhead. Of these the St. John formation is regarded as the more important, being of marine origin and potentially an oil-bearing strata. This formation not only underlies a great portion of the Peace River district in British Columbia, but of Alberta as well.

From the different borings, it is stated, saline water, inflammable gas and thin films of oil were obtained. The drills also pierced several small seams of coal. The gas from one of the holes was piped to the drillers' camp, where it was used for heating purposes.

The most satisfactory results are said to have been obtained from Hole No. 6, which was drilled about nine miles from Hudson's Hope. It was put down to a depth of 2525 feet and passed through about 1375 feet of St. John shale. A seam of sand resembling the tar sands of Alberta was encountered at depth. This was about two feet in thickness and contained a high percentage of oil having a paraffin base. This is taken as an indication of the existence of oil bodies where physical conditions are more favorable for oil pools.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1922.

LIQUOR IMPORT ISSUE AGAIN DEBATED

Bowser and Manson in Another Acrimonious Discussion in House.

No Right to Stop Private Importation, Says Opposition Leader.

Easy to Watch Warehouses And Curb Bootlegging, He Believes.

Prince Rupert Cases and J. W. Miller's Record Are Discussed.

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Speaking on the resolution of Attorney-General Manson, asking the House to petition the federal government to grant this province the sole right to import liquor, Mr. W. J. Bowser, E. C. leader of the opposition, declared Monday that the province already had sufficient power to handle the question without appealing to Ottawa for complete prohibition of private importation.

This opinion was also that of the deputy minister of justice, he affirmed, who held that under the Doherty Act persons importing for illicit purposes could be prosecuted.

Mr. Bowser pointed out that Quebec has liquor legislation similar to that of this province and does not find the legislation asked for by British Columbia necessary. He said Quebec could control the situation even with large numbers of people stocking into the province from New York State and dry Ontario.

QUEBEC'S POSITION.

Hon. Mr. Manson interjected that Quebec was joining British Columbia in asking for complete control of imports.

Mr. Bowser retorted that Hon. Mr. Manson's visit to Ottawa and lobbying there had resulted in Quebec deciding to take such a stand. In Quebec, said the opposition leader, agents were placed in export liquor warehouses and seized stocks illegally exported. This plan worked out satisfactorily in that province and should in this, he affirmed.

He referred to the plebiscite of two years ago, claiming that no opposition was shown by the voters to private importation. However, later, the attorney-general had raised the tax on privately imported liquor so as to make buyers patronize the government stores.

"This Legislature has no right to stop private importation unless it consults the people, as in 1920," declared Mr. Bowser. "The opinion expressed by the electorate on that occasion stands as our guidance."

THE VANCOUVER WHERRY.

He declared that the government was in the business for what it could make. Supporting this argument, he referred to a letter which he said had been sent out by the attorney-general boosting the sale in liquor stores of wine made by the California Wine Company of Vancouver. Another letter, he said, mentioned the possibility of older and brandy made from apples which were allowed to rot in the orchards of the province.

Mr. Bowser said that the boost for the product of the California Wine Company was the result of the activity of the Manufacturers' Association of B. C., of which body Commissioner H. Falconer was honorary president. In this connection, he asserted that Mr. Falconer was interested in the wine company.

Hon. Mr. Manson said Commissioner Falconer was not connected with the company, it then turned out that Mr. Bowser referred to Peter Falconer, brother of the commissioner.

"The attorney-general is boosting his wares the same as any bootlegger," said the opposition leader, who added that the bootlegger was buying from government stores and reselling at high prices.

WINE WAREHOUSES.

He referred to the removal of an export warehouse from Creston to Greenwood—a new field for exploitation.

The attorney-general declared this could not have been prevented, replying that the license issued in the first place by the attorney-general.

He referred to permission given on November 1 to Elizabeth Webster and her associates in the Columbia Liquor Export Company to shift their warehouse to Keremeos, a point nearer the "desert and arid land across the border."

"My honorable friend is making it easy for the bootlegger to go into virgin territory and rush liquor across the line," he charged, and his inconsistency does not appeal to me."

Mr. Bowser spoke of the proposed increase from \$5000 to \$10,000 in export warehouse licenses, which the attorney-general is expected to bring in. That would be good news for the Vancouver liquor men, he remarked, who have incorporated themselves into one company. The big fee would drive out the smaller concerns.

HIS PRISON PARTNER.

He claimed that if the government would sell good liquor at a fair price there would be no competition from the bootlegger. The bootlegger was in business because he sold better stuff and at a fair price.

Mr. Bowser said the government could easily see that no liquor left an export warehouse unless accompanied by one of the numerous guards of the Liquor Control Board. Then, if the liquor was going over the line it would only be common decency to inform the American authorities.

Mr. Bowser said that the attorney-general only prosecuted "in spots," and one of these spots was not Prince Rupert. If the attorney-general would make fewer moral and moral speeches and enforce the law more conscientiously he would do much better in ridding the province of the bootlegger.

"As a result of the speeches of Mr. H. H. Stevens, the attorney-general has taken a Prince Rupert spasm," continued Mr. Bowser.

Hon. Mr. Manson contradicted the opposition leader, saying he might be inclined to use an unparliamentary word in describing him.

Mr. Bowser asked him not to use the language he applied to Mr. Stevens, and said that perhaps the fact that the bootleggers were being defended by Hon. Mr. Manson's partners had something to do with the delay in prosecutions.

The attorney-general countered that he was not a partner in any firm defending criminals and an acrimonious exchange then ensued, recalling facts and incidents with which the public is familiar.

PRINCE RUPERT CLUB.

Mr. Bowser repeated his charge concerning Ben Self and Ole Besner of Prince Rupert, delegates to the Nelson Liberal convention.

Hon. Mr. Manson declared that Mr. Bowser had got his facts entirely wrong and the possibility of any official interference was disproved by the fact that Mr. Gonzales had lost every case he had defended for these men.

Mr. Bowser—There never has been a better garden for spade work on bootlegging than Prince Rupert. The bootleggers sit in Liberal conventions as delegates and have the partner of the attorney-general defending them.

He went on to read a newspaper story telling of the formation in Prince Rupert a few days ago of the "Keep Liberal Advancement Club," with Ben Self as one of its heads.

Mr. Bowser again brought up the case of Jack Miller, credited with being one of the leaders in the brass-band reception to Hon. Mr. Manson after he had been made attorney-general.

The latter said it was a sorry spectacle to see the leader of the opposition with his ear down to the back door for gossip, and explained that Mr. Miller was not in Prince Rupert at all when that reception took place.

RECORD OF MILLER.

Mr. Bowser replied by producing a letter from Jack William Miller in which he said he was the only Miller of prominence in Prince Rupert, and that he had the honor of taking part in the reception. The letter complained of Mr. Bowser, a couple of weeks ago, putting him in the criminal class and demanded a withdrawal.

"I have never served six months in Nelson and I have never robbed a Hindu," Mr. Bowser read from Mr. Miller's letter.

"I don't want to do Mr. Miller any injustice," he went on producing a police record, accompanied by two police identification photographs from the rogues' gallery.

"I find that I was wrong. He didn't start in Nelson, but in Butte, Montana, in 1902, where he forged a cheque. Later he conspired with George Ayres in Seattle to commit theft in the Macfarlane Hotel there. He also has a criminal history in B.C. He was tried on April 14, 1913, before Judge McInnes for conspiracy and theft and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. I make the most abject apology to Miller for starting his criminal record in Nelson instead of Montana. That is the class of people the attorney-general associates with politically. We find that when he was in Ottawa and went to Quebec to look into liquor conditions there, he was accompanied by this same Mr. Miller, who ought to be an efficient authority on the underworld."

Hon. Mr. Manson protested against such an assertion and declared that the opposition leader was "just grubbing around in the mire to see if he could get a little mud that will stick." He explained that the mere fact that Miller was a legal client of his did not mean that he was a personal friend or associate.

Mr. Farris adjourned the debate.

DENIES CONNECTION WITH WHISKY SALES

Ex-mayor R. H. Gale Champions Own Cause Before Committee.

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—R. H. Gale, ex-mayor of Vancouver, in unqualified terms, denied before the public accounts committee that he ever had anything to do with whisky sales to the government or to anyone else. He did not know Mr. Paterson, purchasing agent, and he thought it mighty poor advertising on the part of Mr. Bowser to insinuate, as he did during an earlier session, that he had been implicated in any dealings with the Liquor Board.

Addressing the committee Mr. Gale stated that Mr. Bowser for some reason best known to himself had asked James Paterson, government purchasing agent, questions regarding Mr. Gale's supposed connection with a whisky ring. Mr. Paterson stated that he had heard nothing except that Mr. Gale was riding round in a new car, and it "was Gale this and Gale that, and that he had bought the new car out of whisky money."

"I had it fired at me till my head ached," he said. Asked point blank if he knew of Mr. Gale being connected directly or indirectly with any whisky or any whisky dealer, Mr. Paterson stated that he has never connected Mr. Gale with the liquor business in any way, shape or form.

"I do not think you are and no one ever led me to believe you were in any way, shape or form," said Mr. Paterson, who stated that the ex-mayor had purchased a new car was the only time he had heard the matter spoken of incidentally, he did not even remember by whom.

Mr. Gale desired to question Mr. Bowser on the source of his information, but Mr. Bowser replied that he was a member of the committee and not giving evidence.

"Unfortunately my idea of advertising and Mr. Bowser's differ materially. I have tried to keep an honest and decent name and to have mentioned in connection with a whisky ring by a man holding the position of leader of the opposition, purely for political purposes, is not my idea of advertising," said Mr. Gale.

HOUSE TO DISCUSS BEER IN COMMITTEE

Impression Exists That Government Has Made a Secret Agreement.

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Mystery has surrounded the beer issue for a month, but prospects are that the question will be thrown open in the Legislature on Wednesday.

Captain Ian Mackenzie has filed notice of motion that he will ask the Legislature in committee of the whole to discuss the sale of beer and other matters pertaining to its handling.

Early in the session Moderationists and hotelmen made advances to the government asking for the sale of beer by the glass in reputable hotels. Failing this they desired the government to hold a referendum on beer. Premier Oliver said on two occasions that he could not see that the government was warranted in spending \$100,000 on a plebiscite.

He also intimated that the Liquor Control Act, in his opinion, represented the spirit of the 1920 referendum and there should be no change until more time had been given the commissioners to work out their policy. Of late there has been a growing impression that some sort of secret agreement had been reached between the advocates of beer and the government, although such a thing is denied by government supporters.

As the matter now stands, the whole beer question will be discussed on the floor of the House, but not even the wise-acre who frequents the lobbies will venture an opinion on the outcome.

Bridge Delegation Asks Government to Make Gift of Lots

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Delegates from North Vancouver City and District, Vancouver City and the Burrard Inlet Tunnel & Bridge Company, asked Premier Oliver today to turn over certain lots at the south side of Second Narrows, adjoining with Cariboo street, Vancouver, which are needed for the bridge.

Mayor G. H. Morden, Alderman Bruce Watson, Councillor Rowe and Jack Loutat, secretary of the bridge company, were in the delegation, which was introduced by G. H. Hanes, member for North Vancouver. They explained that the bridge was being financed by North Vancouver City and District and Vancouver City. Premier Oliver said he would take the question up with the cabinet.

DR. W. STURDY TAKES STAND

City Chiropractor Who Was Sentenced to Jail Gives Evidence.

Tells of Treating Man Who Later Became Witness Against Him.

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—The room occupied by the select committee on chiropractic took on the appearance of a laboratory today when Dr. Walter Sturdy, a Vancouver chiropractor, was on the stand. He showed X-ray photographs of spines successfully treated and stated that he never attempted to adjust the spine in cases where the X-ray showed this would be dangerous.

He told of curing a man of almost total blindness, but said he recognized the necessity of doctors and surgeons. He was not opposed to the medical man, but asked to be allowed to go on with his work unmolested.

Dr. Sturdy said he had been sentenced to a month in jail for practicing chiropractic. He had treated an informer employed to secure evidence against him, although he had known he would have to suffer the consequences of treating the man.

STILL INSURING LIFE.

Cross-examining the witness, Mr. M. A. Macdonald, K.C., counsel for the doctors, suggested that Dr. Sturdy had been an insurance agent before becoming a chiropractor.

The latter drew laughter when he remarked that he was still insuring life through chiropractic.

He testified that while it would require a detective to follow up his patients after they left him, he believed that in 85 per cent. of the cases treated permanent cures had resulted.

Mr. Macdonald asked the witness if he could detect organic diseases and Dr. Sturdy replied that he had been able to do so, but maintained that all disease was due to distortion of the spinal bones. There was no necessity for chiropractors to understand disease in all its details, as doctors did, he said.

QUESTIONED ON SYMPTOMS.

Mr. Macdonald questioned Dr. Sturdy regarding symptoms appearing in certain diseases, but the questions were objected to by Mr. Gordon Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, who objected that it was not fair to question the witness on symptoms.

Mr. Macdonald asked Dr. Sturdy if he could detect infectious diseases. The witness said he could, but in cases he would have to do as the lawyers did, look up his books.

Mr. Macdonald asked the witness not to try to be smart. He spoke of a case where a child was approaching death, according to the doctors, and the father was warned of his condition. Later, a chiropractor was consulted and after treatment the child died.

Mr. Wismer demanded the name of the chiropractor and Mr. Macdonald replied that it was Dr. Crapo. Dr. Sturdy said that Dr. Crapo was not a member of the chiropractors' organization, the membership being made up of men who had qualified properly.

CASES ARE CITED.

Mr. Wismer said the chiropractors were anxious that the law allow only qualified men to practice.

Mr. Macdonald brought up the name of Dr. Marshall, whom Mr. Wismer said would appear before the committee on Wednesday and testify for himself.

Cases were cited by Mr. Macdonald of persons who had been given up by chiropractors and later were cured by physicians. Mr. Wismer and Dr. Sturdy refused to discuss these cases unless given the names of the chiropractors in question.

Asked regarding chiropractic and tuberculosis, Dr. Sturdy said that chiropractors often treated the spine for this disease and prevented its spread.

SPEAKER IS APPEALED TO

Cross-fire of Argument Between Attorney-general And Opposition Leader.

R. H. Pooley's Resolution Asking Return of Correspondence Voted Down.

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Precedent was created in the Legislature Monday afternoon, when the entire session was given over to consideration of resolutions, so that the orders of the day had not been reached when adjournment came at 6 o'clock. As a result, all hope was abandoned for the prorogation of the House this week.

A cross-fire argument arose between Attorney-General Manson, Mr. R. H. Pooley and Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., over the Pooley resolution asking for a return of correspondence between the attorney-general and Hon. H. H. Stevens, regarding the administration of the Liquor Control Board.

APPEAL TO SPEAKER.

Hon. Mr. Manson objected to tabling certain reports which he considered confidential, and sought to give his reasons. Mr. Pooley said the minister was out of order and appealed to Mr. Speaker, who asked Hon. Mr. Manson to keep to the point. The attorney-general said he must explain his reasons for not agreeing to a return.

Mr. Pooley—What has this to do with the matter?
Hon. Mr. Manson—My friend is very dense.

Mr. Pooley—I am not here for a lecture; I appeal to the chair.

The minister persisted in explaining to the House that there were no reports showing wrongdoing on the part of Mr. F. G. Dawson of Prince Rupert, or his firm, regarding beer sales.

READING CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Bowser congratulated Attorney-General Manson upon the "certificate of character" which he had received from his officials, referring to letters which the minister read from the chairman of the Liquor Control Board, of a eulogistic nature.

He remarked that apparently Prince Rupert was a zone by itself, and commenced to read some of the correspondence which had passed between the attorney-general and Mr. Stevens. Hon. Mr. Manson objected, whereupon Mr. Bowser again appealed to the chair for protection "for the minority members, for whom the rules are made."

SUPERVISOR'S BOOKS.

He wondered why the attorney-general had offered to permit Mr. Stevens to see the books of the supervisor of enforcement and now refused this information to the House.

Mr. Bowser said he had been accused of failing to call Mr. Dawson before the public accounts committee when the latter was in Victoria recently. He never knew Mr. Dawson had been here, he explained, but implied that government members kept the gentleman in question out of the way.

Cries of order, order, came from the government benches.

The opposition leader then said that last week Hon. Mr. Manson did not know whether to permit the House to have the reports asked for, but after he and Hon. T. D. Pattullo saw Mr. Dawson in Vancouver last week-end the matter was decided and now the information could not be had.

He referred to Mr. Dawson as "that guilty man," and said he could reach only the conclusion that the Prince Rupert man should have been prosecuted "for something."

RESOLUTION LOST.

Premier Oliver said that if the House remained in session long enough to take up the falsehoods made by Mr. Stevens on the public platform it would have to sit for twenty years.

He said there were many instances in the past when the opposition leader refused to give the opposition information asked for, but in the Dawson case he claimed the public accounts committee had probed the matter and found nothing wrong.

The Premier said Mr. Bowser's "fabrications" had taken the time of the House all afternoon, and it was time to get down to business.

In closing the debate on his resolution, Mr. Pooley denied that the public accounts committee had access to the reports desired. Premier Oliver said the committee had considered the whole matter for two days. Mr. Pooley said if his request were not granted a vote of censure should be passed against Hon. Mr. Manson.

On division the resolution was lost 28 to 15.

PATTULLO BUTT OF CRITICISM

Minister Says Money Spent On Trips Abroad Well Invested.

Wishes to Know If Questioners Have No Imagination or Generosity.

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—A warm debate occurred in the House Monday night when the estimates of the department of lands were being considered. Opposition members attacked Hon. T. D. Pattullo, criticizing his expenditures for trips to Great Britain and Ottawa in connection with immigration work. The minister displayed some warmth in fending off his critics and asserted that the money spent was well invested and would show results.

Mr. Pooley led the attack and complained chiefly of the spending of \$4400 for the establishment of an intercommunicating telephone system in the minister's office.

Replying generally, Mr. Pattullo claimed that under his guidance the grazing lands of the province had been saved. He said the Southern Okanagan irrigation scheme was a sound one and maintained that the lumbering industry was never in better condition.

"Have you gentlemen no imagination or generosity?" he asked at one point. "Our land settlement policy is the broadest in the world and I have given much time to these problems when many of you have been asleep."

WELL PAID, IS COMMENT.

Mr. Anderson remarked that the minister had been well paid for his work. Mr. Pooley claimed that Mr. Pattullo could spend his time to better advantage than by gadding about the world. Such matters as were dealt with by the minister in Great Britain might well be left to the agent-general, who also was well paid for his work.

"You can't keep up with me and are jealous," fibed the minister, and applause from the government benches followed.

Mr. Pattullo told the Legislature last night that he had effected a settlement of the ancient controversy regarding Indian reserve lands.

"I have never mentioned it before, but on my last trip to Ottawa I came to an agreement by which this question will be settled permanently at once," he said. "This problem has been agitating the two governments ever since Confederation."

ESLING COMPLAINS.

Some disposition to criticize was shown by Mr. W. K. Esling, Rossland, when the estimates for the department of mines were under consideration. The member suggested that under the Mineral Survey Act \$228,000 had been spent since 1918 under six district mining engineers, and he would have imagined there was no need last year of paying Messrs. Williams and Percy, outside engineers, \$10,000 to make a survey of the iron ore resources of the province. He understood that Mr. Williams came out here at the behest of the Coast Range Steel Co.

Hon. Wm. Sloan, minister of mines, quoted the high technical standing of Mr. Williams, stating that the government had deemed it advisable while he was here to secure his services. His report was now being printed and shortly would be placed before the members.

Mr. Thomas Uphill, Fernie, wanted to know why no provision had been made for the minimum wage board for miners.

The minister stated that the matter was under consideration but the chief mines inspector, who was chairman of the board, was ill and hence the delay.

**Couldn't Get Orders
For Liquor, Witness
Assures Committee**

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Harry Briggs, "whisky broker," was the chief witness before the public accounts committee probing liquor matters. He described his unsuccessful efforts to place orders with Purchasing Agent Paterson at some length, and said once Mr. Paterson had assured him price cut no figure, the public would have to pay anyhow. Mr. Paterson emphatically denied this, and added that Mr. Briggs had frequently exasperated him.

Mr. Briggs told of a visit of a Mr. Montgomery, head of the firm which he represented, and of the latter assuring him he could expect little in the way of orders from the government after having interviewed certain officials. Mr. Montgomery had then gone to Vancouver and from there suggested that Mr. Briggs see Falconer and McArthur about sales.

"I saw Falconer," Mr. Briggs recounted, "but got no satisfaction, and did not worry about McArthur. Later I discovered that C. C. DeBridgde had secured an order for "O. O." Scotch, the agency for which I previously held."

Mr. Bowser—So they passed the word to you to see Billy McArthur and perhaps you might do business.

Mr. Briggs—Yes. The same McArthur is a big Liberal in Vancouver.

**ASK PROTECTION FOR
TIMBER ON HIGHWAY**

Pattullo Explains Some Difficulties of Preserving Scenic Asset.

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Preservation of some of the giant timber along the motor highways of Vancouver Island was brought up in the Legislature by Kenneth Duncan, member for Cowichan, on Monday. He asked Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, whether he had considered having areas of the particularly fine timber along the Cowichan Lake and the Alberni roads saved to enhance the value of these highways from a sight-seeing point of view.

"We have had this question up and realize the importance of protecting these forest giants," Hon. Mr. Pattullo said. "There are three objections, however. The timber is held privately and we should have to pay high prices for it. Many of the trees are getting old and decayed and will have to be cut or they will fall soon. If a narrow strip of trees were left along the highway they would not stand long, but would be devastated by winds. To keep trees along our highways we shall have to carry out a policy of replanting."

**HANSARD RESOLUTION
RULED OUT OF ORDER**

Involves Expenditure of Money and Must Come From Government.

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—The resolution introduced by Mr. F. W. Anderson, Liberal, Kamloops, asking for the introduction of a "Hansard" in the Legislature, was ruled out of order on Monday, because it involved the expenditure of public money. Such a motion could come only from the government, it was explained.

Mr. Bowser's resolution, asking that the Legislature be informed during the next week's sitting of the fate of previous legislation, was passed by the house. He referred particularly to the disallowance of the legislation passed by the Legislature last session relating to Oriental exclusion, and said that the practice of his government had been to inform the Legislature when it met of any such disallowance by the Governor-General in council.

FARRIS URGES FIRM STAND ON BEER

Former Attorney-general Says Government Attitude Should Be Clear.

Plebiscite Would Mean Members Shirking Their Responsibilities.

Bootlegger Would Have Hard Time If Importers Were Restricted.

Opposition Leader Scored For What Is Termed Inconsistent Attitude.

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—In discussing the resolution of Attorney-General A. M. Mansson, relative to the securing for British Columbia the sole right to import liquor, J. W. deB. Farris, former attorney-general, spoke for an hour on Tuesday.

He denounced the opposition for not giving whole-hearted support to the government in its efforts to obtain control of imports of liquor and declared that, in his opinion, the government should take a more decided stand on the beer question. If members hid behind a beer referendum, he said, they were shirking their responsibilities.

Dealing with the criticism of the resolution offered by W. J. Bowser, K.C., Mr. Farris declared that envy and a distorted mind actuated the opposition leader, whose "exhibits" on Monday was the most irrelevant since the election of 1916.

The Vancouver member declared that the resolution in question was the most important matter before the House. The proposition was a simple one, and opposition members should emerge from the smoke-screen of partisanship and vote according to their best judgment, considering first of all the welfare of the province.

Mr. Farris referred to the time when, as attorney-general, he had seconded a similar resolution, introduced by Premier Oliver.

PLATFORM OF 1916.

The speaker referred to the election of 1916, when the prohibition vote was taken. Mr. R. W. Harris, a lawyer of Vancouver, had drafted the prohibition bill. Mr. Bowser had said that his government had been careful to protect the rights of those who wished to import liquor privately.

"That statement was made because the leader of the opposition knew full well that this right was a matter for the federal authorities, to legislate upon," he explained. "Certainly, the prohibitionists could not have favored the clause. Mr. Bowser also knew that without this clause the whole prohibition Act might have been declared ultra vires."

In spite of this knowledge, continued Mr. Farris, the opposition leader had the temerity to say that he was not going to interfere with private importation. Mr. Bowser was a good enough legislator to protect himself upon a constitutional point.

Mr. Farris mentioned the \$3000 license fee demanded of export warehouse licensees. Such warehouses had to be recognized, he said, because of Section 91 of the B.N.A. Act; otherwise the whole Liquor Control Act might have been considered unconstitutional.

EXPORT WAREHOUSES.

He spoke of the difference between bonded warehouses and export warehouses. In the latter, liquor might be stored until such time as the owners were ready to pay the taxes upon their goods and take them out of bond for export. In the case of export warehouses, liquor might be stored, its ultimate destination being unknown. In this connection the province had no right to interfere.

Farris asserted that British Columbia was admirably situated in relation to the world. On the west was the Pacific Ocean; on the south, a pro-temperate country; on the north, a frozen province. And on the east, four prohibition provinces. The government were granted the sole right to import, the bootlegger could only buy from government. Two reasons why the leader of the opposition and his supporters were against this resolution, he said, were: "One, they were afraid of the liquor tax; the other, they were afraid of the bootlegger."

HOW BOOTLEGGERS WORK.

"Supposing I wish to import liquor for illicit purposes," he continued, "I write to a dealer for ten cases. He ships me the liquor, because I have written him that I desire it for private purposes. Then I commence bootlegging. There is not one chance in a thousand to secure a conviction. Why submit the attorney-general to that when there is such a simple way of cutting off importation?"

The speaker read from rulings of the Supreme Court to show that the provinces, under existing legislation, could not control liquor importation. Mr. Bowser, he added, had said that the right of private importation was sacred and could not be taken away unless a plebiscite were taken and the electorate so decreed.

This attitude was most inconsistent, said Mr. Farris, who in support of his arguments read from the platform of the Conservative party in 1916. One of the sixteen clauses of that platform promised that the Conservatives, if elected, would introduce legislation carrying out the wishes of the electorate as expressed when the referendum was taken in 1920.

ON BEER QUESTION.

Heavy penalties would be provided for those breaking the law and every effort would be made to have the federal government pass legislation stopping importation by private parties. Further, the Conservatives promised that the importation and sale of liquor should be under government control.

"I ask members of the opposition if they are going to stultify themselves for party reasons or live up to that platform," continued Mr. Farris.

Mr. Farris contended that the leader of the opposition favored supporting the bootlegger rather than see the government help its friends.

He spoke of the beer question, asserting that the government should take a more decided stand on this issue.

"Hear, hear!" came from Messrs Uphill and Ian Mackenzie. "When members hide behind a beer referendum they are shirking their responsibilities," charged Mr. Farris in conclusion.

Canon Hinchliffe, Conservative, Victoria, moved the adjournment of the debate.

SEEK POWER TO BAR ORIENTALS

B.C. Legislators Will Ask Increased Authority for Province.

Resolution Contemplates Amendment of B.N.A. Act.

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—Unanimous support was given in the Legislature Tuesday to the resolution introduced by Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Liberal, Vancouver, asking the federal government to assist in securing amendments to the British North America Act, giving British Columbia the power to make laws prohibiting Asiatics from acquiring proprietary interest in agricultural lands, timber lands, mineral lands, or in banking or other industrial enterprises carried on in the province, and from obtaining employment in any of the above-mentioned industries.

An amendment submitted by Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., leader of the opposition, was defeated by a vote of twenty-eight to fourteen, all the independent members lining up with the government. The amendment asked the Legislature to go on record as being opposed to the making of any treaty with any alien Asiatic power or the passing of regulations governing Oriental questions unless the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia approved.

This amendment was claimed by opposition members to be more to the point than the original motion, but after its defeat the opposition joined the rest of the House in support of the Mackenzie resolution.

DIFFERS WITH BOWSER.

Capt. Mackenzie differed with Mr. Bowser, saying the latter's resolution might jeopardize imperial relations. He also said that the records showed the B. N. A. Act to have been amended five times, and not once, as the opposition leader asserted. He said the Bowser resolution got nowhere, while his would secure results. If the opposition leader and his supporters were sincere in their desire for a white British Columbia they should not quibble.

Mr. J. W. Jones, Conservative, South Okanagan, supported his leader, while Premier Oliver accused Mr. Bowser of wilfully misquoting official records of the federal House in referring to the measure in which that body had dealt with the question.

Other members and Mr. Ernest Gordon declared that neither resolution was a good one, but that they supported the government.

ARGUMENT OVER UNIVERSITY HOT

Premier Makes Appeal to Members to Control Themselves.

Amendments to Act Passed When Order Restored in House.

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—Amendments to the British Columbia University Act, brought into the Legislature by Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, provoked such turmoil among certain members of the House Tuesday night that Premier Oliver had to make an appeal to them to hold themselves in check.

"Conduct tonight is going past all reasonable limits and does not tend to elevate this House in the estimation of the electors of the province," the Premier said.

Mr. F. W. Anderson, member for Kamloops, objected to the clause putting responsibility for fees to be charged students on the board of governors. He declared that the people had voted nearly half a million dollars a year to the University and they should have some say through the minister of education as to what fees were charged. The governors had no responsibility to the people and he asserted that the people of the province would in time rise up against this sort of thing.

CONTROL INDIBATED.

Dr. MacLean pointed out that the board of governors was appointed by the government and in that way the government was given control, although it was not its desire to interfere in the good judgment of the board. The minister also explained that the amendments provided that the board could not expand beyond, or incur any liability over the usual grant from the government and the revenue of the University unless approval was given by the government.

Captain Ian Mackenzie asserted that it was unfair for the government to retain power to dictate to the University what facilities it should branch out into, and under certain governments, such as a government of farmers, it might prove dangerous through lack of sympathy.

Mr. Anderson asserted that the time would come when the people of the country would have something to say about University expenditure being handed over to the board of governors without check, and declared that Toronto and McGill universities were already turning out twice as many engineers as the country can absorb, with the result that these professional men are having to go to unemployment camps.

ARGUMENT WARM.

"I may not be a member of the House when that time comes, but—"

Mr. Anderson was going on to say.

Mr. Kergin—You may be working then.

Mr. Anderson turned wrathful at this and referred in general to the "ignorant members of this House," and appealed to Chairman Clearhouse to stop "the ignorant member for Atlin" from interrupting him.

Mr. Kergin demanded a withdrawal of the remark.

The Premier then stepped in and quieted the members.

Following an assertion from Mr. Anderson that the agricultural and engineering faculties should be thrown out of the university, Mr. M. B. Jackson, K.C., member for the Islands, urged that the government should exercise an intelligent control of the university and its affairs should be conducted as far as possible on a self-supporting basis.

AMENDMENTS PASS.

Mr. Bowser asked whether the amendment meant that the board of governors could not proceed with the construction of the new university buildings unless approved by the government, pointing out that under the 1915 act it was stipulated that the governors should build the university, while the 1920 act provided that it should be done by the public works department.

Mr. Farris said he was not in favor of government control of the management of the University, but when it came to construction of buildings the public works department should have control.

After Dr. MacLean explained that the amendments referred only to maintenance and construction, and the Premier said that the intent of the section was a sort of warning to the governors not to incur liabilities beyond what they have the funds to meet, the amendments were passed.

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CHIROPRACTOR POKES' LAWYER

Dr. Sturdy Comments on M. A.'s Ignorance of Anatomy.

Flick of Spine Can't Cure Ulcer, Physician Testifies.

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—At today's sitting of the select committee on chiropractic, Dr. D. E. Gillies of Vancouver told how he had performed autopsies on over 600 bodies in Vancouver and had witnessed numerous autopsies in Vienna. However he had never seen what the chiropractors call a subluxation of the spine, except in the case of fractures. He could see no basis for the idea that distortions of the spine disappeared after death.

Dr. Walter Sturdy, chiropractor of Vancouver, was again on the stand. Mr. M. A. Macdonald, K.C., counsel for the doctors, sought to show that he could not cure patients by spinal adjustments, and he said he was prepared to produce doctors who had been consulted after chiropractors had failed.

"Produce the patients and do not deal with hypothetical cases," said Mr. Gordon Wismer, counsel for the chiro.

Mr. Macdonald endeavored to show, through consulting X-ray photographs that Dr. Sturdy did not understand these pictures. The latter retorted that Mr. Macdonald's ignorance of anatomy made it difficult for him, Dr. Sturdy, to answer the questions asked.

A LAWYER'S EVIDENCE.
Mr. O. L. Bancroft, Vancouver lawyer, appeared before the committee and said that he did not wish to "knock" the doctors or anyone else. Physicians had done him a great deal of good at times, but he had hobbled into Dr. Sturdy's almost doubled up, and using two walking sticks. After treatment, he left the office walking erect and with the aid of only one stick. He said doctors had not relieved him so quickly.

He was invited to have an X-ray photograph made of his spine at the Jubilee Hospital, but said he had not come to Victoria for that purpose. Mr. Bancroft said he did not claim to be cured as yet, but hoped to be in time.

Dr. Gillies maintained that the doctors were obliged to be very careful in diagnosis while the chiropractors did not pay sufficient attention to this.

FLICK OF THE SPINE.
Asked whether or not a "flick of the spine" could cure a gastric ulcer, Dr. Gillies said this was impossible.

He also pointed to the danger which was often run by a patient not seeing a doctor quickly enough.

The committee decided to hold afternoon sittings while the Legislature is in session in order to get through with the hearing of evidence in time to submit a report to the House.

John McRae, Yale, told the medical men they could not expect chiropractors to make 100 per cent. cures. "The doctors don't do it," he added.

CLEARING DEADWOOD FROM B.C. STATUTES

Twenty-eight Acts to Be Wiped Out or Modified This Session.

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—Twenty-eight acts which have outgrown their usefulness on the statute books of British Columbia will be wiped out or modified under the Obsolete Statutes Repeal Act, brought into the Legislature by Attorney-General Manson.

M. B. Jackson, K.C., Liberal, the leader, said that the time had come when all statutes of hoary age should be abolished, adding that some passed as far back as the days of Charles I. still encumbered the statute books, although most of them had attained the status of common law. He said it was an absurdity to maintain conditions under which it was possible to find ancient counsel digging up such ancient laws.

Tom Uphill, Labor, Fernie, suggested that the Liquor Act be added to the list and wanted to know whether the bill to make putative fathers for their illegitimate children was the list.

HASTINGS DOWNSIDE HOME PLAN URGED

Vancouver Aldermen Place Question Before B.C. Government.

Aldermen W. R. Owen and R. P. Pettipiece returned from Victoria this morning, having interviewed the Provincial Government on Tuesday regarding the proposed construction of a Hastings Downs home for aged indigents and incurables, and also government steps to assure a pure milk supply by inspection at the source of origin.

With members of the General Hospital, Alderman Owen met with Dr. J. H. MacLean, provincial minister of health. The minister, he said, agreed with the proposals of Vancouver to eliminate the Marpole Annex property, which costs the city \$800 monthly. The suggestion to have the Marpole proposition abandoned and a suitable building erected within the city, under government assistance, was regarded by Dr. MacLean as workable, and he agreed to take it up with the other members of the government, said Alderman Owen. Conferences with several members of the Legislature left the impression that there would not be any strong opposition from that quarter.

Alderman Pettipiece said the city's fight to secure pure milk was taken up with Hon. Ed. Barrow, minister of agriculture. The minister agreed to undertake steps toward suitable inspection of dairy farms. Temporary sanitary inspectors would probably be put on in the near future, but the minister intended going to Ottawa and while there would take up with federal authorities the general question of milk supply control and endeavor to secure federal legislation which would be of a co-operative nature with the steps the provincial and municipal governments desire.

PLAN TO STIFFEN SURVEYORS' EXAMS

Amendments to Act Would Also Increase Fees Assured.

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—Examinations for land surveyors in British Columbia are to be tightened up and higher fees will be in order, under the amendments to the Land Surveyors Act brought down by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands.

He explained that as the department engages so many surveyors who must know something about soils, in addition to the usual requirements of their profession, knowledge of soils and some other matters in future would be required. The bill was read a second time.

Equitable distribution of moneys paid into court is aimed at in the amendments to the Creditors' Relief Act, Attorney-General Manson explained. He said that money paid in would remain in court for a sufficient time so that one creditor would not be able to gain any advantage over any other. He also explained that the bill did not apply to insolvents, who would come under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. The bill was given second reading.

SMALL SAW MILLS COULD NOT COMPETE

Many Diverse Opinions Ex- pressed on Burde's Eight- Hour Bill.

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—In order to keep his promise to Labor members, Premier Oliver called for a continuation of the discussion on the Burde eight-hour bill in the Legislature late Tuesday night.

Dr. K. G. MacDonald, Liberal, North Okanagan, who had moved the adjournment of the debate, argued that if the bill passed, its provisions should not apply to the small sawmills of the interior, which could not compete in the markets with the larger mills if obliged to run only eight hours.

HOME RULE FOR S. VANCOUVER

New Bill Provides for Re- tirement of Bonds Held By Government.

Premier Oliver Expresses His Pleasure Over the Prospect.

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—South Vancouver may see the restoration of municipal autonomy within a short time. Commissioner Wells Gray and officials of the municipality today conferred with the government regarding the legislation required by South Vancouver. A bill will be presented shortly to provide for the retirement of bonds held as security by the government and the issuance of 5 per cent. serial bonds ranging from five to twenty-five years. Power will also be given to retire the borrowings from the bank, which also have been guaranteed by the government. In all, approximately \$1,600,000 worth of bonds will be floated. It will be necessary to grant power to borrow over the 20 per cent. limit of the Municipal Act.

FULL AUTONOMY PROMISED.
The new legislation will make it clear that once South Vancouver has retired its obligations to the government full autonomy under the Municipal Act will be restored.

At present South Vancouver has \$400,000 arrears of taxes outstanding, in addition to \$1,000,000 tax arrears for which lands are held. The money accruing from land sales will be used to meet the percentage shortage in sinking funds, and towards paying off some of the present indebtedness.

Premier Oliver expressed pleasure over the prospect of restoring "home rule" to South Vancouver.

BEST POTTERY CLAY SEEN IN THE WEST

Expert in Ceramics Makes Report on Lillooet Product.

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—Two small delicate cream pitchers, made from Lillooet clay, are adorning Premier Oliver's desk in the Legislative Buildings as evidence of the possibilities of pottery making in this province.

Major D. E. Martyn, deputy minister of industries, sent samples of clay from Lillooet and Williams Lake to an expert in Portland, Ore., who writes that the Lillooet clay is the best he has encountered in the West. The Williams Lake clay is not good enough for pottery but can be used for brickmaking.

MACINNES' OFFICE IS TO BE RETAINED

Vote for Civil Service Com- missioner Calls for Op- position Banter.

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—The vote of \$12,110 for the office of Civil Service Commissioner W. H. MacInnes, brought down in the Legislature late Tuesday night, showed a reduction of \$1280 from the vote of last year, but it brought opposition members to their feet with banter as to the future of this department, in view of what transpired at the Liberal Convention at Nelson a few months ago.

"The Premier is some political acrobat, but this is the first time we have ever seen him stand on his head," said Mr. R. H. Pooley.

Mr. Bower asked the Premier for an authoritative statement whether he was only joking at the Nelson convention when he promised a return to patronage.

"Is he going to keep his promise to the howling mob at Nelson and return to patronage and all its evils?" he asked.

"The evils of good old Conservative days?" Hon. John Hart interjected.

"Such a question is not necessary," said Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial secretary, under whom the Civil Service Commissioner functions. "This estimate is the avowed policy of the government and it shows that we are maintaining the office."

"So the Premier was only joking," said Mr. Pooley as the vote passed. He has gone back on his promise to the boys.

LIQUOR AGENT SCORES MR. PATERSON

Walter Johnson Says His Price to Purchasing Head Was Too Low.

Swears Competitor Got Order When Price Boosted Four Shillings.

Witness Indicates Paterson's Language Was More Forceful Than Polite.

Official Says He Bought Only "De Luxe Liquor" At 55 Shillings.

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—Spey Royal and Macdonald & Muir whiskies occupied the attention practically all the morning of the public accounts committee.

Mr. R. H. Pooley, Conservative, Esquimalt, put Mr. Walter Johnson, who has been a commission agent in Victoria for ten years and a liquor salesman since 1912, on the stand. He swore that as sub-agent for Col. Grant Gordon, who had the direct agency from the distillery, he had called on Mr. James Paterson, government purchasing agent, and offered him Macdonald & Muir whisky at 43 shillings and 6 pence a case.

SWears TO WORDS.

He said that Mr. Paterson told him that he would buy what he liked and there were other men who were handling the same line.

"I brought to his attention the fact that the whisky in liquor stores were selling was of poor quality and that there had been many complaints," Mr. Johnson went on. "He told me that he would buy what he damn well liked and that if the public did not like what the liquor stores had they could go to hell."

Mr. J. A. Buckham, chairman of the committee—Were those his exact words?

Mr. Johnson—Those were his exact words.

Mr. Johnson was asked whether he knew of anybody else who offered the same whisky as he had on behalf of Col. Grant Gordon, he said Capt. Harbord had, that he had been told to put the price four shillings above the Grant Gordon price.

Mr. Johnson then swore that a little later he was in Capt. Harbord's office and Capt. Harbord came into the office expressing delight and threw down what he said was a copy of an order which had been given for 500 cases of Macdonald & Muir for the liquor board.

PUT UP PRICE.

"That order nets me \$800," Johnson quoted Capt. Harbord as saying. "It is pretty good business when a fellow is told that his whisky is too cheap and if he would put up the price four shillings a case he could have the order."

Mr. Paterson denied the story told by Mr. Johnson, explaining that the Macdonald & Muir whisky he bought in a 500-case lot was not the same whisky at all as had been offered by Johnson. He explained that there were different kinds of Macdonald & Muir and that the two cheapest grades were offered him by a number of agents, but he did not buy from any of them. Instead he bought the best grade fifteen-year-old liquor at fifty-five shillings a case, "which I consider one of the best buys I have ever made," he said.

A DIFFERENT BRAND.

As for Capt. Harbord getting \$800 on the order, Mr. Paterson swore he knew nothing of it, as he dealt directly with the distillery and bought a brand different from any that had been ordered out here.

Mr. Johnson was asked by Capt. Macdonald when the Harbord incident happened. He said at the end of April or the early part of May this year.

Capt. Macdonald—How do you account for Col. Gordon having a liquor order when he is not a liquor man?

Mr. Johnson—"It may have been through some influence or family connection on the other side. He is now on his way back to Victoria from Scotland."

Mr. Johnson said he said two visits to Mr. Paterson and passed him very hard on his whisky.

Capt. Macdonald—Did you use any strong language on the sound of these visits?

Mr. Johnson—I have never used any strong or abusive language in Mr. Paterson's office and I think his very

DR. EDWARDS A MENACE, SAYS GILLIES

Vancouver Physician Regards Chiropractors' Star Witness as Dangerous,

Christian Science, He Says, Has Done Great Deal Of Good.

Victoria Chiro Brings a Boy Sufferer Before Select Committee.

Two Vancouver Men Appear to Answer Statements as to Patients.

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—After the four-hour sitting of the select committee on chiropractic in the Legislative buildings on Wednesday it was generally accepted that another sitting or two would be sufficient to hear all evidence before the committee commenced to prepare its report.

Dr. Thomas Mercer, a Victoria chiropractor, brought a boy patient before the committee in the late afternoon.

Having diagnosed his case the evening before, he requested three physicians present to diagnose the boy's case. The doctors accepted and one, Dr. B. D. Gillies of Vancouver, returned his written diagnosis showing the boy at the time to be in a dangerous condition, with a temperature of over 102.

Chairman Jackson asked for another diagnosis, saying that a serious situation had arisen. Dr. R. E. McKeechle of Vancouver refused, speaking of allopathic methods, but he took the boy's temperature, showing it to be over 102. Dr. Mercer said the lad was not his patient, but had come the night previous for treatment for a jerking of the arm.

Mr. Jackson suggested that the witness should be cared for immediately and he was sent home in a taxicab.

CASE OF BOY PATIENT.

Later, Dr. Mercer said he had first seen the boy a day before and had brought him before the committee as a chiropractic patient. He had manipulated the boy's spine and found a condition which led to an examination of the lad further. He claimed that in this way chiropractic got at the seat of the trouble. Dr. Mercer also maintained that spinal treatment would be effective in ulcerated conditions.

Prior to Dr. Mercer's producing his patient, Dr. B. D. Gillies was on the stand and stoutly asserted that the chiropractors could not safely treat organic disease and he did not think their treatment beneficial in such instances at all.

Mr. Wismer asked the doctor if it were any more dangerous for a chiropractor to treat patients without a diagnosis than with it. Dr. Gillies replied that the man with a knowledge of diagnosis would realize quicker than the chiropractor without such knowledge that the patient needed the services of a physician.

He further added that a chiropractor with a doctor's knowledge of diagnosis would abandon certain forms of chiropractic treatment.

DR. GILLIES' OPINION.

Dr. Gillies declared Dr. Lee Edwards, star witness for the chiro, to be a more dangerous menace than the ordinary practitioner who lacked medical knowledge.

In answer to a general question from Mr. Wismer whether he believed that any curative methods outside those recognized by the medical profession had any value, Dr. Gillies said that in his opinion, Christian Science had done a great deal of good. It was the fault of the medical profession that Christian Science existed at all. If the doctors had worked with the ministers to the extent which they should, Christian Science would not be. While he appreciated Christian Science, added Dr. Gillies, he had no use for Mary Baker Eddy, its founder.

Dr. Edwin Crisp, a chiropractor of Vancouver, appeared before the committee to rebut statements made concerning the case of George Mould, a patient of his. At the suggestion of Chairman Jackson, the committee decided to call the boy's father as a witness. "We had better get the whole story," it seems interesting," remarked Mr. Jackson.

Dr. R. Marshall, another Vancouver chiropractor, also answered statements concerning one of his patients. He said he had prescribed a course of treatment and that he had seen the boy three years ago, when he had been in jail for a number of years. The committee then adjourned.

STATUTE BOOKS BEING CLEANED

Bill to Wipe Off Obsolete Measures Approved by Opposition.

Legislation Never Worth Paper It Was Written on, Twits Bowser.

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—Wednesday was an off day in the Legislature, with scarcely a ripple on the sea of the peace and quiet. The select committee on chiropractic was given permission to sit during the afternoon, which it did from 2 o'clock until 6, and the remainder of the House members were occupied in disposing of minor bills and non-contentious business.

The Victoria Bill was given second reading, Mr. Clertihue explaining that as there were contentious clauses to consider this could be done best in committee. The city seeks the power to consolidate arrears of taxes on lands and allow them to be spread over a period of fifteen years.

The Factories Act has been amended so as to bring all laundries under its provisions. The bill is aimed chiefly at Chinese establishments, which have been operating at all hours, in cases of prosecution the owners escaping with small fines. In future working hours in all laundries will be between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. with no work being done on holidays.

ANSWERS OBJECTIONS.

Hon. Dr. Sutherland's bill to regulate electrical concerns and the equipment and supplies used was up for further consideration. He explained that the federal government was bringing in legislation applicable to all provinces in this connection, which should do away with the objections now being offered to the bill. The minister explained that the users of electrical supplies should be protected against inferior Japanese goods.

He explained also that there was no intention on the part of the government to enter municipalities and interfere with the work of inspectors there, nor would fees be paid to provincial inspectors who might have to make inspections. The bill was passed.

Another bill considered provides for wiping off the statute books twenty-eight obsolete measures, some of them dating back fifty years. Several of these measures had been passed by the present government, and the opposition leader took a fling at the administration for now discarding laws which he had called paper legislation when enacted.

OPPOSITION CRITICAL.

One act dealt with taxation matters, providing power for the employment of taxation experts to consider financial problems in the province. The only result of this act had been the spending of large sums of money, charged Mr. Bowser, with no results obtained. He said that many of the bills now going by the board had merely been passed to put the people to sleep.

"You now admit what we always claimed; your legislation was not worth the paper it was written on," he jibed, "and we on this side are only too glad to support your move to repeal it."

Other measures were explained as obsolete war acts which might well have been done away with after the war ended, but had been allowed to remain on the statute books.

Mr. Bowser asked the government to add to the list the "Dolly Varden Mines Act" passed in 1920, which he claimed had been of a confiscatory nature. This request was passed over by the Premier with a smile.

Premier and Mr. Esling To Be Heard on Friday By Accounts Committee

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—After the early rising of the public accounts committee today, it appeared as if all prospect of an inquiry into the financial affairs of the P. C. R. Railway had failed.

The committee had passed a resolution calling Premier Oliver and Mr. W. K. Esling, Conservative, Rosland, to give evidence. The latter said he wished the books of the Northern Construction Company placed before the committee.

Government members on the committee said it was not necessary to call more witnesses until Mr. Esling had made his charges. If these showed a need for more evidence, then the witnesses could be called.

When the motion to adjourn came, Mr. Pooley informed the committee it could adjourn when it pleased, as he did not give a "damn."

"Hail yourselves," he commented, as he prepared to leave, informing the committee that he would not sit as a member.

The motion then passed asking the Premier and Mr. Esling to appear before the committee on Friday.

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NOT DISHONEST BUT CARELESS

Premier Restates Reasons For Dismissal of Cran- brook Member.

Alleged to Have Sought Loan from President of Mining Company.

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—The Legislature, just before members expected it to close for the day Wednesday afternoon, broke out into a torrent of debate in which Premier Oliver, W. J. Bowser, Hon. John Hart, R. H. Pooley and R. A. Wallinger fought out the whole Cranbrook by-election, in which Mr. Wallinger was elected as Conservative member last summer.

It all started when the vote of \$15,250 for the Cranbrook agency came up. Mr. Bowser asserted that Mr. Wallinger was dismissed from the post of government agent there at the suggestion of the Liberal Association of Cranbrook because some Liberal pet had to be looked after, and to cover up these tracks Mr. Wright, government auditor, was sent up to investigate and find some reason for the dismissal.

WAS WORKING TO HIDE.

Premier Oliver—The government has nothing to hide. I am prepared, as Premier, to justify the dismissal of Mr. Wallinger.

Mr. Bowser—That is a nice bluff. We will have a field day of it then. If you are justified in dismissing Wallinger for cause then why did you give him a month's salary? You did all you could to vilify the late government agent and the people gave you a verdict telling you what they thought of you.

Hon. Mr. Hart said it was absolutely necessary to make changes at Cranbrook to get the office into shape, as the collections and rolls were far behind.

Premier Oliver then read at length from the reports of government officials to prove his statements that treasury instructions as to payments into the bank were not carried out by Mr. Wallinger. He pointed out that the report was made several months before Mr. Wallinger was dismissed. He charged that despite the fact that the Wild Horse Dredging Company was owing the government \$3000 for leases, he advised the company to drop its property.

IRREGULAR CONDUCT.

"In my opinion the government agent was pointing out a method to the holders of these leases whereby they could escape the necessity for payment of arrears and retain for themselves what ground was of any value," the Premier went on.

He also referred to a letter he held in which Mr. Wallinger asked the mining company to send him \$300, needed for his own private use.

"It was the knowledge of these things that led to the dismissal of the government agent," the Premier went on. "If my friend wishes to follow this any further I am prepared to go as far as he likes."

Mr. Bowser—Why, then, did you keep this dishonest agent in office from December 21 until March of this year, during which time he handled \$15,000?

NO ACTUAL DISHONESTY.

Premier Oliver—I am not accusing him of dishonesty, but the facts indicate a very loose way of public service. He cancelled leases contrary to instructions from the government. He was dismissed because of an accumulation of facts, the culminating one of which was the demand to the president of the Wild Horse Dredging Co. for \$200. The cancellation of those leases meant a loss of \$2000 to the government. As an employee of the government he was pointing out a method to the debtor whereby he might escape payment of his just obligations. The fact that we kept him on for three months was proof that we had no animosity against him. I will state here and now that I am creditably informed that the member for Cranbrook directed the instructions of the mining department was interested in mining propositions and was the holder of mining shares.

Mr. Wallinger spoke for half an hour explaining the whole transaction, after which debate on the vote was adjourned.

FALSE CREAM WINE INTERESTS BOWSER

Wishes to Know Why De- livery of Product Pre- ceded Requisition.

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—How quantities of Golden Crest wine, sherry and port from the California Wine Co. of False Creek, Vancouver, were put into Liquor Board warehouses without requisitions being issued for the supplies, was one of the problems before the public accounts committee of the Legislature Wednesday when investigating liquor affairs.

Mr. Bowser asked how it was that Mr. Thomas Horne, manager of the liquor warehouse in Victoria, had received shipments of these wines without ordering them, and that requisitions had been made afterwards to cover the shipments.

Mr. James Paterson, government purchasing agent, who was on the stand, explained that the California Wine Co. was a local concern and the Liquor Board had a strong desire to give them business as a local industry.

"It is common practice in the case of goods made locally to have delivery and then to get a requisition later covering the delivery," Mr. Paterson went on.

He testified that he had never seen Mr. W. T. McArthur of Vancouver about this wine. The only man who had pointed out its value was Mr. Urquhart, the Liquor Board's warehouseman.

"But somebody put this California wine in rather hurriedly," Mr. Bowser said.

Mr. Paterson—it was not hurriedly put in. There was a good reason for the purchase.

CHIRO DEFENDS HIS TREATMENT

Dr. Crapo Assisted by Counsel on Case of George Mould.

Father Files Affidavit at In- stance of Medical Men, He Says.

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—Matters considered by the select committee on chiropractic at the morning session related chiefly to the case of a boy in Vancouver who had been treated by Dr. J. Edwin Crapo, and who had subsequently died.

The father, George Mould, testified that Dr. Crapo had ordered a change in diet for his son, but Dr. Crapo denied this and asked for an adjournment so that he could secure the services of a lawyer to defend him against the "allegations" made. This was granted and later Dr. Crapo returned with H. A. MacLean, K.C., as his counsel. The latter cross-examined Mr. Mould, who held that Dr. Crapo permitted his son foods forbidden by the doctors.

CASE HOPELESS.

He added that medical men appeared to consider his son's case hopeless. He had not been present when Dr. Crapo had given his son a list of foods he might eat and admitted that he was not attaching blame to anyone for the boy's death.

Mr. Mould said he had filed an affidavit telling of Dr. Crapo's treatment on the suggestion of medical men.

Dr. Leachlan MacMillan, of Vancouver, said he had been consulted by Mr. Mould, and had warned the parents of the boy that he was in a serious state from diabetes and might live only a few years. He had referred the case to Dr. Cummings. Three weeks later he was called to the Mould home and had the boy removed to the hospital. Death took place two days later, and Dr. MacMillan attributed this to carelessness and oversight in the diet used.

QUESTION OF DIET.

He said that prior to death young Mould had told him that he had discussed foods with Dr. Crapo, who told him to leave the question of foods to him, Dr. Crapo. The latter had "massaged and pounded" the patient's stomach and bowels.

Under cross-examination, Dr. MacMillan said the boy had improved under medical treatment but the doctors did not know he was going to consult a chiropractor.

Dr. Cummings, who also treated the boy was called and said that when he first was called the patient's condition was not serious. He had improved under medical treatment and his chances of recovery appeared favorable. The doctor said that to cure diabetes there must be a full understanding of the disease.

UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION.

Those who charge that the University is maintained largely for the benefit of the southern mainland will not object to the measure giving the board of governors power to increase the fees to students. The board was disposed some time ago to raise the fees, though students in arts now pay as much as they do elsewhere in Canada. The increase was proposed to provide equipment and instruction for the increased number in attendance. The senate did not agree, the fees were not increased and the science departments had to get along without the additional plant. It may be that the board will make use of the power which the bill gives.

The other feature of the University bill may be intended as a precaution against imprudent future administrations. It provides that authority of the governor-in-council must be obtained by the board for any expenditure beyond the legislative appropriation. This safeguard has not been found necessary on account of any past expenditure, and one would not suppose that any future board would rush into unauthorized outlay. But since it has been charged by misinformed newspapers that over-expenditures were the common practice it is well enough for the minister to relieve any anxiety on the point.

It is the custom of the University board to submit to the minister an estimate for the coming fiscal year. The government considers the statement and in due time brings down its own appropriation. If that is lower than the University estimate the board revises its plans, prepares a new estimate not to exceed the appropriation voted and sends this to the minister. With the exception of one year, in which the income was reduced by exemption of soldier fees, making a slight deficit, the University expenditure has never exceeded the appropriation. Not only are the detailed estimates submitted to the minister in one statement, but he is informed from month to month of all appointments and salary changes and other financial details. This is done without any legal requirements, because the head of the department of education is interested in the University as he is in all the schools under his jurisdiction. We are informed that it is and has been the policy of the board to undertake no expenditure, and to make no future engagements for which there is not sufficient financial provision. If this policy shall continue the new statute will not require much enforcement.

HOUSE DEFEATS 8-HOUR DAY MEASURE

Vote Is Twenty-two to Eighteen Against Burde's Bill.

Mary Ellen Smith Says She Is Not to Be Intimidated.

David Whiteside Thinks Lumbermen Could Not Stand It Now.

Premier Informed Long- shoremen and Others Are Against Regulation.

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—Major Burde's eight-hour bill was defeated in the Legislature by 22 to 18 last night, after members had argued it from all sides during part of the afternoon and evening.

Just before the House adjourned at 6 o'clock, James Ramsay, Vancouver, seconded D. Peterson, Delta, proposed a six months' hold. This was defeated by 24 to 6. One of the features of the debate was the speech of Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, in which she said:

"When any member proposes to intimidate me into voting in this House, I want to tell him that I can fight just as hard as he can and I am prepared to go to the mat with him."

Mrs. Smith asserted that although she represented one of the largest centres in British Columbia, she had not received a letter from one solitary labor organization asking her to vote for this measure. She said she voted for the original eight-hour bill and other similar measures on the understanding that they would be enforced when other provinces and the states to the south brought them in.

SMALL LUMBER PROFITS.

"I've been a laboring man all my life and I still continue in that business," said Premier Oliver. "This measure affects the whole community. It affects the people through the provincial revenues. It will increase the cost of production and what will probably follow will be decreased production as a result of increased cost."

The Premier pointed out that in 1921 the fourteen largest mills of the province worked at an absolute loss, without allowing one cent for capital invested. During the present year they had been operating at a gross profit of only twenty-four cents per thousand feet of output, without allowing for capital.

The only way the producer could recompense himself if costs were increased by shortening of hours, would be by a reduction of wages or a further decrease in the number of days' labor for those employed. Both of these alternatives were undesirable. He said that he had been advised by representatives to the provincial executive that the longshoremen and some of the railroad brotherhoods were against the measure as it was unworkable in their lines.

Major Burde asserted there must be something wrong with farmers of the province when they could not get their own sons to stay on the farms, as they were lured away to the mills where they had the advantage of shorter hours.

SOCIALIST'S VIEW.

He believed that British Columbia should not take second place in this matter and should not wait for other provinces to lead the way. R. H. Neelands, South Vancouver, said that the eight-hour day was in force in many parts south of the international boundary line and that one reason why logging interests said they could not compete with American mills was that they maintained a blacklist of the most efficient workers whom they had driven out of the province.

He declared that an eight-hour day would increase the efficiency of the Legislature if it were enforced on members.

Sam Guthrie, Socialist, Newcastle, asserted that the present measure only sought to bring in under an eight-hour day certain industries that were still on the outside.

Joseph S. Cleary, Victoria, took issue with manufacturers who argued that they could get more work out of a long day than they could out of a short workday, but he did not think it wise that the Legislature should seek to enforce one particular work period for all industries, as conditions varied in industry. He said this was done during the

BOWSER A SWIVER.

"It is a splendid thing to appeal to the galleries," Mrs. Smith said, "but it takes common sense to reason things through to a conclusion. If I believed the eight-hour bill practical now I would put up both hands for it. I believe these things are coming. Dr. Stelmets, the noted engineer of New York, says the four-hour day will be enough for the world when the whole economic system can be duly and properly organized."

Mr. Bowser did not speak for the bill, but became a convert to and voted for it.

David Whiteside, New Westminster, pointed to the fact British Columbia lumber mills now had to compete with mills in states to the south which were working nine hours a day and that the extra cost of the eight-hour day would be such that, at the present time, they could not compete. If conditions were uniform outside the province or the demand great enough to absorb the product, it would be possible to work two eight-hour shifts.

Thomas Mensies, Comox, came out in favor of the bill and dealt with his working in the sawmills, paper mills and mines of his own district. H. G. Perry, Fort George, supported the measure, because the eight-hour day was justifiable and would keep British Columbia in the vanguard of social reform.

FARRIS AGAINST IT.

Thomas Uphill, Labor, Fernie, made a lively speech in favor of the bill, declaring it would go a little way at least towards relieving the unemployment situation.

R. H. Neelands, Labor, South Vancouver, also came out strongly for the bill and told how in his trade he had been contributing for years a certain percentage of his earnings to bring in a forty-four hours week.

J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., reminded the House that as attorney-general he had introduced much of the advanced social legislation now on the statute books, and that he had introduced the eight-hour bill aimed at making the eight-hour day universal just as soon as the rest of the country was ready. He also pointed to important labor legislation before the House this session such as the amendments designed to increase compensation. He said, however, that he did not feel justified in supporting the Burde measure at the present time with industrial conditions in the province as they were.

WOULD RE-ESTABLISH OLD CARIBOO ROAD

Ottawa May Be Asked to Make Good Damage Done By Railways.

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—Mr. F. W. Anderson, member for Kamloops, yesterday moved in the Legislature for the re-establishment of the old Cariboo road, which follows the Fraser Canyon, by asking the House to present a claim to the Dominion Government for a grant of money sufficient to reconstruct parts of the road, which were destroyed by the building of the transcontinental railways.

"I have always claimed that under the terms of union the building of a railway did not give the right to destroy existing highways," Mr. Anderson said.

The C. P. R. construction, he explained, destroyed parts of the highway from Hope to Spanox Bridge, and the reconstruction of the C. N. E. parts of the road from the old suspension bridge to near Lytton. He urged that the provinces had good claim for the restoration of this highway, which was one of the great landmarks of British Columbia.

Premier Oliver congratulated Mr. Anderson on his presentation of the case, and asserted that the greatest damage has been done by the interference of the railroad with that part of the highway between Spuzzan and Lytton. He claimed that the old conservative government took no steps during the construction of the C. N. E. to preserve the rights of the province in the highway.

"You may be satisfied that it is the intention of the government thoroughly to examine this matter, and if there can be any gain to the province by pressing it on the Dominion, this government will certainly take steps to do so," the Premier said. "I can give assurances now that the government intends to push it for all it is worth. I have strong hopes that the enquiry will show that the province has not lost its rights in the highway, but if it has, the responsibility must lie with the government of the day, which took no steps to protect this valuable asset."

Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, K. C., adjourned the debate.

SEVEN MILLION CROWS IN THE PROVINCE

This Is the Estimate of the B.C. Game Conservation Board.

Seventy Thousand of Them Have Been Destroyed In Two Years.

Enormous Damage Done to Insectivorous and Game Birds.

Bounties Have Been Claim- ed for 9000 Eagles and 6000 Owls.

Some of the records of the Game Conservation Board afford illuminating information, not only for those interested in sport, but for the ordinary citizen and particularly the farmer. The statistics for the last two years regarding crows, eagles and owls afford a striking instance of this.

Commencing January 1, 1921, the bonus paid by the Provincial Government on crows was raised to 20 cents, on eagles it was fixed at one dollar, and on owls the same. This made it worth while for sportsmen to go after these birds, at least to a limited extent, and the results have been considerable.

The Game Conservation Board estimates that by the end of the year bonuses will have been paid on 70,000 crows, 9000 eagles and 6000 owls. The bonuses will amount to \$14,000 for crows, \$9000 for eagles and \$6000 for owls or a total of \$29,000 for 85,000 birds of prey in two years.

ONE PER CENT KILLED.

The slaughter of these birds seems tremendous, but an official of the board expressed the opinion that the number killed did not represent more than 1 per cent of the total. "When you consider," he said, "that comparatively few persons have been shooting, and these principally in the more settled districts, I think 1 per cent is a high estimate." And this opinion was supported by several game wardens who happened to be present at the time.

"I feel certain," remarked one of the wardens, "that so far as the crows are concerned in any event, the estimate is high. It may not be so far out with the eagles, and in fact is probably about right. With the owls it is a somewhat different matter, they are nocturnal in their habits, and it is only the ones that come out in the daytime, that fall victims."

DIFFICULT TO SHOOT.

Mr. R. A. Cumming, an honorary officer of the department for the protection of migratory birds, expressed the opinion that, although the percentage mentioned might be somewhat higher in the more settled districts, it was probably about correct, taking the whole province into consideration.

"I have taken a good deal of interest in the matter, particularly in connection with crows," said he, "and have been responsible for the demise of many myself. In fact I consider myself an expert and fully realize the difficulty in shooting them, particularly after they have become weary from being shot at once or twice."

Taking this estimate as being fairly reliable, it shows an approximate crow population in the province of 7,000,000, of eagles 900,000, and of owls 600,000. To those who have not given the matter much thought, these figures seem appalling, but they are probably well within the mark. Really appalling, however, is the probable damage which these millions of crows alone do to the insectivorous and game birds of the province in course of a year.

DESTRUCTIVE CROWS.

"There are two distinct varieties of crows," said Mr. Cumming, "the ordinary crow, or inland variety, and the fish crow, which frequents the coast. Of these, the ordinary crows are by far the most destructive. Although some of them are not as bad as others, quite a percentage live almost exclusively on eggs and young birds, during the entire breeding season. The fish crows, which pick up most of their living along the shores, are not so bad, but even they spend much of their time bird-nesting. It is away within the mark to figure that on the average, each crow destroys at least ten of the eggs or young of insectivorous birds, and one of game birds, during the course of a year. Any one who has made a study of the subject will bear me out in these estimates."

This very conservative estimate shows, therefore, that in the Province of British Columbia the 7,000,000 crows alone have, during the last two

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MONOPOLY IS AGAIN ASKED

But Conservatives This Time Vote Against Prohibiting Private Imports.

Attorney - General Makes Strong Appeal - Canon Hinchliffe's Views.

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—Unusual interest was displayed in the Legislature Thursday afternoon in the disposition of the Manson resolution asking the House to petition the Dominion Government to grant the Liquor Control Board the sole right to import liquor into British Columbia.

Last year a similar resolution was passed by the Legislature and forwarded to Ottawa. Later, legislation was submitted by Attorney-General Manson. This passed the House of Commons but was thrown out by the Senate.

This year's resolution was opposed by the fourteen Conservative, Victorian, as a unit, while all the Independents supported the government, with the exception of Major R. J. Burns, the only member not in his seat.

MEMBER'S POSITIONS. Canon Hinchliffe, Conservative, Victoria, announced his opposition to the resolution. Mr. David Whiteside, Liberal, New Westminster, supported it in a brief speech, claiming that the only way the government had half a chance to provide effective liquor legislation was through the control of importation.

Mr. R. E. Peoley, Conservative, Esquimalt, informed the government that while he supported the principle last year, he did not intend to do so now; nor would he even support a beer clause or anything else pertaining to the liquor laws, so long as liquor administration was in the hands of the government.

Attorney-General Manson made a spirited appeal for the support of the whole House, maintaining that any member who voted against the resolution must face a great responsibility.

Opening his remarks, Canon Hinchliffe admitted that last year he had supported the principle of the resolution, because he felt that the Liquor Control Act had not been in force long enough to give it a fair trial. However, after eighteen months, he had changed his mind. He declared his belief that the attorney-general was doing his best to enforce the law, but claimed that the right to import by private persons was a safeguard which should not be removed.

YEARS HOME-BREW.

The canon said that just so long as liquor could be brought into the province surreptitiously, bootlegging would continue. Further, he contended that the prohibition of private importation would result in extensive operations by distillers of home-brew.

He said the attorney-general declared he was after the big operator, but that was no reason why the law-abiding citizen should be deprived of his rights.

Canon Hinchliffe also informed the House that he had had nothing to do with any Conservative platform dealing with prohibition; that he was against prohibition and probably always would be.

Mr. Whiteside said it would be farcical to endeavor to control the liquor traffic until private importation ceased. There were thousands of people who did not intend to obey the law and unless the government had a fair chance to give effective administration it might be well for it to become disassociated with the "thing which has cursed the world since the days of Noah."

Mr. Whiteside regretted the reliance which was being placed by the exchequer upon liquor profits. It was a curse, honeycombing provincial institutions every day in the week. Perhaps this state of affairs could soon be overturned.

He lauded Attorney-General Manson for the work he had done since assuming office and predicted that unless fuller opportunity were provided to enforce the liquor laws, the province would revert to the principle of the open bar or see the establishment of bone-dry conditions.

FRENCHES OUT OF ORDER. Premier Oliver expressed surprise over the announcement of Canon Hinchliffe that he would oppose the resolution. He said apparently the Victoria member had changed his mind since last year, when he supported the government, but if so he had not changed the minds of anyone else.

He said the canon, who had preached consistency from the pulpit for years, was displaying a "beautiful example of inconsistency." He declared that Canon Hinchliffe was repudiating the principles he stood for when elected and should so inform his supporters; or retire for moral reasons.

The Premier started to review the results of recent elections, when Attorney-General Manson asked Mr. Speaker what this had to do with the resolution. The Premier agreed that he was out of order and proceeded

They accounted for no less than 144,000,000 insectivorous birds which would otherwise have had a fair chance of arriving at maturity; also for a total of 14,000,000 game birds. The figures seem colossal, but the estimate is regarded by many as ridiculously low. A crow spending almost his entire time bird-nesting for a couple of months, during the breeding season, and laying on practically nothing but eggs and young birds, as many of them do, must account for hundreds instead of merely ten.

LOSS OF GAME BIRDS. Of course, of the 14,000,000 game birds destroyed, by far the larger number consist of grouse, ducks and other wild birds, indigenous to the country, and breeding so far from civilization that they could hardly be considered available for sportsmen at the present time. It is not fair to consider, however, that at least one-seventh of the eggs and young destroyed are those of such birds as pheasants, ducks, grouse quail and other game birds, which have their habitat within reach of our sportsmen. The destruction each year of 1,000,000 of these is a serious matter from a financial standpoint alone.

The generally accepted average value of the game birds is considered by the Game Conservation Board, to be about \$5 a brace. Therefore, assuming the figures of the depredations to be correct, there is a loss of half a million dollars each year in this item alone, which can be laid at the door of the crows.

So far as game birds are concerned, the destruction done by the owls is probably greater, in proportion to their numbers. A large portion of the food of the great horned owl, during the whole of the year, consists of birds which have reached maturity, many of them parent birds with young. It is quite within the range of probability that they do as much damage to game birds as the crows. But not to small birds. All owls, however, are equally destructive as many species feed on gophers, mice and other small rodents.

EAGLES AND DUCKS.

There appears to be considerable difference of opinion as to the amount of damage done to birds by eagles. It is true that an eagle will swoop down on a wounded duck, or other wild bird, and that he occasionally succeeds in capturing an unwounded one, after a lengthy chase. It is interesting to watch him do this. The eagle swoops down on the duck, which dives. By the time the duck comes up, the eagle is swooping back, and the duck has to dive again before he gets his breath properly. This game goes on, back and forth, sometimes for half an hour at a stretch, until finally either the duck becomes exhausted and can dive no more, or the eagle gets tired of it and leaves with a disappointed scream.

With the exception of the golden eagle of the interior, which is blamed for annexing an occasional lamb, the eagle lives almost entirely upon fish, largely dead ones, and it is decidedly doubtful whether there is any real reason why a bounty should be placed upon them.

INSECTS FLOURISH.

Great as the loss through the destruction of the game birds may be, it is in the constant thinning of the ranks of the smaller insectivorous birds that the province suffers most. Farmers can see and appreciate damage done by the crows to their corn and fruit, but it is doubtful if they have any conception of the direct damage they suffer from the insects which the small birds that never reach maturity might have destroyed.

In the Vancouver area, taking in the Delta, approximately 5000 crows have been destroyed in the past two years. Bearing in mind the 1 per cent estimate, this means that this district, the most thickly populated in British Columbia, can boast at least a million crows, or two for every man, woman and child. No wonder the small birds are becoming extinct.

with his speech. He read from the platform of the Conservative party, claiming that they were now going back on their announced policy. In fact, said the Premier, the opposition had taken the same stand as the government, and he could not account for the change of front.

Mr. Peoley remarked that the opposition had been trying for years to knock into the head of the Premier the wisdom of practicing what he preached, but in vain.

He said he had supported the resolution previously, but had changed his mind during the past three weeks, because of what had occurred in the public accounts committee.

"I don't propose to put any more power into the hands of this government, who are not the right parties to administer the Liquor Act properly," he remarked, thumping his desk in emphasis.

CLOSED DEBATE.

Hon. Mr. Manson, as mover of the resolution, closed the debate. He said he believed strongly in party government, but this was a case where partyism should be forgotten in the interests of the people. Political life must always have its disappointments and no party ever formed had been free from party bias.

"I am not surprised at the stand of the leader of the opposition, because he appears to favor grovelling in the mire rather than rising above partyism and looking to the interests of the citizens," he caustically remarked.

"But I can not believe that some of my honorable friends opposite believe what has been said in criticism of me. Their good judgment will surely lead them to support me in this action."

"Where there is liquor there will always be crime," Mr. Manson continued, "but the people have said they want liquor, and the government must provide it. However, in this case the government should be given every opportunity to cut unlawful acts to a minimum and keep the province as clean as possible."

ALL TASTES CONSIDERED.

"The Dominion has the power to grant this legislation, so why not take the sure way of doing what you declare should be done?" he asked, leaning forward to heed the attention of the opposition.

The attorney-general explained that the government had stocked certain favorite brands of liquor upon request, and with the variety carried, no one could say his tastes were not being provided for.

He contended that so long as there were government houses across the street there need be no fear of the market being flooded with home-brew.

Hon. Mr. Manson declared that Premier Taschereau of Quebec was strongly supporting British Columbia in having legislation passed providing for the full control of importation. He concluded by appealing to the members to vote like men and look after the interests of the people of the province.

The vote was then taken, resulting in a government victory, by 20 to 14.

BIG STEEL INDUSTRY IN B.C. PREDICTED

May Result from Joint Federal and Provincial Survey, Says Sloan.

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—In discussing his bill, on second reading, to ratify an agreement for joint provincial and Dominion exploration of the iron ore resources of the province, Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, declared that this agreement would have much to do with the development of British Columbia.

It had been pointed out that money was lost through the overlapping of the work of the two governments. The minister said that the agreement would prevent this, and should lead to the securing of knowledge which would aid in the establishment of an iron and steel industry in this province.

Mr. Sloan said that the Dominion Government had materially assisted in the building up of an important steel industry in Nova Scotia and that could be done in this province. In the wake of a steel industry would come other industries, he declared.

Mr. Thomas Manzie, Comox, drew attention to the need for exploration work on Vancouver Island. Mr. W. K. Ealing, Conservative, Rossland, adjourned the debate.

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GAS TAX MAY HELP SCHOOLS

Municipal Committee Suggests This With Additional Levy on Incomes.

Would Also Set Aside Certain Revenues Entirely For Education.

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—Increase in the provincial income tax and taxation of gasolines to aid British Columbia municipalities is recommended in the report of the municipal committee of the Legislature, compiled by H. G. Perry, Liberal member for Fort George and laid before the House yesterday. The committee has turned down the proposal that the government should take over the entire cost of running schools and suggests instead income and gasoline taxation as methods of securing more revenue for school and hospital costs.

The report also recommends the grouping of "social service taxation" such as educational and hospital costs and mothers' pensions with a view to relieving municipalities. The report says that the municipalities' revenue sources already are strained and urges the government to secure all necessary data before the next session of the House and consider carefully plans for increasing municipal revenues. The municipal committee, Mr. Perry's report says, believes that a one-mill levy for school building purposes should remain optional with municipalities.

INCREASING COSTS.

The total cost of administration of schools for 1921 was \$2,583,448.59, the report states, "and the school population about 4000 more than that of 1920. Increase in administration costs each year since 1917 is 36 per cent. The cost for 1922 would, therefore be approximately \$4,000,000, exclusive of grants and interest and redemption. The amount of revenue now given by the government to municipalities is: Liquor profits, \$1,300,000; race track, \$191,000; motor licenses, \$208,000; total, \$1,699,000.

"If, therefore, this amount was applied to educational cost by the government, instead of given to the municipalities, the additional revenue required to meet administration costs would be \$4,000,000, less revenue now applied, \$1,699,000; total, \$2,301,000.

RELIEF IS SUGGESTED.

"Your committee recommends that the Legislature should give serious consideration to the proposal to group the social service taxation, such as educational cost, hospital cost and mothers' pensions, with the view of affording relief to municipalities which are at present called upon to bear the constantly increasing cost for education and for hospitals, and are limited in procuring revenue chiefly from one source—taxation on lands (including improvements)—excepting for the additional sources of revenue granted by the government during the past few years.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The ability of the municipalities at the command of the municipalities for taxation purposes, to meet any further increase of taxation for schools and hospitals, is already strained. We recommend that the Legislature and government secure the fullest information before next session, and give serious consideration to the proposals for providing additional revenue to meet the services above mentioned, by imposing:

(A) A tax on gasoline consumption.

(B) For increasing and broadening the income tax, with the object of collecting taxes from many residents of the province who enjoy its many advantages, and who escape taxation at present for educational and hospital expenditures, and also with the object of providing further assistance to municipalities to meet the increasing annual cost of these services.

CURES DUE TO OTHER CAUSES

Dr. McKechnie Regards Diagnosis as Essential to Deal With Disease.

Dr. Mercer, Chiropractor, Insists High Standard Must Be Compulsory.

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—At today's long sitting of the select committee on chiropractic, Dr. Thomas Mercer of Victoria, denied statements attributed to him contained in evidence alleged to have been given before the select committee on chiropractic early last year. Mr. Gordon Wismer, counsel for the chiropractics, maintained that an incompetent stenographer had taken the evidence.

Dr. Mercer said that in some serious cases which he did not think he could cure, he sent patients to surgeons. When in doubt, he consulted his medical books, as doctors did. He contended that he was using the only qualified chiropractors should be allowed to practice in British Columbia.

Mr. H. E. Robertson, K.C., counsel for the doctors, cross-examined Dr. Mercer at great length, until Chairman Jackson said the committee would not finish its work this session if proceedings were not speeded up.

The Victoria chiropractor, in answer to questions, said that in epidemics all patients had subluxations of the spine. Their powers of resistance were impaired. He said it required no more imagination to believe subluxations than in influenza germs, which no scientist had ever seen.

DR. MCKECHNIE CALLED.

Mr. Jackson said that Dr. Crapo of Vancouver, whom Dr. Mercer had censured, was formerly a member of the Chiropractors' Association, and a graduate of two chiropractic schools. How could the public be protected? he asked.

Dr. Mercer and Mr. Wismer replied that they did not say that all members of the association were qualified. Dr. Mercer said he was just as anxious to protect the health of the public as the doctors.

Mr. Robertson then called Dr. R. E. McKechnie of Vancouver, who impudently contended that the chiropractors really were due to other causes entirely, such as change of climate and the natural cessation of disease.

Dr. McKechnie considered diagnosis absolutely essential to scientific work. He described the human spine in detail with the aid of a portion of a human skeleton, and declared a subluxation could not occur except in the case of a fracture or dislocation.

Dr. L. Poyntz, X-ray expert of Jubilee Hospital, produced a number of photographs to support the stand of the doctors. He declared that the chiropractors' X-ray photographs grossly distorted the facts regarding human anatomy. He believed these mistakes had been made innocently.

NOT ALL QUALIFIED.

Dr. Poyntz said he could take any normal person and make photographs that would show the same subluxations of the spine as those shown in the chiropractors' plates. Most of the time the human spine was twisted sufficiently to be considered in a state of subluxation, he said.

Dr. Mercer in giving evidence yesterday afternoon, said: "I assert the reasoning of chiropractors is in line with the established sciences of anatomy and physiology. We prove our theory as the doctors of medicine prove their. We prove it clinically; they do the same. We postulate a theory and apply it."

Dr. Mercer said that he entirely repudiated the practices which were common perhaps to almost one-third of the chiropractors of the province. Their offices were little more than collections of electrical apparatus, he said. It was done to impress patients. It was done to stimulate patients. It made them feel better for a while. It was actually impossible to get any permanent benefits from such methods.

"I have been trained to the subluxation theory," said Dr. Mercer, in answer to Chairman Jackson. "I have had good results. I do nothing but adjust the spine. If these results are referable to any other cause, if anything else has done this work, I don't know what it is."

CASE OF DR. CRAPO.

The chairman thought that Dr. Mercer was entitled to the explanation. A difference of opinion had been given that the boy had been treated by him.

Speaking of the evidence given by Dr. Mercer, the chairman said he did not believe the doctor was using the only qualified chiropractors should be allowed to practice in British Columbia.

would not pass Dr. Crapo as a chiropractor if he were sitting on a qualifying board.

Dr. Mercer said that he had successfully treated, among others, the following diseases: Ulcerated stomach, phlebitis, enlarged tonsils, inflammatory rheumatism, gastritis, insomnia, nasal catarrh, rotter, chronic headache (one case of forty years duration), diabetes and varicose veins.

'OLD PORT' NOT MADE IN ONE DAY

Purchasing Agent Explains What Mr. Urquhart Really Meant.

Explanation Accepted But Mr. Pooley Declines to Test the Beverage.

Harry Ross Tells of Spey Royal Price Accepted Being Above His.

Paterson Replies That Order Placed Before He Saw Ross.

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—Bringing up the California Wine Company again in the public accounts session, Purchasing Agent Paterson explained that what was meant in the letter from Mr. Urquhart in reply to his fifty-case order that the winery on False Creek had no "fine old port" in stock but would make some up right away, was that there was none ready in bottles.

He said the winery carried its stock in casks and that it was an unfair inference that the "old port" would be made up that afternoon in the factory.

Mr. Pooley—It is interesting that a factory which has been working for only eighteen months is turning out fine old port.

A bottle of the Vancouver-made wine under the California Wine Company's label was produced.

W. A. McKinnon—Let's sample it.

Mr. Pooley—Not in a thousand years.

Harry Ross, agent for Spey Royal, said that in December, 1920, he heard in Vancouver that a big quantity of Spey Royal was being offered from New Zealand or Hongkong and the offer of this whisky amounted to trespassing on his territory. Later he learned that 2000 cases of his whisky had been bought for the Liquor Board in New Zealand and at a cost of \$18 a case in Vancouver.

AT 50 SHILLINGS.

Mr. Ross testified that he had been offering Mr. Paterson Spey Royal, pro-war stock, at fifty shillings a case. Export licenses from England could be got for twenty shillings a case, making a total cost of \$14 in London ready for export, or about \$15 a case laid down here, freight and everything paid.

Mr. Paterson explained that he ordered the New Zealand Spey Royal in December but its delivery here was held up until March by shipping strikes.

The Harry Ross offer, Mr. Paterson went on, came as a result of a telegram he sent as purchasing agent on January 6, asking what the Gilbey people could do as regards delivery of whisky in from three to six months' time. This was after he had bought the New Zealand stuff and was trying to get a line on what he could do for future purchases.

MR. POOLEY'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Pooley said that if he had been a good business man he would have cancelled the New Zealand order when he found it held up and placed a new order at the lower price then offered.

Mr. Paterson—I am not doing business that way. I am not in the habit of giving an order one day and cancelling it the next.

Dr. Macdonald to Mr. Ross—You have done business with Mr. Paterson for years. Have you found him discourteous?

Mr. Ross—I have had business with him for many years, back in the time when he was in the wholesale fruit business, even. I have never found him discourteous in any way.

Dr. Macdonald—(Referring to the W. D. Johnson incident)—There is a great difference between a curb broker and a business man like Mr. Ross.

Mr. Paterson stated emphatically to the committee that he had never made the statements Harry Briggs and Mr. Johnson charged him with and that it would have been absolutely impossible for him to have made them.

HOUSE TO DISCUSS LIQUOR ON MONDAY

Premier Is Adamant in His Objection to Taking Plebiscite.

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—One proposed solution of "how to handle the beer issue without embarrassment" is that the Legislature resolve itself into committee of the whole.

The government, under a rule seldom used, would agree to such a step, although the matter involves the expenditure of public money.

Premier Oliver, however, has been adamant upon the question and whether the House can break down his opposition is unknown. Certain it is, the government leader is opposed to spending \$100,000 for a plebiscite, but the impression prevails that if the question can be discussed on the floor of the House without the government being committed to action in any way, he may withdraw his objections.

It is expected when Attorney-General Manson introduces his amendments to the Liquor Control Act on Monday, beer may be discussed. Ian Mackenzie's resolution, asking the House to take up liquor matters in committee, will be considered on that day.

Meanwhile the beer issue is shrouded in deeper mystery and a keen debate on it may yet result in a plebiscite.

NEED CAPITAL TO FARM HERE

Minister of Agriculture Gives Views to Vancouver Realtors.

Hon. E. D. Barrow Not Enthusiastic Over Empire Settlement Plan.

The future of agriculture in British Columbia depends absolutely on efficient methods of marketing and distribution, Hon. E. D. Barrow, provincial minister of agriculture, told a luncheon meeting of the Vancouver Real Estate Exchange today.

Because of lack of proper marketing organization the fruit industry of the Okanagan Valley was demoralized this year, he declared. In support of his contention he cited the case of the Lower Fraser Valley, where co-operative marketing had increased the production of better fat by more than 1,000,000 pounds in five years.

NEED HAVE CAPITAL.

British Columbia has no room for farmers who are "stoney broke," the minister said. Unless a man had sufficient capital to be self-sustaining for a reasonable length of time it is almost impossible for him to make a success of farming in this province.

"People do not expect a merchant to make a success of his business on borrowed capital," said Mr. Barrow. "It is therefore not reasonable to hope that a farmer can make a success of a difficult industry on borrowed capital."

The Empire settlement scheme put forward by the Imperial authorities does not greatly appeal to him.

"It is rather difficult," he said, "to believe that the Imperial Government will encourage the well-to-do rural population of England to emigrate. The others that they will be willing to let go will not make desirable settlers here because of their lack of capital," he continued.

NEED INVESTMENT.

"Who is going to foot the bill, and to what extent?" he asked.

"I have not much faith in most of the settlement schemes so far advanced. They do not appear to me to be practical. We have studied the results of similar schemes in all parts of the world and the success has never been anything like as great as was predicted," proceeded Mr. Barrow.

The progress of agriculture in the province is both interesting and encouraging. The production of foodstuffs is on the increase to a surprising extent when the difficulties to be contended with are taken into consideration. In 1916, B.C. produced the value of foodstuffs produced. In 1919 it was \$20,750,000, he said.

The increase of the domestic market has been vast, with the increase in production and for many years there will be a great need to look for new markets.

WIDOWS GIVEN SQUARE DEAL

Report of Committee Commends Work of Mothers' Pensions Board.

Farris Report Finds No Evidence of Women Being Badly Treated.

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—The House committee under Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, K. C., which investigated charges made by Canon Hinchliffe against the administration of mothers' pensions, has reported to the Legislature that, contrary to the assertions of the Victoria member, the agreement between the Workmen's Compensation Board and the representatives of the Canadian Patriotic Fund at Vancouver and Victoria as to the assistance of deserted wives and mothers and widows of returned men, has been fully adhered to by the provincial organization under Mr. E. S. H. Winn.

As for the charge that "certain women are put on a charity fund while others obtain mothers' pensions and maintain their feeling of independence," the committee finds it to be "odious and utterly unwarranted."

NO HUMILIATION.

The charge that certain women were under the humiliation of appealing twice for assistance, first to the Pensions Board and then to the Patriotic Fund, while others were not so placed, the committee deals with by explaining that "there is no humiliation to those entitled thereto, applying for assistance to either the Mothers' Pension Fund or the Patriotic Fund."

No evidence was found in support of the charge that when a woman is referred by the board to the fund and is refused by them, she is then debarred from an allowance by the board, without further hearing being given by the board.

The committee finds that the policy adopted has been of distinct advantage in two ways. The allowance paid by the fund is larger than paid by the Pensions Board, the first paying \$55 a month and the latter \$45 to a deserted wife or widow, while for the first child the fund pays \$12, \$10 for the second and \$8 for each additional child, the Pensions Board pays only \$7.50 for each child.

NO GROUND FOR CHARGES.

"The women who have been referred to the Patriotic Fund as a result of the agreement made, are enabled to obtain these larger amounts," the Farris report says. "The Patriotic Fund, drawn from all Canada, is a distinct advantage to the Pensions Board, as it assumes part of the financial burden, leaving the Pension Board in a much better financial position to care for the balance of cases in their care."

"Your committee finds that the policy adopted was entered into by representatives of the two boards after careful consideration. It was done in a spirit of friendly co-operation, with a single desire for the benefit of the women and children affected. As a result of the policy adopted, no wrong has been done, but only benefits have followed. The board and members of the Patriotic Fund are to be commended, and it is to be regretted that reflection has been cast without proper consideration or justification."

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CHIRO EVIDENCE ALL NOW TAKEN

Dr. R. E. McKechnie Further Presents Case for Medical Men.

Knowledge of Diagnosis Is First Essential, in His Opinion.

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—When the special committee of the Legislature on chiropractic finished Friday afternoon's sitting they had heard all the evidence to be given by both chiropractors and doctors.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie of Vancouver presented further the case of the regular medical practitioner as against the chiropractor. He would not admit that the latter had any claim to recognition among the lawful and orderly organizations of healers. Cures, if such there were, as the result of chiropractic treatment, were the result of psychopathic suggestion, he maintained.

The doctor held that this was true in all cults dealing with the history of man, not only in medical science, but in religion, politics and business. Most modern cults had their origin south of the border, he said, including Mormons, Shakers, Holy Rollers and Christian Scientists. The country which produced the "wooden nutmeg" was still going strong.

PSYCHIC SUGGESTION.
Many of these cults had done good, he admitted. Even the Indian medicine man had cures credited to him, and the Christian Scientist.

Dr. McKechnie remarked that psychic suggestion was playing a larger part in the practice of medicine. A great many of his own cases had been of this nature and he admitted that perhaps the doctors had been conservative in their recognition of psychic methods of healing human infirmities. Medical problems of the war had brought a realization of these possibilities, he added.

The doctor spoke of the shell shock cases. The genuine case showed signs of organic injury, but the majority of shell-shocked veterans were psychopathic cases, caused by their nervous systems breaking under a strain which human flesh and blood could not undergo.

He said that he had witnessed many wonderful cures by suggestion. Men were waiting to be told to get up and walk, and it told by the right man would do so. These were functional cases, capable of cure by suggestion.

DECLINES THEORY.
Dr. McKechnie refused to accept the chiropractic theory of subluxations of the spine being responsible for many diseases. Only fracture or dislocation would cause these, and if the theory were carried to its conclusion it would mean that people subluxated their spines with every movement of their bodies.

Since the passage of amendments to the Medical Act seven years ago only three osteopaths had qualified. All of these were practicing at that time, but he refused to accept osteopathy.

The doctor's chief objection to chiropractic was that the disease was progressing while the patient was undergoing treatment. Asked regarding Dr. Mercer, the Victoria chiropractor, who said he had treated 3000 people during the past four years, Dr. McKechnie informed Mr. Wismer, chiropractic counsel, that he did not think it safe to let Dr. Mercer practice.

Pressed by Mr. Wismer, the doctor said he could name instances where doctors had given wrong treatment, adding: "In the same way, you know, that lawyers have given advice that was not all it should have been."

DOES NOT ADVISE THEM.
Mr. Wismer asked Dr. McKechnie if he thought that all modes of curing diseases other than those recognized by the medical profession should be abolished.

Dr. McKechnie—it would be rather wild to say that.
Mr. Wismer—What about Dr. Mercer's cures?
Dr. McKechnie—I do not admit that they were cures.

He spoke of the prevalence of syphilis in the province and, while not caring to be too pessimistic, ventured the opinion that not less than 30 per cent. of the people of British Columbia were more or less affected by the disease. This figure might be increased to 50 per cent. in the case of Great Britain, he added.

"The moral of it all is," concluded Dr. McKechnie, "that no man, chiropractor or other unlicensed healer, should be permitted to practice until he has qualified as a diagnostician."

FULL DISCUSSION OF BEER ISSUE ASKED

Captain Ian Mackenzie Will Move Its Consideration On Monday.

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—Beer will be the topic of discussion in the Legislature Monday afternoon. On the motion of Capt. Ian Mackenzie, the House will resolve itself into committees of the whole to consider the Liquor Control Act.

The Vancouver member declared on Friday that it was the duty of every member, regardless of partisan leanings, to consider the question on its merits.

"If I had a magician's wand and could spirit away political prejudices, you would find a majority of the House in favor of a more elastic interpretation of the act," he commented.

Mr. David Whiteside, Liberal, New Westminster, objected to the time of the House being taken up Friday, when on Monday it was certain someone would raise a point of order and a beer clause would be ruled out by Mr. Speaker, as was the case last year.

Capt. Mackenzie persisted that the House should consider the question fully and he expressed a hope that the elected representatives of the people would remain in their seats when the issue came up, rather than walk out as many did last session.

"I do not believe in any brewers or prohibitionists' beer clause," he remarked, "but I think if the will of the electorate were tested it would be found that general opinion favored a safety valve in the law so that beer could be obtained by the glass. The best interests of temperance would be served and I hold that so long as public opinion is not behind the present law, further provision should be made for extensions vital to the security of the present Act."

Capt. Mackenzie said he was opposed to a referendum on any question, as it was the duty of the government to legislate. However, if the Legislature were not strong enough to pass judgment on the beer issue the people should be consulted again.

He advocated the sale of beer by the glass in proper establishments under a measure of government control. He referred to the system in use in Quebec and produced letters from Premier Taschereau, the Bishop of Quebec and other officials of that province, asserting that the beer regulations in force there were conducive to improved moral conditions as far as liquor administration was concerned.

The motion to consider the beer clause on Monday was passed without a dissenting vote.

CREATE COMMISSION TO REGULATE RATES

Attorney-General Explains Reasons for Not Reviving Permanent Body.

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—Attorney-General Manson told the Legislature on Friday night that it was not considered advisable to establish a general public utilities commission in this province. That was his reason for introducing the bill to provide for the regulation of passenger rates of the B. C. Electric Company by means of a commission of one or more members appointed by the government on complaint of any municipality or persons of unfair rates.

"It is not desirable that we should keep capital constantly upset in this province. If we are to have capital come here, we should try to have some stability, sacredness of contract and less government interference—the less the better," said the attorney-general.

Hon. Mr. Manson explained that it was sought in the bill to have possible disputants use every endeavor to compromise before rushing forward and demanding the appointment of a commission. This is obtained by fixing a substantial burden of the costs on the party which moves to start the action.

The attorney-general explained that if power and light rates were brought in there would be such an interlocking tangle that the cost would be tremendous.

"The government's view is that it should not go any further at the present time," he said. "The people are just a little tired of having mere government bodies. There will be no appointments until there is an application and when the hearing is over the committee will be dropped."

FLAG NOT A RAG, SAYS MARY ELLEN

Objects to Words of Samuel Guthrie in Discussion in Legislature.

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—"Some people are not so loyal to the British Empire as they should be," declared Canon Hinchliffe, Friday afternoon, when he submitted an amendment to the Public Schools Act providing that every school board must furnish a Union Jack not less than five feet long, the necessary flagpole and tackle, and be obliged to fly the flag during school hours.

Mr. Samuel Guthrie objected, saying: "If you want to make patriots of your children and have them love their country, bring about conditions so that they can, and you won't need this foolish, stupid business of waving a rag over their heads."

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith—Did I understand the member to call it a rag?
Mr. Guthrie—It is a piece of colored cloth, anyway.

Mrs. Smith—Yes, but is there a more beautiful piece of cloth than the British flag? To me there isn't a flag on earth that compares with the Union Jack. I consider any man with that viewpoint and opinion is not of much use to any country.

Mr. Guthrie—Make conditions so that children will love their country and you won't need a flag over their heads. I will love and fight for my country when there is reason to love it.

Mr. Thomas Menzies said instructions should be sent out as to how the flag should be flown.

Hon. Dr. MacLean said that the government supplied flags every three years and the regulations called for the flying of the flag every day, weather permitting. In other provinces the flag was flown only on special cases.

After the House dropped the canon's amendment, Mr. Guthrie proposed that an amendment be introduced forbidding the placing of a school within 500 yards of a powder storehouse. There was such an instance in his riding, he explained.

The minister has assurance that no school will be permitted within 100 yards, or 700 yards for that matter, of a powder dump, and the Guthrie amendment was thrown out.

LAST EFFORTS OF CHIROS' COUNSEL

Committee of House Hears Chiro's Counsel Review Argument of Doctors.

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—A summing up by counsel for both sides occupied the Friday night's session of the special committee on chiropractic.

The stand taken by the chiropractors, said Mr. H. E. Robertson, K. C., counsel for the doctors, was that they should be examined by a board of chiropractors, who approached the art of healing from a different viewpoint to that of the qualified physician.

Mr. Robertson held that diagnosis was absolutely essential and he said that Dr. Mercer, an important witness for the chiropractors, had not proven to the committee that he could diagnose fully.

Mr. Gordon Wismer, for the chiropractors, said that at the session of the Legislature in 1921 the principle of chiropractic had been recognized. Now the chiropractors were met with the contention that there was nothing in chiropractic, that it was dangerous, and that the theory of subluxation was complete nonsense.

Mr. Wismer quoted Professor Wainwright, who stated that he had never investigated chiropractic in any way, but at the same time he was prepared to declare it utter nonsense. He scoffed at the type of reasoning used by Professor Wainwright.

The most convincing evidence brought before the committee had been that of Mr. Bancroft, who had stated that he had received instantaneous relief from chiropractic treatment.

"They want to raise the standard of chiropractic up to the standard of Dr. Mercer," said Mr. A. Macdonald, K. C., in making his argument against chiropractic, "but we want a higher standard even than that. It is important that those who practice medicine should be able to tell what the disease is." The chiropractors maintained that they could not possibly pass the examinations in anatomy, he said.

Mr. Ernest Miller appeared on behalf of a large part of the public whose only desire was to be permitted to enjoy what they considered a privilege of choosing to whom they would go in case of sickness or distress. There was a petition from over 25,000 people of the province asking for the sanctioning of chiropractic.

REFUSES TO GO ON OATH

Esling Asserts P.G.E. Enquiry Is Fruitless Unless Books Produced.

Premier Denies Contractors Made Any Illegal Profits On Construction.

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—Little time was taken by the public accounts committee of the Legislature in dealing with the threatened P. G. E. Railway enquiry yesterday.

Mr. W. K. Esling, Conservative, of Roseland said it was necessary to have the books and officials of the Northern Construction Company before the committee in order to conduct a proper investigation. He afterward refused to go on the stand.

The enquiry came to an abrupt end. Premier Oliver, as former minister of railways; Mr. A. F. Proctor, former chief engineer of railways; and Mr. A. McFee, former construction accountant, were the only witnesses.

Mr. Esling informed the committee that if they would not subpoena the officials asked for he would petition the Legislature to sanction an enquiry after the House rose. He had every confidence, he said, that he could show where the Northern Construction Company had secured payments under sub-contracts, of a million dollars or more.

POOLEY STAYS AWAY.
Mr. R. H. Pooley, Conservative, Esquimalt, made good his threat of Thursday and was not present.

Premier Oliver objected to Mr. Esling making any statements except under oath, and said he was prepared to refute any charges of the Roseland member.

Premier Oliver said that all the work on the P.G.E. passed through the hands of the chief engineer and he had never been able to find evidence to substantiate the accusations made by the member for Roseland. In order to prevent the construction company from securing too high a commission when the construction cost was above the estimated cost, 25 per cent of all moneys saved on contract was paid to the company as a bonus.

"To substantiate the charges made would be a reflection on the minister of railways," said the Premier. "I say it is not true that the company pocketed the difference between the sub-contractors' figures and the unit price."

No bonuses had been given to the best of his knowledge.

INSISTS ON BOOKS.
Mr. W. J. Bowser thought there was little use in the investigation proceeding unless the books of the Northern Construction Company were produced.

Premier Oliver said that all the accounts and estimates of construction work were in the building and available to be examined.

Mr. Proctor said his business was to see that all moneys paid out were correct in every detail. He had given special instructions to his staff to give careful scrutiny to all accounts and if in doubt they were to see him.

To prove that such work on the part of his staff had been effective, Mr. Proctor mentioned a letter from Comptroller-General Mout, which was highly complimentary.

Mr. Bowser was again asked to take part in the enquiry, but refused, stating that he wished to make the position of the Conservative members clear. Until the books of the construction company were produced neither he nor Messrs. Pooley and Jones proposed to take any part in the investigation.

CHARGE OF COLLUSION.

Mr. A. McFee, now of the federal department of public works, Victoria, explained the system whereby all accounts, invoices, etc., were checked up during the time he was in the employ of the department of railways. Asked if the opportunity existed for the construction concern to pay a subcontractor an amount less than base price, Mr. McFee admitted that such might be the case if there was collusion between the head concern and the sub-contractors. He had no knowledge of this.

On Mr. Esling refusing to take the stand, Premier Oliver said that as a representative minister, he was under a charge of collusion with the Northern Construction Co. The chief engineer and accountant had been called to disprove such charges.

Mr. Bowser—But not the books of the Northern Construction Co.

Premier Oliver—We have nothing to do with those books. We have the evidence available showing how every cent has been spent on the railway.

Mr. A. Cleveland, water controller, will be called to the stand on Monday morning, when the Southern Okanagan land scheme will be discussed.

No Action to Prevent Teachers' Relatives Holding Board Seats

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—The proposal of Mr. E. C. Hennessey, Liberal, Grand Forks, to amend the School Act to prohibit the wife or husband of a teacher from holding office as school trustee, met with opposition from all parts of the Legislature, when members pointed out that it was apparently aimed at the case of Trustee Mrs. Frank Andrews of Victoria, whose husband is on the staff of the Victoria high school.

"This looks to me like a direct blow at this particular controversy," said Mr. J. B. Clearidge, Liberal, Victoria. "I don't think we should thrust ourselves into this at all. It would be understood in Victoria as an attempt of this Legislature to decide the question."

The members, after this explanation, turned down the Hennessey proposal.

Clergymen to Remain Ineligible for Seats On B.C. School Boards

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—Efforts of Mr. Thomas Menzies, Comox, to have the School Act amended so that clergymen would not be barred from school boards failed in the Legislature on Friday. Other members took no special interest in the move.

Canon Hinchliffe was referred to, but he did not give any indication of his stand.

"If you bar clergymen as you do, then you should bar members of the other professions, such as lawyers, doctors and dentists," said Mr. Menzies. "But to make the bald statement that clergymen or any denomination are ineligible is going to an extreme."

WILL MAKE EFFORT TO PROTECT SETTLER

Disallowance of B.C. Legislation to Be Taken Up With Ottawa.

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—Dealing with the question of settlers' rights, in the Legislature, Friday afternoon, Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, outlined the legislation which had been enacted from time to time regarding title to property on Vancouver Island chiefly. He spoke of the frequent disallowance by the federal government of such legislation, and the repeated efforts of British Columbia governments to protect the settlers.

The minister said that now, with a new government in power at Ottawa, the situation might be reversed. In order to ascertain the viewpoint of the federal officials, Premier Oliver had telegraphed Premier Mackenzie King asking if the instructions to the Lieutenant-Governor regarding disallowance of the Settlers' Rights Bill had been withdrawn. Premier King replied that they had not, and he could give no undertaking as to the withdrawal of these instructions in future.

In view of this, Mr. Sloan said the government had decided not to re-enact the measure until a conference had been held with the federal authorities. Either he or Premier Oliver would confer with Ottawa in the near future on this subject.

MANSON OBJECTS TO TEN-MILE CLAUSE

Would Amend Motor Vehicle Act Requiring Drivers to Slow Down.

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—Attorney-General Manson introduced in the Legislature Friday night an amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act to eliminate the clause requiring motorists to slow down to ten miles an hour at intersections. He said that some municipalities had been taking advantage of it to make revenue.

Mr. R. H. Neelands, South Vancouver, said he had a list of 200 convictions for fast driving at intersections and they had all been caught going twenty to forty miles an hour.

"The reason why we have so many law breakers is because we have so many fool laws," said Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, K.C. He claimed that no motorist had ever driven from Vancouver to New Westminster without breaking the law at almost every intersection.

Payments to Various Municipalities During Year Total \$3,871,120

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—Payments and grants during 1922 to municipalities by the Provincial Government total \$3,871,120, according to investigations conducted by Mr. H. G. Perry, member for Fort George, and presented to the Legislature.

The total is made up this way: Statutory grants to hospitals, \$324,749; special grants to hospitals, \$1,087,375; grants in aid of Roseland, \$12,000; conveying children to central schools, \$34,125; grants towards manual training equipment, \$507; grant to city of Greenwood, \$1500; proportion of liquor revenue, \$800,000; proportion of motor licenses, \$201,954; receipts for race taxes, \$182,795; grants in aid of industrial education, \$14,025; delinquent extra-municipal school taxes, \$35,702; Nelson, land taxes, Fairview area, \$3735; contribution to unemployment, \$25,485; relief and unemployment, \$145,031; Johnson street bridge at Victoria, \$200,000; liquor profits to be distributed, \$500,000.

AG, Y ELLEN

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VANCOUVER TO BLAME FOR P.G.E.

T. G. McBride, M.P., Says This City Forced Building of Line.

No Hope for Road to Compete With Grand Trunk Pacific.

Suggests Turning Northern Portion Over to Dominion Government.

KAMLOOPS, Dec. 11.—"I do not blame the Provincial Government or the management of the P.G.E. for the state of affairs on that line, but the people of British Columbia themselves, especially the people of Vancouver," charged T. G. McBride, M.P., at a sparsely-attended public meeting in the Opera House Friday night when dealing with the railway and the Peace River country possibilities.

"I hope I may soon have the opportunity of letting the people of Vancouver know that their Board of Trade held a gun at the Legislature and compelled them to go ahead with construction. If I had been Premier Oliver's place I would have said to them: 'I'm running the affairs of the country and not you. You go home and mind your own business.'"

Referring to the Oriental question at the commencement of his speech, Mr. McBride said the fifty-six copies of the book written by H. Glyn Ward of Vancouver, which he had taken to Ottawa last March, had had a great effect on the government than all the B. C. members put together. He quoted the Chinese consul-general as saying that China valued the friendship of C. more than the opportunity of settling a few immigrants here, and he felt that the menace of Chinese immigration had been stemmed meantime.

PICTURE OF P. G. E.

Mr. McBride described minutely a journey he had made over the P.G.E. system and drew a graphic picture of the state of the road. He said the good of the line to report, especially from Pemberton Meadows to Prince George and put the freight total of potatoes from there to Vancouver at a rate which made the growing of them prohibitive. Yet he thought that the railway would benefit the Chilcoot and Cariboo, to get the cattle out. If the line were connected at Ashcroft greater benefit would accrue.

He dwelt on the precarious state of the grade in many places. In his opinion, to replace the trestle work by even an understructure of steel would cost \$5,000,000 and \$100,000 annually for paint. But suppose the road were built to Prince George, he said, it would have to compete with one of the finest grades on the continent, that of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The P. G. E. could not begin to handle freight against that line.

In his opinion, the solution was to turn over the line north of Quesnel to the Dominion Government on condition that it would go into the Peace River country, the Provincial Government to join in an attempt to give transportation facilities to the people in that area.

PEACE RIVER PROBLEMS.

The Peace River country, where he spent September, gave him the greatest surprise of his life. You could take all the rest of the agricultural land in B. C., said Mr. McBride, and it would just be a patch. It might be pretty far north, but no finer garden stuff in the world was being grown than he saw there.

And there was poverty. He described the efforts the farmers were making to obtain a livelihood and how some were making six-day journeys by sled to Spirit River to get a market for their crops. It cost them \$4 a week for four horses and their own food at the roadhouse, and when carrying the 100 bushels of wheat they received twenty-seven cents a bushel was that the way to treat hardy farmers?

The governments should get together, he said, there was room for a million acres there and it was better to spend money by giving means of transportation than by using it on "red expenditures which get nowhere."

PROVINCIAL PARTY.

J. W. Nelson, ex-M.L.A., Vancouver, supporting Mr. McBride on the conditions made a heavy artillery attack on both the Legislature and the government while Mr. McBride was speaking. He suggested that the government should consider the

...did not wish to defeat Mr. Oliver in the House "because the price was too great."

"Bowser is a scoundrel to Oliver," he declared, "and they are cheek by jowl in the Legislature." The solution of this state of affairs, he said, was the new Provincial Party.

Making a plea for this new party, as it was formed a few days ago in Vernon, B. C. Stewart of Nicola spoke sharply with the slogan "Let Oliver out but don't let Bowser in."

"We have to do something to save British Columbia from bankruptcy," he declared. He went on to say that, as a whole, the farmers did not desire a party composed of themselves. The new party was not made up of progressives, they were not politicians, but they were determined to join hands for the "salvation of this beautiful province."

W. W. Lines, prominent in Labor circles, occupied the chair.

WORK TO START ON THE U.B.C. BUILDINGS

Preliminaries Will Be Com- menced at Close of Legis- lative Session.

Premier Oliver Makes This Announcement at Local Liberal Rally.

Grills Opposition Leader And Supporters on Their Tactics in House.

Will Make Trip to Ottawa Next Month on Freight Rates Case.

When the session of the Legislature concludes the minister of education and the minister of public works will get busy on the preliminary work for the construction of the permanent home of the University. This announcement was made on Saturday evening by Hon. John Oliver at the formal opening of the new Liberal headquarters.

The Premier and several of his ministers spent part of the day inspecting the University acreage, and at the meeting in the evening he devoted a considerable portion of his address to the University question. He defended the action of the government in not having proceeded with the building up to this time on the ground that the cost of construction was 35 per cent. less today than a year ago and for the past few years they had been running financially along the edge of the precipice. During that period, he said, he could not, and dared not, borrow money for their erection.

Conditions were different today, he stated, and now they were in a position to borrow money for such a project. If the government was asked to provide work for the unemployed this winter, he proposed that the available labor be put to work preparing the university lands for sale and use.

He denied that he had ever been hostile to the University project, but in view of the heavy burden of taxation for education and the complaints by the owners of land on whom that burden chiefly lay, he contended that as far as the state was concerned its first duty was to provide a common school education. The government, he claimed, had no right to spend \$500 per pupil per term for a university training to a large number of students, many of whom might never utilize it, and at the same time refuse to provide a common education for the children.

GRILLS THE OPPOSITION.

The greater part of the Premier's remarks were devoted to a grilling of the leader of the opposition, and opposition members, for the tactics they had pursued during the session, particularly in regard to their charges against the Liquor Act and its administration, and the operation of the P. G. E. He referred to the tour through the country of what he called the "great trinity of Conservatives" who by "their wild statements and insinuations had led the electorate to expect great revelations of mismanagement, scandal and misdoing by the government."

Even since the House went into session the leader of the opposition had told a Vancouver audience to "watch what he was to unearth in the public accounts committee." The Premier went into details of what had been done during the past few weeks in Victoria, both on the floor of the House and in the public accounts committee, and declared that the opposition had not been able to prove a single one of the charges they had made against the government.

Surrounded with members of the cabinet and other members of the Legislature, the Premier, before a large audience of his constituents, in a large hall

...the sturdy farmer-Premier, his ruddy complexion showing little effect of the strain of legislative labor, spoke with an eloquence that inspired enthusiasm, which in turn stimulated the speaker to greater oratory in his efforts. There was a note of triumph in his voice as he recounted how he had felled his political opponents and had "out-manoeuvred Bowser" by going "one better" on the tactics of the leader of the opposition. He narrated his victories with manifest satisfaction and great gusto, each incident evoking a fresh outburst of applause.

GOING TO OTTAWA.

At the close of his address he referred to the fight the Government of British Columbia had made for abolition of the discriminatory freight charges, and declared that it would persevere its efforts till the full difference between the eastern and western freight rates was wiped out. He would go to Ottawa in January to try and secure the equalization of freight charges, and to strive by every means possible to obtain the same rate for the movement of grain westward to the Pacific that was enjoyed in the movement eastward to the Atlantic.

There was a luncheon in the Hotel Vancouver at noon, and in the afternoon a reception was held in the new Liberal rooms. The principal meeting was in the evening when the headquarters hall was crowded. In addition to the Premier there were also present Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, and several private members of the Legislature, including Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Capt. Ian A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. B. Clearhue, from Victoria, Mr. Kenneth Campbell, Nelson, Mr. H. E. Kerjia of Atlin, Dr. K. C. McDonald, North Okanagan, Mr. J. A. Buckham, Golden, and Mr. William Ival, Victoria.

Mr. E. H. Gais presided at the noon luncheon, calling on each of the private members for short addresses, while Mr. J. A. Campbell, president of the City and District Liberal Association, proposed the toast of the government. The Premier, Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Pattullo responded. Unity of the Liberal party and a season of successful work formed the theme of the speeches, supplemented by scathing criticism of the opposition.

"We have had several rows on the floor of the House," said Mrs. Smith, "and I have had to give some of the men a jolly good spanking."

"What about Canon Hinchcliffe?" queried a woman's voice.

"He is one of the men who got spanked, and he is a much better man since, although that is not saying very much," replied the lady member from Vancouver, amidst the laughter of the men and women present.

Mrs. Smith was in a facetious frame of mind, and in one of her sorties into the realm of humor referred to J. A. Buckham, H. E. Kerjia, Dr. McDonald and Ian Mackenzie as "the Golden bear, the Atlin moose, the Vernon pippin, and the fiery Highlander from Vancouver."

At the evening meeting Hon. T. D. Pattullo spoke of the necessity for the settlement in the arable lands of British Columbia of a strong and desirable class of agriculturists.

NOTARIES PUBLIC TO BE RESTRICTED

Clients' Interests Have Been Jeopardized by Lack of Knowledge.

VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—All notaries public commissions in British Columbia under the Notaries Public Act, introduced by Attorney-general Manson, will expire four years from the date they were issued, except commissions held by fully qualified lawyers.

"Notaries in this province are performing important work, and they frequently undertake more than they should," Hon. Mr. Manson said. "Some of them have tried to become general conveyancers, and to do legal work, which 90 per cent. of them are unfitted to undertake. As a result many of them very seriously jeopardize their clients' rights. Too many notaries public have been appointed, and there should be some sort of test before an appointment is made."

Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, K. C., said that the mistakes made by notaries public were the most fruitful source of litigation court lawyers had, and speaking jokingly, he feared that this bill might take some of the bread out of their mouths.

"The way appointments of notaries have been made in this western province had been nothing more or less than a degradation of an ancient and very honorable profession," said Canon Hinchcliffe.

MANY KINKS IN BEER QUESTION

Issue Before Committee But Result Very Much in Doubt.

Government Members Now Threaten to Go Out If Beer Comes In.

VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—The fate of beer in British Columbia is again on the lips of the gods. With Capt. Ian Mackenzie's resolution, asking that the House in committee consider the whole liquor question, up for consideration at the afternoon sitting of the Legislature, all sorts of situations are predicted.

According to a parliamentary rule that is seldom invoked, the government may permit discussion of matters involving the expenditure of public money in committee, and this is being done with the beer question.

While continuing his opposition to beer, the Premier is expected to withhold opposition to the holding of a plebiscite, provided the House in committee recommends such a course.

THREATEN TO QUIT.

Meanwhile, Mr. David Whiteside, Liberal, New Westminster, and two or three other government supporters appear prepared to go so far as to withdraw their support if the government adopts a beer policy.

As the situation stands, the government will not bring in a beer clause as a government measure, but there is a fair chance that a plebiscite will be called for.

But here again prominent moderationalists and even brewers are "up a tree." The latter are fearful of antagonizing the government by pressing for a change in the method of handling beer, while the moderationalists realize that the present is an inopportune time to call for a vote of the people.

With business hot at its best, a great deal of opposition would be looked for from commercial interests all over the province.

As one moderationalist put it: "robbing the grocery store to establish beer parlors" might not be a popular move.

Until the Mackenzie resolution is disposed of it is not expected Attorney-General Manson will bring in his liquor amendments.

NOT ENCOURAGING.

Reported remarks of the provincial minister of agriculture to the Real Estate Exchange on the subject of immigration are not highly encouraging. Mr. Barrow does not seem to be hopeful of the British Empire scheme of assisted emigration, since he does not suppose that the Imperial Government will try to get rid of well-to-do farmers and those they will be willing to lose will not be desirable settlers here. This does not leave much prospect of obtaining farm settlers from Britain with or without imperial assistance.

The statement that "unless a man has sufficient capital to be self-sustaining for a reasonable length of time it is almost impossible for him to make a success of farming in this province" is almost a warning to settlers seeking a home to go elsewhere. One may ask how many of the successful farmers now in this province had, when they began, sufficient capital to be self-sustaining for a reasonable length of time? It is quite true that many settlers who began without capital did not succeed. There are also a certain proportion of failures by settlers who brought a great deal of money.

Here and elsewhere, in farming as in any other business, the personal element counts for more than the amount of capital available. In other vocations besides farming a man has a hard time who begins without capital. Nevertheless a large proportion of the most successful business men began that way. If it were not possible for men without capital to make a start in anything the larger part of the population would be doomed to destitution for all time to come.

It is curious to notice how many successful farmers and men of business who have made their own way in the world distrust the ability of others to do the same. We suspect that the quoted remarks do not fully express the normal mind of the minister of agriculture and that he will yet offer to prospective settlers from over the seas and from Eastern Canada and the United States a more cheerful message, such as the one they may hear from the minister of lands and the agent-general. Otherwise how can we expect a pleasing report in the census of 1931?

Farmer-Premier showing little of legislative labors since that inspired in turn stimulated after oratorical efforts of triumph in stated how he had opponents and had "owner" by going notice of the leader narrated his vic-t satisfaction and "ident evoking a clause.

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PUBLIC RESTRICTED

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11.—All notaries in British Co-Notaries Public Act,orney-general Man- bur years from the sued, except com- v fully qualified s province are per- work, and they fre- more than they Manson said. "Some l to become general to do legal work. t of them are un- . As a result many sly jeopardize their oo many notaries ppointed, and there rt of test before an da."

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stments of notaries this western prov- hing more or less of an ancient and fession," said Canon

BEER MOVE IS BEATEN IN HOUSE

Mackenzie and Uphill Motions Are Declared Out Of Order.

Premier's Appeal Saves Opposing Elements from Going to Extremes.

Government Caucus Held This Morning But No Decision Announced.

Rulings of Chairman and Speaker Create Bedlam in House.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—At 3:30 this afternoon, the beer clause was finally killed for this session at least.

J. E. Clearburn, one of the members for Victoria, submitted a motion on behalf of the government that conditions regarding the sale of beer remain as at present.

This was passed 25 to 17 amid the liveliest scenes witnessed in the House during this session.

BY RUSSELL WALKER.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Betting odds are against the passing of a beer clause by the Oliver government at the present session. But, following the heated fight in the Legislature, Monday night all sorts of opinions are to be heard in the Legislative lobbies. No morning sitting of the House was called, the Premier wishing to have the beer issue discussed in caucus.

Ordinarily, following a caucus, some members are ready to discuss the issues considered in a non-committal way, but in this instance the lid was on tight and until developments take place on the floor of the House nothing of a definite nature can be learned.

However, the situation now stands clearly defined. The chairman of the committee of the whole, M. B. Jackson, K. C., has ruled out the Mackenzie resolution asking for a plebiscite. His ruling was upheld by Mr. Speaker Pauline. Later Mr. Jackson also threw out the motion of Mr. Thomas Uphill, Labor, Fernie, asking the committee to consider the sale of beer and wine by the glass.

APPEAL HELD OVER.

When the bow-wow of last evening's House session ceased at Premier Oliver's request, Mr. Uphill's appeal against the chairman's ruling was held over. This, too, is almost certain to be considered by Mr. Speaker in the same light as the Mackenzie resolution, which means that the House, in committee of the whole, can not discuss again a beer plebiscite nor a motion couched in similar terms to that of the Fernie member, unless the Premier gives the sanction of the government. Should he do so and the committee recommend either a straight beer clause or a referendum, the government would almost be obliged to bring down a measure at the present session.

The Premier is plainly in a quandary. He is opposed to beer and many of his strongest supporters are determined that a vote on the issue shall not be fostered as government policy.

Last session opposition members walked out of the House in a body when the beer question was up. This year they kept their places and appeared to enjoy the government's disposition immensely. When the vote was taken on the Mackenzie resolution ten Conservatives voted against it, while two supported it.

WOULD ASK STATEMENT.

Should Premier Oliver sanction the discussion in committee of a plebiscite on a beer clause, Mr. W. J. Bowyer, K.C., opposition leader, will ask him for a definite statement of policy. This is, should the committee recommend either, will the government bring down the necessary bill?

This would again place the Premier in a tight corner, judging by the opposition vote at Monday night. No matter how the matter is brought before the House, it is plainly certain that ten Conservatives will vote against any change in present conditions. A majority, therefore, could not be secured unless a very large number of members were present.

...and as a result of the attitude of Mr. David Whiteside, Liberal, New Westminster, this vote may be expected. He is unalterably opposed to any change, as are several other Liberals.

Taken on the whole there is little wish for a change in present condition then, and the initiative is being taken by the handful of beer enthusiasts who will not change from the prominent among these are the former attorney-general, J. W. deB. Farmer, Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Major R. J. Burde, Thomas Uphill and Hon. William Sloan. As a last resort the Premier may be forced to take the stand that the Liquor Control Act must remain as it is, that it has not been in force long enough to permit of a fair trial.

The questions asked on the plebiscite ballot would in that case be: "Do you favor the present method of handling beer; or do you favor the sale of beer by the glass under government control?"

The wisacre who is parsimonious with his opinions is ready to take all bets, that the beer situation will remain unchanged and before the night sitting is over a vote of the House will be taken, resolving that the committee rise.

The committee will rise and that will be the end of the matter.

HEATED SCENES.

Last night's committee debate rudely shattered the peace of what had been up to then an exceedingly quiet session, the beer issue leading to a wordy battle, a regular free-for-all, which only the appeal of the Premier could quell.

The most tense scenes of the session were witnessed, a veritable quarrel arising among government members, which promised for a few minutes to become serious. Charges, counter-charges, expletives and demanded retractions crowded each other in rapid succession, until a perfect babel ensued and it was impossible to catch a quarter of what was being said.

The beer fight started when the House met in the afternoon, Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Vancouver, asked that the House pass a resolution providing for the taking of a referendum on the question.

Mr. David Whiteside, Liberal, New Westminster, objected on the ground that the resolution involved the expenditure of public money and was therefore out of order.

After Captain Mackenzie's resolution had been ruled out by Chairman Jackson and Speaker Pauline and these rulings upheld by the vote of the members, Mr. Tom Uphill of Fernie moved another beer resolution.

It was at this stage that Premier Oliver made an appeal to members of the House. He said he would like some time to take the matter into consideration. Decision by the chairman on Mr. Uphill's resolution was therefore held over until today.

RULES OUT MOTION.

Capt. Mackenzie quoted May and depositions from the British House of Commons to prove himself in order. Mr. M. B. Jackson, K.C., deputy Speaker, was in the chair and reserved his ruling until the night sitting.

He then informed the House that he considered the resolution out of order, because it involved the expenditure of public money and "no such resolution can be put by the chair without the expressed will of the treasury benches."

This ruling, he pointed out, was in keeping with that of Mr. Speaker Manson last session.

Capt. Mackenzie appealed to Mr. Speaker Pauline against this decision of the chairman.

"If a private member is not able to introduce a resolution of this nature, then I think the usefulness of the private member is seriously curtailed," he said. "A private member should have the right to submit such a question without being hampered by the rules of this House. My motion does not entail the expenditure of public money."

Mr. Whiteside—If it does not compel the expenditure of money it recommends the expenditure of money and is therefore out of order.

"This thing has got to where there ought to be a showdown," Mr. J. W. deB. Farris said. Last year a delegation waited on the executive council and the open statement was made that a way would be found for the Legislature to deal with this question. This is now in accord with the declared policy of the Premier of this province.

"Either this legislation must be a proper matter to be dealt with by this House or it must be initiated by this government," Mr. Farris continued. "I suggest it is proper legislation for this House through a committee of the whole, and, if it can not be so dealt with, it must be dealt with by the government as a government policy. If this were not done he hinted that a test vote of confidence might result."

Attorney-General Manson believed that the decision of Chairman Jackson was right. "But I am not one of those who think that this matter should not be discussed here," Hon. Mr. Manson went on. "This Legislature is the last court of appeal. I think that, despite the rule of order, ways and means should be found of enabling the Legislature to discuss the matter."

CHAIRMAN REITERATED.

Premier Oliver said that for many years he had been of the opinion that resolutions of this kind should be originated in committee of supply. He said he had stated a way would be found of referring the matter to the House and he believed it would be by such a procedure.

Mr. Speaker Pauline quoted authority on the ruling of Chairman Jackson, and the matter as to whether the chairman should be sustained was carried by 10 yeas and 10 nays.

Burde, Hunter, Uphill, Perry, Anderson, Farris, Sampbell, Kergin and Schofield voting against it. Mr. Jackson resumed the chair, declaring there was nothing before the House as the Mackenzie motion had been defeated. Therefore he would leave the chair and report to the Speaker.

This suggestion was greeted with cries of protest, Mr. F. W. Anderson calling "Rot, rot."

MAINTAINS POSITION.

Attorney-General Manson endeavored to explain the procedure, when Capt. Mackenzie jumped up and apparently misunderstanding the attorney-general's object, said: "The attorney-general is interfering with my rights as a private member in this House."

"My point of order is that you have no authority to leave the chair, Mr. Chairman," he added. "The whole question is before the committee until some one moves this committee rise and report."

Attorney-General Manson—I was going to bring up just what the honorable member stated. It would seem to me that it is now open for any member of this House to move a second or a thousand more motions.

Chairman Jackson said he felt obliged to maintain his position that nothing was before the House, as Mr. Tom Uphill then attempted to introduce and read a second beer motion, this one proposing that an address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he cause to be placed before the House a bill to amend the Liquor Act so as to make provision for the sale of beer by the glass.

Chairman Jackson called for order and began pounding his bell. He asserted he still believed there was nothing before the committee, and that the committee should rise and report to the Speaker. Captain Mackenzie described such an attitude on the part of the chairman as "ridiculous." Mr. Jackson became incensed at this and demanded that the member withdraw that expression.

CHAIRMAN APOLOGIZES.

Capt. Mackenzie—I withdraw that as applied to you, but I still maintain that although the original resolution has been disposed of, the question in its entirety is still before the committee.

Major Burde—You made your mistake by thinking the House went into committee to consider one specific motion.

Premier Oliver also pointed out that the House did not go into committee to consider one special resolution, but the whole question of liquor control.

On this being drawn to his attention, Chairman Jackson apologized to the House, saying the chair was very sorry for not understanding the original motion in full.

Mr. Whiteside then claimed that the Uphill motion was out of order for the same reason as the Mackenzie one.

Mr. Farris objected to such a stand, pointing that private members may bring in amendments to curtail the speed of motor cars and by doing so they are interfering just as much with the revenues of the crown as motor cars are licensed.

The former attorney-general declared that sooner or later there would have to be faced the ultimate problem confronting the House on the beer issue and that it would have to be brought up by a resolution introduced by someone.

Mr. Farris was continuing his argument when he digressed to emphasize the fact that he wanted Chairman Jackson to pay attention to what he was saying, as well as any other member of the House, instead of diverting his attention to Mr. Pooley, who was attempting to pass some remark to him.

"I am talking to you as well as to any other member of this House, Mr. Chairman," Mr. Farris said.

Chairman Jackson arose to tell Mr. Farris that he was trespassing on the niceties of the House in thus attempting to call the chair to order.

Mr. Farris—I am entitled to the attention of the members of this House and that of the chairman as well as of anybody else. I will not tolerate a disrespectful disregard of what I have to say.

QUOTES MR. OLIVER.

Chairman Jackson (arising and pounding his bell)—Will you be seated? It is not consistent with the respectability of the House for any member to convey by reflection or insinuation on anything disrespectful of the chair.

Mr. Farris—I made my statement very definitely and I do not intend to retract anything I have said.

He went on to point out that there was not only a technical point of order involved in the questions, over and beyond that was the question of the ultimate issue as to whether members of the Legislature had the right to give pronouncements concerning the Government Liquor Act. He said he took part in the last election on the ground that members would have that right and then again drew the attention of the House to the fact that two sessions ago the members had been invited to discuss the liquor proposal in committee of the whole House.

The Premier tonight reiterated that he has stated a way would be found to deal with this matter in the Legislature, Mr. Farris went on. "In accordance with that proposition this is the logical and correct way in which it

Nearly Half Million Spent on Agriculture Faculty at University

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—In answer to questions asked by Mr. W. A. McKenzie, Conservative, Similkameen, Hon. Dr. MacLean, minister of education, has stated that the total expenditure for the faculty of agriculture in the University of British Columbia has been \$476,807 to March 31 last. The graduates in agriculture (B.S. A.) in May, 1921, numbered eight and in May, 1922, ten. This year there are thirty-two first-year students, eighteen second-year, fourteen third-year and twelve fourth-year and eight graduates, a total of eighty-four.

may be dealt with." Chairman Jackson had ruled the Uphill motion out of order when Premier Oliver arose with the proposal that the whole discussion be dropped for the time being until he had a few hours to consider what had arisen. Mr. Jackson suggested to Mr. Uphill that it would be all right to leave the motion thus "in statu quo." Mr. Uphill—You might explain who this statu quo is? (Laughter.) Chairman Jackson—I might explain that it is the same as ante bellum. And there the beer issue was dropped temporarily.

MEASURE TO AMEND CONSTITUTION ACT

Bill Regarding Former Attorneys-general Introduced at Victoria.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—An act to amend the Constitution Act was introduced Monday by Attorney-General Manson. It provides that: "Any member of the Legislative Assembly, who is not a member of the executive council, but who has, at any time, held the office of attorney-general, may be employed as counsel for the crown in the conduct of any action, cause, or matter which was pending at the time he ceased to hold the office of attorney-general, and the fact that any person so employed has been paid or is entitled to be paid remuneration for work done or expenses incurred by him as such counsel, shall not make him ineligible to election as a member of the Legislative Assembly, nor disqualify him to sit and vote in the Legislature." The bill is apparently intended to cover the former attorney-general, Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, and the impression obtains that he will represent the government before the Privy Council on matters pertaining to Oriental immigration and their ownership of land in this province.

INSURANCE AGENTS MUST BE LICENSED

But Drastic Provision of New Bill Is Dropped After Debate.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Although a great deal of business was disposed of in the Legislature on Monday, many contentious points in connection with new legislation were left over. A considerable amount of discussion arose over the licensing of insurance agents and adjusters. Attorney-General Manson explained that it had been generally agreed to drop clause six of the bill to license insurance agents. This prevented life insurance men in cities of over 10,000 population from writing insurance unless they devoted their whole time to the work. Premier Oliver explained that the new act required a man to secure a license before selling insurance and in this way the public was protected. Dealing with the Forest Act amendments Mr. R. H. Pooley said opposition had been shown to the amendment prohibiting smoking in the woods. This was a foolish move, he asserted, as men would smoke when they wanted to. Mr. Uphill asked the minister not to include such a provision, because it would not work while Mr. McKee said the amendment would not be respected. Hon. Mr. Pattullo said stricter laws were absolutely essential for the protection of the timber wealth of the province. Mr. Bowser asked why the levy for fire protection was being increased from one cent per acre five years ago to two and a half cents per acre. The minister quoted fire protection costs as the reason. Lumbering operations had doubled, he said, and this year there had been 2600 fires as against 800 in 1918. The cost of fighting fires in 1918 was \$118,000, and this year \$776,000. The clause was stood over.

Perry, Anderson, Kergin and... the chair, de... ing before the... motion had... before he would... report to the... greeted with... W. Anderson... W. Anderson... procedure, when... ed up and ad... the attorney... said: "I am interfering... private member... that you have... the chair, Mr... The whole... committee until... committee rise... anson—I was... what the honor... It would seem... open for any... to move a... more motions... said he felt... position that... House... attempted to... second beer... ing that an ad... he Lieutenant... he cause to be... use a bill to... so as to make... of beer by the... lled for order... bell. He ad... there was... lites, and that... es and report... ain Mackenzie... de on the part... liculous." Mr... at this and... ber withdraw... withdraw that... still maintain... that resolution... question in... the com... side your mis... use went into... specific mo... inted out that... ate committees... resolution, but... liquor control... his attention... gized to the... air was very... ing the orig... med that the... order for the... ente one... such a stand... members may... curtail the... by doing so... as much with... own as motor... y-general de... r there would... mate problem... on the beer... have to be... on introduced... ing his argu... te emphasize... ed Chairman... to what he... y other mem... of diverting... ey, who was... e remark to... s well as to... House, Mr... aid... e to tell Mr... ssing on the... hus attempt... order... ed to the at... f this House... s as well as... not tolerate... of what I... rizing and... you be seat... with the re... e for any... section or in... respectful of... y statement... of intend to... id... t that there... point of... tions. Over... question of... whether mem... the right to... rning the... He said he... tion on the... d have that... the atten... ct that two... s had beer... or proposal... House... terated that... be found to... the Legisla... In accord... this is the... a which I

Beer Plebiscite Not to Be Taken Members Decide

Clearihue Motion Is Passed in House.

ROWDY SCENES AGAIN OCCUR

Independents Are Again Centre Of Storm.

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—By a vote of twenty-five to seventeen the House in committee of the whole yesterday adopted a resolution submitted by Mr. Joseph Clearihue, Liberal, Victoria, that the committee do not consider the question of an appeal to the people at this time on the beer issue.

The Legislature took on the nature of a bear garden and a school of correction in one. Chairman M. B. Jackson, N.C. of the Islands, demanded the retraction of derogatory remarks hurled at him from several corners and finally ordered Mr. Thomas Uphill and Major Burde to obey the rules or he would have to appeal to Mr. Speaker. The latter action he was forced to take and it looked for a few minutes as if the House might be minus a member or two through their being "killed."

The vote on the Clearihue resolution was announced as follows:
Yea—Messrs. Oliver, Ferguson, Bennett, Buchanan, Whiteside, Stewart, MacIsaac, MacIsaac, Drummond, Munroe, Clearihue, Mackenzie, Edger, Kanas, W. A. MacIsaac, Jones, Bowser, Footley, Malin, McDonald, Pearson, MacIsaac, MacIsaac, Wallinga, and Mrs. Smith—25.
Against—Messrs. Uphill, Guthrie, MacIsaac, Burde, Schofield, Perry, Anderson, Kay, MacIsaac, Shaw, Kinsler, Dr. H. C. MacIsaac, Mr. Farris, Campbell, J. A. MacIsaac, Kergis and Javello—17.
Messrs. Patterson and Henniger, Liberals, were not in their seats.

Several members asked how Mr. Jackson, chairman of the committee, voted.
Mr. Speaker was appealed to by Mr. Jackson saying he had no objection to voting, but did not know that he should.

VICTORIA MEMBERS KILLED SPEAKERS

Mr. Clearihue, who was apparently selected by the Liberal caucus in the morning to put forward the negative side, said in opening that the Liquor Control Act had not been in force long enough to give it a fair trial. Furthermore, the government had no warrant for spending \$100,000 on a plebiscite when there was so much unemployment in the province and the money could be used in better ways.

He pointed out that both parties had been in favor of abolishing the act. When this was done the beer bar disappeared. This, too, had to go and the Liquor Control Act had been the result of his passing. His instruction that the open sale of beer and wine would mean reverting to the old bar days.

FEUDS FROM OTHER CITIES

Major Burde interrupted to say that the Victoria member apparently had not been looking around his own city very closely.

The members expounded that the per capita consumption of wine in Canada was half a litre, of spirits four and a half litres, and of beer twenty-four and a half litres.

In France, he added, each person consumed 132 litres of wine, nine of spirits and forty-six of beer. In England the wine consumption was 1.13 litres per capita, 3.53 of spirits and 134 of beer.

Mr. D. Barrow asked how much a litre was. Major Burde venturing the opinion that amount of anything in France, and probably could not say. However, a litre was about equal to a pint, he explained.

The major then continued the debate, contending that the reason for the increased consumption of spirits in France was that the soldiers could not secure good beer. They had rum and the embryo could not get hard liquor unless they bought it by the case. Hence, this high proportion of spirits consumed.

"But if you want beer today you have to take a swill-pail to carry it," he proceeded. "The act is so framed that a man must be a hog if he is going to drink. He has to get into the trough with all feet. If I want a drink of liquor I can't buy two cups but must take thirty-six. They poison you with liquor if you are going to drink at all, and these prohibitionists would either choke you, poison you or put you in jail. Now, some men want to go out and commit murder after drinking a bottle of whisky, but a whole keg of beer would not hurt anyone."

MAJOR BURDE EMPHATICALLY DECLARED THAT HE INTENDED TO STAND WITH MR. J. W. GIBB FARRIS AND HAVE A SHOWDOWN.

"Six malignant prohibitionists have a clutch on the caucus," he declared, "and that clutch must be relieved. Excuse me, Mr. Speaker, if I say that the honorable gentleman from New Westminster is sticking the approach to this moral question, perhaps he desires to see the morals of the country shot to bits."

SAYS VETERANS IN FAVOR OF BEER.

Mr. Thomas Uphill, Labor, Fernie, pointed out that at their recent convention in Penticton the C.W.V.A. had gone on record as being in favor of beer by the glass. The member for Victoria asked that he be allowed to say that the veterans in their clubs which Mr. Uphill said, was not the case. Capt. Ian Mackenzie agreed with him.

The Fernie member said it was unfair that the returned man had had no voice in the drafting of the questions submitted on the plebiscite of 1914 and 1920. However, the veterans were in favor of beer. He declared the government was in the liquor business for profit and asked "if he be honest and frank on the subject, a beer could be had more readily the sale of spirits would be less, he asserted."

At this point Mr. Uphill charged Chairman Jackson with being controlled by the government. The chairman demanded an immediate retraction of the charge. Mr. Uphill tried to continue his speech, whereupon Mr. Jackson ordered him to resume his seat.

THE LABOR MEMBER KEPT HIS FEET AND WAS AGAIN ORDERED TO MAKE A RETRACTION.

Mr. Uphill remarked that he would in the same manner that Mr. Farris had retracted his statement to Mr. Jackson on Monday night.

DISORDERLY SCENE IN ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

The air became surcharged with electricity and the House "sat at attention," or at least those members who did were not trying to make themselves heard.

Mr. Jackson ordered Mr. Uphill to sit down. Mr. Sammie Guthrie, Socialist, New Westminster, asked why the members in his corner should be called in order so emphatically when leniency was shown others.

Could order for order came from the government benches and Mr. Guthrie shouted: "There was no order last night."

Mr. Jackson—Will the member for Fernie withdraw his remarks?
Mr. Uphill—Yes, but I still think you were unfair.

This nettled the member for the Islands, who again repeated his demand.

Mr. Uphill—Now?
Mr. Jackson—At once.

Mr. Uphill—(interjecting) Mr. Jackson—The chairman will call to have the member removed from the House.

He then called Mr. Speaker Pauline to the chair and reported that the Albert member would not sit down.

Mr. Speaker upheld the chairman, whereupon Major Burde laughingly remarked:

"I was only seeing how far I could go, the same as the honorable member for Vancouver last night."
Mr. Jackson resumed the chair and Major Burde rose on a point of order.

MANY BARS IN HOTELS, HE SAYS.

The minister of mines asserted that the Liquor Control Act had not been framed properly, particularly with regard to the handling of beer. He said there was a bar in nearly every room in many hotels and the present method of selling liquor and beer was not conducive to the welfare of the younger generation.

"I think the public should be protected and so I shall vote against the resolution," he concluded.

Mr. F. W. Anderson, Liberal, Kamloops, said he had favored the opening of liquor stores in every feasible centre. He instanced the case of Savona, twenty-five miles from Kamloops. That town had no store and its citizens were handicapped in getting liquor. He asked where the gentlemen riding into the town were to get their refreshments.

"You know where," he exclaimed in answer to his own question.

Mr. Anderson said the prohibitionists were really driving the people mad on the question of putting malt and spirituous liquor in the same class. There is no sense in the motion of the honorable member for Victoria," he remarked.

GUTHRIE ASSESSES CAUCUS RULES HOUSE.

Major Burde called for order and Chairman Jackson said he did not think the Kamloops member's remark was a proper one.

Mr. Anderson—I withdraw it.
Major Burde—I wouldn't; I would stay with it.

Mr. Anderson then expressed the opinion that the resolution had been submitted by a person with a limited experience.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie read excerpts from the platforms of the Conservative and Labor parties. He said Mr. Bowser had been reported as promising that if one still did not work, then another could be brought down. Mr. Harry Neelands, Labor, South Vancouver, had stood upon the principle of the referendum, he claimed.

"Have we sufficient demand to justify us in going to the people at a cost of \$100,000?" asked the Vancouver member, adding: "I do not believe in the principle of the referendum; I believe in responsible government. Beer by the glass would be better for the people, whose servants we are, and if we are not big enough to deal with the issue, then let us appeal to the people."

Mr. Guthrie—The Labor party does believe in the principle of the referendum, but the government would not have a referendum on the eight-hour question; in fact beer is the only question left to the House to decide. Caucus rule decides everything.

Mr. Anderson—The member is plainly out of order; he can not cast such resolutions.

Mr. Guthrie—I again say they are bound by the caucus.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald, chairman of the caucus, protested. Mr. Perry and Mr. Anderson also protested, most vigorously, and an uproar ensued.

Mr. Guthrie—They don't like it. The chairman explained that a member could not stand when another rose to a point of order.

"How is it we can't stand on a point of order?" asked Major Burde.

Confusion reigned, and finally the chairman gave the floor to Mr. Anderson, who said his point of order was that no member could make derogatory remarks about others in the House.

Mr. Anderson attempted to speak further, whereupon the Albert member called for order. Others tried to get in a few words, and the chairman had some more trouble. Mr. Anderson took his seat and Mr. Guthrie asked why the rules as applied to himself were so different from those endorsed recently when he had asked a government member to keep order.

Mr. Jackson—This can not proceed. He asked the House if it was ready for the question. Mr. Guthrie (interrupting): Can I call your bluff like the member for Vancouver?

TOE TALKS AND INCIDENTS EVIDENT.

Mr. Jackson secured order and explained that it was not proper for one member to make such remarks as those which came from the Newcastle member.

Major Burde—You looked at me when you said that, which is not fair, look at the leader of the opposition.

Mr. Jackson then repeated his warning up to three times in rapid succession if the House was ready for the question. In a trice he had put the motion, which carried. Names were called for by Mr. Anderson and others.

The chairman said it was not customary to have the names recorded in committee. This was the opinion of Premier Oliver.

"Why dodge? Are you ashamed? We're not!" interjected Major Burde.

Mr. Jackson then reported the committee's finding to Mr. Speaker, who put the question for the reception and adoption of the report.

WILL SPEND \$50,000 ON IMMIGRATION

Government Has No Definite Plans But Promises Caution.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—When the vote for \$50,000 for immigration purposes was reached Tuesday night in the Legislature, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, informed the House that no plans had been made for the spending of this money. Different members asked how it would be used, and the minister said it was necessary to have something to work on, but until an agreement was reached with the federal and imperial governments nothing could be decided.

He explained that the province would not spend anything upon transportation for new settlers, the understanding being that there were too many other things required once the new settler reached the province.

Mr. Neelands and Mr. Guthrie said there was no need for more settlers, the latter referring again to the produce which was permitted to rot in the fields and orchards.

Mr. Thomas Uphill, Labor, upheld the government, saying that he stood firmly behind Canada in the matter of more settlers and that there was room for millions more. With all her natural resources British Columbia could care for a large number.

Premier Oliver said the sum voted was small enough and that it would be used in part in the actual meeting of new-comers and probably in assisting them to get settled. But the government was only encouraging such new settlers as had sufficient money to make a fair start themselves. He did not propose to support any movement that would result in settlers becoming a burden upon the province. However, said the Premier, it was absolutely necessary that British Columbia secure more settlers, people who would produce crops on the unused lands.

Colonization plans had not been fully formulated, but the House could rest wisely.

TO EXAMINE IRON ORES OF PROVINCE

Hon. William Sloan's Bill Passes Second Reading In House.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—The bill of Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, providing for the examination of iron ores of the province, passed second reading by a vote of twenty-eight to ten in the Legislature today. Mr. Bowser objected, saying he had no confidence in it, was sure it would have no result and was only one more piece of the paper legislation that the minister had become notable for putting on the statute books of the province.

Criticism of the importation from Italy of quantities of fine marble for the decoration of the Prince Rupert Courthouse was made by Mr. J. W. Jones, Conservative, of South Okanagan, when Hon. John Hart brought up for second reading his bill to borrow \$2,500,000 with which to reimburse the consolidated revenue fund for what had been paid out for new buildings and public works. Mr. Jones declared that the public did not look with relief at the present time on such expenditures. Hon. Mr. Hart explained that the bill only provided a means of placing on long term sinking fund basis, instead of charging up to any one year, the expenditure on buildings and works that will last for twenty-five years.

Mr. R. H. Pooley objected to the amendment of the Constitution Act to enable Mr. Farris, former attorney general, but still a member of the Legislature, to be sent to represent the province before the Privy Council in the Oriental cases. He declared he had no objection to Mr. Farris going but that it should be provided for under a specific enabling act, instead of a general amendment which would allow anyone to take advantage of it.

CHIRO BILL IS AGREED ON AT LAST

Committee Decides on Report And Dispute is Ended.

Board of Five Members to Examine All The Candidates.

Medical Men in Majority—Conclusions are Not Unanimous.

Pounding and Shouting Is Heard Throughout Legislative Building.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—The chiropractic question has been settled and, according to the report of the committee which has conducted extensive hearings, the bill introduced this session on behalf of the members of the profession will be dropped and the recommendations of the committee enacted in the form of an amendment to the 1921 act.

The most important phases of the committee's report are:

Before being permitted to practice in British Columbia, chiropractors must submit to an examination by a board to consist of the following:

Two medical practitioners in good standing; two chiropractors and a chairman who will be a medical practitioner to be appointed by the chief justice of British Columbia.

TO DROP PROSECUTIONS.

The examinations will be held under the authority of the senate of the University of B. C. and the first are to be held within three months of the passage of the new act. In the meantime there are to be no new prosecutions for infringements of the 1921 act and prosecutions now pending are to be dropped.

In addition to the long list of subjects in which candidates for examination as chiropractors agreed in their bill, to submit to examination, there is added the subject of hygiene. This was insisted on by the medical men.

The decision to hold the examinations under the University senate was unanimous, but the one respecting the personnel of the examining board was not unanimous and was strongly opposed on behalf of the chiropractors.

A big row developed this morning over proposed compromises on certain points. This was provocative of so much noise and shouting and pounding of tables, that it could be heard all down the lobby and even in the legislative chamber. A crowd of interested members and lobbyists gathered around the committee room door to enjoy the fun and excitement inside.

PROTEST MADE.

Protest against the reported decision of the chiropractic committee to place the examination of chiropractors under a board of examiners consisting of two doctors, two chiropractors and the senate of the University of British Columbia as umpire, was lodged today by Mr. Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the B. C. Chiropractors Association, in their fight for a bill.

"Such a board would not be practical and would entirely fail to solve the chiropractic problem," Mr. Wismer said.

He pointed out that evidently it was still contemplated that chiropractors should pass an examination along medical lines, a task which, he said, all witnesses, both doctors and chiropractors, admitted was impossible.

CHANCELLOR A WITNESS.

"It may also be pointed out that Dr. R. E. McKechnie, one of the principal witnesses for the Medical Association before the legislative committee against the chiropractors, occupies the office of chancellor of the University of B. C.," Mr. Wismer went on. "This means just handing the chiropractors over to the doctors again in a slightly camouflaged way."

"Professor Whitnall of McGill declared in his evidence before the committee that the chiropractic theory was so ridiculous, that no university, as a solemn corporate body, would waste any time in the serious investigation of it."

"The proposed board could not logically be expected to treat the chiropractic problem sympathetically and this is essential if the object of the bill, the elevation of the standards and ideals of the profession, is to be attained," he said.

MILLION AND THIRD FOR ROADS OF B.C.

Amount to Be Spent in Each Constituency Is Made Public.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—The sum of \$1,436,500 has been appropriated by the department of public works for roads and trails in British Columbia next year. Following is a list of the districts and the amount each will receive: Alberni \$47,500; Alton \$35,000; Cariboo \$71,000; Chilliwack \$34,000; Columbia \$81,000; Comox \$54,000; Cowichan \$46,500; Cranbrook \$58,500; Delta \$21,500; Dewdney \$46,000; Esquimalt \$25,000; Farris \$25,000; Fort George \$75,000; Grand Forks \$23,000; Greenwood \$24,000; Islands \$23,000; Kamloops \$76,000; Kootenai \$22,000; Lillooet \$25,000; Nanaimo \$12,000; Nelson \$50,000; Newcastle \$21,000; New Westminster \$12,000; North Okanagan \$53,000; North Vancouver \$31,000; Omineca \$77,000; Prince Rupert \$53,500; Revelstoke \$25,500; Richmond \$10,000; Roseland \$7000; Saanich \$30,000; Similkameen \$41,000; Slokan \$23,000; South Okanagan \$23,000; South Vancouver \$20,000; Trail \$29,500; Yale \$43,000.

PROMOTER REQUIRED TO FURNISH DATA

Attorney-General Manson's Bill Would Give Investors More Protection.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—To provide some protection to investors throughout British Columbia who put their money into the shares of new companies, Attorney-General Manson on Tuesday introduced amendments to the Companies Act to compel promoters to furnish investors with information about the financial standing of the company.

"Very often we have those least able to bear it subscribing to stocks that are valueless," the attorney-general said. "This will go at least some distance to eliminate conditions that lead up to that sort of thing, as it will make it obligatory on those behind the companies to give the information the investors should have."

Extra-provincial companies are also included under the attorney-general's amendments.

One amendment provides that "where the public are invited to become members of a company or the debentures of a company are being offered to the public for subscription or purchase and no prospectus is issued in relation to such membership or debentures and where any person calls at any house, office or other place and invites and obtains an application or subscription for any such membership or debentures, he shall forthwith deliver to each person from whom he obtains such application or subscription a statement in writing, as is by the act required to be contained in a prospectus. It shall be the duty of the company, or where the person so calling is an agent, the duty of his principal, to provide copies of such statement."

On a point of order, Mr. Anderson was asked to himself as enforced a government of proceed, was ready his (information) Mr. Anderson and Mr. Burdett for one remarks as Newcastle had as not fair position, as matters rapid success, for he had put a. Names person and is not one, reserved the opinion ashamed? Mr. Burdett, the commissioner, who reception

THINKS EVEN LAWYER MAY MAKE MISTAKES

G. S. Hanes Espouses the Cause of Notary Public.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Attorney-General Manson's Notaries Public Act came in for criticism when it was up for second reading at the morning session of the Legislature.

Mr. Kenneth Duncan, Cowichan, objected to provisions which he said discriminated against notaries who were not of the legal profession. Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, agreed with the general principle of the bill but said that changes should be made along the lines of Mr. Duncan's criticism.

Mr. R. H. Pooley pointed out from the lawyer's point of view that a member of the legal profession had to put in five years of study but any Tom, Dick and Harry could get a notary seal by paying \$30. Mr. Pooley added that the notaries cut into the business of the lawyers, but declared that notaries no more qualified than fishmongers, have been dealing with technical and difficult problems in wills, often costing their clients large sums of money because of their mistakes.

Mr. G. S. Hanes—Are there not more cases in court through papers badly drawn up by lawyers?

FARMERS FAVORING ORIENTAL EXCLUSION

Committee on Agriculture Offers Recommendations To Legislature.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—The committee on agriculture under Dr. K. C. Macdonald, reported to the Legislature on Tuesday, through Mr. Thomas Menzies, secretary, endorsing Oriental exclusion and calling for a "system of carefully selected immigration as essential to the proper development of the agricultural areas of the province."

Other recommendations made to the Legislature after meetings with the advisory board of farmers' institutes, representatives of the United Farmers of B. C. and independent agriculturists, are:

Exemptions to farmers under the personal property tax to be increased to \$3000.

Appointment of two farmers to the Game Board.

Bounty on crows to be discontinued, except in districts where a majority of the residents petition for its retention.

Extension by the government of the policy of appointing district agriculturists, particularly in the more remote parts of the province.

Careful and sympathetic consideration for the request of the British Columbia berry growers for assistance in establishing pre-cooling plants.

Elimination of the words "not less than ten acres" in the definition of "farmer" in the Game Act.

Nothing dealing with an anti-dumping law to protect fruit-growers of the Okanagan is in the report. The committee met today, but were unable to come to a final decision as between the policy urged by Dr. Macdonald and that advocated by Col. Fred Lister. A supplementary report will deal with this situation, however.

ASKS WHY BOOKS OF FIRM NOT PRODUCED

Rossland Member Is Ruled Out of Order on P.G.E. Question.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Rising to a question of privilege Tuesday, Mr. W. K. Ealing stated he had asked the Speaker Monday to confirm his interpretation of the ruling that the committee had full power to subpoena officials and produce books of the Northern Construction Company.

"I see by a newspaper," continued Mr. Ealing, "that Mr. Mann, president of the company, and Mr. Murdoch, the member of the firm who handles sub-contracts, have left the province, and that Mr. Cummings, the general secretary-treasurer and custodian of the books, sailed on the last boat for China. It was supposed that these books were in his possession, but the newspaper asserts that all books of the company relating to P. G. E. affairs are in the hands of the government. If so, I would like to know if they were not produced for fear they might disclose campaign funds."

Here the Speaker ruled Mr. Ealing out of order, but the latter said he would speak to another question of privilege. Then he quoted from the Sullivan report that the contractors submit work at less than unit prices.

"Mr. A. F. Proctor before the public accounts committee said he measured the work of sub-contractors and approved the measurements at prices paid to the sub-contractors."

"On November 22 I asked the minister of railways if the 5 1/2 per cent commission was calculated on actual cost to sub-contractors and the reply was that all commissions were calculated and paid on unit prices."

"Therefore," said Mr. Ealing, "if Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Proctor and the minister are correct, the charge is continued that somebody got the difference between the lower cost to sub-contractors and the higher cost calculated on unit prices."

The speaker again ruled Mr. Ealing out of order, but the latter said he had finished his statement.

INSURANCE COMPANY EXEMPTIONS PASSED

Concerns Can Not Be Licensed by Cities or Made Pay Taxes.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Fire and life insurance companies can not be licensed by cities or compelled to pay business taxes, according to amendments to the Fire Insurance Act and the Insurance Act, put through the Legislature Tuesday by Attorney-General Manson.

Hon. Mr. Manson explained it was necessary to put in specific clauses exempting these companies from such taxes imposed by municipalities, Vancouver this year sought to impose charges and Victoria was also making an effort to get similar power. He pointed out that in the Municipal Act there was provision that no municipality could license an insurance company.

In the Vancouver charter, before the private bills committee last year, there was a clause to give the city power to impose the license fees, but it was struck out by the committee. Later in the act, however, a professions clause was slipped through unnoticed, under which Vancouver had been seeking to make good the collection of licenses, so that the intentions of the committee were over-ruled quite inadvertently.

Hon. Mr. Manson also explained that insurance companies were already licensed by the province and in addition they paid a 1 per cent annual tax on their total premium income. In return for assuming the sole right to tax insurance companies, the province gave the municipalities shares in the liquor profits and race tax, which amounted to much more than all the licenses the cities used to collect from various sources.

Mr. Bowser agreed with this, so far as fire insurance companies were concerned, as an agreement had been made between them and the government some ten years ago, but he claimed there was no right for the life insurance companies to get such exemption or for that matter the trust companies, which are to be dealt with this session under a similar amendment. Mr. Bowser pointed out that the municipalities were counting on this source of revenue this year, they needed the money.

The amendment exempting fire insurance companies carried without much opposition, but when the vote in committee was taken on the exemption of life companies it was lost by two votes. Hon. Mr. Manson then asked that the chairman ring the bell and take another vote when all members of the House were in their places. Despite the protest of Canon Hinchliffe, this was done and the exemption of life companies was passed by a majority of two votes.

SUCCESSION DUTY EXEMPTIONS ARE CUT

W. J. Bowser Protests, Saying B.C. People Are Taxed to Death.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—According to an amendment to the Succession Duty Act introduced Tuesday by Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, the amount of an estate exempted from succession duties is cut from \$5000 to \$1000, and the amount which passed exempt to a widow or children from \$15,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. Bowser protested, saying: "They cut us through life; they tax us into our graves and then our suffering children and relatives are taxed on what we have left. It goes to show what a deplorable financial condition this government must be in if it has to resort to such measures."

Hon. Mr. Hart said the amendment simply confirmed the principle approved by the House last year. Dr. K. C. Macdonald, Liberal, North Okanagan, vetoed with the opposition but the amendment carried by twenty-four to sixteen.

The finance minister also introduced an amendment to the Revenue Act, empowering the government to issue long-term securities, replacing \$11,000,000 worth of short-term securities which fall due between 1928 and 1935. He explained that the new securities would be issued at lower rates, because of the better market conditions.

Hon. Mr. Hart explained that the bill to borrow \$3,000,000, now before the House, is for the purpose of capitalizing the charges incurred in the erection of public buildings and improvement works carried on under the Land Settlement Board, the Soldiers' Land Act and the Conservation Fund. He said the money would be used to reimburse the consolidated revenue fund for some \$2,000,000, spent since April, 1921. The balance would reimburse the same fund for expenditures under development schemes.

Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture, brought down a bill which gives him power to borrow up to \$20,000 in any one year from the consolidated revenue fund to fight the codling moth and to levy assessments on the orchard lands benefited.

BY-ELECTION STILL UNKNOWN QUANTITY

Woman Member Thought to Have Expected Portfolio This Session.

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Mystery still surrounds Premier Oliver's plans in regard to anticipated changes in his cabinet. Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith said this morning she had heard nothing of any suggested changes. She seemed at a loss over the situation, in view of the rumors that have been current to the effect that, before the session ended, provision would be made to give her a portfolio.

At this late stage of the session, there appears little likelihood that the woman member will become a minister. This leaves the question of the Vancouver by-election up in the air also, as it was expected by many that Mrs. Smith would be given a portfolio this session and act as running mate in Vancouver with the Liberal chosen to contest that seat in the by-election.

Vancouver Liberals have been pressing the government for a showdown in the by-election, pointing out that if the Terminal City is to be left without cabinet representation, it at least should have the full quota of six members, and that immediately. Two sessions have been held now with Vancouver short one member.

Premier Oliver also intends to pass redistribution this session, leaving that task for next year.

Coast Range Steel Question Is Before the Liberal Caucus

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Affairs of the Coast Range Steel Limited were before the caucus following the morning session of the Legislature, and at 7 o'clock the matter had not been decided. Mr. R. H. Gale and Mr. J. A. Campbell appeared before the caucus and again presented the case of those interested in the venture.

It is understood that some plain talking was done and the issue put squarely up to the government to either proceed with plans for assisting the scheme, as promised, or openly declare against it.

The question of establishing an iron and steel plant in British Columbia has occupied the attention of the government for months, and Premier Oliver informed those generally interested in the affairs of the Coast Range Steel Limited and the public that the government was willing to guarantee the bonds of the concern up to \$5,000,000 provided the federal and imperial government did likewise, and the interests of the province were fully protected.

The federal government and imperial authorities were said to have agreed to stand good for a similar amount each, and for a time it seemed as though the long-looked-for industry would materialize. Matters remaining up in the air apparently, repeated efforts have been made to secure a showdown, and before the Legislature prorogues the government will take a stand definitely one way or the other. But until a change of front has occurred as the result of this latest caucus, interested parties have little hope of their plans reaching fruition; this, because of a report on Tuesday that the caucus had passed a vote to drop the matter.

DUTY ARE CUT

**Protests, Say-
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**NOTARIES PUBLIC
PROTESTING BILL**

**Delegation of Thirty Inter-
views Premier at the
Capital.**

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Notaries pub-
lic in a delegation of thirty, under
Mr. L. U. Conyers of Victoria, and
Mr. R. Kerr Houlgate of Vancouver,
protested to Premier Oliver against
some of the provisions of the Notaries
Public Act which has been brought
into the Legislature by Attorney-Gen-
eral Manson in an effort to protect the
public from any unqualified notaries
who are trying to do legal work they
are not qualified or licensed to do.

The notaries told the Premier that
when they had once passed a qualify-
ing examination they should not have
their commissions cancelled except for
cause. They said they did not object
to paying fees. The Premier said
there was a good deal in their argu-
ments and their points would be
brought up when the bill comes before
the House again.

**Up-country Members
Complain Votes for
Roads Are Too Small**

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Fully an hour
was consumed in the Legislature late
Tuesday night in discussing district
votes for roads and trails. Many up-
country members complained of the
smallness of the vote for their dis-
tricts, while those favored with higher
allowances commended the govern-
ment.

Hon. Dr. Sutherland, minister of
public works, said a careful scrutiny
of the votes would show that while
some districts received small votes in
comparison with others, these dis-
tricts' needs were not so great; their
roads were in fair condition.

He explained that a mile or two of
pavement in any district would in-
crease the vote for a certain district
by tens of thousands of dollars.

**Reduction of Unpaid
Tax Penalty Voted
Down in Legislature**

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—The amend-
ment of Mr. J. W. Jones, Conserva-
tive, South Okanagan, to the Water
Act which would cut from 15 per cent.
to 8 per cent. a year the penalty
charge on unpaid taxes in the irriga-
tion districts, was voted down in the
Legislature, Tuesday afternoon by 36
to 14, when Hon. T. D. Pattullo, min-
ister of lands, refused to accept Mr.
Jones' proposal.

Mr. Jones declared there was no
necessity for imposing such a penalty
for water rates, as the Government
holds first security on the land. In
some cases where there are back taxes
the impost under the rate in the bill
would run up to 20 per cent.

DEMAND A BOARD OF CHIROPRACTORS ONLY

Dr. Sturdy Says His Association Won't Submit to Medical Interference.

No compromise whatever is the stand which the B. C. Chiropractors' Association is taking with regard to the report of the special committee of the Legislature recommending that chiropractors be placed under control of an examining board consisting of two chiropractors and three medical men. Dr. Walter Sturdy, president of the association, stated this morning that rather than agree to have even one medical man on the board he and the other chiropractors recently convicted of practicing in contravention of the law, would go to jail. It was he declared, to be a fight to the finish with an independent board of qualified chiropractors as their aim. Nothing less would satisfy them. The medical men, said Dr. Sturdy, entirely failed to substantiate their claim before the committee that chiropractic was injurious to the public. On the contrary, it was shown that a large number of people had received very great benefit when the medical men had failed to relieve their suffering.

While they had not made it a political issue in the past, Dr. Sturdy intimated that they would do so if they did not get full justice. The following wire has been sent to the Premier and Attorney-General, Manson by the Chiropractic Defense League: Our league, representing over one thousand active workers, and supported by over twenty thousand citizens, increasing daily, and could reach one hundred thousand, many thousands having reaped benefit from chiropractic and who propose to make their cause their politics, wishes to express its strong dissent from majority report on Chiropractic Bill.

We regard all proposals to place chiropractors under the control of an examining board composed in whole or in part of medical doctors as unfair in principle, mischievous in intent and an invasion of our rights as citizens. These facts you should know. We are looking to you to free the chiropractors from their present persecution, and not to further harass them by specious and insincere legislation.

B. C. Chiropractic Defense League. E. H. Temple, president; Alfred T. Riley, secretary.

POWER TO CONSCRIPT REFUSED TO WARDENS

Pattullo's Drastic Amendments to Forests Act Defeated in House.

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Mr. H. G. Perry, Liberal, Fort George, led an attack against the provisions of the Forest Act in the Legislature Wednesday night.

The bill introduced by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, contained clauses prohibiting anyone from smoking in forest areas in the dry season and gave drastic powers to department officials to conscript every man between the ages of eighteen and sixty years to fight fires without compensation.

Not only did the committee of the whole on the bill defeat the anti-smoking clauses, which were debated a few days ago, but when they came to the sections granting fire wardens power to conscript men, the whole House turned against the minister of lands and the provision was overwhelmingly defeated on a vote of twenty to six, the only support the minister of lands received being that of his colleagues in the cabinet.

It was asserted by opponents to the clause that if fires were so serious as to necessitate calling out every able-bodied man, the welfare of the province was sufficiently at stake to warrant paying compensation.

Amendment to Shops' Act Intends to Force Orientals to Close

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Mr. F. W. Anderson's amendment to the Shops Regulation Act was given second reading in the Legislature yesterday. It gives municipal councils power to pass by-laws to compel the closing of shops at 8 o'clock, instead of not earlier than 9 o'clock, as provided in the present act.

Another amendment introduced by Mr. Anderson asserts those who can vote on such by-laws. Orientals will be debarred from voting.

Attorney-General Manson explained that Orientals have been voting on these by-laws and this amendment is necessary because they have been putting in the early closing move.

HOME TO COST B. C. \$70,000

Hon. J. D. MacLean Explains Act in Aid of Aged And Incurable.

Superintendent and Staff To Function Under Civil Service Rules.

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—An act providing for the establishment and maintenance of a provincial home for persons afflicted with incurable bodily disease or disability was introduced in the Legislature Wednesday afternoon by Hon. J. D. MacLean, provincial secretary.

It will be lawful for the government to provide such a home to be known as the "Provincial Home for Incurables." The superintendent and staff will function under the Civil Service Act.

In explaining the provisions of the bill, the provincial secretary pointed out that there are 125 physical incurables in the province, and British Columbia is the only province in Canada without a home for incurables. The Vancouver General Hospital has been caring for 110 of these patients, seventy of whom are residents of Vancouver. The remainder come from different parts of the province.

HOSPITAL OBJECTS.

Dr. MacLean said that the Vancouver General Hospital has been objecting for many years to being saddled with this burden. The incurables are cared for at Marpole, where a building is rented at a cost of \$8400 a year. This building is unsuitable and is held on a month to month basis only.

The minister explained that after many requests the Government had decided to assume the care of incurables. A building will be purchased (several have been offered at a sum not exceeding \$70,000), and the Government will advance the money necessary. On \$70,000, he said, the interest would be \$286 per year.

Municipalities would be charged \$1.25 per patient per day, the estimated cost being \$1.20. Fifteen cents of this would go into a sinking fund, and with 100 patients this would amount to \$6570.

Municipalities would be charged \$1.35 per patient per day, the estimated cost being \$1.20. Fifteen cents of this would go into a sinking fund, and with 100 patients this would amount to \$6570.

WILL PAY FOR SELF.

Deducting the interest on investment, there would be available for a sinking fund \$2720, which would take care of the capital expenditure in twenty-five years, or two-thirds the life of the building.

The government contribution for maintenance will be paid out of liquor profits, as provided for in the present amendments to the Liquor Control Act. The minister could not say how soon the new home would be ready for occupancy, but intimated that no time would be lost in getting it ready.

UP TO DISTRICT TO PASS BY-LAWS

In This Way South Vancouver Can Regain Status as Municipality.

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Indications are that South Vancouver electors will be asked to vote on the question of the restoration of autonomy.

The executive council has decided to restore self-government to the municipality, and a bill is being introduced giving the reeve and council power to borrow \$1,440,000, with which to pay off its indebtedness to the government. Once the government is reimbursed, the commissioner, Mr. Well Gray, will be withdrawn.

The regular municipal elections are to be held on January 14. If the money by-laws carry, the new council will have complete control and South Vancouver will again be self-governing. Should the by-laws be defeated, the present system probably will continue.

CHIROSO LOSE THEIR BATTLE

Jackson Report, Creating New Board, Adopted by Majority of Twenty.

Committee Chairman Objects to Remarks of Counsel and Editorial.

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—At 3:00 o'clock this afternoon a delegation of about 150 sympathizers with the chiropractic movement thronged the legislative lobby and sent for Hon. John Oliver.

The Premier came out to see them and in response to enquiries told them that he proposed to accept absolutely and to act upon the report of the special committee.

Several times, however, the Premier's further remarks, and after speaking for a few moments further Hon. Mr. Oliver turned his back on the visitors and returned to his place in the House.

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Chiropractors were finally voted down in the Legislature when the House by a vote of thirty to ten adopted the Jackson report.

Attorney-General Manson immediately brought in an amendment to the Medical Act to make provision for the examination of chiropractors along the lines laid down in the report, that is by a board of two medical men, two chiropractors and a medical man appointed by the chief justice of the Court of Appeal.

Mr. J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., absented himself from the House during the vote, explaining afterwards that he would have to choose between this amendment and the original bill and he did not see any essential difference.

DOCTORS IN GALLERIES.

A number of Victoria and Vancouver medical men were in the galleries to watch the slaying of the chiropractors' hopes this year.

Those who voted against the adoption of the Jackson report were Mrs. Smith and Messrs. Guthrie, Ophill, Duncan, Mansie, W. A. MacKenzie, J. W. Jones, Sloan, Ramsay and Ian MacKenzie.

When the House was called this morning, Mr. M. B. Jackson, K.C., chairman of the chiropractic committee, arose on a question of privilege concerning the report issued last night by Mr. Gordon Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, in which he charged Premier Oliver, Attorney-General Manson and Mr. Jackson with responsibility for the situation.

OBJECTS TO PRESS COMMENT.

"As chairman of the committee, I am a servant of this House, and I consider that if this Mr. Wismer is properly reported the attention of the House should be drawn to the matter," Mr. Jackson said. He also read an editorial appearing in a Vancouver evening newspaper which charged the committee with "meanly and trickily" countenancing persecution by the Medical Council.

"I feel that this House can not pass over a remark of that kind impugning meanness and trickery to the committee," Mr. Jackson said.

"As far as I am concerned I am used to having a great deal of abuse heaped on my shoulders and I don't think I am going to worry about it," Premier Oliver said.

Nanaimo Seeks Power To Utilize Surplus To Repair Waterworks

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—If a bill introduced by Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, passes the House, the city of Nanaimo will be given the power to pass a by-law without submitting it to the electors, authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$100,000. The money will be used to pay the cost of damages incurred to the waterworks system of the city. The debentures will be for twenty years, bearing interest at 5 1/2 per cent.

The sinking funds of Nanaimo show a surplus of the above amount, explained the minister, and this amount will be used to pay that portion of the \$15,000 spent on repairs.

Urge Anti-Dumping Law Be Used to Aid Growers

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—A strong request to the minister of customs to invoke the anti-dumping legislation early enough in the next federal session to prevent dumping of American fruit on the Canadian market, is the recommendation of the select committee on agriculture of the Legislature which is to be introduced in the House.

LOSE BATTLE

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Chairman Ob- rks of Coun- ditorial.

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COMMENT. committee. I am b, and I consider F is properly re- of the House he matter." Mr. read an editorial of evening news committee the countenancing cal Council.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1922.

REPORT FAVORS STEEL PLANT ON COAST

Plan Quite Feasible, Says C. P. Williams, Noted English Expert.

After a Detailed Enquiry Findings Are Received By B.C. Government.

Fraser River Recommended As Site for Opening of Industry.

But Opportunity Offers for More Than One in Province.

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—That an iron and steel industry can be established in the province.

That the necessary materials for the successful working of such an industry are available.

That there is a good and increasing market for the product.

That the time for the launching of such an industry is opportune.

That the enterprises should be most successful.

These are the conclusions reached by Mr. C. P. Williams, the expert English mining engineer, engaged by the Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, to make a thorough investigation into the feasibility of the iron ore deposits of British Columbia and other iron ore bearing zones on the Pacific Coast as far south as Mexico and as far north as Alaska. The object was to endeavor to obtain such data that it might be clearly established either that extensive iron and steel furnaces situated in this province could or could not be maintained by material obtained on this Coast.

FRASER RIVER

"From my experience," Mr. Williams says, "in several European countries and from an enquiry into costs at a few Eastern American works, I am of the opinion that iron and steel can be manufactured on the Pacific Coast today as cheaply as in any of the well-known iron and steel producing countries of the world, excepting Germany and possibly Belgium."

At this point Mr. Williams makes a statement of rather more than ordinary interest. He says it is possible to outline for this province not only the iron and steel project, but several others, each of which, in his opinion, eventually would become of very great importance. "All the conditions," he asserts, "are now present for establishing such an industry on a successful commercial basis. It is possible to sketch a plan for such a work at a suitable site on Vancouver Island and also one on the mainland near the coast." As between these two locations, however, a preference is expressed for a site on the Fraser River. On this point he says "with respect to the location of the works and with my opinion is that the first iron and steel works of the province should be on the Fraser River."

IRON DEPOSITS.

Discussing the iron ore deposits, the investigator states that there are suitable ores at different points in the eastern portion of British Columbia. He mentions the deposits of Kitchener, and Sand Creek near Port Steele, that of Ironton opposite Proctor near Nelson, a large body near Roseland, one at Karamoo, one at Bull River, and the International property near Waneta. In this region there are red and brown hematites, specular ore and magnetites which if properly selected would make suitable mixtures for blast furnace operation. Limestones of good quality and ample in quantity are present. In this region also are found quantities of manufacturing siliceous bricks. There is an abundance of water power, and the Crow's Nest coal field is within reasonable distance from a central point that could be decided upon as the operating centre to assemble and convert these minerals into finished iron and steel goods.

THE NORTHERN COAST.

It is stated that the Prince Rupert district is worthy of every consideration and that the iron ore zones of that part of the Coast should have minute consideration. The quality of the ore is thought to be of special importance, and Mr. Williams attaches a special report on that property. It consists of four claims, two of which are well developed by numerous large

which work it is said to be probable that the area is altogether underlain with ore without any intervening country rock. Ore from this source, it is suggested, might be made the basis of the undertaking, the product being supplemented by imported ore.

Mr. Williams concludes by affirming that British Columbia's possibilities as an iron and steel production centre have impressed him and that there now is an unparalleled and unique opportunity for whoever is first in the field. Whether the project be undertaken under the auspices of the government or by private enterprise.

MARKETS AT HAND.

The body of Mr. Williams' report is taken up by detailed statements regarding the character of the iron ore of the Coast and of the interior, the coal deposits of British Columbia, the cheap and abundant electrical energy available and the limestones and other material available for fluxing and refining purposes. The question of markets also is discussed and Mr. Williams concludes from the information available to him from various sources that there is a sufficient demand to absorb the output of a good-sized plant.

Mr. Williams and his assistants visited iron ore deposits in the following districts: Harrison Lake, Gordon River, Texada Island, Alice Lake, Queen Charlotte group (Louise Island, Burnaby Island), Fanny Bay, Kamloopa, Seymour Inlet, Waneta and district. They examined limestones on Texada Island and went into the coal supply question in the Crow's Nest and Nicola Valley regions. Exhaustive reports are appended on all the iron ore deposits seen, and some interesting notes are given dealing with the coal supply of the province.

An approximate estimate is given of the cost of establishing an iron and steel works capable of producing 185,000 tons of foundry iron per annum, and 120,000 tons of finished steel per annum. The total, exclusive of the cost of purchasing properties, and of the cost of coal mining equipment, is placed at \$15,592,000. It is figured that it would take four years before a plant of this magnitude could become productive and revenue producing, so that the capital expenditure referred to would be spread over four years approximately as follows: First year, \$3,900,000; second year, \$2,600,000; third year, \$5,000,000; fourth year, \$4,992,000.

These calculations are given with the explanation that an accurate estimate of cost of plant without obtaining actual tenders is impossible when prices are fluctuating as now is the case. It is thought likely that there will be a reduction in the near future in the market price of the materials required, so that a reduction in the estimate may be expected.

CHANGES IN LIQUOR ACT BROUGHT DOWN

Permits Reduced from \$5 To \$2—Jail for Illegal Beer Selling.

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Amendments to the Government Liquor Act were introduced in the Legislature yesterday by Attorney-General Manson and given first reading without debate. The amendments are generally along the line of recent forecasts and embody the following points:

Jail sentences of from one to three months substituted for \$50 fine for the illegal sale of beer.

Liquor permits reduced from \$5 to \$2 per annum, beer permits reduced from \$3 to \$1. Single purchase and visitors' permits abolished.

Brewers and liquor importers prohibited from giving away the commodities in which they deal.

License fee for export warehouses raised from \$3000 to \$10,000 and sub-agencies required to pay an additional \$10,000.

Only sales to government purchasing agents to constitute sales to the government. This is to meet arguments of counsel defending alleged liquor sellers that sales to detectives are legal because the government provides the money.

Government given power to change the composition of the board to any number between one and four, instead of being restricted to three as at present.

Interdicts not only forbidden to purchase liquor but also to have it in possession.

Instead of paying 50 per cent. of profits direct to municipalities, they will get only 15 per cent., the balance going direct to hospitals, two-sevenths of which is earmarked for school purposes.

Where fines or jail sentences are imposed in liquor cases, confiscation also to be legal, which was not before permissible.

Captain Ian Mackenzie has given notice of an amendment to the clause providing a jail sentence for selling beer. This would do away with the jail sentence for first offense and substitute a \$500 fine for the present \$50. In the case of second offenders it provides for a jail sentence of not less than one month or not more than three months, or to a fine not exceeding \$1000 or to both fine and imprisonment. The penalty for a corporation is left at a fine of not less than \$1000.

AMENDMENT TO COAL MINES ACT DEFEATED

43

Appointment of Safety Inspectors Will Be Made As Formerly.

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Mr. Tom Uphill's amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, to permit miners to appoint two outsiders, instead of two of their number as mine safety inspectors, was defeated on second reading by thirty to thirteen in the Legislature Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas Menzies, member for Comox, said he had asked that the bill be delayed in its passage through the House so that he could consult his constituents at the Cumberland mines, and find out what they thought of it. Their reply he said, was that they did not think the amendments necessary.

Mr. Sam Guthrie—Yea, you only consulted the operators.

Mr. Menzies—I wrote to the operators and the miners both. In connection with the coal mine matters on Vancouver Island, Mr. Menzies told the House that he had assurance from the operators that there was a strong possibility that one of the mines would be closed down in the near future because of poor business, resulting from fuel-oil competition. This would throw 400 miners out of employment.

He said that fuel oil imports were displacing 80,000 tons a month of Vancouver Island coal. He recalled the efforts of Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, to have a protective tariff adopted against fuel oil, and asserted that even something more would have to be done if the coal industry in this province was to be protected.

Victoria's Private Bill Through Committee Stage

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Victoria's private bill went through the committee stage in the Legislature Wednesday. The only feature of importance to be defeated was the amendment brought in by Mr. J. B. Clearhue, in charge of the bill, to allow the city to consolidate in one debt fund account all taxes and assessments for interest and sinking fund from the various local improvement loans.

Act Gives Lawyers Exclusive Rights in The Inferior Courts

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—As a result of the passing of an act to amend the Inferior Court Practitioners Act, in future only lawyers will be allowed to appear at minor courts in towns where two lawyers are permanently resident.

There was a great deal of opposition to the bill, unprofessional members having a little fun at the expense of the legal fraternity. Attorney-general Manson said it was only fair to the struggling lawyers in small towns that they should have whatever business there was.

DEC. 15. after
DEC. 16.

JOBS FOR LIFE NOT UPHELD IN HOUSE

Members of Own Party Refuse to Support Attorney-General.

Amendment Would Have Fixed Compensation Board Officers Permanently.

Opposition Leader Makes Attack on Proposed Change of Policy.

Labor Member Asks for Changes to Protect Miners at Work.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—By a vote of nearly two to one the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, providing that the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board hold their positions permanently was defeated in the Legislature Friday. Members of his own party refused to support Attorney-General Manson in this.

The clause voted down was to the effect that the members should hold office during good behavior but might be dismissed for cause. Mr. H. F. Kerrig first opposed this and was supported by Mr. H. H. Pooler. The latter read from a speech made in the Legislature years ago by Mr. Parker Williams, now a member of the board. That commissioner had declared that the legislation then proposed would be the brightest spot in Mr. Bowser's career. He had advised that the term of office be seven, five and three years.

Mr. Bowser continued the attack. He explained that the commissioners now held office for ten, nine and eight years. Originally, he added, the commissioners were to receive \$5000 (chairman) and \$4000 each per annum. The attorney-general had been paid \$8000 a year. Then followed a mad race between the chairman of the board and the attorney-general for the largest salary. Mr. Bowser yelled.

QUESTION OF SALARY.

Hon. Mr. Manson protested that Mr. Bowser was out of order, but the latter proceeded, saying that the chairman's salary now amounted to \$7000. The chairman, appointed until 1937, did not appear to think this long enough, with an opportunity for reappointment, he continued.

"I congratulate the chairman for having his ear to the ground," said Mr. Bowser. "He seems to appreciate that after the next election this government will not be in power. There will be a change."

Hon. Mr. Manson claimed that the inference of Mr. Bowser's remarks was that if the commissioners were not protected by the proposed legislation they would be thrown out of office if there was a change of government.

This Mr. Bowser denied. The attorney-general then asserted that the present commissioners had done excellent work and a hardship would be forced upon them if they were ousted from their positions in middle life.

PREMIER'S VIEWS.

Premier Oliver explained that two years ago it had been difficult to retain the services of Chairman Winn, who had been offered a larger salary elsewhere.

The principle of appointing public officials for life was entirely wrong, introduced the second Vancouver member, Capt. Ian Mackenzie. The House plainly showed itself in accord with this sentiment when the vote was taken.

Refer to the legislative corridors after the clause was killed had it that Chairman Winn would not remain in his present position long, since the security was doubtful, but would probably accept a better position.

Labor members endeavored to have the rate of compensation increased from 12 1/2 per cent, as provided in the amendment, to 25 per cent. They also asked that the burial allowance be made \$150, instead of the \$100 provided. Such amendments were defeated, the House voting three times in favor of including the expenditure of public money.

Refer to the new amendments before passing the amendment was 67 in favor of a majority of one. It was amended as follows: The burial allowance was increased from \$75 to \$100. The amendment was then passed.

in custody... Major Burde... protect the men... but they have no redress... accident... in smaller parts.

Labor members asked that the waiting period of three days after accidents be eliminated. Their resolution on this point was ruled out.

Mr. Samuel Guthrie endeavored to have industrial illnesses brought under the act. He instanced "housemaid's knee," an illness common among miners and caused by the men kneeling with the left knee in water while working on low surfaces. Hon. Mr. Manson said he would rule out the seriousness of the question and would endeavor to overcome obstacles in the way.

Mr. Guthrie was not satisfied and appealed against the chairman's ruling. A close vote was taken, the chair being upheld by a majority of one.

Mr. Thomas Menzies has an amendment accepted, providing that farmers might come under the act upon making such a request.

ATTEMPTED TO MOB HIM, SAYS MEMBER

Burde Declares He Was Forced to Throw Out Chiro's Supporter.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Major Burde attacked the proposal of Mr. Thomas Menzies of Comox late Friday night to amend the amendment to the Medical Act so as to make the fifth member of the board of examiners not a chiropractor nor a doctor, but an independent person appointed by the chief justice of the Court of Appeal. Major Burde protested to the House that the night before Mr. Wingate White and three or four women came to the House and tried to mob himself and Mr. M. E. Jackson, K. C., chairman of the investigating committee.

He complained about "thirty-eight neurasthenic women" also getting after the Premier just before he was forced to throw Mr. Wingate White out of the lobby. Although he opposed quack and fake chiropractors, Major Burde said he desired to pay a tribute on the floor of the House to Dr. Macfar of Victoria, a healer of skill and ability, although a chiropractor.

Mr. Menzies said he could not see how two doctors and two chiropractors bitterly opposed to each other, could even get together to set suitable examinations. He declared it just as reasonable for the board to be composed of a majority of chiropractors as of doctors. Mr. Farris said nothing had been accomplished by the Jackson report, which tacitly admitted there should be a change. He said the chief justice could select a man whose hands were not tied, possibly a judge.

Mr. Jackson said it was admitted that the chiropractors do much good, but if they do cure any organic diseases, which is doubtful, it was proved before the committee that the theory of sub-luxation is fallacious.

Mr. Kenneth Duncan, Mr. Sam Guthrie and Mr. R. H. Neelands urged greater consideration for the chiropractors, but the Menzies amendment was beaten by 27 to 12.

JAIL TERM UNDER LIQUOR ACT STANDS

Effort to Substitute Fine for First Offense Proves Futile.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Captain Ian Mackenzie, of Vancouver, made another attempt in the Legislature this morning to have removed the new clause in the Liquor Act providing a jail sentence for the first offense in illegally selling beer. He proposed a fine of from \$100 to \$500 instead of the jail sentence.

"My sympathy is with the amendment, but my judgment is against it," Attorney-General Manson said. "The jail sentence is absolutely essential to the enforcement of the liquor law."

The Mackenzie amendment was beaten 22 to 15. Those voting for it were Charles Mackenzie, Mr. H. H. Pooler, C. MacDonald and Messrs. Farris, Kerrig, Campbell, Anderson, Wallinger, Upham, Hamilton, Peckler, Schindler, Lister, Macdonald and Terry.

Mr. Farris brought up his amendment to amend the Criminal Code so that where the present provision is that a person who is convicted of an offence under the Criminal Code shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, it should be amended so that a person who is convicted of an offence under the Criminal Code shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

JAY-WALKING MAY BE MADE OFFENSE

Municipalities Gain Right to Control Pedestrians in The Streets.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—British Columbia cities will now have power to prohibit jay-walking on their streets under an amendment to the Municipal Act put through Friday night. However, strangely enough, the provision will not apply to Vancouver, because of her special charter rights.

Attorney-General Manson explained that the object was to remove the chance of accidents in view of the fact that motor traffic was becoming heavier and heavier. The bill provides that cities may describe restricted areas in the congested parts where jay-walking will be made illegal.

Mr. Bowser held to the right of the man with only the means of locomotion provided by nature, to have right-of-way, but R. H. Pooler declared it a step in the right direction for the protection of pedestrians themselves, who often walk out in front of motor cars and are saved only by the grace of God.

Premier Oliver said he would not support it if it had the effect of freeing the motorist from the responsibility for damages if he ran into a pedestrian who was crossing the street. Mr. Pooler's amendment to the act to permit the council to equalize the taxes of the Victoria Golf Club in connection with an agreement made between the club and the municipality, and a subsequent general reduction of assessment in the area, was passed despite the objections of Mr. J. B. Clearhue, Mr. G. S. Hanes and Mr. Speaker Pauline, who came on the floor of the House to make his first speech this session.

The Speaker asserted that the move was subversive of the rights of the ratepayers who were fair-minded enough to treat the club fairly if the question were put before them at the coming municipal election. Mr. Pooler explained that the reeve and council of Oak Bay had recommended the amendment to the municipal committee.

B. C. E. R. RATES ACT SUBJECT OF DEBATE

Amendment Suggested by North Vancouver Member Is Turned Down.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Mr. G. S. Hanes, North Vancouver, endeavored Friday to have the B. C. Electric Railway Passenger Rates Act amended on the grounds that it bound North Vancouver to a six-cent fare, which, he said, was not agreed to by the people but was a temporary and private agreement between the City Council and the company.

Mr. Thomas Pearson, Richmond, complained that the bill would compel Point Grey to pay seven cents while the original agreement called for only five cents.

Mr. David Whiteside presented a telegram from the mayor of New Westminster saying that his city did not wish to come under the act at all.

Hon. A. M. Manson explained that the bill, which simply provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate, when the company, any municipality or group of residents complain that unjust rates are being charged, would not work a hardship on any municipality, but would help matters out by providing a ready means of settling any dispute.

He said the right of private bargaining was fully maintained. He reminded the House that if the company were not put under this bill it would be under a Dominion charter and the Dominion always maintained existing rates until there was a demand for a change. He said he had had no objections to the bill from any municipality.

After Mr. Manson's explanation the Hanes' amendment was voted down.

Mr. Manson brought in an amendment to the bill putting the onus on the company to show that a rate complained of was just. This was accepted by the House and the bill reported complete.

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B. C. FOLK SEEM TO
LIKE WET PICNICS

Nine Hundred Functions
With Liquor Served Since
June, 1921.

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—Returns filed
by Attorney-General Manson at the
request of Mr. R. H. Pooler, Esquimalt,
show that there have been 930 picnics,
dinners and other social affairs at
which liquor has been served and con-
sumed under special permits from the
Liquor Control Board between June 15,
1921, and Nov. 30, 1922.
Names of all individuals and organi-
zations receiving the permits were fur-
nished the House.
Amended estimates brought in by
Hon. John Hart, minister of finance,
provide for payment of \$44,000 early
in 1923 as the completion of the gov-
ernment's donation of \$100,000 to the
new Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital
here. Already \$65,000 has been paid to
the account of the building fund.

B.C. LEGISLATURE IS
PROROGUED TODAY

Uneventful Session Comes
To An End—One Hun-
dred Bills Passed.

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—At noon today
the administrator, Chief Justice Mac-
Donald prorogued the House and the
third session of the fifteenth Legisla-
ture of British Columbia, passed into
history.
The prorogation ceremony was a
simple one and following the retirement
of the administration, Mr. Speaker
Pauline returned to the chair, the
House rose and sang the National
Anthem.
Then, like schoolboys relieved from
their tasks, the members indulged in
play. Seasonal papers, order papers
and nearly everything detachable, was
thrown around the assembly hall.
Most of the members expected to
leave for home during the day.
The session just closed was an un-
eventful one, never was the govern-
ment in real danger of defeat, and
while many minor details of legislation
were disposed of, there was little
business of a contentious nature. An
even hundred measures were intro-
duced and passed.
The speech from the throne was
brief and succinctly reviewed the dif-
ferent pieces of legislation passed
during the session.

EACH WAREHOUSE TO
PAY FEE OF \$10,000

Agents for Distillers and Ex-
porters to Pay Same
License.

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—Attorney-
General Manson put through a
final amendment to the Liquor Act
Friday night under which ware-
house licenses will not only have
to pay a \$10,000 license fee, but a
\$1000 fee for each warehouse.
Agents for distillers and export
warehouses will also be called on
to pay a \$10,000 annual license.
"I know it is a big fee, but we
don't want agents all over the provin-
ce collecting export business," Mr.
Manson said.
Mr. Tom Uphill wished the ware-
house license fee made \$5000, which
would be just doubling the fee of
last year. He declared that it was
legislation only for the big com-
panies on the Coast. The House de-
feated this proposal.

WOULD AUDIT SOUTH
VANCOUVER'S BOOKS

R. H. Neelands Seeks Infor-
mation About Commis-
sioners' Administration.

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—That there
should be a special audit of the books
of South Vancouver municipality to
cover the period it has been under the
commission form of government, was
the claim made by Mr. R. H. Neel-
ands, member for South Vancouver,
in the Legislature Friday afternoon
during the discussion, in committee,
of the bill to re-establish the repre-
sentative form of government once
more in the municipality.
The people of South Vancouver
were interested in various transactions
which occurred during the time the
municipality was administered by a
commissioner, said Mr. Neelands, par-
ticularly under the regime of the first
commissioner, concerning whom there
had been a great deal of dissatisfac-
tion.
Premier Oliver said he believed that
when the bill before the House passed
and South Vancouver again had a
council in charge of its affairs, no
doubt that body would see that an
audit of the books was made. This
would be the natural trend of events.

DEPARTMENT STORES
FACING A NEW TAX

"Outside Traders" Clause
Goes Through House
Without Opposition.

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—The "outside
traders" clause in the Municipal Act
went through the Legislature without
opposition Friday night. This is
aimed at department stores running
suburban delivery systems. It gives
municipalities around Vancouver and
Victoria, particularly, power to im-
pose licenses on all such concerns
making deliveries within their bound-
aries. The tax is aimed as a sort of
protective measure for the small sub-
urban storekeeper.
Large stores in Vancouver will be
particularly affected. Hon. Mr. Man-
son pointed out this morning that
their redress would be the repealing
of the traders' license clause in the
Vancouver charter.

Victoria's Private
Bill Goes Through
Committee Stage

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—The City of
Victoria's private bill went through
the committee stage in the Legislature
Friday afternoon with little change.
An amendment was brought in by
Mr. J. B. Clearhue, in charge of the
bill, to have the regulation of the
amount by which the assessment of
certain properties could be increased
not made effective until the 1924 as-
sessment. The amendment passed.
Another amendment accepted by the
House sets the limit on license fees
to be levied by the city at three times
the maximum amount chargeable by
Victoria under existing regulations.

Insurance Agents to
Pay Fees On Graded
Scale In the Future

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—As a result of
amendments to the Insurance Act, fire
and general insurance agents in cities
over 25,000 population will pay a
license fee of \$15 annually, and in
cities between 5000 and 25,000 the fee
will be \$5. In smaller places the li-
censes will be \$2.50, with office em-
ployees taxed \$2. There will also be
a charge of \$3 for each additional
partner in a firm.
Life insurance agents will be
charged \$3 in cities of over 5000, and
\$5 otherwise. The amendment pro-
viding that in cities of over 10,000
agents must give their whole time to
writing life insurance was defeated.

WOMEN JURORS.

There is reason to doubt that a
majority of women in this province
desire women to be eligible to serve
on juries under the same conditions
as men. A number of women,
anxious for this change, have been
permitted to appear and make rep-
resentations as delegates of societies,
whose general membership have never
expressed a considered opinion. If
this had been treated as a question
of equal rights women would have
been placed under the same compul-
sion as men. But we shall see whe-
ther they wish to serve when the time
comes to give them a chance. In
Great Britain, where there is more
equality in this matter, women have
been compelled to serve as jurors in
some cases from which they tearfully
begged to be excused.

JAIL FOR BEER SELLING TO STAND

Ian Mackenzie Strenuously Opposes Amendment to Liquor Act.

Attorney-General Carries His Point by Majority Of Five.

No Permit to Be Required For Liquor on Medical Grounds.

Perry's Effort to Bring Back 3 Per Cent. Beer Fails.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Although the legislature sat until 1:45 this morning considering Attorney-General Manson's amendments to the Liquor Act, little of a contentious nature developed. The late sitting came as a surprise to many members, who had understood the House would not sit after midnight, while morning sessions were being held.

Dealing with the abolition of the single-purchase permit, Mr. Manson was asked if the person buying for medicinal purposes would not buy from a bootlegger rather than pay for the new two-dollar permit. The minister said in specific cases of buying for medicinal purposes no permit fee would be charged.

Mr. R. H. Pooley declared that some vendors were not enforcing the liquor legislation according to the spirit of the act, and added that in Victoria two minors known to be under 15 years of age, had purchased liquor from the government store.

ADVERTISING CONTROL.

Mr. Manson was given a transcript of evidence in the case and promised investigation.

A clause is being inserted in the act to force advertisers of liquor to specify that the Provincial Government or the Liquor Board have nothing to do with its advertising.

Mr. Pooley favored a more drastic clause, forbidding the use of newspapers or outdoor boardings for advertising liquor. In this contention he was supported by Capt. Ian Mackenzie of Vancouver, who held that some breweries and distilleries were lowering the prestige of the government by attempting to couple the Liquor Board with their own private brands.

Stipulation of imprisonment for the first offense of selling beer was attacked by Capt. Mackenzie, who held that in the face of the present condition of public opinion it would be unduly harsh to inflict such punishment.

"So long as the Legislature has a law like this on the statute book it can not afford to let any opportunity pass to strengthen enforcement of the law," declared Mr. Manson. "Under present conditions there have been scores of cases where people charged under the act have been released on bail of \$100 and have forfeited their bail. In the case of second offenses organizations have sent up other members to bear the brunt. This has not been satisfactory and a continuance of that condition will result in a general breakdown of the act's enforcement."

BEER CLUB PROBLEM.

"Organizations which sell beer for personal profit should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, but fraternal organizations should not be subjected to such regulations," declared Capt. Mackenzie.

The attorney-general said it was most impossible to distinguish between legitimate fraternal organizations and proprietary beer clubs.

Mr. H. G. Perry, Fort George, favored elimination of the clause altogether and a substitution of the former conditions when 3 per cent. profit could be sold.

"That's absolutely impracticable," declared Mr. Manson. "We can't go on taxing beer as in the old days. We can't do it."

"We aren't enforcing it now," retorted Mr. Perry.

"We aren't fairly well returned in the liquor business," Mr. Manson said. "At the same time there are some good citizens, fraternal organizations, who are contributing to the public good."

"I hold that the law will be enforced, or I will see that it is."

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

Mr. Perry moved an amendment that the clause be repealed, which if carried would virtually legalize the sale of near beer, as under the old conditions. The amendment was defeated by seven voting with Fort George member. Capt. Mackenzie submitted another amendment, moderating the penalty by abolishing the jail sentence for the first offense, and substituting a fine maximum of \$500. The amendment was lost fifteen to twenty.

An amendment offered by Mr. Pooley abolishing the practice of the board appealing liquor violation cases where the penalty was imprisonment was also defeated fifteen to twenty-two.

PART-TIME AGENTS NOT TO BE BARRED

Kergin's Objection on Behalf of Country Districts Is Recognized.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—The clause prohibiting part-time insurance agents in cities of more than 10,000 population was removed from the new bill to license insurance agents in the Legislature, when Mr. F. S. Kergin objected and moved that it be struck out. Members in outlying parts of the province, particularly, objected to it, as it would make it impossible for joint real estate and insurance firms to continue. Representations against the clause were made on behalf of the insurance companies themselves, although the agents in the province urged its incorporation.

Mr. R. H. Pooley urged provision to make it impossible for insurance companies to give rebates to big policyholders. He declared this could be done by providing that no claim could be collected from any company where a rebate had been paid.

"We all know that it has been going on and that it has been winked at," he said.

Mr. J. E. Clearhue explained that big concerns had been in the habit of getting one of their members appointed a sub-agent and he got the commission on all insurance written. But this bill would put an end to all such sub-agents, as they would not be licensed.

Some non-legal members of the House tried to have removed the clause permitting lawyers to collect insurance premiums or act as insurance adjusters without being specially licensed, but their efforts were beaten by a vote of twenty to nineteen.

Premier Oliver Declines Request of Mr. Bowser To Define P.G.E. Policy

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—The resolution of Mr. W. K. Eling, Conservative, Rossland, asking for a return of correspondence between Premier Oliver and other officials of the railway department from October 1, 1919, to March, 1920, was defeated at the morning sitting of the Legislature. After the vote Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., opposition leader, asked Premier Oliver for a statement of policy on the P. G. E. Railway. The government leader said he would take his own good time announcing P. G. E. policies, or any other.

WORKMEN MAY GET MORE COMPENSATION

Amendment Raises Payment To 62 1-2 Per Cent. of Their Wages.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, as introduced by Attorney-General Manson Thursday, provide for an increase in compensation to disabled workmen from the present 55 per cent. of their wages to 62 1/2 per cent. In future \$100 will be allowed for burial expenses, instead of \$75 as at present.

These are the chief changes in the act, although several amendments provide for changes in the method of administration, giving the board wider powers. The board is given the power to arrange for medical services and any fees shall not be larger than the workman would ordinarily pay if footing the bill himself.

It is provided that the board may cut off the compensation paid any person entitled to assistance where it is considered that the person is leading an immoral or dissipated life.

Another amendment is to the effect that compensation may be withheld from a workman if he is found to be guilty of any offense under the act. It is also provided that the board may pay the money directly to the workman's family.

WOMEN TO SIT ON B.C. JURIES

This Is Purpose of Amendment Introduced by J. W. deB. Farris.

Vote Is 28 to 4 Despite Objections Raised by Several Members.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Women may sit on juries in future in British Columbia, as the result of amendments to the Jury Act, introduced by Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, Liberal, Vancouver.

Mr. Farris said he had not taken the step while attorney-general, preferring to wait until women were asking for the right. Women's organization had done this; hence his action. A vote was taken, the amendment passing by twenty-eight to fourteen.

If a woman does not wish to serve she has only to inform the sheriff to that effect. Fifteen days' notice will be given women before their names are placed on the jury list.

Mr. R. H. Pooley objected to women serving in this capacity. It was against a woman's inclination to sit on juries and particularly in a murder case, he affirmed. Mr. Pooley held that not 1 per cent. of the women of the province would care to accept such a duty.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie said that once women were permitted to enter the Legislature there was no reason why they should not serve on juries.

KEEN IN BAD POSITION.

Mr. H. F. Kergin said men would soon be placed in the position of asking for equal rights with women. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. Bowser said women would be kept away from their homes for days at a time if called to serve on juries. However, he did not oppose the amendment.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith told how women have been allowed to sit on juries in Scandinavia and how they are precluded in only two states of the Union. She said women would not be taken away from their homes any more than men from their trades.

Mr. Samuel Guthrie, Socialist, Newcastle, said woman's place was in the home.

Those voting against the Farris amendment were: Messrs. Pooley, Schofield, Ewing, Jones, W. A. McKenzie, Lister, Hinchliffe, Phillip, Burdette, Kergin, Whiteside, Buckham, Anderson and Duncan.

Hart Declares He Is Sticking to Promise Not to Raise Taxes

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Dealing with his amendments to the Succession Duties Act, Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, explained in the House at the morning sitting, that he was not cutting down the exemption on rates from \$5000 to \$1000, as had been alleged. He said that the bill providing for this had been passed at a previous session and this amendment was necessary only to fix up a technicality in one section which had been overlooked.

"I have not broken faith with the House or country when I said that there would be no increase in taxation this year," Mr. Hart said, suggesting that newspapers which had been making unwarranted criticism in this respect should make corrections.

Mr. Sloan's Iron Ore Bill Passes Without Amendment

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—When Hon. Wm. Sloan, minister of mines, moved the third reading of his iron ore bill at the morning session of the Legislature, Mr. N. A. Wallinger, Conservative, Cranbrook, asked that a vote be recorded. He maintained that the passing of the bill would work a hardship upon owners of iron ore lands, whose property might be taken over by the government.

Mr. Wallinger moved an amendment providing for the fixing of an amount to be paid for such property. The amendment was defeated by 33 to 15, and the bill was then passed.

NO SIT JURIES

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Jones, W. A. McKen-
chiffie, Uphill, Burde,
de, Buckham, Anderson

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEFEAT

Mr. Speaker Casts Deciding
Vote on Issue Raised by
Mr. Pooley.

Clearhue Switches His Vote
And House Divides
22 to 22.

Dec. 15.—For the
time in twenty years the Speaker of
the Legislature was called upon last
night to cast a deciding vote to save
the government.
The division arose when Mr. R. H.
Pooley, Conservative member for
Esquimalt, introduced an amendment
to the Land Registry Act. It was of
a technical nature, having reference
to the registration of wills.
The amendment was objected to by
Attorney-General A. M. Manson, who
held that the prevailing legislation
was in line with progressive law on
that subject and that while the sug-
gested change would facilitate the
handling of a few isolated estates, it
was not desirable for the majority.
The first show of hands showed a
majority in favor of the amendment,
23 to 20. Had this division been sus-
tained, the government would have
been defeated, and it would have been
necessary to suspend the order of
business until opportunity had been
given to present a vote of want of
confidence.
The situation was saved for the gov-
ernment when Attorney-General Man-
son demanded that the bell be sounded
to call all members to their seats. This
procedure was opposed by Mr. Pooley
and other members of the opposition,
who held that the original show of
hands was called for with the consent
of the government and that it should
be upheld.
Mr. Manson won out, however, and
when the gong was sounded, Mr. J. A.
Buckham, member for Columbia, and
Liberal whip, effectively helped out
the administration. When a new di-
vision was called for, Mr. J. B. Clear-
hue, Liberal member for Victoria,
switched his vote and sided with the
government. Mr. Buckham also added
his vote. This gave a division of 22
to 22, and Mr. Speaker Pauline was
forced to cast the deciding vote.

Jackson Hearings Bill Falls by the Wayside

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—For the third
consecutive time the hearings bill,
introduced by M. E. Jackson, K.C.,
Liberal the Island, was defeated yester-
day.
He sought to have all billboards in
unorganized districts limited to a size
of four square feet, desiring chiefly
the removal of sign boards in Active
Pass, along the route followed by the
Vancouver-Victoria steamers.
The matter was discussed briefly in
committee at the morning session and
the bill died a natural death when the
committee rose.

Better Housing Act Amended to Adjust Municipal Troubles

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Premier Oliver
today introduced an amendment to the
Better Housing Act to take care of the
situation that has arisen in one or two
municipalities which exceeded their
limit and of cases where some doubt
has arisen as to whether the municip-
ality can collect the full amount of
money advanced in good faith.
The Premier explained that Point
Grey was one municipality in ques-
tion. Thomas Pearson backed the Prem-
ier in urging the bill.

res He Is to Promise to Raise Taxes

Dec. 15.—Dealing with
s to the Succession
n. John Hart, minister
ained in the House at
tling, that he was not
the exemption on es-
tates to \$1000, as had been
held that the bill pro-
posed had been passed at a
n and this amendment
only to fix up a tech-
nical section which had been
broken faith with the
try when I said that
no increase in taxation
Hart said, suggesting
s which had been made
d criticisms in this res-
pect corrections.

Iron Ore Bill About Amendment

Dec. 15.—When Hon.
minister of mines, moved
ing of his iron ore bill at
sion of the Legislature,
fallinger, Conservative,
ed that a vote be re-
sulted that the amend-
ment would work a hardship
of iron ore lands, whose
t be taken over by the
r moved an amendment
the fixing of an amount
of such property. The
is defeated by 23 to 15,
is then passed.

NEW LIQUOR BOARD IS A POSSIBILITY

Attorney-General Says Pres-
ent One Has Not Been
Working Smoothly.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Attorney-
General Manson assured the Leg-
islature that he had no one in mind
for appointment to the Liquor
Control Board, when he explained
the clause in his amendments to
give him power to make the board
consist of anything from one to
four members, instead of three at
present.
"The board has not been satis-
factory and if we can't get a
smooth-working organization we
will get another board," the min-
ister said.

Municipalities Can Not Now Impose Tax On Trust Companies

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—By a vote of
twenty-one to fifteen, an amendment to
the Trust Companies Act, introduced
by Attorney-General Manson, provid-
ing that municipalities shall not have
the right to tax trust companies, passed
the Legislature on Thursday. The
attorney-general was defeated on this
point in committee, but rallied suffi-
cient strength to put the amendment
through when a division was taken.
Amendments had already been
passed exempting fire and life insur-
ance companies from municipal taxes,
and Mr. Manson contended that the
same principle should apply to trust
companies. Mr. Bowser said he feared
too much revenue was being taken from
the municipalities, and if the amend-
ment passed, banks and theatres would
be asking for the same protection.

D E C

1922

CHIROPRACTORS SAY THEY SUFFER FROM IMITATORS

Only 44, It Is Stated, Are Properly Qualified to Act in B. C.

COMMITTEE TURNS ASIDE PETITION

Dr. Lee Edwards of Nebraska Explains Methods of Profession

(By Sun Staff Reporter)

VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—The right of the sick to get well is the fundamental law at the basis of our case. No man ever cured any other man. The repairing process and ability is inherent in every man.

This was the outstanding statement of Dr. Lee Edwards of Nebraska, qualified medical man and qualified chiropractic practitioner, before Mr. E. Jackson's special committee of the legislature today dealing with R. H. Neelands' bill to give chiropractors control of their own professional destinies in British Columbia.

MANY IMITATORS

The evidence of Dr. Edwards was preceded by a statement through Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the Chiropractors' Association of B. C., in which he announced that the aim of the bill was to secure the public against unqualified chiropractors.

"We do not say chiropractic is a sure-all," he announced, "but we do claim that chiropractic goes farther than any other single method towards curing the sick. Much chiropractic advertising is misleading and untrue and we wish such advertising prohibited. Correspondence courses which we know exist are a disgrace and the medical profession by insisting upon unreasonable restrictions upon qualified chiropractors has made these spurious courses and their product possible."

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Dr. Edwards stated that the course taken in recognized chiropractic colleges consisted of three years and six months' actual attendance. The course was ample to enable a graduate to detect infectious and other diseases which a chiropractor should not treat, so that there was no danger to the public of epidemics through faulty diagnosis, he declared.

Dr. Edwards stated that he had practiced medicine for 15 years. He had then sustained a disability to his arm, from a fall and his medical friends, he said had been unable to find anything wrong. A chiropractor had cured him of his disability with one adjustment and so he took up the study of chiropractic.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

"Medicine deals with effect. Chiropractic with the cause. Chiropractic with the cause of disease comes from without. A medical man will agree with me that the reason one man has tuberculosis and I have not is that he lacks resistance and I have resistance. The body has the inherent power to resist."

GERMS AND EPIDEMICS

In answer to questions Dr. Edwards said the chiropractic colleges taught anatomy, sometimes by dissection, sometimes not.

He said it would not be fair for medical men to examine chiropractors even on the subjects which they studied in common because the viewpoint was entirely different.

"Do you not believe in germs?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, we do believe in germs, but we don't believe they are the causative factor in disease," he explained.

"How do you account for epidemics?" he was asked.

He explained that a number of people would have relatively the same spinal misplacements which made them subject to the same germ attacks.

ONLY 44 QUALIFIED

Mr. Wismer told the committee that there were only 44 properly qualified chiropractors in B. C. and that the association which he represented had no members other than graduates of legally recognized colleges. There were no correspondence school graduates, he said.

H. B. Robertson, K.C., and M. A. Macdonald, K. C., represented the medical profession.

PETITION IS DECLINED

Mr. Robertson objected to more than two or three chiropractic patients being called as witnesses, but Mr. Wismer said his case rested on the bill at least twelve to twenty.

be caused by... This speaker... three refused to receive... Wismer's petition signed by 50,000 names asking that the chiropractors be duly licensed, saying this petition would have to go before the legislature.

MANSON SAYS HE INVITES CHARGES

Legislature Is Open, He Declares, in Reply to Hon. H. H. Stevens

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—When shown a report of the charges of Hon. H. H. Stevens tonight, Attorney-General Manson said he preferred to make no comment until he had seen a full report of the speech.

"If my political opponents have any charges to make against me let them make them in the legislature which is now sitting," he added.

"I am prepared to answer them in that forum. My departmental reports do not coincide with his reported statement of the disposition of beer from the Dawson Company's ware house and I have known Mr. Dawson sufficiently well to be quite sure that he would not be guilty of any fake transaction."

"As to stifling inquiry, the public accounts committee has been doing nothing else but enquiring into liquor matters for the past two weeks and Mr. Bowser did not avail himself of the opportunity of asking Mr. Dawson to appear before that committee while Mr. Dawson was in Victoria last week."

SAYS REPORT HELD SECRET

Addressing the District Three Liberal-Conservative Association here a Wednesday night, Hon. H. H. Stevens declared that there was neglect on the part of the Government in the enforcement of the Liquor Act and that the Premier had refused to allow the Opposition to see the report of Col. Ross Napier, who had investigated the workings of the Liquor Control Board.

LANDAHL URGES PROMPT ACTION ON STEEL PROJECT

LONDON, Nov. 30.—With the re-establishment of the Imperial industrial facilities committee and the allocation of £50,000,000 to its account, Henry Landahl, promoter of Coast Range Steel, Limited, is sanguine of securing financial assistance for the project of Coast Range Steel, Limited, to establish a smelter at Vancouver.

"If the British Columbia government passes without delay the proposed act relating to the guaranteeing of one-third of the debentures for Coast Range Steel, Limited, according to the memorandum placed before its committee on August 4, I can immediately settle final and binding arrangements here and work could start immediately. The slightest delay on the part of the B. C. government, however, is dangerous," Henry Landahl stated today.

LOAN REFUNDING BILL IS MOVED

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—A bill to amend the Revenue Act so as to give the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council power to issue refunding loans whenever the Government considers it advantageous was introduced in the House tonight by Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance. One clause is retroactive to cover transactions of this nature already accomplished.

This was immediately followed by the \$2,500,000 loan bill forecasted in the budget speech. The purposes for which this sum of money is to be borrowed include public buildings and general public service of the Province not exceeding \$2,000,000, advances to the Land Settlement Board not exceeding \$1,000,000; work under the Soldiers' Act not to exceed \$400,000, and advances to the water conservation fund not to exceed \$100,000.

The Revenue Act amendments, Mr. Hart stated, give the Government power to refund the present short term loans which were put out for periods of from two to five years in order to take advantage of the exchange situation as well as of the low rates of interest which will prevail at the maturity of the loans.

"There are more than \$2,000,000 of such loans," said Mr. Hart, "on which the saving will be from one and a half to two per cent. per annum for say 15 years. Under this system of financing we will manage the big savings referred to in the budget speech. It is proposed to the methods which have been proposed by the leader of the Opposition."

LIQUOR BOARD PURCHASES ARE AGAIN PROBED

Local Wine Company Is Mentioned in Enquiry at Victoria

MANAGER'S TRIP TO ENGLAND QUESTIONED

Names of Two Men Who Sold Government Liquor Frequently Used

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—Hugh Urquhart, warehouse manager for the Liquor Control Board, described to the public accounts committee today his trip to England two years ago buying liquor for the Government. The names of two men who have sold liquor to the government in considerable quantities since that time were mentioned frequently in the cross-examination by W. J. Bowser. They were William Gilchrist, who Mr. Bowser said, was president of a Ward Liberal Association in Vancouver, and G. C. Hyatt, who Mr. Bowser had charged at a previous session had travelled on the same boat with Mr. Urquhart going to England.

HYATT PAID EXPENSES

Mr. Urquhart stated that Mr. Gilchrist had happened to travel on the same boat but denied that Hyatt had done so. He said that he had run into Hyatt staying at the same hotel as himself in London and that being both B. C. men they had spent some time together. Examination of Mr. Urquhart's expense account showing the places he had visited revealed that Hyatt and Gilchrist had agencies for distilleries on which Mr. Urquhart had called.

Both he and Hyatt, he stated, had visited several cities together and that on a few occasions Hyatt had paid the expenses for both and on others he had done so. Mr. Bowser congratulated Mr. Urquhart on the smallness of his expense account.

REFUSED TO RECOMMEND

Mr. Urquhart denied that he had introduced Hyatt or Gilchrist to any distillery but said he knew they had visited some of the same offices as he had done, because company officials at one place had asked him whether they ought to take Gilchrist or Hyatt as their agent and he had refused to recommend.

Another matter investigated was in connection with a shipment of Spey Royal whisky purchased from New Zealand where it was in bond. W. A. Anderson, a Bank of Commerce clerk, said that instructions accompanying the New Zealand draft on the government first directed that a commission of 1350 pounds sterling be paid to Bert Read but that on the day before the draft was honored by the government a cable from New Zealand had come through directing that the commission be paid instead to J. S. B. O'Brian.

Mr. Urquhart stated afterwards, in answer to questions, that Jack Smith, mentioned by Mr. Bowser as O'Brian's partner in the Elyseum Hotel and son of Mrs. M. E. Smith, M.L.A., had also solicited orders for other kinds of liquor several times.

FALSE CREEK WINE PLANT

The Government stores were handling certain wines, said Mr. Urquhart, which were bottled by the California Wine Company, whose plant is on False Creek in the building formerly used by the pickle factory, of which Mr. Falconer was manager and in which the partners were William Gilchrist, W. T. McArthur and a brother of Commissioner Falconer. The witness said he did not recall any special instructions from Mr. Falconer to push these wines, although it was the general policy to assist the sale of B. C. products.

"This is a case where the gang's all here," remarked Mr. Bowser on reading the names of the three said to be partners in this firm.

MR. FALCONER MAKES DENIAL

To The Sun last night, Peter Falconer, brother of Commissioner J. H. Falconer, stated that he had no interest whatsoever in the California Wine Company.

"I emphatically deny having any interest in the California Wine Company," he said. "I have not a cent's interest in it nor have I ever had any interest in it in any shape or form."

"Neither is the plant of this company in the building formerly used by the pickle company, of which my brother, Commissioner J. H. Falconer, was manager. The building used by the California Wine Company is the former plant of the Dyson Vinegar Company of Winnipeg."

Commissioner Falconer left for Victoria last night.

CHILD LABOR BILL IS THROWN OUT

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—Labor members passed forward a series of bills and resolutions this afternoon, on private members day in the legislature, but with one exception they were all adjourned for further discussions by members on the government side. Sam Guthrie asked for consideration of a state health insurance bill.

Tom Uphill asked for amendments to the Coal Mines Regulations Act so that the mine employees could select others than employees as their safety committee to inspect the mines and report to the department. These two and several other social bills were adjourned but Harry Neeland's child labor bill was opposed by J. W. deB. Farris, who said that the Factories Act already imposed more drastic regulations than the one introduced by Mr. Neeland. The bill was defeated on second reading by 23 to 16.

H. G. Perry made a vigorous plea that the paper legislation enacted under the Versailles treaty should be made effective.

"We are either humbugging the people or we are sincere," he said.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY BILL PROTESTED

VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—Major Dick Burde's eight-hour day bill was debated briefly in the Legislature today and again adjourned, the premier promising that it would come up not later than next Tuesday for further discussion. A. D. Patterson of Delta said that if other industries had the eight-hour law the farmers would be driven out of business, as they would not be able to get help on their farms at the long hours that agriculture made imperative during certain seasons. He also argued that the lumber industry, which contributed greatly to the prosperity of the province, could not compete with its eastern rivals if it had to work only eight hours a day, as eastern mills were working longer.

MILITARY DRILL MEETS OBJECTIONS

VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—Objection to a section of the School Act Consolidation Bill permitting the teaching of military drill was taken by R. H. Neeland, while the Legislature was considering this measure tonight.

"Anything that encourages boys to go out and kill should receive our condemnation," he said.

Labor members voted against the section, but it carried with the support of all others members.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith defended the teaching of physical culture and said if it had always been done it would have been better for the race.

REVENUE FROM AUTO SHOWS BIG INCREASE

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—In answer to questions by Thomas Pearson, member for Richmond, Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, stated today that revenue from the amusement tax for the last three fiscal years had been \$320,000, \$346,000 and \$318,000. The revenue from the motor vehicle license fees during the same three years was, respectively, \$254,000, \$532,000, and \$302,000. The increase in the number of automobiles in the past three years is indicated by the statement that in 1919 only 25,000 motor vehicles were licensed, while last year the number was 32,000.

PETITION PRESENTED AND THEN RULED OUT

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—R. H. Neeland, member for South Vancouver, forwarded to Mr. Speaker tonight at the opening of the evening session of the legislature a bulky petition signed by no fewer than 20,000 citizens of the province urging the House to enact the Chiropractors Bill.

Attorney-General Manson objected to the petition being received until it was examined and if it was within the rules.

Premier Oliver took a look at it and said it was clearly out of order, whereupon the speaker ruled it out.

LIBERAL CAUCUS DEBATES LIQUOR ACT AMENDMENTS

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—Liberal members of the House had a brief caucus at the dinner hour tonight as the guests of Premier Oliver in the parliamentary restaurant. It is understood that Attorney-General Manson's amendments to the Liquor Act, which are expected to follow the lines indicated in The Vancouver Sun at the beginning of the session here, are under discussion and will again be taken up at another caucus on Monday.

BILL TO AMEND ELECTION ACT IS BEING DELAYED

VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—Opposition members tonight protested vigorously in the Legislature against further delay in the debate on Joshua Hinchcliffe's proposed Election Act amendments, designed to compel holding the Vancouver by-election within six months. The Government members, however, supported a motion for adjournment by J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., and applauded vigorously when the division showed a Government majority of 29 to 11.

WARNING ISSUED TO KU KLUX KLAN

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Nov. 30.—Attorney-General Manson announced today that he would interfere with enforcement of law and order by the Ku Klux Klan or any other organization would be tolerated. He stated that the provincial police were investigating rumors of organization of the Klan in the vicinity of Cranbrook.

MR. BOWSER AND FARMING

ONE reason why agriculture in British Columbia has not progressed as it ought to have done in the past twenty years is because such men as Hon. W. J. Bowser seem incapable of understanding that farming is the basis of Canadian economic life.

It was Bowser who was first to deprecate the farmers' new consciousness when he toured the Interior a couple of years ago and savagely attacked what he called "class instinct" and deplored the possibility of "class legislation!" And it is Bowser who now attacks the Hon. E. D. Barrow in the Legislature for doing what he can to safeguard the very basis of our provincial prosperity—our farming industry.

Now the difference between the two principals in this little clash is that Bowser is merely a politician while Hon. E. D. Barrow is an honest farmer, of good sense, forced by his own merit into a high office which he never tried to win. When a man like Bowser criticizes Barrow for employing agricultural experts to assist the greatest single industry of the province, his attack only reflects upon his own deficiencies.

Barrow knows that good farming is the greatest scientific and most beneficial occupation known to man if it can be kept free of the political and other parasites who live upon it. Bowser knows little or nothing about the farming industry and his attitude in the Legislature would indicate that he cares less.

If Bowser were capable of anything but playing petty politics he would encourage the Minister of Agriculture to employ more experts which Mr. Barrow will properly proceed to do in any case.

STEEL FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

WITH renewed strength to the extent of 50,000,000 pounds sterling, the Coast Range Steel Company is asking the B. C. Legislature to pass the suggested act which will guarantee roughly \$3,000,000 of the company's bonds.

With such a guarantee the company's representatives in London could make final arrangements at that end and work in British Columbia could be commenced immediately.

Investigation has shown that the project outlined by the Coast Range Steel Company is a practical one from all standpoints.

It will surely be worth much more than \$3,000,000 to this province to have an industry turning out steel and thus attracting all other manufacturing industries in which steel is used as a basic material.

So long as the company's resources are sufficiently firm, the Legislature need not be concerned over the source of the money. Whether it has been obtained from the Federal and Imperial governments or from private capital certainly is not pertinent to the question.

The point is that the company is sufficiently capitalized to go ahead with actual work, once British Columbia makes good her guarantee.

It is in the best interests of this province that the required act be passed without delay.

DENIALS FEATURE LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD ENQUIRY

Hearing Develops Heated Clashes Over the Stevens' Charges

COMMISSIONER HAS CLASH WITH BOWSER

California Wine Company Proves Chief Topic Under Discussion

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
VICTORIA, Dec. 1.—"Privileged" and "irrelevant" were the terms applied by Thomas Menzies, independent member for Comox, in public accounts committee this morning to a wordy battle between W. J. Bowser, opposition leader, and J. H. Falconer, member of the Liquor Control Board.

Mr. Falconer was summoned by Liberal members to deny statements made by Mr. Bowser yesterday about the California Wine Company. Mr. Falconer denied that he or his brother had any financial interest in the False Creek concern and said he wished to have it out with Mr. Bowser there and then. Mr. Bowser returned that he had a lot more to say about Mr. Falconer, whereupon all members of the committee and the witness became involved in a stormy altercation which ended by Chairman Buckham warning Mr. Bowser that he could question the witness but not engage in "that kind of conversation" with him.

AS MEMBER OF BOARD
Mr. Bowser laughed and said: "We must be getting somewhere. The boys are getting excited."
Under questioning, Mr. Falconer stated that he had taken various steps as a member of the board in connection with the California Wine Company, such as assisting them to get barrels and straw covers, and Mr. Bowser said: "Surely a commissioner has more important work than that to do."

Mr. Urquhart produced a circular sent over his signature to vendors stating that the government wished to patronize home industries and suggesting that they regulation for Bonvino port wine, a product of the California Wine Company of Vancouver.

SENT THE LETTER
"Mr. Falconer brought this brand to my attention and sent the letter," he said. "Mr. Falconer said it was the attorney-general's wish."

The committee then discussed breaking down whisky and rum. Mr. Pooley objected to breaking down rum, but Mr. Urquhart said it was a crime not to break down 35 over proof rum as a drunken man taking a drink of it might strangle.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS
Mr. Falconer came into the room at this moment and Mr. Kergin urged that he be called in connection with the California Wine Company matter. Mr. Falconer looked at the letter and said:

"This was evidently sent by the warehouse manager to the vendors. It is a kind of letter frequently sent out to show we have certain brands in stock. It was sent in October because unless port wine were shipped before cold weather it might freeze."

Mr. Bowser—How did this come about?

Mr. Falconer—As the result of conversations with the attorney-general and the policy of the board to assist local manufactured goods.

Mr. Kergin—Did you give these instructions yourself or was it the board?

Mr. Falconer—The board is a unit on this policy. We have letters from the attorney-general along this line.

REFERS TO FACTORY
Dr. K. C. McDonald—Mr. Bowser said this wine was bottled in your old pickle factory.

Mr. Falconer—It is put up in premises occupied immediately previously by the Dyson Vinegar Works.

That's how much truth there is in that statement.

Mr. Bowser—You instructed the vendors to regulation Bonvino's?

Mr. Falconer—Not I. It was the warehouse manager.

Mr. Bowser—Can you show me any other circular like this?

Mr. Falconer—That is not my wording.

Mr. Bowser—It was at your suggestion, Mr. Urquhart said. Furthermore you sent to the Victoria warehouse and got some barrels and sent them to the Hamsterly Farm so they could put loganberry pulp in them for this company to make wine

"DON'T LIKE TO LAUGH BUT—"

Mr. Falconer—I don't like to laugh at you, but this farm is a local jam concern and the manager asked me to get him some barrels. I found out the price from our Victoria manager and told him to put through the deal. I resent the suggestion that I got those barrels for nothing.

Dr. K. C. McDonald proceeded to ask a question and Mr. Bowser protested that he was examining the witness. A scene of confusion followed in which several members and the witness were all talking at once.

Mr. Falconer—You can go as far as you like. I can take care of myself.

Mr. Bowser—Don't get hot. You took a personal interest in this company.

Mr. Falconer—As in every other B. C. product.

Mr. Bowser—Never mind that bunk.

GILCHRIST IS MANAGER

Mr. Falconer then denied he knew that the pulp went to the California Wine Company. Nobody else had asked him for barrels. His brother was only working for wages with the company and was not manager. Gilchrist was manager now.

Mr. Bowser—Do you know that Billy McArthur and Gilchrist have an interest?

Mr. Falconer—I do not know. You were taking advantage of Mr. Urquhart yesterday. He is a sick man.

Mr. Bowser—We had no trouble with him. He gave us his evidence truthfully. You are hot because it does not suit you.

Mr. Falconer—The statements in the paper that my brother is interested in that wine company is untrue. You are trying to insinuate that I have a financial interest in that company. I came here today to stop this matter between you and me, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. Bowser—Oh, it is not stopped. I am just beginning with you. You come to my public meeting in Vancouver and you'll hear what I have to say about you. Did Billy McArthur ever discuss this company with you?

"CAN'T YOU BE SQUARE?"

Mr. Falconer—No.

Mr. Bowser—You don't ask this committee to think you are so innocent as all that? You sent out this letter and nobody ever spoke to you about it?

Mr. Falconer—The Attorney-General did.

Mr. Bowser—No member of the company?

Mr. Falconer—Mr. Gilchrist did. Mr. McArthur may have, I don't remember.

Mr. Falconer confirmed Mr. Urquhart's statement of yesterday that straw covers had been sold to the California Wine Company by the board. Under question by Dr. McDonald the witness said he had not done this.

"Can't you be square?" said Chairman Buckham to Mr. Bowser.

"Now you're getting excited?" retorted Mr. Bowser. "We must have a pretty good day yesterday. All the boys are up in the air."

Mr. Kergin—You are excited too. Keep your arm down.

Keep your arm down.

Keep your arm down.

Keep your arm down.

Keep your arm down.

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Keep your arm down.

MANSON STATES PRIVATE LIQUOR SUPPLIES MUST GO

Attorney - General Revives Move Against Importation Into Province

OTTAWA IS AGAIN TO BE APPROACHED

Neighboring "Dry" Provinces and States Cited as One Reason

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Dec. 1.—"The export liquor warehouse must go. No matter how strict a system of enforcement we have, so long as private stocks exist within the Province there will be substantial quantities of liquor sold by private persons," declared Attorney-General Manson today in moving his resolution asking the Dominion Government to prohibit the importation of liquor into the province to all other than the liquor control board.

"I venture to assert that 80 to 90 per cent of the illicit business is the result of the private importation of liquor."

"This Government has no control in the matter of licensing export warehouses. I take exception to the export warehouse."

INTO "DRY PROVINCES"

"It is a concern supposedly carrying on the business of exporting liquor to places without the province of British Columbia. What are those places? For the most part they are our sister prohibition provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and our sister prohibition country, the United States. This Government has no control in the matter of licensing export liquor warehouses. I pointed out that a very great portion of their business, for that matter, I suppose 80 per cent of their nominal business is with prohibition provinces and prohibition states. But I have also pointed out that their actual business is an illicit business right within our own province as is well illustrated by what happened at Fernie."

"FRIENDLY PROVINCES"

"Because of the illicit business that they carry on, which brings our act into serious jeopardy and very serious jeopardy, and because we do not care to have this province made the seat of illicit shipment of liquor into friendly provinces and states about us, I am of the opinion, and I think every honorable member in this House will agree with me that the export liquor warehouse must go."

"The dominating factor of the liquor situation, he said, was that the people had expressed themselves in favor of Government control and if that was to be carried out he insisted that the whole business must be transferred to the Government. He wanted the business carried out in the very cleanest manner, with every reasonable convenience to those desiring liquor, but with such safeguards and restrictions as to reduce excesses to a minimum."

HAD INCREASED SALES

Speaking of the volume of business done in the province by export houses, Mr. Manson said that after seizures of the stocks of two of these establishments at Fernie and Michel, sales of the Government stores increased immediately by 135 and 114 per cent respectively. The illicit dealer, he added, was an illicit character with few morals and few conscientious scruples and was endangering public life. In urging that the Dominion give B. C. the right to exclude private importation by export warehouses and others, he stated that prohibition provinces had this right and he could not see any difference in the application of the principle between a prohibition and a Government control province. W. J. Bowser, K.C., opposition leader, adjourned the debate to a later sitting.

THE CHIROPRACTORS' CLAIMS

ADDRESS of Dr. Lee Edwards of Nebraska, before the special committee of Legislature considering the Chiropractic Bill, contains much valuable information for those who are interested, for and against, in the measure.

The charge that chiropractors can be qualified by correspondence courses has been damning. Dr. Edwards shows that actual attendance for three and a half years is required of bona fide students.

He also explains that chiropractors do not deny the germ theory, but hold that their method will give a patient more resistance against the germ attack, by supplying the threatened organ with greater vital force.

More interesting still, he explains that chiropractic does not profess to cure everything.

There is nothing in these arguments to which any reputable medical man can object. Any ambitious medical doctor should welcome competition from a supplementary healing body with a new point of view. It is a competition that should result in greater keenness on both sides.

All the chiropractors ask of the B. C. Legislature is the control of their own examining bodies. Only chiropractors themselves can know where to look for the quackery which will arise in any profession. Only chiropractors with a full understanding of chiropractic can keep their profession clean. Not understanding the legitimate chiropractic point of view, a medical examining board could not distinguish the true from the false.

Such demands are modest, reasonable and easily granted without risk to anyone.

LIQUOR INTERESTS PROTEST LICENSE

VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—Opposition to the Liquor Act amendments as produced by Attorney-General Manson in the secret Liberal caucus Thursday evening is said to have centred on the provision to increase the license fee for export warehouses from \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year. This was described by some members as class legislation. The province has not the power to prohibit these establishments, the Senate last year having defeated a bill at Ottawa designed to prohibit private importation of liquor into B. C., although Mr. Manson is pressing another resolution through the Legislature to petition Ottawa for this power.

While the warehouses are still legal, upper country members of the Legislature protested at the caucus, according to report, that the high license fee would drive out of business the smaller export houses at various shipping points throughout the province, while permitting the big concerns in Vancouver to continue operation.

During the past year several of the larger export companies formed a merger, but a number of the companies are said to have refused to come in. Some of the up-country members are said to have expressed the opinion that only the one large company would be able to pay a license fee of \$10,000.

ESLING TO QUIT IF CHARGES FAIL

Rossland Member Offers to Resign If He Cannot Prove P. G. E. Statements

(By Sun Staff Reporter.)
VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—Following the refusal of the Public Accounts Committee to issue a subpoena immediately for the accountant of the Northern Construction Company, W. J. Esling, member for Rossland, on whose charges in connection with that company's P. G. E. contract, the Premier has demanded an investigation, addressed the House yesterday afternoon.

He accepted the Premier's challenge that if he failed to prove his statements he should resign his seat in the House, providing he was afforded a reasonable opportunity to investigate.

"I have presented my request to the Public Accounts Committee for a subpoena for the production of the necessary witnesses and documents," he declared.

The Premier made no reply and called for the next order of business.

In the Public Accounts Committee, Mr. Esling, who is not a member of that body, presented a letter to the chairman asking for early action on the Premier's resolution that the matter be investigated.

Mr. Pooley amended in favor of an immediate subpoena. On division the committee divided equally, three Liberals favoring delaying, three Conservatives immediate action. Chairman J. A. Buckham cast the deciding vote for delay till Monday.

When the House sat an hour later, Mr. Esling took a point of privilege. He stated first that he had not charged collusion on the part of Premier Oliver in the alleged misdeeds of the Northern Construction Co., and did not wish to attack his personal honor.

"I did say that under the responsibility of the Premier as Minister of Railways, the lack of business methods resulted in the facts that were in my statement to the House," said Mr. Esling. "He did not actually know what was going on."

"BUNCOMBE," SAYS DAWSON

Railway Board Member Not Concerned Over Stevens' Charges

F. G. Dawson of Prince Rupert, B. C., member of the Federal railway board, arrived in Vancouver Saturday afternoon from the North. Questioned regarding the charges made against him by H. H. Stevens, M.P., Mr. Dawson said:

"It's all buncombe—all political stuff. The public accounts committee of the House has exonerated me absolutely and that settles the matter so far as I am concerned."

"Mr. Stevens' charges are the least of my worries," said Mr. Dawson. "He is still talking about it, trying to make out that the thing was fixed up before the investigation took place. That is not true. Chief Inspector Miller went up there, examined the books in my absence and found everything absolutely straight. It would have been impossible to 'fix anything up' as all the accounts had to tally with customs receipts."

"If you give some people enough rope they will hang themselves," said Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Dawson said he had come to Vancouver on private business in no way connected with the liquor investigation. He said he was expecting word at any time concerning the meeting of the railway board, but he thought there would be time for him to return to Prince Rupert before leaving for Ottawa, as Sir Henry Thornton only took over his duties as head of the national railways on Saturday.

Manson Plans Prison Reform

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—Attorney-General Manson announced in the legislature today that he was planning improvements in the prison system of the Province so that these institutions would function as places of correction not as a punishment.

He stated that he was trying to bring Oakalla and other prisons of the Province in line with modern times.

He said he was also considering a change in the method of handling prisoners awaiting trial.

BIG OIL FINDS IN NORTH ARE MADE IN GOV'T EXPLORATIONS

Survey Party Under Instructions of Pattullo Make Important Discoveries

COAL AND GAS ALSO LOCATED IN TESTS

Area Between Rockies' Foothills and West Boundary of Peace River Block

VICTORIA, Dec. 3.—Explorations under Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, have established the existence of oil of high grade in the Peace River district.

Reports covering activities of the exploration parties from 1919 to date are now before the minister and will be tabled in the Legislature before the close of the present session. In the drilling operations, coal and gas were also discovered, the gas in one case being pumped into camp and used by the exploration party for heating and cooking during the season's operations.

FORTY MILES LONG, TEN MILES WIDE

The area tested by the drilling campaign lies between the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and the western boundary of the Peace River block. The Peace River runs to the south of the district, and the Graham River on the north. The area measures 40 miles from north to south, and 10 miles in width, the north narrowing towards the south until the east and west sides almost meet at the Peace River.

Prior to this, in the summer of 1919, general reconnaissance was made by the late Prof. J. C. Gwillim, who in conclusion recommended certain areas for more detailed examination. In the field season of 1920 such examination was carried out by E. Spieker of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, in an area south of the Peace River, and in another area on the north side of the same river by John A. Dresser, consulting geologist of Montreal, assisted by Prof. Alexander MacLean of the University of Toronto.

EXPLORATION DRILLING IS DECIDED UPON

These examinations showed that in view of the heavy covering of soil, conclusive results could be more economically, and, in fact, could only be obtained by exploratory drilling. Consequently field exploration was suspended during the two following seasons, and exploratory drilling was carried on from June, 1921, to June, 1922, in the area north of the Peace River, and just west of the Peace River block.

The drilling was done under contract by Lynch Brothers of Vancouver and Seattle. Diamond drills were used, power being obtained from a wood-burning sectional boiler, which was transported in parts by pack horses to the various sites.

The cores range from 2 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and the recovery was excellent—in some holes practically complete. Consequently nearly complete sections of the formations penetrated have been obtained and preserved. In all some 2500 feet of the solid formations have been drilled in six holes, which range in depth from 1217 to 1422 feet.

The larger portion of the cores is stored at Hudson's Hope, properly boxed and labelled for future reference by geologists working in the region. Already Dr. F. H. McLean, officer of the Geological Survey of Canada in charge of the Peace River district, has begun a critical study of the cores for use in interpreting the geology of the possible oil and gas basins west and south of Hudson's Hope.

THOROUGH PROBE IS OF BIG IMPORTANCE

In the explored district there are three principal geological formations. In descending order they are Dunvegan, St. John and Bullhead. All are of cretaceous age. The first and last named are land deposits, while the St. John is of marine origin and potentially oil bearing. Since it occurs over a large part of British Columbia east of the Rocky Mountains, and occupies a large area in Alberta, its thorough investigation is a matter of great importance.

From the various holes flows of saline water, followed by fresh water, inflammable gas, coal in thin seams, and slight films of oil, were obtained. The gas from Hole No. 1 was piped to the camp and used for heating and cooking from autumn until the camp was closed at that place in the following March.

Holes Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 indicate a dome structure in which the strata dip away from Hole No. 1, where the structure is practically horizontal; while Hole No. 3, which lies about one mile east of Hole No. 2, discloses a less favorable structure at that point.

COAL IN TWO PLACES IN THE SIXTH HOLE

The sixth hole was placed about nine miles from Hudson's Hope, where the broad anticline, disclosed at the latter place, appears to cross Lynx Creek. This hole reached the depth of 2525 feet, passing through about 1875 feet of the St. John shale. Coal occurred at two places in the hole. Analysis of the samples indicates that carbonization is high for the region in this locality. There occurs in this hole a bed reported to be two feet thick of material somewhat resembling the tar sands of the Athabasca region. The substance is defined by chemists as a tar clay, and is found to contain a high percentage of oil, having a paraffin base. Its chief interest is in the fact that it establishes the existence of oil of high grade in the district, and adds to the likelihood of finding it in useful form and quantity in places where physical conditions are favorable.

MOVE TO THWART CHIROPRACTORS' BILL ALLEGED

Night Sessions of Legislature Declared Aimed at Rendering Measure Too Late

MEETING URGES BILL'S ADOPTION

Court Conviction of Three Chiropractors Is Described as Persecution

"I charge that night sessions are being carried on in the Legislature for the purpose of concluding the session before the Chiropractors' Bill can be submitted," was a declaration made at a public mass meeting in the Colonial Theatre yesterday of J. S. Cowper, former M.L.A.

The meeting, called to support the Chiropractic Bill now before the Legislature, was addressed by Dr. Lee Edwards of Omaha, who came to British Columbia to present the case of the chiropractors before the special committee of the Legislature.

URGE ADOPTION OF BILL

The following is the text of the resolution passed at the meeting: "Theoretical points in the act do not interest us but we are concerned with the actual results of healing and benefit through chiropractic treatment."

"Therefore this public meeting emphatically endorses the chiropractors' plea for legal rights to continue their ministrations of healing and their request for a board of examiners composed of accredited graduates of residential chiropractic schools. This meeting urges the placing of the Chiropractic Bill on the statute books of the province at this session of the Legislature."

HOW HE WAS CONVINCED

"You are not concerned with the theory of chiropractic," stated Dr. Edwards, "but if you have a stomach-ache and chiropractic treatment cures you, then you most certainly are interested. The removal of the interference of the stomach nerves at the spine effects this cure. I have practiced medicine for 15 years. One day, however, I fell off a log and injured both shoulders."

"I was finally cured by a chiropractor and that 'old me' on chiropractic treatment. I ask you, have the sick a right to get well? Have you a chance to choose your own practitioner? An eminent doctor said recently that the wrong cause of death was given in more than 50 per cent. of the cases of illness."

CALLS IT PERSECUTION

J. S. Cowper, former M.L.A., was chairman. "Three men on the platform today have been sentenced to serve one month's imprisonment for the 'crime' of making people well," stated Mr. Cowper. "These men were prosecuted at the word of the attorney-general at the request of the Medical Association."

"I charge that when the Medical Association seeks to persecute chiropractors they are exceeding their rights. I call your attention to the great work of medical men in other days in curing their patients by lining them up at the government liquor store on Pender Street with two-quart prescriptions for 'bad colds'."

ALLEGES THREATS

"It is, however, no crime to give chiropractic treatment under present B. C. laws. The crime occurs when the patient seeks to remunerate the chiropractor for his services. Threats have even come from certain sources that members who support the Chiropractic Bill in the House will be forced to resign through propaganda carried on in their constituencies. I charge that night sessions are being carried on in the Legislature for the purpose of concluding the present session before the Chiropractors Bill can be submitted."

ENFORCEMENT OF LIQUOR ACT IS AGAIN ATTACKED

W. J. Bowser, K.C., Declares Appeal to Ottawa Is Wholly Unnecessary

CALIFORNIA WINE CO. CASE IS DEBATED

Attorney-General Announces Cancellation of Prince Rupert Licenses

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 4.—Alleging that the Provincial Legislature and the Attorney-General's Department had ample power, if exercised, to exterminate the bootleggers, W. J. Bowser, K.C., opposition leader, this afternoon in the assembly opposed Hon. A. M. Manson's proposed petition for Federal enactment prohibiting the private importation of liquor into B. C.

In the course of his speech he indulged in an attack on the enforcement of the Liquor Act, particularly in Prince Rupert, and Mr. Manson, in repeated interruptions, charged him with repeating backyard gossip in a grossly distorted form.

CALLS IT QUIBBLING
 Mr. Bowser quoted the Federal Minister of Justice that British Columbia had ample power under the Doughterty Act to seize liquor imported for illicit sale and he contended that without a prohibitive government had no right to stretch the Liquor Control Act to the point where it interfered with the right of the subject farther even than the Prohibition Act had done.

"The Attorney-General sends out circulars urging the vendors to put certain brands on their shelves," he continued.

Mr. Manson—That is not the fact.
 Mr. Bowser—Yes, I have the letter right here. You sent it to the liquor control board.

Mr. Manson—That is not a circular.
 Mr. Bowser—You sent it to the board and the board had an official send out the circular mentioning your authority. The Attorney-General boasts California wine made on False Creek. These letters refer to a company in which Mr. Falconer—

Mr. Manson—That is another untrue innuendo. He is trying to insinuate that Commissioner Falconer has an interest in the California Wine Company, which is not true.

Mr. Bowser—There are two Falconers. I refer to Mr. Peter Falconer, Mr. Peter Falconer works for the California Wine Company, and his brother is a member of the Liquor Control Board and is also honorary president of the B. C. Manufacturers' Association. The Attorney-General in his letter says representations have been made to him by that association in favor of this B. C.-made California wine. I presume it was Mr. J. H. Falconer in his capacity as honorary president of that association.

COMPETE WITH BOOTLEGGERS
 The opposition leader contended that Mr. Manson was "boosting his wares" as strongly as any bootlegger and was asking for federal legislation so that he could compete with the bootlegger.

"I say you can exterminate the bootlegger without any Ottawa legislation," he declared. The bootlegger flourished because he could sell better liquor than the government at lower prices.

Mr. Bowser then discussed Olle Esner, Ben Self, Jack Miller episodes in Prince Rupert. He charged spasmodic enforcement and said that the Prince Rupert prosecution had not been begun until after Mr. Stevens had spoken.

Mr. Manson—That is incorrect. We were getting evidence all through May, June and July.

Mr. Bowser—The Attorney-General's partner is defending the people accused in Prince Rupert.

Mr. Manson—I am not a partner of any solicitor doing defence work.

REPLIES COME FAST
 Mr. Bowser—Mr. Gonzales is the man and only a few days ago I saw an advertisement signed Williams, Manson and Gonzales.

Mr. Manson—That is not so bad as a case where a judge refused to hear a case where the then Attorney-General on the other side of the case was Mr. Bowser.

Mr. Bowser—That was a civil matter and I refer to the administration in criminal cases.

LICENSES CANCELLED

The opposition leader then stated that Olle Esner, a delegate to the Liberal convention at Nelson, had not been prosecuted personally because of the disgrace to the Liberal party if he went to Okalla but had been prosecuted through his company, where a fine of \$1,000 had been imposed. He made a similar statement associating Ben Self with the Marathon Club. Mr. Manson said that there was no evidence against Self personally and that, anyway, the charge was only selling beer for which there was no prison sentence.

"Mr. Gonzales has lost," said Mr. Manson.

"The Attorney-General might cancel these club licenses."

"I have done so this morning," replied the Attorney-General.

LEGISLATION STARTS ON AGE PENSIONS

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 4.—In reply to Sam Guthrie's motion that the Legislature go into committee of the whole to consider state health insurance, the Premier today introduced an amendment urging that the Dominion government bring in legislation on health and unemployment insurance and old age pensions. He stated that the Mothers Pensions and Minimum Wage legislation of B. C. were the result of a conference at which it was agreed these were provincial fields of legislation and health insurance a federal field. Hon. William Sloan indicated his intention of speaking to the debate at a later sitting.

ESLING FAILS TO GET AT FILES

Point of Order Bars Effort to Examine Railway Department Records

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 4.—"Blocked again," said W. K. Esling when the Premier in the House this afternoon raised a point of order against his resolution asking permission to examine railway department files, while the House was not in session.

"That matter is before the public accounts committee," said the Premier, "and cannot be discussed here."

"Then I wish to rise to a question of privilege," resumed Mr. Esling.

"I have been informed today by a disinterested party that since my resolution for production of the Northern Construction Co.'s books, a telegram was despatched ordering those books to be shipped out of the country."

The public accounts committee this morning discussed the proposed investigation into Mr. Esling's charge that the Northern Construction Co. had pocketed the difference between contract and subcontract prices on P. G. E. contract.

Dr. K. C. McDonald presented a resolution calling upon Mr. Esling and the Premier to testify and asking production of all responsible P. G. E. officials and all P. G. E. documents bearing on the Northern Construction Company contract.

R. H. Pooley offered an amendment asking in addition that the accountant of the Northern Construction Company be called.

The Pooley amendment was defeated by the government majority and the McDonald motion carried unanimously.

AMENDMENTS TO MILK ACT SOUGHT

Aldermen R. P. Pettipiece, W. R. Owen and Dr. F. T. Underhill, M.H.O., left last night for Victoria and will meet Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture, at 10 a.m. today to ask that amendments be made to the Provincial Milk Act to make it harmonize with the proposed civic milk by-law.

In conjunction with a committee representing the Hospital Board the aldermen will also ask the government what stand it proposed to take with regard to the establishment of a home for incurables.

LEADERS PRODUCE MANY EXCHANGES

VICTORIA, Dec. 4.—Declaration that should the opposition leader continue his "tactics" the House might have to consider the possibility of expelling him brought a spirited interchange of compliments between Premier Oliver and W. J. Bowser in the legislature today. The Premier was speaking to the motion of the other's requesting a return of all documents dealing with disallowance by the governor-general-in-council of any statutes by the House.

IRON ORE REPORT IS COMING SOON

Minister of Mines Declares Findings of Expert Are Being Prepared

VICTORIA, Dec. 4.—To criticism by W. K. Esling of 150,000 paid to C. F. Williams for making a report on the Iron Ore deposits of the province, Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, stated in the legislature tonight that Mr. Williams was sent here by a private syndicate, but because of the short time allotted to him by his employers, the Government did not feel that his report could be comprehensive enough to be fair to the best interests of the province. The report had been well worth the money, he said, and would shortly be tabled in the house.

STEVENS' LIQUOR BOARD CHARGES FLATLY DENIED

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 4.—"If this House were to stay in session long enough to investigate all the falsehoods promulgated by Hon. H. H. Stevens on the platform, we should be here for the next 20 years," declared Premier Oliver in the House this afternoon in concluding the debate on R. H. Pooley's motion for a return of the attorney-general's file on the F. G. Dawson matter. The House upheld the attorney-general by a vote of 28 to 15.

Mr. Manson stated that he did not feel justified in departing from the precedent that secret service reports should not be divulged but, produced letters from three officials denying the statements by Mr. Stevens, Chairman Archie Johnson of the Liquor Control Board stated that the reports against Dawson had never been before the Liquor Board as charged by Mr. Stevens and that he had never laid them personally before the attorney-general. He added that he had never been reprimanded by Mr. Manson as Mr. Stevens charged. Col. Winsby and the supervisor of enforcement, Mr. McLeod, corroborated these statements, adding that there was no ground for prosecution of Mr. Dawson.

INDIAN PROBLEM NEARS SOLUTION

Hon. T. D. Pattullo States Basis Agreed Upon at Ottawa

VICTORIA, Dec. 4.—Opposition criticism of the estimates for the Department of Lands and of the Minister's travelling expense accounts elicited from the Hon. T. D. Pattullo the statement in the legislature tonight that on his last trip to Ottawa he had effected a settlement of the age-old controversy regarding Indian reserve lands.

"I have never mentioned that before," said the minister, "but on my last trip I came to an agreement by which this will be settled permanently at once. This problem has been agitating the two governments ever since confederation."

MOVE TO LIMIT EXPENDITURE AT U. B. C. PROPOSED

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 4.—A bill limiting the powers of the board of governors of the University of B. C. in the matter of spending money was introduced into the legislature today by Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, minister of education.

The bill provides that expenditures must be approved by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. A warm debate on this clause may be expected, as when the university estimates were before the House J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., and W. J. Bowser, K.C., flatly disagreed with a statement of policy along these lines by the premier.

Another section of the new bill gives the governors the power to fix fees without recommendation of the senate, with which body the initiative now lies.

**CHIROPRACTORS
CITE CASES IN
SUPPORT OF BILL**

(By Staff Reporter)
VICTORIA, Dec. 4.—An affidavit from O. L. Bancroft, a Vancouver barrister, that one chiropractic adjustment had cured him of a hip trouble that forced him to walk with two sticks, was the outstanding evidence this morning before the special committee of the legislature considering the bill to license chiropractors to practice in B. C. Dr. Walter Sturdy, the chiropractor who had treated him, supported the affidavit by direct evidence. He also told of great benefit given to Mrs. McKelvie after months of medical treatment had failed to help her.

Dr. Whitnall of McGill University said that chiropractic was a beautiful theory spoiled by the ugly fact that it was anatomically impossible.

"Do you mean to say that you know all there is to know about anatomy?" asked Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors. "What do you mean? Do you mean that there is nothing more to learn about human anatomy?"

"No, I would not say that."
Mr. Wismer announced this morning that although he had hundreds of witnesses and affidavits that he could produce he was going to limit himself to two patients and two chiropractors so that the bill would be sure to be reported at the present sitting of the legislature.

"MODERATION" IS NOT MODERATING

UNLESS the policy of the Liquor Control Board to force a greater consumption of liquor on the public is suddenly and firmly halted, the best objects of "moderation" will be completely defeated, and British Columbia will be up against something dangerously like economic disaster.

The people of this province are spending approximately a million dollars a month for liquor. Out of this \$12,000,000 a year, \$4,000,000 goes back into provincial circulation through administration costs and the Government's profit. The other \$8,000,000 drawn from the often unwilling pockets of the people, goes completely and forever out of British Columbia.

Contrary to the assertions of the Board, increased sales do not mean more money for the Government, more money for hospitals or more money for anything that will benefit the province. Increased sales simply mean that the people will have less money to pay legitimate taxes, and that more profit is going outside B. C.

From a purely economic standpoint, we would like to know just how long British Columbia can afford to send \$750,000 every month to outside agencies that give nothing back to the province?

As an instance, the original cost of a \$4.00 bottle is \$1. The freight is 8 cents, the Dominion tax is \$1.67 and the Province gets \$1.25.

Thus, for every \$1.25 that comes to the province, \$2.75 goes out of the province.

Figures before the Legislature show that the pioneer town of Prince George, a town which, like every new settlement, is undergoing hardships, spent on liquor in less than a year, the enormous sum of \$500,000.

Moderationists voted for "moderation," but J. H. Falconer and his associates are going out into every little struggling community and in spite of protests forcing in an unwanted liquor store.

Just as soon as an individual or a Government goes into an outlaw traffic, not to control it but to make money, that traffic is doomed, and those who favor moderation should interest themselves in the commissioner's present policy.

How long can it go on? How long can pioneering go on, development go on, provincial health go on, while the Board is permitted to fasten a blood-sucking incubus upon every point where man is struggling to establish himself in B. C.?

**GOVERNMENT AND THE PAPER
COMPANIES**

PRESS despatches indicate that local paper companies are applying for additional government subvention.

Before another dollar's worth of this province's assets is turned over to paper companies our legislature should inform itself of all facts in connection with the paper companies.

The Powell River Company today owns 134,000 acres of pulp leases at an annual rental of two cents per acre; Pacific Mills owns 79,000 acres at the same rental, and is applying for some further 80,000 acres.

During the years 1919-20-21 pulp wood was selling in Ontario and Quebec from \$20 to \$30 per cord f.o.b. cars; stumpage was selling at \$4.50 per cord. One cord of pulp wood equals 700 lineal feet b. m., so that pulp lands averaging 11,000 feet per acre and yielding 15 cords of pulp wood per acre, were selling at \$67.50 per acre stumpage in Eastern Canada.

While Eastern manufacturers have been paying from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per thousand stumpage, or from \$20 to \$35 per cord for pulp wood, British Columbia has doled out thousands of square miles of pulp areas to the paper companies absolutely free; and while British Columbia citizens have been hounded to death for their last cent of taxes, the government has been granting free leases and reducing taxes to paper companies.

We repeat, that before granting further concessions to paper companies our legislators should make it their business to get a complete record of paper company manipulation in British Columbia.

ALLEGES 'STAND IN' WITH BOOTLEGGERS

Opposition's Objections to Request for Federal Liquor Action Is Criticized

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—In defence of his party platform, the leader of the opposition is deliberately trying to stand in with the bootlegger, or he is playing politics with the lifeblood of this country in regard to its moral welfare," declared J. W. deR. Farris, ex-attorney-general, in answer to yesterday's speech by W. J. Bowser, K.C., on Hon. A. M. Manson's motion asking Ottawa to pass legislation prohibiting private importation of liquor into B.C.

Tom Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, also spoke briefly to the motion, suggesting that since it was the senate that turned down the proposal last year, the attorney-general should move to abolish the senate.

REFERS TO PLEDGE
 Mr. Farris quoted from the Conservative party campaign literature in the 1920 general election the following pledge: "The government will use every effort to persuade the Dominion Government to pass legislation stopping importation by private individuals so that everything will be under government control."

He stated that while the Conservatives had not been elected to power, many members who subscribed to that platform were on the floor of the house, and he appealed to them to support the attorney-general's resolution to that end. Every man who had introduced such an amendment when the Liquor Act was first brought in, and that now, after 13 months of administration of the act, the present attorney-general still found this assistance necessary. He stated that that appeal by Hon. Mr. Manson for support by the opposition leader might have been expected to fall on deaf ears so long as that gentleman had an opportunity to play party politics.

SHOULD NOT BE OPPOSED
 "If this resolution will shut off the bootleggers' supply, why should it be opposed?" he asked.

"There must be a good or a bad reason. I have given argument which conclusively shows that it should not be opposed. Where, then, is the bad reason? Every man who votes against the attorney-general's resolution is open to the imputation that he wants to protect the bootlegger or that he is willing to see serious social evils abound in this province, rather than enable a Liberal government to enforce the law."

EX-MAYOR GALE HEARD
 Emphatic denial by R. H. Gale, ex-mayor of Vancouver, that he had had anything to do with the whisky business in any way, and contradictory evidence by Harry Briggs, a Victoria liquor dealer, of statements of Jas. Paterson, government purchasing agent, marked the morning's session.

Ex-Mayor Gale appeared in the committee room voluntarily, and asked permission to put a question to Mr. Paterson regarding yesterday's evidence, in which his name had been mentioned.

"What stories did you hear about me?" he asked.

Mr. Paterson—They were very general. That you had a new auto and—oh, my head ached with stories, but I never met you personally.

Mr. Gale—Do you know anybody I might be connected with who is selling liquor?

Mr. Paterson—No.

Mr. Gale—Have you any idea that I might be connected with the liquor business?

Mr. Paterson—Nothing has led me to believe that.

Mr. Gale—Your only idea, apparently, was that because I drove an auto I was in a liquor ring. I have been driving a car for 12 years. Have you any information, Mr. Bowser?

Mr. Bowser—I am not giving evidence.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY BILL IS DEBATED

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—The eight-hour day bill was discussed briefly in the legislature late tonight but was again adjourned for further debate. Dr. K. C. Macdonald said the bill would be disastrous to small lumber mills in the interior. Tom Uphill supported the measure, saying the same old arguments were used before the eight-hour law was applied to the coal mines, but the law had been a success in the mines. H. F. Kerwin said the rule was universal in his constituency and employers were making money.

CHIROPRACTORS TELL OF METHODS

Dr. Walter Sturdy Claims Success in Curing Near Blindness

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Dr. Walter Sturdy, a Vancouver chiropractor under sentence of one month in jail for contravening medical laws, demonstrated by X-Ray photographs today to the special committee of the legislature what he claimed showed that subluxations of the spine actually did exist, and that they had actually been adjusted by himself with beneficial results to the patients. This was in answer to Dr. Whitnall of McGill Medical College, that subluxations and their adjustments were anatomically impossible.

He stated that 85 per cent. of his patients had been effectively cured, although the most of them had been treated unsuccessfully by medical men. He stated that he had cured one case of near-blindness, although Dr. Whitnall had testified that this was one of the cases that a chiropractor could not deal with even if the chiropractic theory were sound. M. A. Macdonald, K.C., for the medical counsel, cross-examined him vigorously to such a point that Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, protested that his methods were unfair. He was, however, overruled by Chairman M. B. Jackson, K.C.

Mr. Wismer declared the object of the bill before the committee was to give chiropractors authority to examine their own men so that unqualified people might not pose as chiropractors.

So many additional witnesses will have to be called that the committee may ask for permission to hold extra sittings.

HELP GIVEN HOME FOR INCURABLES

Government Favorably Considers Request for Financial Assistance

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Suggestion that the provincial government take over and operate the Home for Incurables now maintained at Marpole by the Vancouver General Hospital Board was stated today to have received the favorable consideration of the government.

The suggestion is that the province be responsible for the institution and charge the various municipalities from which the patients come the per capita cost on the same basis as the Old Men's Home at Kamloops. In this way the burden will be distributed more equally, explained Ald. W. R. Owen and J. J. Banfield, the two Hospital Board directors promoting the scheme. An amendment to the Liquor Act allowing the necessary funds to be taken for the capital cost of giving the institution a new start is contemplated.

PROVINCE ASKS DOMINION TO AID RELIEF MEASURES

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—The legislature this afternoon resolved on a vote of 40 to 5 to petition the Dominion government for health insurance and old age pension enactments.

Hon. William Sloan took a strong stand for state health insurance and old age pensions.

"I believe in all practical legislation calculated to ameliorate the condition of the workers and their dependents," he said. "Of the pressing necessity of getting them as soon as possible I am thoroughly convinced. We introduced Mothers' Pensions and spent \$500,000. Who would now suggest abolition of that act?"

"But as a responsible minister of the crown with a clear understanding of the financial obligations of British Columbia, I want to know where the money is to come from. It must of course come from the people. To have these admirable enactments there would be more taxation."

"Are we justified in asking the people of this province to undertake that which the Dominion authorities have publicly and as a matter of record accepted as theirs?"

BANKS PROTEST TAXATION PLAN

VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Robert Smith, counsel for the Bankers' Association, appeared before the municipal committee today to protest that the private bills committee was usurping powers that belonged to the municipal committee in giving Victoria city power to tax banks to a sum three times as great as any other municipality. He asked the municipal committee to intervene to keep the scale even. He said the banks were willing to pay but wanted a fixed maximum equal throughout the province.

The committee decided to recommend in favor of North Vancouver's application for power to guarantee bonds for enterprises outside the municipality, a power not clearly given in the present act. The application was based on the desire to guarantee bonds for the Second Narrows bridge construction.

The municipal committee presented several reports this afternoon endorsing the government's amendments to the local improvement act, the village municipalities act and Mrs. M. E. Smith's town planning act in principle only.

PROVINCE AGREES TO LEND AID TO BRIDGE PROJECT

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Favorable consideration of a request that the province guarantee \$120,000 of the bonds of the Burrard Tunnel and Bridge Company for building the proposed Second Narrows bridge was promised by Premier Oliver today. A deputation of the bridge company directors, headed by Mayor Morden and Ald. Watson of North Vancouver and Jack Loutet and Councillor Rowe of the district of North Vancouver, presented the request. The Northern Construction Company has offered to build the bridge for \$1,250,000. It was stated by the deputation. The \$120,000 guarantee is much smaller than the \$400,000 guarantee carried by the provincial government in its estimates for several years.

BILL COMPELS FIRE FIGHTING

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 5.—Drastic legislation making people liable to heavy penalties for failing to do everything possible to combat forest fires breaking out within their reach was given second reading in the House this afternoon on motion of Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands.

THE PART-TIME INSURANCE AGENT

UNDER the Act before the Legislature to regulate the licensing of insurance agents, the part-time life insurance agent is prohibited. In brief, no one, hereafter, may sell life insurance as a "side line."

It is a ridiculous and evil clause. Life insurance records show that some of those men who are now at the top of their profession were once part-time agents.

People who start in any new line of business naturally want to feel their way. It is manifestly unfair and absurd to compel them to burn all their bridges behind them.

If a life insurance broker or agent is to be confined to life insurance why not confine grocery and other brokers to their one particular line?

The natural result of such an Act will be to cut off thousands of enterprising and able young men who under proper conditions could have some day become useful members of a valuable and honorable profession.

Such an Act is out of harmony with the ordinary conception of personal liberty and the Legislature must learn that trash of this kind must not go on its books.

LEGISLATURE HAS LIVELY DEBATE

Wallinger Charges Revived in Discussion of Cranbrook Liquor Agency

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—A real old-fashioned Oliver-Bowser field day was staged in the Legislature this afternoon when the vote for the Cranbrook government agency was before the House. The charges against N. A. Wallinger, former government agent, who was dismissed after a campaign in which the charges were a big feature, were reviewed with great heat by the rival party leaders, while Mr. Wallinger and the Hon. John Hart supported their chief claimants. The Premier ordered an investigation under oath and Mr. Bowser said the electors had settled the issue.

BOWSER MAKES CHARGE
The argument began when R. H. Pooley asked why \$1,740 was being added to the vote. Hon. John Hart said it was necessary to reorganize the agency, as a departmental report showed it to be in chaotic condition. Mr. Bowser claimed the report did not say this and charged that an official of the finance department had been sent in to find something wrong with the office after the local Liberal Association had demanded Mr. Wallinger's head.

"That is not a fact," said Mr. Hart. **OFFERS INVESTIGATION**
"I am prepared to justify the agent's dismissal," challenged the Premier.

"We will accept your bluff and give you a field day on it if you want," retorted Mr. Bowser.

"Just start the ball rolling; I'll give you an investigation under oath if you want it," declared the Premier.

"They don't dare," chimed in Hon. A. M. Manson.

The charges aired in the election campaign were gone into fully, but the Premier revealed a letter from Mr. Wallinger asking to borrow money from a man with whom he was doing government business. This had not been published in the campaign, he said.

ALLEGES LOOSE METHODS
"I never charged the agent with dishonesty," said the Premier, "but he was guilty of loose methods."

"There is nothing in the whole transaction that I am ashamed of," said Mr. Wallinger.

The member for Cranbrook denied that he had ever owed any money to Captain Rogers, a citizen doing business with the agency. Thereupon the Premier produced the letter from Mr. Wallinger to the Captain appealing to him for money.

GASOLINE AND INCOME TAX ARE TO BE DIVIDED

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—A gasoline tax and a broadening of the income tax so as to include citizens not now affected are the two proposed remedies of the municipal committee of the Legislature for the situation now existing in the municipalities regarding the cost of education and hospital service. The committee had its last meeting this morning for the purpose of drafting its report, which will be presented to the House tomorrow. H. G. Perry the secretary of the committee, has been working night and day keeping up the voluminous minutes of the proceedings which are an appendage of the report.

The committee is understood to have come to the conclusion that the province should not take over the whole cost of education, but should create one fund for education, hospital, mothers' pensions and other social service expenditures, this fund to be made up of liquor profits, gasoline tax and the broadened income tax.

SETTLERS' RIGHTS CLAIMS REVIVED

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—Referring to the allegation that politics had been responsible for the Dominion government in 1917, 1918 and 1920 disallowing the Vancouver Island Settlers' rights bills of the B. C. legislature, Kenneth Duncan, member for Cowichan, reminded the House today that the government at Ottawa had changed and asked for a return of all correspondence on the matter to show whether the government had made any effort to persuade the federal ministry to deal with the matter more generously.

BILL TO CONTROL FINANCES OF U.B.C. PASSES IN HOUSE

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—In order to clean some dead lumber out of the legislature attic, Attorney-General Manson today introduced a bill in the house to repeal 28 obsolete statutes, including the famous voter machine act of 1911.

"I think that out of courtesy to the leader of the opposition, we ought not repeal his voter machine act," objected H. F. Kergin amid laughter.

Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean's amendments to the University Act giving the Government greater control over university expenditures were passed through committee this evening after a strenuous discussion of the institution's financing. F. W. Anderson of Kamloops led the onslaught, which was later joined in by W. J. Bowser, K. C. opposition leader.

Mr. Anderson claimed that the Minister of Education should have greater power to determine the fees to be charged in the University, saying that the common taxpayer should not be called upon to bear the burden of higher education for a limited few. "Generalities" commented H. F. Kergin, member for Atlin.

"Sit down, you don't know what you are talking about, you ignorant fool," retorted Mr. Anderson.

"That is not parliamentary language," declared Mr. Kergin, "I demand a retraction."

Premier Oliver: "A little fun now and then is all right, but this is going too far and will not tend to elevate this Legislature in the minds of the public."

Mr. Anderson: "Well, I withdraw the remark, but I object to being interrupted. If the Minister of Education, representing the people, is not going to take control of the expenditures in this University you are all going to be turned out of office. If this is the kind of thing that is going on I am going to quit right now."

Mr. Kergin: "Good-bye."

Mr. Anderson: "We want a Minister of Education with some backbone."

Section two was then put by the chairman and declared passed but Mr. Anderson asked that it be reopened as he wished to discuss it further. The Minister of Education said he was willing to open it some other day but added: "I do object to opening it again tonight, and I think that honorable members of this house will realize why."

On the next section which provided that the Governors of the University could not expend money in excess of the vote of the Legislature without an order-in-council, Dr. MacLean said this would simply prevent the Governors from embarking on new policies such as launching a new faculty without authority from the Government.

Ian MacKenzie, J. W. DeB Farris, and Mr. Bowser all stated that the Government should have no power to interfere with what faculties were established as that was a purely academic matter.

ELECTRICAL BILL IS EXPLAINED

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—In discussing the bill to provide for inspection of materials used in transmission of electrical energy, Hon. Dr. W. H. Sutherland, minister of public works, informed the Legislature today that the Dominion government was expected to establish a Dominion code within a year or two and that when this was done the province would fall in line. Objection to the present bill, he said, would then be done away with. W. H. Bowser, opposition leader, said there was a danger of friction between municipal and provincial inspectors, as had arisen under the Fire Marshals Act; but the minister said the government inspectors would not interfere unless asked where a municipality had its bylaw and inspection system.

SICK OF PREMIER'S SYSTEM, SAYS REEVE

SOUTH VANCOUVER, Dec. 6.—"I can heartily concur with the remarks of the premier to the effect that he will be glad to rid the government of South Vancouver's liabilities when I consider the relief that we will feel when home rule is returned to us, for we are certainly sick of the premier's commission system of government," said Reeve W. F. McClintock tonight. "The commission system of government," said Mr. McClintock, "has left nothing in its wake but a monument to the increased rates of taxation and unbearable debt. I am glad that victory is in sight for the people and that 'Victoria' is passing over the edge of the horizon from South Vancouver. Litigation has been avoided by the agreement struck between the Canada Bond Corporation, the purchasers of our \$1,000,000 par value debentures and the Spitzer-Rorick Co."

MEMBER ANGRILY LEAVES ENQUIRY

R. H. Pooley, M.L.A., Loses Contention in P.G.E. Investigation

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—"You have put the plaintiff out of court by refusing him the right to call the witnesses necessary to prove his case. You can go ahead with your investigation by yourself. I shall not attend."
 With this statement R. H. Pooley, Conservative member of the public accounts committee, today gathered his papers up and walked out of the room.
 "When shall we adjourn to?" asked Chairman J. A. Buckham.
 "Help yourself," called back Mr. Pooley from the doorway; "I don't give a hoot."

CALLS IT "TALL ORDER"
 In pursuance of a decision yesterday to take up W. K. Esling's charges regarding the Pacific Great Eastern contract at 11:30 this morning Thos. Menzies moved adjournment of the Liquor Act investigation at that hour. Mr. Esling was then asked how he wished to proceed.

"The charges are that the Northern Construction Company received money to which it was not entitled," said Mr. Esling. "The facts can be ascertained only to the extent to which this committee affords facilities for enquiry. I want all the officials of the Northern Construction Company, including the accountant, with their books, bank books, cheques, and so on."
 "That is a tall order," commented Mr. Menzies.

Mr. Pooley then moved that the company's accountant be summoned to produce all books pertaining to the P.G.E. contract and sub-contracts together with all vouchers.

MOTION IS CARRIED
 Liberal members stated this motion had been defeated on a previous occasion but it was put and again defeated by 4 to 3.

Dr. K. C. McDonald then moved that the committee proceed as decided the other day by going into the Pacific Great Eastern books and accounts.

"That is putting the cart before the horse," complained Mr. Pooley. Dr. McDonald's motion then carried and Mr. Pooley walked out, the committee adjourning immediately afterwards.

LIQUOR BOARD ENQUIRY ENDS

Dealers Testifying as to Supplies Offered and Prices Quoted

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—Conclusion of the probe into Liquor Act administration was reached by the public accounts committee today. Two liquor dealers testified to having offered certain brands of liquor to the government purchasing agent, James Paterson, the records showing that the government had paid higher prices to other dealers.

Walter E. Johnson said that he had in the presence of Col. Grant Gordon offered McDonald and Muir whisky at 13 shillings sixpence. Mr. Paterson said that this was not the same quality of whisky he had purchased at 55 shillings. Mr. Johnson said he had offered "white label," guaranteed 12 years old. Mr. Paterson said he had bought old liquor whisky, 15 years old.

Mr. Johnson said that Captain Harbord, a friend of his, had told him he had just made \$600 clear profit on a liquor deal with the government, and had showed him a copy of Mr. Paterson's cable placing the order direct with the Old Country. According to the witness, Captain Harbord had said he was told to raise the price \$4 a case and he would get the order.

"You don't know that yourself, do you?" asked Ian MacKenzie.
 "Captain Harbord told me," replied the witness.

Mr. Paterson said he had not placed the order through Captain Harbord but had placed it direct.

HOUSE KILLS 8-HOUR DAY

Bill to Set Compulsory Working Hours Limit Loses by Small Margin

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—Major Dick Burde's eight-hour-day bill was killed on second reading tonight after a hotly-contested debate. The bill, which comes up every session, received the strongest vote it has ever had, being defeated by 23 to 18. Major Burde's most notable convert was W. J. Bowser, K.C.

A motion to give the bill the six months' hoist, moved by James Ramsay, was defeated.

Major Burde in closing the debate said that the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company, working on an eight-hour day, was making lots of money; while the Fort Alice concern, working ten hours a day, was alleged to be on its beam ends. That disposed of the idea, he said, that the eight-hour day would be disastrous to industry.

SAYS NEWSPRINT TOO HIGH

Sam Guthrie stated that the pulp and paper companies were selling paper at \$180 a ton that could be sold at a profit for \$50. Hon. T. D. Pattullo said that the price was \$80, but Mr. Guthrie said he referred to two years ago, when he obtained his figures.

Mrs. Smith objected to charges of insincerity made by Labor members against those opposed to the bill and said these tactics would drive members to vote against it.

"Too much time is wasted in this House frothing at the mouth for the purpose of newspaper notoriety," she asserted.

PREMIER IS OPPOSED

Harry Neelands was strong for the eight-hour law. He stated that other industries had it, and he could see no reason why the sawmill industry should be exempt. Premier Oliver declared that the economic conditions of the present day would not permit this restriction to be imposed on industry in B. C.

J. B. Clearhue stated that he believed that eight hours was in most industries the maximum that a man could work efficiently.

GOVERNMENT MAY BE ASKED TO PAY

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—That the route for the transprovincial highway connecting the coast with the interior has not yet been selected was indicated by Premier Oliver in the House today when he promised F. W. Anderson of Kamloops that the government would take into consideration certain representations regarding the old Cariboo Trail. Mr. Anderson moved a resolution urging the government to ask the Dominion for a grant of money for replacement and reconstruction of the old Cariboo Trail destroyed by the building of the C. P. R. through the Fraser Canyon.

Premier Oliver declared that it was the C. N. R., which in the McBride government days had been permitted to destroy this highway.

STEEL PLANT ACTION URGED

Cable From England to Victoria Emphasizes Urgency; Caucus Called for Today

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—Whether or not a bill will be introduced this session to assist in the establishment of a steel industry in B. C. is to be determined in the next day or two.

The Government has received a cable from P. C. Wade, agent-general at London, that the capital has been raised in England, but that neither the British government nor the private capitalists will move until legislation is enacted by the B. C. Parliament to show that this province is in earnest.

ACTION IS URGED

Strong representations have been laid before the Government both by members of the House and by R. H. Gale and J. A. Campbell, representing the Coast Range Steel Company, that the project is in danger of failure unless the Legislature acts this session.

COMES UP TOMORROW

They ask a broad gauge enactment which will supply the groundwork for further steps, leaving the Government to conduct negotiations with the Old Country people on matters of detail.

It is understood that the question is to be given consideration in caucus tomorrow.

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P.G.E. ENQUIRY ENDS SUDDENLY

W. K. Esling, M.L.A., Refuses to Take Stand Unless Books Are Produced

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—The P. G. E. investigation is over.

Premier Oliver took the oath before the public accounts committee this morning and stated that so far as he knew the charge laid by W. K. Esling was not true. Mr. Esling refused to be sworn for the purpose of giving evidence, because he said the committee would not let him call the witnesses he wished. The premier produced A. F. Proctor, former chief engineer of the railways department, and A. McFee, construction accountant for the P. G. E., who both stated that the charge was not true.

HAS NO CHECK

Mr. Proctor stated that he had no check as to financial dealings between the Northern Construction Company and the sub-contractors. Mr. McFee stated he could not check any collusion between the contractors and sub-contractors.

"I merely audited the accounts as submitted to me. The sub-contractors' accounts came in the same form as the contractor's," he stated.

"That is the whole point," stated W. J. Bowser, "that is why we want the Northern Construction Company's and the sub-contractors' books."

REFUSE TO TAKE PART

In answer to a question by H. F. Kergin, Mr. McFee said he thought collusion would be practically impossible, as Mr. Proctor checked all estimates in advance and he checked all vouchers at the conclusion. Conservative members of the committee refused to take any part in the investigation until the accountant or other officials of the Northern Construction Company were present.

OBJECTS TO WORDING

At the opening of the committee Mr. Esling objected to the wording of the premier's resolution describing his charge. He said he had not charged that the minister of railways (Mr. Oliver) had allowed the contractor to pocket the difference between the unit prices and the cost of the work. He had charged that the company did this.

"I am willing to accept that version," said the premier, "and I say it is not true."

WAS NO CHARGE

At the conclusion of the committee Ian Mackenzie and H. F. Kergin stated that under these circumstances there was no charge against the government or any official.

"As the responsible minister I am under the charge of collusion in defrauding the people," said Hon. Mr. Oliver. "I have sworn on oath and have produced, and am prepared to produce, every voucher on which one cent was paid by the government."

REFUSES TO TAKE STAND

"By changing the word 'allowed' to the word 'did' the whole situation is changed," said Mr. Kerkin. "The member for Roseland has practically retracted his charge as against the government. This is now a charge of fraud against the Northern Construction Company, and I think the committee should submit this fact to the house."

Mr. Esling began to speak, but Liberal members insisted that he should not be allowed to make a speech, but should be placed under oath. They carried a motion to this effect, but Mr. Esling refused to go on the stand.

"He has made a statement in the house which he refuses to make here under oath," declared Mr. Mackenzie.

"You give me the sub-contractors and their books and I'll give you all the evidence under oath you want," retorted Mr. Esling.

BEER DEBATE IS SET FOR MONDAY

(By Sun Staff Reporter)

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—Monday was agreed upon by the Legislature today for a discussion on the question of the sale of malt beverages by the government. Ian Mackenzie, who moved that this method of considering what he described as a grave question of public importance, appealed to Conservative members not to repeat their action of last year in walking out of the house when the question was introduced by a private member.

David Whiteside served notice that when the time came he would take the same point of order as last year—that it was not proper for a private member to introduce a measure saving public expenditure.

FLAG INCIDENT ENLIVENS HOUSE

Special to The Vancouver Sun and Chicago Tribune
VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—Sam Guthrie, socialist member for Newcastle, and Mrs. M. E. Smith, Independent Liberal member for Vancouver, engaged in a controversy over the Union Jack in the House today when Canon Hinchcliffe, Conservative member for Victoria, asked for an amendment to the School Act making it compulsory to fly the British flag over all school houses.

"The way to make patriots is to make such conditions in the country as will enable people to make good wages," objected Mr. Guthrie. "Putting a rag up over their heads is stupid."

"Did the member for Newcastle call the British flag a piece of rag?" retorted Mrs. Smith.

"Well, it is a piece of colored cloth," replied the Socialist.

HOUSE TO CLOSE EARLY IN WEEK

(By Sun Staff Reporter)

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—Nearly all the cabinet ministers and Liberal members of the legislature left for the main and after the closing of the House this evening to participate in the opening ceremonies at the new Liberal clubrooms in Vancouver. The House has accomplished a great deal of work this week and expects to be able to prorogue by Wednesday or Thursday next week.

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—An amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act was introduced in the legislature today by Attorney-General Manson. The bill repeals the section fixing a speed limit of 10 miles an hour at road intersections.

*Nothing Sunday
Dec 10 1922*

Bill to Encourage Iron Ore Research Before Legislature

Ratification of Agreement
Between B. C. and Federal
Governments Sought

HON. WILLIAM SLOAN
ASKS FOR SUPPORT

Province Has Ore Exposures
Warranting Iron and Steel
Industry

VICTORIA, Dec. 10.—Legislation to bring under development vast deposits of iron ore in British Columbia was introduced into the Legislature during the past week by the Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, with the statement that his object was to assist in every possible way establishment of an iron and steel industry in the province. The bill ratifies an agreement between the provincial and dominion ministers of mines for joint exploration in this province of iron ore deposits.

"The agreement is the result of conferences between the Geological Survey Department of the Dominion Government and the Mines Department of our own province," said the Hon. Mr. Sloan.

CONDITIONS OF BILL

"The bill gives the minister of mines the right to enter upon any mining property without the consent of the owner for the purpose of carrying on such trenching, drilling and other work as is advisable. The Dominion Government undertakes to advise the province what to do in this regard and the responsibility is on the Dominion to advise regarding the artificial exposure of ore and rock and the Dominion will make all necessary assays and other laboratory investigations of ore disposed. The Geological Survey will bear the cost of this work. The province undertakes to do the actual exposing of the ore.

"Section two gives the minister the power to charge against the properties affected such portion of the cost of this work as he deems advisable.

DR YOUNG PREPARES REPORT

"I have kept this section before the house to see what representations would be made as this is a large power to invest with the minister. The only representation that has come had been highly favorable as the iron ore resources of the province have hitherto been held for speculative purposes largely and very little work has been done. It is apparently agreed therefore, that this power should be given the minister.

"The Dominion Government has appointed Dr. Young, its iron ore expert, in charge of Dominion part of the work. He has done this kind of work with valuable results in New Brunswick, Ungava and Ontario and comes well qualified and recommended for the work. He has already been in the province and spent four months this year examining iron deposits on the coast. He is now in Ottawa preparing his report and will return to B. C. in January.

"This agreement was the result of work done two years ago under Major Crossland for our department. Major Crossland reported from examining the Taseko district from which favorable reports had been received regarding reports had been received favorable reports had been received. The geological survey also realized the value of this district and sent a party under Mr. Mackenzie to make a report. There was thus a certain amount of overlapping, but there was very little difference in the reports.

EASTERN INDUSTRY HELPED

"In asking the Dominion to render assistance in this matter we have no hesitation as under the terms of confederation the Dominion Government agreed to undertake the expense of a geological survey in British Columbia. I have often in this house urged the necessity of that work being presented vigorously in the interests of British Columbia mining.

"The Dominion Government did a great deal to build up the iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia. Under the Laurier government between \$1,000,000 and \$15,000,000 was spent to build up that industry by bounties. This province was not then in a position to avail itself of that policy, but I wish to draw attention to the fact that the people of this province contributed a large portion towards those bounties which were paid out in Nova Scotia.

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED

"The department has always taken the attitude that there were sufficient exposures of ore in B. C. to warrant the starting of a modest indus-

try. The work done under this agreement will help to bring the fact before the public as to desirability of establishing an industry. There is every necessity that the work be proceeded with at once and for the purposes of the first year we are asking a vote of \$50,000, which will be largely charged to the properties benefited.

"Nothing will stimulate industry in British Columbia so much as the establishment of an iron and steel industry, which has been justly said to be the basis of all industrial enterprise. The Dominion has assisted in building up a great industry in eastern Canada. It started in a small way with a little force employing ten men working on a small outcrop on Belle Isle.

EAST BENEFITS GREATLY

"By means of the bounties these operations were extended, the Nova Scotia Steel Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company taking advantage of the bounties. These have now amalgamated as the British Empire Steel Corporation, one of the largest steel companies in the world. From the little outcrop on Belle Isle these companies have now blocked out 2,500,000,000 tons of ore running 42 to 52 per cent metallic, the largest ore reserve in the world, and twice the holding of the United States Steel Corporation. This shows what can be done with proper government assistance.

"The minister traced the great development in metalliferous mining referring to Kimberly, Stewart and Atlin, where some of the greatest properties in the world were being developed from small beginnings.

OF DOMINION IMPORTANCE

"British Columbia is an empire in extent," he continued. "The instances I have cited show the marvelous development of the past few years. An iron and steel industry will not only promote other industry, but trade and commerce and navigation which are matters of Dominion interest and the Dominion can not object if we ask them for material assistance in developing this industry in British Columbia.

"It requires no vision to agree with the prophecy of a well-known statesman made a few years ago, that the chief theatre of development and activity for the coming century will be on the shores of the Pacific and in that development British Columbia, with its hundreds of miles of coastline and islands studded with fine harbors, will have a great part.

"I believe that this agreement which I am asking the Legislature to ratify will have much to do with the development of the province in the next few years."

GOVERNMENT SPENT \$7,732,000 ON P. G. E.

By SUN STAFF REPORTER

VICTORIA, Dec. 10.—Out of all the mass of controversy about the P. G. E. and what the contractors have cost, came the clear cut statement on Saturday's edition of the votes and proceedings for the previous day that the actual amount spent for construction from the date that the government took over the railway until the final settlement with the Northern Construction Company, was \$7,732,000. During the same time \$4,128,000 was spent on interest and \$1,308,000 on operating deficit.

MINISTERS TO CONFER ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Hon. A. M. Manson, attorney-general and minister of labor, accompanied by J. D. McIven, deputy-minister of labor, will confer with representatives of the city council and the councils of the surrounding municipalities Thursday on the unemployment problem. A policy will be formulated for handling the situation during the winter. Ald. W. J. Scribbling, chairman of the civic harbor, industries and relief committee, will represent the city council.

DECEMBER 12, 1922

BEER MOTION PRECIPITATES WARM DEBATE

Deputy Speaker Rules Out Two Resolutions and Is Twice Challenged

REFERENDUM MOVE STARTS FIREWORKS

Premier Is Charged With Failing to Redeem His Promise

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—The air was electrical in the Legislature tonight as the beer question was being discussed in committee of the whole.

After a heated debate, in which the chair was openly defied by several members and in which former Attorney-General Farris threatened a want of confidence motion unless the government showed a more tractable disposition, Premier Oliver said that he wished to consider the situation thus precipitated and moved that the committee rise and adjourn to sit again.

Two resolutions were submitted, the first being ruled out of order by Deputy Speaker Jackson, the House sustaining him on a division of 35 to 23. The second was also ruled out of order but before the appeal could be taken the premier intervened. The first resolution, moved by Ian Mackenzie, asked for an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, petitioning a referendum on the sale of beer by the glass.

David Whiteside took the point of order that the resolution affected an expenditure by the government and could not be entertained except from a minister.

J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., in speaking to the point of order, said: "This question has come to the point where there has got to be a show-down. A want of confidence motion is always in order. Last year the premier publicly informed a deputation from the Moderation League that a way would be found for the House to deal with this question. That way was not found."

The premier said that he had made his promise in good faith and believed that this would be the way. Mr. Speaker Pauline then sustained the chairman's decision and on appeal to the House the vote was 35 to 10 the following voting against the chair: Messrs Mackenzie, Farris, Perry, Anderson, Campbell, Schofield, Hunter, Burde, Uphill and Kergin.

All ministers and all but two Conservatives voted with the chair.

SALE OF BEER

Tom Uphill then proceeded to move another resolution urging the government to introduce a clause allowing the sale of beer in standard hotels and bona fide clubs.

Deputy Speaker Jackson ruled that this could not be entertained as the Mackenzie motion had been ruled out of order. Attorney-General Manson, Premier Oliver and others objected and finally Mr. Mackenzie said: "Such an interpretation is utterly ridiculous."

The deputy speaker demanded that this be retracted as a reflection on the chair and Mr. Mackenzie stated that he had no intention of reflecting on the chair. He repeated the expression, however, as the manner in which the point appealed to him.

"The chair will not allow any reflections on the chair," said Mr. Jackson. Mr. Mackenzie then withdrew. Mr. Uphill began to read his proposed resolution and insisted upon doing so to the point of shouting the

chairman down. Further debate on the point of order ensued and finally the deputy speaker stated that he realized he was in error.

Mr. Farris stated that there was no expenditure called for in this resolution as it did not ask for a referendum. "If this is excluded a member could not even move a resolution changing the speed of automobiles," he stated.

PREMIER INTERVENES

The chairman rose in his place—usually the signal for a member to sit down. For half a minute the chairman and Mr. Farris stood glaring at each other until suddenly the whole House burst into laughter.

Mr. Jackson—The member will please take his seat.

Mr. Farris sat down. The chairman ruled Mr. Uphill's resolution out of order.

"I appeal from the chair," declared Mr. Uphill. Before the appeal could be taken the premier intervened, saying: "In view of the rulings made tonight and in view of the heated debate and in view of the policy of the Government to allow the House to consider the Liquor Control Act on its merits, untrammelled by party politics or any other matter, I move that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again. I wish to take this whole question under advisement."

CITY CANNOT TAX INSURANCE FIRMS; REVENUE SUFFERS

Clause in Vancouver Charter Is Struck Out by Attorney- General

WAS INSERTED IN ERROR, HE STATES

Companies Concerned Are Already Taxed by the Province

VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—Three acts are to be amended at this session of the Legislature to overcome powers granted the City of Vancouver in last year's charter consolidation act. These are the Trust Companies Act, the Insurance Act and the Fire Insurance Act. Representatives of the companies affected by the increased taxation powers granted to Vancouver last year have asked that the charter be opened up this session to repeal the sections to which they object. Instead of doing that, however, Attorney-General Manson has introduced amendments to the three acts mentioned providing that duplicate taxation cannot be imposed by any municipality or by the City of Vancouver.

INADVERTENTLY PERMITTED

W. J. Bowser stated today that he wished all three acts to be brought before committee of the whole at the same time, as Vancouver was objecting to being deprived of its power to charge license fees against these companies. Attorney-General Manson stated that the amendments to the Vancouver charter last year were inadvertently permitted to override sections already existing in the trust companies and insurance acts. This error, he said, he wished to rectify, and announced that he would give opportunity for full discussion of the three bills together.

MEANS LOSS TO CITY

Vancouver stands to lose about \$15,000 per year in revenue if the clause introduced by Hon. A. M. Manson receives the support of the legislature, according to civic officials. Representations protesting against such action have already been made by the city.

Last year the city imposed a tax of \$100 on each of these firms and it is estimated that 150 fire insurance companies and about 13 trust companies would be affected by the proposed amendments.

The companies contend that as they are already licensed by the Provincial Government they should not be subject to a municipal tax, while the claim of the city council in support of the tax is that insurance companies collect premiums in Vancouver amounting to millions of dollars and are benefitting by the activity of the civic fire department which, according to the annual report, held fire losses down this year to about \$200,000.

FORMER ATTORNEY- GENERAL IS TO ACT AS COUNSEL

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—Is Mrs. M. E. Smith to enter the cabinet in charge of a new department of social service?

The rumor to this effect which has been in circulation for months was fanned into flame as a live topic of gossip in the legislative lobbies this afternoon.

The revival of interest in this topic was caused by introduction into the House of a bill to amend the Constitution Act. The conjecture immediately arose whether the government was not employing an old parliamentary ruse.

The question everybody is now asking is: "Does the government intend to leave this bill in committee until the last day and then bring down an amendment creating the new department which it has so long been rumored Mrs. Smith is to head?"

The bill brought before the House today has a special interest all its own. It provides, notwithstanding the traditional limitation that a member of the legislature may not accept remuneration for any service rendered to the government, that a private member of the House, who has formerly held the office of attorney-general, may be employed as counsel for the government on litigation in which he has acted as attorney-general.

The bill is stated to be intended to allow former Attorney-General Farris to be retained as counsel for the province in the liquor and Oriental employment appeals shortly to come before the privy council. Those issues were raised while Mr. Farris was in office and he has already argued them before the Supreme Court of Canada.

MAY NOT SHUT OUT PART TIME AGENTS

(By Sun Staff Reporter)

VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—Attorney-General Manson announced today that he has no objection to striking out the contentious clause six in the new Insurance Agents Licensing Act. The clause debar part-time agents from selling life insurance in cities of more than 10,000 population. H. F. Kergin moved for deletion of the clause and the attorney-general deferred discussion until tomorrow in order that the public might have notice of the proposed amendment. Kenneth Duncan urged that the clause remain as a protection to the public against unqualified men. Mr. Manson stated that the insurance companies wished the clause struck out as many valuable agents were trained on the part-time basis.

ACT WOULD FORBID SMOKING IN FOREST

(By Sun Staff Reporter)

VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—Strenuous opposition to the amendments of the Forest Act introduced by Hon. T. D. Pattullo to restrict the forest fire evil in the province was offered by Conservative members today. E. H. Pooley and John MacRae particularly attacked the proposed section prohibiting a man from smoking in the forest except at prepared camps and clearings. Pines are provided and in addition the province takes the power to charge against a smoker the whole cost of fighting a fire which takes place near where he may have been smoking.

"That is pretty drastic," commented Mr. Pooley. "It is drastic and I do not insist upon it, but if the House wishes to strike it out the House can take the responsibility. The Timber Industries Council has approved the clause," said the minister of lands.

The bill went through committee successfully except for the anti-smoking clause which the minister agreed to let stand over.

FACULTY FACTS ARE DISCLOSED

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—Some figures about the cost of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of B. C. about which there has been much controversy during the present session of the Legislature, have been announced by the Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean.

He states that since inception the faculty has cost for maintenance \$475,000 and for capital accounts \$152,000. Altogether 36 graduates have taken the degree of B. S. A. He states, and there are now 34 students in attendance.

The criticism has not pertained particularly to the University but to the fact that the Faculty of Agriculture and the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture have been duplicating work within the Province.

TRUSTEE'S WIFE IS TO BE GIVEN EQUAL RIGHTS

By SUN STAFF REPORTER
VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—Despite objections by H. G. Perry and others, the legislature today adopted an amendment to the Schools Act proposed by Thomas Menzies, providing that the husband or wife of a citizen qualified for election as a school trustee should be deemed to have the same qualifications. A fight by the Socialist members to remove all property qualifications for school trustees was defeated but the limited extension proposed by Mr. Menzies was adopted. Mr. Perry stated that it was a retrograd step to allow people without a financial stake in the community to be allowed to vote large sums for any public purpose. Trustees should be guided not only by their zeal for education, he claimed, but by ordinary good civic policy as well.

PROROGATION ON THURSDAY LIKELY

By Canadian Press
VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 11.—The house will prorogue on Friday at latest, and perhaps on Thursday. It was the original intention to clean up the work by today, but since the session was carried into the present week, so long as it ends by the end of the week members are not worrying about an extra day or two. Legislation has been speeded up considerably in an effort to clean up the slate on schedule time.

U.S. Syndicate Reported to Be Trying to Buy P.G.E.

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—A syndicate of Americans is said to be negotiating with the Provincial Government for the purchase of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Their terms are believed to include land grants and other privileges on a fairly extensive scale. The ministers decline to make any statement on the matter although Premier Oliver has more than once stated that any reasonable offer would be welcomed.

The scheme of the syndicate which has approached the Government is believed to be based on the programme carried out by the late J. J. Hill in building up the Great Northern Railway with the assistance and co-operation of the late Lord Strathcona. That is to divert every energy to colonize the country tributary to the line. Old-timers state that when J. J. Hill put his genius behind the Great Northern it was in apparently quite as hopeless a condition as critics of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway depict. It is probable that the Government will be asked questions on the floor of the House within the next day or two in regard to the proposed deal.

PAPER COMPANY PROFITS AND TAXES

FOR two years The Sun has been advocating that no further Government concessions be given local paper companies until members of our Legislature have placed before them figures showing present values of these resources in other parts of Canada as compared with the pittance that is being received by Victoria.

Were complete facts of paper company manipulations available at this time, our Legislators would possibly conclude that it will take enough of their energy to recover what is now due the public treasury without making further concessions.

The Ocean Falls Paper Company, composed of English capitalists, after investing some ten million dollars at Ocean Falls, were forced through war conditions to go into bankruptcy.

Later, the Crown-Willamette Paper Company of Portland and San Francisco bought up the English interests for one million three hundred thousand dollars' worth of stocks in a new company to be formed by Crown-Willamette interests and to be called Pacific Mills Limited.

Provincial creditors of Ocean Falls Company, who had owing them some seven hundred thousand dollars, approached the McBride Government for protection, and it was arranged that in consideration of the Government turning over to the Pacific Mills Company large areas of provincial timber lands, these creditors were given stock for their claims.

This made the total stock issue of two million dollars, and on the strength of these Government concessions, plus the assets of Ocean Falls Company, the promoters were able to raise money with which to construct their mill. The promoters then issued to themselves, for no real consideration other than promoting the company, some seven million dollars in stock, bringing the capital up to nine million dollars.

Starting operations in 1917, with favorable rising market prices, and unhampered by obligations, the company has enjoyed five years of prosperous business. With an output of five thousand tons of newsprint per month, in a market ranging from \$90.00 to \$200.00 per ton, the company's profits have been nothing short of fabulous.

But to whom have these profits gone? Enormous Government land areas were given so that local creditors would receive protection, but outside of receiving shares in a company called Pacific Mills Limited, local shareholders have received nothing, and English shareholders likewise. And compared to profits which the company's operations justified, the amount received by the Province in taxes, is a pittance.

Purported agreements were entered into between Pacific Mills and Crown-Willamette, whereby the American company were to act as selling agents for the Pacific Mills and to account monthly, for which the American Company received three per cent. commission. Instead of going out and securing market prices, the Crown-Willamette Company simply applied the product of Pacific Mills against old low-priced contracts which the American concern had on hand and was stuck for.

Opinions from leading Counsel have been handed the Government, declaring such operations illegal and operations which would not for a minute be listened to by any court, but it hardly requires counsel to see that the laws of the Crown permit no such procedure as has been followed in the diversion of Pacific Mills Company's revenues.

British Columbia taxpayers are interested for three reasons:

First, because English capital has once again received unfair treatment.

Second, because Provincial tax revenues are seriously involved.

Third, because the company, after receiving Government concessions for the express consideration of taking care of Provincial shareholders, have regarded these shareholders as they have regarded and treated the whole Province, simply as a field for exploitation.

A public show-down is long overdue.

BILL ADVOCATING BEER REFERENDUM FAILS TO CARRY

Legislature, in Committee, Votes Down Proposal, 26 to 17

DEBATE LEADS TO STORMY SCENES

Deputy Speaker Thrice Threatens to Have Member Ejected From House

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—There will be no beer legislation this session. By a vote of 26 to 17 the Legislature this afternoon resolved that it was not opportune at present to hold a referendum on the sale of beer by the glass in approved premises under government control.

The ministry was divided, 4 to 4. Following is the division:

Against a beer referendum: Oliver, Barrow, Sutherland, MacLean, Mrs. Smith, Whitehead, Buckham, Ramsay, Yorsston, Clearihue, Jackson (all Liberals), Duncan, Macenzie, Hanes (Independents), Bowser, Pooley, Hinchcliffe, Lister, Jones, W. A. MacKenzie, Wallinger, McKee, Catherwood, Pearson, A. McDonald, Sealing (Conservatives).

For a referendum: Hanson, Sloan, Hart, Fattullo, Farris, Anderson, K. C. MacDonald, Perry, Campbell, Kerwin, Ian MacKenzie (Liberals), Neelands, Guthrie, Uphill, Burde (Independents), Hunter and Schofield (Conservatives).

FOLLOWS STORMY DEBATE

The division followed probably the stormiest session witnessed in the assembly hall since the old no-party days of 20 years ago. Labor members defied the chair to the point that Deputy-Speaker Jackson threatened to call the sergeant-at-arms on three occasions.

J. B. Clearihue, a beer opponent, introduced a resolution against a referendum.

Major Burde declared that the present act compelled a man wanting a drink to take either a half-dozen pints of beer or a quart of whisky.

BLAMES PROHIBITION

"I have no right to buy one bottle or a glass of beer under this act," he said. "The prohibitionists are trying to compel us when we want a drink to put all four feet in the swill pen, like hogs. The prohibitionist attitude is 'leave it alone or we will poison you.' You have no objection to a man taking a glass of whisky, but you deny him a glass of beer."

Tom Uphill charged that the government was in the liquor business for profit.

CAUSES AN UPROAR

He protested being ruled out of order last night.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Jackson demanded a retraction, and before the issue could be settled Major Burde asked if he could take a point of order.

"Sit down," commanded the chairman.

"I have asked a question and I will not sit down," shot back Major Burde. Uproar ensued, and Mr. Jackson adjourned the committee to report to the speaker. Mr. Speaker Pauline ruled that when the chairman arose in his place all members must sit down.

REPEATS STATEMENT

Mr. Jackson then asked Mr. Uphill to withdraw his statement.

"I withdraw in the same way as the third member for Vancouver did last night," said Mr. Uphill. The chair insisted further.

"I have to withdraw to proceed, but I still think you were unfair," repeated the member.

The chair—Then I must call the sergeant-at-arms to remove you from the house.

Major Burde—How strong is the sergeant-at-arms?

Mr. Uphill took his seat, and Hon. William Sloan resumed the debate, saying that the refusal of sale of beer by the glass was not in the true interests of temperance.

"We may have done away with the bar, but every hotel room is a bar now," he said, "and that is not in the interests of the rising generation."

SAYS LIBERALS COWED

F. W. Anderson claimed that the present system discriminated against small towns and encouraged big cities. Ian MacKenzie said the bill was the referendum and was prepared to let the people

side in the referendum. Several Liberal members by charging that they were cowed by caucus from facing the issue. Mr. Jackson asked him to refrain from such derogatory remarks, but he persisted, and the chairman again threatened to call the sergeant-at-arms.

The Clearihue motion, which was carried, states: "That in the opinion of this committee it is not advisable at this session of the Legislature to make provision for a referendum to ascertain if the electors of the province are in favor of amending the Government Liquor Control Act, 1921, to make provision for the sale of beer by the glass, if approved, in establishments under government control."

SOUTH VANCOUVER COMMISSIONER TO QUIT MARCH 1

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Two bills having the net effect of restoring to South Vancouver complete powers of self-government have been agreed to by the government and are now being printed. They will reach the floor of the legislature, Wednesday or Thursday. Commissioner A. Wells Gray and Dugald Donaghy, solicitor for South Vancouver, spent today in the capital for the purpose of perusing the draft copies of the bills before they went to the King's printer.

The first bill gives South Vancouver the power to borrow \$1,400,000 for the purpose of repaying the government the advances the government has made to assist the municipality. The second bill provides that upon repayment of this money the reeve and councilors assume complete control of the destinies of the municipality. The date set for the retirement of Commissioner Gray is March 1.

REPORT AROUSES INDIGNATION OF CHIROPRACTORS

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—The chiropractic committee of the Legislature met this morning to draft its report. The Victoria Times today published a rumor that the report would be a compromise recommending an examination board, to be composed of three medical men and three chiropractors, to operate under the auspices of the senate of the University of B. C. Chairman M. B. Jackson, K.C., who was in charge of the committee, protested in the house tonight against the publication of a report before it was presented to the house, but declined to admit that it was accurate.

Chiropractors are expressing indignation at the suggestion of the university senate having any control, as the chancellor, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, was one of the most prominent medical witnesses against the chiropractors.

IMMIGRATION NEED NOTED IN REPORT

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—"A carefully selected immigration is necessary to the proper development of the agricultural areas of the province," reported the agricultural committee of the Legislature to the house today. The committee also urged the government to give sympathetic consideration to the request of the B. C. berry growers for assistance in the matter of securing plants. The committee did not report on the anti-dumping clause referred to it on Colonel Fred Lister's motion to the Legislature.

CITY IS DENIED INSURANCE TAX

Legislature Takes Away Power Inserted in Charter Last Year

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Vancouver's power to license fire and life insurance companies was taken away by the Legislature this afternoon. All municipalities in the province were affected in the same way in the case of the life companies. A similar bill in regard to trust companies is yet to be considered.

In the case of the fire companies the House was fairly strong for Attorney-General Manson's bill, but in the life insurance amendment Chairman Ian MacKenzie first declared the bill lost in committee. Mr. Manson demanded a division and when all the members were summoned the bill passed by a majority of two votes both parties being split to some extent.

In the case of the fire companies, Premier Oliver stated that it was not to the credit of the House that a provision asked for by Vancouver in its private bill last year and defeated in the private bills committee should be slipped through on an omnibus clause at the end of the session.

THEATRES EXEMPT, TOO!

"It will mean a total loss in revenue to the city of approximately \$75,000," said J. B. Williams, city solicitor, last night.

"There are about 200 insurance companies affected who were required to pay \$100 into the city treasury this year, a total of \$20,000. Twelve trust companies may also be granted exemption, making a further loss of \$1200. If the argument that those firms and individuals paying a provincial income tax should not be subject to municipal taxation is carried out to the limit it would affect all the professional taxes levied this year, which amount in all to \$25,000. Theatres may also be affected. They pay at present to the city a total of about \$4300 yearly. It was estimated yesterday that probably other taxes would come under the ban to the extent of about \$25,000, making the total loss to the city approximately \$75,000."

NOT "SLIPPED OVER"

In answer to Mr. Manson's statement that the clause giving the city power to tax insurance companies was "slipped over" in the dying hours of the last session, Mr. Williams stated that this was not in accordance with the facts. At first it had been proposed to tax these firms \$1500 yearly. This was pared down, the solicitors of the insurance men agreeing to the compromise which resulted in a fee of only \$100 being imposed. These solicitors actually drew up this clause themselves, according to Mr. Williams.

SUCCESSION DUTY BILL CRITICISED

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, moved second reading of the three financial bills in the Legislature this afternoon. On the succession duty bill to reduce the exemption from \$2500 to \$1000 W. J. Bowser, opposition leader, demanded a division, saying that the bill was another evidence of the government's desperate financial condition.

"Not content with taxing us to death while we are alive they now have to tax our bereaved relatives on any small amount we may leave behind when we die," he said. The bill passed second reading by 22 to 13, the only surprise being when Dr. K. C. Macdonald, chairman of the Liberal caucus, voted against the government.

Mr. Hart's amendments to the Revenue Act were given second reading on the understanding that the minister would produce in committee of the whole a detailed statement of the \$22,000,000 of loans which he had stated were falling due between 1923 and 1925.

J. W. Jones moved adjournment of the debate on the second reading of the bill authorizing the government to borrow \$2,500,000. The minister stated that the \$2,000,000 item for public buildings was for the purpose of capitalizing certain large expenditures of the past year or two. It was not fair that these buildings, which would be used for 25 to 50 years, should be paid for all in one year, he said.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION PAYS

CAREFUL surveys of three representative areas in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, made by the United States Department of Agriculture, show that farmers with an agricultural college education receive an average income of \$463 a year more than the man with a high school education and \$979 more a year than the man with only a common school education.

The incomes in every case were derived not from speculation "on the side," but on a straight basis of production.

If a scientifically trained farmer is worth \$979 more to himself and an infinitely greater amount to the state, through his training, how much more would the scientifically trained business man be worth than his average untrained competitor?

Nearly 60 per cent. of university graduates eventually go into business.

The establishment of a department of commerce at the University of British Columbia, either by the Government or by private contribution, would afford practical education for that 60 per cent.

It would in time elevate business and business methods as high above present methods, as the motor car is above an old "democrat."

To provide practical training in trade and commerce for business men and potential business men would be to induce as great a prosperity in business as scientific agricultural training has induced in farming.

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VANCOUVER'S TAX POWERS SCORED

Attorney - General Criticizes License on Non-Resident Traders

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—When the Municipal Act amendments were presented to the House tonight by Attorney-General Manson, he stated that on recommendation of the municipal committee a clause was included, giving all municipalities the same powers as Vancouver to license so-called non-resident traders. He explained, however, that he did not agree with this proposal and believed instead that Vancouver should have its present power in that connection taken away.

"In my opinion Vancouver should not have the power to tax a New Westminster merchant delivering a load of goods in Vancouver," he said. "I would also go so far to provide that any farmer can come into a city and sell his goods without being taxed. There is too much intervention between the producer and the consumer."

"I agree with the Attorney-General," stated Mr. David Whiteside, member for New Westminster. "There should be free trade relations between the various municipalities. No one municipality should erect a wall around itself."

MINISTER IS GIVEN SHOCK

Drastic Fire-Fighting Proposals Suffer Defeat in House

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—Hon. T. D. Pattullo's drastic amendments to the Forest Act to prevent and fight bush fires met with serious disaster in the House tonight.

Not only did the committee of the whole defeat, by 15 to 23, the anti-smoking clause which was debated a few days ago, but when the clause giving the fire warden power to call out every man from 18 to 60 years of age to fight fires without compensation came up, practically the whole House turned on him and the clause was defeated by 20 to 3, only ministers voting with Hon. Mr. Pattullo.

It was claimed by opponents of the clause that if fires were so serious as to necessitate calling out every able-bodied man, then the welfare of the province was sufficiently at stake to warrant paying compensation.

"I can see where a Conservative has a chance to get a job with the Liberal government," said Ian MacKenzie, amid laughter, "but he will not be paid."

PROTEST FRUIT "DUMPING"

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—A strong request to the Minister of Customs to invoke the anti-dumping legislation of the Dominion Parliament sufficiently early in the season to prevent the dumping of American fruit on the Canadian market thus disrupting the natural market for the fruit growers of this province is the recommendation which will be laid before the Legislature tomorrow by the agricultural committee.

ONLY ONE APPROVED

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—In answer to questions by G. S. Hanes, member for North Vancouver, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, informed the House that under the 1921 legislation in regard to pulp districts only one pulp district had been so far approved by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. This was in respect of the Pacific Mills Ltd. and the minister states that none of the 150 timber licenses included in this pulp district have been converted into pulp licenses at the reduced fees provided in the 1921 act.

LIQUOR ACT AMENDMENTS STIFFEN UP PENALTIES

Imprisonment Only Is Proposed for Illegal Beer Selling

SINGLE PURCHASE PERMIT IS BANNED

License for Liquor Export Warehouses Raised From \$3,000 to \$10,000

(By Sun Staff Reporter)

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—Attorney-General Manson's proposed amendments to the Liquor Control Act were introduced in the house today and given second reading without debate, the discussion being reserved until the bill is taken up clause by clause in committee.

As heretofore indicated the amendments give the government power to have a control board consisting of from one to four members, instead of the present three members. A jail sentence of from one to three months is provided for the illegal sale of beer instead of the \$50 fine, which has been found so unsuccessful during the last year.

ALL PERMITS ANNUAL

Annual liquor permits are reduced from \$5 to \$3, and beer permits from \$2 to \$1. The 50-cent single purchase permit and the non-resident permit for two weeks are abolished. This means that every purchaser of liquor must have an annual permit.

Sections are added to the act prohibiting brewers or importers from giving away liquor or beer, except in the case of samples to the government purchasing agent. Agents are prohibited from soliciting orders in the province. Liquor advertisements are required to carry a specific statement that they are not published by the government or liquor control board.

CAN CONFISCATE LIQUOR

Authority is given to confiscate liquor in cases where other penalties are imposed, it having been held that no confiscation was allowed if fine or imprisonment was imposed. Regulations are invoked providing how the purchasing agent shall deal with confiscated liquor, good liquor being sold in the stores and inferior liquor being destroyed.

To meet a point raised in certain prosecutions by Gordon S. Wismer that liquor purchased by stool pigeons was sold to the government, a retroactive section is added declaring that only a sale to the purchasing agent shall constitute a sale to the government.

WILL COLLECT COSTS

The license for export warehouses is increased from \$2,000 to \$10,000 and sub-agencies are required to pay an additional \$10,000.

It is made illegal for an interdict to have liquor, the present prohibition applying only to a sale to an interdict. The board is given power to deduct from the liquor profits any charge against a municipality for prosecutions undertaken by the board's officers in such municipality. Power to regulate export warehouses by examining their books is specifically given, and the method of distributing the liquor profits is altered, so that 15 per cent is applied to hospitals and only 35 per cent direct to the municipalities. Hitherto the 60 per cent for municipal purposes was paid direct to municipalities, but a portion of it was required to be passed on for hospital purposes.

AGAINST JAIL CLAUSE

Ian MacKenzie has given notice of motion to amend the Liquor Act Bill introduced by Attorney-General Manson eliminating the obligatory jail sentence for a first offence of selling beer. His amendment calls for a \$500 fine on the first offence and a \$100 fine on the second offence of the present \$25 fine.

STEEL PLANT IN JEOPARDY

Provincial Government May Not Adopt Necessary Legislation This Session

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—Unless there is a quick change of front the hope of British Columbia's government taking legislative steps this session to assist directly the establishment of an iron and steel industry in the province, can be dismissed. The matter has been twice in caucus in the past two days and according to report it was Premier Oliver who moved a resolution that the matter be dealt with no further this session.

MAY LOSE BRITISH OFFER

R. H. Gale and J. A. Campbell, representing the Coast Range Steel Company, were permitted to address the Liberal members today and are said to have intimated very plainly that the government would be assuming a serious responsibility if it failed to adopt enabling legislation by which guarantees would be placed at the back of any company willing to step in and establish an industry. It was explained that the \$4,000,000 guarantee which the Imperial government was willing to grant would expire within the coming year and that the private capital which has now been definitely arranged for would not be forthcoming unless the provincial government established its good faith by some form of legislation.

FINE OPPORTUNITY

The delegation asked for no direct favors for the Coast Range Steel Company and expressed willingness that the legislation be surrounded with the most extreme safeguards for the province but stressed the absolute importance of not letting the great opportunity of enlisting millions of dollars of British capital in so important an industry pass by without some legislative encouragement. Heavy stress was laid upon the premier's written promise of last August and he was asked to make this good. An argument which crept into the discussion was Vancouver's lack of representation in the cabinet and it was urged that if Vancouver could not have a minister to advance the city's interests it should at least be allowed its full membership in the House.

WILL SECURE ORE REPORT

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—Second reading was given to the Hon. William Sloan's iron ore exploration bill in the legislature this morning. W. K. Esling expressed the fear that the entire \$50,000 which is voted for the first year's activities would be spent on one property, as was, he stated, a grant under the mineral exploration act mostly spent on the Snowstorm group in which Stuart Henderson was personally interested.

G. S. Hanes stated that he believed the bill to be a step in the right direction as the establishment of an iron and steel industry was a vital necessity and could not be accomplished successfully until more was known about the extent and quality of the iron ore deposits.

GONE BACK TO VICTORIA

Messrs. Gale and Campbell, representing the Coast Range Steel Company, paid a flying visit to Vancouver from Victoria yesterday to secure additional data on the establishment of the proposed steel plant. They arrived in the city on the 7 o'clock boat last night and left at midnight for Victoria.

BILL WOULD LIMIT STREET CROSSING

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—Among the interesting amendments to the Municipal Act proposed to one giving cities the power to prohibit people from crossing the road except at intersections as a means of preventing accidents on congested highways.

CHIROPRACTORS DISAPPOINTED

Counsel Declares Government's Proposed Examining Board Is Wholly Unfair

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—The special committee of the Legislature instructed to report on the bill to give chiropractors control of their own qualifying examination in the same way as other professions reported to the House today recommending that the chiropractors be examined by a board of two chiropractors and two medical men, with a third medical man nominated by the chief justice of the province as presiding officer. The report recommends that the first examination be held three months hence and that in the meantime no prosecutions be proceeded with for failure to comply with the present act.

COUNSEL PROTESTS

"The report of the chiropractic committee is no solution," declared Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the Chiropractors' Defense Association, tonight, when he was shown the recommendations brought into the House by M. B. Jackson's special committee. "Under the present act we are allowed one chiropractor on the examining board otherwise composed of medical men. Under the present report we would be allowed two chiropractors on a board otherwise composed of three medical men.

WOULD BE UNFAIR

"Every medical witness has stated that he would not qualify as a chiropractor and has expressed the belief that the theory of chiropractic is pure nonsense.

"Such a board would obviously be unfair and unsympathetic to the aims of the association. Before the matter goes any farther, I may say that I am confident that no chiropractor will submit himself to such an examining body."

LEAGUE VOICES PROTEST

Mr. Wismer tonight received a telegram from the Chiropractic Defence League saying: "Our thousand workers and 20,000 supporters propose to make their cause their politics and express strong dissent from majority report. We regard all proposals to place chiropractors under the control of an examination board composed in whole or part of medical doctors as unfair in principle, mischievous in intent, and an invasion of our rights as citizens. We look to you to free the chiropractors from their present position and not to harass them further by specious and insincere legislation."

MUNICIPALITIES SECURE POWER TO SHUT SHOPS EARLY

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—Amendments to the Shops Regulation Act, brought in by Fred Anderson of Kamloops were passed by the House today permitting municipalities to pass bylaws making 5 o'clock the earliest hour at which shops can be made to close instead of 6 o'clock as at present. Another clause provides for sanitary arrangements in shops. The former amendment was particularly intended for small towns to encourage evening sports, said Mr. Anderson.

VICTORIA SEEKS LOBBYING AGENT

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—On the eye of the Legislature being prorogued the City Council has discovered that it will be necessary in future to have a parliamentary agent to look after its interests in the house. Ald. A. E. Todd, in recommending this course to the council, stated that he and other aldermen had spent days before the various committees and had to face fresh lawyers every time. Results, he said, had not been satisfactory. In the case of the legislation introduced by Attorney-General Manson on the licensing and insurance companies, the council will fight for the city's rights to collect the license fees which the government measure aims to take away.

BILL ATTACKED BY CABINET MINISTERS

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—Strong representations were laid before the executive council this morning by a deputation of notaries public against the bill limiting the holding of this appointment to lawyers except under certain strict conditions. R. K. Houlgate and R. H. Budd headed the Vancouver delegation, while L. U. Conyers and a number of Victoria men were associated with them.

The discussion was featured by criticism of the bill emanating from Hon. T. D. Pattullo and Hon. John Hart, two members of the cabinet.

Hon. Mr. Hart stated emphatically: "I have no hesitation in saying that I am absolutely opposed to this bill."

Attorney-General Manson, who introduced the measure to the House, turned towards the other two ministers and exclaimed: "This is something new, to be attacked by one's own colleagues."

Premier Oliver promised the delegation careful consideration of their representations, which were to the effect that unless real estate agents and others were allowed to be notaries public the transaction of business would be hampered.

CLAUSE REMAINS IN CITY CHARTER

Move to Abolish Tax on Trust Companies Fails, but Will Be Revived

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—By the deciding vote of Chairman J. B. Clearhue in committee of the whole this afternoon, the Legislature defeated Attorney-General Manson's amendment to the Trust Companies Act depriving municipalities of the power to impose license fees against these companies. The attorney-general at the evening session announced his intention of reintroducing the amendment when the committee report is up for adoption, but a point of order taken by the opposition deprived him of the right to contest the issue tonight.

It will come up at tomorrow morning's session.

The vote in committee was 21 to 21 and followed a strenuous debate in which members of both sides protested against depriving municipalities of much needed taxation powers.

Attorney-General Manson and his supporters contended that dual licensing was a bad principle and that he wished to do away with it.

HOME IS PLANNED FOR INCURABLES

Government Announces Project to Be Partly Financed by Liquor Profits

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—Establishment of a provincial home for incurables was today adopted as a government policy and a bill to that end was introduced by the Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean. A sum from the liquor profits will be extracted to capitalize purchase of a building for about \$70,000, the minister explained. Each municipality will then pay the daily maintenance of such patients as it applies to have admitted. The government will bear the cost of patients from unorganized districts. The capital money will be repaid out of sinking fund. The municipalities are to be charged \$1.25 a day, of which 15 cents will be used for sinking fund purposes.

In explanation of the bill, Dr. MacLean stated that the city of Vancouver in the Marpole annex had been maintaining the only home for incurables in the province and it was deemed unfair that the city should have to bear cost of patients from other municipalities and unorganized districts. The Marpole building was described as unsuited and the hospital board was stated to have no funds for providing a suitable new building.

The minister announced that several suitable premises had been offered at a cost not exceeding \$70,000 and that the present intention of the government was to proceed by purchase.

TREES PLANTED ON GOVERNMENT LAND

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—Announcement that the lands department was planting trees on some of the unsold lands in the southern Okanagan irrigation tract was made by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo in the Legislature today on second reading of the annual loan bill, which this year includes \$400,000 for the purpose of extending the southern Okanagan irrigation scheme to the Osoyoos Lake region during the coming year. These planted lands would fetch good prices, said the minister, and help to lighten the burden of other acreage which would be slow in selling.

CITY WILL COLLECT TAXES EVERY MONTH

By Sun Staff Reporter
VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—Although opposed by Attorney-General Manson and W. J. Bowser, opposition leader, an experiment in municipal legislation was granted to the City of Victoria by the House today, under a private bill. The city was authorized to collect taxes in monthly instalments, instead of once a year, the penalty for delay to the tenth month being only 5 1-2 per cent. instead of the present 8 per cent.

IS THIS EQUITABLE TAXATION?

A SALARIED employee in Vancouver earns \$3,600 per year, and turns in an income statement to that effect. The Provincial Government takes no chances on taxes from salaried employees or wage-earners so goes direct to the employer and checks up the payroll to see that returns are not under-stated.

In the case of farmers, Premier Oliver takes a particular delight in telling them that taxes are high and will be even higher but that it takes a lot of money to run the Government.

For salaried men, farmers and wage-earners, there is no escape from provincial taxation; the tax payer is hounded to death until he either pays up or has his property taken away from him, and under the present burden of provincial taxation, that is exactly what is happening to a lot of people in B. C.; they are having their property taken away from them. Given reasonably good provincial administration and anything approaching equitable taxation, such a condition is entirely unnecessary.

Is it good administration and equitable taxation to hand out to Pacific Mills directors and their friends thousands of acres of timber lands absolutely free, then on the strength of these resources, allow them to add in round figures the sum of \$7,000,000 of watered stock to their capital, and then allow these directors to divert revenues of Pacific Mills Company by selling their product to their own company in the United States at prices that have no relation to the available market price, nor to the prevailing price secured by other Canadian paper companies doing business in Canada?

Exact figures are not available because the company has refused even its own shareholders full facts, but the amount of diverted revenue can be conservatively placed at not less than ten million dollars.

Were small tax payers to even attempt such evasion, they would soon find officers of the Crown camping on their trail, but no such thing appears to be taking place with the directors of the Pacific Mills. These gentlemen, out of the resources which the Province has given them, have attempted to erect financial and legal barricades from behind which they challenge the Province or their shareholders to touch them.

Does Premier Oliver propose to confine his tax collecting activities to the farmers and wage-earners of B. C.?

EXPERT DECLARES TIME OPPORTUNE FOR STEEL PLANT

Report of Engineer to Government Strongly Urges Immediate Action

STATES MATERIALS CAN BE SECURED

Market Is Such That Success of Enterprise Is Regarded as Certainty

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Flat declaration that now is the opportune time for launching an iron and steel industry in this province is made in the report of C. P. Williams, expert English mining engineer, tabled in the legislature today by Hon. William Sloan.

The report asserts that the necessary materials are available, that there is a good and increasing market for the product and that the enterprise can be successful.

Suitable sites are reported to exist on Vancouver Island and on the Fraser river, but Mr. Williams expresses the opinion that the first iron and steel works of the province should be on the Fraser river. He argues that the greatest local market is on the mainland and that heavy transportation costs from the island would be avoided.

DEPOSITS ARE GOOD

The cost of double handling either for shipment to the interior or for export would be avoided, he says, while suitable coking coals from the Nicola valley from Comox or from the Crow's Nest coalfields could be assembled and limestone could be brought from Texada Island. The engineer reports favorably on the iron deposits near Fort Steele, Nelson, Rossland, Keremeos, Waneta and Louise Island.

USE HYDRO-ELECTRIC

In support of his contention that there is a great opportunity for an iron and steel industry on the coast, Mr. Williams cites the following facts:

On the shores of the Pacific ocean there is a large population; little competition; highest price iron market in the world; necessary raw materials of superior grade; water transportation; immense water powers, and an excellent climate.

He advocates the use of hydro-electric energy to operate the plant and estimates that the total cost of a plant which would produce 125,000 tons of foundry iron and 120,000 tons of finished steel per year, at \$15,592,000. He indicates the possibility of this cost by a drop in the market price of materials in the next year or two.

CITY LOSES POWER TO PLACE TAX ON TRUST COMPANIES

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Following last night's defeat in committee, by the chairman's deciding vote, of Attorney General Manson's amendment to the Trust Companies Act, Mr. Manson returned to the attack today on the formal motion to adopt the committee's report. Although he lost two party votes, those of James Ramsay and David Whiteside, he succeeded in carrying his amendment by 31 to 15.

This means that trust companies, like fire and insurance companies will be exempt from municipal license fees on the ground that they are already paying a license fee to the provincial government.

PROVINCE STILL READY TO ASSIST STEEL INDUSTRY

But Considers Time Is Not Opportune for Enabling Legislation

ATTITUDE HAS NOT SUFFERED CHANGE

Representatives of Coast Range Steel Company Express Satisfaction

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Although it has been decided that no further legislation regarding the establishment of an iron and steel industry in the province will be introduced by the government at this session the government has assured representatives of the Coast Range Steel Company, and wishes to make public the same assurance to any other enterprise that may wish to undertake establishment of such an industry in the province that we stand by the premier's memorandum of last August," stated the Hon. Wm. Sloan, minister of mines, to The Vancouver Sun correspondent tonight.

NOT TIME TO ACT

"To the request that we introduce enabling legislation at the present time we are unable to accede, as while negotiations are proceeding they have not, in our opinion yet reached the stage that would warrant such further action by the government. When a proposal is laid before the government we shall be prepared to enter into an agreement within the terms of the premier's memorandum, and submit it to the legislature for ratification at the next session.

ARE SATISFIED

"In our opinion the pledged word of the premier of this province is adequate assurance for the British capitalists interested in this enterprise under all the circumstances."

J. A. Campbell and R. H. Gale, representatives of the Coast Range Steel Company, stated today before leaving for Vancouver that after their conferences with the government they were satisfied that the government's attitude was adequate to permit them to go ahead with their plans.

WIRE IS SENT TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Chiropractors Ask What Action Can Be Taken Against B. C. Law

Alfred T. Riley, secretary of the B. C. Chiropractic Defense League, last night stated that the following telegram had been sent by the league to the governor general, Ottawa:

We wish to secure your moral support and to ask your advice as to what procedure to take when a provincial government refuses to grant redress from conceded faulty legislation, a legislation which imprisons reputable professional men for healing the sick, when such redress is voiced and asked for by overwhelming numbers of voters in that province.

Over 20,000 interested in the passing of the Chiropractic Bill gave their signatures urging freedom from the competitive and jealous bias of medical control, a body which is prejudiced and refuses to accept the testimony of thousands of citizens who have been healed under chiropractic treatment after medical assistance had failed.

We have a just cause. The public ask for freedom from the control of an entrenched and wealthy profession which dictates as to the right of personal action to seek relief from suffering.

B. C. CHIROPRACTIC DEFENSE LEAGUE

WOMEN ARE GIVEN RIGHT TO SERVE ON B. C. JURIES

But, Unlike Men, They Can Refuse to Act When Called Upon

R. H. POOLEY MAKES ATTACK ON BILL

Would Hate to See Woman Serving in a Murder Case

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Women of British Columbia have been charged with the responsibility of jury service.

By a vote of 28 to 14 the legislature came to this decision this afternoon on motion of J. W. deB. Farris, K. C. So as not to be too drastic at the outset, a provision was added to the Jury Act whereby when women are chosen on the annual jury list, they will be notified by registered mail and given 15 days in which to refuse

MIGHT BE BARRED

The suggestion was made that if at any given trial the judge thought women should not serve he should have the power to give a decision to this effect.

In introducing the amendment Mr. Farris said that he had hesitated to take this action because he felt women should not be called upon to assume this responsibility until they asked. Within the past few months, however, practically every woman's organization in Vancouver had gone on record as favoring jury service for women.

WOMEN AND MURDER CASES

R. H. Pooley said he had heard no such request and he was opposed to the amendment.

"I should hate to see a woman on a murder case," he protested. "It is against woman's make-up. I should hate to see any of my lady friends serving on juries."

N. A. Wallinger said the women of Cranbrook had taken up the matter and were in favor of the proposal.

H. F. Kergin said he was opposed to the bill as women were being given exemptions not open to men. "This is not a case of equal rights for women," he declared. "It is a case of giving them superior rights."

THE MIXED JURY

W. J. Bowser said that one of the difficulties was in regard to keeping juries together for three or four days on long murder trials, but after hearing the debate, he voted for the measure.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith pointed out that women served on juries in Scandinavia, in many of the United States, in England and in Alberta. She said she could see many objections but thought wise restrictions could overcome these.

David Whiteside put himself on record as against the bill, and Sam Guthrie declared that the negative arguments reminded him of the class of arguments used against women's suffrage.

The government support was almost solid but the Conservatives were divided, only Mr. Bowser and three or four followers supporting the measure.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURED WORKMEN TO BE INCREASED

(By Sun Staff Reporter)

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—An increase of 7 1/2 per cent in the compensation payable to injured workmen under the Workmen's Compensation Act is provided for in an amending bill introduced in the legislature by the Hon. A. M. Manson today. The compensation is increased from 55 to 62 1/2 per cent.

Another amendment makes the members of the compensation board permanent officers holding office during conduct instead of for a fixed term of years as provided in the original act.

Many other amendments stated to be largely of an administrative nature are included in the bill which also provided that the board shall pay the whole cost of burial expenses in the case of a workman suffering a fatal accident. Under the present act the board pays only 75 per cent of the funeral cost.

**TOWN PLANNING
BILL ADVANCED**

(By Sun Staff Reporter)

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—Second reading was given to Mrs. M. E. Smith's Town Planning bill in the legislature tonight, but the premier expressed the opinion that some of the powers conferred on local authorities were so broad that it would not be wise to pass it this year. He suggested that the copies be circulated among the various municipalities for the purposes of getting recommendations before the next session.

Mrs. M. E. Smith stated that the beautiful Shaughnessy Heights area in Vancouver had cost \$1,000,000 less than Hastings Townsite to develop.

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FORCE TAX ON MERCHANTS

Fifteen Municipalities Given Power to Place Levy on Vancouver Tradesmen

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Contrary to expectation after Hon. A. M. Manson, attorney general; David Whiteside and other prominent members had expressed themselves as favoring free trade between municipalities, the house tonight adopted the "outsider" clause in the Municipal Act. This is a clause which gives about 15 municipalities surrounding Vancouver the power to tax every Vancouver merchant who delivers goods in these municipalities.

The bill has yet to be given third reading in the morning, and members who stated that they had no idea this section was being put through announced tonight that they were determined to offer an amendment in the morning.

WERE CAUGHT NAPPING

The impression of many members was found to be that the section had been stood aside, and they failed to notice its reintroduction in the rush of the last-minute business.

One of the possible effects, it was pointed out in the lobbies, would be that stores would refuse to deliver goods outside the city limits, thus imposing a hardship on suburban residents.

EXEMPTS VANCOUVER

Another clause which may give rise to further comment on third reading is that which gives municipalities the power to prohibit pedestrians from crossing the street between intersections in congested regions. Vancouver members noticed after the clause was passed that the section applied only to municipalities under the Municipal Act and not to Vancouver.

B.C.E.R. BILL IS PASSED IN HOUSE

Objections on Behalf of North Vancouver and New Westminster Fail

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Provision for arbitrating disputes between the B.C. Electric Railway Co. and the municipalities it serves on the question of passenger fares, was made by the legislature today, when it adopted without amendment Attorney-General Manson's bill establishing the right of either party to demand a board of arbitration.

G. S. Hanes waged a vigorous attack on the clause which maintains existing fares until somebody appeals against them. He claimed they were not legally in force in North Vancouver, as the 50-year franchise provided a five-cent fare, and could be varied only on vote of the ratepayers, which had never been taken.

David Whiteside also announced that he had received a telegram from the mayor of New Westminster that that city did not wish to come under the act at all.

Mr. Hanes moved an amendment which would have had the effect of restoring all fares to the franchise agreement rates, but received in support of it only a dozen scattered votes.

MANSON DECLARES LIQUOR BOARD IS UNSATISFACTORY

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—A statement by Hon. A. M. Manson, attorney general, that the present liquor control board had proved unsatisfactory was the outstanding feature of the discussion of the Liquor Act amendments in the wee small hours of the morning. He stated that he had no alternative to replace them at present, but wished to have power to change from a fixed three-man commission to a one, two, three or four-man commission as might be found advisable.

Efforts by H. G. Perry and Ian MacKenzie to restore the open sale of near-beer met with little success, as did Mr. MacKenzie's amendment to make the penalty for selling beer \$500 instead of one month's imprisonment as proposed by the attorney general.

SOUTH VANCOUVER BILLS ARE PASSED

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Both South Vancouver bills were put through their three readings by the legislature today on motion of Premier Oliver. Under their provisions the municipality is empowered to issue serial bonds amounting to \$1,400,000 to retire all existing debts, including the \$150,000 for which the provincial government has given guarantees. The bylaws for the new issue must be submitted to the ratepayers for sanction the first bill provides, and the second says that on their carrying all powers under the municipal act will be restored to South Vancouver at a date to be fixed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

The Premier assured R. H. Neelands, member for South Vancouver, that when the new council took over the reins from the commissioner there would be opportunity for a full audit of the affairs of the municipality under commission rule.

INSURANCE BILL PASSES HOUSE

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Final approval has been given by the legislature to the insurance agents licensing bill. The schedule of license fees were amended today in all except two details, all variations being in the nature of reductions. As the act now stands, fire and general insurance agents in cities of from 25,000 population upwards will pay \$15 annually, while in cities of from 5,000 to 25,000 the fee will be \$5. In smaller centres it is \$2.50 with \$2 for bonafide office employees in all instances and \$2 extra, annually, for each additional partner in a firm. Life agents will pay \$3 in cities of more than 5,000 population and \$2 in smaller centres. The part-time life agents are not discriminated against by the final act as they were in the original bill.

ANTI-DUMPING LAW ACTION IS URGED

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Both sides of the legislature manifested enthusiasm for federal fruit anti-dumping legislation today. Dr. K. C. MacDonald's resolution calling upon the minister of customs to invoke the existing legislation early enough in the season to protect the British Columbia fruit industry from competition from American fruit in the Canadian market was met with an amendment by J. W. Jones, which asked that the optional authority now vested in the governor-in-council be made absolute in the minister of customs. The amendment was defeated by 25 to 14.

LEGISLATURE LIKELY TO PROROGUE TODAY

By Sun Staff Reporter
 VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—With the avowed determination of cleaning up the order paper, the legislature settled down this evening to sit until dawn if necessary.

Prorogation will take place about noon on Saturday, it is expected.

There were 11 bills requiring more than pro forma treatment when the House assembled at 8:30 this evening. Among them were the Municipal Act, the Medical Act in regard to chiropractors and the 48-page taxation bill consolidating all existing laws of the province.

At midnight nobody expected the House to rise until 4 a.m., although after last night's late sitting some of the private members were showing signs of fatigue, and even the premier went to sleep in his chair this afternoon.

ODD SITUATION IS RESULT OF HOUSE BUILDING PLAN

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
 VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—To meet the case of several municipalities such as Point Grey, where dwellings built under the Better Housing Act cost more than the maximum fixed under the agreement by which the Dominion and the province advanced money to assist returned soldiers in establishing homes, the legislature today put through a bill authorizing the municipalities to collect such additional sums from the soldier purchasers.

Thomas Pearson, member for Richmond, said that Point Grey had got into this situation due to fluctuations in the market for building materials.

HOUSE ENDS WORK; POLITICALLY, BOTH PARTIES SATISFIED

Public Administrator Reviews
Achievements of the
Assembly

PLATFORM MEETINGS
ARE PLANNED HERE

Members to Explain Their
Conception of Session's
Accomplishments

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—British Columbia's law-making assembly has adjourned for another year. Proclamation was formally announced by the public administrator, the Hon. J. A. MacDonald, at noon today.

In his review of the assembly's achievements, His Honor commented especially upon the humanitarian aim of the measures to provide for the maintenance of illegitimate children and of needy parents by their children, of the increase in compensation for injured workmen, on the important decision to investigate the province's iron ore deposits, on the stricter regulations to prevent forest fires, on the provision of means to settle disputes between municipalities and the B. C. Electric railway in regard to street car fares, on the bill to establish a provincial home for incurables, on the provision for combating the codling moth evil in the fruit districts, and on the consolidation in more convenient form of the taxation and school laws.

Although it is the last bill mentioned in the speech from the throne, the amendment to the Jury Act, sponsored by J. W. deB. Farris, a private member of the house, is probably the most revolutionary enactment of the session, providing, as it does, that women shall now sit on juries in the civil and criminal courts of the province. This will not become operative until next September, however, as the jury list is struck annually in June for the following court year.

Politically, both parties expressed satisfaction with the results of the session. The government has a noticeable array of far-reaching legislation to its credit, much of it of a social and humanitarian character. On the other hand the opposition members claim that they scored strongly in their investigation of the Liquor Act administration in public accounts committee.

A feature of the session was the independent spirit manifested on both sides of the house. On several occasions members elected as government supporters gave the administration no little worry by their insurgent tactics, forcing the house on one occasion to the almost unprecedented expedient of calling upon the speaker for his deciding vote.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT STATE FUTURE POLICY OF P. G. E.

(By Sun Staff Reporter)
VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—There will be no declaration of government policy on the Pacific Great Eastern railway situation at the present session of the legislature. Following the defeat of a motion by W. E. Esling this morning for a return of correspondence between the premier and the chief engineer of the railways department, W. J. Bowser, K.C., opposition leader, urged that as this was the last time the P. G. E. matter would be before the house the premier should make a statement as to the policy for future handling of the road.

"The premier will choose his own time for making an announcement of policy in reference to the P. G. E.," replied the premier with a smile.

MAYOR OPPOSES PUBLIC OPINION ON TAX ISSUE

Special to The Vancouver Sun
VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—Mayor-elect H. Hayward made his first public statement since his election when he announced today that he would stand by his views expressed during the year as to a tax on improvements being necessary, the plebiscite against same notwithstanding.

Mr. Hayward stated that there would be sufficient members in the new council to support his contention that a tax on improvements would be required for revenue purposes. The only question, he said, was the extent of the tax that would be necessary. He considered the electors' vote on the improvement "merely an expression of opinion."

WOMEN ON JURIES

THESE can be no possible harm in empanneling women on juries and there might be a great deal of good.

But since the machine to alter the rules of jury duty has been set in motion this would be an opportune time to examine some of the defects in the system with a view to remedying them.

When a jury is selected to try a case it is assumed that each jurymen is fully prepared to return a verdict in accordance with the law. This is assumed so seriously that the examination of each jurymen is a nominal matter.

Unfortunately this does not always work out well.

There is the case, for instance, of a half-breed who was tried for murder some four years ago in an Alberta court. The case was fully made out. Neither judge nor spectators could find one flaw in the evidence of the crown witness. The man himself expected to hang.

But after hours of suspense the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," simply because one jurymen did not believe in capital punishment and was able to out-argue and out-patience the rest.

Next day the same defendant was tried on a charge of theft and convicted on evidence which necessarily proved him guilty of the murder with which he had been charged and acquitted on the day before.

It is impossible to estimate the number of times that justice miscarries because jurymen insist on judging guilt not by the law of the land, but according to their own peculiar moral code.

Since jury duty in British Columbia is being wisely expanded to include women, the time is ripe for further amendments which will make it necessary for trial judges to examine all jurymen to determine their adherence to the code of morality and penalties the state has set down.

P.G.E. LINES ARE TO BE INSPECTED

Premier and Minister of Railways Will Report Upon Completion

VICTORIA, Dec. 17.—Premier Oliver and Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of railways, have announced their intention of making a tour of the P. G. E. early in the new year. On their report will depend whether the railway is to be completed into Prince George. When the matter was discussed in caucus towards the end of the session the government supporters agreed to abide by the decision made on this first-hand inspection.

H. G. Perry and J. M. Yorston, the two northern members chiefly affected by the railway, put up a vigorous fight for completion, advancing arguments as to the greatly increased revenue which would accrue to the government from the lands and timber resources adjacent to the line. This, they contended, would more than make up for operating deficits even in the early stages after completion of the line, while ultimately, they contended, it would take care of the interest also.

FOURTH MEMBER OF LIQUOR BOARD IS LIKELY SOON

VICTORIA, Dec. 17.—Much speculation has been heard as to the purpose of Attorney General Manson's change in the number of commissioners on the Liquor Control board. There are at present three commissioners. The new act gives the government power to have any number from one to four.

The rumor which gained much credence in the last day or two of the session was that Hon. Mr. Manson desired to add another commissioner in the Vancouver office. As he stated in the house, the present board is not functioning without internal friction. This is believed to exist chiefly between the Vancouver commissioner, J. H. Falconer, and the two Vancouver Island commissioners, A. M. Johnson and Colonel W. N. Winiby. By adding another commissioner from the mainland, possibly an interior man, the attorney general hopes, it is reported, to equalize matters. If the mainland and island members fail to agree he, as the fifth man, can settle the issue.

If this method of administration fails the probable alternative is a one-man commission.

MERCHANTS TAX BILL TO STAND

'Outside' Municipalities May Impose Levy on Vancouver Traders

VICTORIA, Dec. 17.—Opponents of the clause in the Municipal act giving all municipalities in the province power to tax what are known as "outside traders," failed to muster sufficient strength to warrant reopening the issue at the last brief session of the legislature on Saturday morning, as a result the section went through and is now law.

Corridor comment by members from other constituencies than Vancouver was to the effect that as Vancouver by its own private charter has the power to tax merchants from outside the city who sell or deliver goods in Vancouver, the other municipalities should have the same power to tax Vancouver merchants.

Session Brought Attorney General Into Limelight

By C. N. SENIOR

VICTORIA, Dec. 17.—Every session of the legislature sees the centre of human interest shifted to some extent. This year the focus of all eyes was the new attorney general, Hon. A. M. Manson. As an ex-speaker his knowledge of parliamentary tactics was not surprising, but in his skillful, adroit handling of the opposition, in his tireless industry, and in the constant restraint self-imposed upon his temperamental impetuosity he won the admiration of the house and the galleries.

Premier Oliver left most of the leadership on the shoulders of his younger colleague, who, as a result, carried a far heavier burden of work than either of his predecessors since the Liberals came into power.

STEEL INDUSTRY

Another minister who was far more in the limelight than usual was Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, whose policy of encouraging the establishment of an iron and steel industry in the province was an outstanding feature of the government programme.

The streak of independence which ran through almost the entire house this session also appeared to affect the minister of mines, for on several matters, such as the eight-hour-day bill, certain sections of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the beer matter and other issues, he was found voting alone, or almost alone, against his colleagues of the ministry.

THE OPPOSITION SIDE

Of the private members, J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., was watched very closely. He showed no disposition to embarrass his successor in office.

H. G. Perry's fathering of the Municipal Act amendments, and Ian Mackenzie's fight for the university, brought them also into the limelight.

On the opposition side W. J. Bowser, K.C., received more practical debating support than at any session since he has been in opposition. The burden of attack was distributed fairly equally among the opposition leader, his two first lieutenants (J. W. Jones and R. H. Pooley) and W. K. Esling, W. A. Mackenzie and Joshua Hinchcliffe.

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1922

HOUSE REGARDS LEGISLATION AS NOT NEEDED

Bills Dealing With Labor Matters Thrown Out—Already Provided for

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.—(Special to The World)—Claiming that labor members were likely to leave the impression that there was no legislation on the statute books of the province covering night employment of young people and of women, and also preventing the employment of children, J. W. deB. Farris explained in the legislature yesterday why three bills which were already on the statute books but which had never been proclaimed, were placed there.

The question arose after Messrs. Guthrie, Neelands and Uphill had moved that the bill covering these matters be proclaimed on May 1, 1923, and had asked the ex-attorney-general why they were placed on the statute books if not enforced.

"The impression must not go forth that British Columbia has no legislation covering these matters," said Mr. Farris. "My honorable friends know very well why these acts are not proclaimed and also that we have very ample and complete legislation on the statute books covering these things. As a matter of fact we have in the factories act and coal mines regulation act and other statutes, legislation in force that is far more comprehensive than any of these acts now coming up."

Asked by the Labor members again why they had been brought down, Mr. Farris reiterated that the Labor men were well aware of the whole situation regarding the bills.

"They know that the Treaty of Versailles provided for a conference in regard to labor matters of an international character, that there might be, in working out after-war conditions, a uniformity of labor conditions throughout the civilized world," he said. "The idea and the ideal were there, and in order to show that we were in sympathy with the treaty at the conference, and that we were prepared to take action, that legislation was brought in and laid down in the form it is so that as soon as the conference had arranged matters we would be ready to put that legislation in force. That did not mean to say that we did not already have domestic legislation covering these matters. In the Factories Act and Coal Mines Regulation Act they are simply taken care of. It merely was meant to show that we were prepared to do our part and to join in the movement for uniformity of laws. As soon as a substantial number of other countries follow out the legislation outlined by the Treaty of Versailles they will be put into force to make for a uniformity of conditions under which labor is carried out. To bring in the present acts now while we have the other domestic acts covering these matters would only make complications and work more harm than good. It would defeat the very thing the labor members want."

Only one of the bills was dealt with, dealing with employment of children and the second reading was voted down by the committee after the ex-attorney general had spoken.

In the vote, which stood 23 to 16 against, giving the bill the second reading, the leader of the opposition voted in the same way as the leader of the government, and Tom Uphill, the Fernie miner member, raised a laugh by requesting them to "reach across and shake hands."

H. G. Ferry, of Prince George, declared for the immediate adoption of the legislation, holding that British Columbia should still keep in the vanguard of advanced legislation, but on the matter going to a division the bills were thrown out by a vote of 24 to 12, several members being absent.

NO INFORMATION AS TO RUMORS

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.—(Special to The World)—That he had not gone to England on board the same ship as Hyatt, a Vancouver agent, whom he had met casually in London, and that the latter had not through any influence of his or while with him secured any agency for liquor, was the statement made by Hugh Urquhart, manager of the Vancouver warehouse, before the public accounts committee in reply to questions by the leader of the opposition.

Mr. Bowser made a drive on the California Wine Company Thursday, bringing out the names of the shareholders in that concern. These are stated to be Messrs. W. T. McArthur, William Gilchrist and a brother of J. H. Falconer. The firm is manufacturing port and sherry wine in Vancouver and Mr. Bowser made a determined effort to link up Commissioner Falconer with the concern. He also made enquiries regarding the firm making Saznak Cocktails which were at one time carried by the board. Mr. Bowser asked if this company's head office was the law office of Gordon B. Wismer, but Mr. Urquhart was unable to enlighten him.

Several matters such as the supplying of labels to the California Wine Company from the government warehouse and other matters Mr. Urquhart stated that he had never before heard of and that this had never been done. He was in charge of the warehouse and would know if this practice was carried out.

Did Not Introduce Agent

Mr. Bowser questioned the witness very closely regarding various brands of Scotch whiskey, the warehouse manager stating that many brands they had purchased were never put on the shelves but were broken down and rebottled as the L. C. B. blend, making a really splendid whiskey. He denied that M. A. Macdonald had introduced an agent to him at the Scottish games and said that the fact that a liquor agent had given a \$50 prize to the games did not influence him in placing an order.

"There is not enough money on earth to buy me," he said, at one stage of the proceedings and after the committee had adjourned stated that he did not care if Mr. Bowser had dogged his footsteps from the time he went into the warehouse or entered the employ of the government as he had nothing to fear.

Regarding William Gilchrist, he stated that he had known him for many years, that he had been a whiskey agent all his life and that he had a lot of liquor agencies. Mr. Bowser laid great stress on the fact that Mr. Gilchrist was a Liberal.

Regarding the Hyatt matter, he stated that Hyatt had never told him that he had a letter from the attorney-general nor did he have any knowledge of such a letter. He was with Hyatt in several places in England but he had also called on several other firms when the Vancouver man was not with him and the latter had since obtained agencies from these and other firms.

Purchase Is Probed

The purchase of 2000 cases of Spey Royal from New Zealand was also probed, a clerk named W. A. Anderson from the Canadian Bank of Commerce being placed on the stand. He produced a bank draft marked D. P. ("document against payment") and stated that the day previous to the draft being accepted by the government, instructions had been received by the bank to transfer the commission from Bert Read to J. S. O'Brien, of the Elysium hotel, in Vancouver.

Legislature May End Work In Ten Days

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.—(Special to The World)—An indication that the House will attempt to get through within ten days was seen when Hon. John Oliver placed a motion on the order paper calling for three distinct sittings on Monday next and all following days of the session.

The times mentioned are: 10:20 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. for the morning session; 2:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. for the afternoon session, and from 8:00 p.m. to adjournment for the evening session.

TIMBER OWNERS TO BEAR COST OF FIGHTING FIRES

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.—(Special to The World)—Based on the experiences of the disastrous forest fires last summer, changes in the Forestry Act will be brought down next week to confer arbitrary powers on the forestry department to enable them to handle fires satisfactorily. It is said to be the intention of the government to have the cost of fire fighting fall on the owners of the timber and not on the province at large.

A. D. Patterson, Delta, last evening opposed the amendment to the Hours of Work Act brought down by Major Burde on the ground that to force the lumber and shingle mills of the province to adopt an eight-hour day when other provinces and states had not done so would place them in an unfair position. The debate was adjourned.

Miners' Bill Discussed

"I know what I am talking about. There need be no gas in a mine and there should be no gas. I don't care what reports the so-called investigators make. Mine owners can get tools who'll swear to anything. They have to or lose their jobs," said Sam Guthrie, the miner member for Newcastle, yesterday when speaking to a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

The bill was introduced by Tom Uphill, the Fernie miner member, and gives the coal miners power to elect representatives on the board of examiners for certificates of competency as coal miners, and to elect outsiders to make gas inspections of the mines instead of leaving it to some one employed in the mine as at present.

It was when Hon. William Sloan pointed out that the men at present could elect representatives that he made the remarks about "tools who'll swear to anything."

The debate was adjourned by the minister of mines.

Time Is Extended

More legislation affecting returned soldiers' is to be brought down this session.

An amendment to the Pre-emptors' Free Grants Act extends the time to June 30, 1923, in which returned soldiers who were entitled to the benefits of the act may make application for a free grant of their pre-emption.

WILL BORROW \$3,500,000

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.—(Special to The World)—To provide a sum of two million dollars for public buildings now in course of construction or to be erected; one million dollars for carrying out the provisions of the "Land Settlement and Development Act; \$400,000 for carrying on the Southern Okanagan scheme under the Soldiers' Land Act, and \$100,000 for irrigation work and repairs under the conservation end of the Water Act of 1914, aggregating \$3,500,000, a bill was brought down in the legislature yesterday by Hon. John Hart, minister of finance. The act is known as the B. C. Loan Act, 1922.

Take No Action On Vancouver By-Election

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.—(Special to The World)—The act to amend the Provincial Election Act, which was particularly aimed at preventing a seat remaining vacant, as in the case of Vancouver, was again stood over last night, after the sponsor of the measure had protested against a further adjournment of the debate, and asked for a division on the matter.

Messrs. Hinchliffe, R. H. Pooley and J. W. Jones spoke in favor of continuing the debate, but their objections were overruled by the vote of the House. Mr. J. W. deB. Farris adjourned the debate.

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WISMER NO DEALER IN LIQUOR

Denies Connection With Cocktail Company

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.—(Special to The World)—Emphatically denying any connection with the liquor business of any character except as counsel for some companies, Gordon B. Wismer, Vancouver barrister, appeared before the public accounts committee of the legislature this morning.

Another official denying insinuations made against him at yesterday's hearings was Commissioner J. H. Falconer. All three of the Liquor Control Board were present and interested spectators of the proceedings were a number of liquor men from Victoria who have watched the probe from its inception. It is stated that they are not friendly to the Board.

Mr. Wismer in appearing before the board of his own volition stated that while an attempt had been made to connect with him the Sczerack Cocktail Company, he had not even received the legal fees he was entitled to from that concern.

"I am not in the cocktail or whiskey business in any way, shape or form," he said, "and I never made a dollar out of it in my life. I have no interest in any liquor business either directly or indirectly and I was not instrumental in securing orders for anyone. I am a lawyer and am not in the whiskey business."

Chairman Buckingham of the committee also read a telegram received by Hon. John Oliver from Peter Falconer, brother of Commissioner Falconer, stating that he emphatically denied having one cent invested, or ever having one cent invested or any interest whatever in the California Wine Company.

Commissioner Falconer also spiked the statement that the Wine Company was located in an old building formerly used by him in business.

"There is absolutely nothing to that statement. It is an untruth and I was never in that building or had any interest in it whatever," he said.

Hugh Urquhart, the Vancouver warehouse manager, also protested to the board at the manner in which press reports had been sent out putting words into his mouth that he had never uttered, and R. H. Kergin the Atlin member, charged that W. J. Bowser, leader of the opposition, had dictated the reports in question.

Short Term Loans Are To Be Retired

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.—(Special to The World)—Amendments to the Revenue Act, which foreshadow the retirement of the short-term loans so much criticized by opposition members when brought before the House a few years ago, are contained in an Act brought down by Hon. John Hart last night.

The retirement of these short-term bonds, which will be replaced by long-term bonds at a lower rate of interest, will, now that exchange is stabilized, result in a saving of from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent on \$22,000,000 spread over about 15 years. It will result in a saving to the province of from \$8,000,000 to \$2,000,000 as against the system advocated by Mr. Bowser when the short-term loan was floated.

Estimates Passed For Agriculture

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.—(Special to The World)—Amounting to \$283,370, the estimates for the department of agriculture were passed at midnight, just before the House adjourned. Criticisms were offered in some instances that grants were not high enough.

CHIROPRACTORS ARE ATTACKED BY MEDICAL MAN

Prof. Whitnall of McGill University Exhibits Spines to Legislators

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 2.—(Special to The World)—Another long session of the special committee on the chiropractic bill was held on Friday, the witnesses on the stand being Dr. Lee Edwards, the chiropractic expert, and Professor Whitnall of McGill University, one of the world's foremost anatomists, who appeared for the medical men. He will again take the stand on Monday.

Dr. Lee Edwards was cross-examined at length by H. B. Robertson, K.C., and M. A. Macdonald, K.C., conducted the examination of Prof. Whitnall. Prof. Whitnall brought several exhibits of spines from the east, all of which were recently obtained and had been kept in a state of freshness on the way. They were used in combatting many of the statements made by the chiropractors, who had used older spines to prove their points.

The professor flatly denied that it was possible to make an adjustment in the spine of a 24-hours-old infant, and produced the vertebrae of a child to prove his statement. It had been stated by a chiropractic that he had done this.

Prof. Whitnall classed the allegations and claims of the chiropractors as "nonsense."

The committee room was again crowded and keen interest is being taken in the fight.

TEXTBOOKS ARE AGAIN PLAYED

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 2.—(Special to The World)—Canon Hinchliffe of Victoria made another drive on the history text books in use at the university and elsewhere in the province when the text books estimates were before the legislature in committee on Friday night.

He read extracts from Hazen's history to show that it was a much better history than Baird and Robertson's now in use, and that it was particularly eulogistic of the part that Canada and Great Britain had played in the world war in the interests of "democracy, civilization and humanity at large."

Hon. Dr. MacLean again stated that the students could safely be left in the hands of the present staff at the university, whose war records and whose British descent was a guarantee that nothing subversive to the traditions of Britain would be taught. He stated that it was easy to pick out odd paragraphs and condemn a whole book, and he deprecated the bringing up of subjects of this character in the legislature.

In the course of the discussion Canon Hinchliffe commented on the frequent changing of text books and stated that this changing was making British Columbia "a gold mine for American publishers."

Huge Petition Is Presented To House

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 2.—(Special to The World)—R. H. Neelands, the Labor member for South Vancouver, placed a petition signed by 20,000 citizens before the legislature yesterday praying for consideration for the Chiropractors' bill. The petition emanated from Vancouver and was referred to the select committee of the House dealing with the matter.

INSISTS BOWSER MISREPRESENTED EXCLUSION CASE

J. W. deB. Farris Takes Leader of the Opposition to Task

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 2.—Taking exception to remarks made by the leader of the opposition in referring to the disallowance of legislation passed by the house in 1921 to validate orders in council of 1902 dealing with the employment of Chinese and Japanese in connection with government contracts, leases or concessions, J. W. deB. Farris took Mr. Bowser to task for his misrepresentation of the matter during a debate yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Bowser had stated that he had been informed by the present attorney-general and the Vancouver member that the legislation had not been disallowed, and both Hon. A. M. Manson and Mr. Farris denied any intention of willfully misleading the leader of the opposition. Mr. Bowser had also claimed that the disallowance from Ottawa stopped all appeal to the privy council regarding the matter, and charged that the government, in full possession of the facts, was not sincere either in Victoria or Ottawa in bringing down Oriental exclusion motions.

Classifying the motion which Mr. Bowser had introduced as "merely a peg on which to hang a political speech and get it off in the house," Mr. Farris denounced the "former solicitor for Gogo, and the attorney-general who had passed an act making it lawful for Japanese to come into British Columbia," for indulging in political humbug.

He pointed out that it was the Meighen government that first proposed the disallowance of the act in question, and said that the Liberal government of British Columbia had experienced great difficulty in getting them to hold their hand till the matter could be tried out in the courts and judgment on the legislation was obtained in a constitutional way.

"The leader of the opposition should know that the matter is even now before the privy council, and that judgment will be handed down in due course," he said. "If the highest court in Canada held that rights had been violated I believe that they did right in disallowing that legislation, but I would point out that if, in the course of further appeals the privy council should reverse that judgment, all that it would involve would be the re-enactment of the bill, and it would stand unchallenged by the federal government."

Mr. Farris stated that the only misinformation in regard to the matter were the remarks of the leader of the opposition, and repeated that the motion had been brought down not with any idea of public benefit, but that the leader of the opposition, in spite of his past record, was trying at this late date to create the impression that he was in favor of Oriental exclusion.

Later on Hon. A. M. Manson stated that he did not have any knowledge of the disallowance of the acts, and as far as he was aware none of the officials in his department had, as the matter was one which would go to the provincial secretary.

Hon. John Oliver adjourned the debate, as he wanted time to look into the matter fully.

Committee Approves Town Planning Act

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 2.—(Special to The World)—The town planning act will be supported by the municipal committee when it makes its report to the house in a few days. A delegation waited on the committee yesterday and presenter their arguments and afterwards the committee decided to support the act.

VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—(Special to The World)—A general revision of the list of justices of the peace is under way but has not yet been completed, according to Attorney-General Hon. A. M. Manson. Some time ago it was announced that the names of all members of the peace bench in connection with the revision would be announced.

YOUTHFUL REDS ROUSE THE CANON

Socialist Society Formed Right In University

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 2.—(Special to The World)—"Come on Reds, Radicals and Socialists," read the beginning of a notice brought to the attention of the House on Friday night and which had been circulated at the University of British Columbia.

Canon Hinchliffe brought the matter up at the request of a father of a student who wanted to know how far radicalism and socialism had permeated the institution, as a Students' Socialist Society had already been formed there and been addressed by J. S. Woodsworth.

Sam Guthrie, the miner member for Newcastle, held that the curriculum at the University should contain a course in Socialism.

"Every university should," he said, "and the members would not then display so much ignorance on Socialism when it came up in the House. The biggest men in the whole world are Socialists. This House looks like a set of pygmies beside them. There's nothing to fear from Socialism. For my part I am glad see there is enough intelligence among the students to want to form a Socialist organization."

Harry Neelands also spoke eulogistically of Mr. Woodsworth, stating that he was an Oxford graduate with a post-graduate course in Germany and that he could compare favorably with any member of the legislature.

Both the minister of education and the leader of the opposition and others thought that no great deal of harm could come of the matter, pointing out that youth was the age of learning and that it was natural that the younger element should get together to decide these questions.

Hon. Dr. MacLean stated that from his own knowledge of the teaching staff he could assure the member for Victoria that there need be no undue worry or to take too seriously the fact that the students held these gatherings and discussed matters of this kind.

Farris Disagrees With Premier, The question of whether the government should retain control of the expenditure of money granted to the University of British Columbia was again to the fore on Friday night when the educational estimates were before the House.

Hon. John Oliver spoke strongly in favor of this course, and J. W. deB. Farris placed himself on record as a supporter of the government as entirely dis-associating himself from the stand taken by the premier. He knew something of governments and universities and he expressed himself very strongly as considering the university to be much better where it is than in the hands of any government.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1922.

MUST ABOLISH EXPORT LIQUOR WAREHOUSES

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 2.—(Special
to The World)—If the provincial gov-
ernment can carry the day every ex-
port warehouse in British Columbia
must go. No favorites are to be
played. All must close.

Stating that it was the aim of the
government to make liquor available
with reasonable convenience to those
wanting it, but with such restrictions
and safeguards as to reduce excesses
to a minimum and accomplish the very
least harm possible, Hon. A. M. Man-
son made an appeal to the house yes-
terday afternoon for the passage of
his resolution asking the federal gov-
ernment to enact legislation putting
export liquor warehouses in the prov-
ince out of business.

Last session the house of commons
passed the necessary legislation, but it
was defeated in the senate, when 23
senators were away, largely by the in-
fluence of the opposition members of
the senate. He expressed the belief
that at the next session at Ottawa he
could get the legislation passed.

Hon. Mr. Manson stated that last
summer when the stocks of two of the
export warehouses in Fernie were
seized sales during the seizure went
up 136 per cent in the government
store at Fernie and 114 per cent at
Michel.

"The condition is not so bad today,"
he said. "I venture the opinion that
75 per cent of the illicit trade has been
eliminated, but I am not satisfied that
there should be that 25 per cent of il-
licit traffic on the part of the export
warehouses going on."

Regarding the export warehouses,
he stated that they were supposedly
carrying on the business of exporting
liquor to places without the province
of British Columbia, but that the near-
est places they could export to were
all prohibition places.

Follow Action in Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Manson pointed out that
Quebec had eliminated the export
warehouse entirely, doing it by the
"Alcoholic Transportation Act,"
which had worked successfully.

Hon. Mr. Manson also took up
charges that government liquor was
not good liquor.

"It is the best that can be bought
in the market, and it is sold to the
public at a price less than in Quebec.
The government's price is infinitely
less than that of the illicit dealer."

No Wages Lien On Lumber When Sold

VICTORIA, Dec. 2.—(Special to The
World)—An amendment to the Work-
men's Lien for Wages Act was intro-
duced by J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., in
the legislature yesterday.

The amendment states that the
lien is not to apply on manufactured
lumber in the possession of any per-
son who has purchased same in the
ordinary course of business, and shall
absolutely cease to exist in respect
for manufactured lumber after same
has been sold in the ordinary course
of business by the person manufac-
turing same.

It also states that no purchaser of
manufactured lumber in the ordinary
course of business shall be required to
know or inquire whether any wages
remain unpaid in respect of same or
require the production of a payroll
or wages sheet of any person per-
forming any labor or service in con-
nection therewith or in connection
with the logs and lumber from which
the same has been manufactured.

Agricultural Course Costs Much Money

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 2.—(Special
to The World)—That the 72 agricul-
tural students at the University of
B. C. cost the province \$112,000 was
the answer given Mr. A. McD. Fater-
son, member for the Delta, who had
stated that he understood that the
eight students graduated had cost
\$30,000 each to educate and remarked
that this seemed high.

It was pointed out that the upkeep
of cattle and other animals and the
machinery necessary for a proper
tuition came high, and costs of edu-
cating students from a salary point
of view alone were given as follows:
Arts, \$240; Science, \$450, and Agri-
culture, \$750.

The government is considering the
returning of fees to returned soldiers
at the University of B. C. It was
announced. This course would cost
between \$5000 and \$7000 and the mat-
ter is now under advisement.

Three Sittings To Be Held Hereafter

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 2.—(Special
to The World)—Strenuous objection
was voiced by opposition members
when the resolution of the premier to
start three sittings daily from Monday
was before the House.

Mr. Bowser admitted that it had
been done during his regime as leader
of the government, but claimed that
it was necessary at that time by reason
of obstructionist tactics by the opposi-
tion. He held that at the present
strenuous session the opposition was
not ready mentally or physically to
carry on and that they found no time
to criticize or investigate many depart-
ments, and that the motion was to
stifle investigation.

Hon. John Oliver stated that it
would not interfere with important
business and that when necessary a sit-
ting could be dispensed with if found
interfering with committee work.

Labor members voted with the gov-
ernment, together with two independ-
ent members, and the resolution car-
ried by 27 to 15.

It is beginning to look as if the leg-
islature will not get through at the
end of next week, as was anticipated,
although rapid progress has been made
in the past few days.

DEMAND THAT CHIROPRACTIC BE PERMITTED

Mass Meeting Held Sunday— J. S. Cowper Charges Effort to Defeat the Bill

Speaking before an audience which filled the Colonial theatre long before the time set for the meeting, Dr. Lee Edwards, of Omaha, medical doctor and chiropractor, and Mr. J. S. Cowper, ex M.P.P., on Sunday afternoon again challenged the right of the medical council or the legislature to prevent people from getting well in whatever manner they wished. Dr. Edwards told the story of his many years fight to obtain this privilege for the people of Canada and the United States, referring incidentally to his experiences before the legislative committee at Victoria, and Mr. Cowper definitely charged that an effort was being made to defeat the chiropractors' bill by hastening the close of the House before the report of the committee could be considered.

The mass meeting, which was under the auspices of the Chiropractors' Defence League, endorsed the chiropractors' plea "for the legal right to continue their ministrations of healing and their request for a board of examiners composed of accredited graduates of residential chiropractic schools, and demand the placing of the chiropractic bill on the statute books at this session of the legislature." The resolution, put by Mr. Cowper as chairman, passed unanimously without discussion.

Among those on the platform at the gathering were Drs. Sturdy, Marshall and Coates, chiropractors now under sentence of a month in jail for accepting money for practicing chiropractic without a licence. They are now awaiting the result of their appeal to a higher court against the sentence.

Charging first an attempt, which had been unsuccessful, to prevent the chiropractors' bill from getting a hearing and second, an attempt to hasten the close of the legislature to defeat the bill, Mr. Cowper reminded his audience that no one was forced into public life and into an acceptance of an indemnity of \$2000 for five weeks' work at Victoria.

Unfit for Public Life

"I say that when men are awaiting the prison gates, when the rights and liberties of the sick are threatened and tyranny threatens the public, if at a time like this any public man cares to say that he cannot give the time to consider this public measure, then I say he never should have been admitted to public life and is unfit to remain there. (Applause.)

"I have some political sentiments and political friendships myself, as many of you know. There is a by-election, perhaps two, approaching in the city of Vancouver. I do not say this by way of a threat, as have the doctors, but I say for myself and I think I am right when I say it as the mouthpiece of this large audience, that we do not see how we can support any candidate of any government that refuses to take the time to consider a question of this nature when the liberty of good men, the health of thousands and the rights of all are in issue, threatened by an autocracy that not only has the right to start persecutions, but to pocket the fines imposed."

"We are living in an age that sees a revival of the spirit of mediæval persecution," said Mr. Cowper. "There are on this platform today three men who are awaiting imprisonment as common felons for the crime of making sick people well. They have been sentenced under the law to terms of imprisonment in the common jail. Unless the chiropractors' bill is passed taking these men away from the persecution of the medical council, they must serve their jail sentences."

Agents Provocateur

"Their convictions were secured by the use of agents provocateur. I do not speak harshly of the police who, I am sure, are a high official of the police force told me that they had secured the convictions of these men by the use of agents provocateur."

because, as a result of the persecution of the boys had been the persecution of the boys themselves. The persecutions, I am told, were begun on speeches from the attorney-general and he, in turn, I am informed, had been urged by the medical council to put into operation the law for the persecution of the chiropractors."

The speaker reminded his hearers that the offence of these men was not in making a man well but in accepting remuneration for it.

The purpose of the bill before the house, he continued, was to protect the public from unskilled and untrained chiropractors and to protect the chiropractors from persecution by the medical council, which claimed the right to set examinations in anatomy and diagnosis for the chiropractors. The medical council was a hostile body of professional rivals and the chiropractors studied anatomy and diagnosis from a different angle. It was as if no student of Gregg's shorthand could be allowed to work as a stenographer unless she had first passed an examination set by the Pitman institute.

The agents of the medical council had made threats, Mr. Cowper said. He had been informed that if any member of the legislature dared to support the chiropractors' bill they would be treated as a marked man. They would put political organizers into his constituency, so they threatened, to undermine his influence and bring about his defeat.

"Almost from the beginning medical men had been trying to apply extraneous things to the human body in order to effect a cure," said Dr. Edwards. "They have gone through the whole vegetable kingdom for grasses, herbs, fruit or anything which, taken inwardly, would cure. They have penetrated the bowels of the earth and of mountains for outside things which, taken inwardly, would cure. And now we're living in an animal kingdom and they are trying to secure glands and other parts of animals which, taken inwardly, may effect a cure."

"I guarantee as a medical man," said Dr. Edwards, "there is no power to cure from the things from without."

The speaker told of his argument

before the committee of the legislature at Victoria last week, of how a man "or part of a man" had been brought from Montreal by a medical practitioner to undergo analysis.

"There is a difference in the anatomy of a man, not in his body, but in the viewpoint of the man examining him," said Dr. Edwards. At the sessions of the committee he had maintained that in the section of the body he had seen there had been a slight deviation in the vertebrae; the medical man had said that there had not been. It all depended on the viewpoint of the man examining.

Taking up Rev. A. E. Cooke's pamphlet criticizing the chiropractors, Dr. Edwards maintained that "the trouble with the man who wrote this article is that he does not know a chiropractor, and therefore he is not a competent witness to testify in this case."

"When a man comes to me with a stomach-ache and by an adjustment of the spine I am able to cure him, it doesn't make any difference to him what my theory is as long as his stomach-ache is gone. It's no use telling him that the abnormality is not in his stomach, but that by adjusting his spine the full hundred per cent of energy needed to make his stomach function is allowed to reach the stomach. All he wants to know is that he no longer has the stomach-ache."

"All the arguing I could do would not change this man's (Rev. Cooke's) idea. The only thing is for him to get the stomach-ache. Then, when I cure him, he would believe. If he had the stomach-ache twice and I cured him, he'd believe my theory twice as much."

Dr. Edwards told of his own case, how he had after he himself had been practicing medicine, fallen from a log and, as he thought, slightly strained his shoulder so that he could lift neither arm higher than the shoulder. As a doctor he had gone to the doctors, explained to them what the matter with him was and asked them to remedy it. They had examined his shoulders—both of them—and told him there was nothing wrong with them.

"The trouble was that I felt the pain—and it didn't hurt the doctor," said Dr. Edwards, with a smile. He had been told about a "bone doctor" in the city, and had gone to him after hearing the sounds of his saw fra-

started to hit back.

"This bone doctor hit me an unmerciful blow right in the back of the neck," continued Dr. Edwards, with a wry reminiscent smile. "I started to hit him back and my arms went up. I was so surprised that instead of hitting him I just watched my arms going up."

It was a good thing they did so, said this 290-pound medical man. "It saved him a licking and it made a chiropractor out of me."

"Chiropractic can do more good than twice the number of doctors," he summed up as the result of his schooling and experience, "and the proportion is not yet large enough in this province."

Speaking of the claim of the medical council to be able to diagnose disease correctly, Dr. Edwards cited the declaration of Dr. Cabot of Harvard University that in post-mortem examinations he had found in 47 per cent of the cases the diagnoses of the cause of death had been wrong. And, supplemented the speaker, there was a possibility that others had got well notwithstanding an incorrect diagnosis and treatment, thus adding to the proportion. He referred to the statement of the president of the British Medical Association that it had been publicly alleged that 50 per cent of diagnoses were wrong and that certain doctors raised the percentage to 80. Should the chiropractor have to take an examination in medical diagnosis and produce such a result? asked Dr. Edwards. They should take examinations in the subjects in which they worked.

In conclusion the speaker thanked the audience for conducting this battle for themselves in the legislature. They should have the right to get well and it "is up to you to see that you get that right."

In addition to the speakers, the programme of the afternoon consisted of songs by Mrs. W. E. Reynolds and an organ recital. Ushers and other assistants were patients who had been cured by the chiropractors.

INQUIRY WILL BE THOROUGH

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 4.—(Special to The World)—Premier Oliver, W. K. Esling, A. N. Proctor, former chief engineer, and A. McPhee, auditor, and other important officials of the F. G. E. Railway are to be called to give evidence before the public accounts committee and, if found necessary, the accountant and books of the Northern Construction Company will also be brought.

Liberal members moved a resolution this morning summoning all information available locally and in opposing the Northern Construction Company said they could be called later if needed. Mr. Bowser objected to Mr. Esling being called but the chairman of the committee said Mr. Esling had made charges and must have some information on which his charges were based.

Premier Oliver stated to The World this morning that all necessary information was in railway's possession and the government wished a full investigation. He laughed at the political byplay of the Conservative leaders and said the public accounts committee would find nothing wrong because there was nothing wrong to find.

Bounties On Birds May Be Abolished

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 4.—(Special to The World)—Bounties on all birds are going to be dispensed with if the game board has its way. This will go into effect for one year at least, according to Chairman M. B. Jackson of the board, who states that it is their intention to cut off all bounties except those on cougars, coyotes and timber wolves.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1922.

They Censored the Censor

HOW many people would vote to continue the provincial censorship of moving pictures, if it was submitted to referendum? That isn't a silly question or a foregone conclusion. People do not always agree with the lawmakers. At a time when Mr. Bowser as premier was opposing woman suffrage and saying that no woman would ever sit in the Legislature, the men of the province overwhelmingly voted for equal suffrage.

Censorship has had a setback in Massachusetts. In that state the Legislature passed an act providing for censorship of movies. The people, in a referendum, voted 545,919 against censorship and only 207,476 for, a majority of 338,443 against.

The vote against censorship, by the way, was greater than that cast for any candidate for any office or any ticket during the general election held in Massachusetts at the same time.

Joy is felt in the moving picture industry at the referendum that knocked out movie censorship in Massachusetts. But the wiser among the movie makers probably recognize that this referendum is a challenge to them, the people putting it squarely up to the movie magnates to provide clean films.

If they neglect their obvious public duty and fail to make good on their responsibility, the reaction will come in another referendum reversing the 1922 vote.

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TO ASK PROVINCE TO BUILD HOME FOR INCURABLES

After "hanging fire" for over five years, the proposal to place the Marpole home for incurables under provincial jurisdiction will be brought to a head when a delegation from Vancouver appears before Hon. Dr. MacLean in Victoria today. Ald. W. R. Owen and Ald. R. P. Pettipiece are representing the city council and the Vancouver General Hospital board is also being represented.

The city is paying about \$700 per month for patients in the home and that would permit of payment of interest on \$105,000, said Ald. Pettipiece, who also added that there were 20 acres available in Hastings Townsite possible for use as a site for such an institution.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the power of the civic delegation to Victoria and it was decided that the delegates report back to the council before compromising the city in any way.

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL CONCERN ARE DISCUSSED

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 5.—(Special to The World)—Investigation by the department of labor and the deputy attorney-general of the activities of the B. C. Loggers' Employment Agency in Vancouver has been going on for some time, and as soon as the present session is over action in this matter is to be taken, members were informed last night by Hon. A. M. Manson.

The matter came to a head when the votes for the employment bureaux of the province were being passed, Sam Guthrie, the miner member for Newcastle, asking if other concerns were being allowed to carry on.

"We say that they cannot operate," said Hon. Mr. Manson, "but I might say the matter is already under investigation and as soon as the session closes we propose to have something to say."

Mr. Guthrie then stated that the concern was acting illegally and could be prosecuted.

"A union man cannot get a job there," he said. "They keep a card index system and a record of each man hired is kept and this sultan of labor decides whether he is a fit and proper person to be given a job in a logging camp. Canadian loggers walk the streets looking for work while this man makes application to the authorities to be allowed to import loggers from the United States to work in the British Columbian camps."

Mrs. M. E. Smith, of Vancouver, stated that she could inform the Newcastle member that the matter was being handled and that he would find there would be a change before many days.

"I have personal knowledge of this place," she said. "It is operating illegally and it will be closed."

Mr. Guthrie wanted immediate action and his Parliament that was: "If we don't get it, my honorable colleagues from Vancouver will hear about it when she runs there."

ABSOLUTE ROT, WITNESS CALLS BARREL STORY

Mr. Falconer Not Interested in Company—Liquor Purchasing Agent Examined

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 5.—(Special to The World)—"It's bunk. Just absolute rot," was the answer of H. G. Eakins, of the Hamsterley Farm Co., when before the public accounts committee yesterday, while Mr. Beech, another representative of the company, completely dissipated the charges that Commissioner Falconer had interested himself in the purchasing of barrels for the company and also that the company was shipping pulp to the California Wine Co. of Vancouver.

"I don't know that such a company exists," said Eakins. "We have never shipped to them or done any business of any kind. As a matter of fact it would be impossible to manufacture wine out of any pulp as after the fruit had been cooked it is absolutely useless for wine purposes."

Explaining the transaction with the Victoria warehouse where 57 barrels had been bought, Mr. Eakins stated that a breakdown in the filling machinery necessitated barrels being secured in a hurry to take care of the fruit crop that was pouring in and that they had bought them wherever they could. They had to pay a big price for them, and while he would like to buy all the barrels the liquor board had available he would like them at a cheaper price.

Didn't Know Firm Existed.

Mr. Beech corroborated the above statement, "both witnesses stating that until the matter had come up in the paper they did not know of any firm named the California Wine Company or the names of any of the men in that concern. They had absolutely no dealings with them either as a company or individuals in any way, shape or form."

A letter was also read to the board in which William Gilchrist, managing director of the Vancouver Company, stated emphatically that neither Peter Falconer nor J. H. Falconer had any interest of any kind in the California Wine Company.

"Your stool pigeons must have been on the wrong track, Mr. Bowser," was the comment of Chairman Buckingham as the witnesses left the stand.

As the evidence unfolds before the committee it is more and more apparent that the present inquiries have their foundation in a liquor agent's feud.

Purchase of Spey Royal.

Mr. Pooley stated that he was going to call witnesses from among the Victoria liquor agents who have been following the session of the committee very closely to show that Spey Royal could have been purchased in Canada at the time it was purchased in New Zealand. The witness he stated would be Harry G. Ross at one time sub-agent for the Spey Royal agent.

Mr. Paterson contended that at the time in question it was absolutely impossible to buy at reasonable rates in Canada as the Montreal agents were holding them up for 25 to 28 per case higher than if they had bought direct, taking advantage of the fact that Old Country distilleries were unable to export at any time early in 1921, by reason of the export licenses which the food control placed on the export of Scotch limiting the amount in what had been exported in 1916.

"We had to have liquor to open up the Victoria and Vancouver stores under the Liquor Act which was coming into force and we bought it where we could and at the lowest price we could," he said. "Spey Royal was always 25 shillings a case, but they couldn't supply it. The price was all right, but they couldn't ship unless you bought export licenses amounting to from 20 to 25 shillings per case over and above the price of the whiskey itself."

Former Mayor Visited.

An attempt made by Mr. Bowser to link ex-Mayor Galt up with liquor agencies proved a failure, Mr. Paterson stating that he had never discussed whisky or liquor of any sort with Mr. Galt, and never had heard that he was interested. "I have never seen him since," he said.

Paterson said: "There are ten agents in British Columbia for every one that I can buy from. These getting no orders are disgruntled because they do not get them and those getting them are disgruntled because the orders are not bigger."

To Mr. Pooley he again stated that never at any time had he been consulted regarding placing of orders or been instructed by anyone in authority where to place them.

"You are absolutely wrong," he stated when Mr. Pooley insinuated he was not the sole arbiter. "I do all the purchasing on my own initiative."

LIQUOR FORMS THEME OF LONG HOUSE DEBATE

Pooley Resolution Dealing With Dawson Charges De- feated by Eleven

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 5.—(Special to The World)—It was a field day for leaders of both parties yesterday afternoon. Private members had little or nothing to say, but the heavy artillery on both sides of the House kept up an incessant barrage for nearly four hours. For that space of time the opposition drive against the administration of the Liquor Act continued, and although Mr. Bowser and R. H. Pooley, his chief of staff, were time and time again charged with making false statements, they persisted in a reiteration of the Prince Rupert charges, in which F. G. Dawson has been prominently mentioned.

In the morning before the public accounts committee, members heard nothing but liquor and still more liquor discussed. In the afternoon it was twice before the House, and on both occasions it raised a storm.

"The trouble is my honorable friend is grovelling in the mire to see if he can find a little mud that will stick," said Hon. A. M. Manson on one occasion. "He is playing backyard politics, listening to street corner gossip and then coming here and stating it as facts. It is a splendid spectacle for a man who is supposed to be the leader of a responsible party."

Later on when Mr. Bowser had accused the attorney-general of being a partner in a firm which was defending in criminal cases in Prince Rupert, the attorney-general protested, stating that he had on more than one occasion before corrected the leader of the opposition on this point.

Mr. Manson Protests.

"It has never come to that stage where a judge of the supreme court can say to any member of the firm I was with that they must retire as they cannot sit on both sides, and that is what happened with my honorable friend's legal firm," said Hon. Mr. Manson. The leader of the opposition held that the people of the province at any rate must be convinced that in his statement that he was not interested in the criminal actions the attorney-general was sincere, and Hon. Mr. Manson again protested at the "untruthful innuendoes" of the leader of the opposition.

The first occasion when the liquor matter came before the house was when Mr. Bowser rose to speak on the motion of Hon. A. M. Manson asking the federal government to pass legislation at the coming session to augment the present provincial liquor act and make it possible for the government to put export warehouses out of business.

The leader of the opposition was against the resolution, stating that he had changed his mind since his session through disappointment in the manner in which the act had been administered. He also averred that the government had the necessary power to stop the export warehouses by the passage of an act similar to the Transportation Act in force on Quebec.

Should Consult People

"The government has no right to stop the importation of liquor into this province without consulting the people as they did in the plebiscite of 1920," said Mr. Bowser. "They have never asked the people for their opinion on this matter and have not had a mandate from the people where there is one."

Mr. Pooley spoke to his motion calling for the tabling of all correspondence and reports in connection with the Dawson charges.

Hon. Mr. Manson held that the secret service reports on the matter could not be made public but that the reports of the liquor control board commissioners on the matter, contained in letters, were available. The latter reports were to the effect that the Stevens charges were not true in any detail, and that the investigations carried out did not reveal anything which in any way showed a breach of the act or reflected on Mr. Dawson.

The vote was then put and Mr. Pooley's resolution defeated by a 26 to 15 division. On the Manson motion to ask Ottawa for supplementary legislation, J. W. deB. Farris, former attorney-general, adjourned the debate.

CANNOT CURE ORGANIC DISEASE

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 5.—(Special to The World)—That chiropractic is an illusion founded on a misconception was the description given by Professor Whitnall, the McGill expert, giving evidence before the select committee sitting on the chiropractic bill. "The illusion is that a nerve gets pinched," said Professor Whitnall, "and the delusion is that all ills come from that. It is a perfectly charming theory but it is spiced by the common ugly little fact that anatomy can't occur in it. It's a great pity."

He stated flatly that Dr. Lee Edwards who had appeared for the chiropractors could not have cured organic disease. "Although it gives me great pain to contradict my confreres," he said, "these button pressing treatments cannot cure organic disease," and he suggested that in the case of supposed cures the disease either did not really exist or else it had run its course at the time of the chiropractic treatment.

Mr. Gordon B. Wismer appearing for the chiropractors asked searching questions of Professor Whitnall relating to the chiropractic theory that impingement of the nerves affected the bodily organs, but the medical man replied that impingement of the nerves by bones of the spine could not occur, contrary to chiropractic claims. He also stated that in his opinion no one could fully understand anatomy unless he had studied dissection and he could not credit some of Dr. Edwards' cures.

An affidavit from a Vancouver lawyer, O. L. Bancroft, was read stating chiropractic had given him instant relief from an injured hip and had enabled him to walk properly after he had been hobbling around on two sticks.

Professor Whitnall replied that from what he had heard of the case as recited by Mr. Wismer it looked as if fear had played a prominent part in Mr. Bancroft not being able to walk. "Of course, this is all supposition," he said, "it is like saying what would have happened if German had won the war."

Chiropractor Examined

The committee then heard Dr. Walter Sturdy, a Vancouver chiropractor, who told how medicine had failed to cure him of a nervous trouble and how he had then taken up chiropractic. At first sceptical of the theory and convinced that it depended upon physiology, he had at last decided that chiropractic was a sound theory. He told of the course necessary in most chiropractic colleges and said he had treated over 2000 people in Vancouver and had cured organic disease. He had obtained results in 85 per cent. of the cases. It was Dr. Sturdy who treated Mr. Bancroft and he produced X-ray photographs showing that the bones of the spine were out of place and the nerves were affected.

It was intimated by M. A. Macdonald, K. C., that a physician who had acted before Dr. Sturdy in another case would be called to give evidence, Dr. Sturdy claiming he had effected a cure after the regular doctor had failed.

New Amendments To University Act

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 5.—(Special to The World)—Amendments to the British Columbia University Act were introduced by Hon. Dr. MacLean yesterday afternoon. The new amendments give full control of the imposition of fees to the board of governors without reference to the senate.

Another amendment makes it impossible for the board of governors to spend any monies excepting those granted by the legislature, those they expect to collect by fees from students and other visible sources. At present the act gives the governors power to expend money up to an extent that will not impair the financial standing of the university.

Minimum Wage Act To Stay Unchanged

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 5.—(Special to The World)—That there was no present intention of amending the Minimum Wage Act this session was the information given out by the attorney-general yesterday.

"Strong representations have been made by both employers and employees," he stated in answer to questions, "but they came along late in the session, and I can say frankly that the present policy has been to discourage the opening up of the act at this time."

In this connection, Hon. Mr. Manson paid a tribute to the investigators under the act and the work they had accomplished.

Will Carry Fight To Conservatives

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 5.—(Special to The World)—Stating that the present attempt at distorting facts in connection with the administration of the Liquor Board was merely in an endeavor to make preparation for the expected by-election in Vancouver, Mr. J. H. Falconer, one of the commissioners of the board, expressed his intention of being present at all meetings if Mr. Bowser invited him.

"I will take a seat on the platform and, as I told him in the committee room, he will not get away with any false statements while I am around," he said. "The whole thing is poppy-cock and no one knows it better than Mr. Bowser."

Esling Wants To Subpoena Officials

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 2.—(Special to The World)—That he had no intention of questioning the personal integrity of Hon. John Oliver, but that he did charge lack of business methods in dealing with the P. G. E. was the statement made by W. K. Esling, Roseland, in making an explanation to the house yesterday.

The explanation was in regard to his P. G. E. charges, and Mr. Esling stated that he wanted power to subpoena all the witnesses and P. G. E. officials he wanted and he would then be ready to go ahead. If proper facilities were provided and he was unable to prove his case he agreed that it would not be too much to expect him to resign, but in the event of his proving his contention he held that the premier should take the same course.

EX-MAYOR DEMANDS EVIDENCE

Opposition Chief Driven To Cover

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 5.—(Special to The World)—While Mr. Bowser, leader of the opposition, sat in his chair in the public accounts committee this morning and took refuge in the fact that he was a member of the committee and not giving evidence, refusing to state to Mr. Gale whether he had in reality heard any stories regarding him or whether the whole affair was an attempt at making political capital, ex-Mayor Gale appeared before the committee this morning and gave an unqualified denial to the insinuations brought out by the opposition leader yesterday.

Addressing the committee Mr. Gale stated that Mr. Bowser for some reason best known to himself had asked James Paterson, government purchasing agent, questions regarding Mr. Gale's supposed connection with a whiskey ring, Mr. Paterson stated that he had heard nothing except that Mr. Gale was riding round in a new car, and it "was Gale this and Gale that, and that he had bought the new car out of whiskey money."

"I had it fired at me till my head ached," he said. "Asked point blank if he knew of Mr. Gale being connected directly or indirectly with any whiskey or any whiskey dealer, Mr. Paterson stated that he had never connected Mr. Gale with the liquor business in any way, shape or form."

Has Driven Car for Years. "I do not think you are and no one ever led me to believe you were in any way, shape or form," said Mr. Paterson, who stated that the time the ex-mayor had purchased a new car was the only time he had heard the matter spoken of incidentally, he did not even remember by whom.

Mr. Gale pointed out that he had driven a car for the past 12 years which was some time before the alleged whiskey ring in Vancouver existed. Mr. Gale then desired to ask Mr. Bowser as to his source of information, but Mr. Bowser took refuge in the fact that he was a member of the committee and not giving evidence.

"I'm not giving evidence," he said, "it would be good advertising for you I know, but I'm not giving any evidence."

"Unfortunately my idea of advertising and Mr. Bowser's differ materially. I have tried to keep an honest and decent name and to have it mentioned in connection with a whiskey ring by a man holding the position of leader of the opposition, purely for political purposes, is not my idea of advertising," replied Mr. Gale.

Gives Unqualified Denial.

The Vancouver ex-mayor then gave an unqualified denial to any connection with the liquor business. "At no time of my life have I sold or been connected with the sale of whiskey," he said. "I have never been associated with any men or man in the sale of whiskey to the government or to anyone else. I do not know Mr. Paterson. I have seen him for the first time today. I do not know Mr. Urquhart, and as a citizen I resent very strongly my name being dragged before the committee in this way for partisan purposes. I have never in the past, in the present, nor will I in the future, be connected with the whiskey business, today, yesterday or at any time in my life."

"I think it is mighty poor advertising for Mr. Bowser and mighty poor advertising for me, and I resent it strongly and deny absolutely any connection with the sale of whiskey in any way, shape or form."

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RMS F LONG DEBATE

tion Dealing Charges De-Eleven

Dec. 5.—(Special as a field day for ties yesterday afternoon had little but the heavy ar- of the House kept arrage for nearly hat space of time against the ad- Liquor Act con- h Mr. Bowser and hief of staff, were in charged with ents, they persist- of the Prince Rich F. G. Dawson ly mentioned.

before the public members heard r, and still more. In the afternoon the House, and on used a storm. y honorable friend mire to see if he id that will stick," nson on one occur- g backyard poll- rect corner post- ere and stating it splendid spectacle supposed to be the sible party."

fr. Bowser had ag- general of being a hich was defending in Prince Rupert, si protested, stating e than one occasion e leader of the op- point.

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come to that stage the supreme court ember of the firm l must retire as they sides, and that is with my honorable n," said Hon. Mr. eader of the oppos- people of the prev- must be convinced ent that he was not criminal actions the as sincere, and Hon. n protested at the nces" of the leader

ion when the liquor ore the house was r rose to speak on ion. A. M. Manson l government to pass coming session to ent provincial liquor possible for the ge- expert warehouse

the opposition was elution, stating that his mind since last disappointment in the the act had been ad- also averred that the necessary power t warehouses by the similar to the Trans- force on Quebec.

Small People

ent has no right to billion of liquor has their conscience of id in the placid of Bowser. "They are people for their own and have not to e the people, who

WOMEN SEND DELEGATE TO SUPPORT JURY AMENDMENT

Mrs. J. H. MacGill Represents Local Council in Provincial House Today—Mrs. McKay Withdraws From Aldermanic Field—Literary Exhibition Coming

Mrs. J. H. MacGill represented the Vancouver Local Council of Women in the provincial legislature this afternoon when the jury amendment came before the House. Although the empanelling of women as jurors has for some time been a plank in the platform of the National Council several members at the regular meeting of the Local Council on Monday afternoon took the opportunity to voice their disapproval of the measure.

Mrs. W. J. White presided and in the course of her report as convener of the laws committee Mrs. MacGill outlined various reforms which a representative delegation of women had taken up with Hon. H. H. Stevens in a private session on Monday morning. Among these were: The naturalization of women equally with men; the deletion of the words "previously chaste character" from 211A of the criminal code; equality of cause in divorce cases, and parole and indeterminate sentence in the province of British Columbia. With all these matters, Mr. Stevens expressed his hearty sympathy.

BRILLIANT, MERCILESS EXPOSURE

Mr. Bowser Under Scathing Fire Of Criticism

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 5 — (Special to The World)—"I say if there is no good reason against this resolution, the man who votes against it must be charged, as I now charge the leader of the opposition—who is fond of making charges on the floor of this legislature and on the streets of Vancouver—and I now charge him that in defiance of the principles of his platform in 1920, in defiance of the welfare of this country, and in view of the speech he made yesterday, I charge him that he is deliberately either standing in with the bootlegger, or playing politics with the life-blood of this country in regard to its moral welfare."

Brought to book for what members of the government have declared to be "a deliberate and calculated campaign of calumny and misrepresentation in order to discredit the administration of the Liquor Act," W. J. Bowser, K.C., leader of the opposition, pulled the House under fire yesterday afternoon when J. W. deB. Farris, Vancouver member and former attorney-general faced him across the floor of the House and called him to account for his statements of the day before in a brilliant speech which culminated in the indictment quoted above.

Too Warm for Mr. Bowser

On Monday Mr. Bowser had spoken to the motion brought down by Hon. A. M. Manson asking the Ottawa government to pass legislation supplementing the present Liquor Act in order to ensure its enforcement and give it its full effect. The leader of the opposition had spoken against the motion, and during his remarks had launched an attack against the administration of the act. Wild charges had been flung across the floor of the House, and although repeatedly halted and asked for proof of his allegations, Mr. Bowser neither gave proof nor desisted.

On Tuesday afternoon it was different. Faced with a pitiless arraignment of facts, bombarded with statements he could not refute, held to a strict discussion of the motion under debate, and taunted with having tried to lead the House away from the issues into side paths and byways, the leader of the opposition left the House before the Vancouver member was half way through one of the most brilliant speeches of the session, and did not return to the legislative chamber until the thunder of applause from the government benches told him that Mr. Farris had finished.

Made Task Doubly Hard

Although it was a question involving constitutional law, Mr. Farris placed the matter before the members of the legislature in such a way that the layman could comprehend the problem. That the task was made doubly hard after the attempt of the leader of the opposition to beg the question he admitted, but at the end of nearly seventy minutes of cold logic, straight facts and a presentation of the necessity of the passing of the resolution of the attorney-general, private members on both sides of the house admitted the strength of the government's position and the passage of the resolution is regarded as assured.

Referring to the speech of the Hon. A. M. Manson and to the repeated professions of the leader of the opposition relative to the scandals that he would unearth when he got to the public accounts committee, Mr. Farris stated that he could not help harking back to his own experience as attorney-general.

"Recalling the repeated, extravagant, irresponsible attacks of the leader of the opposition, and recalling how every session he repeated these irresponsible remarks in the legislature, and then had dismally fallen down when the time came to prove his charges, it gave me some satisfaction personally to see him dealing with this enforcement of the Liquor Act in the same partisan spirit in which he did yesterday, and then to see him so ably demonstrate to every member of this House and to every man and woman in British Columbia that the leader of the opposition was still adopting the same tactics." Mr. Farris said, "demonstrating that it was no individual who was being attacked, but that any man who should be unfortunate enough to occupy the position which the leader of the opposition held for eight or nine years and to which he believes he has a divine right, must be the victim of an attack on the part of the leader of the opposition. Instead of strengthening his position it brings home to everyone in the province, that it is simply envy and a desire to create a false impression throughout this province, that animates him, and not because his statements have any foundation in fact."

Mr. Farris also accused the leader of the opposition with trying to beg the issue with irrelevant matters, so much so that anyone attempting to answer him must "wander far afield in the fog and mud in relation to the subject involved."

"I have heard a great many irrelevant discussions in this legislature," he said, "but I think I am correct in saying that within the memory of every member of this House the exhibition here yesterday was probably the most irrelevant and far afield that even the leader of the opposition has ever been guilty of since the election of 1916."

Constitutional Issue Involved

The Vancouver member then proceeded to lay the facts before the members, pointing out that it was a very simple proposition, and one that in its essence, its merits or demerits as far as the House was concerned must be kept in very narrow limits. At the same time he pointed out that it was, in his opinion, the most important piece of legislation that had come before the House at this session, in that its being given effect to at Ottawa would enable the province to get the benefit of legislation that would at one stroke cut off the right of private importation of liquor into this province and enable the authorities to grapple and cope with this great evil.

Pointing out that he, himself, had seconded a similar resolution over a year ago when the Liquor Act was first being introduced and he was attorney-general, he said that he had been denied at that time the opportunity of carrying out the enforcement of the then new act equipped with all the legislation, federal and provincial, that the government should have been entitled to at that time. It was therefore with the keenest interest he saw that the present attorney-general had come to the conclusion that this legislation from Ottawa was necessary and he was astonished to see that there was opposition to the appeal of Hon. A. M. Manson for unity on the matter.

"But not quite as astonished as I might be," he said, "and after some five or six years' experience I can speak in a somewhat fatherly way to the present attorney-general and tell him that he is too optimistic, and that after he has been in office for five years he will not expect any response to an appeal of that nature to the leader of the opposition."

"He was optimistic indeed if he thought that for once in his career the leader of the opposition would sink partisanship and party politics and be big enough and honest enough to come forward and say, 'Yes, we must have this legislation.'"

"Appeals of that kind which might be very effective on other members of the House will fall on deaf ears so far as the leader of the opposition is concerned when there is an opportunity to play party politics."

Clause Had to Be Inserted

Mr. Farris then outlined the duties of provincial and federal parliaments and the functions they have to perform under the British North America Act. The former, he pointed out, were only empowered to make laws in relation to matters of a private or local nature. They could not deal with matters affecting trade and commerce, and it was for this reason that the clause permitting private importation of liquor into the province was placed in the Prohibition Act of 1916.

"The leader of the opposition said that we went on the principle that it would be an interference with the rights of the individual to stop them from importing liquor into the province, and that therefore we put it into the Prohibition Act," he said. "I understand that R. W. Harris, a prominent prohibitionist, drafted that act, and his statement will be a great surprise to the prohibition people when they find that that was the reason the clause was put in the act. But the leader of the opposition knows full well that he has not given the real facts. That clause was put in there for the reason that the right to import liquor into this province is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion parliament, and if that clause had not been put in there the act would probably have been upset. The same thing applies to the warehouses."

"Provision was made in the prohibition act for the right to keep liquor in 'export warehouses' so that liquor could be exported to other parts of Canada or the United States. That was done because the question of whether liquor can be shipped from one province to another or to a foreign country is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion government, and it followed that if that provision was not placed in the act there was grave danger that the legislation would be out of order. And yet the leader of the opposition, who knows full well that these are the facts, and that this is the real reason, had the temerity to stand up here yesterday and say these provisions were put in because we were not going to interfere with the rights of private importations. There never was any such idea as that. No one knows it better than he does. It was purely to protect a constitutional situation."

Making his explanations very fully in order to clear up "all the misunderstanding and gossip that is going around the country in regard to this question and to give an understanding of what our constitutional limits are," Mr. Farris then stressed the fact that had the rights of private importation of liquor for commercial purposes not been protected the liquor act would have gone by the board as unconstitutional.

"But we went further than the prohibitionists did," he said. "We said that these warehouses must pay a licence fee of \$2000. It was a matter that was fully discussed by this house at the time, and it was then stated that the reason we could not prohibit these warehouses altogether was that if we attempted it the act would be declared unconstitutional under the section referred to."

Mr. Farris then pointed out the difference between bonded warehouses and export warehouses, showing that they were entirely different, the former being entirely under the control of the federal government and the latter being a warehouse licensed under the B. C. Liquor Act as a place in which liquor can be kept for export.

"As to one the province has no jurisdiction to prohibit," he said, "and as to the other the province has no jurisdiction one way or the other. A bonded warehouse deals only with liquor which is brought in here and kept in bond until shipped out, and an export warehouse has full power to bring bonded liquor into the province, to pay the duty to clear it, bring it into their warehouse and then re-ship it again. Therefore the real difficulty is not with the bonded warehouse but with the export warehouse, and that is a condition that this province has no jurisdiction to stop."

How to Head Off Bootlegging

Mr. Farris very emphatically pointed out that if, as the leader of the opposition stated, bootlegging was rampant in British Columbia, if only one portion of his allegations were true, a condition existed that should be remedied.

"I want to ask the leader of the opposition what in the way to stop bootlegging," he said. "Surely the most logical way is to prevent the

bootlegger from getting liquor." Mr. Farris then went on to point out how favorably British Columbia, surrounded by "dry" territory, was situated for the enactment of legislation such as was being asked for, and stated that under these conditions it would be practically impossible for bootleggers to obtain supplies.

"If we are so situated here that there is every prima facie indication that there will be successful results from this legislation, why should it be opposed?" he asked. "Either there is a good reason or a bad reason. It must be one of two. Any man that votes against this resolution unless he is able to give a good reason will be open to the imputation that he wants to protect the bootlegger, or that he is so partisan that he would prefer to embarrass the government by the non-enforcement of the act rather than rise to support this legislation, and to play politics to the extent of continuing a social evil in the province."

Doherty Act Insufficient

One by one Mr. Farris went through the arguments of the leader of the opposition against the resolution, and he left behind him gap after gap torn through the flimsy barrier of misconception and misrepresentation of facts erected by Mr. Bowser. He showed where the Doherty Act did not cover the situation, and proved beyond doubt that not one of the arguments advanced could show that the resolution should not receive the support of the legislature. Decisions from the supreme court of Canada were quoted in support of his contentions, and the House sat spell-bound as they listened to a masterly array of arguments in favor of the resolution.

The Quebec Transportation Act he rated was a direct interference with inter-provincial or foreign trade and as such was bad law. It could not be applied here and would soon be adjudged ultra vires.

To show that the leader of the opposition was not sincere in his objections to the resolution, Mr. Farris quoted from his election pamphlet in the last provincial election. One clause read:

"(10) They will introduce legislation and carry into effect the declared wishes of the people as expressed in the recent referendum on liquor; at the same time this Act must be a fair and reasonable one so that the government will have absolute control of the traffic, and that there will be no abuse in the use of liquor, but same to be used only in moderation. Heavy penalties will be included in the Act for all infractions, and the Act will be strictly enforced. They will also use every effort with the Dominion government, under whose jurisdiction the matter lies, to see that legislation is passed at Ottawa which will stop the importation of liquor into this province by private parties, so that all liquor purchased and sold in British Columbia will be absolutely under government control."

Referring to the departure of the opposition leader and his chief lieutenants, Mr. Farris said: "I see one or two who have not gone out of the House; men who have self-respect; men that we know have chafed at times in following the party discipline, I ask those honorable gentlemen if in face of that resolution which went out to the constituents who voted for them and sent them here,—if in face of the undoubted law of the country and pronouncement of the Supreme Court of Canada, will they vote against this legislation which it is proposed to ask for at Ottawa. Are those men going to repudiate the promises they made to the electors that sent them here. Are they going to put party above principle and follow their leader blindly into this assembly, or are they going to stand up and give support to that principle which is absolutely necessary in the interest of the people of this province?"

CURED A BLIND MAN, IS EVIDENCE OF CHIROPRACTOR

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 6.—(Special to The World)—Producing X-ray photographs showing where he had treated cases successfully, Dr. Walter Sturdy, a well-known Vancouver chiropractor, appeared before the select committee on the Chiropractic Bill again on Tuesday. He stated that he had cured a man of almost total blindness although the man had been told by the medical men his case was hopeless and would develop total blindness.

Stating that he recognized the necessity of physicians and surgeons, he said he was not opposed to medical men but he asked that he be allowed to continue his work unmolested. He told of being sentenced to a jail term for practising in Vancouver after he had treated an informer. Dr. Sturdy under cross-examination stated that he studied daily and was continually trying to improve his knowledge. He had taken a course in X-ray photography at the Palmer school. M. A. Macdonald, K.C., for the doctors, emphasized the fact that the X-ray work was the work of experts who did nothing else, and recalled the fact that Mr. Sturdy had been a life insurance agent before becoming a chiropractor.

"I'm still insuring life through chiropractics," said Dr. Sturdy in reply. He stated that he had never heard of the chiropractic degrees of T. N. (Top Notcher) or L. W. (Live Wife) and admitted that he could not follow up the experience of his patients after they left him. He knew, however, that he had restored health to 85 per cent of his cases.

At one stage of proceedings Dr. Sturdy stated that Mr. Macdonald was "splitting hairs" and evinced impatience but Chairman Jackson held that the cross-examination was well within the limits allowed.

Dr. Sturdy held that all diseases were due to the dislocation of spinal nerves and bones and that there was no need for the chiropractors to understand in such detail as doctors the various diseases of the body. Under a rigorous cross-examination he said that disease was the result either of too much energy flowing to the organs or too little.

When Mr. Macdonald questioned him at length regarding certain maladies Dr. Sturdy protested, but the chairman again ruled that he must answer. Mr. Wismer who protested against examining the witness on symptomology without notice and after kidney and liver diseases and infectious diseases had been touched on, Mr. Sturdy still held that he could detect these.

"It would be necessary to consult my books," he said. "You lawyers look up your books and tell people to call around next day and tell them about their cases. It would be necessary for me to do the same."

A statement read by Mr. Macdonald from the father of a boy who had died under treatment was challenged by Mr. Wismer who wanted to know who the chiropractor was. On being told it was Dr. Crapo of Vancouver Dr. Sturdy replied that he was not a member of the chiropractors' organization, the membership of which consisted of men who were properly qualified.

Mr. Wismer then pointed out that the whole object of the bill was to see that only qualified men were allowed to practise. He could not be responsible for Dr. Crapo or men not in the association.

Mr. Macdonald then started to read a statement apparently reflecting on Dr. Marshall, a member of the association, and Mr. Wismer asked that the matter be held over until Wednesday when Dr. Marshall would appear in person and answer all questions.

This was agreed to, Mr. Macdonald stating that they would bring in the medical men in the case and X-ray photographs as well. Mr. Wismer again questioned the fact that the chiropractors were not attaching the medical and produced it was said by Dr. Marshall in the chamber.

Other statements were made and the committee adjourned.

It is possible that Dr. Crapo will appear before the committee with Dr. Marshall and be given a chance to explain his side of the case, Dr. Sturdy urging this course. Although he had not cured a case of insanity, Dr. Sturdy held that it could be done and stated his absolute belief in the fact that he could enter an asylum and effect cures. He would not say, however, that all insanity was due to a distortion of the spinal bones.

A big crowd was again in attendance and the sittings of the committee will continue for at least three days more.

MACKENZIE RESOLUTION PUT ACROSS

Total Exclusion Demanded By House

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 6.—(Special to The World)—Another blow at the Oriental invasion of British Columbia was struck yesterday, when the House, after first dividing on the amendment of the leader of the opposition to make the act apply only to alien Orientals, which was defeated by a two to one vote, unanimously passed the total exclusion motion brought in by Captain Ian Mackenzie of Vancouver.

The Mackenzie motion is far reaching. It asks that the federal government take steps to give its active assistance to the obtaining of an amendment to the British North America Act giving this province power to make laws prohibiting Asiatics from acquiring proprietary interest, in any form whatsoever, in agricultural lands in British Columbia, in the timber lands or mineral lands of the province, or in the fishing or other industrial enterprises carried on within the province. It also calls for powers to pass legislation stopping the Orientals from obtaining employment in any of the abovementioned industries.

No Time for Pseudo-Imperialism. Captain Mackenzie gave a spirited reply to the criticisms of the leader of the opposition in his attempt to make the motion less drastic, and stated that this was no time for pseudo-imperialism.

"I believe like Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Canada is a nation within the Empire," he said, "and that we should have our say in these matters that so vitally affect us." He also pointed out that Mr. Bowser was wrong when he stated that the B. N. A. Act had only once been amended and showed where it had five times been amended since its passage.

J. W. Jones, of South Okanagan, supported Mr. Bowser, and was followed strongly in favor of the Mackenzie motion. He stated it was the only way to get the matter settled for all time and to prevent the pestilential penetration of the Asiatic into British Columbia.

The vote on the amendment found the labor and independent members supporting the original motion, and when the amendment had been declared lost Mr. Bowser stated that the vote for the motion would be unanimous.

LEFT CANE AND PAIN BEHIND

Lawyer Tells Of Treatment By Chiropractor

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 6.—(Special to The World)—“We don't claim that we are miracle men, but there's a man walking around in a manner that he couldn't do before after only one treatment from a Vancouver chiropractor. You can't get away from that,” was the emphatic declaration of Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the B. C. Chiropractic Association when O. L. Bancroft, a Vancouver lawyer, was before the select committee of the house investigating the new bill licensing chiropractors today.

That the story told by the Vancouver man had impressed the committee was plainly to be seen.

“I came over primarily to correct an impression that I have been knocking the doctors,” he said. “Far from that. They have done me a lot of good at various times. I got the same results from doctors as I did from the chiropractors, but the latter gave instantaneous results. I don't profess to know what the chiropractor did. All I know is that I went in to see him about two weeks ago while walking on two canes and hardly able to drag myself along. It was absolute agony for me to move. He placed me on the table, pressed on my back and the pain was gone. I got off the table without assistance and walked on one cane and was able to straighten up as I had never done in years. But I want to make this absolutely clear that I am not trying to decry anything about the doctors or chiropractors. As far as I can see they are both doing good and both are entitled to practice.”

PROVINCE WILL TAKE OVER CARE OF INCURABLES

The proposal made by the city to the provincial government, asking that the care and maintenance of the home for incurables, will likely be granted, according to delegates who returned from Victoria this morning, after interviewing members of the government.

Foisting out that it was unfair to the city to compel it to care for this institution, more especially when so many of the inmates are from points outside the city, the delegation put up two proposals to the government, one that the government take over a tract of land in Hastings Township, consisting of 25.10 acres, and erect and maintain a permanent home there, or that the government take over a large hotel at Coquitlam for this purpose.

Mr. W. R. Owen, who represented the city council on the delegation, said today that in all probability the government would accept one or other of the suggestions, Hon. Dr. MacLean informing them that the suggestion seemed feasible and workable.

If the government undertakes the care of incurables the city will pay its share of the upkeep, on a per capita basis. At present it is maintaining a home for incurables at Marpole, at a cost, as has already been stated, of \$100,000. There are a large number of patients in other municipalities.

HOME RULE FOR SOUTH VANCOUVER

Autonomy To Be Restored Very Shortly

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 6.—(Special to The World)—Following a conference with Commissioner Wells Gray and officials of South Vancouver, Premier Oliver intimated this morning that a bill will be presented to the house shortly providing for the retirement of bonds held as security by the government and the issuance of five per cent serial bonds running from five to twenty-five years. The idea is to restore full municipal autonomy to South Vancouver almost immediately.

Power will be given in the bill also to retire borrowings from the bank which have been guaranteed by the government. In all about \$1,600,000 worth of bonds will be floated, and it will be necessary to grant power to the municipality to borrow over the 20 per cent limit of the municipal act.

At present South Vancouver has \$100,000 arrears of taxes in addition to \$1,000,000 arrears for which land are held. It is stated that monies accruing from land sales will be used to meet the present shortage in sinking fund and to pay off present indebtedness.

“Home rule for South Vancouver can't come any too soon to suit me,” said Premier Oliver discussing the matter.

South Vancouver officials are also jubilant.

WILL ABOLISH OLD STATUTES

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 6.—(Special to The World)—That the time has come when some of the old-time statutes should be wiped off the statute books was asserted by Mr. M. B. Jackson in the legislature, when a measure, an act to repeal certain enactments which have become obsolete, was up for second reading. Mr. Jackson said that many old statutes passed as far back as Charles I still encumbered the statute books, most of them having already secured the status of common law, and all such statutes, unless in actual effect, should be repealed.

The bill afforded considerable amusement to members of the House, who piled the attorney-general with questions concerning it. It refers to 29 measures, some of them passed only within the past two or three years.

Attorney-General Manson admitted that some of these measures might still be applicable to some sections of the province, but members would be given full opportunity to deal with that phase of the matter when the bill reached the committee stage.

“I move the Liquor Act be added to the list,” shouted Mr. Thomas Uphill, Fernie.

The bill received its second reading.

QUESTIONS ARE PUT SQUARELY UP TO OTTAWA

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 6.—(Special to The World)—Taking the initiative in an effort to secure an adequate system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, dependence in old age, and other disabilities, the British Columbia legislature will urge upon the government at Ottawa the necessity of giving early consideration to legislation covering these matters.

This was decided yesterday afternoon when the House by an almost unanimous vote upheld the amendment of Hon. John Oliver to a motion brought down by Sam Guthrie, Newcastle, who had held that action should be taken by the provincial government. Five labor members voted against the amendment.

The vote on the matter came after Hon. William Sloan, in one of the best thought-out speeches of the session, pointed out that, while believing that the legislation would be of immeasurable benefit, he was not prepared to suggest as a responsible minister of the crown, with a clear understanding of the financial obligations and limitations of the province, that the House should proceed to enact legislation involving large additional expenditures without knowing where the necessary revenue was to come from.

Pointing out that Senator Robertson, minister of labor, in the Meighen administration, had written the then attorney-general, Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, that these matters were federal concerns, the minister of mines stated that there could be no misunderstanding as to who should bear this burden.

“Distinct and clearcut is the admission of the federal authorities,” he said. “There can be nothing plainer, and he read the following extract from a letter received by Mr. Farris from the minister of labor.

“Your understanding is correct as to the matter of Mothers Pensions and the Minimum Wage legislation properly belonging to the provincial government, while legislation dealing with health insurance, unemployment insurance and old age pensions fall within the jurisdiction of the federal government.”

ASK GUARANTEE OF BRIDGE ISSUE

VICTORIA, Dec. 6.—(Special to The World)—Asking the government to guarantee the bonds of the Burrard Inlet Tunnel & Bridge Company to the extent of \$120,000, a delegation from the North Shore waited on Premier Oliver yesterday, being introduced by G. S. Hanes, the North Vancouver member.

Mayor Morden and Alderman Watson of North Vancouver and ex-Reeve Jack Loutlet and Councillor Rowe of the municipality comprised the delegation. They pointed out that the bridge would be constructed by the Northern Construction Company at a cost of \$1,250,000 and pointed out the advantages that would accrue in the development of the port and of British Columbia generally.

Premier Oliver will put the matter before the executive and promised the delegation to give it full consideration. The delegation feels sure that government action will follow.

Why Bootlegging Thrives

WITH a great army of prohibition agents at work trying to enforce the law, President Harding has announced his inability to make the Volstead Act effective. All he can do is to continue the warfare and restrict bootlegging.

Why is it that restrictive legislation is no more a success in United States than it was in British Columbia, even though majorities vote for it. Here we blamed it on the doctors; there they blame it on the bootleggers. But there must be two parties to the transaction of evading or violating the law. Unless there is a large public opinion unsympathetic to the law neither the lure of prescription fees nor the profits of rum-running could bring a prohibition law into disrepute.

Once upon a time iron used to be made illicitly and "bootlegged" just as moonshine liquor now in England at one time regarded her American colonies just as Eastern Canada now regards British Columbia, as a place for consumers, not manufacturers. They put financial and trade handicaps on the colonies. The ironmasters of Great Britain had a law passed for their protection declaring it a crime to make iron in the colonies.

This didn't stop the Americans of that period who had the bootlegging germ in their blood. They found a sheltered place in the forest, difficult to approach, and set up their blast furnaces. The remains of one of these furnaces still exist near Youngstown, Ohio.

Human nature seems to hate prohibition of any kind. Maybe you experience a craving to touch a painted surface which a sign warns you is fresh and wet. Or you feel a hot mental wave of resentment at the sign: "Private—Keep Out. This Means You."

All this explains why it is so difficult to enforce prohibition. As soon as a thing is prohibited, a crop of lawbreakers springs up, ready to take a chance at violating the law for profit. This was true of the "iron bootlegger" prior to 1776. It is true of the liquor bootlegger today.

The greatest lawbreaker, ethically, is the customer who provides the profit—the incentive.

On top of all this is the peculiar psychological fact that, as soon as a thing is prohibited, people who never thought of committing the prohibited act suddenly develop a mischievous craving to try it at least once.

DOCTOR ACCEPTS CHALLENGE AND DIAGNOSES CASE

Patient Is Rushed Off Home When Found to Have High Temperature

VICTORIA, B.C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—A sensation was sprung at the afternoon session of the Chiropractic committee of the legislature yesterday when Mr. Thomas Mercer, chiropractor of Victoria, produced a boy whose case he had diagnosed the previous evening and challenged three doctors to make independent diagnoses with a view to having them compared with his own for the purpose of checking up his diagnostic method.

The challenge was accepted by the doctors to the extent that one of their number, Dr. D. E. Gillies, of Vancouver, made a diagnosis of the case, while the committee adjourned. When the session resumed, the doctor, handing in his written diagnosis to the chairman, Mr. M. B. Jackson, for comparison with that already presented in writing by Mr. Mercer, protested that the boy examined was in a serious condition, his temperature being over 103 degrees.

Mr. Mercer replied that the lad had had no excessive temperature when examined by him on the previous evening. He had come to him merely for treatment for a jerking of the arms which had been chronic since childhood. The boy was not his patient.

Chairman Jackson remarked that a serious situation had arisen. A move to have the boy examined by a second doctor with a view to checking the first was without fruition, Dr. McKechnie, who was present, refusing to do so, objecting to the "slipshod" methods. Dr. Gillies did not believe that the examination of the boy should be proceeded with on the grounds that his condition was too serious.

The boy, when questioned, said that he felt the same before the committee as he had on the previous evening when examined by Dr. Mercer.

Dr. McKechnie took the temperature of the boy, checking Dr. Gillies, and found it to be a shade over 102.

Questioned further the boy said that he worked as a boilermaker. He felt then just the same as he had a month ago, had slept well the night before, and had eaten two good meals on that day.

The chairman was solicitous for the welfare of the lad, who was taken home in a motor car, the committee adjourning until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

Challenge Issued by Chiro.

Mr. Mercer first brought the boy before the committee to give an exhibition of chiropractic treatment. At the same time he issued his challenge in regard to diagnosis. The night before, he said, was the first time he had seen the lad, whose brother he had previously treated for infantile paralysis. He had palpitated the boy's spine, the results had suggested a condition which had led to his minutely examining one of the patient's organs.

"I reasoned from the spine to the organs," said Dr. Mercer. "That is where we differ from the doctors."

Dr. Mercer admitted that chiropractic would cure an ulcerated condition but not in the case of malignant disease. He told of his treatment having resulted in a woman who had never had anything but milk and a little bread for seven years being now able to eat beef and cabbage.

Referring to his diagnosis of the boy, Dr. Mercer said: "I may be wrong in the pathological condition, but I'm not wrong in the organ." He said that his challenge to the doctors was not issued in any spirit of bravado—it was not stage play.

He handed in his diagnosis to Mr. Mercer. On behalf of the doctors,

Mr. H. B. Robertson pointed out that the examining physicians might find it necessary to take an X-ray, urinal test, etc.

Mr. Gordon Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, voiced a query as to why the doctors did not accept the challenge.

The boy, who by this time was stripped to the waist in anticipation of the exhibition treatment by Dr. Mercer, was left alone in the committee room with Dr. Gillies. The examination took about half an hour, the committee then reconvening.

When the committee met in the afternoon after Premier Oliva had moved a resolution in the house permitting this procedure, Dr. D. B. Gillies, of Vancouver, continued under examination. He asserted, in answer to questioning by Mr. Gordon Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, that it was a dangerous thing for patients to be treated by chiropractors in the case of organic diseases, because of the delay in treating in the proper manner. He did not believe the treatment given by chiropractors to be of any value in the case of organic disease, and he was not willing to say that the treatment was of any value, either, in the matter of neurosthenic cases.

Asked whether he considered the giving of chiropractic treatment by a practitioner having the knowledge of diagnosis required for the medical doctor was as dangerous as exactly the same treatment given by a chiropractor lacking that training, Dr. Gillies said that he did not, as he believed that the man in the first case would realize sooner when the patient required the attention of a licensed medical practitioner. He could not understand how any man with the knowledge spoken of would confine his treatment to the spine.

Mr. Wismer wanted to know if witness thought that a chiropractor with the medical doctor's knowledge of diagnosis would abandon at least a portion of the chiropractic theory. Dr. Gillies believed he would.

Might Try Toe-Twisting

Further, in answer to questions by Mr. Wismer, Dr. Gillies declared Dr. Lee Edwards, star witness for the chiropractors before the committee, to be a greater menace than the ordinary

chiropractor who lacked the knowledge of the medical practitioner.

Cancer could not be cured by chiropractic, said Dr. Gillies. Mr. Wismer pointed out that the chiropractors did not treat for cancer. He would not say whether chiropractic would aid in such a case.

Dr. Gillies intimated that toe-twisting, as a method of curing disease, might secure some followers, but that the chiropractic method was more popular because the backbone was a more mysterious thing than the toe.

Questions and answers of a highly technical nature were interchanged between Dr. Gillies and the chairman, Mr. M. B. Jackson, the latter examining with interest a specimen of a human spinal cord lying on the committee table.

In answer to a general question from Mr. Wismer as to whether he believed that any curative methods outside those recognized by the medical profession had any value, Dr. Gillies said that in his opinion Christian Science had done a great deal of good. It was the fault of the medical profession that Christian Science existed at all. If the doctors had worked with the ministers to the extent which they should, Christian Science would not be. While he appreciated Christian Science, added Dr. Gillies, he had no use for Mary Baker Eddy, its founder.

Dr. Joseph Crapo, chiropractor, of Vancouver, appeared before the committee to rebut statements made concerning the case of George Mould, a patient of his. At the suggestion of Chairman Jackson, the committee decided to call the boy's father as a witness. "We had better get the whole story. It sounds interesting," remarked Mr. Jackson.

Dr. E. Marshall, another Vancouver chiropractor, also answered statements made concerning one of his patients. Asked how long he had practiced in Vancouver, witness said in reply that he had done so for three years, except for one month he spent in jail. "Dr. Proctor sent me there," he added, referring to the prosecution of chiropractors.

Dr. Marshall assured the committee that asthma could be cured by chiropractic. The committee will meet again today.

WALLINGER TOO LOOSE FOR GOV'T

Wanted Loan From Person Doing Business

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—The opposition held up the estimates for the government agent's office at Cranbrook on Wednesday evening. The vote challenged was for a sub-agent at that point and Mr. Bovyer held that there was no necessity for the appointment of an extra official. The crossover from the opposition finally brought out the reasons for the dismissal of Mr. Wallinger from the position of government agent. The premier sent for the file on the case and when it came he read a report stating that the former gold commissioner had "more unofficial connection with the Wild Horse Dredging Company than his official position warranted."

"I never at any time charged him with dishonesty," said the premier, "but I do charge him with a very loose way of carrying on business. He was dismissed because of an accumulation of facts, the culminating one of which was a demand from a man with whom he was doing business as government agent for \$300 for his own use and without any value being given for same."

"Begging Letter," Says Premier

The premier then read the letter in question which was a direct appeal to a Captain Rogers for that amount and was referred to by the leader of the government as "a begging letter."

"It is no use to shout," said the premier when opposition members were trying to decry his use of the file in question. "Facts are facts. Here we have an employee of the government of the province pointing out a method to a debtor of the province showing how to escape his just obligations to the government and in between the time he told him this and without authority, cancelled his mining leases, he writes a letter asking for \$300. He had an opportunity of explaining but the statements he made did not fit in with the public records which are available to any member of this house. I did not let him remain in office three days after I saw the letter in question."

Later on the premier challenged the opposition to have a full enquiry into the matter.

"Come right on and have your field day. Have your investigation under oath. You don't dare to and you know it," he said.

The house adjourned with the matter still unsettled.

Further Pressure On Chinese Laundryman

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—The bill to amend the Factories Act was stated to be one primarily designed to get after the Oriental laundry men by increasing the penalties for infractions. Hitherto they have been getting away with dollar fines in the courts. When the bill was up yesterday Attorney-General Manson introduced an amendment designed to prohibit employment in any laundry run for profit except between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on days other than holidays, and not at all on holidays. Watchmen and men employed to maintain heat or steam are exempted. The amendment, also aimed at the Oriental laundryman, applies to all laundries run for profit whether operated by "manual, muscular or mechanical power."

SAYS CHIRO PRESCRIBED; BOY IS DEAD

New And Startling Development At Victoria

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—The chiropractor inquiry before the select committee of the House took a new turn this morning when, after George Mould, father of a Vancouver boy who is alleged to have died after chiropractor treatment, had given evidence, Dr. Joseph Crapo, who attended him, asked for an adjournment in order to retain counsel. Mould stated that contrary to the evidence given by Dr. Crapo yesterday, the latter had given him instructions regarding the diet of the boy and that these had changed the diet prescribed by the medical man who had attended him previously. Dr. Crapo and Mr. Wismer held a short consultation regarding the matter, and after talking with them an affidavit made by Mr. Mould, announced that the adjournment would be asked for to allow Dr. Crapo to be represented by counsel.

Following this incident Robinson Burn, a Victoria resident who had been treated by Dr. Thomas Mercer, a Victoria chiropractor, was placed on the stand. He stated that for 26 years he had suffered from pains in the head, heart troubles and asthma, and although he had taken treatment from doctors all over America, he had found little permanent relief. However, since taking chiropractic treatment he was better than he had been in years and while not strong, was again enjoying life. He emphasized, however, that he had a great admiration for the medical profession, and considered that he had saved his life years ago. However, in recent years it was the chiropractic treatments that were saving him.

Under cross-examination he asserted that his case could not be attributed to imagination nor to the fact that he had moved from the prairies to the coast.

"I have absolutely no doubt at all but that I was cured by chiropractics," he said.

One Plan Of Control Of Electric Energy

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—Hon. Dr. Sutherland, minister of public works, explained in connection with his bill to provide for the inspection and regulation of premises and equipment for the generation, transmission, supply, or use of electrical energy, that the Dominion is arranging for legislation applicable to the whole country. If this were done the various provinces would fall into line and enact legislation along similar lines. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—Mr. Harry Neelands, of South Vancouver, asked the attorney-general in the legislature whether he had taken steps to provide for effective safety regulations designed to prevent accidents through steamers becoming stalled between floes in a harbor. Mr. Neelands said that he would be pleased in an appropriate time to have the matter brought before the legislature with amendments.

OBSOLETE ACTS ARE REPEALED

VICTORIA, Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—With the select committee on the chiropractic bill sitting during the afternoon session of the House, and with a number of members paired, the Wednesday afternoon session was a dull one. Routine business only was taken up, and contentious votes in the estimates were passed by.

Several bills were given their second reading, among them being the bill providing for the repeal of a number of statutes which have now become obsolete. Opposition members devoted a great deal of time to this bill, seeing in it an opportunity to criticize the government for the enactment of "paper legislation."

Mr. Bowser suggested that while the act was being put through it be made to include the Dolly Varden Act, "which interfered with the rights of the subject and ousted the jurisdiction of the courts."

The House was in a lethargic mood, however, and Premier Oliver passed over the castigations of the opposition leader with the remark that Mr. Bowser appeared to be "in poor form today."

"He is lacking in his usual vigor. I have heard him when he could tag a two hour speech on poorer texts than this," said the premier amid laughter from both sides of the House.

The Shipping Act of 1916 also brought a laugh when Mr. Bowser, referring to the passage of this act, said that it had brought about the greatest era of shipbuilding which the Pacific Coast had ever enjoyed.

"It is always nice to speak kindly of the dead," said Hon. A. M. Manson, and went on to point out that while during the war such a measure may have been necessary, now that this activity was over and the Canadian Merchant Marine had been inaugurated and was in operation, it was hardly to be expected that the act would be kept in force.

After several bills had been dealt with the house again took up the consideration of the estimates, and during the passage of the vote for the Pacific Great Eastern Hon. Dr. MacLean announced that no appointment had been made to the position of chief engineer of the road lately resigned by A. P. Proctor.

"There is no construction, and an appointment is not necessary," said the minister. "The assistant is able to carry on at present."

Another vote passed without comment was the vote for \$4000 for the Freight Rates Traffic Bureau at Vancouver. Premier Oliver announced that this was the government's share for the appointment of this official, and in reply to questions stated that the appointment had not yet been made as the Associated Boards of Trade had not yet agreed on the man whom they wanted to appoint.

Architects Take Up Incompetency Charge

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—Stating that they fully understood their responsibility to the public in the matter and that they would make a full and complete inquiry into the charge of incompetency which have been made in the legislature by W. A. MacKenzie of Similkameen against Potter, the Prince Rupert architect who had charge of the building of the school there, the B. C. Institute of Architects have written a letter to Mr. MacKenzie outlining the action they propose to take.

They have already taken the matter up with the Prince Rupert school board and have asked for complaints. It is understood that they have also taken the matter up with the government.

PATERSON RAPS LIQUOR CRITICS

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—That the J. S. O'Brien who is alleged to have made a commission of the sale of Spey Royal to the government in Vancouver is a brother of Clarence O'Brien, prominent in Conservative circles in Vancouver, and a chairman of one of the committees of that organization, was suggested in questions put by members of the public accounts committee Wednesday when James Paterson, government purchasing agent, was again on the stand.

Owing to the late arrival of opposition members the committee did not get under way until nearly 11:30 a.m. Mr. Bowser and his lieutenants made another attempt to discredit the motives behind the purchases from the California Wine Company of Vancouver, but Mr. Paterson stated that he had made the purchases after it had been suggested by the Manufacturers' Association and others that it was their duty to support local industries. He also stated that there was a demand for the product of this company and that stocks had been ordered since to fill requirements. The answers had the effect of silencing the critics for a time.

J. S. Dunlop, a liquor agent, gave evidence to the effect that the government agent was a keen buyer and said his commissions as a sub-agent only amounted to half a crown a case and that he did not split them with any other person.

Harry Briggs, who gave evidence on Tuesday, produced a letter from his principals regarding Ambassador whiskey which he stated had been the basis of his offer to the government at the time it was received in 1921. However, he admitted that he had made no offer in writing, stating that it had been made verbally to Mr. Paterson.

MINISTER'S TRIP IS CRITICIZED

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—Stating that he was annoyed at what he termed the frivolous answer of the minister of lands to a question, he had placed on the order papers some days ago, R. H. Pooley adopted obstructionist tactics when the vote of the lands department was before the House on Monday night.

He was aided by Messrs. Bowser and Jones, their criticism taking the form of a censorious view of the recent visits of Hon. Mr. Pattullo to Great Britain and Europe. The minister explained that he was over on business of the department in connection with immigration and land settlement policies of the government, and pointed out that he had succeeded in making very satisfactory arrangements with the British authorities under the Empire Settlement scheme, whereby lands and other assets put into the scheme by British Columbia were accepted as cash on the fifty-fifty basis under which the Empire Settlement Board was working.

Mr. Bowser claimed that the explanation was not sufficient for him and that the "reckless joy-riding of the minister of lands should be stopped by the premier." He criticized the expense account of \$3200 and was met with the statement that his own expenses when he had visited England, which expenses were much lower than at present, had been \$3500. Mr. Bowser claimed that there was justification for his visit to the coronation of the King and to attend the privy council.

SON RAPS LIQUOR CRITICS

B. C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—That the J. S. O'Brien had to have made a compromise in the sale of Spey Royal to the government in Vancouver is a statement made by Lawrence O'Brien, promoter of the liquor business in Vancouver, in a speech before the committee on liquor in Vancouver. O'Brien, chairman of one of the committees that organization, was asked questions put by members of the committee on liquor accounts when James Patterson, purchasing agent, was present.

O'Brien's late arrival of opposition to the committee did not prevent him from appearing until nearly 11:30 a.m. and his statements were an attempt to discredit the purchase of the Spey Royal from a Wine Company of Vancouver. Mr. Patterson stated that the purchase was suggested by the Manufacturers' Association and others that he also stated that there was a stock of this liquor for the product of this liquor that stocks had been to fill requirements. The effect of silencing a time.

O'Brien, a liquor agent, gave the effect that the government as a keen buyer and said that as a sub-agent only half a crown and not split them with any other party.

O'Brien, who gave evidence on the subject of a letter from his father-in-law regarding the liquor business, he stated had been the effect to the government. O'Brien was received in 1921. O'Brien admitted that he had written in writing, stating that he had made verbally to Mr.

LIQUOR TRIP CRITICIZED

B. C., Dec. 7.—(Special to The World)—Stating that he was that he termed the frivolous trip of the minister of lands and forests to the United States. He had placed on the same days ago, R. H. Bowser, an obstructionist tactics of the lands department in the House on Monday.

Stated by Messrs. Bowser and others in criticism taking the scurrilous view of the record of the minister of lands and forests. The minister of lands and forests was over on the department in connection with the land settlement of the government, and that he had succeeded in the satisfactory arrangement of the British authorities under the Settlement scheme, and other assets put up by British Columbia as cash on the fifty-year period which the Empire had been working.

O'Brien claimed that the explanation was sufficient for him and that the joy-riding of the minister should be stopped by the government.

O'Brien criticized the expenditure of \$3200 and was met by the statement that his own expenditure had visited England, and that the expenditure were much lower than that of \$3500. Mr. Bowser stated that there was justification to the expenditure of \$3200 to attend the privy council.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1922

FATHER OF DEAD BOY IS EXAMINED BY CHIROPRACTOR

Lodged No Complaint, Says
Mould in Answer to Question by Crapo

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 8.—(Special to The World)—Before the select committee of the legislature yesterday afternoon Dr. Joseph Crapo, who is attending the chiropractor inquiry, appeared with H. A. McLean, his counsel and cross-examined George Mould who had declared that his son had died after receiving chiropractic treatment from Dr. Crapo.

Dr. Crapo immediately proceeded to cross-examine Mr. Mould regarding his affidavit. The father of the boy said that medical men had considered his son's case grave, but had not said that it was hopeless. He said Dr. Crapo had given his son a list of foods that he might eat which was different to the diet prescribed by the medical men who had insisted on a vegetable diet. He admitted, however, that he had not been present when this diet was given, and said that he had lodged no complaint in connection with his son's death. He had filed the affidavit regarding Dr. Crapo's treatment of the case at the suggestion of medical men.

Dr. L. McMillan, of Vancouver, who had attended young Mould, was also called, and stated that he had told the boy's parents that he was in a serious state from diabetes and might live only a few years. He referred the case to Dr. Cumming, and three weeks later he had been called to the boy's home and found him in such a serious state that he had him removed to hospital. By that time his condition was critical and he died in two days. He considered death was due to carelessness or oversight in the boy's diet, and before he died, the youth had told him that he had discussed the question of food with Dr. Crapo, who had told him to leave the matter with him and had pounded and massaged his stomach and bowels.

Dr. Cumming on Stand.

Cross-examined by Mr. MacLean, the doctor stated that the boy had improved under medical treatment, and said that they had no knowledge that he was going to take chiropractic treatments.

Dr. Cumming gave evidence to the effect that the boy had improved under medical treatment and said that the chances of his recovery had been favorable. He explained the disease was carefully to the committee, and said that in order to effect a cure in a diabetes case, it was necessary to understand it thoroughly. The diet he said was of supreme importance, as unless the diet was limited and confined to certain foods the patient would undoubtedly die. Dr. Crapo had not limited young Mould and there was evidence that the food he had consumed had acted as poison in his system.

Cross-examined closely by Mr. McLean, Dr. Cumming said that he had hoped to keep the boy alive until a new treatment which had originated in Toronto and which was effecting marvellous cures was available, which would be in a very short time.

Dr. Crapo was then called and said that he had been told the boy was slowly dying of diabetes. He did not diagnose the case having been told of it. They boy had told him he was feeling better as the result of his treatments. He claimed that he had not changed the diet of the boy as prescribed by the medical men but had written out of a medical book a diabetic diet for comparison with that prescribed by the doctors and which the boy had forgotten. He had not ordered a change of diet.

"I am not a dietitian," he said, and also said that he did not know who was the author of a pamphlet from which he had copied a list of foods for the boy. He emphasized emphatically that he had not prescribed these foods. Replying to the chairman he stated that he would not have accepted the diet if he were suffering from diabetes although he had written it for young Mould but not prepared it.

"We'll draw our own conclusions," said the chairman as the committee adjourned.

Mr. Wismer again emphasized the fact that Dr. Crapo was not a member of the Chiropractic Association of B. C.

ESLING SCANDAL VANISHES

Rossland Member
Refuses To
Proceed

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 8.—(Special to The World)—Falling flat when W. K. Esling, the Rossland member, first changed the charges he had made on the floor of the legislature, and then, after consultation with Mr. Bowser, refused to go on the stand and give evidence under oath, the Pacific Great Eastern investigation, which had been insisted on by Premier Oliver after Mr. Esling had made his statements of maladministration, petered out this morning.

Taking the stand himself, Premier Oliver flatly refuted the charges. "The fact is that it is all an absolute falsehood," he said. "I have gone under oath myself; I have produced the chief engineer and the accountant, and I have produced every voucher and every scrap of paper on which a cent of money was paid out. I am prepared to go into this thing to the limit and investigate it to the full. I am a responsible minister of the crown and under a charge, and I want as full an investigation as it is possible to get."

A. P. Proctor, former chief engineer of the road, also took the stand and gave evidence under oath.

"There is no truth in the allegation," he said. "It is absolutely untrue." "Not only was there no chance to loot the treasury of hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it wasn't done. I was in close touch personally with all that was done on this road and I state this absolutely."

A. McFee, at present with the federal government, but formerly auditor in charge of the accounts of the Northern Construction Company, with the P. G. E. from January, 1920, until July, 1922, made a similar statement.

"In my opinion there was no reasonable possibility of the Northern Construction Company paying a sub-contractor an amount less than the price on which the united price was based and pocketing the difference," he said. "Under the system we had it would be practically impossible for any collusion between the Northern Construction Company and the sub-contractors."

Refuses to Be Sworn.

It was after these witnesses had been heard that members of the committee asked Mr. Esling to go on the stand and give his evidence under oath. A resolution to this effect was passed and the Rossland member moved toward the witness chair. Half way he stopped for a hurried consultation with Mr. Bowser, who had beckoned to him, and he then retraced his steps, announcing that he would not appear or take the oath.

"You mean to say that you will get up on the floor of the House and make a statement where you can't be got at, and then when you get a chance you refuse to take the oath and come right out," queried Chairman J. Buckham, but Mr. Esling refused to be sworn although he wanted to make a statement to the committee.

The proceedings fell flat almost immediately the committee sat, Mr. Esling stating that he would not say that the government had allowed

any payment, and did not intend to make any remarks to be taken as specific charges. He wanted to have his charge changed from that the "government did allow," to the "Northern Construction did."

"In other words you are now withdrawing charges against the government and making them against the Northern Construction Company," said R. H. Kergin, Atlin.

Mr. Esling persisted in stating that he thought a million dollars had been paid out wrongfully and said that he would know if he could get at the books of the company.

All Evidence Available.

Premier Oliver afterwards recalled Chief Engineer Proctor, who stated that all the evidence possible to check up the whole matter was before the committee and that it would be impossible to find document anywhere that would give more details. The premier also put in samples of sub-contracts and a complete file of documents showing how the work was handled.

In his evidence the premier stated that he, as the responsible minister, had been in close personal touch with the chief engineer as to the progress of the work and the methods of payment. He explained that the contractors were paid commissions on an actual cost not to exceed unit prices and that if work was done at a less cost than unit prices the contractors got a twenty-five per cent. bonus. Any charges that there had been overpayments were untrue and absolutely without any foundation whatever.

THREE PARTIES SUPPORT OLIVER ON LIQUOR BILL

Independent and Labor Members
Line Up Solidly With
Government

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—(Special to The World)—With Independent and Labor members lined up solidly with the government, the motion brought down by Hon. A. M. Manson calling upon the federal parliament to pass legislation which will have the effect of closing the export and bonded warehouses in this province and make it illegal for anyone to import liquor other than the government, passed by a vote of 80 to 14.

Conservative members were behind W. J. Bowser, K.C. in voting against the motion, and Joshua Hinchliffe, of Victoria, opposition member, made some interesting statements in what could be taken as an apology for not voting for the resolution.

Closing the debate, Hon. A. M. Manson eloquently appealed to members not to let party expediency divert their true judgment, but to do the best they could for British Columbia whether it helped the government of the day or not.

"I am not surprised at the stand of the leader of the opposition," he said. "His record in public life shows that he is always ready to let political partisanship take precedence over the welfare of the province. He would rather grovel in the mire than rise to decent and clean things in public life in British Columbia."

WOULD INCREASE TAX ON INCOMES

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—(Special to The World)—As expected from developments during the sittings of the municipal committees of the legislature, that body brought down recommendations to the House Thursday afternoon urging an increase in the provincial income tax and a taxation on gasoline in order to aid British Columbia municipalities. The report was submitted by H. G. Ferry, Liberal member for Fort George.

The proposal that the government take over the entire cost of education was turned down by the committee and the above recommendations made as methods of securing more revenue for school and hospital costs.

DR. CRAPO IS SCORED BY "CHIRO"

Dr. Mercer Would Bar Vancouver Chiropractor

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—(Special to The World)—Stated by medical men present to have given the most able and comprehensive statement on the side of the chiropractors yet given at the inquiry now proceeding before a select committee of the house, Dr. Thomas Mercer, of Victoria, who has practiced here for the past four years, was the star witness in the strenuous fight for recognition that is being made by members of the profession at this time in the legislature.

Every medical man were impressed with the evidence of this witness who has treated upwards of 3000 patients in Victoria with great success.

"I assert that our line of reasoning is in line with the established sciences of physiology and anatomy," he said. "We prove our theory just as the doctors of medicine do theirs. We prove it clinically. They do the same. We postulate a theory; we apply that theory, and we get the results we expected to get. There my case ends. I have been trained in the sub-luxation theory and I have had good results. I do nothing but adjust the spine. If these results are referable to any other cause; if anything else has done this work I don't know what it is."

Dr. Mercer also dealt with the practice of one class of chiropractors who filled their offices with electrical apparatus of all kinds merely as a means of impressing their patients. He deplored this practice, stating that it was merely to stimulate patients and make them feel better for a while but not giving any permanent benefits. About one-third of the chiropractors of the province were among the class he mentioned.

Obtaining the permission of the chairman to refer to the case of the boy who had appeared before the committee on Wednesday, Dr. Mercer explained that he had never treated the boy, who was found to have a temperature of 102 when in the committee room. He had seen him and there was no temperature at that time, but he had never treated him at any time.

The chairman thought that Dr. Mercer was entitled to the explanation. A mistaken impression had been given that the boy had been treated by the doctor.

Speaking of the evidence given by Dr. Crapo, the Victoria chiropractor said that he did not recognize Dr. Crapo as a qualified man. On the evidence given to the committee by the Vancouver man, Dr. Mercer concluded that Dr. Crapo had revealed gross negligence in the case of the boy cited in evidence. He would not pass Dr. Crapo as a chiropractor if he were sitting on a qualifying board, declared Dr. Mercer.

SOME AFFIRMATIONS OF CHIROPRACTISERS ARE QUOTED

Chiropractic affirmations as enunciated by Dr. Mercer, who held the committee closely interested by the unimpeachable ability of his presentation of the case for the men who are struggling for legal recognition, included the following:

"What we say is that our case is not the human spine as is often supposed to be the case."

"The human spine is not a mere support for the body, as is often supposed, but is a part of the body itself."

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are quite safe for the public. "Patients come to me and tell me that they have come to me as a last resort. If we were thinking only of ourselves and our reputations, we should very often not treat such cases. But they plead for help, and we cannot resist the appeal, sometimes."

Dr. Mercer said that he had successfully treated, among others, the following diseases: Ulcerated stomach, phlebitis, enlarged tonsils, inflammatory rheumatism, gastritis, insomnia, nasal catarrh, goitre, chronic headache (one case of forty years' duration); diabetes and varicose veins.

Gordon S. Wismer, appearing for the chiropractors, protested at the undue severity he said, was being manifested towards Dr. Mercer under cross-examination, stating that he had always treated professional witnesses from the other side with the greatest courtesy and that he expected the same in return.

During the evening Dr. Mercer gave a practical exhibition, giving a patient an adjustment in view of the committee and the audience. The man stated that he was improving under the treatment and also brought out the fact that although he had told the doctor that he could not afford to pay him at present the chiropractor had continued treatment and was curing him after other methods had failed.

AMENDMENT TO OPTOMETRY ACT

VICTORIA, Dec. 8.—(Special to The World)—An amendment to the Optometry Act brought down by Fred Anderson, of Kamloops, today, did away with the objections to proposed amendments by Captain Ian Mackenzie, which, it had been stated, would have worked out to the disadvantage of a Vancouver optometrist.

Under the new regulations, leave to appeal from the optometrist council decisions is made possible, and the amendments also make a two-year limit instead of a one-year limit as the time in which an applicant to practice must have resided in the province.

HOPEFUL OVER IRON INDUSTRY

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 8.—(Special to The World)—Moving the second reading of his bill to rectify an agreement between the provincial and Dominion governments for the joint exploration of the iron resources of the province, Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, stated that the agreement would do away with overlapping and supply a fund of knowledge conducive to encouraging the establishing of an iron and steel industry here.

The greatest iron and steel industry in the world had been built up by Dominion bounties in Nova Scotia, he said. Other industries and trade would follow in the wake of an iron industry here.

"I believe this agreement will have much to do with the development of British Columbia in the next few years," he said.

Thomas Menzies, of Comox, emphasized that the industry should be concentrated on Vancouver Island. The debate was adjourned by W. K. Ehling, of Rosland.

A Hansard for Victoria

M. R. F. W. ANDERSON, M.P.P. for Kamloops, is advocating the establishment of a Hansard staff for the provincial legislature so that all the speeches and sayings of the members may be accurately recorded. It is estimated that such a service would only cost the people \$25,000 a year.

But has the matter been looked at from both sides of the question? A Hansard service would not only give an accurate record of the things that are said in the Legislature, but would make them available for general distribution. "Aye, there's the rub!"

Speeches in the Legislature are but rarely "pearls of wisdom strung upon the golden thread of thought." Most of them are verbose; some are infantile and paltry; some are shocking and if printed verbatim would be a revelation next morning to the sober judgment of the gentlemen who delivered them.

It is a nice point in economics to decide whether the expenditure of another \$25,000 would not be money well spent to let the public know exactly what is said during the long annual talk-fest at Victoria each year.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1922

FIELD DAY SCHEDULED AT VICTORIA

Mackenzie Motion To Be Discussed Monday

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 9.—(Special to The World)—Thanks to the pertinacity of Captain Ian Mackenzie, the House on Monday will have a field day on the great beer question, when the advisability or otherwise of sale by the glass will be debated at full length.

Appealing to all members of the House to forget their political affiliations for the moment, Capt. Mackenzie yesterday moved that the House should resolve itself into committee of the whole to "consider the question of the sale of malt liquors under the Government Liquor Act."

Captain Mackenzie referred to the fact that last year, because the government had not seen fit to bring down a beer clause as a government measure, the Conservative opposition had walked out of the House and refused to take cognizance of the private member's motion. He appealed to the opposition this session to remain in their seats and deal with the question on its merits.

Mr. David Whiteside stated that he would take the same point of order this year that he had taken last year, namely that the motion was out of order because it called for the expenditure of public funds and it was not competent to the private member to introduce any motion requiring outlays of public funds.

"I would be a sublime optimist if I did not think my friend from New Westminster would object to my motion," said Capt. Mackenzie, "but I am entitled to consideration of such a vital measure."

SAFETY VALVE NEEDED, THINKS VANCOUVER MEMBER

It was Capt. Mackenzie's personal conviction that the majority of the electors of the province were in favor of what he termed "a safety valve" to the present act, whereby the sale of beer by the glass could be provided for.

"You cannot, as a government, allow conditions to exist as they are in Vancouver and other sections," he said. "The veterans have gone on record in favor of the sale of beer by the glass. It is better to give it to them than make law-breakers of them." Public opinion was not in favor of dire penalties for the sale of malt liquor, he added, thereby opposing the proposal in the bill of the attorney-general to impose a jail sentence for those convicted of the sale of malt beverages.

The motion was passed and the full discussion of the advisability or otherwise of the sale of beer by the glass will take place in the House on Monday next.

Examination of Notaries Public Is Contemplated

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—(Special to The World)—If a bill brought down by Attorney-General Manson is passed no one will be able to obtain a commission as notary public without passing an examination by a judge of the county court in the district in which the applicant resides.

On issuance of a commission the applicant will pay \$20 as a fee and the commission will be in force for four years.

IF CURED, CURED BY SUGGESTION, SAYS WITNESS

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 9.—(Special to The World)—Dr. R. E. McKechnie, consultant surgeon to the Vancouver General Hospital, presenting the case of the regular medical practitioner against chiropractic before the special legislative committee yesterday, could not be induced to admit that the chiropractors had any claims to recognition.

Cures by chiropractors, if authentic, were referable to psychopathic suggestion. Such cures, said the doctor, were probably attributed to some extent in the recus of all the cults which had illustrated the history of the human adventure, not only in the world of medicine, but in that of religion, of business, of politics, in anything, in fact, in the province of human affairs.

Psychic suggestion was playing more and more of a definite part in the methods of his own profession, said the doctor, in answer to a hint from Mr. H. B. Robertson, K.C., who is conducting the case for the regular medical men before the committee. The doctor afterwards conceded, on cross-examination by Mr. Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, that the doctors had probably been unduly conservative in their recognition of the value of such methods of healing the infirmities to which all flesh is heir.

"Most of these cults, the modern ones, at any rate, have originated in the country to the south of the border," said Dr. McKechnie. "We have seen the Mormons, the Shakers, the Holy Rollers and the Christian Scientists. The country which produced the wooden nutmeg is still going strong in that sort of business."

"I don't deny that many of these cults have done good. The old Indian medicine man had cures to his credit. It is the same with the Christian Scientist. We say that all these cures have been achieved by psychopathy. We did not realize the possibilities of these methods until the terrible medical problems presented by the war demanded our attention."

SHELL-SHOCKED MEN MOSTLY PSYCHOPATHIC CASES.

Dr. McKechnie put the cures made at the celebrated shrine of Lourdes in the same category as those effected in the case of the so-called shell-shocked soldier. While the genuine shell-shocked man always showed signs of organic injury, a vast class of veterans who had to receive care as a result of their almost unendurable experiences overseas were psychopathic cases. Their nervous systems had given way under a strain which was more than human flesh and blood had ever before been called upon to undergo.

"I have seen wonderful cures by suggestion," said the doctor. "Men are waiting the word to get up and walk. They are told, in the suitable case, by the right man, to get up and walk, and they do it. These are functional cases, and are susceptible of cure by suggestion."

As to the special theory of the chiropractors, that many diseases were referable to subluxations of the human spine, Dr. McKechnie would have none of it. These so-called subluxations were impossible except by reason of dislocation, in the doctor's opinion. He had failed to find subluxation in any case illustrated before the committee by diagrams produced by the chiropractors. If the chiropractic theory were carried to its logical conclusion, it would mean that they subluxated their spines with every movement of their bodies.

"The danger of chiropractic, as I see it," said the doctor, "is that the disease is progressing while the patient is taking treatment from the chiropractor which I believe to be useless."

QUARTER OF B. C. FRUIT-GROWERS ARE JAPANESE

Out of a total of 1195 growers of small fruits in this province, no less than 300 are Japanese, over 25 per cent., said Hon. E. D. Barrow, provincial minister of agriculture, in addressing members of the Real Estate Exchange at luncheon Friday on "The Outlook for the Agricultural Industry in B. C."

"There is no better place in the Dominion of Canada for the production of small fruits than on the Pacific coast, but like other phases of the agricultural industry, the future of this branch lies in efficient marketing conditions, and you can see how difficult it is to bring about such conditions with so many Orientals engaged in the industry," said the minister.

He mentioned that in 1920 there were only 650 growers of small fruits in B. C., and then drew attention to the increase to 1195 since then. In the Fraser Valley and districts immediately tributary to it, this increase had been more noticeable than anywhere else, but it had been very largely confined to Japanese growers.

What was needed was more men on the land, he said, but declared he did not have much faith in the majority of the ideas suggested for colonization. With the promise of the federal authorities to assist, he said the adoption of some definite plan only depended now on the question of who was to foot the bill.

INTRODUCE BILL TO REGULATE B. C. E. R. FARES

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 9.—(Special to The World)—A bill regulating the fares charged by the B. C. Electric Ry. Company introduced by Hon. A. M. Manson provides for the appointment of a commission under the Public Enquiries Act at any time that a complaint is made by a municipal council or residents of any locality that the fares charged are unreasonable or unjust, or that the company is subjecting any person to undue prejudice or disadvantage.

MAY ADJOURN TUESDAY

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—(Special to The World)—It is not likely that the House will adjourn now before next Thursday and it may be that it will be even later. Good progress has been made with bills and estimates in the past two days' sittings.

Ten-Mile Limit at Crossings to Be Removed Soon

VICTORIA, Dec. 9.—By an amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act, Hon. A. M. Manson proposes to remove the ten-mile limit at street crossings, explaining that the law is never regarded and that it is less dangerous to let motorists proceed at normal speed.

"I am in favor of having a law that makes it a crime to drive to the common danger and says nothing else," said R. H. Pooley, an opposition member.

"The reason we have so many law-breakers is because we have so many fool laws," said J. W. deB. Farris in speaking to the amendment. The bill was given a second reading.

Mrs. M. E. Smith Is Defender Of Flag

VICTORIA, B.C., Dec. 9.—(Canadian Press)—Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, and Mrs. M. E. Smith, Independent Liberal member for Vancouver, engaged in a controversy over the Union Jack in the House today, when Canon Hinchliffe, Conservative member for Victoria, asked for an amendment to the school act making it compulsory to fly the British flag over all school houses.

"The way to make patriots is to make such conditions in the country as will enable people to make good wages," objected Guthrie. "Putting a rag up over their heads is stupid."

"Did the member for Newcastle call the British flag a piece of rag?" demanded Mrs. Smith.

"Well, it is a piece of colored cloth," replied the Socialist.

"Any man who has no broader outlook than that is no use to his country," shot back Mrs. Smith.

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GOVERNMENT TO SELL LAND TO FINANCE U. B. C.

Attended by an audience that overflowed into the hall and ante chambers of the new quarters, the rally held by the Vancouver Liberal Association on Saturday afternoon and evening, at which Premier John Oliver formally dedicated the new premises, was one of the most successful gatherings in the history of the party. Among other leading speakers were Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, H. F. Kerwin, J. Buchan, Dr. K. C. Macdonald, Ian Mackenzie, Kenneth Campbell and other Liberal members. Mr. J. A. Campbell, president of the Vancouver Liberal Association, occupied the chair at the evening gathering.

The premier was in splendid form and in his review of the happenings at the present session, took occasion to refer to many matters of importance and also gave some attention to the claims of the opposition, in that connection emphasizing that not one of the charges aired by the opposition had been substantiated in any form.

In regard to the university the premier pointed out that, while the government was ready and willing to grant all the aid it could to that institution, he also emphasized the fact that the government realized at the same time that its first duty was to see no child in the province was deprived of the opportunity of obtaining a common school education.

Arrangements would be made immediately after the session looking to the sale of the 3000 acres of university lands to make possible the building of the university.

In mentioning the financial situation in British Columbia as it affected the people and the government, the premier stated that no province in the Dominion enjoyed a credit that stood so high among the financial houses of eastern Canada and the United States, than did this one. He also drew attention to the fact that in its plans for future development, the government realized that it was possible to build now for 35 per cent. less than it cost about one year ago.

No Doles.

One thing the premier made quite plain was that this winter his government will not grant any doles to unemployed, but will insist that whatever assistance that it does hand out must be for work that will bring its own returns, such as land clearing or other productive enterprises.

The premier also gave some attention to the question of freight rates, when he said that in the fight for equalization of rates and the removal of discrimination against this province, the government was solidly behind the business interests of the country and that proof of this would be given when he went east again early in January to press the claims of B. C. at Ottawa.

"Our government is not without fault. I know some of the mistakes it has made better than Mr. Bowser does, but they have been mistakes of judgment, not of 'wrong-doing,'" said the premier amid hearty applause.

Dr. K. C. Macdonald mentioned that the eyes of British Columbia were on Vancouver and urged that this city should at all times remember that fact.

Mr. Ivan Mackenzie said that the Liberal party in the province stood four square and drew enthusiastic applause when he said that in its constructive policy the government had the support of all the people of B. C. He said the province was on the upward trend and all that was needed was more optimism.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Hon. Dr. Sutherland and Hon. T. D. Pattullo thanked upon some of the outstanding moments of the session and were rewarded with ovations.

Refreshments were served by the auxiliary at the conclusion of the evening making.

IS OPPOSED TO COMPLETION OF P. G. E. RAILWAY

KAMLOOPS, B. C., Dec. 11.—(Special to The World).—Addressing a public meeting here Friday, Mr. T. G. McBride, federal member for Cariboo, condemned the P. G. E. railway, advocated abandonment of operation of all sections except that from Quesnel to Clinton, and called upon the provincial and federal governments to get together and redeem their pledges of transportation for the settlers of the Peace River country by the construction of a branch of the National Railways to that great fertile district.

After describing graphically the hardships of a trip he recently made over the P. G. E., he gave his opinion that the road would never be made to pay. The only section of the country really served was the cattle districts of Cariboo and Lillooet, he said. Construction to Prince George would be the greatest folly, in his opinion. The road would never be able to compete with the present established national lines. The route along the north side of the Cottonwood River, he said, was the worst piece of country to build a railway through he had ever seen. The roadbed could never be maintained. There were over 30 miles of ravines and gumbo. There was 3,000,000 feet of lumber on the ground for bridges. These, he maintained, would not last more than five years. It was suggested to replace the bridges with steel structures at a cost of \$5,000,000. It would take another \$5,000,000 for substructures.

Mr. McBride suggested handing over all the material to the government railways on the condition of construction of the Peace River branch. That country would sustain a million people. It was a wonderful district, would produce tremendously and all products would come to market through British Columbia. He did not blame either the present or the former provincial government for the P. G. E. fiasco. People demanded the road and the Vancouver Board of Trade held a club over the McBride government. Then when the change came the Vancouver board again invaded Victoria, holding a club over the new government in the demand that the P. G. E. be completed.

Dr. McIntosh spoke of the need of a third party in British Columbia, citing the value of the Progressive party as a check on the administration at Ottawa. British Columbia appeared to have two parties. In reality there was only one, the Oliver regime. The two present parties were afraid of one another. Provincial finances were strong in 1912. In 1914 there was a debt of \$40,000,000. This was now increased to \$70,000,000. He dwelt at length on the P. G. E., its faults of construction and administration, holding both parties responsible. He also implicated Bowser in many ways, showing that in nearly all government scandals his law firm had been solicitors for the involved parties.

B. G. Stewart, of Nicola, said that when recently the two old parties of had hoped some constructive policy would be forthcoming. In this they were disappointed. The general question today was would the putting out the province, held conventions, people of the present government and the substitution of men already proven incompetent in administration, be worth while? This question had led to the formation of the new "Provincial Party," started by farmers, but designed to embrace all classes desiring improved conditions.

Mr. Stewart reviewed briefly the planks of the new party's platform, dwelling on the benefits to B. C. industry that would accrue through the securing of free trade zones in the ports of Vancouver and Victoria.

PREMIER SUPPORTS VANCOUVER

Wires Ottawa As To Elevator Needs

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 11.—(Special to The World).—The following telegram regarding the grain situation in Vancouver was sent Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King by Hon. John Oliver this morning:

"I have received strong representations from Vancouver to the effect that the present grain elevator facilities are insufficient, but that handling capacity can be more than trebled by increasing storage facilities only. Further advised that large number of grain loaded cars on track cannot be unloaded for want of storage; further that it would be beneficial if grain elevator and connected facilities were immediately placed under authority of harbor board with power to act. British Columbia feels very strongly that westward movement of grain should not be deterred either by excess transportation rates or want of facilities. I do not urge preference of any port as against any other port as we have plenty of suitable ports, but I do urge that British Columbia be given fair and even generous treatment.

(Signed) "JOHN OLIVER,
Premier."

It is also understood that Premier Oliver is in communication with the premiers of Alberta and Saskatchewan regarding the matter.

UPHILL HAS BEER AMENDMENT, TOO

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 11.—(Special to The World).—Tom Uphill, the Fernie miner member, will move a resolution on the beer question today if the motion of Captain Mackenzie is declared out of order. If it is not declared out of order, he will put it through as an amendment. It is practically the same motion voted on last session when the Conservative members left the legislature and refused to vote. The operative clause reads: "Be it resolved that a humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying that he cause to be placed before the House for its consideration a bill amending the Government Liquor Act, 1921, so as to make provision under government control for the sale of malt liquors in standard hotels and bona fide clubs and that such address be presented by such members of the House as are of the executive council."

HOUSE TO SETTLE BEER QUESTION

Although Mr. Ian Mackenzie, M. P., believes that the sale of beer by British Columbia, Premier Oliver, is desirable by the people of the province, he nevertheless is willing to submit the matter to a vote of the people, if the legislature so decides. So the premier invited at a luncheon tendered to him and other members of the government by the Liberal Association at the Hotel Vancouver at noon today.

The beer question comes before the House on Monday, the premier said, and added that he would be guided by the vote of the House on the matter.

Dr. K. C. Macdonald, chairman of the public accounts committee, and the other Liberal whip, Ian Mackenzie, M. P.; Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M. P. P.; Wm. Ivel, M. P. P.; J. A. Campbell, president of the Vancouver Liberal Association, Premier Oliver and Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, were the principal speakers at the luncheon, each of the speakers referring to the fact that the Liberal party had shown that solidarity was the chief characteristic of the Liberal party throughout the present session and that while Hon. W. J. Bowser and Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., had endeavored to belittle the efforts of the government, little and figures proved that in its deliberations the government had shown that it had always placed the interests of the province above and before all other considerations.

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MAY LET ISSUE GO TO HOUSE

Acrimony Marks Procedure Debate

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 12.—(Special to The World)—The now famous "beer clause" was discussed for nearly two hours last evening, and at times the debate became very acrimonious but the net result was an adjournment until today when Premier Oliver will resume the discussion. Much of the feeling arose over the ruling of Chairman Jackson. He ruled Capt. Ian Mackenzie's motion to submit the issue to the electors out of order. This was protested, but the chair was sustained by a vote of 34 to 10.

"There can be a good deal of side-stepping but sooner or later this matter in some form or other must come to a head," said Mr. J. W. DeB. Farris of Vancouver, former attorney general. "It has got to this stage now where we have to have a showdown. It can only be dealt with in one or two ways. It must be discussed in committee of the whole house or introduced as a government measure, or the issue must be dealt with by a vote of want of confidence in the government. There can be no escape from it, and I suggest that the proper way to deal with it is by a motion in committee of the whole house."

Mr. Farris referred to the fact that after an interview with a committee of the Moderation League last year Premier Oliver had told the delegation in the presence of the cabinet that a way would be found for the legislature to deal with the matter. "That way has not yet been found despite that statement," he said, "and I suggest that in accordance with the declared policy of the premier the matter rest with the legislature as a whole and not with the government."

Mr. Farris's statement came after Chairman M. B. Jackson, member for the Islands, giving a deferred decision from the afternoon, had ruled the resolution introduced by Captain Ian Mackenzie, of Vancouver, out of order in that it called for the expenditure of public monies and as such could not be brought in by a private member.

CHAIRMAN INSISTS ON RESPECT FOR OFFICE

It was immediately after this that the discussion assumed a very acrimonious turn. Immediately the vote was made known Tom Uphill, Fernie, was on his feet with a motion similar to that before the House last year. Mr. Whiteside again took objection on similar grounds to the Mackenzie motion. Hon. A. M. Manson was talking to the chairman on the matter when F. W. Anderson, Kamloops, objected strenuously to any ruling being influenced and Chairman Jackson left the chair for a hurried conference with Speaker Pauline. In the meantime Major F. J. Burde, Fred Anderson and Capt. Ian Mackenzie were all up, and Chairman Jackson announced that he proposed leaving the chair as the matter had been disposed of. Capt. Mackenzie objected strenuously and again stated that he proposed to appeal, holding that the House had gone into committee to discuss the beer question and that a thousand motions could come before it. Attorney-General Manson agreed and stated that while the first motion had been disposed of the House was still in committee on the beer question.

Mr. Uphill proceeded to read his motion again, but the continued ringing of bells and cries of "order" from the

chair brought him to a stop. Captain Mackenzie was again on his feet. "This seems so absolutely ridiculous," he said, and Mr. Jackson insisted that he withdraw the remark.

"I do so insofar as the chairman understands it to reflect on his capacity or conduct as chairman, but insofar as an ordinary member of the house is entitled to draw his own conclusions, I don't," said the Vancouver member. But the chairman was not satisfied and again demanded a retraction, only to meet with the same response.

Capt. Mackenzie protested and appealed to the house from the decision of the chair. He held that the rules of the house had been used in an unduly severe manner, calculated to stifle debate on a matter of urgent public importance, and said that if the ruling were upheld it would mean that private members were reduced to practically a cipher in the house.

Mr. Whiteside of New Westminster upheld the chair, holding that while the motion as submitted did not compel the expenditure of public monies it recommended the same, and as such was out of order.

It was here that Mr. Farris took a hand in the debate making his point clear in no uncertain manner. Attorney-General Manson, while upholding the ruling of the chairman, believed that the matter should be discussed and that in spite of rules of order a method should be found to get an opinion from all members of the House.

Mr. Whiteside demanded to know if the crown was recommending the measure but the attorney-general stated that he had no authority to do this and that it was up to the leader of the government to make a statement on this matter.

PREMIER STRAIGHTENS OUT INTERESTING TANGLE

Hon. John Oliver then stated that the discussion had taken an unexpected turn and that he proposed to accept the ruling of the Speaker, and after that decision was given to discuss the situation in the light of that ruling as it developed.

Speaker Pauline then stated that he was of the opinion that the decision of the chairman was correct but that he proposed to put the matter to the House and a division was called. The chairman was upheld by a vote of 34 to 10.

Chairman Jackson was adamant in his decision to leave the chair and Major Burde protested with Capt. Mackenzie. In the meantime, Hon. A. M. Manson and Mr. Bowser, leader of the opposition, were conferring.

Hon. John Oliver interposed here with the statement that he believed the stand taken by the Vancouver member was correct and the clerk of the House then drew the attention of Mr. Jackson to the fact that the motion only had been disposed of and not the whole matter before the committee. The chairman apologized and stated his intention of receiving further motions, and Mr. Uphill presented his motion again.

Following a few remarks from the chairman Mr. Farris stated that he would "have no sarcasm from the chair," and again Mr. Jackson rose and stated that he must insist on respect for the chair.

"And I want to tell you as a private member of the House that I won't tolerate disrespect from the chair," said Mr. Farris. "We are entitled to some rights," and he was greeted with a chorus of "hear, hear."

Mr. Jackson insisted on a retraction and with some heat the former attorney-general replied: "I made my statement very clearly and I have nothing to retract."

Mr. Farris then outlined again his stand on the matter and said that the issue was whether or not the private members have the right to make a pronouncement on the Government Liquor Act.

Chairman Jackson again upheld the point of order raised by Mr. Whiteside and pandemonium broke loose, several members objecting and Mr. Uphill appealing the ruling.

It was then that the premier threw oil on the troubled water. "In view of the rulings here tonight and the somewhat heated discussion and in view of the policy of this government previous and since the last general election that this matter should be dealt with on the floor of the House, I move that this committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again," he said, pointing out that it would give the government time to consider the situation which had arisen.

Chairman Jackson suggested that the Uphill appeal remain in statu quo until the next sitting of the House.

FARRIS TO TAKE CASES TO LONDON

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 12.—(Special to The World)—For the purpose of enabling J. W. DeB. Farris, former attorney-general to take two cases with which he was identified while in office to the privy council in London, an amendment to the Constitution Act was brought down Monday. The matters to be referred to the foot of the throne are the right of the federal government to tax the liquor imports of the provincial government and status of provincial legislation re Orientals.

Additional Licence Fee Not Allowed

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 12.—(Special to The World)—Amendments to the Trust Companies Act, the B. C. Fire Insurance Act and the Insurance Act brought down today are for the purpose of making it possible for municipalities to collect an additional licence fee from these organizations in addition to the fee collected by the province. It is expected that there will be some opposition from representatives of the municipalities.

Man and Wife May Qualify on Either's Property

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—(Special to the World)—Approval of the principle that a man and wife may qualify on either's property for the office of school trustee, but refusing to eliminate the present qualifications for office, the legislature yesterday afternoon had a field day on the bill to amend the Public Schools Act introduced by Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education. The measure, a consolidation of existing legislation, is a bulky statute with but few contentious points.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Number of School Books of Reference of American Origin

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—(Special to The World)—In reply to questions by Joshua Hinchliffe, opposition member for Victoria, Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean today stated that of the books in use in the public and high schools forty-four are edited and published in Canada, nineteen are obtained direct from England and twelve are published in the United States. In addition Supplementary Readers, which are optional, and Teachers' Reference books, are used, nineteen of which are produced in Canada, thirty-two in England and twenty-nine in the United States.

PLAN IMMEDIATE ACTION.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 12.—(Special to The World)—The resolution introduced by Fred Anderson of Kamloops, asking the government to take immediate action and make application to the federal government for a grant of money to reconstruct and replace the old Cariboo Road, which was destroyed during the building operations of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, has passed unanimously. The parts of the road affected are between Hope and Spruce Bridge and between Lytton and the old suspension bridge.

Uniforms for Provincial Police

ISN'T it time that our provincial police were put into uniform? Several successive attorneys-generals have suggested this reform, but none has yet acted. Here is a chance for Hon. Mr. Manson. Strange as it may seem, putting the provincial police into uniform will not be an extravagance, but an economy. Men are so constituted that they feel the moral responsibility of a uniform. If you think that buying uniforms for the provincial police is an unnecessary expense, follow out your idea to its logical conclusion. Would you advocate taking the uniforms away from the Mounted police and having them go round in any sort of clothes? Would it pay? Or would the lowered morale quite outweigh the saving in dollars?

The provincial police look after all those parts of the province which are not organized into municipalities. That means they look after 95 per cent of the area and about 5 per cent of the population, though they are often called in to assist the regular police in the organized municipalities.

At present there is nothing to distinguish a provincial police officer from a plumber. Some years ago when two officers arrested a dangerous escaped lunatic on Hastings street after an exciting fight, passersby thought it was a daylight hold-up or assault. All three combatants looked like private citizens. In labor troubles and riots where uniformed and ununiformed officers have been on duty, one uniformed man has proved to be as much use as half a dozen plainclothes men. Strikers have always respected the uniform. They are suspicious of plainclothes men; several times they have suspected them of being strike-breakers and have assaulted them.

A uniform is also a moral discipline to its wearer. It clothes him with a code which he must live up to. Increased efficiency and morale follows the uniforms.

In the neighboring province of Alberta the provincial police are supplied with a serviceable khaki uniform and a "dress" uniform for parade purposes. They find the uniform a great help in enforcing order; the public finds it a help in identifying and locating the officers.

The B. C. provincial police are a creditable body of men who perform their work under the natural difficulty of a small force with a large territory to police. Putting them into uniform should repay many times the cost of this reform.

House Votes Against Beer Sale Plebiscite by Decisive Majority

Time Not Opportune for Referendum, Which Would Cost \$100,000—Threats to Have Member Removed From House Are Made by the Chairman

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 13.—(Special to The World)—No plebiscite will be taken on the beer question. By a vote of 26 to 18, the House yesterday ruled that the time was not opportune for a referendum, taking the stand that the \$100,000 necessary for taking the vote could be better employed in some other way.

The decision was not reached without some dissent, and at one stage of the proceedings the chairman threatened to have Tom Uphill, Fernie, removed from the House, after the Labor member had refused to withdraw statements to the effect that he thought the chairman was unfair in dealing with Labor members.

Following the decision of the House, Premier Oliver was interviewed by The World in the lobby of the House.

"Does this mean the beer question is dead this session?" he was asked, and th reply came promptly.

"Absolutely," said the premier. "Then the government will not bring in a beer clause?" was the next query, and the premier replied:

"I don't think it would pass the House. At any rate there is no reason why we should. We have had an expression of opinion on the matter and we should be satisfied. Apparently the House does not think it necessary."

Led by W. J. Bowser, K. C., the Conservative members had gone solidly against submitting the matter to a referendum, despite the plea of Captain Ian Mackenzie and others that the matter should be submitted to the people.

When the committee adjourned on Monday night the chairman, Mr. Jackson, had ruled that the motion presented by Mr. Uphill calling for an amendment to the present liquor act to permit the sale of beer by the glass in approved establishments, was out of order.

Yesterday afternoon when the debate was resumed Mr. Uphill appealed against the ruling of the chair, but on a viva voce vote the chair was sustained.

CLEARIHUE MOVES NEGATIVE RESOLUTION.

Then came the motion moved by Mr. J. B. Clearihue, Liberal member for Victoria, the motion which was the outcome of the morning caucus. It was seconded by Mr. Yorston, Cariboo, who declared it was inadvisable at this session to make provision for a referendum on the beer question.

Major Burde—This motion is entirely out of order; it is an outrageous thing.

Mr. Clearihue, in speaking to his motion, pointed to the difficulty members were having in getting their motions before the house. It was most desirable, he considered, that the members should have opportunity to express themselves on a question which had created such interest. The liquor control act, Mr. Clearihue pointed out, had been in effect but eighteen months and had not yet been given a full trial, and it was his opinion the house should not take any steps to indicate the measure was not in the best interests of the country. The people had decided that the government should sell liquor under control and in sealed packages only, he held; there was no warrant to again place the matter before the electors at this early stage, especially when to submit a plebiscite would cost at least \$100,000 at a time when there was everywhere a call for economy.

Mr. Clearihue referred to the fact that both Moderationists and Prohibitionists had rallied against the bar; were the proposed referendum submitted and carried it would mean the return of the bar.

Mr. Clearihue quoted newspaper statistics to prove that in the countries where sale of beer is free the per capita consumption of spirits was higher than it is in Canada. He had never, he said, received a request from any consumer to have a beer

clause.

Mr. Uphill—Yes, just in the same way as did the ex-attorney-general.

Mr. Jackson held that Mr. Uphill had to withdraw or the debate would terminate.

"Oh, I'll withdraw, but I still think you are unfair," said Mr. Uphill.

MAJOR BURDE REFUTES AGREEMENT

Major Burde cited the fact that in France spirits were drunk to greater extent by the forces because the French beer was so poor. He was refuting Mr. Clearihue's argument that the sale of beer meant the greater sale of "booze."

Major Burde declared that under the present control act it was a case of either leaving liquor alone altogether or being poisoned because of the large quantities which must be bought and, inevitably, consumed.

"It is common report in this country that six malignant prohibition fingers are clutched about the government caucus; I tell you that clutch must be released," asserted Major Burde, who criticized Mr. David Whiteside, New Westminster, for taking "trifling points of order" with an attempt to block what had actually become a great moral movement.

Mr. Thomas Uphill stated he had seen Mr. Clearihue at a convention of the G. W. V. A. where a beer clause had been strongly advocated. At a recent convention at Fentleton the G. W. V. A. had again gone on record in favor of beer.

Mr. Clearihue: They want to sell it.

Mr. Uphill resented this statement, declaring the returned men had expected, when they returned, to have the promise made to them before they went over-seas implemented, that is that their interests would be protected. He asserted that on the vote on the plebiscite the electors had not received a fair chance in that they had had but one alternative to Prohibition, and that was government control of the sale of liquor in sealed packages. He asserted that the chairman was under the control of the "Liberal organization when you ruled my motion out of order."

Chairman Jackson took umbrage at the statement by the member for Fernie, and asserted that unless the latter admitted unqualifiedly that he withdrew his statement, he would not be allowed to proceed further.

Major Burde was on his feet in defence of Fernie's member, and Chairman Jackson ordered him to his seat.

Major Burde—I am asking a question, which any member may do. I will not take my seat.

Mr. Jackson—You will take your seat or this debate will be terminated.

JUST SEEING HOW FOR HE COULD GO

There was cross-firing between the chairman and Major Burde, and finally the latter rose and demanded that Mr. Speaker be called.

When Mr. Speaker arrived Mr. Jackson stated his complaint, and Mr. Speaker in mild tones gave it as his opinion that when a member was addressing the House other members must keep their seats.

Major Burde—I accept the ruling, I was only following the example of the ex-attorney-general last night and seeing how far I could go.

Mr. Thomas Uphill roused the ire of Mr. Jackson when he declared that the chair was acting unfairly in "choking" off independent members while government members appeared to have all the latitude they asked for.

Mr. Jackson—The member for Fernie must withdraw his charge.

Mr. Uphill—Yes, just in the same way as did the ex-attorney-general.

Mr. Jackson held that Mr. Uphill had to withdraw or the debate would terminate.

"Oh, I'll withdraw, but I still think you are unfair," said Mr. Uphill.

Jackson—The member will resume his seat; he cannot proceed. If he proceeds I will call the sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Uphill sat down.

Hon. William Sloan pointed out that when the present act was in the making he had taken the position that there should be more liberal regulations concerning the sale of beer. The act, as passed, was a mistake, he stated, and not a measure in the interests of temperance. The result had been that while the public bar had been ousted, the fact was there was a bar-room in every hotel room. The open sale of beer, he believed, would do away with that condition.

"We must trust the people," declared Hon. Mr. Sloan.

Mr. W. F. Anderson, Kamloops, stated that in his own constituency there were many smaller places where there was no liquor stores and the inevitable result had occurred, the sale of boot-leg liquor. It was his claim that a liquor store should be opened in every centre where the operations would break even. A beverage such as malt liquor should be made available to all who desired it.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie scoffed at Mr. Clearihue's suggestion that there has been no public demand for an amendment to the act permitting the sale of beer by the glass. He quoted from the pre-election pronouncement by the leader of the opposition to the effect that were the Conservative party returned they would try out the present act for a year or two and then, if it did not prove satisfactory, the act would be amended. The Liberal party had gone on record as in favor of a referendum and the Labor party had done likewise. It was not a question as to whether beer by the glass was good or bad for the people, but whether there was sufficient public demand to justify the House in spending the money to secure an expression of public opinion.

"I do not favor the referendum principle. Rather, I believe a government should face the issues that arise and deal with them," declared Mr. Mackenzie, who held that the people could be trusted. "Are we not big enough to deal with it ourselves?" he asked.

Mr. Samuel Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, admitted that Labor was in favor of the referendum principle but, he declared, "our friends opposite are not. We asked them for one on the eight-hour day, but they refused it. The government is bound by the caucus."

Finally the Clearihue motion came to a vote, a viva voce one, which, the chairman declared, approved of the motion. There was a demand from some members for a division, and authorities were quoted to ascertain whether a division could be taken on a vote in committee of the whole. Finally the premier suggested that a division could be got when the committee made its report to the House.

HOW MEMBERS VOTED ON CLEARIHUE MOTION

Premier Oliver moved that the committee rise and report the Clearihue motion. This was done, and on the motion to adopt the report a division was held on the Clearihue motion, which was approved by a vote of 26 to 17, as follows:

For: Messrs. MacLean, Sutherland, Barrow, Mrs. Smith, Whiteside, Bucknam, Ramsay, Yorston, Oliver, Duncan, Menzies, Clearihue, Hinchliffe, Lister, W. A. McKenzie, Jones, Bowser, Pooley, Hanes, Wallinger, McRae, Catherwood, Pearson, A. McDonald, Esling—25.

Against: Messrs. Campbell, Kergin, Ian Mackenzie, Pattullo, Perry, K. C. McDonald, Anderson, Farris, Hart, Manson, Sloan, Burde, Hunter, Neelands, Guthrie, Uphill and Schofield—17.

Major Burde called attention to the fact that Mr. Jackson, the chairman, who had taken his seat, had not voted.

Mr. Jackson stated that he was in doubt as to the propriety of his voting in view of the fact he had officiated as chairman, but if there was any doubt, he would vote in favor of the motion. His vote made the final count 26 to 17.

NEWS OBTAINED SO FAST EVEN M. P. P.'S WORRY

Committee Report on Chiropractic Legislation Leads to House Debate

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—(Special to The World)—Mystery surrounds the method in which members of the press gallery in the legislature managed to secure advance information of the doings of committees. Admiration, mixed with condemnation of such methods was voted by Mr. M. B. Jackson, chairman of the select committee appointed to deal with the claim made by the chiropractors for a special bill granting them their own examining council. The committee has met once to draft its report and—presto!—the gist of the committee's findings appears in the press.

In the legislature yesterday afternoon Mr. Jackson, on a question of privilege, called Mr. Speaker's attention to the fact that there had been made public what purported to be the gist of the findings of the committee. He held it was unseemly for the press to make such reports prior to the report of the committee being formally presented to the house. He stated he had called together the members of the committee and after considering what report should be made had two of the stenographers type the report.

Major Burde (himself a newspaper man)—The boys are friends of the stenographers.

Mr. Jackson stated that members of the committee had agreed to say nothing of their deliberations and he simply could not understand how the report had got out.

Mr. Speaker regretted very much the fact that it was not the first occasion on which the newspapermen had secured reports which should have appeared before the House before being published. He hoped it would not occur again.

Major Burde recalled that he had noticed in a Vancouver paper a forecast of the vote on the "beer clause," and also one on what the Liberal caucus would do in respect thereof. "I regret that a paper can forecast what anything like a Liberal caucus can do," stated Major Burde.

The matter was dropped.

CONGRATULATES GOVERNMENT ON OPENING AREAS

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—(Special to The World)—There is a general reduction in the road upkeep vote passed by the legislature covering practically every constituency in the province. There was a long discussion yesterday, a number of members claiming that they should get better treatment but no revisions were made. Mr. Perry, of Prince George, congratulated the government on the policy of opening up new districts for settlers and spending money there.

Replying to a question regarding a vote of \$50,000 for immigration, Hon. F. D. Pattullo said he could not say exactly how this money would be spent.

Premier Oliver said there were hundreds and thousands of acres of land and if people who are here would not occupy them he did not see why money should be debared from coming. All the government was asked to do was to take care of these people on their arrival and place them on the land. Some money would be required to bring this. If the money should be used to what people would do with it.

ESLING OUT OF ORDER, MATTER DISPOSED OF

Speaker Says Question Referred to Committee When Member Rises to Protest

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—(Special to The World)—On a question of privilege Mr. W. K. Esling, Conservative member for Rosland, in the legislature yesterday afternoon, took exception to the action of the government in refusing to submit to the public accounts committee the books and documents of the Northern Construction company, the concern which has been carrying on work on the P.G.E. railway under contract with the government and on the cost plus basis.

Mr. Esling asked Mr. Speaker to confirm his ruling that the public accounts committee had full power to confirm his interpretation of the ruling that the committee has full power to subpoena officials of the company as well as insist upon production of documents.

"I see by the newspapers," said Mr. Esling that Mr. Mann, president of the Northern Construction company, and Mr. Murdock, the member of the firm handling the sub-contracts, have left the province and that Mr. Cummings, the general secretary-treasurer and custodian of the books, had sailed on the last boat for China. It was supposed, Mr. Esling stated, that the books were in the latter's possession, but, Mr. Esling pointed out, the newspaper asserted that all the books of the company relating to P. G. E. affairs are now in the hands of the government. If so, Mr. Esling said, he would like to know if the books had not been produced for fear that they might disclose circumstances that warranted the belief that campaign funds had been paid to the government by the company.

The speaker ruled that Mr. Esling was out of order in that he was endeavoring to bring a matter before the house which had already been disposed of in that it had been referred to the public accounts committee which had full power to act in the matter. He could not see that the house could take further action, and Mr. Esling accepted the ruling and took his seat.

FINANCE BILLS ADVANCED

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, moved second reading of the three financial bills in the legislature yesterday. On the succession duty bill to reduce the exemption from \$2,500 to \$1,000, W. J. Bowser, opposition leader, demanded a division. The bill passed second reading, 22 to 18. Dr. C. K. MacDonald, chairman of the Liberal caucus, voting against the government.

PLAN CONTROL OF STOCK SELLERS

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—(Special to The World)—Stating that a number of people in the province had been duped by stock salesmen who did not know themselves all the full and complete information in connection with the concerns in which they are selling stock, Hon. A. M. Manson yesterday introduced an amendment to the Companies Act which will have the effect of the Blue Sky Laws of other provinces in protecting intending investors. The act has been worked out by the registrar of joint stock companies and the amendments which he has advised make it obligatory on the part of stock salesmen to have full and complete information and to impart same to stockholders at the time a purchase is made. Otherwise there is a loophole for stock buyers to secure a return of their monies.

NOBODY BETTER QUALIFIED TO HANDLE CASES

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—(Special to The World)—"I can conceive of no one better qualified to appear for the government in these cases," declared Attorney-General Manson when moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Constitution Act, one designed to permit of former Attorney-General Farris and present member of the House, to officiate as counsel for the government in two cases to shortly appear before the Privy Council, one involving the question of the employment of Orientals in lumber concerns on crown granted timber property; the other in respect of the right of the Dominion government to tax imports of liquor by the provincial government into the province.

The bill provides that a former member of the government shall not be disqualified by virtue of the fact that he is a member of parliament, who would otherwise be disqualified if he received remuneration for his services. Attorney-General Manson spoke eulogistically of his predecessor in office.

Mr. R. H. Pooley, Conservative member for Esquimalt, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Insurance Companies Exempted From Taxes

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—(Special to The World)—Insurance companies, both fire and life, are exempted from paying business taxes as the result of amendments passed by the House yesterday.

The amendments were brought in by Hon. A. M. Manson, who explained that they were necessary because of the attempt made by Vancouver to tax these concerns, and because of the fact that Victoria was now attempting to follow suit.

Mr. Manson also explained that insurance companies are already taxed by the province, and besides pay a 2 per cent annual tax on their total premium income. In return for the province assuming the sole right to tax insurance companies, the province gave the municipalities, including the share in the liquor profits and a tax, which amount to a couple of times more than all the licences the cities used to collect from various sources.

UNIVERSITY TO BE UMPIRE FOR CHIROPRACTORS

VICTORIA, B.C., Dec. 13.—(Special to The World)—It is understood that the select committee which has been considering the arguments of both medical men and chiropractors regarding the practice of chiropractic will recommend to the legislature as a solution of the problem that an examination board, composed of an equal number of chiropractors and medical men be appointed by the senate of the University of British Columbia to pass on applications to practise chiropractic and that a referee be also chosen by the senate of the university to act on the board. The committee will recommend that any chiropractor passing examinations set by this board, be permitted to practise in the province of British Columbia.

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—The W day by the ac ers in vance select-mands granti council mornit Com submit by a proce ing fa in bei throug nittee It is bers o make drafte with s is sitt

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REPORT MAY BE ALTERED

Some Members Said To Be Anxious To Amend

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—(Special to The World)—Following protest yesterday by M. B. Jackson, chairman, of the action of the press gallery reporters in securing and publishing advance information on the doings of the select committee dealing with the demands of the chiropractors for a bill granting them their own examining council, the committee met again this morning behind closed doors.

Consideration of the report to be submitted to the House was marked by a stormy session. Although the proceedings are private, they are probably far from quiet and voices raised in heated debate are heard coming through the closed door of the committee room.

It is stated that some of the members of the committee are anxious to make amendments to the report as drafted yesterday and are meeting with stiff opposition. The committee is sitting again this afternoon.

Divisions Very Frequent

Divisions were the order of the day at the first morning session of the legislature this morning, most of the divisions being along straight party lines, with the Independents and Labor men with the government.

The bill providing for the ratification of an agreement between the federal and provincial governments for the examination of the iron ore deposits of British Columbia was given a second reading. Labor and Independents voting solidly with the government on the matter. The opposition went on record as being against the bill, although it was pointed out by the minister of lands that it was a plank in the platform of the Conservative party. The bill gives the government the right to enter on property and charge development work done to the owners of the property, and will result in prospects at present held by big corporations for speculative purposes being made productive.

The bill amending the constitution under which Mr. J. W. deB. Ferris will be sent to England to fight two cases before the privy council also received its second reading, together with the bill providing \$2,500,000 for public buildings and development under the Land Settlement Act and Southern Okanagan and other schemes. In both cases the House divided on party lines.

The act respecting notaries also resulted in a division, but was given its second reading.

The House met again this afternoon.

House Will Sit Three Times Daily

VICTORIA, B.C., Dec. 13.—(Special to The World).—When the House adjourned at nearly midnight Premier Oliver moved that the next sitting be at 10:30 Wednesday. This means that until the House prorogues, probably on Friday, the House will hold three sittings daily. Good progress has been made with the legislation brought down this session and the estimates are nearly all passed.

BUREAU AGAINST NOTARY CHANGE

Members of the shipping bureau of the Board of Trade will pass on to the government their objections to the proposal under which notaries public will have their commissions automatically taken away at the end of four years from date of issue. It is claimed that notary work in dealing with shipping documents is such as to demand experienced men and that the shipping community has everything to lose and nothing to gain by periodical changes in notaries.

They "Pass the Buck"

SURELY the special committee which has reported on the Chiropractors Bill has been under the influence of some joker. If the committee's report is correctly transmitted it proposes to "settle" this question by having an equal number of doctors and chiropractors meet under a referee.

A meeting of an equal number of chiropractors and doctors in a 24-foot ring with a referee on hand would seem to be a quicker way than to have them meet round a board and continue the fight by word of mouth. This is no settlement; it is an aggravation.

But the real gem of purest ray serene is the recommendation that the gladiators on either side should be selected by the senate of the University of British Columbia. What the Senate has to do with legislation of this kind is not apparent. It was only a few days ago that the government was talking of stripping the University authorities of the right to control the finances of their own institution. Is it now to make amends by creating these same gentlemen a selection committee to pick representatives of warring healing cults to meet in equal numbers under a referee to continue the controversy between the chiropractors and the allopaths. Surely the doctrine of "passing the buck" has never known a more glowing example!

In recommending the Senate of the University of British Columbia instead of the executive of the Street Railwaymen's Union or the Dickens' Society or such other more suitable organization to be the selecting body, the legislative committee was apparently blithely unconscious of the fact that the Chancellor of the University happened also to be the leading opponent of the chiropractors at their own sittings. Indeed the chancellor is a member of the Medical Council which has been pressing the chiropractors' convictions. This curious oversight shows the amazing simplicity of the committee. Unless indeed they did know? But that would stamp them and their report as tricky and one-sided and unworthy of consideration.

The question before the committee was a very simple one. It was, "Shall the chiropractors be given authority similar to other professional bodies to set examinations and regulate their own members?"

Two years ago when the chiropractors asked for such a right the Legislature, on the recommendation of Mr. M. A. Mardonald, K.C. (now counsel for the Medical Council) put them under the Medical Council. Consequently the council has since then been able to launch prosecutions, pocket the fines collected, and at the present moment has secured prison sentences against several of their leading chiropractic rivals who are now awaiting cold cells in Okalla prison for healing the sick.

No one—save the agents provocateur of the Medical Council, seek the services of chiropractors against their desire. Hundreds of people in this city claim to have been cured by chiropractic after all other means have failed. They demand the right to spend their money with whom they wish in the pursuit of health and life. As a matter of fact, more people than voted for all the cabinet in the general election have signed the petition praying for the passage of the Chiropractic bill.

The committee would have earned more respect had it come out flat-footedly in opposition to the chiropractors instead of attempting meanly and trickily to countenance persecution by the Medical Council. It is to be expected that the Legislature will adopt a franker method when this matter which (in the truest of senses) vitally affects many thousands of people, comes for rectification before the whole Legislature.

BETTER IED TO LE CASES

13.—(Special to The World)—It is unselect committee considering both medical factors regarding chiropractic will be also chosen by the legislature as a problem that is composed of chiropractors appointed by the University of British Columbia to pass on applications for the use of chiropractic. The committee has also been permitted to examine the province of British Columbia.

that a former government shall not virtue of the fact ber of parliament. e be disqualified if ration for his ser- general. Manson of his predecessor.

Companies From Taxes

13.—(Special to The World)—The House yesterday passed a bill exempting from tax as the result of as the House yesterday.

were brought in by n, who explained essary because of by Vancouver to and because of ta was now at uit. explained that n are already ll ince, and beside dual tax on the e. In return fo ng the sole righ apaines, the prov ipalties, includi liquor profits an unt to a couple c the licences th from various

TY TO RE FOR FACTORS

C., Dec. 13.—(Special to The World)—It is unselect committee considering both medical factors regarding chiropractic will be also chosen by the legislature as a problem that is composed of chiropractors appointed by the University of British Columbia to pass on applications for the use of chiropractic. The committee has also been permitted to examine the province of British Columbia.

VICTORIA BILL WILL GO THROUGH

VICTORIA, B.C., Dec. 14.—(Special to The World)—Practically the whole of the afternoon session of the legislature on Wednesday was given over to a discussion of the Victoria private bill which, among other innovations, provided for a monthly tax collecting system instead of having the taxes paid at the end of the year in a lump sum.

Joseph Clearhue, member for Victoria, piloted the bill through the house, and although it was productive of much discussion and in many instances received great opposition, Mr. Bowyer referring to it as "freak legislation," the majority of the members thought that it was the outcome of the Shortt report and apparently was what the people of Victoria wanted. The result was that the bill as presented to the house received few amendments, members taking the stand that it would not be fair to stand in the way of Victoria working out her financial salvation. Several clauses, however, have been held over and will be further discussed.

Another set given second reading yesterday was the Shops Regulation Act, the house making two amendments to the bill. The first brought in by Fred Anderson, of Kamloops, permits municipalities to pass bylaws making 5 o'clock the earliest hour at which shops can be made to close instead of 6 o'clock as at present, and the second provides for sanitary arrangements in shops.

An amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act brought in by Thomas Uphill, Fernie, was defeated by a vote of 30 to 13, both the leader of the government and the leader of the opposition voting against it.

In speaking against the amendment Rev. Thomas Menzies stated he had sought advice from the mine operators and miners of Cumberland, one of the largest coal mining sections in the province, and he had been informed they wanted no change in the present act. Mr. Menzies referred to the bad effect upon the coal mining industry through the growing use of oil fuel and argued the present was no time to take any action that might prejudice the industry.

TAX ON OUTSIDE TRADERS SCORED

VICTORIA, Dec. 14.—(Special to The World)—"In my opinion Vancouver should not have the power to tax a New Westminster merchant delivering a load of goods in Vancouver. I would also go as far as to say that any farmer can come into a city and sell his goods without being taxed. There is too much intervention between the producer and consumer," said Hon. A. M. Manson in the House last night when the Municipal Act amendments were before the legislature.

The municipal committee had recommended that all municipalities be given the same powers as Vancouver to tax non-resident traders, but the attorney-general held that instead of believing in this he believed that Vancouver should have its present powers curtailed.

The bill will be fully discussed in committee, David Whiteside of New Westminster, agreeing with Hon. Mr. Manson and stating that free trade relations between the various municipalities were essential.

"No one municipality should erect a wall around itself," he stated.

Another clause in the bill gives cities the power to prohibit the crossing of streets except at intersections. It is designed to prevent accidents.

ILLICIT SALE OF BEER MEANS PRISON PENALTY

No Option of Fine Permitted in Amending Bill—Permits Reduced

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14.—(Special to The World)—That there will be amendments to the proposed change in the Liquor Act when that measure comes before the House on today is already apparent.

Under the act which was brought down yesterday it was proposed to have jail sentences of from not less than one month or more than three months for first offences of the sale of liquor, which included beer, and for second offences a penalty of not less than three months or more than twelve months with hard labor. In the case of a corporation the penalty was a fine of not less than \$1000.

Late last night, however, Captain Mackenzie of Vancouver gave notice of an amendment to this clause of the act. The amendment does away with the jail sentence for a first offence, but increases the fine from \$500 as at present to \$500. In the case of second offenders it provides for a jail sentence of not less than one month or not more than three months, or a fine not exceeding \$1000 or to both fine and imprisonment. The penalty for a corporation is left at a fine of not less than \$1000.

It is also probable that there will be an amendment to the retroactive clause brought down which states that liquor can only be sold to the government purchasing agent. This was to offset an argument made by Gordol S. Wismer that a sale to a government operative was a sale to the government, inasmuch as the operative was purchasing on behalf of the government with funds provided by the government. The amendment will probably do away with the retroactive phase of the clause.

Permits at Two Dollars.

In the proposed amendments the \$1 permit and the 50 cent single permit together with the non-resident permits, are completely abolished. In their place the government proposes to charge \$3 for a general permit for the year and \$1 for the beer permits.

It is also made an offence for brewers or agents to give away liquor except to the government purchasing agent, and agents are prohibited from soliciting orders in the province. They are also prohibited from publishing advertisements unless the same bear plain intimation that they are not published by the Liquor Control Board or the government.

Authority is also given for the confiscation of liquor in cases where other penalties are imposed, it having been held in the past that this was not permissible where fine or imprisonment had been meted out for an offence.

The licence fee for export warehouses is increased from \$3000 to \$10,000, with an additional \$10,000 for each person or persons represented by the export warehouse.

Interdicts are forbidden under the new regulations to have liquor in possession, present legislation dealing only with the sale of liquor to an interdict.

The government is given the power to increase the board by the addition of one member, and to decrease the present number if necessary.

The method of dividing the profits is also altered. Instead of paying 50 per cent direct to the municipalities as heretofore only 35 per cent will be paid to the municipalities, the balance of 15 per cent going to the hospitals from the provincial treasury. Of the 35 per cent going to the municipalities two-thirds must be paid to the credit of the school trustees for school purposes.

The act comes into force on January 1 next.

GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN HOME FOR INCURABLES

Decision Is Result of Requests From Directors of Vancouver General Hospital

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14.—(Special to The World)—By an act brought down in the legislature on Wednesday afternoon the provincial government is seeking power to establish and maintain a home for incurables.

The legislation comes as the direct result of requests from the board of directors of the Vancouver General Hospital for government assistance to the Marpole Annex for incurables, the province taking the stand that as some 30 of the 110 patients at present at the Annex are from unorganized districts they are the direct responsibility of the government.

The new building, which will be located somewhere in the vicinity of Vancouver, will take care of those cases which hospitals cannot legally be asked to care for, not being hospital cases, and which at the same time cannot be cared for in the Provincial Home for the Aged at Kamloops.

Under the new act the province will assume the full responsibility in the case of patients from unorganized districts, and where patients have been residents of any particular municipality for a certain length of time prior to admission to the institution, the cost will be borne by that municipality.

The government authorities have already been making investigation, and several suitable buildings have been offered at prices which do not exceed \$70,000 including the cost of remodeling.

In speaking of the method to be followed Hon. Dr. MacLean, who is sponsoring the bill, stated that the average capital cost for maintenance on the \$70,000 basis would be \$1.35 per day, 15 cents of which would go to provide interest and sinking fund.

"If we advance \$70,000 at the annual 5-13 per cent interest, it would amount to \$8850 per year; 15 cents per patient per day for 100 patients—\$5570, therefore \$2720 would be available for sinking fund and this would be repaid in about 25 years or about two-thirds the life of the building," he said.

"The government contribution for maintenance would be paid out of the liquor profits as provided for in the present amendments to the Liquor Act."

OPPOSED TO DOLE SYSTEM

Unanimous opposition to the dole system of providing for the unemployed was expressed at an unemployment conference attended by delegates from all the municipalities in Greater Vancouver and New Westminster which met at the court house this morning. Mr. J. D. McNiven, deputy minister of labor at Victoria, presiding.

One of two other systems discussed was that used last year of doing work at a cost distributed among the Dominion and provincial governments and the municipalities in the ratio of a third each. Opinion was divided on this issue. The third system was the "excess cost" plan, under which the Dominion government paid a half, the provincial government a third, and the municipalities a sixth of the extra cost entailed in carrying out work during the winter by unskilled labor as compared with work performed in summer with skilled labor. The opinion was expressed that this excess would be large this winter.

Reporting on the number of unemployed this year as compared with last, delegates stated that conditions were not so bad this year as at this time in 1921, but that expectations were for a much more serious state of affairs.

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CHIROP REPORT IS SUBMITTED BY COMMITTEE

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14.—(Special to The World)—Chiropractors are not satisfied with the report brought down by the select committee of the House yesterday. It is probable that if the report is given the endorsement of legislation that they will not submit to examination, and their standing will remain practically as at present. This was made clear by their counsel, Gordon S. Wismer, yesterday after the report had been brought down.

"The report is no solution," he said. "We are willing to pass any examination upon the subjects which a chiropractor requires to know, but such an examination should obviously be set by somebody sympathetic to the aims of the chiropractors, and not by men who frankly state, as every medical witness did state, that they believe the chiropractor is a menace to public health. As a matter of fact there is no essential difference between the legislation proposed by the committee and existing legislation."

Mr. Wismer also pointed out that under the present act the chiropractors were allowed one man on the board which would be otherwise composed of medical men. The present report would, if accepted, leave the chiropractors with two men on the board as against three medical men.

The report which comes up for the approval of the House today is as follows:

"That the objection of the Chiropractors to the privilege opened to them by the Amendment to the Medical Act, Chapter 33, of the Statutes of 1921, is in respect of their being required to submit to examination by the Medical Council as to their qualifications.

INCLUDE HYGIENE AS A SUBJECT

"That from the comparison of Bill No. 28, advanced on behalf of the Chiropractors, with Chapter 33 of the Statutes of 1921, it is apparent that the Chiropractors agree upon the propriety of their submitting to examination in the subjects of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, gynaecology, histology and physical diagnosis, but your committee are of opinion that the additional subject of hygiene should be included.

"That your committee are unanimous in recommending that the examinations as to qualifications of Chiropractors be conducted by the Senate of the University of British Columbia.

"That your committee, by a majority, but not unanimously, recommend that the examinations be conducted by the Senate of the University of British Columbia, and that the examining board be composed of two duly qualified members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in good standing and two members of the B. C. Chiropractors' Association in good standing, and of one additional examiner to be a duly qualified member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in good standing, to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal.

"That your committee recommend that Bill No. 28 be not proceeded with but that Chapter 33 of the Statutes of 1921 be amended to carry out your committee's recommendation as to the body upon whom shall devolve the responsibility of examining candidates in Chiropractic as to their qualifications in the subjects enumerated and deemed necessary.

"Your committee recommends that it be provided that the first examination for Chiropractors to qualify be held within three months, and in the meantime no prosecution be initiated against any Chiropractors merely because of their not having complied with the terms of the Act, Chapter 33 of the Statutes of 1921 within such period of three months, and that pending prosecutions be stayed, and the convictions and sentences heretofore made and pending against Chiropractors be set aside."

LAWYERS' BILL UP TODAY FOR THIRD READING

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14.—(Special to The World)—With every prospect of having the bill held up—in fact, Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Vancouver, himself a lawyer, urged that it be allowed to die a natural death — Attorney-General Manson last night in the legislature got through his bill to amend the Inferior Courts Practitioners' Act, a measure designed to prevent, in any centre where there are two or more lawyers, any other person practising in the inferior courts. The bill was before the House last week and created considerable discussion in the committee stage. It came up again last night and Hon. Mr. Manson stated it would not have the effect of prohibiting any private individual appearing in defence of an accused in court. The legal profession, he stated, was not desirous of imposing a hardship on anyone. Perhaps members of the profession do charge high fees but, he asserted, he doubted if there was a lawyer who did not carry on his books large amounts in fees he could never collect.

The attorney-general drew ironic laughter from the Independents when he asserted that the legal and medical professions are actually more charitable than any other professions.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie declared the bill contained a dangerous principle, it was going altogether too far and would reflect on the legal profession.

Major Burde recalled that on a previous occasion he had referred to a case in Port Alberni where a man named Cook had been "pinched" and had given his money to Mr. Aubrey Saunders, a lawyer there, only to be convicted and be out his fine and legal fees. Major Burde stated that it was regrettable that through his statement not having been reported in the press there had been a reflection cast upon Mr. Hanna, now practicing as a lawyer in Port Alberni, who, he declared, had had absolutely no connection with the Cook case.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., opposition leader, stated he had received numerous complaints against the bill. Under it a chief of police in the small centres would be unable to prosecute police court cases as is the custom now and a municipality would have to pay a heavy bill for legal services.

Attorney-General Manson said that point had been considered by the department's legal advisers and they held the bill would not prevent a chief of police in centres where there were more than two lawyers from conducting police court cases.

The bill was reported from committee and will receive its third reading today.

REG. HAYWARD VICTORIA MAYOR

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14.—By a majority of 2534 votes, the biggest majority ever polled by a candidate in a civic election here, ex-Alderman Reg. Hayward gained a crushing victory over Mayor William Merchant. The total vote cast, 7171, was the largest cast in the city's history.

Mr. Hayward polled 5244 votes, as compared with Merchant's 1710. Lieut. Col. Flick, the third aspirant for the mayoralty, received only 217 votes.

Dr. Ernest A. Hall's fight for a return to the police commission after an enforced absence of one year resulted in a sweeping victory. He received 4573 votes, as compared with 2464 votes for Mr. Archie M. Aitken who was handicapped by the competition of Charles F. Eagles. Eagles received 221 votes, most of which would probably have gone to Aitken had the contest been a two-cornered one.

Part-municipal voting at race meets in the vicinity of Victoria was endorsed. Victoria's preference for the Wednesday half-holiday, as against stores closing on Saturday afternoon, was registered in an uncertain way. The voters opposed taxation of improvements.

SMOKING BAN IN FOREST ACT IS TURNED DOWN

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14.—(Special to The World)—Drastic amendments to the Forest Act prohibiting smoking in forest areas during the dry season were voted down by the House last night in spite of the protests of Hon. T. D. Pattullo, who announced after they were eliminated that he would reintroduce them.

"I know it is drastic," he said, "but it is designed to meet such drastic conditions as existed in the forests last summer when millions of dollars went up in smoke. If the House wants to see those conditions prevail another year it can oppose this clause."

R. H. Pooley, Esquimalt, opposition member, opposed the section holding that it was better to have strict prosecutions of campers who neglected to observe proper care as an effective protection measure.

"It is easy to talk that way in the winter, but in summer the public temper is different, especially when we have disastrous fires like last year," said Hon. Mr. Pattullo. The matter will come up again.

The clause giving fire wardens power to call out every man from 18 to 60 years of age for fire-fighting purposes without compensation, was also defeated, being supported by only cabinet ministers and voted against by private members on both sides of the House.

Opponents of the clause claimed that if the situation was so serious that it necessitated the calling out of every able bodied man in the community it was serious enough to warrant the paying of compensation.

W. A. MacKenzie raised a laugh by declaring that it was a good chance for a Conservative to get a job under a Liberal administration, "but without pay," he added cannily.

ASK MEMBERS TO SPEAK ON ISSUE

The right of British Columbia to prohibition the employment of Orientals in government projects and in the cutting of government timber being questioned under the British North America Act, the Native Sons of Canada, Vancouver Assembly No. 2, last night decided at their regular monthly meeting to invite W. J. Bowser, K. C., and J. W. deB. Farris, K. C., to address the next meeting on the problem raised. As Mr. Farris is going to London to fight the case for this province before the judicial committee of the privy council, the members anticipate that he will give much information. Mr. Bowser is a member of Victoria Assembly No. 1 and Mr. Farris of Vancouver Assembly No. 2.

President, Robert Carson occupied the chair and reported on the recent meeting of the grand council executive at Victoria, stating that it had been decided to undertake extensive organization work immediately.

Insurance Agents Not To Be Restricted

VICTORIA, Dec. 13.—(Special to The World)—On a motion from R. H. Kergin, the Atlin member, the section of the act providing for the licensing of insurance agents and adjusters, which made it impossible for a life insurance agent in any city of 10,000 or over to engage in any other line of business, will be struck out of the proposed act.

W. A. Mackenzie of Similkameen attacked the insurance companies for the method of collecting premiums on big policies, and then when a man was unfortunate enough to have his place burned down paying him only what their adjusters considered his place to be worth, although he might have had it insured for twice that sum.

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Trust Companies Not To Be Exempt

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 14.—(Special to The World)—With fire and life insurance companies exempted from taxation by cities or municipalities on account of paying the provincial licence fees, the House took a change of heart yesterday afternoon and turned down a similar bill affecting trust companies.

The vote was close, standing 21 to 21 and being decided by the casting vote of Joseph Clearhue of Victoria, who was in the chair.

However, Attorney-General Manson announced his intention of reintroducing the amendment and it will come up again on Thursday. It is possible that the vote will be reversed on the reintroduction. Failing this the bills respecting fire and life insurance companies may also be left to die before being given third reading.

Attorney-General Manson and his supporters are strongly against dual licensing, holding that it is bad in principle and is crippling the companies affected.

NO OPTION FOR FIRST OFFENDERS

Must Go To Jail For Selling Beer, Says House

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—Despite strenuous efforts of Captain Ian Mackenzie, R. H. Pooley and others, to have the clause in the Liquor Act providing jail sentences for beer-selling offences removed, at 2 o'clock this morning the House passed the clause by a vote of 22 to 15.

Captain Mackenzie brought in an amendment providing for fines up to \$500 for the first beer-selling offences and for fines or both fine and imprisonment for second offences, but the attorney-general insisted that in the light of experience the department could not enforce the act unless given the legislation asked for.

"The legislature having negated the sale of beer by the glass, I think that they should now give us the legislation we ask for to carry out the present act," said the attorney-general, and the one to three months and three to twelve months penalties for first and second offenders stand."

Debate over the matter continued for some time. Captain Mackenzie declaring he would never be party to a clause which would send men he had been with in France to jail.

"I am satisfied that if the amendment doesn't go through it will break down and we will not be able to enforce it," persisted the attorney-general. "If the contentions of those against this clause are right I say give us the authority to permit of the sale of beer by the glass. If they are not right then give us the legislation we desire."

H. G. Perry of Prince George wanted to get back to the jitney bars, but several members were against this. During the debate Attorney-General Manson stated that in some municipalities under the present clauses of the act there had not been a semblance of even a decent pretence at enforcement.

"Police commissioners sit idly by and see legislation go to the scrap heap. Provincial and municipal police do not try in many instances to enforce it, but as long as I am here I am going to enforce the act as it stands, and if I can't get the legislation I consider necessary to enforce I will ask for the repeal of the whole act," he said.

E. Z. Henniger of Grand Forks strongly supported Hon. Mr. Manson, as did M. B. Jackson for The Islands. Both the Pooley amendment and the Mackenzie amendment lost out on the vote after a strenuous fight.

COMPANY OFFICIALS ALSO MAY DO TIME

Following the passing of the section, Mr. Pooley demanded that jail be made the penalty for officials of corporations also, and was informed that the attorney-general had this under advisement.

The \$10,000 licence fee is also held over at present, but will probably be passed today. If it passes in its present form, the consolidated warehouses in Vancouver will have to pay \$10,000 for every firm represented by that consolidation in addition to \$10,000 for itself. The section is aimed at stopping combines in order to escape the licence fees.

An amendment by Mr. Pooley to have the crown lose any right of appeal against decisions was also defeated, and Mr. Pooley then made some disparaging remarks about the possibilities of putting one man in control of the liquor control board, citing his remarks at Commissioner Falconer.

Mr. Pooley also made a strong appeal to have it made absolutely il-

legal to advertise liquor in the newspapers in any way, shape or form in the province, whether by the government or any one else.

Captain Mackenzie was inclined to agree, stating that as a Moderationist he objected strongly to any brewer or distiller linking his name up with the government. He thought advertisements as they appeared today were injurious to any government which might be in power.

Kenneth C. Campbell and R. H. Neelands, however, contended that the provision in the amendment went far enough in forcing the advertisers to state plainly that the government and the board had nothing to do with the advertisement. Mr. Campbell stated that the small amount of money left in the province for advertising was little enough return for the money that went out and he was against interfering in the printing and other businesses which would be affected.

The amendment carried as printed and advertisements will be allowed under the above conditions.

The bill is up again today.

Insurance Agents Will Be Licensed

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—Insurance agents are to be licensed. That was decided by the legislature at its session last night after a good deal of discussion on various phases of the question in committee of the whole. The only clause of the original bill eliminated was that forbidding part-time men being licensed.

The rights of the legal profession came under fire, but it was shown by R. H. Pooley that no lawyer could be an insurance agent as the Law Society directly forbade it. The only way they could act as agent was in making collections for a client.

The clause allowing legal men to become adjusters without licence was allowed to stand after an amendment had been defeated by a majority of one vote.

Hoarding Displays Still Permissible

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—The legislature refused to agree with the principle of

M. B. Jackson's bill making it illegal to erect hoardings or display advertising signs in public places. This bill was especially designed to rid the province of such signs as those at Plummer's Pass and along the highways disfiguring the scenery.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABLED IS INCREASED

Amendments to Workmen's Compensation Act Brought Down By Mr. Manson

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—Increasing compensation to disabled workmen from 55 to 62 1/2 per cent of their wages, and increasing the burial allowance to \$100 instead of \$75 as at present, amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, were brought down by Attorney-General Manson on Thursday.

The amendments also provide for changes in administration and give the board wider powers than are enjoyed under the present act. Under the amending clauses the board is given power to arrange for medical services, the fees to be charged not to be higher than the workman would pay if footing the bill himself.

One of the new clauses provides that the board may discontinue compensation where it is considered that the person receiving same is leading an immoral or improper life, or if the board considers that the recipient is likely to use the money for gambling or otherwise than for the benefit of himself or family or other dependents. In this case the board is empowered to make payments direct to dependents.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR JURY DUTY

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—Women were yesterday given the right to sit on juries in both civil and criminal cases. More, they will have to serve if called upon, unless they have good cause to object. The main provision of the bill brought in by J. W. deB. Farris passed committee yesterday afternoon by a vote of 28 to 14.

Mr. Farris said no distinction was made between civil and criminal cases. Practically all the women's organizations had asked for the legislation and this would put them on an equality with men in this class of service.

Mrs. Smith pointed to Scandinavia for an example along this line. She saw objections but thought these could be overcome.

R. H. Pooley was bitterly opposed to the measure. He said he would hate to see any of his lady friends sitting on cases. Both the premier and the leader of the opposition voted for the bill. Fifteen days notice will be given women before their names are placed on the list.

Town Planning Bill Not Likely To Pass

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—The act allowing municipalities to adopt a town-planning and rural development scheme brought down by Mrs. M. E. Smith, of Vancouver, was given a second reading last night.

In speaking to the bill Mrs. Smith contended that it was conducive to the happiness and comfort of the people of the province and that it had already been adopted with success in other parts of the world.

Hon. John Oliver stated that after careful perusal of the bill he had come to the conclusion that it required a good deal of adjustment before it could be adapted to conditions in British Columbia. He advocated that it be distributed among the various municipalities for consideration and report, and be brought in again next session.

The bill gives municipalities wide powers in that they can tear down buildings, vary boundary lines and order other changes without the consent of the owner. It is probable that the bill will not be passed when it comes up for third reading.

Measure To Force By-Elections Killed

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—The proposed amendment to the Provincial Elections Act brought down by Canon Hinchliffe of Victoria, which would make it necessary for the government to hold a by-election wherever a vacancy occurred inside six months, went down to defeat when the bill was up for second reading on Thursday night.

When the bill was called in the afternoon, J. W. deB. Farris stated that Great Vancouver, with eight members representing Liberals, Conservatives, Labor and Independents, and also with a woman representing the women's point of view, had no real grievance, as all shades of opinion were represented.

Mr. Bowser asked for a statement from the premier that the bill would not be allowed to die on the order paper. Premier Oliver replied that it would take its ordinary course, but when it came up again in the evening, after R. H. Kergin, Atlin, had spoken against it, the bill was defeated by a vote of 24 to 20.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—Amendments to the Forest Act were passed by the House last night. Although the drastic anti-smoking clause was deleted, the most important amendments providing for the declaration of closed areas by the lieutenant-governor-in-council during dangerous periods remain. The Act was the result of experiences in last year's fire period and will go a long way to prevent a recurrence of the forest fires of last summer.

CHIROPRACTIC REPORT IS ADOPTED IN TOTO BY HOUSE

Group of Women Make Demonstration—Premier Says Report Is Fair

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—Filling the public galleries and attempting to get into the lobbies leading to the members' rooms a group of women supporting the chiropractic bill made a demonstration yesterday afternoon, in an eleventh hour attempt to change the opinion of the legislature on the report of the select committee which was up for adoption. The demonstration was staged by two or three males who kept in the background, but occasionally egged the women on to demand that Chairman M. B. Jackson and other members of the committee come before them.

In response to a request from the women Premier Oliver appeared before them and told them that he believed the report to be a fair one and that he did not propose to vote any other way than his own conscience dictated. R. H. Kergin, Atlin member, preferred to speak to the male agitators, and his very forceful remarks caused them to leave the precincts of the building very hurriedly.

Contrary to expectation there was little discussion when the report was adopted. Chairman Jackson expressed disapproval of the manner in which the press reports had been made, but Premier Oliver laughingly told him not to mind, stating that when he had got as much abuse as the cabinet ministers had he would be used to it.

An amendment by Thomas Menzies to have the fifth man of the board someone other than a medical man or a chiropractor was defeated.

"Who would you have? A Methodist parson?" asked John Macrae, of Yale.

The report carried by 29 to 10, J. W. deB. Farris leaving the chamber, stating that he could see no reason to vote as there was no logic in making a selection between the report of the committee and the present act which were practically the same.

Following the adoption of the report, amendments to the medical act were brought down by Attorney-General Manson which will provide for the recommendations of the committee.

MOVE TO GIVE HOME RULE TO S. VANCOUVER

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Canadian Press)—The first move to give South Vancouver back her autonomy came today when Hon. John Oliver introduced the bill which will have the effect of enabling that municipality to retire its indebtedness to the province and resume control of its own affairs under the old system. It is expected that it will be March 1 when the municipality is handed over to the reeve and council again.

SPEAKER CALLED ON TO VOTE
VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—A unique situation developed in the House last night when the bill amending the Land Registry Act brought in by Mr. R. H. Fensky, Esquimalt, was before the House. On the vote for the second reading the House divided 25 to 27 and Speaker Fensky gave the casting vote.

TAXATION NOT ANY GREATER

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—Suggesting that newspapers which had been making unwarranted criticism of his budget should make corrections, Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, today asserted in the House that he had not broken faith with the country or the legislature when he had said that there would be no increase in taxation this year.

The statement was made when a technical amendment to the Succession Duties Act was being passed, the minister explaining that this amendment did not cut down exemption of estates from \$5000 to \$1000, as had been alleged outside the House.

"The bill providing for that was passed at a previous session," he said. "This is merely to adjust a technicality which had been overlooked then."

Anti-Dumping Of Fruit Is Discussed

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—The motion asking the minister of customs to put into operation the anti-dumping regulations next year sufficiently early to protect the B. C. fruit growers was brought down by K. C. MacDonald of North Okanagan this morning. Dr. MacDonald spoke strongly in favor of the resolution which he submitted as chairman of the agricultural committee. The debate was adjourned by J. W. Jones of South Okanagan.

House May Not Get Through Work Today

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—"It may be a hard grind but I think we will make it," said Premier Oliver last night referring to the possibility of the house closing this week.

Ministers appear to be divided as to whether the House will finish today, but all are of the opinion that it will be through by Saturday. During the past few weeks with three sessions daily the legislature has been cleaning up a number of bills on the order paper and there are few contentious matters that might cause a hold-up left.

Demand For P. G. E. Letters Is Refused

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—Because the motion could not be carried into effect before the House arose, the resolution calling for the production of correspondence between the premier and officials of the P. G. E. went down to defeat today. The premier stated that he had only fragmentary correspondence on many files, the majority of the instructions being verbal. In this connection he also replied to Mr. Bowser, who asked for a statement of future policy, that he would make an announcement regarding the policy in connection with the P. G. E. in his own time.

Cannot Impose Fee On Trust Companies

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—(Special to The World)—Attorney-General Manson secured the passage of his amendment to the Trust Companies Act making it impossible for municipalities to exact a licence fee when it was already imposed by the province. This places the trust companies in the same class with fire and life insurance companies. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Bowser who claimed to see in it a loophole which would permit municipalities to exact licence fees from all trust companies.

B. C. ORIENTAL STATISTICS

The number of Japanese in Canada, including those naturalized and those born in Canada, is given as 17,691, 11,853 males and 5838 females. Of this number a total of 16,867 are located in British Columbia. Another table shows that the proportion of Japanese in British Columbia to white population is 420 to 10,000. The proportion of Japanese in Canada to white population is 21 to 10,000, while other provinces are given the following figures: Alberta, 1 to 10,000; Saskatchewan, 3 to 10,000; Manitoba and Yukon, 1 to 10,000; Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, 64 to 10,000. Figures such as these show, without any further explanation, why anti-Oriental measures are being launched in the British Columbia legislature, and why it is British Columbia members of parliament, regardless of party, who are the first movers towards laws eliminating Oriental immigration.—Prince Rupert Daily News.

in Canada, including those born in Canada, 16,867 are listed in the table shows that the British Columbia to white population is 14 to 10,000; Saskatchewan and Yukon, 2 to 10,000; New Brunswick, 6.4 as these show, without by anti-Oriental measures British Columbia legislative members of party, who are the first imitating Oriental lumi-Daily News.

TWENTY MILLIONS IS VOTED

Royal Assent Given Sessions's Grist Of Bills

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—(Special to The World)—Voting supply of \$20,445,739.45 without discussion shortly before noon today, the House wound up the 1922 session in the usual hilarious manner.

The premier announced that this concluded the business of the session, and the speaker left the chair to summon the administrator. No appeared almost immediately. The clerk of the House recited the list of legislation passed and the bill voting supply was presented and given royal assent.

The administrator, Chief Justice Macdonald, then expressed his appreciation of the earnestness with which members had applied themselves to the important matters submitted for their consideration, citing a few of the outstanding measures, and in taking leave of the members expressed the hope that their efforts would be followed with the fullest measure of success and result in the continued progress and prosperity of the province. Hon. Dr. MacLean then announced formal prorogation and the administrator left.

As he left the dais the House rose and stood awaiting the reappearance of the speaker who had accompanied the administrator. On the arrival of Mr. Speaker the members sang the National Anthem, and then, making the traditional bows to right and left, Mr. Speaker left the chair and the third session of the fifteenth legislature of British Columbia was over.

Wildly Hilarious Finish

The departure of the speaker was the signal for a wild whoop from members who had restrained themselves for the past six weeks and the air was immediately filled with flying blue books and order papers, while the crowded galleries craned across the railings to see the fun. Waste paper baskets filled with torn papers were dumped unceremoniously over the heads of dignified members and for a few minutes pandemonium broke loose. A few minutes later a litter of papers and bills which made the empty chamber look like a snowfield was all that remained to show that the lawmakers of British Columbia had been in session and had completed one of the most crowded and hard working sessions yet held.

Premier Tired But Jubilant

"Almost too tired to think," is the way Premier Oliver feels today. But he is satisfied with the session.

"The one outstanding feature has been the close attention to business," he said. "Except on one or two days practically every hour has been devoted to real grinding work. Perhaps the most noticeable piece of legislation is the establishment of the provincial home for incurables, but although little new legislation has been undertaken this year the amendments brought in by the 100 bills just passed have brought our statutes up to date and made it possible to carry on the affairs of the country smoothly."

Premier Oliver also referred to the unusually large number of divisions and the fact that on every important division the government was well sustained, the Labor and Independent members giving them support.

"The majorities generally have been very large," he said. "And to my mind it shows that our policy in most important matters is such as to merit the support of those who do not look on these things from a strictly party standpoint."

The House is cleaning up a few amendments this morning and the administrator has been asked to be in attendance for the formal prorogation at midday.

HOUSE PASSES B. C. E. R. CO. BILL AS IT STANDS

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16.—(Special to The World)—Despite a vigorous opposition led by G. S. Hanes, of North Vancouver, Thomas Pearson, of Richmond, and David Whiteside, of New Westminster, against the clause in the Act which places the onus of appeal on the municipalities and not on the company, the bill allowing for the arbitration of disputes between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and the municipalities it serves, was passed without amendment by the legislature today.

The Act makes existing fare rates the basis of stability, stating that present fares cannot be changed, whether the rate so charged and collected at present is fixed by or is the subject of any existing agreement or otherwise.

Mr. Hanes stated that the municipality of North Vancouver had a 50-year franchise with a five-cent fare, but had allowed the company to temporarily charge the six-cent rate. The passage of the Act fixed the six-cent rate permanently and placed the onus of appealing for a lower rate on the municipality.

Mr. Pearson stated that Point Grey was in the same position. "The attorney-general says the Act is to make for tranquility," he said. "It can't make for peace and quietness where we have a five-cent franchise and are forced to pay a seven-cent rate."

Onus of Proof on Company

Mr. Whiteside said he had received a communication from the mayor of New Westminster objecting to being brought under the act, but the attorney-general pointed out that if this legislation had not been promised the probabilities were that the railway would have been under control of the board of railway commissioners by now.

Mr. Hanes brought the discussion to a close by introducing an amendment, the passage of which would have had the effect of restoring all fares to franchise agreement rates, but it received very poor support. The attorney-general held that the bill was brought in for the purpose of maintaining conditions of stability, and said that he was sure that if either Point Grey or North Vancouver applied for relief under the provisions of the act they would get instant action. He declared that in the event of arbitration the onus of proof for the necessity of maintaining existing fares would be on the railway company, and that the fact of such fares being in existence would be no merit as an argument for their maintenance.

"The whole object of the bill is to encourage the municipalities to enter into direct agreements," he said, "but it provides machinery for arbitration in the event of their not being able to reach an agreement."

Speaker Pauline Takes The Floor

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—(Special to The World)—Making his first speech of the session, Speaker Pauline came on to the floor of the House last night to protest against an amendment to the Municipal Act permitting the Oak Bay council to equalize the taxes of the Victoria Golf Club following a general reduction of assessment in the area in which the golf links are located. His action was unavailing, the amendment carrying.

WOODMEN'S LIEN ACT AMENDED

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—(Special to The World)—An amendment to the Woodmen's Lien Act brought down by J. W. DeB. Farris, of Vancouver, late last night, was passed. It has the effect of not making the lien apply where the purchase is of manufactured lumber in the ordinary course of business and is of general interest to builders and contractors.

No Life Jobs For Compensation Board

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—(Special to The World)—Claiming that clause 15 of the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act brought down by Attorney-General Manson today was establishing a precedent in that it was making the members of the board administering the act life appointees, R. H. Kergin, the Atlin member, moved that it be deleted.

The amendment caused some discussion and was supported by a large majority of the members in the House, with the result that the section was struck out. As brought down it read: "Each commissioner shall hold office during good behavior, but may be removed at any time for cause."

Farmers May Shoot Thieving Pheasants

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16.—(Special to The World)—Giving power to farmers or their permanent employees to destroy any pheasant that is found actually doing damage by feeding on land then being seeded, or to growing crops at any time in the year, eleventh hour amendments to the Game Act, were brought down last evening.

The new amendments also class a farmer as anyone working "three acres of land," as against the former ten-acre limit, and make provision for the payment of expenses of members of the board in attending meetings and performing their duties in connection with the board. This last section is made retroactive to July last.

FARM WORKERS TO GET BENEFITS

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—(Special to The World)—An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act which will allow agriculturalists to come under the workings of the act on request was passed this afternoon, Hon. A. M. Manson stating that the crown offered no objections.

A Labor amendment to have the rate increased from 55 per cent. as at present, to 66 2-3 per cent., while the government amendment called for an increase to 62 1-2 per cent., was defeated.

Mr. Guthrie (Newcastle) also asked that the burial allowance be increased to \$150 while the government amendment called for an increase from \$75 to \$100. He also asked that "housemaid's knee," prevalent in mining industries where men are compelled to work on their knees for eight-hour shifts in damp mines, come within the scope of the act, together with other industrial diseases. All the amendments were rejected.

Another amendment is designed to prevent the practice of medical men collecting fees from the board and also from the injured workman, and contractors are made responsible for the assessments against sub-contractors engaged by them. Another clause makes the board's assessment first lien on the plant of any industries affected.

Insurance Agents Bill Is Passed

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16.—(Special to The World)—Part time insurance agents are given the same status as regular agents in the final draft of the Insurance Agent's Licensing Bill which passed the House last night.

The new regulations call for a licence fee of \$15 annually for fire and general insurance agents in cities of from 25,000 population upwards. In cities of from 5000 to 25,000 the fee will be \$5, and in smaller centres \$2.50, with \$2 for bona fide office employees in all instances, and \$3 extra annually for each additional partner in a firm. Life agents will pay \$3 in cities of more than 5000 population and \$2 in smaller centres.

MEMBERS WANT ROAD COMPLETED

Premier and Minister of Railways To Make Survey

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—(Special to The World.)—To make a complete survey of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, paying particular attention to the section between Quesnel and Prince George, Hon. John Oliver and Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean will shortly travel over that road.

This decision was announced at a meeting of Liberal members held on Friday evening, when the premier briefly announced that it was the intention of himself and the minister of railways to make the trip as soon after the session terminated as possible. The premier also announced that they would investigate the road and the surrounding territory from a colonization standpoint, would interview settlers along the line of the road, and would also investigate the iron ore possibilities of certain sections of the road. It is on their decision, after a complete investigation, that the government will decide what the future policy in connection with the P. G. E. will be.

It is understood that the majority of the Liberal members favor the completion of the road into Prince George at the earliest possible moment. H. G. Perry of Fort George and John Yerton of Cariboo having devoted a considerable part of the present session to bringing the possibilities of the district and the need for the completion of the road before the members.

After the meeting on Friday night, leading members expressed their utmost confidence in the decision of the two ministers, and said that they would be prepared to abide by any policy recommended by the government after a complete survey of conditions. That the road will ultimately be built through is a foregone conclusion among the Liberal members.

PAY BILLS, THEN GET HOME RULE

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—(Special to The World.)—Two bills which will give back autonomy to South Vancouver when the municipality has retired its indebtedness to the province, were passed by the House on Friday afternoon.

Harry Neelands, labor member, from South Vancouver, wanted assurance that the books of the municipality would be audited, as many of the ratepayers were anxious to find out the position they stood in at the time the government took over control and the position they were now in when getting control back again.

Premier Oliver stated that he believed the municipal officials who retained control would make an audit after election. He understood they would do this under the Municipal Act.

Under the bills passed, the municipality is empowered to borrow \$1,400,000 to retire an existing debt. The necessary bylaws must be submitted to the ratepayers, and on their passage the full autonomy will be restored to the municipality.

LIBERALS MAKE GIFTS TO WHIPS

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16.—(Special to The World.)—When Chief Whip J. Buckham received word from his chief, Premier Oliver, just as the House was about to rise on Friday afternoon that a caucus was wanted immediately and that the matter was urgent, he had visions of something cataclysmic in its nature having happened.

Two other members of the caucus, were also ignorant of the cause of the hurriedly called meeting. They were Alex. D. Paterson, the deputy whip, and Dr. K. C. Macdonald, chairman of the caucus. It was when the latter was in his place and the Liberal members were all in caucus that Capt. Ian Mackenzie asked the chairman to make two presentations.

Dr. Macdonald wags a mean tongue in debate. He is always good for a burst of oratory, and in presenting Chief Whip Buckham with a silver cigarette case, and Deputy Whip Paterson with a pearl scarf pin, he did full justice to his reputation. Both the whip and his assistant were thunderstruck, and the chairman was finally leaning back with a sense of a duty well done when Fred Anderson was called upon to make a third presentation.

This time it was the chairman, who too, was thunderstruck, for the presentation consisted of a handsome set of silver-mounted Dunhill pipes, with a plate on the case stating that they were presented by the Liberal members.

The recipients of the presentation were heartily cheered by their fellow members.

LIBERAL PARTY STANDS UNITED

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16.—(Special to The World.)—"I have been through seven sessions since the Liberal party came into power in this province and I have never seen more harmony displayed in caucus or more actual hard work done by the members. It has been an outstanding session in more ways than one."

On the eve of prorogation, Hon. John Oliver has sized up the work of the last seven weeks in the above sentence. That he and his cabinet colleagues are very happy as a result of the session, cannot be doubted, and private members are with them in declaring that the Liberal party has never been more in unison than during the session now closing.

Over 100 bills were brought down during the session which will go on record as one of the hardest working sessions in the history of the province. At the opening of the House it was apparent that all legislation was in shape, that the budget would be brought down on time, and that the ministers were ready with the various matters affecting their departments.

"Departmental and ministerial efficiency has never had as great a boost as it has had at this session," said K. C. Macdonald, of North Okanagan, chairman of the agricultural committee and of the Liberal caucus.

One Poll Tax a Year Is To Be Enough

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16.—(Special to The World.)—Poll Tax Act amendments passed last night protect a person who has once paid from paying again if moving to another municipality. The amendments were brought down by the minister of finance.

CHIROPRACTORS BILL UNCHANGED

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—(Special to The World.)—Making a last effort to get the amendments to the Medical Act which embody recommendations of the report of the committee on chiropractors brought more to their way of thinking, supporters of the chiropractors, through Rev. Thomas Menzies, of Comox, introduced two amendments to the act last night. Both had the same object in view, to make the fifth man on the examining board some one other than a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The amendments lost by 27 to 18 and the original act as brought down at this session stands. The members generally resented the recent gallery and corridor demonstrations.

Jail Penalty Clause Enacted Into Law

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—(Special to The World.)—An eleventh-hour attempt to get the new drastic penalties for first offences in beer selling made less severe failed this morning, when Capt. Ian Mackenzie's motion to have fines inflicted up to \$1000 went down to defeat. Fifteen members only voted for the amendment, these being Mrs. Smith and Messrs. Kergin, Campbell, Lister, Pooley, Hinchliffe, Wallinger, Ephill, Anderson, Perry, K. C. Macdonald, Whiteside, Farris, Ian Mackenzie and Schofield.

An amendment which would have denied the crown the right to appeal in liquor cases, introduced by Mr. Pooley, was defeated with a similar vote.

Jay-Walkers May Perform In Vancouver

VICTORIA, Dec. 16.—(Special to The World.)—Cities in British Columbia will now be given the right to prohibit jay-walking by legislation passed last night when an amendment to the Municipal Act, providing that pedestrians cross at street intersections only was put through. The act, however, does not yet apply to Vancouver as that city operates under a special charter and not under the Municipal Act. This will be rectified before the Houses closes, it is expected.

D E C

1922

COMMENCE FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION

CHIROPRACTORS PUT CASE BEFORE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Question of Time Is Urged by the Chairman if the Bill is to Get Into House

"No man ever cured any other man. The repairing process and ability is inherent in every man."

This was the outstanding statement of Dr. Lee Edwards, of Nebraska, qualified medical man and chiropractic practitioner, before M. B. Jackson's special committee of the Legislature yesterday, dealing with B. H. Neelands' bill to give chiropractors control of their own professional destinies in British Columbia.

Dr. Edwards explained in simple, popular language the essential difference between the manner in which a chiropractor approaches human ailments and that in which the ordinary medical man approaches it.

The evidence of Dr. Edwards was preceded by a statement through Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the Chiropractors' Association of B. C., in which he announced that the aim of the bill was to secure the public against unqualified chiropractors.

"We do not say chiropractic is a cure-all," he announced, "but we do claim that chiropractic goes further than any other single method towards curing the sick. Much chiropractic advertising is misleading and untrue and we wish such advertising prohibited. Correspondence courses which we know exist are a disgrace and the medical profession by insisting upon unreasonable restrictions upon really qualified chiropractors has made these spurious courses and their product possible."

Had Recognized Colleges

Dr. Edwards stated that the course taken in recognized chiropractor colleges consisted of three years and six months' actual attendance. The course was ample to enable a graduate to detect infectious and other diseases which a chiropractor should not treat, so that there was no danger to the public of epidemics through faulty diagnosis, he declared.

Dr. Edwards stated that he had practiced medicine for fifteen years. He had then sustained a disability to his arm from a fall, and his medical friends had been unable to find anything wrong. A chiropractor had cured him of his disability with one adjustment and he took up the study of chiropractic.

"Medicine deals with man from without," he said. "Chiropractic deals with man from within. Man in the last analysis is an electrical machine. Every function is the result of inherent energy. The brain is the dynamo. The nerves are the wires, and the tissue cells are the expressive unit, such as the electric light globe is of electrical energy. Every lack of function is due to interference in the transmission of energy. Chiropractic locates where the wire is broken by feeling the spinal column and locating any deviation from the normal."

"The chiropractor restores the alignment of the vertebrae and the interference in transmission ceases. According to the length of time that the interference has existed is the time required to effect a cure. Medicine deals with effect. Chiropractic with the cause. Chiropractic believes that all power cometh from within. The world has been explored, the vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms have been ransacked in search of that which can be applied from without to create energy within."

Where Difference Comes

"We dispute that all disease comes from without. A medical man will agree with me that the reason one man has tuberculosis and I have not is that he lacks resistance and I have resistance. The body has the inherent power to resist. Chiropractic discovers and rectifies interference with the source of that power. We are not interested in disease itself except to take differential diagnosis as to those cases which we should not treat."

In answer to questions, Dr. Edwards said the chiropractic colleges

taught anatomy, physiology, histology, section, sometimes bot. The anatomy course was highly specialized on the spinal column and nervous system. Courses in diagnosis were taught, but along different lines from medicine. Symptoms were studied

thoroughly in order to comply with health laws requiring segregation of infectious diseases. Some colleges taught bacteriology. Some did not. It was not necessary, the witness said.

Believes in Germs

"Do you not believe in germs?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, we do believe in germs. We don't believe they are the causative factor in diseases," he explained. "The germ is always present, but the cause of disease is the lack of resistance power, which we deal with in our specialized way."

He said it would not be fair for medical men to examine chiropractors even on the subjects which they studied in common because the viewpoint was entirely different. For instance, he said, if a medical examiner asked a chiropractor the cause of gall stones, the answer would not be what was in the medical man's mind at all.

"How do you account for epidemics?" he was asked, and explained that a number of people would have relatively the same spinal misplacements which made them subjects to the same germ attacks. The fundamental cause of the lack of resistance was the "sub-luxation" of the spine, a sub-luxation being a minor dislocation, he explained, although the superficial exciting factor was the germ.

He stated that chiropractors did not practice surgery or obstetrics, and sent such cases to the medical profession.

Experience in U. S.

Further evidence was given by Dr. Edwards of how other States and Provinces handled the situation. He stated that the law at present in use in British Columbia had been a failure elsewhere, as it had allowed unlicensed chiropractors to carry on their activities. There were now 24 States where the chiropractors had been properly recognized.

In his preliminary statement Mr. Wismer told the committee there were only 44 properly qualified chiropractors in British Columbia, and that the association which he represented had no members other than graduates of legally recognized colleges. There were no correspondence school graduates, he said, and none could possibly qualify before a proper chiropractic board such as the bill asks.

Mr. H. B. Robertson, K.C., and M. A. Macdonald, K.C., represented the medical profession, and a preliminary argument took place as to how the case should be presented to the committee.

A. B. Jackson, the chairman, said that the committee could give at the most six hearings of three hours each, and that even then it was doubtful if the bill could be reported. He announced that the medical men would be given time to answer the case presented by the chiropractors.

Mr. Robertson objected to more than two or three patients being called as witnesses, but Mr. Wismer said his cases rested on calling at least twelve to show the wide range of diseases which could be cured by chiropractic. The chairman said that if Mr. Wismer's case took too much time the committee would not be able to report to the Legislature and the bill would fall on that ground.

Disposition of Funds Planned From New Loan

HON. JOHN HART, Minister of Finance, introduced in the Legislature last night the bill to borrow \$3,500,000 for a variety of purposes mentioned in his Budget address. Of the sum specified in the bill, an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000 is to be spent on the construction of public buildings, not more than \$1,000,000 on the Land Settlement Board, and not more than \$400,000 on the Soldiers' Land Act purposes, and not more than \$100,000 to be spent in connection with the conservation fund created under the Water Act of 1914.

MOTION FOR THIRD READING DEFEATED

LABOR BILL, ACCORDING TO MR. FARRIS; SUPERFLUOUS

Other Measures Argued in Legislature Yesterday Dealt With School Matters and Coal Mines

The bill seeking to amend the Employment of Children Act, introduced by Mr. Sam Guthrie, and one of a series which are annually brought up in the Legislature by the Labor wing, failed to pass to second reading yesterday following an attack made upon it by Mr. Farris, ex-Attorney-General. The vote was 23 to 16, Messrs. Bowser, Hunter and Duncan joining forces with the Government to defeat the measure. The night employment of children amendment and also one relating to the night employment of women will probably meet the same fate as did the Uphill measure, Mr. Farris adjourning the debate on these two.

Mr. Farris, opposing the second reading yesterday, claimed that legislation now in force fully met the requirements; in fact, it was better than the act proposed. The measures which the Labor members are seeking to amend in order that they might become effective in May, 1923, were brought about merely to show that the British Columbia Government was heart and soul in sympathy with the Versailles Treaty and the subsequent conferences.

Consolidated School District

Opposition to the bill introduced by Mr. Kenneth Duncan, Cowichan, seeking to ratify a certain agreement passed some years ago by the municipalities of Duncan and North Cowichan and relating to a consolidated school district, was voiced by Premier Oliver when the measure came up for second reading. The Premier claimed there was a danger connected with the bill, one clause conflicting with the School Act. Mr. K. C. MacDonald adjourned the debate.

Coal Mine Regulations

"I know what I am talking about. There need be no gas in a mine and there should be no gas. I don't care what reports so-called investigators make. Mine owners can get tools who'll swear to anything. They have to or lose their jobs," said Sam Guthrie, the miner member for Newcastle, in the Legislature yesterday, when speaking to a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

The bill was introduced by Tom Uphill, the Fernie miner member, and gives the coal miners power to elect representatives on the board of examiners for certificates of competency as coal miners, and to elect outsiders to make gas inspections of the mines instead of leaving it to someone employed in the mine as at present.

"We want to get them free from the domination of the bosses," said the Newcastle member. "Under present legislation it is impossible. The mines regulations are responsible for the accidents that are occurring too frequently, and we ask for these amendments so that the men can get a fair show."

It was when Hon. William Sloan pointed out that the men at present could elect representatives that Mr. Guthrie made the remarks about "tools who'll swear to anything."

The debate was adjourned by the Minister of Mines.

The decision to reduce the cost of permits under the Liquor Control Act will be generally welcomed. Mr. A. M. Manson is striving to remove this legislation from the imputation that it is of the class variety. A reduction in the cost of permits will tend to increase its popularity.

DEATH TO FARMING

MR. A. D. PATERSON, OF DELTA, ATTACKS EIGHT-HOUR BILL

Farmer Member Advocates Power Restrictions Upon Industry in This Province

Enforcement of the eight-hour day principle in industry would sound the death knell of farming in British Columbia, according to Mr. A. D. Paterson, Liberal member for the Delta, who spoke last night in the Legislature in opposition to Major R. J. Burde's Eight-Hour Day Bill.

After outlining the importance of the lumber industry to the Province and enumerating the sources of revenue maintained by the Government in respect of the industry, Mr. Paterson stated that forty per cent of the standing timber of the Province was located east of the Cascade Mountains, where lumbering was operative only eight months of the year. He said that under such conditions it was necessary to give as long employment as possible to those engaged in the industry, and that the enforcement of the eight-hour day in the logging camps and mills would place the industry in this Province at a serious handicap in competing with Eastern mills, without restrictions as to hours of operations.

"The cry in British Columbia is for industries, and yet after new industries are established here they are taxed out of existence," said Mr. Paterson. "We want fewer restrictions upon industry instead of more of them. Too much legislation will make it impossible for business to continue."

"While the eight-hour day question may not affect the farmers directly, it certainly does so indirectly. You cannot expect men to work ten and eleven hours a day on the farms while other industries are forbidden to make men work more than eight hours a day. If every other industry but farming must operate on the eight-hour plan, the farmers will be forced out of business."

Mr. K. C. McDonald, Liberal for South Okanagan, moved the adjournment of the debate.

SOCIALIST MEMBER OPPOSES CADET MOVE

Motion to Eliminate Provision in School Act Had Only Two Votes in House

Provision in the School Act amendments for cadet instruction was attacked in the House last night by Mr. Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle. He asked for a standing vote, but only he and Mr. R. H. Neelands, Labor member for South Vancouver, were recorded against the measure.

When Chairman Kenneth Duncan read out the vote, Mr. Guthrie asked if it represented an attempt to teach militarism in the schools of the Province. Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, replied that cadet instruction did not necessarily involve military instruction, and that it instructed boys in smartness and courtesy and gave them valuable physical training.

"Is it not a fact that at the public schools of Vancouver rifles are being used by the students in their so-called cadet instruction?" asked the Socialist member.

Mr. R. H. Fooley, Conservative member for Esquimalt, stated that in some schools shooting practice with small-bore rifles was carried on.

"That's it," exclaimed Mr. Guthrie. "The idea is to make them soldiers in the days to come. The idea is to make them ferocious Hun-eaters. They are being told to shoot the enemy—men they never saw before—at the behest of the ruling class of this Province. I object to that, because the great war that we have passed through was called a war."

hypocrite... more ways to come... children are being taught in our schools how to wage war."

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Vancouver Liberal, held that physical instruction taught at the schools under military discipline was largely responsible for the development of physical strength in the country's young manhood. It developed the health of the whole nation, she said.

"We are all warriors," she said. "We have to fight from the cradle to the grave."

GLEANS INFORMATION ON LIQUOR SELLING

Manager of Vancouver Warehouse Tells of Attempts to Push Certain Brands

Evidence of the manufacture of port and sherry wine on False Creek, Vancouver, by the California Wine Company, in which are interested W. T. McArthur, William Gilchrist, ex-president of Ward Five Liberal Association, and a relative of J. H. Falconer, was brought out in the Public Accounts Committee this morning, when Hugh Urquhart, manager of the Vancouver warehouse of the Liquor Control Board, was on the witness stand.

To give this wine company a boost, Mr. Urquhart admitted that upon instructions from Commissioner J. H. Falconer, he had circularized all the Government vendors to press the sale of this port and sherry which is being manufactured in the building formerly used as a pickle factory by Mr. J. H. Falconer.

"This is a case where 'the gang's all here,'" Mr. Bowser suggested to Mr. Urquhart, who admitted that a reputable brand of port was named Convido, while the Vancouver brand had been named Bonvino.

Mr. W. T. McArthur had also pressed the warehouse manager for orders and to boost the sales.

Asked relative to the company manufacturing cocktails, the head officer of which is Mr. Wismer, Mr. Urquhart stated that a small order had been placed, but that the Liquor Board were now manufacturing their own cocktails.

Mr. Bowser suggested he was taking an awful chance, when Mr. Urquhart stated that he has sampled this brand of cocktails.

In reply to another question leveled by the Conservative members of the committee, Mr. Urquhart stated that a circular, signed by Mr. Falconer, had been sent to all vendors calling to their attention that certain brands of Scotch whisky were not selling well and requesting that sales be pushed.

A member of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was called as witness in relation to the purchase of 2,000 cases of Spey Royal, made in Auckland, New Zealand.

The bank draft had been marked "D.P."—document against payment—and, according to the bank clerk's evidence, the day previous to the draft being accepted by the government, instructions were received by the bank to transfer the commission from Bert Read to J. S. O'Brien, a member of the firm of O'Brien & Smith, operating the Elysium Hotel in Vancouver.

Mr. Jack Smith had, according to Mr. Urquhart, warehouse manager, solicited orders from him on several occasions. Mr. Jack Smith was the son of Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M.P.P.

BULKY CORRESPONDENCE

Return of Letters Passing Between Mr. H. H. Stevens and Attorney-General Produced

In the Legislature yesterday Attorney-General Manson made a return of correspondence which had passed between himself and Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., relative to the latter's charges of inefficient liquor administration by the Provincial Liquor Control Board.

It was a bulky volume of correspondence, and numbered down to...

General requesting information relative to certain charges against Mr. Fred Dawson, of Prince Rupert, and Mr. Manson had replied that were Mr. Stevens actuated with a desire to make a full investigation he (Mr. Manson) would support him.

There was a lot of correspondence, and the net result of it all was that the Stevens' charges stand, as far as he is concerned.

Comment on the charges has been made in the House.

SEEKS PROVISION FOR THESE STOOL PIGEONS

Member for Kamloops Thinks They Should Be Looked After Under Poultry

"I notice no reference here to stool pigeons," declared Mr. Fred Anderson, Liberal member for Kamloops, last night when the House was considering Agricultural Estimates relating to the poultry division.

"There has been no mention of stool pigeons anywhere else, and I thought surely there would be something in the poultry estimates about them," said Mr. Anderson, while his colleagues shouted "Order, order."

Chairman M. B. Jackson ruled the member of Kamloops out of order. The estimates for the Department of Agriculture were passed shortly after midnight, and the House adjourned.

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ASKS CO-OPERATION

HON. MR. MANSON SEEKS FEDERAL LIQUOR LEGISLATION

Makes an Appeal for United Action to Prohibit Importation Except by Province

The co-operation of all parties in the House was asked by Attorney-General Manson in his speech in the Legislature yesterday afternoon in support of his motion calling for an address to the Ottawa authorities asking for the prohibition of the importation of liquor into this Province other than by the Government.

The debate was adjourned by Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., Conservative leader.

The Attorney-General said that twice during the session the House had been unanimous in dealing with resolutions. When a matter vitally affecting the good government of the Province or its social and economical progress was brought up, members should drop party prejudice and unite in a policy that would accomplish the greatest good.

The people had decided upon Government control of liquor. It should be the aim of the Government to make liquor available with reasonable convenience to those desiring it, but with such restrictions and safeguards as to reduce its use to a minimum and accomplish the very least harm possible.

After Illicit Dealers

As the law of the Dominion at present stood it was possible for persons other than the Government to import liquor into the Province, and there could be no complete system of Government control.

"No matter how strict a system of enforcement, so long as private stocks existed within the Province there would be substantial quantities of liquor sold by private persons.

"Men will pay extraordinary prices for liquor to illicit dealers if they cannot get it elsewhere, and upon these extraordinary profits the illicit dealer thrives. Excessive purchase is what he desires, and the result is public drunkenness, demoralization of home conditions, and financial ruin to many individuals.

"When I tell you that when we seized the stocks of the two export warehouses at Fernie last Summer the sales during the seizure in our Fernie store went up by 136 per cent and in our Michel store by 114 per cent, honorable gentlemen will have some conception of the extent of the illicit traffic," said the Attorney-General. "That the condition in that respect is not so bad today I am very glad to be able to report."

He ventured the opinion that 75 per cent of the illicit traffic on the part of export houses has been eliminated in the last six months as a result of an Order-in-council which was passed, which enabled inspectors to maintain a closer supervision than they had been able to maintain prior to the passing of the Order-in-council. It is impossible to estimate with anything like exactitude the volume of illicit business carried on in the Province. Eighty or ninety per cent of the illicit business is the result of private importation of liquor.

Private importation of liquor and the illicit traffic necessitated a very much larger expense in connection with the enforcement of the Act.

In Prohibition Provinces

"It was a concern supposedly carrying on the business of exporting liquor to places without the Province of British Columbia. For the most part they are our sister prohibition provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and our sister prohibition country, the Commonwealth of the United States," said Mr. Manson. "The export warehouse carries on trade and commerce and as such its business cannot be interfered with by this Province.

"This Government has no control in the matter of licensing export liquor warehouses. Their actual business is an illicit business right within our own Province, as is well illustrated by what happened at Fernie. The export into friendly provinces and states," he thought, "every member in the House would agree must be stopped and that the export liquor warehouse must go.

Quebec, the other province which is carrying on under the same system as we are, has eliminated the export warehouse entirely. She did it by her 'Alcoholic Transportation Act,' and she did it successfully. But they are a peaceable and law abiding people in Quebec and they have not called the validity of that statute in question.

"It is said that the principle of the present act is against the elimination of private importation and in support of that it is pointed out that a tax has been imposed on the private importation of liquor. There is not a member of the Legislature but who knows perfectly well, realizing they could not prohibit private importation—that it was not intra vires of this Legislature to do so—did the next best thing and fettered it with all the fetters that could be devised. There is no doubt that the tax was unquestionably meant to discourage private importation and give better Government control.

Supplies Good Liquor

"It was said that if this Government would supply liquor of good quality at a fair price illicit dealing would cease," said Mr. Manson. "It is slanderous to say that this Government does not supply good liquor. It supplies the very best liquor that can be bought upon the market, and it furnishes it to the public at a price less than does our sister province of Quebec.

"I want to say more that the Government price is infinitely less than is paid to the illicit dealer when one buys from him a bottle of liquor at ten or eleven o'clock at night, or at any other hour for that matter, when the Government stores are closed. And this Government does not propose to advocate for a law to keep open our stores during all hours in order to compete with the illicit dealer. We are not going to do it. If we cannot eliminate the illicit dealer some other way, then I am afraid he will have to remain. No weight attaches to the arguments as to quality and as to price.

"The bill met with such favor when presented at Ottawa that Saskatchewan at once asked for similar legislation to be made available for the prohibition provinces, and a special part was put in the bill to enable them to procure the prohibition of private importation by application by Order-in-Council to the Federal authorities. The bill in so far as this Province was concerned passed the House of Commons with the unanimous approval of all members.

"Every Conservative member from this Province supported it, and I know that not only had it the approval of the Conservative members of the House of Commons, but it had the active support of at least some of them when the Senate subsequently dealt harshly with the legislation.

In the Senate the bill, the Attorney-General pointed out, passed its first and second reading, and a motion to strike out the portion of the bill which referred to British Columbia in a committee of the whole was defeated by a very substantial majority.

"And then a bit of political jockeying took place which did not redound to the credit of those who were responsible for it," said Mr. Manson. "At the very close of the session the bill came up for its third reading with twenty-eight Senators away from the House, not anticipating a fight on the third reading of the bill. The third reading was negatived by a majority of six. The House of Commons unanimously refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate on third reading striking out Part V., or the British Columbia part of the bill. I would draw attention to the fact that they unanimously did so. A conference of a committee of both Houses ensued. I offered to compromise rather than to lose what I considered very vital legislation, but British Columbia Senators on the committee absolutely refused to accept a compromise, and when the matter went back to the Senate this Province again lost, with thirty-three Senators absent, by a majority of five."

Conservative Promises

He said that the matter should not be regarded as a party of political issue. Everyone wanted respectable conditions. He stated that members of the Conservative party had some time ago expressed themselves as favoring in principle the action now being sought, and he quoted from a brochure on "The Misrule of the Oliver-Farris Government," asserting that the Conservative party, if elected, would bring in legislation giving the Province absolute control of the liquor traffic, and that it would seek Federal

authority to strengthen that control. Mr. Manson predicted that with Federal action as sought, conditions would materially improve, although he did not say for a moment they could be perfect.

"You will never have the complete elimination of illicit traffic in liquor," he said, "but you will have as a result of this legislation a very marked improvement in conditions. You will have a burden removed from the shoulders of the Government of this Province. This Province will no longer be the seat of an illicit traffic which it cannot justify, not only within its own boundaries, but with the friendly countries round about us who in their wisdom have passed prohibitory laws."

MAKES A CHALLENGE

MR. W. K. ESLING SAYS HE CAN PROVE CHARGES

Member for Rossland Insists He Must Have Access to Books as Asked for in This Connection

Following the refusal of the Public Accounts Committee to issue a subpoena immediately for the accountant of the Northern Construction Company yesterday morning, W. K. Esling, member for Rossland, on whose charges in connection with that company's P. G. E. contract the Premier has demanded an investigation, addressed the House briefly yesterday afternoon.

He accepted the Premier's statement that if he failed to prove his statements he should resign his seat in the House, providing he was afforded a reasonable opportunity to investigate. At the same time he said that if he did prove his statements, it was likewise up to the Premier to resign.

"I have presented my request to the Public Accounts Committee for a subpoena for the production of the necessary witnesses and documents," he declared. "I want to know if there is any intention to proceed. I am ready."

The Premier made no reply and called for the next order of business.

In Public Accounts Committee Mr. Esling, who is not a member of that body, presented a letter to the chairman asking for early action on the Premier's resolution that the matter be investigated.

Mr. R. H. Pooley then asked that the accountant of the Northern Construction Company be subpoenaed and ordered to bring his books at an early time next week.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald moved that the matter be left over till Monday so the members could consider the matter. Mr. Pooley amended in favor of an immediate subpoena.

On a division the committee divided equally, the three Liberals favoring delay and the three Conservatives immediate action. Chairman J. A. Buckham cast the deciding vote for delay till Monday.

When the House sat an hour later Mr. Esling took a point of privilege. He stated first that he had not charged collusion on the part of Premier Oliver in the alleged misdeeds of the Northern Construction Company and did not wish to attack his personal honor.

"I did not say that under the responsibility of the Premier as Minister of Railways the lack of business methods resulted in the things that were in my statement to the House," said Mr. Esling. "He did not actually know what was going on."

Mr. Esling then said that, as the Premier had given notice of three sittings of the House beginning Monday, and as committees could not sit while the House was in session, he wished to know if the Premier was going to make any provision for conducting the investigation called for by his own motion.

The Premier interrupted once or twice that the member was not speaking to a point of order, but when Mr. Esling concluded by accepting the Premier's challenge about resigning his seat, Mr. Oliver made no comment, and the House proceeded to other business.

DISCUSS MEMBERSHIP OF LIQUOR COMPANIES

Private Bills Committee Hears a Good Deal About Who Are Not Shareholders

"Trivolous and irrelevant" were terms applied by Rev. Thomas Menzies, independent member for Coquitlam, in Public Accounts Committee yesterday morning, to a rough and tumble wordy battle between W. J. Bowser, opposition leader, and J. H. Falconer, member of the Liquor Control Board.

Mr. Falconer was summoned by Liberal members to deny statements made by Mr. Bowser about the California Wine Company.

Mr. Falconer denied that he or his brother had any financial interest in the False Creek concern, and said he wished to have it out with Mr. Bowser there and then.

Mr. Bowser returned that he had a lot more to say about Mr. Falconer, whereupon all members of the committee and the witness became involved in a stormy altercation which ended by Chairman Buckingham warning Mr. Bowser that he could question the witness, but not engage in that kind of conversation with him.

Mr. Bowser laughed and said: "We must be getting somewhere. The boys are getting excited."

Under question Mr. Falconer stated that he had taken various steps, as a member of the Board, in connection with the California Wine Company, such as assisting them to get barrels and straw covers, and Mr. Bowser said:

"Surely a commissioner has more important work than that to do."

Flat denial that he was financially or otherwise interested in the California Wine Company, of Vancouver, was made by Mr. J. H. Falconer, a member of the Liquor Control Board.

Peter Falconer, a brother of the commissioner, also wired the committee denying press reports to the same effect. Mr. Gordon Wismer, of the firm of McGee & Wismer, also appeared before the committee and categorically denied any interest in a "cocktail" company. He had acted for the company in a legal way and was still owed some legal fees, he said.

Mr. J. H. Falconer, on the stand, declared he wanted the situation cleared up, and he complained of Mr. Bowser and Mr. Pooley allegedly taking advantage of Mr. Hugh Urquhart, manager of the Vancouver warehouse, and who, Mr. Falconer stated, was in ill-health.

Had No Interest

Mr. Falconer was emphatic in his declaration that he had no interest in the California Wine Company.

"As past president of the British Columbia branch of the Manufacturers' Association, I was naturally interested in seeing that a British Columbia concern was rendered all assistance possible against foreign concerns. I am here to see this business finished," he said.

Mr. Bowser interjected to declare that "this business" had just started. "Come to my meeting in Vancouver shortly to be held, and I'll tell you just what I think of you."

Mr. Falconer denied that he knew W. T. McArthur was interested in the company, and Mr. Bowser countered by stating that it was a remarkable thing that "you don't know that Billy McArthur was mixed up with the concern. You did not even discuss the sale of this wine with McArthur," said Mr. Bowser.

The commissioner also stated that the factory of the company on False Creek had formerly been used by the Dyson Vinegar Company, of Winnipeg.

Asked as to whether he had interested himself in securing barrels for the Hamsterley Farm, Vancouver Island, which, it was suggested by Mr. Bowser, were later used to convey loganberry pulp to the California Wine Company, Mr. Falconer contended that it was good business to dispose of these barrels from the Liquor Control Board, and it had also been good business, he explained, to dispose of the used straw wrappers to the wine concern in Vancouver.

"Surely you have other business to do than to go around the country selling barrels. Here we use Pal-

lustrated a remark which led to considerable argument among the members of the committee.

Employed for Wages

The denial that Peter Falconer was interested in the winery was in the form of a wire to Premier Oliver which read "Report in Province of this date re Falconer's brother having an interest in the California Wine Company. I emphatically deny that I have one cent of interest in that company or ever have had." (Signed) Peter Falconer, ex-soldier, 1914-1919.

Mr. J. H. Falconer stated that his brother was an employee of the concern and was working for wages.

Samples of the Bon Vino brand of port were displayed, the opposition member asking Thomas Horne, manager of the Victoria warehouse, whether the label was not similar to the "Convido" Brand manufactured in Spain.

Mr. George Clark, blender, Vancouver, gave evidence of how the medium brands were broken down.

"The Board's brand put up is one of the best sellers at \$8.50 a bottle at the present time," he stated.

The application made to the Public Accounts committee of the House by W. K. Esling, Rossland member, for the issue of Speaker's warrants calling for officials of the Northern Construction Company, together with books, warrants, contracts, relating to the Pacific Construction Company, was laid over until Monday morning, an amendment by R. H. Pooley calling for immediate action being voted down.

Mr. Esling, following charges made by him in the House, is to be called before the committee and it was with the intention of his being assisted to prove his charges, it was stated, that the application for the construction concern's officials was made.

MEMBERS MAKE STUDY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

Under Teachers of Rival Schools of Practice Laymen Investigate Spinal Columns

Dr. S. E. Whitnall, professor of anatomy of McGill University, was the star witness yesterday before the select committee of the Legislature appointed to hear the rival claims of the chiropractic and ethical medical men. He followed the evidence presented by the chiropractic expert, Dr. Lee W. Edwards, of Omaha, Nebraska. Dr. S. E. Whitnall, professor of anatomy of the University of McGill, and an expert in his particular line, was the chief witness before the select committee of the Legislature yesterday morning, appointed to investigate the relative merits of the chiropractic demand for legislation designed to bring the chiropractors of the Province under their own organization. Talk in the committee room yesterday would indicate that there is little possibility of the bill now before the House being approved, but there is a possibility, if the medical profession will agree to it, the chiropractors may be brought in as a branch of the profession, subject to stipulated regulations.

Before the committee appeared Mr. Harold B. Robertson, K.C., and Mr. M. A. Macdonald, K.C., acted for the ethical doctors. There were exhibits of spines, etc., one, it was stated, being the spine of a man who three weeks ago had died in Verdun asylum, Quebec.

Interesting Debate

It was a long, and at times interesting debate between Drs. Whitnall and Lee W. Edwards, who is of Omaha, Nebraska, and is appearing for the chiropractors; and it was highly technical, but the big audience which crowded the maple room of the Legislative buildings was highly entertained.

Dr. Edwards, main witness for the chiropractors, and who was on the stand on Thursday, declared he had treated many cases of influenza successfully, the chiropractic method, he claimed, being to block the disease before it developed. His whole argument was an attempt to prove that there was no danger to the public through chiropractic methods. He was under examination by Mr. Robertson, and produced his credentials as a medical man.

Mr. Robertson also brought out the fact that in the chiropractic colleges in the United States neither surgery

nor diagnostic colleges used many text books in use in ordinary medical schools, but Dr. Edwards claimed, "We have a far more exhaustive study of the nervous system than the medical students."

Interested in Spine

Dr. Edwards went into details taken up at chiropractic colleges, and he said that chiropractors were not interested in the organs, but only in the spine, where the cause of all disease lay. "Chiropractors, therefore, deal with organs they had never seen," said Mr. Robertson.

"Yes, and so do doctors treat the heart without seeing it," replied Dr. Edwards.

Dr. Whitnall, a well known expert, stated that he felt the subject under dispute was one of mechanics, and he produced a vertebrae to illustrate the complex mechanism of the human spine. He argued that the claims of the chiropractors relative to the manipulations of the spine were wholly erroneous, and that the contention of the chiropractors to adjust the spine was purely imaginary.

There was a lengthy cross fire between Dr. Edwards and Dr. Whitnall, the latter apparently securing the ear of members of the committee. It was 1 o'clock before the hearing was over, and arrangements were made to continue on Monday at 10 o'clock.

SEEK RESERVE FUND

HON. MR. BOWSER SAYS MUNICIPALITIES SUFFERED LOSS

Minister of Finance and Leader of Opposition Exchange Compliments Over Bookkeeping

The books of the Liquor Board have been so manipulated that the municipalities of British Columbia have been deprived of \$82,000, according to W. J. Bowser, K.C., leader of the Opposition, speaking in the House last night.

Mr. Bowser claimed that the reserve fund, which the Government was authorized to set aside by the Liquor Act, was really non-existent, as it was referred to in the books of the Liquor Board as a liability, amounting to \$172,000, according to the last balance sheet.

"This is merely a paper balance; camouflage bookkeeping," declared Mr. Bowser. "The municipalities have been punished by this system to the extent of \$82,000. You have led us to believe that you have a reserve fund, but instead of having such a fund and invested in liquid assets, you haven't a cent. It may be in your minds, but not in the books."

Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, asserted that the leader of the Opposition did not know much about bookkeeping, otherwise he would have made no such charge.

"The fact that we have the reserve fund marked down as a liability is proof that we have such a fund, and that is the proper place for it," said Mr. Hart. "The leader of the Opposition is merely indulging in cheap talk for the press."

"But I am quoting from official documents," returned Mr. Bowser, flourishing a copy of the Liquor Board's balance sheet.

Premier Oliver branded Mr. Bowser's statements as "verbal fireworks."

ADJOURNS OVER WEEK-END

After Considering Estimates Until Near Midnight, Legislature Took Recess Until Monday

The Legislature adjourned last night at 11:30, after spending practically all of the evening session considering estimates. Most of the Education and Finance Departments' estimates were approved, with the exception of a few held over until next week.

The Legislature will sit again on Monday at 2:30.

If the Government is not willing to pass Canon Hinchliffe's amendment to the Elections Act, making the holding of a by-election compulsory in any constituency within six months after the seat becomes vacant, it should be prepared to advance some cogent reasons for a policy of longer delay. It seems to the layman simply a question of perpetuating representative government. It is a principle recognized in Britain that a seat should be filled without undue delay. Where the caucus system of government is in vogue it should be all the more imperative that no seat be left vacant for over a year, as is the case at present in British Columbia's Legislature.

"STOOL PIGEONS"

An amendment to the Liquor Control Act making it an offence to sell liquor to anyone but the Government purchasing agent, that is except through legalized sales at the Government stores, would have the effect of making the operations of "stool pigeons" in British Columbia nugatory. More and more the operations of these secret agents are becoming a public scandal, and we cannot understand the attitude that persists in their employment. They are contributing nothing to the effective administration of the law. On the contrary, their operations which are morally, if not legally, a defiance of that law, are bringing the legislation into disrepute. Their evidence in court has become wholly unsavory. It would appear almost as if their instructions were to secure convictions at all costs, even at the cost of perverting the truth.

The employment of "stool pigeons" raises the question of what is honest and clean enforcement of a law. This practice in the minds of those who believe in fair administration stands self condemned. It should be made impossible, by a provision in the law itself, for this practice to be brought to a point of abuse through which any government involved must suffer in reputation. Nothing connected with law administration in this Province during recent years has aroused such a volume of protest. There are thousands upon thousands of dollars being thrown away in the employment of these "stool pigeons," and that the practice should ever have been tolerated and persisted in is one that should engage the earnest attention of the Legislature, whose honor in the premises is just as much at stake as that of the Department of the Attorney-General. When the Liquor Act amendments are being discussed there should be concerted effort to abolish "stool pigeons" and to make it impossible for them to operate in any capacity in the Province. They are wholly alien to any sense of British justice and constitute a stigma which should be wiped out without any hesitation.

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Awaits Speech Of Opposition Leader Monday

FOLLOWING the speech of the Attorney-General on Friday dealing with the proposal that a unanimous appeal be made to the Legislature at Ottawa to have the Province given the sole right to import liquor, interest centres about the position to be taken by Mr. W. J. Bowser, leader of the Conservative Opposition, when the matter comes up in the Legislature tomorrow. Mr. Bowser adjourned the debate, and a great deal of speculation is rife in Legislative circles as to what his attitude will be on this question when he speaks on Monday.

LAND SETTLEMENT VOTE

The Provincial Government is asking for power to borrow \$3,500,000 in addition to the borrowing powers that it already possesses. Of the amount noted, \$2,000,000 is to be devoted to the construction of new public buildings and \$1,000,000 is for the Land Settlement Board. Until the Minister of Finance explains in detail what is proposed the only comment that can be made is that such additional expenditures deserve close investigation by the Legislature. The vote for the Land Settlement Board should give some opportunity of an announcement on the progress that body is making. The country, according to figures already given during the present session, continues to increase its agricultural imports, which would indicate that the land settlement policy now being followed is not producing the results that were anticipated. Whenever statistics are issued of the number of those who have taken up land under this policy it should also be stated how many, if any, have abandoned their holdings because of lack of transportation facilities, markets, or for any other cause. An entirely erroneous impression of the value of the land settlement policy is likely to be created by the mere mention of the figures of those who have bought holdings under this policy. The chief thing to learn is how the policy has affected production, what is the return in production and how it compares with the large expenditures for which the Land Settlement Board has been responsible.

It can hardly be believed that the \$1,000,000 vote for the Land Settlement Board is going to be expended during the coming fiscal year. The Province is badly in need of a political rest from such expenditures. We have reiterated often enough that there should be a revision of policy dealing with land settlement, and it should be based more upon the idea of fostering agricultural production than on merely selling government lands without much regard to the class and calibre of the settlers who take them up. The very fact that there is an increase shown in the value of imported agricultural products does not speak highly of our land settlement policy. The Government should not be wedded to the present scheme but should be open to take the Legislature into its confidence and ask for guidance and advice. Mr. Pattullo will be the first to admit that he is not an agriculturist, and that agricultural development should govern any land settlement policy.

MINISTER OF LANDS RECEIVES CRITICISM

Members of Legislature Regarded His Trips as Joy Rides—Reprimanded by Mr. Pattullo

When members of the opposition at last night's sitting of the Legislature undertook to criticize Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, for what they declared were, under existing financial conditions, uncalled for "joy rides to the Old Country," the Minister waxed wroth and showed decided heat as he outlined the great value of the policies of the department and the necessity of carrying them through. He deprecated the small state of mind of critics who would object to \$4,000 spent on a trip to England, or \$3,400 to Ottawa, when by those trips he was advancing the policies of land development, immigration, soldier settlement, etc.

Mr. R. H. Pooley was the chief critic of the Minister of Lands, and he made it clear that in his opinion the people of the Province, burdened by taxation, would not approve of those jaunts. He also rapped the Minister for having installed a \$3,400 intercommunication telephone system in his department.

Hon. Mr. Pattullo asked were the members of the House cognizant of the great development work which had been carried out under his department, and he cited the grazing policy which had actually saved the grazing lands of the Province.

Departments in Shape

He referred to the conservation plan of providing for irrigation, and recalled that a few years ago the members had scoffed when he had asked \$500,000 for it. He pointed to the lumber industry, which was never in better condition, he held, and to the work of the department in increasing trade, especially of the off-shore type, and his efforts to encourage the pulp and paper industry.

On the point of immigration, the Minister declared he had gone to Ottawa and discussed it with the authorities there; he believed he had been of some service. Public opinion today, the Minister said, favored a bigger and more generous policy.

"Have you gentlemen got no imagination, no generosity?" asked the Minister. "I went back to England to see if I could make some arrangements under the Imperial Settlement Act to encourage immigration to this country. The arrangement is that the Old Country will contribute with the overseas countries on a fifty-fifty basis, and any lands this Province put into the plan would be taken at cost on that basis. The Dominion was discussing the policy to aid our endeavor. Our land settlement policies are the widest in the world. I have given hours at night when some of you have been asleep."

Mr. F. W. Anderson—You've been well paid for it.

Hon. Mr. Pattullo: These few thousands personal expenses are being criticized while you overlook our terrific policies.

Mr. R. H. Pooley wanted to know where the Minister's expense account for his English trip was. An estimate of \$4,000 was stated, but there were no details. The proper place for the Minister to develop his great policies is here in Victoria, not gadding around the world.

Agent-General Competent

Mr. Pooley held that Agent-General Wade in London was well paid and quite as competent to deal with matters there as was the Minister. It was just a jolly good trip at the expense of the public of British Columbia, Esquimalt's member said.

Then Mr. Pooley objected to the Minister's new telephone system, and the Minister retorted: "I will answer that is just about the size of the Minister's head," immediately taking back that statement when the committee chairman objected.

It was a scandalous waste of money," declared Mr. Pooley, and Mr. [unclear], remarking upon the Minister's [unclear] of the system and his state-ment that he hoped to see the Pre-ident one, so that Cabinet sit-

tings could be held with Ministers in their own offices, suggested that perhaps after all such a system would be a good one with the present Government, for it might obviate the disputes and troubles known to exist within the ranks of the administration.

"Certain gentlemen are simply behind the times and cannot keep up with me and you are jealous," declared the Minister, amid loud Government applause.

Mr. Kergin asked if the Minister of Lands had worn a sword and silk breeches when in England, as he had heard the leader of the Opposition had done when the latter was overseas.

Mr. Bowser held he had some justification in making that trip with the late Sir Richard McBride, for they had been commanded to attend the coronation of King George, and, in addition, he had gone on Privy Council business.

Hon. Mr. Pattullo declared Mr. Bowser's trip had cost \$35 a day for 100 days.

The present, urged Mr. Bowser, was no time for extravagance.

Other items of expenditures under the Lands Department were discussed, but were productive of little stir, and were approved as they stood.

DEMARCATION LINE IN STATE INSURANCE

Premier Explains Position Taken as to Division Between Federal and Provincial Duties

That the Dominion had admitted that the question of state health insurance is one within its own purview while mothers' pensions and minimum wage laws were provincial matters, was the argument used yesterday by Premier Oliver in opposing the motion presented to the Legislature by Mr. Samuel Guthrie, Socialist Member for Newcastle, to the effect that the House resolve itself into the committee of the whole to discuss the advisability of appointing a committee to bring in a bill before the close of the session.

Premier Oliver pointed to the fact that the motion was identical with one introduced two or three years ago by one of the Vancouver members. Since then a commission was appointed to inquire into the subjects of health insurance, mothers' pensions, old age pensions and other similar social legislation.

The Premier recalled that there had been a conference of provincial and Federal representatives at Ottawa in the Fall of 1919, at which those subjects were dealt with, and in the report thereof no reference to the decision then reached was made.

The Premier quoted from a communication from the then Attorney-General to Senator Robertson, then Federal Minister of Labor, pointing out that that Ottawa conference had agreed that mothers' pensions and minimum wage legislation was within the scope of the authority of the provinces, while state health insurance, old age pensions and unemployment insurance came within the purview of the Dominion.

Senator Robertson had replied that that understanding was quite correct. It was hard, the Premier said, in matters of this nature to draw a clear line of demarcation between the Provincial and Dominion jurisdiction. He would be quite prepared to hear some members assert the Provincial Government was seeking to "pass the buck," but the Province was not in a financial position, even were it its duty, to undertake the responsibility of providing health insurance, old age pensions and unemployment insurance.

The Premier thereupon proposed an amendment as follows:

"Be it resolved, that this House urge upon the Government of Canada to give early consideration to legislation providing for an adequate system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, dependence in old age and other disabilities."

The Premier pointed out that the National Liberal Party had gone on record as believing those matters were under Federal control, and as the late Conservative Minister of Labor expressed himself similarly, therefore, both parties appeared to be agreed and he believed his amendment would receive the unanimous approval of the House.

Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, adjourned the debate.

FIGHT CONTINUES ON MEDICAL PRACTICE

Chiropractic Bill Being Fought in Committee by Doctors' Association—Experts Appear

With the argument still continuing between the medical forces and the chiropractors, before the select committee of the Legislature named to hear the rival claims and decide upon the point of whether the bill which the latter forces have placed before the House designed to give them an organization of their own and extensive powers to practise their calling, prediction was made by members of the committee that the outcome of the fight would be the standing over of the bill for another year.

The room in which the hearing is being held was again crowded almost to suffocation, there being a large representation of medical men, chiropractors, as well as interested onlookers, including a number of women.

There were many warm passages between rival solicitors, and it was only after nearly three hours sitting that Chairman Jackson put his foot down to requests of both sides that still further witnesses in unlimited number be brought forward. It was finally agreed that the only additional witnesses to be heard would be two for each of the medical and chiropractic forces, two chiropractic patients and an equal number of medical patients.

Medicos Lead Attack

Professor Whitnall, of McGill University, who has been summoned by the medical profession, was on the stand all morning, and was cross-questioned by Mr. Gordon Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors. Following him came Mr. Walter Sturdy, chiropractor, of Vancouver. Professor Whitnall could see nothing of value in chiropractic, which he declared to be an impossible theory. Mr. Sturdy, on the other hand, was loud in its praise, and sought to produce proof by X-ray pictures of wonderful cures which, he held, had been effected.

Some points in Professor Whitnall's evidence were that all life did not flow through the spinal column; that chiropractic could not treat actual diseases of the spine, and he held that the practice of it could be dangerous to the individual and the public.

As he had heard the so-called science expounded chiropractic was founded upon a delusion, stated Professor Whitnall. "It is a charming little theory spoiled by an ugly little fact—that anatomy cannot concur in it at all." He declared, to him, chiropractic was simple nonsense.

There was a length cross-examination of Professor Whitnall by Mr. Wismer, but the former was not shaken in his evidence and proved himself a match for the lawyer.

Object to Affidavits

Then there was another lengthy argument when Mr. Wismer proceeded to read an affidavit of O. L. Bancroft, of Vancouver, regarding an alleged cure. Chairman Johnson objected to affidavits being produced, and Mr. M. A. Macdonald asserted he could produce thousands of them proving cures by the medical profession.

Dr. Walter Sturdy, chiropractor, of Vancouver, told of medicine having failed to cure him of a nervous breakdown and he had thus been led to take up the study of chiropractic. At first he had been skeptical, but had learned the theory was a sound one. He outlined the course he had had to take. He estimated he had treated over 2,000 persons and had secured results in at least 85 per cent. He cited cases where, he said, the bones of the spine had impinged upon the nerves, though the medical practitioners claimed such could not happen. He explained the chiropractic theory by the use of the spine which was before the committee, and he cited individual cases, mentioning names of patients, who had, he claimed, been given aid and cured through the manipulative methods of the chiropractor.

Further meetings of the committee will be held as soon as the witnesses for all parties arrive.

SUFFICIENT POWER LIES IN PROVINCE

HON. W. J. BOWSER ATTACKS LIQUOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Leader of Opposition Contends That B.C. Can Make Statute Operative if Government Wishes

That there is no necessity for the Province going to Ottawa to secure legislation prohibiting the importation into British Columbia of liquor for private consumption in an effort to cope with the bootlegger but, rather, the power is now held under the Doherty Act supplemented by the present Provincial liquor regulations, was asserted by Mr. W. J. Bowser, Opposition leader, in the Legislature yesterday, in speaking in the debate on the motion presented by Attorney-General Manson calling upon the House to request of Ottawa such legislation.

Mr. Bowser pointed to the fact that the same resolution was before the House last year and he had then argued it was wholly unnecessary.

In the debate last week Hon. Mr. Manson had taken occasion to score the Conservative members of the Senate for defeating his purpose at the last session of the Federal parliament.

Mr. Bowser yesterday held he had no brief for the liquor act by the present Attorney-General and he suggested that to have given a monopoly into the hands of those now operating the liquor control system would have provided widespread opportunity for party heslers and political friends to manipulate the business for their own advantage.

The Opposition leader got after the Attorney-General over the alleged lack of law enforcement in Prince Rupert and quoted freely of ex-jail characters who, he asserted, were high up in the councils of the party there.

Hon. J. W. deB. Farris adjourned the debate.

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Mr. Bowser said that had British Columbia not asked for it Quebec would never have done likewise, and the authorities at Ottawa had always held this Province had full power to legislate under the Doherty Act.

As the Attorney-General was promising amendments to the liquor act there was no reason why a needed amendment could not be brought down now.

Mr. Bowser demanded to know where the Attorney-General had received his mandate to go to Ottawa and seek to secure the legislation by which importation of liquor for one's personal use would be prohibited. Under the prohibition plebiscite in 1916 there was no suggestion of any such step; in fact, the Prohibition Act definitely recognized the principle. Under the Liquor Control Act there was no suggested prohibition. The people were never asked nor did they vote for a Government monopoly, he claimed; in fact the present act contained provision for a tax upon imported liquor which clearly indicated importations were intended.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Bowser went on, argued he desired to put the bootlegger out of business and that that element was only in business for what they could get out of it.

"Judging from what we know, that is about all the Government is in it for either," said Mr. Bowser, who charged the Attorney-General with sending out a circular letter inviting people into his stores.

Attorney-General Manson declared it was not a circular letter.

"Oh, yes it is. We find our Mr. Falconer seeking to put the product of the California Wine Company, which, by the way, is operating on False Creek, Vancouver, and pretending to manufacture in California, advocating the products of that concern. Just the same as any bootlegger. No one is more anxious to profit from the liquor business than the Attorney-General. He opens stores all over the country, charges extravagant prices for poor liquor and is competing with the bootlegger."

Point of Order

Premier Oliver took a point of order that the opposition leader had no right to refer to matters at present under consideration of a select committee of the House.

"I thought I would raise my friend," retorted Mr. Bowser.

Attorney-General Manson shouted that Mr. Bowser was seeking to drop innuendoes that Mr. Falconer, of the

Liquor Control Board, was connected with the California Wine Company. There were two Falconers, he stated.

"Mr. Manson is boosting his wares just as strong as the most notorious bootlegger in the Province," claimed Mr. Bowser. He was out for profit by keeping his stores open on Wednesday afternoons and also for the purpose of providing competition with the bootlegger who is dodging around lanes.

Still contending that the British Columbia Government does not require legislation from Ottawa to "choke off" the bootlegger, Mr. Bowser cited the case of an export firm at Creston where trade with Idaho had become so slack that it required a change of location. The Attorney-General had agreed to the company being transferred to Greenwood.

Hon. Mr. Manson—The Government could not refuse such an application. It would have been confronted with a mandamus.

Mr. Bowser—I want to tell my friend that these contents are by order-in-council, and I want to know of any instance of a mandamus being successful against a cabinet minister, whether it be Provincial, Federal or at the Imperial House at Westminster. Here we have the Attorney-General pleading to have these men put out of business, when he allows a change of location. Grand Forks was another instance, he said. The company there could not have been doing a great amount of business. They changed to Keremeos, where a Government store exists. Evidently the company had in mind the arid desert land to the south (Laughter).

Lacks Sincerity

"If he did his duty, we should not have all these scandals, and for this reason he is not sincere when he asks for this legislation," stated Mr. Bowser.

Forthcoming amendments to the act, according to the press, proposed an increase to the export licence fee of from \$100 to \$15,000. "That is a lot of money for a licence," said Mr. Bowser.

good news to the big company formed in Vancouver, which has control of all the houses on the Lower Mainland, and is thus in a position to pay the \$10,000, which the small fry cannot.

"If the Attorney-General sells good liquor at a fair price, there will be no bootlegging," claimed Mr. Bowser. "An amendment to the Liquor Control Act can be passed which could prevent any liquor leaving any warehouse unless the Attorney-General has one of his guards on the motor truck who would accompany the consignment to the water's edge. After that the American authorities could be notified."

"The Attorney-General has been prosecuting in spots and not consistently," claimed the opposition leader, who read an editorial in The Vancouver World of November 9, "Time to stop fooling the public with law enforcement when the authorities turn the blind eye to the bootlegger."

"The moral speeches of my honorable friend do not get him very far," he stated. "The Attorney-General has lately taken a Prince Rupert spasm as the result of a speech delivered by Mr. H. H. Stevens."

Would Speak Strongly

Hon. Mr. Manson—My friend is quite incorrect and, but for parliamentary procedure, I might go further.

Mr. Bowser—No, no. Don't repeat the language you used in your speech (evidently referring to the "yellow, yellow cur" speech delivered in Victoria).

Hon. Mr. Manson—These actions in Prince Rupert were started before Mr. Stevens delivered his charges.

Mr. Bowser—Conditions are worse than during the Farris regime, especially in Prince Rupert. Here he is holding these prosecutions up his sleeve for eight months and then, after Mr. H. H. Stevens' speech, he gets busy. Perhaps it was because the partners of the Attorney-General were busy.

Hon. Mr. Manson—I deny that I had any connection with any firm in those cases.

Mr. Bowser—Then what about a small advertisement in The Vancouver Province, but a few days ago, asking for the services of a stenographer, which was signed 'Williams, Manson & Gonzales'?

Hon. Mr. Manson—"That is not as bad as a member of the firm of Bowser, Reid and Wallbridge being refused a chance to appear in a case being prosecuted by the then Attorney-General, the present leader of the Opposition."

Mr. Bowser—"The Attorney-General is supposed to prosecute and cannot hold a brief on both sides, and I leave it to the general public to form their own opinion."

Mr. Manson—"How about a statement delivered by Chief Justice Hunter that 'justice is tainted at the fountain head'? My administration has never had levelled against it such a charge."

Mr. Bowser—"Oh, yes. I had occasion to report the Chief Justice to Ottawa for drunkenness while hearing a case at New Westminster."

Altering Charges

Turning to the operations of the Liquor Control Board at Prince Rupert, Mr. Bowser related how Oiler Besner and Ben Sell, notorious bootleggers, had been sent to the Nelson Liberal convention. Later on there was evidence procured against Besner of selling two bottles of gin to one, La Chance, and witnesses to the transaction were the son of a prominent Liberal politician and also an employee of a bank in the northern city.

"Here we have Besner meeting the boat on which Inspector Miller traveled, and instead of being prosecuted for selling liquor, the case is turned to a club operated by Besner and a fine imposed of \$1,000," stated Mr. Bowser. "It would have been a terrible scandal for Besner to be sent to Okalla."

Hon. Mr. Manson—"These facts are distorted."

Mr. Bowser—"My evidence shows that two poor fellows were gathered in the toils and sentenced to six months. The Government is not cancelling the licences of these Prince Rupert clubs, but rather, the city authorities are taking the law into their own hands."

Hon. Mr. Manson—"That is wrong. An order-in-council has been passed cancelling the incorporations of these clubs."

Mr. Bowser—"When?"

Hon. Mr. Manson—"This morning."

Mr. Bowser—"Then the Attorney-General is a reader. He knew

I was going to bring this matter up. On November 9 the city council of Prince Rupert cancelled the licences of these clubs, while it has taken the Attorney-General until December 4 to start activities. Yet but a few days ago he stepped in and cancelled twenty-one clubs operating in Vancouver. Is Oller Besner's Fishermen's Club licence cancelled?"

Hon. Mr. Manson—"No. There are two prosecutions still pending against this organization."

Mr. Bowser—"This man Besner is hydra-headed. First he is a delegate to the Liberal convention at Nelson, is owner of the Knox Hotel, head of the Northern Export Company and owns the Fishermen's Club, and this is the man who meets Inspector Miller at the dock on the suggestion of Miller by wire, to talk things over."

Pep, Spirit and Stimulation

Reading from a Prince Rupert Liberal paper of a meeting held there on October 28, when the Liberal Advancement Club was organized, Mr. Bowser quoted Ben Self as being among the officers elected. "To advance Liberalism and to imbue the rising generation with its spirit," read one paragraph of the newspaper report. "First full of 'pep,' next of 'spirit' and thirdly of 'stimulation,'" quoted the Opposition leader as the whole House rocked.

"A Mr. Middleton, in charge of the prosecution is now a guest at the hotel of Oller Besner. First, Miller wires Besner saying 'I'm coming. Look out,' and now Middleton is staying at Besner's hotel!" stated Mr. Bowser.

"We have here a report of a brass band meeting for the Attorney-General, following his appointment to a cabinet position, which was paid for by Ben Self and Jack Miller."

Hon. Mr. Manson—Jack Miller was not there.

Mr. Bowser—Then let me read a letter from this same Jack Miller protesting against my charges that he was charged with vagrancy at Nelson and afterwards convicted of assaulting a Hindu in Vancouver and given a five years' sentence. Miller, in this letter, admits that he was at the celebration welcoming you to Prince Rupert. He asks of me an apology for my statements recently delivered in the House. Let us take a look at this chap Miller. He started at Butte, Montana, when he was chased out of town on a charge of vagrancy. Later he was charged with cheque forgery, theft. On April 14, 1913, he appeared before Judge Melnes in Vancouver on a charge of conspiracy and theft. (Mr. Bowser herewith produced the photograph of Miller taken by the police officials, which he sent across the floor to Mr. Manson.)

Mr. Bowser—I herewith make an abject apology to Mr. Miller for stating his crime record started in Nelson when it should have been in Butte. This Mr. Miller accompanied the Attorney-General into Quebec to inquire into the operations of the Liquor Act, I am informed.

Hon. Mr. Manson—Just because a lawyer defends a man in court is no reason why he should be a friend. All this talk of the affair at Prince Rupert has been really for the purpose of stirring up the mire.

Less Moral Speeches

"It is for that reason that I cannot see my way to assisting you in giving support to this motion," said Mr. Bowser, who stated he was not holding any brief for the Senate, but he proposed to follow a consistent course adopted last year. He held his position was a correct and legal one.

"We have power to pass this legislation, and let the Attorney-General, before this House closes, bring down an amendment to stop this illicit trading. He has the fullest returns of all liquor held in warehouses. I charge he has not been giving an honest administration. If we had less moral speeches and more consistent administration of the Act, and let him send some of his political friends who are breaking the law to jail, it would be better for this Province."

Attorney-General Manson referred to the letter written by Inspector Miller to point out that it was incorrect in that Miller had intended to write he was "not" at Prince Rupert. "He says in this letter," retorted Mr. Bowser, quoting again, "that he had the honor of being there."

Hon. Mr. Manson—He was not in the North at all at that time.

Mr. J. W. deB. Farris adjourned the debate, remarking, "I think the House has had about all it can stand of this."

CHARGES OF STEVENS AGAIN UP IN HOUSE

Attorney-General Refused Right to Read From Documents Not Brought Down

Liquor was the chief subject talked in the Legislature yesterday and, in addition to Mr. Bowser's arraignment of the administration of the Liquor Act and his assertion that it is not necessary for the Attorney-General to go to Ottawa to secure legislation to prohibit importation of liquor into this Province for private consumption, there was a sharp passage of arms between the Attorney-General and Opposition leader over the resolution introduced by Mr. R. H. Pooley, Esquimalt, calling for a return of the file of the Supervisor of Enforcement under the Liquor Act, containing all reports, correspondence and documents in connection with reports, charges or statements regarding Mr. F. G. Dawson, of Prince Rupert, concerning whom Mr. H. H. Stevens recently made allegations that 1,600 barrels of beer had disappeared from the Dawson warehouse. Public Accounts Committee investigation brought the amount, according to the Opposition leader's statement in the House yesterday, down to \$80 barrels.

Attorney-General Manson was continuing the debate on the motion and once again he point-blank refused to permit what he termed "secret, service reports" to be produced. It was against all practice, he stated, and unconstitutional; it would militate against the proper administration of justice.

Rules of Order

The Attorney-General proceeded to read from correspondence from members of the Liquor Control Board he had instructed them to make to him following the Stevens charges, and he had several replies to prove that investigation showed the Stevens charge was incorrect.

He was proceeding to quote from the report made by Chairman Johnson, of the Board, when Mr. Pooley took the point of order that if the Attorney-General refused to produce the reports asked for he could not quote from these documents.

Premier Oliver declared the Stevens charges had been unfounded.

The Attorney-General proceeded to read from the reports of his officials, and again Mr. Pooley objected.

Mr. Speaker held that the Attorney-General could not quote from documents he was not prepared to place before the House.

Hon. Mr. Manson took it the member for Esquimalt was very dense, for what he was quoting from was not part of the report being sought.

Hon. Mr. Manson persisted in reading part of the Johnson statement to the effect that he (the chairman of the Board) had never been reprimanded as the Stevens charges would appear to indicate. It was the Attorney-General's argument that he had not reprimanded officials of the Board or interfered with them in their work.

Certificate of Character

Mr. Bowser said they could congratulate the Attorney-General on the remarkable certificate of character he had received from his subordinates. The Attorney-General must have had some doubt when he secured those testimonials from his officials. The question before the House was the return of correspondence and reports verging upon a scandal in regard to a personal and political friend.

"What is there about Dawson or anyone else to put them beyond the pale of the law? Prince Rupert appears to be in the position where the laws do not apply," asked Mr. Bowser, who went on to quote from the correspondence which passed between Mr. Stevens and Hon. Mr. Manson, following the charges by the former, to show that the Attorney-General had been quite willing to have Mr. Stevens call upon the Liquor Board officials and look over the very report which was now being refused to the House.

Members of the Legislature sent to perform a public duty could not, apparently, secure the report, but a private citizen could get it, objected Mr. Bowser, who referred to the fact that the Attorney-General had, in company with the Minister of Lands,

made a quick trip to Vancouver over the week-end and met Dawson, and doubtless discussed just how far the Government ought to go in producing papers.

Premier Peeved

"If this House is to stay here to investigate the falsehoods promulgated by Stevens we will be here twenty years," said Premier Oliver, who took issue with Mr. Bowser's statement that when the latter was in office reports and correspondence were brought down when asked for. He cited special warrants which never saw the light of day, and how when questions were asked of orders-in-council those questions were "burked."

Under the present Government, he said, there had been no such things as secret orders-in-council. He had been advised there had been no such disappearance of 800 barrels of beer.

"Practically this whole thing has been taken up by what I think must be the fabrications of a diseased imagination," fairly shouted the Premier at the Opposition leader. He took the point of order that as all the accounts of the Liquor Board had been made available for the Public Accounts Committee, and the man who made the report asked for had been before the committee, the motion was out of order.

There was considerable cross-firing, and on a division the effort of the Opposition forces to secure the return asked for was defeated on the following vote:

For the return—Messrs. Pooley, Bowser, Jones, Lister, Hinchliffe, Hunter, Schofield, Kelling, A. McDonald, Pearson, Catherwood, Wallinger, Guthrie, Neelands, W. A. McKenzie—15.

Against—Messrs. Manson, Sloan, Oliver, Farris, Paterson, Hart, Anderson, Yorston, Perry, K. C. McDonald, Campbell, Ramsay, Haninger, Kergin, I. Mackenzie, Buckingham, Whiteside, Mrs. Smith, Barrow, Sutherland, Fattullo, Duncan, Menzies, Jackson, MacLean, Clearhue—26.

HANSARD RESOLUTION RULED OUT OF ORDER

Member for Kamloops Objects, But Independent Members Enjoy His Discomfiture

The effort of Mr. F. W. Anderson, Liberal member for Kamloops, to secure the approval of the Legislature to the institution of a Hansard, was brought to an abrupt termination in the Legislature yesterday afternoon, when, just as the member was about to expatiate upon the merits of his suggestion, Canon Hinchliffe took the point of order that as the motion called for the expenditure of public moneys it was not competent for a private member to move it.

"I would have ruled this resolution out of order before had I not thought members would wish to discuss it, but since the point has been raised it would be quite improper for the chair to allow it to go further," said Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Anderson desired to give his reasons why the House should be permitted to hear him in support of the motion. But he was cut short by Mr. R. H. Pooley, Esquimalt, who objected.

Mr. Speaker quoted a rule which held that the discussion of motions covering abstract questions could not be debated where a point of order had been raised.

Mr. Anderson—That rule ought to be revised; private members have absolutely no opportunity to discuss matters in this House.

This statement was received with vociferous applause from independent members, and Mr. Guthrie, Newcastle, shouted across the floor "Muzzled."

That was the last of the Hansard resolution.

AMENDMENTS BROUGHT IN TO FOREST LAWS

Hon. T. D. Pattullo Introduces Legislation Dealing With Fire Prevention and Fighting

Important amendments to the Forest Act, introduced in the Legislature yesterday afternoon by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, provide the bringing together of the provision for issuing free use permits. These are now provided for under various sections of the Forest Act, but will, in the amendment, be brought together into one section, thus materially simplifying the act in this regard. The amendment also provides for more distinct marking of timber.

With regard to forest protection, new legislation provides: Where the safety of life and property in any section of the Province is threatened through the occurrence or spread of bush fires, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, by proclamation, declare that section a closed district in which all operations in, or within half a mile of any forest, shall cease forthwith until such danger is, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, abated. It also provides an obligation on every resident of the Province who is aware that a fire has started or exists in any forest or woodland to immediately notify the department.

An amendment to the act also prohibits smoking in the woods during the close season, and makes it an obligation upon the person in charge of any lumbering operation to maintain notices throughout the operation calling the attention of their employees to the requirements of the act and designating a place where their employees may smoke.

The provision covering the sharing of costs of fire fighting is being amended so that where a fire originates in a person's operation he will be responsible for the controlling of it, and will not be entitled to receive fifty per cent of his expenditures from the Forest Protection Fund.

Another amendment provides that the forest protection officer or any operator, private timber holder or municipality, who has been approved by the Minister, will have the same authority as an officer of the department in regard to calling out men to assist in controlling bush fires.

WILL BUILD ROADWAY FOR SAYWARD SETTLERS

Transportation Facility, Urgently Required in Rich Agricultural Valley Is Promised

Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Provincial Minister of Public Works, gave a definite promise yesterday, that the six miles of road which the residents of Sayward are asking for will be constructed. His promise was made through Mr. Thomas Menzies, the member for Comox, and to Mr. J. E. Armistead, of Sayward, who has been in the city for some time presenting the views of the Sayward settlers to the Government.

The six miles of roadway promised will constitute a beginning of linking up Sayward with the Campbell River district, and thus giving them connection with the main Island Highway. Lack of transportation has seriously handicapped the settlers ever since the settlement was formed. With the promise from the Government they are now looking forward to prosperous times ahead, and the decision to construct this roadway will arrest the movement away from the settlement there which had already commenced. Experts, who have examined the Sayward district, have reported that there is some of the finest agricultural land to be found on Vancouver Island in and around the Sayward settlement.

BEER AMENDMENT PROPOSED TO ACT

Capt. Ian Mackenzie Has Given Notice of Motion That Legislature Consider Question

The House will be able to talk beer irrespective of what action the Government may see fit to take.

It has been generally understood that the Government, as such, will not bring down any amendments to the present Liquor Act providing for the sale of beer by the glass, and any effort to get such a proposal would have to come through a private member.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie, who last year introduced a motion that the House consider the question of the sale of malt liquors under the Government Liquor Act, 1921, is again to the fore this year. Yesterday he filed notice of a motion to the above effect, which he will move tomorrow.

Predictions in Legislative corridors are that the Conservative Opposition which last year refused to deal with the beer clause unless it was introduced by the Government as they claimed, it should constitutionally be done, will adopt the same course this session in respect of any move by any private member to get the matter before the House and will walk out of the House rather than vote on the question should it get to the voting stage.

The Mackenzie motion merely calls for the House resolving itself into committee of the whole to consider the question.

GETS REPORT THAT BOOKS TAKEN AWAY

Mr. W. K. Esling Springs New Sensation on Legislature Relative to Construction Company

That he understood that the minute the House had before it last week his motion requiring the production of the books of the Northern Construction relating to their construction work on the P. G. E. Railway, notification had been sent to Quesnel to the company's officials there, instructing them to remove the books and documents, was the statement made in the Legislature yesterday afternoon by Mr. W. K. Esling, Conservative member for Rossland, who has been making strong efforts to get the company's documents and books before the Public Accounts Committee of the House.

In speaking on the motion of Mr. Esling on the order paper that the Department of Railways grant access of any member to the estimates of the construction company, Premier Oliver held that the matter was now before the Public Accounts Committee and, therefore, the Esling motion was out of order.

Mr. Esling countered that the information sought for was not before the committee and the members were fully entitled to get it.

"I received word today from a disinterested party that since this order got on the order paper the company had commenced to shift its books from Quesnel," said Mr. Esling.

There were cries of "order" and finally Mr. Esling's motion was ruled out of order.

SETTLEMENT MADE AS TO INDIAN LANDS

Hon. T. D. Pattullo Says He Has Effected Adjustment of Long Vexed Question

Opposition criticism of the estimates for the Department of Lands and of the Minister's travelling expense accounts elicited from the Hon. T. D. Pattullo the statement in the Legislature last night that on his last trip to Ottawa he had effected a settlement of the age-old controversy regarding Indian reserve lands.

"I have never mentioned that before," said the Minister, "but on my last trip I came to an agreement by which this will be settled permanently at once. This problem has been agitating the two governments ever since Confederation."

CRITICIZED EXPENDITURE

Mr. W. K. Esling Wants to Know Why Report Was Necessary on Ore by Outsider

Some disposition to criticize was shown by Mr. W. K. Esling, Rossland, when the estimates for the Department of Mines were under consideration. The member suggested that under the Mineral Survey Act \$228,000 had been spent since 1918 under the six district mining engineers and he would have imagined there was no need last year of paying Messrs. Williams and Percy, outside engineers, \$10,000 to make a survey of the iron ore resources of the Province. He understood that Mr. Williams came out here at the behest of the Coast Range Steel Company.

Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, quoted the high technical standing of Mr. Williams, stating the Government had deemed it advisable, while he was here, to secure his services. His report was now being printed and shortly would be placed before the members.

Mr. Thomas Uphill, Fernie, wanted to know why no provision had been made for the minimum wage board for miners.

The minister stated the matter was under consideration, but the Chief Mines Inspector, who was chairman of the board, was ill and hence the delay.

May Prorogue Legislature in Week's Time

IF the present plans of the Government are carried through the Legislature will probably prorogue a week from tomorrow. It was at first hoped by many of the members that the session would close at the end of the present week, but that hope went a-glimmering when it was seen that the estimates could not be cleared up and there were many matters on the order paper that cannot be cleared off. But by Wednesday of next week, Premier Oliver hopes, the session can come to an end.

ASKS OTTAWA TO ACT

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL RECEIVE REMINDER

Minister of Mines Contributed to Debate on Insurance Against Sickness, Unemployment, Old Age

The Province will press upon the Federal authorities the desirability of early giving consideration to the advisability of enacting legislation providing for an adequate system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, dependence in old age "and other disabilities."

In the Legislature yesterday afternoon the House repudiated the motion presented on behalf of the Labor members by Mr. Guthrie, to the effect that the House should go into committee of the whole to consider the question of state health insurance with a view to appointing a committee to bring a bill before the House, and instead, approved of the amendment of the Government calling upon Ottawa to take action.

Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, concluded the debate on the amendment, after which a division was taken and Conservative and Liberal were found aligned together.

Hon. Mr. Sloan made himself clear at the outset of speech by declaring that he believed in the principle underlying the amendment proposed by the Premier. He believed in state health insurance, in old age pensions and in all practical legislation calculated to ameliorate the conditions of the workers and their dependents. When the present Government introduced Mothers' Pensions, on which there had already been spent \$500,000, it was a long step ahead, claimed the Minister of Mines, who asked who would now suggest the abolition of the pensions scheme.

As for acting immediately upon the state insurance scheme, Hon. Mr. Sloan intimated his opposition. The revenue to finance such a step must come from the people and with Federal, Provincial and municipal taxes bearing heavily on many people, to have this additional tax placed on them would aggravate rather than improve conditions.

Situation Clearly Understood

Hon. Mr. Sloan quoted Hon. Senator Robertson, former Federal Minister of Labor, in a letter addressed to Mr. J. W. de B. Farris, then Attorney-General, in which the Ottawa member admitted that mothers' pensions and minimum wage legislation belonged to the Provincial Government, but that health insurance, unemployment insurance and old age pensions fell within the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities.

The Minister asked if anything could be plainer. It was a clear-cut admission on the part of a Minister of the then Government of Canada, that the obligation, which the House is asked to shoulder as representing the people of this Province, belonged to the Canadian nation.

The Minister of Mines also referred to the National Liberal convention held in Ottawa in August, 1919, when the delegates went on record as favoring the initiation by the Dominion, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, of such a matter as state insurance.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King, speaking in the Ottawa House on April 24 last, had declared that the resolution expressed the policy of the government. Having in view the already considerable financial obligations, Hon. Mr. Sloan questioned whether the Province should act without first calling upon the Dominion. He thought that having already introduced the Minimum Wage Act and the Mothers' Pensions Act, the Provincial Government could go to Ottawa with a strong case and ask for the establishment on a Federal basis of health insurance and old age pensions.

Resolution of 1921

Hon. Mr. Sloan then referred to a resolution introduced in the Legislature in 1921 calling upon the government at Ottawa to initiate legislation having to do with old age pensions, which was passed unanimously and was duly forwarded to the Secretary of State at Ottawa. His attitude, he claimed, to these questions could never have been better indicated, they had not altered since.

Representing a coal mining constituency, the need of such legislation was fully realized, contended the Minister. It was the miners who first realized the need of health insurance. Legislation to this end was introduced by Mr. Lloyd George in Great Britain, an act which had worked smoothly and had been a wonderful thing for the welfare of the people. This insurance in Britain insured all employed persons whose wages amounted to less than £160 per annum, and the payments on account of sickness had since been increased. It was so in the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Poland and Switzerland. In the United States there had been commissioners appointed to investigate and to report, but, while the soundness of the principle involved appeared to have been admitted, action had not yet been taken either nationally or on the part of any of the States.

British Columbia is much in advance of most of the states in this class of legislation, claimed Hon. Mr. Sloan.

The same hesitancy being shown on the part of the state governments of the Union was found in the fact that the opinion was general that this legislation should be initiated by the Federal Government at Washington, explained Hon. Mr. Sloan. Having no control of immigration within its borders the states quite naturally have not been keen to put themselves in that position, no matter how strong the opinion of the majority might be.

British Columbia was in the same position, claimed the Nanaimo member. The Province had no control over immigration. This was a matter for the Dominion to clearly set out under the terms of Union.

Legislation Wanted

In conclusion, Hon. Mr. Sloan argued that there was no doubt of the demand for the legislation asked for. The people were becoming educated to the value of insurance, legitimate insurance, in all practical forms. The Minister thought that action should be taken, but that the move should come from the Dominion and that the House would be well advised to support the amendment in order that the resolution may go forward to the Ottawa Government with the full weight of the Legislature behind it.

Mr. Harry Neelands, Independent member for South Vancouver, contended that he could not see why the Government should not agree to go into committee to discuss the question. Many organizations, he claimed, realized the value of such legislation and in the absence of anything on the statute books, had been compelled to invoke measures of their own. There was considerable merit to the proposal of the member for Newcastle which warranted more serious consideration than had been given it.

On the vote five Independents, Messrs. Burde, Uphill, Neelands, Hanes and Guthrie, and Canon Hinchliffe, Conservative, voted for the original motion, while the remainder of the Conservatives and the whole of the Liberal members voted for the amendment, which carried by a vote of 40 to 5, Canon Hinchliffe switching his vote on the second division in support of the Government's amendment.

OPPOSE EIGHT HOUR

Major Burde's Bill Has Not Advanced Far—Debate Adjourned Last Night

The eight-hour day bill, introduced into the Legislature by Major R. J. Burde, Independent member for Alberni, was discussed briefly in the Legislature last night, but the debate was again adjourned.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald said the bill would be disastrous to the small lumber mills in the Interior.

Tom Uphill supported the measure, saying the same old arguments were used before the eight-hour law was applied to the coal mines, but the law had been a success in the mines.

H. F. Kergin said the rule was universal in his riding and employers were making money.

Kenneth Campbell, Nelson, stated the Province was in the midst of an economic upset. He represented a labor riding but did not believe in killing the bird that laid the golden egg.

"I will not be afraid to face the labor men of my riding and say why I oppose this bill," he said.

Fred Lister agreed that the bill was coming a little too soon.

David Whiteside adjourned the debate.

OTTAWA MUST HELP

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL FARRIS SUPPORTS PROPOSED MOVE

Only Effective Way to Beat Bootlegger Is to Make Government Only Legal Importer

Support of the move by Attorney-General Manson to induce the Legislature to call upon the Federal authorities to enact legislation that will permit this Province, during the continuance of the present Liquor Control measure, to prohibit importation of liquor into British Columbia for private consumption, was voiced in the Legislature yesterday by Mr. J. W. de B. Farris, former Attorney-General, who continued the debate, and followed Mr. W. J. Bowers' effort of Monday.

Mr. Farris did not spare the Opposition leader, who, he declared, was playing politics in a matter in which the vital welfare of the people of the Province was concerned. He held that the legal arguments advanced by Mr. Bowers to prove that the Doherty Act of 1916 supplemented by Provincial legislation, would meet the situation, was entirely fallacious, and he quoted court decisions and argued constitutional points to prove his case, that only from the Dominion can the necessary power be obtained.

"The man who votes against this motion must have either a good or a bad reason," declared Mr. Farris. "The man who votes against it must be charged, as I now charge the leader of the Opposition, who is so fond of making charges on the floor of this Legislature as well as on the streets of Vancouver—now charge him that in defiance of the principles of his own platform in 1920; in defiance of the welfare of the people of this Province, and, in view of the speech he made yesterday, I charge him that he is deliberately either standing in with the bootlegger or playing politics with the lifeblood of this country in regard to its moral welfare," declared the ex-Attorney-General.

The debate was adjourned until this afternoon by Canon Hinchliffe.

Extravagant Charges

Recalling the "repeated, extravagant charges made on me by the opposition leader," Mr. Farris pointed to Mr. Bowers' promises of scandals being unearthed, and how the latter, he claimed, had "fallen down" in every case.

"He is still holding to those tactics. Every man who holds the office of Attorney-General must, it appears, be the victim of calumny and attack. It is simply envy in a distorted mind, and not because of any foundation in fact for his statements," asserted Mr. Farris, who went into recent history in connection with liquor legislation in the Province, stating he, when Attorney-General, had appealed to Ottawa for the right to prohibit importation of liquor for private use, and was opposed. Now when the Attorney-General came before the Legislature and tells of his efforts, of the unanimity between British Columbia and Quebec, and the unanimity among all members of the Commons, and made an appeal to all parties to sink their party differences, opposition came from the Opposition leader.

Mr. Farris turned to the constitutional points involved, citing the respective jurisdictions of the Province and Federal Government under the B.N.A. Act in respect of trade and commerce, a Federal matter; and property and civil rights, a Provincial matter. He declared that Mr. Bowers' statement that importation of liquor had been permitted under the Prohibition Act, and the present Control Act, because it had been desired to preserve the right of private importation was incorrect; that right under those acts was granted because to have denied it would have meant endangering the constitutionality of those measures because of interference with rights arising under the Federal jurisdiction. He pointed, too, to the fact that the Province could not control export or bonded warehouses, and, therefore, such had been recognized under the Provincial acts.

Cut Off Bootlegger

Referring to the motion before the House, Mr. Farris asked:

"Is there any reason why the Attorney-General should ask for this? Is bootlegging going on in this Province? The leader of the Opposition

tells us that it is rampant. If but a part of the allegations made by the Opposition leader in the past six years can be proved, then there is a condition that must be removed, and the logical step to take is to cut off the supply of the bootlegger."

Mr. Farris pointed to the particularly favorable position of British Columbia, in that to the south was a prohibition country; to the west, and the cold north above, with four Dry Provinces to the east. In such a position it would be comparatively easy to stop importation were the authority there. True, the bootlegger might buy from the Government stores, but he could not compete with them in price, and under the permit system complete record of his purchases could be had.

"Why, then, should this legislation be opposed? There must be either a good or a bad reason," emphasized Mr. Farris, who referred to what he called the "alleged reasons" advanced by Mr. Bowser for opposing the motion, and refuted the latter's claim that the Doherty Act of 1916, implemented by Provincial legislation, would give all the power required to the Province. The Doherty Act did make it illegal to import liquor into a prohibition Province for illicit purposes, but there were "jokers" in the act. That act only had created a hopeless and impossible situation which could readily be met in the manner now proposed by the Attorney-General. If, as the Opposition leader had asserted, Hon. Mr. Doherty had given it as his opinion that his measure was sufficient to meet the situation in British Columbia then, declared Mr. Farris, "all I can say is that he did not get out of his position of Minister of Justice soon enough."

Quoted Decisions

Even with the 1919 amendment, the Doherty Act was not sufficient, argued Mr. Farris, who quoted court decisions to prove his point, and he claimed that the Opposition leader knew this when his prohibition act was drafted in 1916. Nor, he doubted, would there be any hope from the Alcoholic Transportation Act, which, he held, had been tested by the Alberta courts and found wanting.

Mr. Farris referred to the inconsistent attitude taken by the Opposition leader, one day arguing one thing; the next, another. Mr. Bowser had argued that to stop importations was interference with the liberty of the subject; that the Government had no right to create a monopoly except with the sanction of the people. He quoted from a pamphlet entitled, "Misrule of the Oliver-Farris Government," part of the campaign literature of the Conservative party. It told the electors what the new Conservative party intended to do if elected to power.

Hon. William Sloan—"It never arrived."

Mr. Farris—"But some of them arrived, and if they are asked to carry out those pledges they gave they must support this motion." He quoted the promise in the pamphlet to the effect that the Conservative party, if elected, would introduce legislation which would carry into effect the wishes of the people as expressed by the liquor referendum; that heavy penalties for infractions would be provided, and every effort made to persuade the Dominion, under whose jurisdiction it lies to pass legislation, to give the Government full control and power to prevent importations for private use.

Party of Principle

"Men who have self-respect, men who sometimes chafe under the restraint imposed by their leader, I ask them in the face of that promise to the people of this Province; in the face of the condition that we know to exist; in the face of the appeal of the Attorney-General, are they going to put party before principle, follow into the quagmire their leader, or are they going to stand up like men and support this motion?" asked Mr. Farris.

He declared Mr. Bowser's arguments meant he was prepared to stand by the bootlegger rather than see the Government administer the Liquor Act.

Mr. Farris referred to some opposition which had been shown toward Provincial legislation of the latter's

"I have come to the conclusion that this Government should have paid more attention to the beer question, but in this case the Attorney-General is not coming forward with any such suggestion. We are dealing with the question of importation," concluded Mr. Farris.

Mr. Thomas Uphill suggested the trouble had apparently been with the Senate, which had refused to grant the Attorney-General the legislation he had asked for at the last session.

"Why not bring in a motion to do away with the Senate?" the Fernie member asked, amid laughter. He had been told by the Attorney-General that the people in Quebec were perhaps more law-abiding than were those in British Columbia, but that Mr. Uphill ventured to think, was because they in Quebec had their beer. Canon Hinchliffe stated that there were one or two points in the motion on which he was seeking legal advice, and he asked that the debate be adjourned until this afternoon. His request was granted, and the debate adjourned.

HAS MANY TROUBLES

EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMITTEE SHOWS PURCHASER'S TRIALS

Ex-Mayor Gale Denies Anything to Do With Whisky—Harry Briggs' Evidence

Emphatic denial by Mr. R. H. Gale, ex-Mayor of Vancouver, that he had had anything to do with the whisky business in any way, and contradictory evidence by Mr. Harry Briggs, a Victoria liquor dealer, of statements of Mr. James Paterson, Government purchasing agent, marked today's public accounts committee investigation of administration of the Liquor Act.

Mr. Briggs declared that he had repeatedly tried to get orders from Mr. Paterson, and had had very meagre success. In the course of an argument he accused Mr. Paterson of using these three expressions:

"I don't require any requisition from vendors. I do as I please." "I don't give a damn for the public. They will take what I give them." "The price makes no difference to me. The public will have to pay."

Mr. Paterson said he could not recollect using any of those expressions, and stated positively that he had not used the second one. He said:

"I have always said that the agent does not matter, but the price is the whole thing."

Mr. Briggs followed up with the assertion that he had offered Ambassador whisky at 55 shillings, and Mr. R. H. Pooley, a member of the committee, pointed to the Government statements to show that Mr. Paterson had bought it at 60 shillings.

Mr. Briggs stated that Mr. Montgomery, chairman of the Scottish distilleries, and specially interested in Old Orkney, had visited the Coast.

"Mr. Montgomery came to me and said he had been informed that I could not sell to the Government, and he went to Vancouver and appointed a new agent, C. C. Delbridge," said Mr. Briggs.

Suggested Course

Prior to this, Mr. Briggs said he had received word from England telling him he should see McArthur if he wished to sell whisky.

"What McArthur is that?" he was asked.

"Mr. T. McArthur, of the Vancouver Liberal Association, I believe," was the answer. "I saw Mr. Falconer about this, and at first he said he did not think he knew Mr. McArthur, but afterwards he remembered who he was."

Mr. Briggs stated that he had offered the Government some Roderick Dhu whisky at 55 shillings a case, f.o.b. Glasgow, and that the Government had bought from other parties at a price of 58 or 59 a case higher than this would have worked out at.

Mr. Paterson—Yours was an import order. We bought spot goods in Montreal required at the time.

Ian Mackenzie—Were your people ready to ship?

Mr. Briggs—Yes, sir.

Mr. Mackenzie cross-examined Mr. Briggs closely about the dates on which the statements attributed to Mr. Paterson were supposed to have been made. The witness could only say that they were some time this year, but refused to give any more

He said he had seen or telephoned Mr. Paterson practically every day in the past year, and that Mr. Paterson had said:

"I wish I had never seen your goods."

Had No Promise

Dr. MacDonald—Is there any truth that you have been offered the position of purchasing agent when the Government changes?

Mr. Briggs—Absolutely not.

Dr. MacDonald—Or a position on the central board?

Mr. Briggs—Never.

Mr. Paterson—I wish to deny that I used any such words as "the public be damned."

Dr. MacDonald—There would be no feelings on the part of the committee against you if you did under the circumstances.

Mr. Menzies—Why were you there to see him, for yourself or the public?

Mr. Briggs—For myself.

Mr. Menzies—Then why should he mention the public? It does not hook up.

Mr. Briggs—Because I told him he could save the public money by buying my brands at lower prices.

Mr. Menzies—Wasn't it that he said he didn't give a damn for you?

Mr. Briggs—Oh, he said that, too.

Other questions pertained to the alleged difficulty of getting liquor from the Old Country in 1920 and 1921. Mr. Briggs said his people were always ready to ship.

James Hunter, manager of Pither & Leiser, and John Nairn, a well-known agent, both swore that there was great difficulty in getting liquor from the Old Country direct at that time. Mr. Hunter said that the distillers seemed to think that Montreal was all Canada, and the Montreal houses had control of the Canadian market, and the price was varying from day to day for over a year under those conditions.

Ex-Mayor Gale's Denial

Ex-Mayor Gale appeared in the committee room voluntarily and asked permission to put a question to Mr. Paterson regarding yesterday's

evidence in which his name had been mentioned.

"What stories did you hear about me?" he asked.

Mr. Paterson—They were very general. That you had a new auto and—oh, my head ached with stories, but I never met you personally.

Mr. Gale—Do you know anybody I might be connected with who is selling liquor?

Mr. Paterson—No.

Mr. Gale—Have you any idea that I might be connected with the liquor business?

Mr. Paterson—Nothing has led me to believe that.

Mr. Gale—Your only idea apparently was that because I drove an auto I was in a liquor ring. I have been driving a car for twelve years. Have you any information, Mr. Bowser?

Mr. Bowser—I am not giving evidence. You have had your cheap advertising.

Mr. Gale—I don't want that kind of advertising. I never sold a bottle of whisky nor have I been associated with anybody selling liquor. I don't know Mr. Paterson, and I have never seen the famous Mr. Urquhart. I am not in any ring, and I regret that my name has been brought in this matter for purposes of political capital. My idea of advertising and Mr. Bowser's are entirely different. I have always tried to keep a decent, clean, respectable name in this community.

PATRONAGE QUESTION AROUSES MR. BOWSER

Opposition Files the Premier With
Queries as to What His Policy
Is Going to Be

When Opposition members of the Legislature last night shortly before midnight sought to draw the Government as to its policy in respect of the civil service, they met only with sardonic laughter.

The vote of \$13,110 in the estimates of the Department of the Provincial Secretary. When the Premier stood up to hand over the vote, he was forced to grin in Mr. Bowser's direction, well knowing the latter was waiting.

"Here we have an old friend," smiled Mr. Bowser at the Premier. "I recall we paid \$2,000 for the Shortt report in a spasmodic effort to purify the public service, and efforts were carried on to abolish patronage, but it is obvious you won't stand for it," said Mr. Bowser, who referred to the recent Nelson Liberal convention, where the Premier had to make a speech on the matter, "and I understand it was the only one that brought him any applause."

Cries of "No, No," and general laughter from the Government side. "I was not there, of course," replied Mr. Bowser, who proceeded to quote a newspaper account of the Premier's statement of what was proposed to be done in connection with the Civil Service Commissioner McInnes; that the Premier had declared the present civil service was "a beautiful dream in theory but does not work in practice," that "we have merely turned our patronage rights over to an official with results not satisfactory to you or to the Government."

Quotes Premier

Continuing, Mr. Bowser quoted the Premier as stating to the convention "I want to tell you there will be a change or know the reason why."

"The boys all thought that at last they were coming into the flesh pots of Egypt," continued Mr. Bowser, while the House rocked and the Premier threw himself back in his chair with mouth wide open in merriment.

Mr. Bowser thought it was very unfortunate for Mr. McInnes, because he had been the product of the Liberal machine in Vancouver, and why that machine, through the Premier, should now turn on him required explanation, especially after all they had said in 1916 about abolition of patronage.

"Is this another broken promise of the Premier to his followers, for we see that despite what he said at Nelson, the same old vote is before us now. It was not a proper thing of him to use such tactics before the howling mob at Nelson."

Mr. Ian Mackenzie objected to the term.

"Well, then, a howling crowd," retorted Mr. Bowser, smilingly.

Seeks Something Definite
"I want a definite statement if it is the intention of the Government to bring back patronage by striking out this vote. We on this side have a right to ask that," said Mr. Bowser.

The only reply was a chorus of Liberal laughter.

Chairman Jackson proceeded to put the vote.

Mr. Bowser—But I want an answer.

Major R. J. Burde—You won't get it. I have just advised the Premier not to give it.

Mr. Pooley applied to the Provincial Secretary to answer, the Premier merely laughing, without saying a word.

Hon. Dr. MacLean—We are passing this vote, and that should be sufficient to show we propose to continue the department.

"Then the Premier was joking at Nelson?" asked Mr. Bowser.

"Well, the Premier has proved he is quite an acrobat, and can stand on his head," suggested Mr. Pooley.

Premier Oliver—Well, if that is the case, I have been doing something which my friends opposite cannot do for me.

"They have no heads," interjected Hon. John Hart.

The chairman declared the vote had passed, and refused Mr. Pooley's appeal that it be reopened.

Mr. Pooley wanted to know if the services of the present Civil Service Commissioner were entirely satisfactory.

Hon. Dr. MacLean replied that in no department of Government or in no affairs in private business is any individual entirely satisfactory.

"I venture to suggest the services of my friend the member for Esquimalt are not entirely satisfactory to his constituents," a sally which drew loud Liberal applause.

"That is about as satisfactory an answer as I can make to his question," said Dr. MacLean, and the incident closed.

UNIVERSITY ACT UP FOR AMENDMENT

Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean's amendments to the University Act, giving the Government greater control over university expenditure was passed through committee last night after a strenuous discussion of the institution's financing. F. W. Anderson, of Kamloops, led the onslaught, which was later joined in by W. J. Bowser, K.C., opposition leader.

Mr. Anderson claimed that the Minister of Education should have greater power to determine the fees to be charged in the university, saying that the common taxpayers should not be called upon to bear the brunt of higher education for a limited few.

"Generalities," commented H. F. Kergin, member for Atlin.

"Sit down; you don't know what you are talking about," retorted Mr. Anderson.

"That is not parliamentary language," declared Mr. Kergin. "I demand a retraction."

Premier Oliver—A little fun now and then is all right, but this is going too far and will not tend to elevate this Legislature in the minds of the public.

Objects to Interruption

Mr. Anderson—Well, I withdraw the remark, but I object to being interrupted. If the Minister of Education, representing the people, is not going to take control of the expenditures in this university you are all going to be turned out of office. If this is the kind of thing that is going on I am going to quit right now.

Mr. Kergin—Good-by.

Section two was then put by the chairman and declared passed.

On the next section, which provided that the governors of the university could not expend money in excess of the vote of the Legislature without an order-in-council, Dr. MacLean said this would simply prevent the governors from embarking on new policies, such as launching a new faculty, without authority from the Government.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie, J. W. deE. Farris, K.C., and Mr. Bowser all stated that the Government should have no power to interfere with what faculties were established, as that was a purely academic matter.

"We are not taking the power unless the governors exceed their money grant from the Legislature in doing it," said Dr. MacLean.

Mr. Anderson said the Government should control this matter as the agriculture faculty should be thrown out and the engineering faculty was unnecessary as there were too many engineers in Canada now.

"It seems to me that in the guise of a very innocent amendment the Government is here taking away from the governors the control of the building of the new university," interjected Mr. Bowser.

Already Provided For

Mr. Farris stated that the loan act of 1920 provided already that the Public Works Department should control the new building operations.

"Then we have two acts, one of 1919 giving authority to the governors, and the other of 1920 giving authority to the Minister of Public Works, as the 1919 provision is not repealed," protested the opposition leader. "The Government wants to control the letting of these contracts."

Premier Oliver said the whole object of the present bill was a warning to the governors not to involve themselves in debt which they would have to ask the Government to liquidate. The bill was finally reported without amendment.

MERRY CONTEST OVER MEDICINE CONTINUES

Private Bills Committee Is Still
Grappling With Legislation
Sought by Chiropractors

With the medical doctors having their innings yesterday in their effort to combat claims of the chiropractors for a bill giving the latter wide powers to carry on their work in this Province, and the chiropractors due this morning to present their side of the case, the contest goes merrily on at the Legislative Buildings and will likely continue until the end of the week before the Private Bills Committee.

Yesterday morning the whole time of the sitting was taken up by Mr. M. A. Macdonald's cross-examination of Dr. Sturdy, chiropractor, of Vancouver, who professed to have performed several remarkable cures, one among them being that of a blind man. He held chiropractic was an exact science and then admitted that at least 85 per cent of the 2,000 cases he had treated had shown improvement.

He recognized the necessity of doctors and surgeons, he stated, and protested that he had nothing against the medical profession, but he wanted the privilege to carry on his own work unmolested.

Dr. Sturdy, who had been arrested in Vancouver for carrying on his work as a chiropractor, stated he had been able to detect organic diseases, a statement which led to nearly an hour's cross-examination by Mr. Macdonald, during the course of which frequent medical authorities were appealed to and certain cases which the witness claimed he had cured were dealt with. He held to the chiropractic creed that all disease was caused by the distortion of the spine bones, consequent upon an imperfect flow of energy to the organs.

Then Dr. Sturdy was lengthily quizzed by Mr. Macdonald as to his ability to detect infectious diseases. He had never had such a case, but he knew he could detect them if he encountered them.

The Light That Failed

A statement by the father of a child who had been treated by a chiropractor and had died was read by Mr. Macdonald. The medical men had warned the father of the boy's approaching death, but the chiropractor had reassured the father and the treatment was continued. The chiropractor had been Dr. Crappo, but Dr. Sturdy insisted that Crappo was not a member of the chiropractors' organization, members of which were qualified.

A passage-at-arms took place between Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Wismer, the latter complaining of statements reflecting upon the qualified chiropractors, asserting the chiropractors were not attacking the medical profession.

Mr. Macdonald cited the cases of several persons who had been treated by chiropractors to their detriment, and upon these he based much of his lengthy cross-examination of the witness. Upon request of the committee, the names of those chiropractors who treated the cases will be filed with the committee.

Just before the conclusion of the sitting Mr. Macdonald was quizzing Dr. Sturdy as to his belief in his ability to cure insanity by chiropractic, and the witness was certain he could do so, though he admitted he had never attempted a cure.

TO CHANGE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT

Resolution Put Through Legislature Suggesting Way of Dealing With Anti-Oriental Measures

Having already by the unanimous vote of the members of the House passed a resolution calling upon the Ottawa Government to amend the Immigration Act so as to provide for the complete exclusion of Orientals, the Legislature went one step further yesterday afternoon and unanimously approved of the resolution presented by Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Vancouver, to the effect that the Federal authorities be petitioned to extend its assistance in securing an amendment to the B.N.A. Act, giving the Province power to enact legislation prohibiting Asiatics from acquiring proprietary rights in any form whatever, in agricultural, timber and mineral lands, or in the fishing or other industrial enterprises carried on within the Province, or of securing employment in any of those industries. The Federal Government will also be asked not to grant adherence to any treaty or binding international obligation having the effect of limiting the authority of the Provincial Legislatures as set out above. The resolution will be communicated to the provincial secretaries of the various provinces of the Dominion.

Mr. Bowser's Amendment

Opposed to the Mackenzie resolution, Mr. W. J. Bowser had presented an amendment calling attention to the fact that at the last session of the Parliament of Canada a resolution was moved requiring the "total exclusion" of alien Asiatics, but such resolution had been amended to exclude the words "total exclusion" and substituting the words "effective restriction"; that such a resolution as amended, if carried into effect in Canada, could only mean that some treaty will be made with some Asiatic power, or that regulations will be made in Canada, for admission of Asiatics under certain restrictions, and if such treaty were made or regulations passed, unless the rights of the Province were preserved, it would have the effect of curtailing the Province's right to enact legislation prohibiting the employment of Asiatics in the industries of the Province or prohibit their ownership of lands. Therefore, went on the amendment of the opposition leader, the Legislature should go on record as being opposed to the making of any treaty or arrangement with any Asiatic power, or the passing of any regulations by the Commons or under the Immigration Act, dealing with immigration of Asiatics unless such arrangements were made subject to the approval of the Provincial Legislature and reserve to the Province the right to pass laws prohibiting ownership of lands and employment in industries of the Province of Asiatics.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie, in speaking to the Bowser amendment, grew sarcastic at Canon Hinchliffe, who, he averred, had sought to set himself up as a constitutional authority and has criticized the English used in his (Capt. Mackenzie's) motion.

"He is trying to mould an ecclesiastical mind to the difficulties of international law," asserted Capt. Mackenzie. He held his resolution would control land holding by Orientals, "the economic features of the Oriental question." The Bowser amendment, he stated, dealt almost wholly with immigration, and in respect to Mr. Bowser's remarks on the question last week, suggesting that the motion would imperil the Imperial connection, Capt. Mackenzie asserted with heat that he yielded to none in his support of the Imperial connection, but he agreed with the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Canada is a nation within the Empire.

Treaty Thing of Past

Capt. Mackenzie saw no reason why the B.N.A. Act could not be amended and held that since the Washington conference was held the Anglo-Japanese alliance is actually a thing of the past. He gave a lengthy account of the constitutional question raised by the Japanese treaty which, he stated, in Canada were shown equal rights with the Canadian people. He stated that the Imperial connection was a thing of the past in his mind.

South Okanagan, and that the Mackenzie motion was designed for the protection of whites in this Province, but doubted if the Imperial authorities would amend the B.N.A. Act for the purpose of attacking treaty rights. He believed the Federal Government had power to deal with the matter. The Province had always claimed the right to pass title to lands within the Province.

Premier Oliver stated the Mackenzie resolution had been designed to get away from the difficulty which British Columbia always faced, disallowance of her acts because of some treaty rights interfered with, or the power being solely vested in the Dominion of dealing with the alien question. The Mackenzie motion was the only logical way of dealing with the question, claimed the Premier, who roundly criticized the terms of the Bowser amendment, stating many of them were false. The resolution submitted in the Commons had not called for "total exclusion," he stated.

R. H. Neelands, South Vancouver, and Samuel Guthrie, Newcastle, Labor members, declared the Oriental question had never become acute until those very people who welcomed them here years ago found they had progressed until they were a menace to those who had brought them here.

Thomas Uphill, Ferris, stated the Orientals could be got out of the mines if the Minimum Wage Board for miners was brought into effect.

On the division on the Bowser amendment, it was defeated, the fourteen Conservatives supporting it, with the Government forces and Independents against it, to the number of 39.

The original motion was then put, when Mr. Bowser intimated the Conservative forces were prepared to support it. The result was a unanimous House. Note of this fact will be made in the records of the House.

LAND SURVEYORS WILL UNDERGO HARDER TEST

This Is Result of Bill Introduced by Minister of Lands—Other Measures Advanced

A tightening up in the examinations to be taken by the British Columbia Land Surveyors, and higher fees is provided for in the bill brought down in the Legislature by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, to amend the B.C. Land Surveyors' Act.

Hon. Mr. Pattullo referred to legislation before the House in recent years affecting professions of various kinds. It was his view that in all such the Government should conduct the examinations of applicants for admission, but the surveyors have asked that as the Department of Lands engages so many surveyors who must be possessed of knowledge not required in general by the profession—for instance, knowledge of soils, etc.—that hereafter those entering the profession should be required to be possessed of this special knowledge. The request for increased fees was based upon the value of this added knowledge, and the present depleted condition of the association's treasury.

The bill was read a second time. The bill to amend the Sales of Goods Act was, Hon. Mr. Manson said, merely in line with the move among the various Provinces for uniformity of legislation, and was recommended by the Commission on Uniformity of Legislation. Second reading was given.

The bill to amend the Creditors' Relief Act was explained by Hon. Mr. Manson as applying to the disposition of assets in court awaiting distribution among creditors. It did not apply to insolvents who would come under the Federal bankruptcy act, but was based upon a certain case where a creditor had secured priority over other creditors in assets which were held by the courts, and the present bill would insure that all creditors would share alike. Second reading was given.

PURCHASING AGENT OF LIQUOR BOARD HEARD

Has Many Callers Seeking to Interest Him in Liquor—Experts Say Sherry Cannot Be Made From Logan

Charges that while the Government was buying Spey Royal from New Zealand at 85 shillings a case the same brand was being offered by a British Columbia agent at 50 shillings in 500 case lots, made by Mr. R. H. Pooley in the Public Accounts Committee on Monday, were explained by Purchasing Agent James Paterson on the ground that while the offer might have been made he, Mr. Paterson, knew full well that the company in Scotland could not make any such deliveries owing to the semi-ban on exports following the war.

A denial was given by the manager of the Hamaterly Farm, H. G. Eakins, to previous charges made last week that the barrels purchased from the Victoria liquor warehouse had been used for transporting loganberry pulp to the California Wine Company, Vancouver.

Mr. Eakins informed the committee that port and sherry wine could not be made from loganberries, and this evidence was supported by a Mr. Beech, an expert in the jam making business.

Chairman J. B. Buckham, Golden—"Your stool pigeon must have gone wrong on this occasion, Mr. Bowser."

Mr. Bowser—"There are no stool pigeons except in the liquor business."

Mr. Pooley questioned Mr. Paterson as to the sale of liquor to the Alberta Government in 1920. This, the purchasing agent explained, was on the recommendation of former Prohibition Commissioner James Schater, who anticipated the defeat of the moderation forces and considered the British Columbia Government had too much stock on hand.

Thought It Large

Turning to the Spey Royal transaction with J. S. O'Brien, Mr. Pooley suggested that an order for 2,000 cases was rather a tall order, and that 500 cases would have been sufficient.

Mr. Paterson—"No, I don't think so. On January 10, 1921, I received a letter from Attorney-General Farris urging that the warehouse be stocked up, and that March 1, 1921, would probably be the date for the opening of the retail stores in the larger centres."

Mr. Bowser then drew the attention to the varied addresses of Mr. O'Brien. His first letter to Mr. Paterson was on Dec. 21, 1920, on a North American Trading Company letterhead, 711 Credit Foncier Building, but with "711 Hornby Street" typewritten in. This letter was signed "J. S. O'Brien (personal), 1327 Standard Bank Building."

The next letter, pointed out Mr. Bowser, was on a "J. S. B. O'Brien" letterhead, 707 Credit Foncier Building, while later in January, 1921, was from Stuart O'Brien, 707 Credit Foncier Building.

Rather Many Addresses

Mr. Bowser—"This is rather a mysterious person traveling around under his hat, as it were."

The Opposition leader then asked whether W. T. McArthur had interested himself in liquor transaction, Mr. Paterson admitting that on several occasions he had approached him in order to "put in a good word for certain agents."

Mr. Bowser—"Never on behalf of William Gilchrist?"

Mr. Paterson—"No, I don't think so."

Mr. Bowser—"I suppose when you are in Vancouver you are pretty well surrounded by these people."

Mr. Paterson—"I most certainly am."

Mr. Bowser—"What interest has Mr. Gale, ex-Mayor of Vancouver, in these transactions?"

Mr. Paterson—"I have never mixed up with the man. I have heard stories circulating about Mr. Gale. As a matter of fact there are ten agents for every one I deal with and even these I deal with are not getting enough."

Mr. Bowser—"Mr. Deibrick is one of these. Was G. C. Hyatt formerly in the liquor business?"

Mr. Paterson—"I don't know."

Mr. Bowser—"He is an American, is he not?"

Mr. Paterson—"That I don't know. He once phoned me from Billings."

Mr. Bowser—"Yes, he was in business down there, a great friend of the Farris'es."

Mr. Paterson—"I don't know about that. I met Wendell Farris just once and he does not know me now."

Referring to transactions immediately following the passing of the moderation plebiscite in December, 1920, Mr. Pooley contended that all of the larger deals had been put through immediately prior to the general election in December, 1920.

"I suggest that these things were put over you," Mr. Pooley stated to Mr. Paterson.

Mr. Paterson—"Absolutely wrong. Nothing was ever put down my throat."

Mr. Thomas Menzies, Comox—"Do you know of any whisky ring in Vancouver?"

Mr. Paterson—"No."

**MR. ESLING AGAIN
LOSES HIS MOTION**

Member for Similkameen Raised Objection While Leader of Opposition Draws Comparison

The motion of Mr. W. K. Esling, Conservative member for Rossland, asking for an order instructing the Department of Railways to give any member of the House access to the estimates of the Northern Construction Company at such times as the Public Accounts Committee is not investigating them, and that the order apply between sessions of the House, was ruled out of order yesterday afternoon by Mr. Speaker Pauline, who contended that a similar motion had previously been introduced during the present session.

On an appeal being taken against the chair, a solid Liberal vote, assisted by Mr. Thomas Menzies, was cast, as against the Conservative members, assisted by Messrs. Burde, Duncan, Uphill, Hanes, Neelands and Guthrie, the vote being 25 to 20.

Rising to a point of privilege, Mr. Esling asked "for the benefit of all the members of the House, is the vote to be construed as an effective blocking of an inquiry? That seems to be the game."

Cries of "order" from the Government benches led the Rossland member to discontinue his point of privilege.

Another question of privilege was raised by Mr. W. A. McKenzie, Conservative member for Similkameen, who contended that his question as to whether J. W. Potter, employed as clerk of the works on the Prince Rupert Court House, was not the same person as the architect who had charge of the plans for the Booth school at Prince Rupert, for which the Government had contributed \$60,000, and which had cost \$45,000 for repairs before the school was even occupied.

Mr. Bowser claimed that there was no excuse for a refusal to answer the question made by Mr. McKenzie.

Premier Oliver contended the Opposition leader was clearly out of order, to which Mr. Bowser replied:

"We have not yet reached Russian methods in this House. The Ministers are not answering questions. What is there to hide?"

**WANT NARROWS BRIDGE
BONDS GUARANTEED**

Delegation From North Shore Waited on Government With That Proposition

A request that the Government guarantee the bonds of the Burrard Inlet Tunnel & Bridge Company, the concern which will conduct the financing of the Second Narrows Bridge, to the amount of \$120,000, was presented to Premier Oliver yesterday morning by a delegation from the North Shore, composed of Mayor Morden and Alderman Watson, of the city of North Vancouver; Mr.

Jack Loutet, Reeve of the district municipality, and Councillor Rowe. The delegation was introduced by Mr. G. S. Hanes, member for North Vancouver. The Premier promised consideration of the request. It was pointed out that the Northern Construction Company had offered to construct the bridge over the Second Narrows for \$1,250,000.

THE SALMON INDUSTRY

There is no one in this Province for whose knowledge on fishery matters we have more respect than Mr. J. P. Babcock, but in his letter to this newspaper on the subject on Sunday last he does not state all the facts in answer to a suggestion that there is a barrier which prevents many salmon from getting beyond Hell's Gate Canyon to the spawning beds of the Fraser River. The question at issue really lies in whether or not a close season for salmon should be declared. We have said that the industry will be seriously affected if this measure is adopted. Mr. Babcock takes exception to this statement. He points out that the pack of sockeye on the Fraser this year was 51,850 cases, or four per cent of the total pack of the whole Province. That is quite true, but Mr. Babcock might also have pointed out that the Fraser pack of sockeye was fifteen per cent of the entire sockeye pack of the Province, a realization which tends to weaken the force of his argument. We believe that under present conditions this pack could be very largely increased if fishing at the mouth of the Fraser was prohibited for a longer period each week-end, and no nets of any sort were permitted to be used during that period. That prohibition would not entail anything like the hardships on the industry such as are proposed through the closed season.

There are those who should know and who claim that there are substantial obstruction at Hell's Gate Canyon which continue to prevent large numbers of fish from reaching the spawning grounds. This is a subject upon which even Mr. Babcock, with his wide knowledge on the subject, cannot be dogmatic. It is surely worth some further investigation, before anything so drastic as the closed season proposed is put into effect. Everyone wants to see the salmon industry conserved, and the matter should be approached in a spirit of co-operation. After all, co-operation must be secured, for the sanction of the Washington State authorities is desirable and necessary before a close season could be instituted for the Fraser River fisheries. In the meantime there are real conservation methods which could be adopted by the Canadian authorities. One of these is to prohibit salmon fishing for a longer period each week-end at the mouth of the Fraser River. Another is to remove everything in the nature of an obstruction from Hell's Gate Canyon. Surely these provisions are worth adoption by those who have the interests of the industry at heart, rather than a step which cannot fail to work harm to one of the most lucrative sources of revenue in the Province.

ENDED IN HOSPITAL

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT BEFORE CHIROPRACTIC COMMITTEE

Challenge Made to Examine Patient Results in Finding High Temperature and Need of Care

A sensation was sprung at the afternoon session of the Chiropractic Committee of the Legislature yesterday when Mr. Thomas Mercer, chiropractor, of Victoria, produced a boy whose case he had diagnosed the previous evening, and challenged three doctors to make independent diagnoses with a view to having them compared with his own for the purpose of checking up his diagnostic method.

The challenge was accepted by the doctors to the extent that one of their number, Dr. D. B. Gillies, of Vancouver, made a diagnosis of the case, while the committee adjourned. When the session resumed, the doctor, handing in his written diagnosis to the chairman, Mr. M. B. Jackson, for comparison with that already presented in writing by Mr. Mercer, protested that the boy examined was in a serious condition, his temperature being over 102 degrees. The lad was rushed off home, and the committee adjourned.

Mr. Mercer stated to the committee that the lad had had no excessive temperature when examined by him on the previous evening. He had come to him merely for treatment for a jerking of the arms which had been chronic since childhood. The boy was not his patient.

Condition Too Serious

Chairman Jackson, hearing of the boy's temperature, remarked that a serious situation had arisen. A move to have the boy examined by a second doctor with a view to checking the first was without fruition, Dr. McKechnie, who was present, refusing to do so, objecting to "slipshod" methods. Dr. Gillies did not believe that the examination of the boy should be proceeded with on the grounds that his condition was too serious.

The boy, when questioned, said that he felt the same before the committee as he had on the previous evening when examined by Dr. Mercer.

Dr. McKechnie took the temperature of the boy, checking Dr. Gillies, and found it to be a shade over 102.

Questioned further, the boy said that he worked as a hollermaker. He felt then just the same as he had a month ago, had slept well the night before, and had eaten two meals on that day.

Mr. Mercer first brought the boy before the committee to give an exhibition of chiropractic treatment. At the same time he issued his challenge in regard to diagnosis. The night before, he said, was the first time he had seen the lad, whose brother he had previously treated for infantile paralysis. He had worked upon the boy's spine; the results had suggested a condition which had led to his minutely examining one of the patient's organs.

"I reasoned from the spine to the organ," said Mr. Mercer. "That is where we differ from the doctors."

Tells of His Practice

Mr. Mercer admitted that chiropractic would cure an ulcerated condition, but not in the case of malignant ulcers. He told of his treatments having resulted in a woman who had never had anything but milk and a little bread for seven years being now able to eat beef and cabbage.

Referring to his diagnosis of the boy, Mr. Mercer said: "I may be wrong in the pathological condition, but I'm not wrong in the organ." He said that his challenge to the doctors was not issued in any spirit of bravado—it was not stage play.

He handed in his diagnosis to Mr. Jackson. On behalf of the doctors, Mr. M. B. Robertson pointed out that the examining physicians might not be necessary to take an X-ray, ureal test, etc.

The boy, who was by this time equipped to the waist in anticipation of the exhibition treatment by Mr. Mercer, was left alone in the committee room with Dr. Gillies. The

committee adjourned at half an hour, the session being reconvened.

Dr. D. B. Gillies, of Vancouver, was under examination during the afternoon before the committee. He asserted, in answer to questioning by Mr. Gordon Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, that it was a dangerous thing for patients to be treated by chiropractors in the case of organic diseases, because of the delay in treating in the proper manner. He did not believe the treatment given by chiropractors to be of any value in the case of organic disease, and he was not willing to say that the treatment was of any value, either, in the matter of neurasthenic cases.

Made Distinction

Asked whether he considered the giving of chiropractic treatment by a practitioner having the knowledge of diagnosis required for the medical doctor was as dangerous as exactly the same treatment given by a chiropractor lacking that training, Dr. Gillies said that he did not, as he believed that the man in the first case would realize sooner when the patient required the attention of a licensed medical practitioner. He could not understand how any man with the knowledge spoken of would confine his treatment to the spine.

Mr. Wismer wanted to know if witness thought that a chiropractor with the medical doctor's knowledge of diagnosis would abandon at least a portion of the chiropractic theory. Dr. Gillies believed he would.

Further, in answer to questions by Mr. Wismer, Dr. Gillies declared Dr. Lee Edwards, star witness for the chiropractors before the committee, to be a greater menace than the ordinary chiropractor who lacked the knowledge of the medical practitioner.

● Cancer could not be cured by chiropractic, said Dr. Gillies. Mr. Wismer pointed out that the chiropractor did not treat for cancer. He would not say whether chiropractic would aid in such a case.

Dr. Gillies intimated that, toe-twisting, as a method of curing disease, might secure some followers, but that the chiropractic method was more popular because the backbone was a more mysterious thing than the toe.

Questions and answers of a highly technical nature were interchanged between Dr. Gillies and the chairman, Mr. M. B. Jackson, the latter examining with interest a specimen of a human spinal cord lying on the committee table.

In answer to a general question from Mr. Wismer as to whether he believed that any curative methods outside those recognized by the medical profession had any value, Dr. Gillies said that in his opinion Christian Science had done a great deal of good. It was the fault of the medical profession that Christian Science existed at all. If the doctors had worked with the ministers to the extent which they should Christian Science would not be. While he appreciated Christian Science, added Dr. Gillies, he had no use for Mary Baker Eddy, its founder.

Dr. Joseph Crapo, a chiropractor, of Vancouver, appeared before the committee to rebut statements made concerning the case of George Mould, a patient of his. At the suggestion of Chairman Jackson, the committee decided to call the boy's father as a witness. "We had better get the whole story. It sounds interesting," remarked Mr. Jackson.

Dr. B. Marshall, another Vancouver chiropractor, also answered statements made concerning one of his patients. Asked how long he had practised in Vancouver, witness said, in reply, that he had done so for three years, except for one month he spent in jail. "Dr. Frueger sent me there," he added, referring to the prosecution of chiropractors.

Dr. Marshall assured the committee that asthma could be cured by chiropractic.

VICTORIA CITY BILL

HOUSE WILL LIKELY CONSIDER IT IN COMMITTEE TODAY

Several Measures Advanced a Stage in Legislature at Yesterday Afternoon's Sitting

Consideration of Victoria's private bill will commence in the Legislature today. Second reading of the measure was moved in the House yesterday afternoon by Mr. J. B. Clearhue, who pointed to the fact that the bill had been lengthily discussed before the Private Bills Committee and some important principles were involved. Of these he cited the provision whereunder it is proposed to consolidate arrears of taxes on lands that would otherwise be sold for taxes, and allowing these arrears to be extended over a period of fifteen years.

"There are taxation clauses that will undoubtedly create discussion, but these can be better considered in committee," said Mr. Clearhue.

The bill was given its second reading.

The bill to amend the Factories Act, one primarily designed to get after the Oriental laundrymen by increasing the penalties for infractions, was under consideration. Hitherto they have been getting away with dollar fines in the courts. When the bill was up yesterday Attorney-General Manson introduced an amendment designed to prohibit employment in any laundry run for profit, except between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on days other than holidays, and not at all on holidays. Watchmen and men employed to maintain heat or steam are exempted. The amendment, also aimed at the Oriental laundrymen, applies to all laundries run for profit, whether operated by "manual, muscular or mechanical power."

ASKS CORRESPONDENCE ON SETTLERS' RIGHTS

Member for Cowichan Makes Move in Legislature for Return on Disallowed Measure

Mr. Kenneth Duncan, member for Cowichan, moved in the Legislature yesterday afternoon for a return of all correspondence between the Provincial and Dominion Governments pertaining to the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act of 1920, which was disallowed by the Dominion Government.

"This matter has been before the House many times," said Mr. Duncan, "and I need not go into it at any length. The facts are briefly that in 1904 this Legislature passed an act whereby certain claimants of under surface rights received Crown grants. Others in the same position as far as moral right is concerned, but who did not apply, did not receive grants. This is proved by the fact that in 1917 an act was passed extending the time for applications. Two grants were actually made under this act before it was disallowed. In 1919 another act was passed and disallowed, and in 1920 this Legislature put through another bill, but the Lieutenant-Governor did not sign it, acting on instructions from Ottawa.

"The reason usually assigned for these disallowances is that of politics, that the Government at Ottawa was not in harmony with the one here. Since then the Government at Ottawa has changed, and the situation is different, but the moral claim today is just the same as it was in 1904, 1917 or 1920. We ask for a return of the correspondence to see if any reasons have been adduced to Ottawa relative to the re-opening of this question of disallowance."

Hon. William Sloan adjourned the debate.

AN AGE OF DISRESPECT

Perhaps much of the blame for a loss of prestige by our Provincial Legislature may be found in the familiar practice adopted by some newspapers in calling both Ministers and members by their surnames without any prefix whatever. It is a departure both from the habit of common courtesy and from the observance of one of the minor graces of life. It need hardly be wondered at, when newspapers speak in a manner disrespectful to those who legislate for us, that the man in the street should adopt a similar tone and bandy the names of our legislators to and fro in terms of the commonest familiarity. After all, the office and very often the age of the person alluded to, should inspire the prefix "Mr." in speaking of those who have won success in the political battle, and those whom our school children are taught to emulate in their careers. It is a small matter, we admit, but it carries consequences that are not having a beneficial effect on the rising generation. The school children, through reading in newspapers the names of politicians used in terms of careless abandon and often in a spirit of levity, have come to regard our lawgivers as not inspiring respect.

There is no agency through which discourtesy can be inculcated more rapidly than through the press. It can make itself an influence which will tend to destroy much that is good in education. It can sound the death knell of the common amenities of social intercourse as between individuals, and more particularly in these times, when the daily newspaper is found in every home, it can, if governed by iconoclastic ideals, influence the youthful mind to show lax respect towards elders, and in that way act as a character-forming agency that is the reverse of useful for the good of the State.

We owe our lawgivers some form of respect, for they are the elected representatives of the people. We owe it to ourselves—if we believe the doctrine that *L'Etat c'est Mol*—to preserve and uphold the dignity and prestige of our Legislature. Even in the wildest heyday of the French Revolution the prefix "Citizen" was in usage in conversation, and in Russia today the term "Comrade" is one of courtesy between individuals. We should not have descended to a lower scale in the exercise of the minor graces of life, where reference is made to those in authority, or as between individuals when discoursing of people whom they have very often never met. It is, as we have said, a small matter, but none the less important. Its most serious feature is the influence on the children of the rising generation, who, it ought to be our duty, through every agency, and particularly through the newspapers, to instruct in terms of common courtesy.

PATRONAGE

Through the action of the recent Liberal Convention at Nelson and through various developments within recent months the people were led to believe that the Provincial Government was going to announce some change in the conduct of the Civil Service in British Columbia. Premier Oliver has been somewhat outright in his announcements on the subject of patronage, a practice in which he believes. On these grounds Mr. W. J. Bowser, in asking for information in the Legislature, merely voiced a desire for knowledge on a subject which is very widely discussed. It was not in the interests of good government that his request should have been treated with so much levity. It is a serious matter to decide the most efficient way of conducting a Civil Service. The present Civil Service Act, designed to abolish patronage, has, in actual operation, been more honored in the breach than in the observance. It has, it is true, thrown some obstacles in the way of party preferment on some occasions, and it is this feature that, seemingly, aroused objections at the Liberal Convention at Nelson.

Since the Civil Service Act is a statute of the Legislature that body has the right to know what, if any, changes in procedure affecting appointments are contemplated by the Government. Mr. Bowser and his colleagues on the opposition side of the House are fully entitled to know what is proposed. They will know if the Act is amended. They may be kept in ignorance for a time if the intention is to disregard certain provisions of the legislation by a process of order-in-council. Apart from these considerations there can be no question that the Civil Service Act needs to be amended, but not for the purpose of making the extension of party patronage any more easy. On the contrary, what is wanted is a method whereby merit will govern all Civil Service appointments. That is the only true way of promoting efficiency in administration.

It would be well worth while, in the interests of the people's affairs, if the time could be spared for a full discussion in the Legislature of Civil Service administration. There is a growing feeling that the multiplication of appointments in various branches of that service is not having a wholesome effect, while it is leading to an increase in expenditures at a time when retrenchment is so vital. Surely the question of Civil Service efficiency is one for the Legislature and not a subject the discussion of which should be quashed by a majority in that body. The Government should welcome constructive criticism. More particularly in a matter of this character which touches the pockets of the people of the Province it should be only too anxious to make its purposes known, indicate any change of policy proposed and prove that the machine it has developed is not too cumbersome and not costing the people more than is warranted at a time when governmental expenditures have reached such a high pitch.

PREMIER REPROVED BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Resolution Carried in Legislature to Make Appeal to Ottawa Under Liquor Control

A premier reproved on the floor of the Legislature by his own Attorney-General marled yesterday's concluding phase of the debate on Hon. A. M. Manson's appeal for unanimous support of his resolution asking the Dominion Government to prohibit private importation of liquor into British Columbia.

The resolution carried by thirty to fourteen, only the Conservative members voting against it.

Mr. Joshua Hinchliffe spoke against the resolution, and Premier Oliver, in replying, undertook to rally the Victoria Conservative member for inconsistency in repudiating the party platform at election time.

"Surely, Mr. Speaker, this has nothing to do with the question before the House," protested Mr. Manson angrily.

"The point is well taken," laughed the Premier, and concluded his speech shortly afterwards.

The Attorney-General wound up the debate with an impassioned appeal to opposition members to disregard the attitude of their leader, Mr. W. J. Bowser, who, Attorney-General Manson said, could not help grovelling in the mud and mire.

Not Peculiar to Conservatives

"But I am willing to agree that the Conservative Party has not a monopoly of letting political expediency overcome its better judgment," he said. "All parties do that. I, for one, disagree with my leader in charging the second member for Victoria with changing his mind. A man who could not change his mind would be a fool. That is why I am a Liberal, because Liberalism stands for change and progress."

Mr. Hinchliffe's speech began with the statement that notwithstanding the speech by his leader he would have voted for the Attorney-General's motion until Mr. J. W. de B. Fatris, K.C., charged that anybody who did so was either playing politics or standing in with the bootlegger. He had then analyzed the resolution more carefully and had come to the conclusion that there were good reasons for opposing it. He said the reason the control had not proved acceptable was because it did not prevent a citizen from buying any brand of liquor he might prefer outside the Province if the board did not carry it. He said prohibition of importation would encourage manufacture of home brew and might lead to surreptitious importation such as had led to bloodshed in the dry province of Alberta years ago. He also thought that the proposed Dominion legislation would give too great power for any government, and he said that judging by evidence before the Public Accounts Committee the pressure was becoming very great from those who desired to sell liquor to the Government. He attributed to the Attorney-General every sincerity, but questioned whether the pressure might not become too great. He took occasion to say also that he was strongly opposed to prohibition, as in his experience it led to greater abuses than when liquor was sold openly.

Needs Amending

"The present act has the germ of the real solution of the liquor problem," he said, "and if honestly administered and wisely amended can be made a fine piece of legislation."

Mr. David Whiteside, member for New Westminster, declared that the evils of the Liquor Control Act were so great that the Province was heading either back to the old bar system or to bone dry legislation. Under either, Government importation must be done away with, he declared. Without the present resolution any attempt at control was farcical.

Mr. Whiteside declared that the control act was heading up to a great economic failure of the Province depending on the liquor trade for its support.

The Attorney-General in a manly rejoinder declared that the resolution he

Mr. Whiteside, "but I am sure that he may succumb to the attacks that have been made on him this session because he is unable to control a traffic that is, in my opinion, uncontrollable. If there were no political consideration, I am sure my friend opposite would vote for this resolution so as to give the Government all the legislation necessary to carry out the control that the people entrusted them with."

Premier's Reprimand

Premier Oliver then chided Mr. Hinchliffe with inconsistency in changing his mind and in repudiating the Conservative platform, pledging the very action asked by the Attorney-General. He said that Mr. Hinchliffe had been elected, not because he was a Conservative, but because he wore a returned soldier's button.

Mr. R. H. Pooley stated that although he had supported this resolution on a previous occasion he had changed his mind in the past three weeks.

"After my three weeks in the Public Accounts Committee I have come to the conclusion that I will not vote to give this Government any more power, either in regard to the sale of beer or anything else," he said.

"This Government has been shown not to be fit to enforce any liquor law. The people in my constituency know my attitude on this liquor question, and they will understand my position now."

Attorney-General Manson's concluding address was an eloquent appeal to "fair-minded members of the opposition."

Attorney-General's Appeal

"I have tried to avoid political recriminations in this matter," he said. "I believe in party politics, but in a matter of this fundamental nature dealing with better conditions for British Columbia, I think party alignments should be thrown away. There are men on the other side of the House who feel keenly on the liquor question and want to do what is right. I am not surprised at the attitude of the leader of the opposition. His history tells us that he is of that unfortunate bend of mind that he cannot get away from the mire and dirt to the clean and decent things. I shall be disappointed, however, if the member for Victoria, the member for Yale, for Rossland, for Dewdney, for Trail and Similkameen vote against this resolution. These men's sound judgment tell them they should vote for this resolution.

"Suppose I am dishonest and all the unclean things they say about me. Has that any bearing on the resolution before the House? There will always be wrong doing while there is liquor, but the people have asked for liquor, and I am democrat enough to follow that.

"It is up to the Government to limit and restrict those evils as far as possible, and opposition members will not help if they oppose this resolution merely because it comes from the right instead of the left side of the House."

The Attorney-General then took up the legal arguments advanced by Messrs. Bowser and Hinchliffe, and claimed that the strongest aspect they had was that there was another way to accomplish the same object, and he declared that the best legal advice in the Department said that to follow the Quebec Alcoholic Transportation Act would jeopardize the Liquor Control Act.

"The leader of the opposition does not deny that the thing I am asking ought to be done," he declared. "What difference does it make whether it's done provincially or federally? Not one of you denies the principle. Why quibble as to how it shall be accomplished? Why not be men and vote for the sure, certain way?"

Hon. Mr. Manson did not deny that there was constant pressure brought to bear on him by people who wanted to buy liquor. "Nobody can realize what constant torment it is to be bent in that way," he declared.

TO WORK JOINTLY SEEKING IRON ORE

MINISTER OF MINES AIMS AT CO-OPERATING WITH DOMINION

Bill Covering Plan of Operations by United Action Is Before the Legislature

In moving second reading of the bill to ratify an agreement between the Provincial and Dominion Governments relating to the examination of iron ore deposits in British Columbia, Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, in the Legislature last night, stated that the object was to accumulate a fund of information in order to make possible the establishment of an iron and steel industry in British Columbia.

"The agreement is the result of a conference between the Geological Survey Department of the Dominion Government and the Mines Department of our own Province," said the Hon. Mr. Sloan.

"The bill gives the Minister of Mines the right to enter upon any mining property without the consent of the owner for the purpose of carrying on such trenching, drilling and other work as is advisable. The Dominion Government undertakes to advise the Province what to do in this regard, and the responsibility is on the Dominion to advise regarding the artificial exposure of ore and rock, and the Dominion will make all necessary assays and other laboratory investigation of ore exposed. The Geological Survey will bear the cost of this work. The Province undertakes to do the actual exposing of the ore.

Charge Against Property

"Section 2 gives the Minister the power to charge against the properties affected such portion of the cost of the work as he deems advisable.

"I have kept this section before the House to see what representations would be made, as this is a large power to invest with the Minister. The only representations that have come had been highly favorable as the iron ore resources of the Province have hitherto been held for speculative purposes largely, and very little work has been done. It is apparently agreed, therefore, that this power should be given the Minister."

"The Dominion Government has appointed Dr. Young, its iron expert, in charge of the Dominion part of the work. He has done this kind of work with valuable results in New Brunswick, Ungava and Ontario, and comes well qualified and recommended for the work. He has already been in the Province, and spent four months this year examining iron deposits on the Coast. He is now in Ottawa preparing his report, and will return to British Columbia in January.

"This agreement was the result of work done two years ago under Major Dawson, of our department, examining a district from which favorable reports had been received. The Geological Survey also realized the value of this district, and sent a party under Mr. Mackenzie to make a report. There was thus a certain amount of overlapping, but there was very little difference in the reports, and this agreement is designed to overcome any further such overlapping.

Standing Agreement

"In asking the Dominion to render assistance in this matter, we have no hesitation, as under the terms of union the Dominion Government agreed to undertake the expense of a geological survey in British Columbia. I have often in this House urged the necessity of that work being prosecuted vigorously in the interests of British Columbia mining.

"The Dominion Government did a great deal to build up the iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia. Under the Laurier Government between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000 was spent to build up that industry by bounties. This Province was not then in a position to avail itself of that policy, but I wish to draw attention to the fact that the people of this Province contributed a large portion towards these bounties which were paid out in Nova Scotia.

"This department has always taken the attitude that there were sufficient exposures of ore in British Columbia to warrant the starting of a modest industry. The work done under this agreement will help to extend our knowledge of the iron deposits, and help to bring the fact before the people as to desirability of such an industry."

ishing an industry. There is every necessity that the work be proceeded with at once, and for the purposes of the first year we are asking a vote of \$50,000, which will be largely charged to the properties benefited.

Stimulating Effect

"Nothing will stimulate industry in British Columbia so much as the establishment of an iron and steel industry, which has been justly said to be the basis of all industrial enterprise. The Dominion has assisted in building up a great industry in Eastern Canada. It started in a small way with a little forge, employing ten men, working on a small outcrop on Belle Isle. By means of the bounties these operations were extended, the Nova Scotia Steel Company and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company taking advantage of the bounties. These have now amalgamated as the British Empire Steel Corporation, one of the largest steel companies in the world. From that little outcrop on Belle Isle these companies have now blocked out 260,000,000 tons of ore running 42 to 52 per cent metallic, the largest ore reserves in the world, and twice the holding of the United States Steel Corporation. This shows what can be done with proper Government assistance.

"It is only a little over half a century ago that eight coal miners landed on Vancouver Island to open up the coal mines of Vancouver Island. Working first at Port Rupert, they sent a small shipment to San Francisco, but this proved disappointing and they moved to Nanaimo. From that small beginning has come the great coal industry of British Columbia, which is not only valuable for the tonnage produced, but for the knowledge that it has given us of the coal resources in British Columbia, not only on Vancouver Island, but in the Nicola and in the Rockies."

An Empire in Extent

The Minister traced also the great development in metalliferous mining, referring to Kimberly, Stewart and Atlin, where some of the greatest properties in the world were being developed from small beginnings.

"British Columbia is an empire in extent," he continued. "The instances I have cited show the marvellous development of the past few years. An iron and steel industry will not only promote other industry, but trade and commerce and navigation, which are matters of Dominion interest, and the Dominion can not object if we ask them for material assistance in developing this industry in British Columbia.

"It requires no vision to agree with the prophecy of a few years ago that the chief theatre of development and activity for the coming century will be on the shores of the Pacific, and in that development, British Columbia, with its hundreds of miles of coastline studded with fine harbors, will have a great part.

"I believe that this agreement which I am asking the Legislature to ratify will have much to do with the development of the Province in the next few years."

Mr. W. K. Esling adjourned the debate after Mr. Thomas Menzies had briefly expressed endorsement of the bill.

WATER BILL REACHES COMMITTEE STAGE

Legislature Now Considers Incorporation of Greater Victoria District Under Consideration Here

Yesterday in the Legislature the bill to incorporate the "Greater Victoria Water District" came up for consideration. The bill is in line with the negotiations which have been under way between the municipalities of Victoria and adjacent districts, and provides for the appointment of a board to govern the distribution of water to those districts.

Mr. Bowser stated the bill appeared to be an important one, in that it referred to the greater area of Victoria.

Mr. J. B. Clearhue, who introduced the bill, explained that the measure referred to the control of the water works situation in the Greater Victoria area. At present, he pointed out, Victoria owns her own system, in addition to which was the Esquimalt system, supplying a certain area, and outside areas were being served from these two systems.

It had been decided, said Mr. Clearhue, to form one board to cover the entire district, the plan being based upon the Greater Winnipeg water scheme.

"This bill is simply to look after the water supply to houses and general purposes. It does not deal with irrigation," said Mr. Clearhue. As far as possible the bill was drawn to comply with the wishes of the various municipalities, he stated, and he announced that the Board could not be brought into effect without the approval of the majority of the electors in the several municipalities interested.

The bill was considered in the committee stage for a short time, and Mr. Clearhue proposed a number of amendments which, lengthy in character, were designed to more definitely limit the powers of the Board. The bill was left in the committee stage.

A bill to amend the Optometry Act was introduced by Captain Ian Mackenzie.

Mr. F. W. Anderson said that it did not have the effect of barring Dr. McKay Jordan, a well-known Vancouver optometrist, from practising.

Premier Oliver stated he had been personally treated by Dr. Jordan with successful results.

Mr. Anderson's amendment was accepted by Mr. Mackenzie and the bill was reported as amended.

sulls we expected to get. There case ends."

Republulates Some

Dr. Mercer said that he entirely repudiated the practices which were common perhaps to almost one-third of the chiropractors of the Province. Their offices were little more than collections of electrical apparatus, he said. It was done to impress patients. It was done to stimulate patients. It made them feel better for awhile. It was actually impossible to get any permanent benefits from such methods.

"I have been trained to the sub-laxation theory," said Dr. Mercer, in answer to the interpellation of Chairman M. B. Jackson. "I have had good results. I do nothing but adjust the spine. If these results are referable to any other cause, if anything else has done this work, I don't know what it is."

Dr. Mercer obtained the permission of the chairman to refer to the case of the boy who was brought before the committee yesterday, and who was found to have a temperature of 102. He had never treated the boy, said the doctor. There was no temperature when he saw him. He had since heard from the boy's father that the boy had left home that morning in a state of good health.

The chairman thought that Dr. Mercer was entitled to the explanation. A mistaken impression had been given that the boy had been treated by the doctor.

Well Established Rules

Speaking of the evidence given by Dr. Crapo, the Victoria chiropractor said that he did not recognize Dr. Crapo as a qualified man. On the evidence given to the committee by the Vancouver man, Dr. Mercer considered that Dr. Crapo had revealed gross negligence in the case of the boy cited in evidence. He would not pass Dr. Crapo as a chiropractor if he were sitting on a qualifying board, declared Dr. Mercer.

Chiropractic aphorisms as enunciated by Dr. Mercer, who held the committee closely interested by the undeniable ability of his presentation of the case for the men who are struggling for legal recognition, include the following:

"What we say is that you can so adjust the human spine as to direct nervous energy to any one organ.

"Our training as chiropractors would not commonly enable us to conform to the medical standard of diagnosis. "We are not so interested as they (the regular doctors) are in pathological conditions."

Would Be Safe

"I believe I could set a standard of practice which would make chiropractic quite safe for the public.

"Patients come to me and tell me that they have come to me as a last resort. If we were thinking only of ourselves and our reputations, we should very often not treat such cases. But they plead for help, and we cannot resist the appeal, sometimes."

Dr. Mercer said that he had successfully treated, among others, the following diseases: Ulcerated stomach, phlebitis, enlarged tonsils, inflammatory rheumatism, gastritis, insomnia, nasal catarrh, goitre, chronic headache (one case of forty years' duration), diabetes and varicose veins.

Dr. Mercer consented, just before the adjournment until the evening, to give a practical exemplification of his methods at the night session for the benefit of the committee.

DR. MERCER PRESENTS VERY ABLE ARGUMENT

Local Chiropractic at Afternoon Sitting of Committee Made Good Impression on All Present

What was by common consent of the regular medical practitioners present conceded to be the most able and comprehensive statement on the side of the chiropractors yet given at the inquiry, was made before the special legislative committee yesterday afternoon by Dr. Thomas Mercer, of this city, who said that he had practised in Victoria for the past four years.

Dr. Mercer said that he had treated upwards of 3,000 patients in Victoria; and the results he had obtained had confirmed in his belief that the chiropractic theory was genuine and valuable.

"I assert that our reasoning is in line with the established sciences of physiology and anatomy," said Dr. Mercer. "We prove our theory as the doctors of medicine prove theirs. We prove it clinically. They do the same. We postulate a theory. We apply that theory. We get the results." (Continued on Page 11)

NO EIGHT-HOUR ACT

MAJOR BURDE'S BILL DEFEATED AFTER CLOSE VOTE

Mrs. M. A. Smith Made Vigorous Speech, Roundly Scoring Any Who Seek Intimidation

By the close vote of twenty-two to eighteen, the Legislature at a late hour last night ousted Major R. J. Burde's eight-hour bill, a measure which has created greater interest in legislative circles this session than any other, excepting, perhaps, the liquor questions, and it went down to defeat.

The debate on the bill occupied almost the whole attention of the House yesterday. The determination of the House to defeat the bill was evidenced by the fact that a more or less easy way of defeating its purpose was offered by an amendment presented by Mr. James Ramsay, Vancouver, to give the bill the six months' hoist.

Mr. Ramsay's motion met with support from but six members of the House, Messrs. A. McDonald, Pearson and Jones, of the Conservative forces, and Attorney-General Manson, A. D. Patterson and Ramsay, of the Liberal party.

Against were the remainder of the fourteen Conservative and the Liberal parties to the aggregate number of thirty-four.

On the motion to give the bill its second reading the vote stood twenty-two to eighteen, the division being as follows:

For the second reading: Messrs. Pooley, Bowser, W. A. McKenzie, Lister, Hinchliffe, Burde, Menzies, Duncan, Hanes, Guthrie, Uphill, Schofield, Ebeling, Perry, Kergin, Ian Mackenzie, Neelands and Hon. William Sloan—18.

Against the second reading: Messrs. Clearhue, Jackson, Hunter, Jones, A. McDonald, Pearson, Yorston, K. C. MacDonald, Paterson, Farris, Hart, Oliver, Manson, MacLean, Pattullo, Sutherland, Mrs. Smith, Whiteside, Buckham, Henniger, Ramsay and Campbell—22.

Messrs. Barrow and Anderson were paired with Messrs. Wallinger and McRae.

Mr. Whiteside's Views

When the debate on the bill was resumed in the House yesterday afternoon Mr. David Whiteside, New Westminster, pointed to the fact that the British Columbia lumber export trade was relatively small compared with the world trade. When British Columbia mills had to compete with outside mills it was necessary that this Province should be prepared to compete and must submit to export conditions, whether it was liked or not. He stated that British Columbia has to compete against the southern pine production, where negro labor was working ten hours per day at a rate of \$1.50 per day. He quoted from a letter which he had received from a man who had been raised in the mill industry, to the effect that an eight-hour day would be quite unworkable, that it would prove detrimental to the lumber industry in a new country which is seeking to develop its industry under not too rigid regulations; it would result in a cut in earnings and a consequent cut in wages to the workers. The letter he quoted stated:

"In other words, this eight-hour law for a pioneer country is positively impossible, and would work very much against the interest of those to whom it is supposed to be a benefit. In the fact that there would ultimately be considerably less employment and lower pay."

Member for Prince George

Rev. Thomas Menzies supported the bill of the member for Alberni, and Mr. H. G. Perry, Port George, did likewise in a lengthy and powerful argument, in which he pointed to the action already taken by the Province in passing a measure to be effective on the action of other provinces along the same direction. He pleaded, however, that British Columbia should lead other provinces in such legislation, and he considered he should support the bill as a great question was at stake. There would be no doubt in his mind that either the Province or the workers, he asserted,

where the bill could keep the Province in the vanguard of progress.

Mr. James Ramsay, Vancouver, moved that the bill of the member for Alberni be given a six months' hoist, a move tantamount to killing it. Premier Oliver spoke at length, reciting his own experiences in early days when there was no eight-hour regulation ever thought of.

"If this bill becomes law it will increase the cost of production of sawn timber and that cost will be passed along to the consumer," stated the Premier. He held that in the present stage of development of the timber industry the Province could not afford to increase costs of production. He doubted if any increase in cost of production could be absorbed at present, and he asserted that in fourteen of the largest lumbering concerns in British Columbia in 1921 their product had been produced at an actual loss, without allowing one cent return on capital outlay. He cited the representations made by the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association to the Government recently and argued that to his mind they had been based upon sound arguments.

Evening's Proceedings

At the evening session Major Burde declared that the Powell River Pulp & Paper Company, working on the eight-hour basis, was making lots of money, while the Port Alice concern, working on a ten-hour basis, was alleged to be, he stated, "on its beam ends." That disposed of the idea, he held, that the eight-hour day would be disastrous to industry.

Mrs. Smith objected to the charge of insincerity made by the labor representatives. She held the Labor members' tactics had driven members to vote against the bill. She believed the Government had been in earnest in advancing the cause of labor, but under existing circumstances it would be foolish, she held, to pass the legislation asked for.

Lady Member Belligerent

"If any members attempt to intimidate me, I am willing to go to the mat with them," declared the woman member for Vancouver.

"I am not afraid of the electors of Vancouver. They are as intelligent as any member of this House."

"Give them a bye-election," said Major Burde.

"They may even get that," retorted Mrs. Smith, who held that too much time of the Legislature was being wasted "frothing at the mouth for the purpose of newspaper notoriety."

Mr. Thomas Uphill put in a strong plea in favor of the bill. He asserted he had not received fair treatment from the papers.

"They never say anything creditable of me, either on the Speech or the Address or on the budget." He argued strongly that the bill was needed, alleging that in Washington, where only white labor is engaged in the mills, wages were higher.

Mr. Samuel Guthrie asserted that the pulp and paper companies were selling paper at \$130 a ton, getting a profit of \$50 per ton.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo stated the price was \$80, and Mr. Guthrie admitted he was referring to two years ago when he had obtained his figures.

The division was then taken, with the result mentioned above.

FURTHER PROBE INTO LIQUOR PURCHASING

Mr. Walter B. Johnson Gives Evidence Before Public Accounts Committee Yesterday

Conclusion of the probe into the liquor act administration was reached by the Public Accounts Committee yesterday.

Two liquor dealers testified to having offered certain brands of liquor to the Government purchasing agent, Mr. James Paterson, the records showing that the Government had paid higher prices to other dealers.

Mr. Walter B. Johnson said he had, in the presence of Col. Grant Gordon, offered McDonald and Muir whisky at forty-three shillings six pence. Mr. Paterson said that this was not the same quality of whisky he had purchased at fifty-five shillings.

Mr. Johnson said he had offered white label, guaranteed twelve years old.

Mr. Paterson said he had bought old liqueur whisky, fifteen years old.

Mr. Johnson said that Captain Harbord, a friend of his, had told him he had just made \$800 clear profit on a liquor deal with the Government, and had showed him a copy of Mr. Paterson's cable placing the order direct with the Old Country.

According to the witness Captain Harbord had said he was told to raise the price \$4 a case and he would get the order.

"You don't know that yourself do you?" asked Capt. Ian Mackenzie.

"Captain Harbord told me," replied the witness.

"That is just hearsay evidence. You should know better, Mr. Pooley, than to ask that kind of evidence. It is no good," said Mr. Mackenzie.

Not Through Capt. Harbord

Mr. Paterson said he had not placed the order through Captain Harbord, but had placed it direct.

Mr. Johnson said a purchaser always had the right to place an order direct, but would give the agent a copy of the cable to insure him his claim to a commission.

Mr. Johnson said that he had desisted trying to get an order from Mr. Paterson because Mr. Paterson had said:

"If the public don't like what I buy they can go to blazes. I will buy what I blame well like."

Mr. Mackenzie—You were pressing for an order pretty hard, were you not?

Mr. Johnson—I certainly was.

Mr. Mackenzie—And when you did not get it you were kicking.

Mr. Johnson—Like a steer.

Mr. Kergin—Like a sorehead, just the same as all the rest who don't get orders.

Mr. Pooley then produced Harry J. Ross, sub-agent in British Columbia for Gilbey's, the chief agent for Canada being C. P. Douglas, of Toronto.

Question of Prices

Mr. Ross said he had offered Spey Royal whisky to Mr. Paterson at fifty shillings a case, plus twenty shillings for an export licence, which would make the price \$14 f.o.b. Glasgow, or about \$16 in Vancouver.

This was compared with the order placed through J. S. O'Brien, at eighty-five shillings in New Zealand, or \$18.95 in Vancouver.

Mr. Paterson said the Gilbey solicitations were always conditional on taking other Gilbey lines, such as gin and wine.

Documents were produced, and Mr. Pooley and Mr. Paterson disagreed as to their interpretation.

Mr. Ross said that the conditions did not apply to his offer at \$60 cases of Spey Royal a month at fifty shillings.

Mr. Paterson said the first offer from Ross and Douglas was before he had authority to buy under the Liquor Control Board, and the second was after he had bought the 2,000 cases from O'Brien, so that he could not consider them in either case.

Mr. Ross also produced a telegram dated April 17, 1921, stating that a heavy additional duty would likely be placed on liquor on April 16, and said he had showed this to Mr. Paterson. This had relation to the Government not taking its liquor out of bond.

"I had nothing to do with that," said Mr. Paterson.

The Government claims other people had inside tips. It shows that it too," said Mr. Pooley.

PATIENT TALK FOR CHIRO

MR. BARBER TALK GIVEN HIM BY

Demonstration of Treatment Features on House

The declaration of Mr. Barber, of Victoria, sited Dr. Thomas Mercer, chiropractor, after treatment from me could scarcely walk to work, and had from the chiropractors one hundred per cent and a demonstration of treatments which are doctors of chiropractors' last night's three-hour demonstration of the Government Building. Mr. F. W. Barber being given treatment and had voluntarily for the demonstration committee. He returned soldier an ulcerated stomach the S. C. R. Department. He was given of medicine, and relief, they did not. Returning again to Barber was told the treated. He then visited the chiropractors' demonstration.

Dr. Mercer then adjustments were given face downwards and Dr. Mercer ran his spine, giving a couple his hands, completely operation with a jerk the patient's head.

Mr. Harold B. F. for the British suggested that an spine be taken by the Jubilee Hospital be seen whether the laxation. Mr. Barber, stating that to the inquiry would not subject himself to amputation or ex-ray.

The medical men of the patient's back that the photo would had not been any Barber was given or "treatment" by Mr. G. S. Wismer, counsel, in reply, had come to the free will in order of the committee that Dr. something that the to do."

Dr. Mercer objected being taken because "it was not fair to who are not thorough the spine to be allowed on whether signs of subluxation spine." He agreed, quest of the chair Barber to have the morning at the Jubilee of the

When the inquiry night, Dr. Mercer stand. Witness help given patients. In answer to Robertson, Dr. Mercer fact that the chiropractors to put their hands and effect an influence of the body was the suit of twenty-five is chiropractic. The operators can continue into two minutes attributed to this

PATIENT TESTIFIES FOR CHIROPRACTOR

MR. BARBER TELLS OF HELP
GIVEN HIM BY DR. MERCER

Demonstration of Chiropractic Treatment Features Night Sitting on House Committee

The declaration by Mr. F. W. Barber, of Victoria, that he had consulted Dr. Thomas Mercer, a local chiropractor, after he had received treatment from medical men, that he could scarcely walk and was unable to work, and had gained such relief from the chiropractor that he felt one hundred per cent better now, and a demonstration of the "adjustments" which are given patients by doctors of chiropractics, featured last night's three-hour sitting of the Chiropractors' Committee in the Government Buildings.

Mr. F. W. Barber said that he was being given treatment by Dr. Mercer, and had voluntarily offered to act for the demonstration before the committee. He declared he was a returned soldier and suffered from an ulcerated stomach. He went to the S. C. R. Department for treatment. He was given several bottles of medicine, and while they gave him relief, they did not effect a cure. Returning again to the S. C. R., Mr. Barber was told that he could not be treated. He then went to see a doctor, who suggested that he go on a diet. This he did, but without satisfactory results.

It was suggested to Mr. Barber that he go and see Dr. Mercer. Dr. Mercer thoroughly examined him. He had been taking treatment from Dr. Mercer twice a week for five weeks, and although not yet cured, he felt one hundred per cent improved from the time when he first visited the chiropractor.

Demonstrates "Adjustment"

Dr. Mercer then showed how adjustments were given. Barber lay face downwards and bared his back. Dr. Mercer ran his finger along the spine, giving a couple of jerks with his hands, completing the two-minute operation with a jerk at the back of the patient's head.

Mr. Harold B. Robertson, counsel for the British Columbia doctors, suggested that an ex-ray of Barber's spine be taken by the radiologist at the Jubilee Hospital so that it might be seen whether there was any subluxation. Mr. Barber protested vehemently, stating that he had come to the inquiry voluntarily and would not subject himself to any such examination or ex-ray proceedings.

The medical men's counsel challenged Dr. Mercer to have an ex-ray of the patient's back taken, stating that the photo would show that there had not been any subluxation when Barber was given the "adjustment" or "treatment" by the chiropractor. Mr. G. S. Wismer, the chiropractors' counsel, in reply, stated that Barber had come to the inquiry of his own free will in order to show the committee that Dr. Mercer "had done something that the doctors had failed to do."

Dr. Mercer objected to the ex-ray being taken because he thought that "it was not fair for a man or men who are not thoroughly trained on the spine to be allowed to pass judgment on whether there were any signs of subluxation in the patient's spine." He agreed, finally, at the request of the chairman, to ask Mr. Barber to have the photo taken this morning at the Jubilee Hospital.

Tells of Treatments

When the inquiry opened last night, Dr. Mercer was still on the stand. Witness gave instances of help given patients.

In answer to a query from Mr. Robertson, Dr. Mercer said that the fact that the chiropractors were able to put their hands on the vertebrae and effect an influence on the organs of the body was the accumulated result of twenty-five years' experience in chiropractics. The fact that chiropractors can condense this operation into two minutes can also be attributed to this same reason.

Mr. Robertson interrogated the witness on many subjects, including the latter's knowledge and practice of diagnosis, the course of studies taken at the chiropractors' school, and the personnel of the Chiropractors' Association in British Columbia. At one stage Dr. Mercer replied to a question and the spectators applauded, but Chairman Jackson cautioned them that a repetition of the disturbance would not be tolerated. The committee meets again this morning at 10 o'clock.

MR. POOLEY LEAVES COMMITTEE OF HOUSE

He Consents That Member for Rossland Has Been Put in Impossible Position by Government

"You have put the plaintiff out of court by refusing him the right to call the witnesses necessary to prove his case. You can go ahead with your investigation by yourself. I shall not attend."

"With this statement Mr. R. H. Pooley, Conservative member of the Public Accounts Committee, Thursday gathered his papers up and walked out of the room."

"When shall we adjourn to?" asked Chairman J. A. Buckham.

"Help yourself," called back Mr. Pooley from the doorway. "I don't give a hoot."

In pursuance of a decision to take up Mr. W. K. Esling's charges regarding the Pacific Great Eastern contracts at 11:30 yesterday morning Mr. Thomas Menzies moved adjournment of the Liquor Act investigation at that hour. Mr. Esling was then asked how he wished to proceed.

States His Charges

"The charges are that the Northern Construction Co. received moneys to which it was not entitled," said Mr. Esling. "The facts can be ascertained only to the extent to which this committee affords facilities for inquiry. I want all the officials of the Northern Construction Company, including the accountant, with their books, bank books, cheques and so on."

"That is a tall order," commented Mr. Menzies.

Mr. Pooley then moved that the company's accountant be summoned to produce all books pertaining to the P. G. E. contract and sub-contracts together with all vouchers. Liberal members stated this motion had been defeated on a previous occasion, but it was put and again defeated by 4 to 3.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald then moved the committee proceed, as decided the other day, by going into the Pacific Great Eastern books and accounts.

"That is putting the cart before the horse," complained Mr. Pooley. "Mr. Esling has asked to be allowed to subpoena the necessary witnesses so he can prove his case, and this court has refused."

Mr. Menzies—"Not necessarily."

Mr. Kergin—"We do not object to calling anyone when the time comes."

Wanted Charges

Dr. MacDonald—"My position is perfectly sincere. Mr. Esling has made his charges in the House. He is the plaintiff and the Government the defendant. He should lay his charges before this committee personally so that we know exactly what has to be met."

Mr. Pooley—"It is all in the Premier's resolution."

Dr. MacDonald—"Well, if we make a mistake there is always an appeal to the House."

Chairman Buckham then referred to the Baker charges made in the House last session which, he said, had not been proved.

Mr. Pooley—"Every charge against Dr. Baker in his public capacity was proved."

Mr. Kergin—"You proved nothing."

Mr. Buckham—"This is the same old thing again."

Dr. MacDonald—"I move to call Mr. Esling and the Premier tomorrow morning."

Mr. Esling—"The charge relates to sub-contracts and the Premier has already stated in the Journals that there are none."

Dr. MacDonald's motion then carried and Mr. Pooley walked out of the committee adjourning immediately afterwards.

MR. ESLING REFUSES TO PROCEED FURTHER

Inform Committee He Can Prove Nothing Without Construction Company's Books

The P.G.E. investigation in the Legislature is over.

Premier Oliver took the oath before the Public Accounts Committee yesterday morning and stated that so far as he knew the charge laid by Mr. W. K. Esling was not true.

Mr. Esling refused to be sworn for the purpose of giving evidence, because, he said, the committee would not let him bring the witnesses he wished.

The Premier produced Mr. A. F. Proctor, former chief engineer of the Railway Department, and Mr. A. McFee, construction accountant for the P.G.E., who both stated that the charge was not true.

Mr. Proctor stated that he had no check as to financial dealings between the Northern Construction Company and the sub-contractors.

Mr. McFee stated he could not check any collusion between the contractors and sub-contractors.

"I merely audited the accounts as submitted to me. The sub-contractors' accounts come in the same form as the contractor's," he stated.

Point at Issue

"That is the whole point," stated Mr. W. J. Bowser, "that is why we want the Northern Construction Company's and the sub-contractors' books."

In answer to a question by H. F. Kergin, Mr. McFee said he thought collusion would be practically impossible as Mr. Proctor checked all estimates in advance and he checked all vouchers at the conclusion.

Conservative members of the committee refused to take any part in the investigation until the accountant or other official of the Northern Construction Company were present.

At the opening of the committee Mr. Esling objected to the wording of the Premier's resolution describing his charge. He said he had not charged that the Minister of Railways (Mr. Oliver) had allowed the contractor to pocket the difference between the unit prices and the cost of the work. He had charged that the company did this.

"I am willing to accept that version," said the Premier, "and I say it is not true."

At the conclusion of the committee, Capt. Ian Mackenzie and Mr. H. F. Kergin stated that under these circumstances there was no charge against the Government or any official.

Mr. Oliver's Denial

"As the responsible minister I am under the charge of collusion in defrauding the people," said Hon. Mr. Oliver. "I have gone on oath and have produced and am prepared to produce every voucher on which one cent was paid by the Government."

"Except the Northern Construction Company's books," interpolated Mr. Bowser.

"We have nothing to do with them," said the Premier.

"By changing the word 'allowed' to the word 'did' the whole situation is changed," said Mr. Kergin. "The member for Rossland has practically retracted his charge as against the Government. This is now a charge of fraud against the Northern Construction Company, and I think the committee should submit this fact to the House."

Mr. Esling began to speak, but Liberal members insisted that he should not be allowed to make a speech, but should be placed under oath. They carried a motion to this effect, but Mr. Esling refused to go on the stand.

"He has made a statement in the House which he refuses to make here under oath," said Mr. Mackenzie.

Retorts Challenge

"You give me the sub-contractors and their books and I'll give you all the evidence under oath you want," retorted Mr. Esling.

Premier Oliver's evidence was that he was in constant touch with the work through the chief engineer.

"My information is that the contractor let out the work to station men and sub-contractors and we paid their accounts and the Northern Construction Company gets its commission. We got them through the

Northern Construction Company. They sent in their statements, invoices, etc. in support and these were checked by accountants and cross-checked by resident engineers. Suppose that 1,000 yards of earth were moved and the unit price was \$1 a yard. If the work then cost \$1.20 the commission was limited to the unit price."

"What if it cost only 90 cents?" asked Mr. Kergin.

"If the work cost less than the unit price they get 25 per cent bonus on the saving, to encourage economy. As a matter of fact, no bonus was ever paid, so the question cannot arise. The commission was paid on the aggregate and the aggregate cost was greater than the aggregate unit prices," explained the Premier.

Mr. Bowser refused to ask any questions, and stated his reasons.

Has No Personal Knowledge

"It is evident to me that the Premier has no personal knowledge of the issue in question," he said.

"He was guided by the documents put before him by the chief engineer. Mr. Esling alleges that there was a spread between the Northern Construction Company and the sub-contractor. As they are not here and they are the only people with first-hand knowledge whether there was or was not such a spread, it is no use proceeding. We shall get nowhere. The charge is that the Northern Construction Company received a commission on the gross amount and also made a profit on the spread. The only way of ascertaining this is by examination of the profits shown on the contractor's books."

Mr. Oliver—I say that the payments by the P.G.E. to the Northern Construction Company were made on statements of accounts in this building right now.

Mr. Bowser—Made by the Northern Construction Company.

Mr. Oliver—Yes, and checked by our engineer and cross-checked by the resident engineers.

Mr. Bowser—If there was a spread you'd have no evidence to show it.

Mr. Oliver—I say the evidence is here to prove the facts.

Mr. Proctor testified that the untruthfulness of the charge could be proved by documents. He did not know the cost to the sub-contractor but he knew what the sub-contractor charged the contractor, as the sub-contractors' vouchers and payrolls and accounts were all checked the same as the contractor's.

Method of Checking

Mr. Kergin—If the sub-contractor did the work at 80 per cent and the Northern Construction Company raised it to the unit price, what means of checking that have you?

Mr. Proctor—I have the sworn statements of the resident engineers.

Mr. Kergin—How do they know?

Mr. Proctor—He has no check of the actual cost to the sub-contractor or of any financial dealing between the contractors and sub-contractors. He knows the quantities, not the cost. But I suppose the Northern Construction Company is big enough to know if it is being cheated.

Mr. Kergin—But the Northern Construction Company is charged with cheating the Government.

Mr. Proctor—They couldn't cheat the Government as the prices billed to the Government were the sub-contractors' prices. I told the accountants to scrutinize every detail and check up where they thought there was a discrepancy. This was done. I had the Comptroller-General check the whole accounts and he went into every voucher and wrote a most complimentary letter.

The witness further said he had no evidence of looting the treasury or of over-payments of \$1,000,000.

Mr. McFee said that so far as any accounts he had checked were concerned, and he had checked most of them, there was no possibility of the Northern Construction Company paying the sub-contractors less than the unit price and charging the Government more. He had checked the vouchers and payrolls of the sub-contractors.

"If there was any collusion between the contractor and the sub-contractor I could not check that," he said. "I merely audited the accounts as submitted to me."

ARGUMENTS CHIROPRACTIC

Counsel for Both Sides Held Legislative Last Evening

A summing up of sides occupied the special legislative chiropractic held in the Parliament Building crowded, as on previous occasions, in order that each side given an equally fair summarizing, a trial by the chairman, Mr. Harold B. the chiropractors, conditions of the bill presented to the legislature last year. The chiropractors were not object to the long as they were as they claimed medical work is disease, and that some standards. The made upon the Minister stated that the Commission could not examine Robertson. He passed by the Legislature by which provisions setting of examining subjects which themselves had as the chiropractors committee again.

Mr. Bowser—Made by the Northern Construction Company. Mr. Oliver—Yes, and checked by our engineer and cross-checked by the resident engineers. Mr. Bowser—If there was a spread you'd have no evidence to show it. Mr. Oliver—I say the evidence is here to prove the facts. Mr. Proctor testified that the untruthfulness of the charge could be proved by documents. He did not know the cost to the sub-contractor but he knew what the sub-contractor charged the contractor, as the sub-contractors' vouchers and payrolls and accounts were all checked the same as the contractor's.

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"If there was any collusion between the contractor and the sub-contractor I could not check that," he said. "I merely audited the accounts as submitted to me." Ask All. "The chiropractic all the privileges including the signifiacate. Are you these conditions—that the man the patient is su allowed to sign asked Mr. Robert the only way to dard in medical existed in the six years, was amination which proper degree practice. Some not only had a edge of the spirit also had a very of the rest of f keep them from Mercer, general ablest exponent of Province, did n mittee that n properly.

Principle. Mr. Gordon for the chiropractic at the session of 1921 the princip been recognized. practors were that there was a tic, that it was the theory of s plete nonsense. Mr. Wismer Whittall, who h never investigat any way, but a was prepared to sense.

"When we co theory of chiroprac sary to show th theory of sub-lu not even be ap eye of the anato Dr. McKochite to suggest that, no strength," h scoffed at the ti by Professor W had evidently b agency of chiropr never been aci arose from the vying some m the organ. Infor discussed. The case brought I had been that and stated that continuous rel

ARGUMENTS HEARD ON CHIROPRACTIC BILL

Counsel for Both Sides Heard by Special Legislative Committee Last Evening

A summing up of counsel for both sides occupied the session of the special legislative committee on chiropractic held last evening at the Parliament Buildings. The room was crowded, as on previous occasions. In order that each side might be given an equally fair opportunity of summarizing, a time limit was set by the chairman, Mr. M. B. Jackson, for each of the speakers.

Mr. Harold Robertson, opposing the chiropractors, recapitulated the conditions of the bill which they had presented to the Provincial Legislature last year. "The stand taken by the chiropractors was that they did not object to the examinations as long as they were set by themselves, as they claimed they were doing medical work intended to cure disease, and that they must have some standards. A direct attack was made upon the Medical Council. They stated that the Council would not or could not examine," recalled Mr. Robertson. He referred to an act passed by the Legislature last year, by which provision was made for the setting of examinations in the very subjects which the chiropractors themselves had asked for. This year the chiropractors were before the committee again. None of them had come up for this examination, because, they maintained, they studied these subjects from an entirely different angle. Mr. Robertson maintained that from a standard textbook a subject could not be studied from different angles, and that, therefore, a chiropractic student and a medical student who studied from a set book should be equally well able to carry out practices in that subject.

Ask All Privileges

"The chiropractor is asking to have all the privileges of the medical man, including the signing of death certificates. Are you going to permit these conditions in British Columbia—that the man who cannot tell what the patient is suffering from will be allowed to sign a death certificate?" asked Mr. Robertson, who said that the only way to maintain the standard in medical practice, which had existed in the Province for thirty-six years, was to insist on an examination which would insure a proper degree of ability for such practice. Some of the chiropractors not only had a very accurate knowledge of the spinal column, but they also had a very complete knowledge of the rest of the body, enough to keep them from doing any harm. Dr. Mercer, generally conceded to be the ablest exponent of chiropractic in this Province, did not prove to the committee that he could diagnose properly.

Principle Recognized

Mr. Gordon S. Wismer, speaking for the chiropractors, maintained that at the session of the Legislature in 1921 the principle of chiropractic had been recognized. Now the chiropractors were met with the theory that there was nothing in chiropractic, that it was dangerous, and that the theory of subluxation was complete nonsense.

Mr. Wismer quoted Professor Whitnall, who has stated that he had never investigated chiropractic in any way, but at the same time he was prepared to declare it utter nonsense.

"When we come to consider the theory of chiropractic, it is not necessary to show the lay committee the theory of sub-luxation, for this would not even be apparent to the trained eye of the anatomist or surgeon. For Dr. McKechnie or Professor Whitnall to suggest that it does not exist has no strength," held the speaker. He scoffed at the type of reasoning used by Professor Whitnall that if a cure had evidently been made through the agency of chiropractic the patient had never been sick, that the condition arose from the fact of the brain conveying some mysterious message to the organ informing it that it was diseased. The most convincing evidence brought before the commission had been that of Mr. Bancroft, who had stated that he had received instantaneous relief from chiropractic

treatment. Dr. Jones had said after that evidence that the medical men could have done the same thing themselves, but had they done so a general tuberculous condition would have resulted. Yet an X-ray examination of Bancroft had been made since the chiropractic treatment, and no tuberculous condition had been found. Other arguments had been advanced: that merely coming to the salubrious climate of Victoria had helped Bancroft. But Bancroft had previously been sent to California, to the sea, without curing the condition.

Adjusted Subluxation

"I say the explanation is that Dr. Mercer adjusted the subluxation condition in the spine. That is the reason of the cure."

"Do you want chiropractors to continue to practice in British Columbia?" asked Mr. Wismer. It was utter hypocrisy that the chiropractors should be asked to pass examinations in diagnosis in anatomy. Dr. Whitnall had stated that the danger from chiropractic was that such treatment of organic diseases would expose the public to the menace of infection.

"If this committee is convinced that chiropractic is a menace in the case of the treatment of organic disease, let them strike it right off the book," demanded Mr. Wismer. "You must deal with this matter from the standpoint of elevating the profession, and not from the standpoint of eliminating it altogether. Why did not the medical profession make an attack on pilgrimages to St. Ann de Beaupre and similar 'cures'? The reason was, maintained the speaker, that the people were deserting the regular medical profession and going to the chiropractors, and this was the cause of the attack on the latter.

"All that we want is an Act that will be sympathetic to the aims and objects of the chiropractors," summarized Mr. Wismer.

A sharp, although brief, passage between the opposing counsel came when Mr. Wismer asked why the X-ray photograph taken of the soldier who had been brought into the room at a previous session had not been produced.

"Why didn't you ask for it?" asked Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Jackson said that the commission would be quite willing to have the X-ray shown, but Mr. Wismer said that he had concluded his argument.

Higher Standard

"They want to raise the standard of chiropractic up to the standard of Dr. Mercer," said M. A. Macdonald, K.C., in making his argument against chiropractic. "But we want a higher standard even than that. It is important that those who practice medicine should be able to tell what the disease is." The chiropractors maintained that they could not possibly pass the examinations in anatomy.

"Would you have these men whose qualifications are on trial set their own examinations?" asked this speaker. "If they were dissatisfied with the examinations set by the medical men and the marks given in these examinations they had the right of appealing to the court for revision. There was no hardship in asking chiropractors to take these examinations."

Personal Privilege

Mr. Ernest Miller, appeared on behalf of "a large part of the public whose only desire was to be permitted to enjoy what they considered a privilege of choosing to whom they would go in case of sickness or distress." Here was a petition from over 20,000 people of the Province asking for the sanctioning of chiropractic.

"The doctors at all times do not make a correct diagnosis of their patients' ailments," stated Mr. Miller. One medical witness had admitted that the number of correct diagnoses made by medical men was fifty per cent. If the regular medical men made fifty per cent mistakes, it might be assumed that the chiropractors would also make mistakes. It was a human habit. The virtues of chiropractic versus the virtues of the medical profession might weigh up fairly equal. Had any attempt been made to investigate the cases in which the doctors had failed; were their failures, men who had died under a wrong diagnosis, brought up as evidence? It would be only fair to have both sides of the question investigated as chiropractic was under investigation.

"After all, you are here to legislate for the people," said Mr. Miller. Medicine had progressed much in the past. No one could say that the last word in surgery had even yet been spoken. No one knew what the effect of chiropractic would be. It might

be absolutely true that such a result was impossible. But was it not possible that the jolt on the spinal column might create a reaction? The chiropractors might be wrong in the reasons for the benefits, but right in their results.

Mr. Jackson congratulated the representatives of both sides on the thorough way in which they had presented their arguments, and promised that the committee would give the matter as full consideration as possible.

FLAG DISCUSSION IN LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER

Mrs. Smith and Socialist Member Clash Over Canon Hinchliffe's Motion

The Legislative Assembly was the scene of a flag incident yesterday afternoon. Canon Hinchliffe asked for an amendment to the School Act calling upon trustee boards to fly the Union Jack at all hours during school sessions over every school building.

"Not everybody is as loyal to the British Empire as he should be," said the Victoria member.

"That is a useless expenditure," declared Mr. Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle. "The way to make patriots is to make such conditions in the country as will enable people to make good livings. Putting a rag up over their heads is stupid and foolish."

Mrs. M. E. Smith—Did the member for Newcastle call the British flag a piece of rag?

Mr. Guthrie—Well, it's a piece of colored cloth.

Mrs. Smith—There is no more beautiful piece of cloth in the world than the British flag. There is no flag to compare with the Union Jack. Any man who has no broader outlook than that is no use to any country.

Mr. Guthrie—I will love my country and fight for it when it is a country worth fighting for.

Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean stated that the regulations asked for by Mr. Hinchliffe were already in effect.

While the School Act was before the House Rev. Thomas Menzies, of Comox, objected to the clause barring clergymen from sitting on trustee boards. He pointed out that Archdeacon Cody had been Minister of Education in Ontario.

Mr. David Whiteside stated that the school system of the Province was non-sectarian, and it was wise to let the provision stand. The section passed.

A suggestion from Mr. Menzies that the wives of citizens eligible for office as trustees be also made eligible was stood over as Mrs. Smith said she had an amendment to the same clause.

The assessment of railway right-of-way was raised from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a mile for school tax purposes.

Mr. Sam Guthrie moved that it be made \$3,500; and although he caught the support of two or three Conservative members, including Mr. W. J. Bowser, his motion was defeated.

Mr. E. C. Henniger proposed that where the husband or wife of a trustee accepted a position as teacher under that board the trustee should be automatically disqualified.

Mr. J. B. Clearhue and Mr. Bowser opposed this, Mr. Clearhue stating that a trustee of long standing in Victoria who was now seeking reelection was in this position and the act of the Legislature might be construed as interfering in a local controversy. The proposed amendment was defeated.

ORTHODOXY GIVES ITS LAST EVIDENCE

DR. McKECHNIE RECOGNIZES NO
GOOD IN CHIROPRACTICS

Distinguished Vancouver Surgeon Is
Principal Witness at Yesterday's
Session of Committee

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, surgical consultant to the Vancouver General Hospital, presenting the case of the regular medical practitioner against chiropractic before the special legislative committee yesterday, could not be induced to admit that chiropractors had any claims to recognition among the lawful and orderly organizations of healers.

The most that Dr. McKechnie, whose evidence was the main feature of yesterday's sessions, would consent to say for alleged cures by the chiropractors was that such cures, if authentic, were referable to psychopathic suggestion. Such cures, said the doctor, were probably authenticated to some extent in the records of all the cults which had illustrated the history of the human adventure, not only in the world of medicine, but in that of religion, of business, of politics, in anything, in fact, which was included in the province of human affairs.

Psychic suggestion was playing more and more of a definite part in the methods of his own profession, said the doctor, in answer to a hint from Mr. H. B. Robertson, K.C., who is conducting the case for the regular medical men before the committee. A great number of his own cases, in the days when his practice was more general than at present, had undoubtedly been psychic cases. The doctor afterwards conceded, on cross examination by Mr. Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, that the doctors had probably been unduly conservative in their recognition of the value of such methods of healing the infirmities to which all flesh is heir.

The Legion of Cults

"Most of these cults, the modern ones, at any rate, have originated in the country south of the border," said Dr. McKechnie. "We have seen the Mormons, the Shakers, the Holy Rollers and the Christian Scientists. The country which produced the wooden nutmeg is still going strong in that sort of business.

"I don't deny that many of these cults have done good. The old Indian medicine man had cures to his credit. It is the same with the Christian Scientist. We say that all these cures have been achieved by psychopathy. We did not realize the possibilities of these methods until the terrible medical problems presented by the war demanded our attention."

Dr. McKechnie put the cures made at the celebrated shrine of Lourdes in the same category as those effected in the case of so-called shell-shocked soldier. While the genuine shell-shocked man always showed signs of organic injury, a vast class of veterans who had to receive care as a result of their almost unendurable experiences overseas, were psychopathic cases. Their nervous systems had given way under a strain which was more than human flesh and blood had ever before been called upon to undergo.

"I have seen wonderful cures by suggestion," said the doctor. "Men are waiting the word to get up and walk. They are told, in the suitable case, by the right man, to get up and walk, and they do it. These are functional cases, and are susceptible to cure by suggestion."

Subluxation Theory

As to the special theory of the chiropractors, that many diseases were referable to subluxations of the human spine, Dr. McKechnie would have none of it. These so-called subluxations were impossible except by reason of dislocation, in the doctor's opinion. He had failed to find subluxation in any case illustrated before the committee by the diagrams produced by the chiropractors. If the chiropractic theory were carried to its logical conclusion, it would mean that there subluxated their spines and a general consent of their

Under cross-examination by Mr. Wismer, Dr. McKechnie admitted that since the amendment of the Medical Act, passed seven years ago, only three osteopaths, all of whom were in practice at the time of its passage, had qualified under the act. He still refused to admit the efficacy of osteopathy, he said.

"The danger of chiropractic, as I see it," said the doctor, "is that the disease is progressing while the patient is taking treatment from the chiropractor which I believe to be useless."

Pressed for a specific answer in the case of Dr. Mercer, the local chiropractor, who said on Thursday that he had treated upwards of 3,000 people in Victoria in the past four years, with results which had confirmed his faith in the theory. Dr. McKechnie told Mr. Wismer point blank that he did not think it was safe to let Dr. Mercer practice.

The Doctor's Mistakes

He could also give many instances of medical men who had given wrong treatment, conceded the doctor, when sharply pressed upon that point by Mr. Wismer.

"In the same way, you know," insinuated the doctor, "as we seem to have heard somewhere of lawyers who had given advice which was not perhaps all that it might have been."

Mr. M. B. Jackson, K.C., who is permanently a member of the legal profession, and only occasionally chairman of a legislative committee, thought that the inquiry was going a little beyond the scope of its reference.

Speaking of the efforts of the regular doctors to curb the harmful activities of patent medicine manufacturers, Dr. McKechnie adduced some results obtained under the provisions of the pure food laws. Among other bizarre discoveries was that of the experts, who had discovered that more Scotch whisky was exported from Great Britain than was made in the country.

Chairman Jackson intimated that the subject was not to be developed. The chairman discovered a tendency to be frivolous about sacred affairs.

A Universal Scourge

"To sum it all up," asked Mr. Wismer, "do you say that all modes of curing diseases other than those recognized by your profession should be abolished?"

Dr. McKechnie—I would not say that. That is rather wild.

Mr. Wismer—What do you say to Dr. Mercer's statement to this committee that he has treated 3,000 patients, and that he had effected cures in a great number of them?

Dr. McKechnie—I do not admit that they were cures.

Incidental to his contention that chiropractors were not to be entrusted with patients because they were not trained as diagnosticians, Dr. McKechnie made some striking statements as to the prevalence of syphilis in the provincial population. He would hesitate to be dogmatic, he said, but it would be safe to say that not less than thirty per cent of the people of British Columbia were more or less affected by that disease. When he was attending a famous surgical clinic in Vienna, it had been estimated that the proportion of Viennese so affected amounted to sixty per cent. It would not be exaggeration to say that fifty per cent of the population of Great Britain were tainted by the disease.

The moral of it all, as Dr. McKechnie saw it, was that no man, whether a chiropractor or any other variety of unrecognized healer, should be permitted to practice until he had qualified as a diagnostician.

The Acid Test

Towards the close of the afternoon session, Mr. Ernest Miller, who holds a watching brief for local friends of the chiropractors, and who is otherwise interested as the father of a little girl successfully treated by Dr. Mercer, put some questions which, as Mr. Miller himself contended, were the only questions at issue.

As the result of a series of questions Mr. Miller finally elicited from Dr. McKechnie the admission that the final proof of all medical science was contained in the results it had achieved. That, intimated, Mr. Miller, was precisely the position, the only tenable or necessary position, of the chiropractors themselves.

PLEA MADE IN FAVOR OF OLD CARIBOO ROAD

Route Between Coast and Interior
Highway Systems Discussed—Premier
Attacks Late Government

The old controversy as to which route shall be selected for the connecting link between the coast and interior highway systems in the Province was again before the Legislature yesterday afternoon when a motion, moved by Mr. F. W. Anderson, Liberal member for Kamloops, was under discussion.

The motion was to the effect that the Province should present a claim to the Dominion for a grant of money for the replacement and reconstruction of the destroyed portions of the highway from Hope to Spence's Ridge, known as the Old Cariboo Road.

It has been generally assumed from utterances made by Government members that the Hope-Princeton route had been selected, but the debate upon the motion by the member for Kamloops would indicate that the Government is not yet certain in its mind just where the link will be connected despite the pre-election promises reported to have been made at Nelson and, later, at Cranbrook.

Mr. Anderson, in moving the resolution, went back to the Terms of Union to prove that under the arrangement with the contractors who built the C. P. R., the old road was to be maintained. He declared that British Columbia had always received the "short end of the stick," but he believed the time had arrived when the Province should assert itself.

Premier Oliver spent nearly three-quarters of an hour going into records of the past which, he intimated, indicated that the late government, through its attachment to the C.N.R., had allowed that concern to destroy the Old Cariboo Road. He claimed that despite the action of the late Conservative government the Province had not lost its rights in the highway. The Premier's remark indicated that he was not particularly favoring the Hope-Princeton route. He stated it was the intention to have a full investigation of the matter, and if there was any advantage in pressing upon Ottawa the principle of the motion it would certainly be done.

Mr. J. W. deB. Farris adjourned the debate.

CLUB PROVIDED WITH A DANGEROUS HANDLE

Attorney-General so Describes Bill
Creating Boards to Arbitrate
Fares on Electric Lines

"This bill is in the nature of a club lying by the wayside for any traveler to pick up who thinks that his neighbor is a ruffian," declared Hon. A. M. Manson, in moving the second reading of the bill to provide for boards of arbitration between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and municipalities in regard to passenger fares.

"But lest anybody be too prone to use it unnecessarily, its handle has a number of spikes, one of which is that an unsuccessful applicant must bear the cost of the hearings."

The Attorney-General stated that it applied only to passenger rates because there were few disputes about light and power, and those that had recently occurred had been settled amicably. He said the Government did not wish to establish a permanent board, as it would be beset with unnecessary applications. "We don't want any high-salaried officials walking around looking for work," he said.

Mr. G. S. Hanes suggested that the bill should give the commission power to inquire into light and power rates also, and Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., said that as the arbitrators had power to consider all matters bearing on the issue, he assumed this was what was meant.

Mr. R. H. Pooley adjourned the debate. Attorney-General Manson promised that the bill would be rushed, as he realized the municipalities might wish to make representations on some phases of the bill.

CONFERENCE FURTHER EN

Vancouver Island
Question Will Re-
cent Until Ottawa

Until there has been a conference with the federal government on this matter, it is not the province's business to discuss the re-enactment of the Vancouver Island Settlement Act. This was the view expressed by the former Conservative Minister of Mines, Hon. William L. Bennett, yesterday afternoon in the debate on the Bill to amend the Act. The turn of all correspondence in connection with the enactment of the bill.

It was suggested that either the Premier or one of his cabinet members, or both of whom are in Ottawa, should be in charge of the details of the matter.

In continuing the motion of Mr. Sloan, Mr. Sloan said:

"This question of the re-enactment of the Coal Rights Act is a matter of the greatest importance to the Province. It is a matter which has been discussed on previous occasions and the Government has not yet been able to reach a satisfactory arrangement with the coal companies. It is a matter which has been discussed on previous occasions and the Government has not yet been able to reach a satisfactory arrangement with the coal companies."

Coal Rights

"I wish to point out that the Coal Rights Act of 1919 was passed for the purpose of settling the coal rights of the Province. It was passed after a long and arduous struggle, and it is a matter which has been discussed on previous occasions and the Government has not yet been able to reach a satisfactory arrangement with the coal companies."

Order-in-Council

"The order-in-council which was issued on September 27, 1922, is a matter which has been discussed on previous occasions and the Government has not yet been able to reach a satisfactory arrangement with the coal companies."

Act was re-enacted

"The Act was re-enacted in 1920, and it is a matter which has been discussed on previous occasions and the Government has not yet been able to reach a satisfactory arrangement with the coal companies."

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Re Privy Coun

"Re Privy Coun-til January 1, 1923, the coal companies will be allowed to operate as they see fit, and it is a matter which has been discussed on previous occasions and the Government has not yet been able to reach a satisfactory arrangement with the coal companies."

CONFERENCE BEFORE FURTHER ENACTMENTS

Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Question Will Remain as at Present Until Ottawa Is Consulted

Until there has been a conference with the federal authorities on the matter, it is not the intention of the provincial Government to take any steps towards re-enacting the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act, twice passed by the present Government and twice disallowed by the former Conservative Government at Ottawa. Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, informed the Legislature yesterday afternoon in speaking in the debate on the motion of Mr. Kenneth Duncan, independent member for Cowichan, calling for a return of all correspondence between the Provincial and Federal Governments in connection with the re-enactment of the measure.

It was suggested by the Minister that either the Premier or himself, both of whom are familiar with all details of the matter, should take early opportunity of conferring with Ottawa.

In continuing the debate on the motion of Cowichan's member, Hon. Mr. Sloan said:

"This question of the claims of certain pioneer settlers within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo land belt to undersurface rights of land upon which they settled, and the many efforts that have been made to obtain those rights for them, are well understood by the majority of the members of this Legislature."

It would be recalled, he said, that on previous occasions he had dealt with the question at length.

Coal Rights Involved

"I wish to point out that the Settlers' Rights Act of 1904 was enacted for the purpose of securing for these settlers the coal rights to which they were able to establish claim. Unfortunately only a portion of those affected availed themselves of the opportunity, and renewed efforts were made on their behalf from time to time in the hope that the matter might be reopened and finally disposed of. The act of 1904, which has been continuously on the statute, was reopened in 1917 for this purpose. The words 'within twelve months from the coming into force of this act' were struck out, and the words added 'on or before the first day of September, 1917.' This was disallowed on the 20th May, 1918, this being the date on which the Governor-General approved of the order-in-council ordering disallowance.

"Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act was re-enacted again in 1919, opportunity for submission of applications for coal rights within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo land belt being extended to the first day of September, 1919. This was not assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor.

"Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act was re-enacted again in 1920, the privileges hereinbefore referred to being extended to the first day of September, 1920, but this was not assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Seeking Opinion

"In view of the fact that assent was withheld in 1919 and 1920 it was not considered advisable to continue to re-enact the measure in 1921. Since that time we have had a change of Government at Ottawa and the matter coming under review by the Executive for consideration at the present session, it was decided to get an expression of the attitude of the new Government at Ottawa with regard to this question. As a result a telegram was sent to the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, by the Hon. John Oliver, as follows:

"Re Privy Council order two four two January thirty-first nineteen twenty. Large delegation settlers claiming coal underlying surface of land owned by them urge Government to re-enact bill to which assent was withheld in nineteen nineteen.

Before taking steps to re-enact our Government wish to be advised if instructions given Lieutenant-Governor in nineteen twenty have been or will be withdrawn."

"To this a reply was received as follows:

"Repeating your telegram November eighteenth re Privy Council order two forty-two instructions given Lieutenant-Governor in nineteen twenty have not been withdrawn. Our Government is unable to give any undertaking as to their withdrawal in the future.

(Sgd.) W. L. Mackenzie King."

In view of the reply of the Ottawa Government, said Hon. Mr. Sloan, it is the decision of the local Government that it would not be advisable to re-enact the measure until the matter is taken up in person with the federal authorities and the whole question thoroughly reviewed.

The motion was approved.

OBSOLETE ACTS CUT OUT OF STATUTES

Progress of Bill Lends Opportunity to Leader of Opposition to Make Attack

The Legislature, under a bill now going through the House, is slaughtering a list of obsolete acts which is made up as follows:

Ambulance Act; Board of Taxation Act; Bridges Act, sections 3 to 14; British Columbia Shipping Act; Cattle Farming Act; Companies (Mortgage Debenture) Act; Counties Definition Act, part II, being sections 6 to 13; Creditors' Trust Deeds Act; Domestic Animals Conservation Act; Employment Agencies Act Repeal Act, section 5; Explosives Regulation Act; Extra-Provincial Investment and Loan Societies Act; Fees Act; Greater Food Production Act; Hospitals Inspection Act; Island Pasturage Act; Kelp Reduction Works Licence Act; Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Act; Municipal Districts Act; Petty Sessions Act; Railway Subsidy Lands Repurchase Act; Sanitary Drainage Companies Act; Seed Protection Act; An Act to Encourage the Manufacture of Steel Rails in Canada; Toll Roads Act; Vancouver Island Telegraph Regulation Act; Voting Machine Act; Yale-Cariboo Road Regulation Act.

During the consideration of this bill Mr. W. J. Bowser had opportunity to take a filing at the Government for passing what he has always termed "paper legislation."

"The Board of Taxation Act, passed in 1917 by the present Government, was the outcome of expert advice secured by this Government," said Mr. Bowser. "I recall we had a taxation expert from New York, and, I believe, some from our own University of British Columbia, to advise us as to the best methods of taxation. We heard much of what this Government was going to do to instal up-to-date methods, and yet we now find we were just wandering around in a circle and getting nowhere."

"Perhaps this act was never worth the paper it was written upon. We always claimed that, and now the Government admits it.

"We're muddling along in the good old British way," said the opposition leader. "These sort of bills were put on the statute book merely to put the people to sleep, a sort of paper powder to make the overburdened taxpayer believe he was not being taxed to death. We on this side are only too glad to support your move to repeal them," said Mr. Bowser.

Another act being repealed by the bill is the B.C. Shipping Act of 1916, passed by the Conservative Government.

Attorney-General Manson explained that while, during the war period, such a measure might have been necessary, now that the shipbuilding activity of those days was over and the Canadian Merchant Marine has been inaugurated and in operation, it was hardly to be expected that the provision of the act which granted aid to the shipbuilding industry would again be required.

Mr. Bowser claimed that as a result of the policy launched when he was Premier in 1916 the shipbuilding industry was established in British Columbia. Two yards had been established, one in Vancouver and one in Victoria, and six ships had been

built. It was thus proved that ships could be built in British Columbia.

W. J. Bowser referred to the fact that the Government was wiping out the Domestic Animals Conservation Act, which, he stated, was a flagrant case of retroactive legislation to cover up an act of tyranny by the Premier seizing some cattle.

"It's the first time I ever knew it was tyranny to feed starving animals," said the Premier.

"While we are wiping out freak legislation," replied Mr. Bowser, "why not repeal the infamous Dolly Varden Act, which interfered with the rights of the subject and ousted the jurisdiction of the courts?"

"My friend is lacking his usual vigor today," rejoined the Premier. "I have heard him tag a two-hour speech on poorer texts than that."

INTRODUCES VOTE FOR IMMIGRATION

Fifty Thousand Dollars in Supplementary Estimates to be Administered by Hon. T. D. Pattullo

An appropriation of \$50,000 for immigration purposes was included in the supplementary and amended estimates introduced in the Legislature last night by the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance.

Speaking of this matter, the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, who is to have the expenditure of

the money, said that the Dominion and the Province were rapidly approaching a settlement of the respective fields of activity in the new Canadian immigration policy, and it was expected that the Province might require a sum in reserve for any expenditures that might be called for.

The supplementary and amended estimates totalled \$22,000, of which another \$25,000 was for continuation of the returned soldiers' commission as asked for by Ian Mackenzie in the House several nights ago.

Hon. Mr. Hart stated this was the smallest supplementary vote that had been asked in several years.

BEER CLAUSE HAS BEEN INTRODUCED

CAPT. IAN MACKENZIE ARGUES FOR HIS AMENDMENT

Member for Vancouver Appeals to House to Put Aside Party Feeling in Matter

An appeal to all members of the House to forget their political affiliations when considering his motion, to be moved on Monday next in the Legislature, asking that the House should resolve itself into committee of the whole to "consider the question of the sale of malt liquors under the Government Liqueur Act"—in short, another beer clause—was made by Captain Ian Mackenzie, Liberal member for Vancouver, in the Legislature yesterday afternoon.

Captain Mackenzie referred to the fact that last year, because the Government had not seen fit to bring down a beer clause as a Government measure, the Conservative opposition had walked out of the House and refused to take cognizance of the private member's motion. He appealed to the Opposition this session to remain in their seats and deal with the question on its merits.

In speaking to his motion, the second member for Vancouver admitted that it would bring equal embarrassment to the Government and the Opposition.

Mr. David Whiteside stated he would take the same point of order this year that he had taken last year, namely, that the motion was out of order because it called for the expenditure of public funds, and it was not competent for a private member to introduce any motion requiring outlays of money.

"I would be a sublime optimist if I did not think my friend from New Westminster would object to my motion," said Captain Mackenzie, who alleged: "I am entitled to consideration of such a vital measure."

Recalled Last Session

"I am convinced if I could remove the political aspect of this question from the minds of some members we would get a more elastic provision on this matter," said Capt. Mackenzie, who recalled that last year he had introduced a similar motion when un-

fortunately, a certain section of the members of the House had considered it their duty to "leave these halls." "Let them stay and deliver their votes," declared Capt. Mackenzie.

Mr. R. H. Pooley—He has no right to cast aspersions on any member of this House.

Capt. Mackenzie—It is the duty of a member of this House to vote for or against a resolution presented. I hope, if they see fit to oppose any resolution, that they will stay and declare themselves.

Capt. Mackenzie was quite willing to admit that there might be honest differences of opinion on the matter. It was his personal conviction that the majority of the electors of the Province are in favor of what he termed "a safety valve" to the present Act, whereby the sale of beer by the glass could be provided for.

"You cannot, as a Government, allow conditions to exist as they are in Vancouver and other sections. The veterans have gone on record in favor of the sale of beer by the glass. It is better to give it to them than make law-breakers of them."

"Why should we be afraid to go back and test public opinion, should the Government refuse to act? They tell us we should be bound by the decision of the people on the recent plebiscite. It is the duty of any government in power, the duty of any legislature, to deal with the important issues before it. But if the Government is not strong enough to deal with it, why not go back to the people?"

Capt. Mackenzie stated he was opposed to the principle of the plebiscite, but if the House should deem it necessary and advisable, then an appeal to the people, the most vitally concerned, should be had. At least, it would have the effect of letting the House know just what the people were thinking about.

Capt. Mackenzie quoted from a report of the Quebec Liquor Board operations to the effect that the principle of the sale of beer and light wines by the glass had actually improved liquor conditions in that province. He declared public opinion was not in favor of dire penalties for the sale of malt liquors, thereby opposing the proposal in the bill of the Attorney-General to impose a jail sentence for those convicted of the sale of malt beverages.

The motion was passed, and the full discussion of the advisability or otherwise of the sale of beer by the glass will be fully aired in the House on Monday next.

MAKE LAND FOR UNEMPLOYED

Three Thousand Acres to Be Put Soon to Work

VANCOUVER—The Government has commenced work on the 3,000-acre Grey which has been purchased by the Provincial Government for the benefit of the unemployed. The work is being done under the supervision of the Hon. John Oliver, Minister of Lands and Forests, and will be completed in a few days. The new Liberal Government has commenced work on the Grey.

The present 2,000,000 acres of land in the province will be built and maintained by the Government. The Premier said, "The session the Government has commenced on the Grey that work—and much-needed work—will be put into shape."

MAKE LAND SALABLE FOR UNIVERSITY FUND

Three Thousand Acres at Point Grey
to Be Put Into Shape as
Soon as Possible

VANCOUVER, Dec. 9.—Work will be commenced on the land at Point Grey which has been reserved by the Provincial Government to provide funds for the building and maintenance of a university as soon as possible after the present session of the Legislature is over, declared Premier John Oliver tonight to a crowded audience at the official opening of the new Liberal headquarters in Vancouver.

"The present Government reserved 3,000,000 acres of land in order to build and maintain a university," the Premier said, "and after the present session the Government will see to it that work—and this will give some much-needed employment—is commenced on the land so that it can be put into shape and made ready for sale."

INCREASED COST OF FOREST PROTECTION

Leader of Opposition Suggests That Cause Is That Administration Is Inefficient

A more or less rough passage was experienced by the bill introduced by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, to amend the Forest Act and designed to make more stringent forest fire protection measures, when it was dealt with in the committee stage in the Legislature yesterday afternoon.

Mr. R. H. Pooley took violent objection to the provision calling for placing the burden of proof upon any person seen smoking or using an explosive or any other burning substance prior to and near where any fire was first observed. The section requires that in addition to all penalties prescribed by the act, such person shall be liable for all expenses incurred by the Department of Lands in controlling and extinguishing the forest fire, such amount to be recoverable by court action.

Mr. Pooley was willing to admit the need of protecting the forests from fire, but he objected to the principle of placing the burden of proof upon the accused.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, in defence of his measure, referred to the very serious fires of the past Summer and declared that experience showed the necessity of more stringent measures. "If you strike out this section, the responsibility will be on the Legislature," he declared.

Would Prove Burden

Mr. John McTae, Yale, asserted that the bill as drafted would prove a very serious burden on the farmers, as the very time the fires are most prevalent the farmers are engaged in clearing operations, where fire is necessary. It was absolutely useless to attempt to prohibit smoking in the woods, he claimed.

Hon. Mr. Pattullo explained that the section relative to smoking applied only to the very dry season.

The increase provided for in the levy to be made upon the timber licence holders to meet the cost of fire fighting came in for some criticism from Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., opposition leader, who pointed out that in 1912 the levy was a cent per acre, sufficient to meet all demands. After five years of Liberal rule, this levy had been increased to two and one-half cents, in spite of the fact that the population had not greatly increased and the lumber development could not be said to have greatly increased.

"Is it not that we have an inefficient administration of our Department of Lands?" asked Mr. Bowser. What was the necessity of the greatly increased overhead cost of operating the forest protection service, he asked. He stated he had heard of all sorts of complaints of the cost of fire fighting from those interested in the lumber business; that fires had been fought that had nothing to do with the protection of the holdings of the licencees.

The opposition leader cited the Merville and Nanaimo forest fires of last Summer, stating a very large amount had been spent by the department when no timber holdings were endangered.

Minister's Explanation

Hon. Mr. Pattullo admitted it was true that often it was necessary for the department to fight fires that did not break out on the timber operations, but forest fires spread and had to be guarded against. The cost of fighting fires was higher today than formerly and timber operations were about double what they were in 1912. He quoted figures to show that in 1912 the cost of forest fire protection was \$286,000, increasing to \$402,000 in 1914 and falling back to \$155,000 in 1915. This year, he stated, it would amount to \$170,000, but this year had been an exceptional one. He stated the timber business would be about two years within which to get their share, and they were agreeable to that proposal.

The bill was left to the committee stage.

ALTER QUALIFICATION FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Husband and Wife May Become Eligible on Property Owned by Either One

Approving of the principle that a man and wife may qualify on either's property for the office of school trustee, but refusing to eliminate the present qualifications for office, the Legislature yesterday afternoon had a field day on the bill to amend the Public Schools Act, introduced by Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education.

The measure, a consolidation of existing legislation, is a bulky statute with but few contentious points.

Mr. Neelands' amendment, designed to remove the necessity for the present \$500 property qualification for candidates for office, and requiring only that he shall be a voter entitled to vote at municipal elections and actually resident in the school district, was productive of lengthy discussion.

It was a wrong principle, said Mr. H. G. Perry, Fort George, that members of school boards, over which neither the municipal councils nor Province have control, should have no qualification. Members of the board should have interests that would warrant their attention to the best interests of the municipality.

Mr. Bowser stated that a few years ago when financial conditions were better the question of qualification was not, perhaps, so serious. But with the change in affairs there had been growing friction between school boards and municipal councils. A body, the members of which have no financial responsibility, might not be careful in their expenditures, thought Mr. Bowser.

"The time has come when we must put a check upon the infliction of extra financial burdens on the taxpayers," asserted Mr. Bowser. And this could be done to a certain extent by imposing some qualification.

Compares Legislators

Mr. Samuel Guthrie pointed to the fact that members of Parliament, either Provincial, Federal or Imperial, needed no property qualifications, and yet they spent millions of the people's money. Brains, he argued, were not always possessed of property, and many competent persons were prevented from serving on school boards because of the qualification requirement.

Mr. Kenneth Duncan, Cowichan, declared the principle in Mr. Neelands' motion was a very dangerous one. One of the most fruitful sources of complaint by the municipalities had been the unrestricted expenditure of public moneys by school boards. In fact, he suggested, it might be better to increase the qualification requirements.

A property qualification of \$500 would hardly have any effect in restricting trustees inclined thereto, to spend money, said Mr. Thomas Uphill.

The Neelands amendment was defeated.

The proposal by Rev. Thomas Menzies, in an amendment submitted, to permit a wife and husband to qualify upon the property of either, met with opposition from Mr. Kenneth Duncan, who held that it was merely a "secondary" qualification, and that to approve of it would be tantamount to accepting the principle of the Neelands amendment. If a wife wished to run let the husband transfer her sufficient of his property to qualify her, or vice versa.

Mr. Farris supported the Menzies motion, stating that after all, the \$500 qualification would not restrain competent persons from offering themselves, as it only meant about sixty-eight cents in the school taxes per annum. If the friction between the school boards and municipal councils continued there would have to be inaugurated some system whereby the body called upon to raise the money should spend it.

While not objecting to the principle, Mr. Bowser saw where it gave a double privilege to a man and wife, should the latter be able to qualify upon the husband's property.

Mr. Menzies' Motion Passed

Rev. Mr. Menzies' amendment was approved by a vote of 14 to 11.

Other amendments which were proposed provided for a being sent to the Health Commission to be that

approved by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; and also that in the so-called "company towns" where all the property is owned by the company, trustees may be elected without property qualifications.

Mr. Kenneth Duncan made a plea that the stipulation calling for a minimum of forty pupils to a school in a school district with one teacher, be raised and the number be reduced to thirty. He held that forty pupils were too many for one teacher, and he had figured it out that to reduce the number of pupils and provide additional teachers would not cost more than \$15,000 per year.

Premier Oliver stated the demand for reductions in school costs was insistent. The increase in school population within recent years had been over forty per cent, while expenditures had gone up over fifty per cent.

A generation ago they turned out just as good men as now, and at but a fraction of the cost," declared the Premier.

Mr. Samuel Guthrie, evidently having in mind a situation in his own district of Newcastle, wanted an amendment to provide that it should be lawful to locate a school within 500 yards of a powder house or store house.

Premier Oliver suggested the motion be revised to reverse the order and prohibit the powder house within that distance of a schoolhouse. "It had been his experience," he said, that the powder house was more dangerous than the school. However, Mr. Guthrie's amendment was approved.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

WAIT ON PREMIER TO OPPOSE NEW BILL

NOTARY PUBLIC LEGISLATION AROUSES PROTEST

Realty, Financial and Other Agents to Argue Against Measure This Morning

Proposed Provincial legislation limiting the business of notaries public to members of the legal profession, as embodied in a bill introduced by Attorney-General A. M. Manson, will be strenuously attacked by real estate men, financial agents and other interests affected.

Following a meeting of the Realty Board yesterday afternoon, arrangements were made for a deputation to wait upon Premier John Oliver this morning at 10 o'clock, to voice a protest against the measure. The deputation will consist of Messrs. R. H. Swinerton, L. U. Conyers, A. R. Wolfenden and Dan Campbell.

Vancouver notaries public have promised their co-operation in the fight to be waged by Victoria against the bill, but will not likely be able to send a delegation here today.

The claim of those who are opposing the bill is that the proposed legislation limiting the duties of a notary public to lawyers is that it will seriously impede legitimate business by adding to the inconvenience of both the public and agents. It is said that the lawyers already are authorized to exclusively transact duties that might properly be delegated to agents without legal training, and the new plan would add to the lawyers' "close corporation and monopoly"; that the new measure would lead indirectly to increased cost of doing business and seriously impede the handling of ship's papers by agents.

BEER PRODUCTION CAUSES

Mr. Farris Clash, and Helped in standing of

EX-ATTORNEY IN SINS

Premier Remade — Want of Timely M

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BEER PROPOSAL CAUSES TROUBLE

Mr. Farris and Chairman Clash, and Former Says He Helped in Election on Understanding of Discussion

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL INSISTS UPON A TEST

Premier Reminded of Promise Made — Suggestion That Want of Confidence Motion Timely Method of Test

WITH the Government plainly avoiding any decided course as a government; with its former Attorney-General openly declaring that if there was no other way to get the matter before the House a test vote of want of confidence in the Government would be timely, the now famous "beer clause," which has agitated the House for three sessions, once more came up for consideration in the Legislature yesterday afternoon and evening.

The discussion was a heated one—electric at times—and was featured by a passage at arms between Mr. M. B. Jackson, Islands, chairman of the committee of the whole, and ex-Attorney-General Farris, who roundly told the chairman that he was prepared to defend his rights as a private member in the House.

Following the action of the House last Friday in approving of the motion by Capt. Ian Mackenzie to go into the committee of the whole to consider the question of the sale of malt liquors by the glass, the subject came before the Legislature yesterday and Capt. Mackenzie presented a motion asking for a referendum to ascertain if the electors of the Province are in favor of the sale of beer by the glass in approved establishments under Government control.

Capt. Mackenzie stated he expected a point of order would be taken, and he was not disappointed, for Mr. David Whiteside, New Westminster, held that as it affected the revenue of the Crown it could not be brought in by a private member.

This attitude started a lengthy wrangle on points of order which lasted until the debate terminated at 10 o'clock last night.

The afternoon debate was short, as Chairman Jackson decided to take the point of order under advisement and give his ruling at the next sitting.

Government Not Committee

The debate last night ended with Premier Oliver moving that the committee rise and report progress, "in view of the heat displayed and also the policy of the Government to leave members untrammelled to view the question."

Immediately the House went into committee of the whole, Capt. Mackenzie presented the following motion:

"That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Administrator, praying that a bill be submitted to the House providing for the taking of a referendum, to determine if the electors of the Province are in favor of amending the Government Liquor Act, 1921, to make provision for the sale of beer by the glass in approved establishments under Government control and to assure His Honor that this House will make good the same."

Chairman Jackson promptly ruled the motion out of order on the ground that it called for the expenditure of public moneys and a private member was not competent to introduce such a motion, which could only be brought in by a member of the Government.

Capt. Mackenzie went at length into the authorities to show that Imperial practice permitted such a step by the House in committee, provided the House gave an assurance it would make good the outlays.

"If a private member is not permitted to introduce this measure their usefulness is gone," declared Capt. Mackenzie. He claimed his motion did not necessarily call for expenditure of public funds unless the Government saw fit to do so.

Mr. Whiteside held the motion did require expenditure of public funds and was, therefore, quite out of order.

Suggests Want of Confidence

Mr. J. W. de B. Farris held the question had got to the stage where there should be an issue.

"A vote of want of confidence is always in order," declared the ex-Attorney-General with emphasis. He recalled that last year when the matter had been put up to the cabinet the statement had been made by the Premier that "a way will be found" to have the matter before the Legislature. In 1921 the whole liquor question had come up for consideration, the Premier had declared his policy and the motion before the House must have the sanction of the Crown. He recalled that representatives of the Moderation League had last year waited upon the Government and had been told by the Premier that the policy to be evolved must rest on the Government.

"This legislation can only be dealt with in two ways: in committee of the whole or by legislation brought in by the Government; it is either a proper one to be dealt with by this House or else the Government must deal with it," declared Mr. Farris, who again asserted emphatically if the Government will not deal with it then it must be tested by a vote of want of confidence in the Government.

While upholding the ruling of Chairman Jackson, Attorney-General Manson admitted he was not one of those who believed the question should not be discussed, and the House was the proper place to deal with it. He pointed out that it was quite proper to appeal against the rule of the chair.

Premier Oliver went at length into authorities to prove that the matter was one of public expenditure and could not be introduced by a private member. He cited copiously some Speaker's decisions of the Provincial and Federal House, quoted the B.N.A. Act, and generally, produced a lawyer's argument to support his case. He admitted he had stated last year to representatives of the Moderation Party that "a way will be found."

Appeal From Chair

There was more crossfiring, interrupted by a cry from F. W. Anderson, "We had better go home."

Finally the appeal against the chair was taken, and a division was held, and the chair was sustained by a vote of 34 to 10, as follows:

Supporting the chair: Messrs. Hanes, Neelands, Guthrie, Wallinger, McRae, Catherwood, A. McDonald, Ealing, Duncan, Menzies, Clearihue, Hinchliffe, Lister, W. A. McKenzie, Jones, Bowser, Pooley, Ramsay, Henniger, Buchham, Whiteside, Barrow, Sutherland, Pattullo, MacLean, Sloan, Manson, Oliver, Hart, Paterson, K. C. MacDonald, Yorston and Mrs. Smith.

Against: Burde, Uphill, Schofield, Hunter, Campbell, Kergin, Ian Mackenzie, Farris, Anderson and Perry.

No sooner was the division taken when Mr. T. Uphill, Fernie, was on his feet with a motion to the effect that whereas since the passing of the Government Liquor Act, 1921, there had been a widespread demand among the electors to make provision for the sale of malt liquors by the glass, that the House present an address to His Honor praying a bill amending the Government Liquor Act be submitted, making provision, under Government control, for the sale of malt liquors by the glass in approved establishments.

Mr. Uphill was promptly called to order by Attorney-General Manson, and the latter was abruptly called to order by Mr. F. W. Anderson, who declared Mr. Manson had no right to instruct the chair.

Mr. Uphill held that his resolution did not call for the expenditure of public moneys, and was, therefore, in order.

Chairman Jackson left the chair, stating that there was nothing before the committee. He was met with a storm of opposition, Capt. Ian Mackenzie asserting he had no authority to leave the chair as the motion on

which the House went into committee was one calling for the discussion of the whole question of malt liquor, and that question was still before the committee, and as many motions relative thereto as might be desired would be in order.

Second Motion Objected To

Finally, Chairman Jackson admitted that Mr. Ian Mackenzie's point was well taken, and Mr. Uphill's motion was read.

Mr. Uphill proceeded to speak thereto, and Mr. David Whiteside, New Westminster, raised a point of order similar to that he took against the Mackenzie motion.

Major Burde—Is this an effort to raise points of order in an attempt to block an expression of public opinion?

Mr. Farris—This resolution tests the opinion of the House whether the Act should be amended to effect the sale of beer. If the system is changed, the Government would still be the vendors and would not be shut off from any revenue. There can be a good deal of sidestepping . . .

Chairman Jackson promptly interrupted the ex-Attorney-General, taking exception to the latter's language.

Mr. Farris—I have rights in this House as a member, and I will not have them curtailed.

Both Chairman Jackson and Mr. Farris were on their feet together, the latter glaring at the former with set face.

Mr. Jackson—I will not permit remarks disrespectful to the chair.

Mr. Farris—And I do not propose to have any member of this House, even from the chair, seek to limit my rights as a member.

Mr. Jackson again reiterated his determination to uphold the dignity of the chair.

Mr. Farris—I have made my statement and will retract nothing. I took part in the late provincial election on the ground that the members of the House would have the right to take part in the discussion on the Liquor Control Act.

Premier Oliver—In view of the rulings, and in view of the heat and also in the policy of the Government to leave members untrammelled to view the question, I am going to ask the House to rise and report progress.

Mr. Uphill—I'll appeal the decision.

Mr. Farris—Let everything remain status quo.

Mr. Uphill—Who is this fellow status quo? (Laughter.)

Chairman Jackson—It means still in doubt.

The committee rose and reported progress and will sit again today.

ALDERMAN SAYS CITY MUST HAVE LOBBY

Must Use Corporation Methods to Get Favorable Legislation, Alderman Todd Declares

The city must have a parliamentary agent if it wishes to meet on equal terms corporations and other organizations seeking favorable legislation, Ald. A. E. Todd told the City Council last night.

It was not the first time that Ald. Todd has warned the Council that it required the services of "a trained lobby" in the corridors and committee rooms of the Provincial Legislature.

"I am convinced that we have got to get down to a business-like basis just as private corporations if we want to make an effective impression on the Legislature," said Ald. Todd. "Private corporations likely to be affected by legislation all have their parliamentary agents over there during the session, and it is the only way."

"Members of this Council have been over at the Government Buildings day after day on business that really should concern a skilled legal representative. What can you expect of us when we have to face chairman after chairman trained in the law and have to answer the claims put forward by delegations and other interests represented by other legal gentlemen? I tell you, it is unpleasant business."

Ald. Todd suggested that the estimate for payment of a parliamentary agent be retained in next year's budget and that such a representative be appointed in plenty of time to serve at the next session of the House.

HOPE TO PROROGUE FRIDAY AT LATEST

Legislature Rushing Business to Close Up This Week—Companies Act Amendment to Protect Public

Speed in getting through its work was made by the Legislature yesterday afternoon, practically the entire sitting being devoted to cleaning up the order paper, and the list of bills awaiting disposal was materially thinned.

The House will prorogue on Friday at latest, and perhaps on Thursday. It was the original intention to clean up the work by tomorrow, but since the session was carried into the present week, so long as it is ended by the end of the week, members are not worrying about an extra day or two.

The following bills were reported and stand for third readings: Assignment of Book Accounts Act; the Boiler Inspection Act; the Highway Act; the Companies Act; the Societies Act; the Factories Act; the Act to Repeal Obsolete Enactments; the Act to Make Uniform the Law Respecting Conditional Sales of Goods; the Water Act, 1914 the B.C. Land Surveyors' Act; Johnson Street Bridge Agreements Validation Act; Creditors' Relief Act; Interpretation Act; Plan Cancellation Act.

What he stated was not "blue sky" legislation, but was designed to give protection to the public against the operations of traveling salesmen of company stock, was provided for in a bill to amend the Companies Act, considered in the committee stage and introduced by Attorney-General Manson.

The bill provides that salesmen of stock must be prepared to give all information concerning the concerns the stock of which they are selling, and in case of false information must be prepared to make restitution.

Attorney-General Manson pointed out that under existing conditions often those least able to afford it were subscribing to the purchase of stock of doubtful value.

The bill was stood over, as Mr. J. W. Jones, South Okanagan, asked that the amendments be printed on the order paper.

Three bills, those to amend the Trust Companies Act, the Fire Insurance Act and the Insurance Act, all designed to prohibit municipalities from imposing upon the interested companies any tax or licence for carrying on business in the Province, were left over to be considered together.

A number of other minor acts were dealt with.

CLAIMING DAMAGES TO CARIBOO ROAD

Ottawa Will Be Asked to Reimburse Province for Replacing Destroyed Portion

Approval of the motion presented to the Legislature by Mr. F. W. Anderson to the effect that the Legislature should immediately present a claim for a grant of money to the Dominion for the replacement and reconstruction of the destroyed portions of the Old Cariboo Road, from Hope to Spence's Bridge, consequent upon damage to that highway during the construction of the C. F. R. and C. N. R. Railways, was approved in the House yesterday afternoon.

Mr. J. W. deB. Farris had adjourned the debate on Friday last, but yesterday afternoon he stated he did not desire to press the debate and was willing to support the motion, which was put to the House and carried.

No amount is stated in the motion, which will forthwith go forward to Ottawa with the backing of the Legislature.

LIQUOR BUYING AGAIN UP BEFORE COMMITTEE

Colonel Gordon Has Series of Denials—Mr. Paterson Gives Recent Cablegram as to Prices

Denial that he heard Mr. James Paterson purchasing agent for the Government Liquor Control Board, use very abusive language in his presence to W. D. Johnson and state that he did not care whether he of the public liked the whisky in the Government stores, was given by Col. Gordon before the Public Accounts Committee yesterday.

Mr. Johnson was before the Public Accounts Committee last week, and in the course of testimony setting forth efforts to sell the Government MacDonald & Muir whisky, testified that Mr. Paterson had used such language.

Colonel Grant Gordon was asked as to the incident, Mr. Johnson having said that Colonel Gordon was with him at the time.

Colonel Gordon stated he had no recollection of ever having heard any such statement; that Mr. Johnson's statement last week that they had waited upon Mr. Paterson twice in the course of negotiations was incorrect, for he could recall but one visit to the purchasing agent.

Colonel Gordon stated that Mr. Johnson had taken him across to the Parliament Buildings and introduced him to Mr. Paterson. Colonel Gordon stated he was a sub-agent for the whisky, and Mr. Johnson would have secured something had any sales been made. But when Mr. Paterson had shown him where the Government could buy cheaper from the MacDonald & Muir whisky concern than he could supply the same liquor, he had dropped his agency.

Mr. Paterson also presented before the committee a cablegram he received during the week-end from Block Bros. of Glasgow, distributors of "Ambassador" whisky, in which they contradicted statements made by Harry Briggs, who testified that he offered the Government Ambassador brand at 55 shillings a case when he was buying it for the Government at 60 shillings. This cablegram explained that the original price of Ambassador was 55 shillings and Statesman 60 shillings.

"Shortly after, but before your order and since then, owing to popularity of the Ambassador name, we reversed quantities and quotations, making Ambassador 60 shillings and Statesman 55 shillings," the cablegram stated. "This is the exact and unequivocal position."

ENABLING ACT COVERS EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Mr. Farris Will Not Be Disqualified Because He Acts for Government Under Pay in London

Legislation which will permit Mr. J. W. deB. Farris to act in a legal capacity for the Government and receive remuneration therefore while still a member of the House, was brought down in the Legislature yesterday afternoon by the Attorney-General in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution Act. It provided that any member of the Legislature, not a member of the Cabinet, but who at any time has held the office of Attorney-General, may be employed as counsel for the Crown in the conduct of any case pending at the time he ceased to hold office of Attorney-General, and the fact that any person so employed is paid remuneration will not render him ineligible to election as a member of the Legislature nor disqualify him to sit and vote in the Legislature.

This legislation is preparatory to the engagement of Mr. Farris by the Government to go to London in connection with two Privy Council appeals, one in respect of the status of Provincial legislation regarding Orientals; the others, the right of the Federal Government to collect taxes on liquor imported by the Provincial Government.

Attorney-General Manson has also introduced an amendment to the Water Transfer Act which will, if approved, eliminate the present restriction on the amount of water which may be transferred in any one year.

MANY OBJECTIONS MADE TO MEASURE

Bill to Provide for Licensing Insurance Agents and Adjusters Meets Opposition at Points

The bill to provide for the licensing of insurance agents and insurance adjusters promises to provide keen discussion in the Legislature before the end of the session. Yesterday afternoon, while the bill was up, the section designed to prohibit the "part time" agent in cities of over 10,000 population, it was suggested by Attorney-General Manson, should be eliminated.

Mr. H. G. Perry favored this move, explaining that the straight line agents were not objecting particularly against that class.

Mr. Kenneth Duncan was averse to allowing any man who was not devoting his whole time to the business being allowed to act as an agent, and he pointed to the fact that the protection of the insured was a most important phase of the question. Qualified men who knew their business, he argued, should only be allowed to act as agents and be licensed.

Must Be Qualified

Premier Oliver stated the bill provided that a man seeking a license must show he possessed qualifications before he got his license, and, therefore, there could be no danger in allowing the "part time" man.

It was finally agreed to allow the section to stand over.

Mr. R. H. Neelands, South Vancouver, could see no reason why, in connection with the provision governing insurance adjusters' licenses, that no person other than the holder of an adjuster's license "or a mem-

ber of the Law Society of British Columbia," should have been inserted. Why the favor to the lawyers, he asked, and he moved that the above quoted words should be stricken out.

Mr. Bowser, too, could not see why it was necessary to bring the lawyers into the matter.

Hon. Mr. Manson argued that often, in the case of an adjustment of insurance falling settlement, the lawyer stepped in and completed the work.

Plan for Insured

Mr. W. A. MacKenzie, Similkameen, declared that if it was desirable to protect the agents, it was equally necessary to protect the insured. He cited cases where insurance concerns had drawn down large premiums on structures which year by year deteriorated in value, and when destroyed the companies insisted on rebuilding at values which might be but one-half of that when the insurance was first taken out. There was not a word in the bill, he pointed out, about the rates to be charged. It was the duty of the agent to notify the insured of the changing values of his property.

Hon. John Hart stated he had never known where a company did not seek to pay a full loss.

The section was stood over.

NOTARIES PUBLIC

It is only right that there should be safeguards in the matter of the profession of Notaries but whatever new legislation is devised in this respect should not work hardships on those who hold commissions at present. A Notary Public has definite responsibilities. There is, too, under the present dispensation, a fairly complete check of his duties, both in the character of the documents which he may draw up and attest as well as through the medium of the Land Registry Office. What should be safeguarded against is any move which is designed to transfer work now performed by Notaries Public to any other profession. The Government has it within its power, under existing legislation, to examine the credentials and bona fides of all who apply to be made Notaries Public. If the proposed legislation is for the purpose of reducing the number of those who at present hold commissions it is possible that it may be used for political purposes, and to that extent it would be reprehensible. Since, indeed, there are ample safeguards now, which only require to be exercised, it is natural to ask why the Statute Book should be cluttered up with further legislation of the hampering variety.

No Beer by Glass at This Session of House

Legislature Endorses Motion by Mr. J. B. Clearihue to Effect That It Was Inadvisable to Make Provision for Referendum Along That Line, 26 to 17—Stormy Times During Debate

ALL hopes of any action by the Legislature in respect of dealing with the beer question at the present session were blasted yesterday afternoon when, after what proved to be one of the most acrimonious debates, during the course of which the chairman of the committee, Mr. M. B. Jackson, threatened to call the Sergeant-at-Arms to eject Mr. Thomas Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, the House approved of a motion introduced by Mr. J. B. Clearihue, Liberal member for Victoria. The motion, it was generally believed about Legislative corridors, was the compromise reached at a Liberal caucus session held during the morning.

During the debate on the question on Monday night Premier Oliver, after the dramatic statement by ex-Archbishop-General Farris that the question might come down to a test of the Government's attitude by way of a vote of want of confidence in the Government, intimated that he was ready to follow out his promise made last session to a moderation delegation to the effect that "a way will be found" to bring the matter before the House.

But it was clear from the outcome of yesterday's proceedings that the caucus session found the Government party badly split on the question. In fact, had it not been for the almost solid Conservative vote in support of the Clearihue motion, it would not have carried.

Vote for No Action

Mr. Clearihue's motion, a negative one, but one which allowed the question to get past the barrier of points of order which had faced the motions of Messrs. Mackenzie and Uphill on the evening previous, was as follows:

"That in the opinion of this committee it is inadvisable at this session of the Legislature to make provision for a referendum to ascertain if the electors of the Province are in favor of amending the Government Liquor Control Act, 1921, to make provision for the sale of beer by the glass in approved establishments under Government control."

It was noticeable the manner in which the Government forces split on the vote. The division on the motion resulted as follows:

For the motion: Messrs. MacLean, Sutherland, Barrow, Mrs. Smith, Whiteside, Buckham, Jackson, Ramsay, Yorston, Oliver and Clearihue, of the Government party; Messrs. Duncan, Menzies and Hanes (Independents), and Messrs. Bowser, Hinchliffe, Lister, W. A. McKenzie, Jones, Pooley, Wallinger, McRae, Catherwood, Pearson, A. McDonald and Ealing (Conservatives)—26.

Against the motion: Messrs. Campbell, Kergin, Ian Mackenzie, Pattullo, Perry, K. C. MacDonald, Anderson, Farris, Hart, Manson and Sloan (Liberals); Messrs. Hunter and Schofield (Conservatives), and Messrs. Burde, Neslands, Guthrie and Uphill (Independents)—17.

When the committee adjourned on Monday night the chairman, Mr. Jackson, had ruled that the motion presented by Mr. Thomas Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, calling for an amendment to the present Liquor Act to permit of the sale of beer by the glass in approved establishments, was out of order.

Yesterday afternoon, when the debate was resumed, Mr. Uphill appealed against the ruling of the chair, but on a viva voce vote the chair was sustained.

Then came the motion moved by Mr. J. B. Clearihue, the motion which was the outcome of the morning caucus. It was seconded by Mr. Thomas Cariboo.

Major Burde—This motion is entirely out of order; it is an outrageous thing.

Mr. Clearihue's Appeal
Mr. Clearihue, in speaking to the motion moved by the chairman, said:

bers were having in getting their motions before the House. It was most desirable, he considered, that the members should have opportunity to express themselves on a question which had created such interest. The Liquor Control Act, Mr. Clearihue pointed out, had been in effect but eighteen months and had not yet been given a full trial. It was his opinion the House should not take any steps to indicate the measure was not in the best interests of the country. The people had decided that the Government should sell liquor under control and in sealed packages only, and, he held, there was no warrant to again place the matter before the electors at this early stage, especially when to submit a plebiscite would cost at least \$100,000 at a time when there was everywhere a call for economy.

Mr. Clearihue referred to the fact that both Moderationists and Prohibitionists had rallied against the bar. Were the proposed referendum submitted and carried it would mean the return of the bar.

Major Burde—Apparently you have not been walking around your own town very much.

Mr. Clearihue believed the demand that beer should be sold by the glass had been made by those who desired to sell rather than by the general consuming public. To allow such sale would lessen the existing control of the Government; sale of beer in restaurants and hotels would also mean increased illicit sale of hard liquor, he said.

It was fallacy to suppose, he said, that freer sale of beer would reduce the sale of hard liquor. He quoted newspaper statistics to prove that in the countries where sale of beer is free, the per capita consumption of spirits was higher than it is in Canada. He had never, he said, received a request from any consumer to have a beer clause.

Major Burde's Stand

Major Burde cited the fact that in France spirits were drunk to greater extent by the forces because the French beer was so poor. He was refuting Mr. Clearihue's argument that the sale of beer meant the greater sale of "booze."

"Under your present act you force every man to get into the swill pen with all four feet and make a hog of himself," declared the member for Alberni. "I am surprised at my friend from Victoria. I don't think he ever took a drink in his life. Perhaps he would be more human if he did."

Major Burde declared that under the present control act it was a case of either leaving liquor alone altogether or being poisoned because of the large quantities which must be bought and, inevitably, consumed.

"It is common report in this country that six malignant prohibition fingers are clutched about the Government caucus; I tell you that clutch must be released," asserted Major Burde, who criticized Mr. David Whiteside, New Westminster, for taking "trifling points of order" in an attempt to block what had actually become a great moral movement.

Mr. Thomas Uphill stated he had seen Mr. Clearihue at a convention of the G. W. V. A. where a beer clause had been strongly advocated, and at a recent convention at Fernie the G. W. V. A. had again gone on record in favor of beer.

Mr. Clearihue—They want to sell it.

Money Making Object

Mr. Uphill resented this statement, declaring the returned men had expected, when they returned, to have the promise made to them before they went overseas implemented, that is, that their interests would be protected. He asserted that on the vote on the plebiscite the electors had not received a fair chance in that they had had but one alternative to prohibition, and that was Government control of the sale of liquor in sealed packages. He declared the Government was in the liquor business for the profit to be made out of it, and why not admit that fact rather than seek to camouflage and pretend that its aim was to reduce the consumption. Statistics might be all right, said Fernie's member, but there were none so far as the sale of illicit liquor and "moonshine" was concerned. He asserted that the chairman was under the control of the "Liberal organization when you ruled my motion out of order."

Chairman Jackson took umbrage

RECOMMENDATIONS ON AGRICULTURAL NEEDS

Legislature Receives Report From Standing Committee Covering Farming Question

Important recommendations are contained in the report of the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature which was presented to the House yesterday afternoon by Dr. K. C. MacDonald, member for North Okanagan, chairman of the committee. The committee's report was as follows:

"Your Select Standing Committee on Agriculture, begs leave to report as follows:

"That it has held several meetings with members of the Advisory Board of Farmers' Institutes and representatives of the U.F. of B.C., as well as several other gentlemen interested in agriculture.

"Upon these occasions a number of resolutions were submitted to your Committee, with a view to bringing matters pertaining to the welfare of agriculture throughout the Province to the attention of the House. These resolutions were fairly presented and fully discussed, with the result that your committee felt justified in recommending the following:

"(1) That the resolution re Oriental exclusion be heartily endorsed.

"(2) That the request for exemptions to farmers under the personal property tax be increased to \$2,000 be given consideration.

"(3) That the words 'Not less than ten acres' be struck out of the definition of farmer in the Game Act.

"(4) That the bounty on crows be discontinued except in such districts wherein the majority of the residents petition for its retention, and that the boundaries of such districts be defined by Order-in-Council.

"(5) That there should be two farmers appointed as members of the Game Board.

"(6) That a system of carefully selected immigration is essential to the proper development of the agricultural areas of the Province.

"(7) That the Government be urged to extend the policy of appointing district agriculturists, particularly in the more remote sections of the Province.

"(8) That the request of the B.C. Berry Growers for assistance re seedling plants be given careful and sympathetic consideration.

"And, further, your Committee expresses its gratification at the steady progress being made in agricultural development and production, and urges the most careful consideration of the recommendations herein submitted."

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at the statement by the member for Fernie and asserted that unless the latter unqualifiedly withdrew the statement he would not be allowed to proceed further.

Defies Chairman

Major Burde was on his feet in defence of Fernie's member and Chairman Jackson ordered him to his seat.

Major Burde—I am asking a question when any member may do. I will not take my seat.

Mr. Jackson—You will take your seat or this debate will terminate.

There was cross-talking between the chairman and Major Burde, and finally the former rose and demanded that Mr. Speaker be called.

When Mr. Speaker arrived, Mr. Jackson stated his complaint, and Mr. Speaker, in mild tones, gave it as his opinion that when a member was addressing the House other members must keep their seats. He hoped the member for Alberni would not repeat his offence.

Major Burde—I accept the ruling. I was only following the example of the ex-Attorney-General last night and seeing how far I could go.

Mr. Thomas Uphill aroused the ire of Mr. Jackson when he declared that the chair was acting unfairly in "choking off" independent members while Government members appeared to have all the latitude they wanted.

Strength of Sergeant-at-Arms

Mr. Jackson—The member for Fernie must withdraw his charge.

Mr. Uphill—Yes, just in the same way as did the ex-Attorney-General.

Mr. Jackson held that Mr. Uphill had to withdraw or the debate would terminate.

"Oh, I'll withdraw, but I still think you are unfair," said Mr. Uphill.

Mr. Jackson—The member will resume his seat; he cannot proceed. If he proceeds I will call the sergeant-at-arms.

Major Burde—How strong is he? Does he carry any arms or only a pair of mitts?

There were cries of "Order, order," from all over the House.

Hon. William Sloan, in continuing the debate, pointed out that when the present act was in the making he had taken the position that there should be more liberal regulations concerning the sale of beer. The act as passed was a mistake, he stated, and not a measure in the interests of temperance. The result had been that while the public bar had been ousted, the fact was there was a barroom in every hotel room. The open sale of beer, he believed, would do away with that condition.

Trust the People

"We must trust the people," declared Hon. Mr. Sloan, in favoring the referendum move.

Mr. F. W. Anderson, Kamloops, stated that in his own constituency there were many smaller places where there was no liquor store, and the inevitable result had occurred, the sale of bootleg liquor. It was his claim that a liquor store should be opened in every centre where the operations would break even. A beverage such as malt liquor should be made available to all who desired it. He cited the stockmen coming in with their cattle, and, unable to purchase beer, they naturally were forced to drink hard liquor.

"This motion of the member for Victoria contains no sense," declared Kamloops' member, with heat.

Major Burde—Look out; you are out of order.

Mr. Anderson—Well, perhaps I should withdraw that statement.

Major Burde—I wouldn't. I'd stay with it.

Mr. Anderson declared that under existing conditions in his own riding the Government was discriminating against the smaller places, which were entitled to the same service as were the larger.

Scuffed at Suggestion

Capt. Ian Mackenzie scoffed at Mr. Cleoche's suggestion that there has been no public demand for an amendment to the act permitting the sale of beer by the glass. He quoted from the pre-election pronouncement by the leader of the Opposition to the effect that were the Conservative party returned it would try out the present act for a year or two

and then, if it had not proved satisfactory, the act would be amended. The Liberal party had gone on record as in favor of a referendum and the Labor party had done likewise. It was not a question as to whether beer by the glass was good or bad for the people, but whether there was sufficient public demand to justify the House in spending the money to secure an expression of public opinion.

"I do not favor the referendum principle. Rather, I believe a government should face the issues that arise and deal with them," declared Mr. Mackenzie, who held that the people could not be trusted. "Are we not big enough to deal with it ourselves?" he asked.

Mr. Samuel Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, admitted that Labor was in favor of the referendum principle, but, he declared, "our friends opposite are not. We asked them for one on the eight-hour day, but you refused it. The Government is bound by the caucus."

Clash With Labor

Mr. Guthrie's statement brought Chairman Jackson to his feet, and he read a lesson on the proprieties to members of the House, and especially to the Labor members.

Mr. Guthrie—Why always these points of order when we on this side arise? I don't see the Government members being so treated. Am I not permitted to call your bluff?

Major Burde—Call in the gentlemen.

Finally the Clearihue motion came to a vote, a viva voce one, which the chairman declared approved of the motion.

There was a demand for a division from some members, and authorities were quoted to ascertain whether a division could be taken on a vote in committee of the whole.

Finally the Premier suggested that a division could be got when the committee made its reports to the House.

"Go on record. What are you afraid of?" interjected Major Burde.

Division Called

Premier Oliver moved that the committee rise and report the Clearihue motion. This was done, and on the motion to adopt the report a division was held on the Clearihue motion, which was approved by a vote of 25 to 17, the division being as above, with the exception that the chairman did not vote at first.

Major Burde called attention to the fact that Mr. Jackson, the chairman, who had taken his seat, had not voted.

Mr. Jackson stated that he was in doubt as to the propriety of his voting, in view of the fact that he had officiated as chairman, but if there was any doubt, he would vote in favor of the motion. His vote made the final count 26 to 17.

Beer is a comparatively innocuous beverage to create such a furor in the Legislature. All the arguments, pro and con, in the matter of a more liberal sale of beer have been repeated again and again in the past and nothing new has been educed this session. All that has happened is that the subject has reopened the floodgates of verbosity, and tended to prolong a session which, from the standpoint of actual achievements, could have been compressed into three weeks. No wonder the members' nerves are on edge. There is nothing so trying on the tympanum as the monotony of the human voice.

PREMIER PROMISES NOTARIES REDRESS

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER DEPUTATION OBJECTS TO BILL

Satisfactory Amendments to Come—Attorney-General Reads Fellow Ministers Lecture

Amendments will be made to the proposed bill having for its object the regulation of commissions of notaries public, and which it was claimed yesterday by members of a deputation of Victoria and Vancouver real estate men and others interested, had a tendency to give lawyers a monopoly of such commissions. The deputation waited on Premier Oliver and Attorney-General Manson at the Parliament Buildings at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and presented their objections to the bill as originally proposed.

Some members of the deputation thought it should be left in abeyance so that opportunity would be given for more thorough consideration, but Premier Oliver stated that he did not think delay was necessary. He agreed with the principal argument advanced that members of real estate firms and others who already held notary commissions, and which commissions had been secured in the regular way by the applicants passing examinations, should continue to hold their powers without having to pass further examinations. He promised that all objections presented by the deputation would be considered in committee and that the bill would be so amended as to give satisfaction.

Mr. Manson's Explanation

Attorney-General Manson, speaking for the bill, explained that the appointment of notaries public had been made for the sole purpose of promoting public convenience, but in the past officials had been appointed in a haphazard manner, principally through patronage, and he contended that there were hundreds of notaries in the Province who were incompetent. It was for the purpose of eliminating that class and also to secure specific information as to the number of notaries and their location and to discontinue haphazard methods that the bill had been drawn.

Mr. R. H. Swinerton, Mr. L. U. Conyers, Mr. B. Boggs and Mr. D. Campbell, of the Cameron Lumber Company, spoke on behalf of the Victoria members of the deputation, and Mr. H. K. Houlgate, president of the Vancouver Board of Trade; Mr. H. A. Budd and Mr. Austin, spoke for the Vancouver business men who attended. Mr. L. U. Conyers introduced the speakers, and in a brief address outlined the course upon which the deputation were making their objections.

It was pointed out by every speaker that the bill, as it at present exists, would work a tremendous hardship and inconvenience not only on real estate dealers but upon the general public as well if it was necessary to call upon and locate a lawyer every time a transaction requiring the services of a notary public was consummated.

Lawyers' Monopoly

Another objection was that the bill would eliminate the present system in favor of one giving members of the legal profession a complete monopoly of such work. Objection was also raised against the proposal to cause all notaries public to pass an examination, irrespective of whether they had already passed one or not.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, and Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, who attended the conference, both supported the deputation in their objections. Hon. Mr. Pattullo stated that he had passed the examination set for notaries public fifteen years ago, and he did not want to lose his commission or be forced to pass another examination, as it was possible that he would be back in the real estate business sometime in the future.

Attorney-General Manson introduced his explanation of the bill with a remark of reproach against ministers of the Cabinet taking a stand in opposition to a bill fathered by a fellow cabinet member and added that he did not know to where such a practice would lead.

MEMBER FOR ROSSLAND RETURNS TO CHARGE

Mr. W. K. Esling Gives Reasons for Believing His Accusations on P.G.E. Are Proved Correct

On a question of privilege, Mr. W. K. Esling, Conservative member for Rossland, in the Legislature yesterday afternoon, took exception to the action of the Government in refusing to submit to the Public Accounts Committee the books and documents of the Northern Construction Company, the concern which has been carrying on work on the P.G.E. Railway under contract with the Government, on the cost plus basis.

Mr. Esling, who has been indefatigable in securing the information relating to the arrangements between the Government and company, asked Mr. Speaker to confirm his ruling that the Public Accounts Committee has full power to subpoena officials of the company as well as insist upon production of documents.

"I see by the newspapers," said Mr. Esling, "that Mr. Mauu, president of the Northern Construction Company, and Mr. Murdock, the member of the firm handling the sub-contracts, have left the Province, and that Mr. Cummings, the general secretary-treasurer and custodian of the books, has sailed on the last boat for China."

It was supposed, Mr. Esling stated, that these books were in the latter's possession, but, Mr. Esling pointed out, the newspaper asserted that all the books of the company relating to P.G.E. affairs are now in the hands of the Government. If so, Mr. Esling said, he would like to know if the books had not been produced for fear that they might disclose circumstances that warranted the belief that campaign funds had been paid to the Government by the company.

Mr. Speaker ruled Mr. Esling out of order. The member persisted in declaring he would find a way to talk on another question of privilege. He questioned the statement on page 18 of the Sullivan report on the P.G.E. to the effect that the contractors, the Northern Construction Company, had sub-let work at less than unit prices.

Believes Charge Confirmed

Mr. Esling recalled that Mr. Procter, former chief engineer of the Department of Railways, had testified before the Public Accounts Committee that he had measured the work of the sub-contractors and had approved of the prices paid to them, that the payments made to the company were based upon actual cost.

Mr. Esling further recalled that early in the session he had asked the Minister of Railways if the five and one-half per cent commission above cost paid to the contractors was calculated on actual cost to sub-contractors. The reply had been that all such commissions were calculated and paid on the basis of unit prices.

Therefore, said the member, if Mr. Sullivan is correct and Mr. Procter is correct, and the replies of the Minister are correct, the charge was confirmed that somebody got the difference between the lesser cost to the sub-contractor and the higher cost calculated on unit basis.

Mr. Speaker again ruled that the matter was not one for the House, as it had already been referred to the Public Accounts Committee, and beyond that he could not see how far the House could go.

Mr. Esling accepted the ruling of the chair and sat down.

STORMY T HOUSE C

REPORT IN MAT PRACTI

Constitution Prop Board Falls to School of

Following a session generally admitted, stormiest in the history of the committee, the assembly of the House appointed a Chiropractic Bill, and to the Legislature at noon.

The committee about evenly, and against the rights to the chiropractors, strenuous that it the Legislative Council.

The committee camera, the idea report for submission.

The report as House was as follows:

"Your select committee, Jackson, Kergin, Pearson, Forster, Duncan and McRae, Bill No. 28, beg to

"That the object of the bill is to give chiropractors to the practice of their profession by the amendment of the Medical Act, Chapter 10 of 1921, is in respect required to submit to the Medical Council recommendations.

"That from the No. 28, advanced chiropractors, with Statutes of 1921, the chiropractors propriety of their

amination in the anatomy, physiology, pathology, histology and diagnosis, but your committee is of opinion that the of hygiene should be

"That your committee is in unanimous recommendation as to chiropractors be in the Senate of the United Kingdom of Columbia.

Not Unanimous

"That your committee is in unanimous recommendation, but not in unanimous recommendation that the examination conducted by the Senate of British Columbia examining board to be duly qualified members of Physicians and Surgeons and two British Columbia Association in good standing and one additional examination qualified member of Physicians and Surgeons, standing, to be Chief Justice of the

"That your committee is in unanimous recommendation that Bill No. 28, with, but that Statutes of 1921 be out your committee as to the body devolve the responsibility of candidates in their qualifications enumerated and defined.

"Your committee is of opinion that it be provided that action for chiropractors held within three months, meantime no proceedings against any chiropractors cause of their not with the terms of 38, of the Statutes such period of that pending proceedings and that convictions heretofore made against chiropractors be annulled.

(Sgd.) M. J.

Counsel D

"The report of the committee is no longer in the hands of Mr. Gordon S. W. the Chiropractors' Association, last night, with the recommendation of the House by the committee.

STORMY TIME IN HOUSE COMMITTEE

REPORT IN MATTER OF CHIROPRACTIC BILL

Constitution Proposed for Medical Board Falls to Satisfy Newer School of Practice

Following a scene which, it was generally admitted, proved one of the stormiest in the history of a House committee, the select committee of the House appointed to deal with the Chiropractic Bill, submitted its report to the Legislature yesterday afternoon.

The committee members split about evenly, and the argument for and against the proposal to grant rights to the chiropractors waged so strenuous that it could be heard in the Legislative corridors.

The committee meeting was in camera, the idea being to prepare a report for submission to the House. The report as presented to the House was as follows:

"Your select committee of Messrs. Jackson, Kergin, Schofield, Burde, Pearson, Yorston, Guthrie, Paterson, Duncan and McRae, to inquire into Bill No. 28, beg to report as follows:

"That the objection of the chiropractors to the privilege opened to them by the amendment to the Medical Act, Chapter 38, of the Statutes of 1921, is in respect to their being required to submit to examination by the Medical Council as to their qualifications.

"That from the comparison of Bill No. 28, advanced on behalf of the chiropractors, with Chapter 38 of the Statutes of 1921, it is apparent that the chiropractors agree upon the propriety of their submitting to examination in the subjects of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, histology and physical diagnosis, but your committee are of the opinion that the additional subject of hygiene should be included.

"That your committee are unanimous in recommending that the examination as to qualifications of chiropractors be conducted by the Senate of the University of British Columbia.

Not Unanimous

"That your committee, by a majority, but not unanimously, recommend that the examinations be conducted by the Senate of the University of British Columbia, and that the examining board be composed of two duly qualified members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in good standing and two members of the British Columbia Chiropractors' Association in good standing, and of one additional examiner to be a duly qualified member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in good standing, to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal.

"That your committee recommend that Bill No. 28 be not proceeded with, but that Chapter 38 of the Statutes of 1921 be amended to carry out your committee's recommendation as to the body upon which shall devolve the responsibility of examining candidates in chiropractic as to their qualifications in the subjects enumerated and deemed necessary.

"Your committee recommends that it be provided that the first examination for chiropractors to qualify be held within three months, and in the meantime no prosecution be initiated against any chiropractors merely because of their not having complied with the terms of the act, Chapter 38, of the Statutes of 1921, within such period of three months, and that pending prosecutions be stayed, and that convictions and sentences heretofore made and pending against chiropractors be set aside.

(Sgd.) M. J. JACKSON,
"Chairman."

Counsel Disappointed

"The report of the chiropractic committee is no solution," declared Mr. Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the Chiropractors' Defence Association, last night, when he was shown the recommendations brought into the House by Mr. M. E. Jackson's committee.

Under the present act we are allowed one chiropractor on the examining board otherwise composed of medical men. Under the present report we would be allowed two chiropractors on a board otherwise composed of three medical men. Every medical witness has stated that he would not qualify a chiropractor, and has expressed the belief that the theory of chiropractic is pure nonsense. Such a board would obviously be unfair and unsympathetic to the aims of the association.

"Before the matter goes any farther I may say that I am confident that no chiropractor will submit himself to such an examining board.

"I place the responsibility for this situation squarely on the shoulders of Premier Oliver, Attorney-General Manson and Mr. Jackson, the chairman of the committee.

In Face of Public

"As a supporter of the Liberal Government I wish to remind the leaders of that party that if they continue the present intolerable conditions they will be violating the expressed wishes of 25,000 citizens of this Province as placed before the Legislature in a petition.

"We are willing to pass any examination upon the subjects which a chiropractor requires to know, but such an examination should obviously be set by somebody sympathetic to the aims of the chiropractors and not by men who frankly state that they believe the chiropractor is a menace to public health.

"As a matter of fact there is no essential difference between the legislation proposed by the committee and the existing legislation against which our application has been directed."

Last night Mr. Wismer received the following telegram from the Chiropractic Defence League, Vancouver, per Mr. B. H. Temple, president:

"Our league, representing over one thousand active workers and supported by over twenty thousand citizens, increasing daily and could reach 100,000, many thousands having reaped benefit from chiropractic, and who propose to make their cause their politics, wishes to express its strong dissent from majority report on chiropractic bill. We regard all proposals to place chiropractors under the control of an examining board composed in whole or part of medical doctors as unfair in principle, mischievous in intent, and an invasion of our rights as citizens. These facts should be known to you. We are looking to you to free the chiropractors from their present persecutions and not to further harass them by specious and insincere legislation."

RECOMMENDATION FOR ANTI-DUMPING LAW

Committee on Agriculture in Legislature Reports Taking Immediate Action

A strong request to the Minister of Customs to invoke the anti-dumping legislation early enough in the next Federal session to prevent dumping of American fruit on the Canadian market, is the recommendation of the select committee on agriculture of the Legislature which will be introduced in the House today.

The committee's resolution will be as follows:

"Whereas the fruit industry is of paramount interest to British Columbia;

"And whereas all reasonable precautions should be taken to prevent the dumping of foreign fruit on the Canadian market, thereby demoralizing the natural markets of the fruit growers of the Province;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Honorable the Minister of Customs for Canada be respectfully urged to put into complete operation the legislation passed by the Dominion Government at its last session, for the safeguarding of the Canadian fruit growers, sufficiently early in the year to prevent the dumping of fruit on the Canadian market;

"And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister, Hon. Mackenzie King, the Hon. Jacques Bureau, Minister of Customs; Hon. Dr. King, Minister of Public Works, and Hon. Senator Bostock, Speaker of the Senate."

ENABLING SHOPS TO BE CLOSED AT FIVE

Bill Introduced for Purpose—Many Other Measures Are Passed Swiftly Along

The bill to amend the Shops Regulation Act, introduced by Mr. F. W. Anderson, was put through its committee stage in the House last night. It provided that municipal councils may pass by-laws for closing shops not earlier than 5 p.m. At present the time limit is 6 p.m.

Mr. Anderson explained that in the Interior, at any rate, most of the men employed in stores are also interested in sport, and the extra hour given them would prove of advantage. Incidentally, he pointed out, the Oriental store proprietor has not been observing the present law and up to date the plan has been for councils to act upon petition from the store proprietors, and Orientals and other aliens have been in a position to sign such petitions. His bill would restrict to those entitled to vote at a municipal election the right to make such petition. An amendment was also introduced to the act by Attorney-General Manson to enable the municipal authorities to insist upon proper sanitary conditions and arrangements in shops.

Coal Mines Act

On the motion for the second reading of the bill introduced by Mr. Thomas Uphill to amend the Coal Mine Regulations Act to permit appointment of outsiders on the Mine Safety Committee, Rev. Thomas Menzies stated he had sought advice from the mine operators and miners of Cumberland, one of the largest coal mining sections in the Province, and he had been informed they wanted no change in the present act.

Mr. Menzies referred to the bad effect upon the coal mining industry through the growing use of coal oil fuel and argued the present was no time to take any action that might prejudice the industry. He eulogized the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, for his interest in seeking to restrict the use of fuel oil to the end that the British Columbia coal product would be more largely used. Hon. Mr. Sloan, the speaker said, was one of the first to realize the effect of oil fuel on the mining industry and had been instrumental in having a duty placed upon oil imports. He argued there should be a still further duty imposed.

On a vote the Uphill amending bill was thrown out by the motion for the second reading being defeated.

Succession Duties

Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, is sponsoring three financial bills before the House. On the Succession Duty Bill to reduce the exemption from \$2,500 to \$1,000, Mr. W. J. Bowser, Opposition leader, demanded a division, saying that the bill was another evidence of the Government's desperate financial condition.

"Not content with taxing us to death while we are alive they now have to tax our bereaved relatives on any small amount we may leave behind when we die," he said.

The bill passed second reading by 22 to 18, the only surprise being when Dr. K. C. MacDonald, chairman of the Liberal caucus, voted against the Government.

Revenue Act

Hon. Mr. Hart's amendments to the Revenue Act were on their second reading passed on the understanding that the Minister would produce in Committee of the Whole a detailed statement of the \$22,000,000 of loans which, he stated, were falling due between 1923 and 1925. The bill, stated the Minister, was to give the Government power to renew short term loans floated when interest was high, at a lower rate of interest, but did not give power to increase the public debt. It was a result of the short term borrowing policy adopted during the war and post-war periods, he stated.

Loan Bill Comes Up

The Minister has stated that the \$2,000,000 item for public buildings in the bill authorizing the Government to borrow \$3,500,000, was for the purpose of capitalizing certain large expenditures of the past year or two. It was not fair that these buildings, which would be used for twenty-five to fifty years, should be paid for all in one year, he said. Although the Government already had power to

borrow \$11,000,000 for specific purposes, the powers did not extend to the purposes mentioned in this bill, stated the Minister of Finance.

LITTLE HOPE OF AID TO STEEL INDUSTRY

Government Caucus, It Is Reported, Has Decided Against Consideration This Session

Unless there is a quick change front, the hope of British Columbia Government taking legislative steps this session to assist directly the establishment of an iron and steel industry in the Province can be dismissed.

The matter has been twice caucused in the past two days, and according to report it was the suggestion of Premier Oliver in caucus that the matter be dealt with no further this session.

Mr. R. H. Gale and Mr. J. A. Campbell, representing the Coast Range Steel Company, were permitted to address the Liberal members yesterday and are said to have intimated very plainly that the Government would be assuming a serious responsibility if it failed to adopt enabling legislation by which guarantees would be placed at the back of any company willing to step in and establish an industry.

It was explained that the \$4,000,000 guarantee which the Imperial Government was willing to grant would expire within the coming year and that the private capital which has now been definitely arranged for would not be forthcoming unless the Provincial Government established its good faith by some form of legislation.

The delegation asked for no direct favors for the Coast Range Steel Company, and expressed willingness that the legislation be surrounded with the most extreme safeguards for the Province, but stressed the absolute importance of not letting the

great opportunity of enlisting millions of dollars of British capital in so important an industry pass by without some legislative encouragement. Heavy stress was laid upon the Premier's written promise of last August and he was asked to make this good.

An argument which crept into the discussion was Vancouver's lack of representation in the cabinet, and it was urged that Vancouver should have a minister to advance that city's interests.

REFUSES EXEMPTION FROM MUNICIPAL TAX

House in Committee Defeats Attorney-General's Amendment as to Trust Companies' Licence

By the deciding vote of Chairman J. E. Clearhue in committee of the whole yesterday afternoon, the Legislature defeated Attorney-General Manson's amendment to the Trust Companies' Act depriving municipalities of the power to impose licence fees against these companies.

The Attorney-General at the evening session announced his intention of reintroducing the amendment when the committee report is up for adoption, but a point of order taken by the Opposition deprived him of the right to contest the issue last night. It will come up at this morning's session.

The vote in committee was 21 to 21, and followed a strenuous debate, in which members of both sides protested against depriving municipalities of much needed taxation powers. Attorney-General Manson and his supporters contended that dual licence fees were a bad principle, and that he wished to be seen with it.

MORNING SESSION LIVELY IN SPORTS

MR. BOWSER ATTACKS REGIME OF HON. W. SLOAN

Second Reading of Several Minor Bills Enlivened by Scatatic Outburst of Major R. J. Burde

The morning session of the Legislature yesterday, devoted to the second reading of some half dozen minor bills, was relieved as to a somewhat formal and monotonous procedure by two incidents. On the one hand, Mr. W. J. Bowser, leader of the Opposition, was vigorous and sarcastic in his criticism of the administration of the Department of Mines under the regime of the Hon. William Sloan; and on the other, Major R. J. Burde, the irrepressible member for Alberni, delighted the House with some characteristic sallies as to an attack of sciatica, which had inconveniently coincided with the honorable member's attendance upon the special committee on chiropractors.

Bill No. 24, introduced to ratify an agreement between the Provincial and Dominion Governments for the examination of iron ore deposits in British Columbia, was under discussion, when Mr. Bowser intervened to say that after all the blowing of trumpets they had heard from the Minister of Mines, they were entitled to expect better results than could be hoped for from the bill.

"This Paper Mouse"

"I say now, as I said in 1917," said Mr. Bowser, "that the mountain has labored and brought forth this paper mouse. All my honorable friend can find in the way of answer is a hearty laugh. Well, he is the only man here who appreciates the humor of this thing. It is not a laughing matter for the unfortunate prospector."

Mr. Bowser charged that the proposals of the bill were designed to benefit the political friends of the minister. The mine owner and the Dominion Government were to foot the bill; while the Provincial department was to get the glory and the profits. The mineral prospector would still be where he was thirty years ago. There could be no useful result from such legislation.

"The lobby has been full of men with a Coast-Range-Steel look in their faces," said Mr. Bowser, to the answering cheers of his followers. "I have every right to assume from my honorable friend's past that this is for the benefit of his friends. What is left by the Coast Range Steel—or some other concern in which the chief investment is not safe—my honorable friend will take. The money of the Government is to be put into the mining claims of its friends; just as \$46,000 was put into the claims of Stewart Henderson. That is the plain English of this second attempt of the minister to enact this legislation."

Adverse criticism of the bill by Messrs. W. K. Esling, of Rossland, and N. A. Wallinger, of Cranbrook, and mingled praise and blame by Mr. G. S. Hanes, of North Vancouver, were followed by a defence of it by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands. Mr. Pattullo said that the leader of the Opposition had shed tears for the prospector, but the fact was that the prospector was behind the bill. The Minister of Mines should be commended for obtaining the cooperation of the Dominion Government. The principle behind the bill was the development of the iron ore of the Province; and the objection of the Opposition members was not to that principle, but to the ways and means proposed to effectuate it in the bill.

The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 28 to 19, all the Opposition members present voting in the negative.

Continuing the debate on the bill to borrow three and a half million dollars, Mr. J. W. Jones, South Okanagan, objected not only to what he alleged to be the lack of information as to the purposes for which the money was to be borrowed, but also to such expenditures as had been outlined by Hon. John Hart.

Insurance Taxation

The taxpayers of the Province will not complain with the importance of the matter for the Government, as Mr. Robert Hart, Minister of Finance, who also

found the proposed appropriation of one million dollars for the Settlement Board an unwarranted expenditure. The new loan would cost \$300,000 a year to the burden of taxation, in Mr. Jones' opinion.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo defended the loan, inasmuch as it was to be applied partly to the capitalization of public building expenditures; and for irrigation projects, some of them in South Okanagan, the constituency represented by Mr. Jones. Mr. Pattullo thought that Mr. Jones was satisfied as long as South Okanagan was getting the money; but saw many objections to similar grants in aid of other sections of the country.

Second reading of the bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 14.

Notaries Public Bill

On the second reading of the Notaries Public bill, Mr. Kenneth Duncan, Cowichan, gave notice of his intention to introduce amendments in committee. The bad feature of the bill, as Mr. Duncan saw it, was that in its present form it would discriminate against men who were not lawyers. Mr. R. H. Pooley, Esquimalt, defended the bill in that respect. It was fair to demand an examination of men applying to be notaries public. The lawyer's qualification for the position depended upon his passing his examinations as a barrister and solicitor; and the public welfare demanded that the notary public should be a properly-qualified man. The existing state of affairs could no longer be tolerated.

Bill No. 86, "An Act to Amend the Constitution Act," did not pass its second reading without incident. Mr. R. H. Pooley said the purpose of it was to allow Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, K. C., Vancouver, to represent the Government before the Privy Council. Mr. Pooley saw in the bill the fine Italian hand of the anti-Oriental agitator. Under the constitution, no member of the House could be paid for such services to the Government. Mr. Pooley did not object to an overseas excursion for Mr. Farris; but the proper way to arrange for it was not by a dangerous amendment to the constitution, but by a specific enabling act.

The Major's Sciatica

When Mr. Pooley demanded a division of the House on the vote for the second reading, the ringing of the division bells brought Major R. J. Burde, Alberni, to his seat. In a generally irritable frame of mind, he complained that he was doing his best to conserve the public health by assisting the special committee on the Chiropractors' Bill; despite the fact that his own sciatic nerve was in a state of rebellion against the exertions of a strenuous session. And this situation was made almost unendurable by the constant ringing of the division bells. The major demanded to know what it was all about this time; committee members had no opportunity to inform themselves before voting. The honorable member was duly instructed by the Speaker.

"Oh, that's it," said Major Burde. "I am in favor of sending 'Wally' anywhere away from here."

After the second reading had been voted in the affirmative, several members, among them Mr. W. J. Bowser, raised the point that Major Burde had not voted.

Trusting the People

"It's nothing to do with anybody but you, Mr. Speaker," said the member for Alberni. "I've got a sciatic nerve, and I can't be expected to be jumping up and down all the time. But if it will please my honorable friend, the leader of the Opposition, to record my vote with him, I will vote in the negative, to keep 'Wally' at home."

Rising to a question of privilege, at the beginning of the session, Mr. Ian Mackenzie, Vancouver, complained that he had been misrepresented in the account given in the Colonist yesterday of the debate on the "Beer Clause." He had been made to say that the "people could not be trusted," said Mr. Mackenzie; whereas what he had actually said was that "the people could always be trusted."

Approving cheers from the House testified to the heartfelt agreement of honorable members with the sentiment that they could always trust the people. No statement was made on the converse proposition.

LIQUOR ACT CHANGES BROUGHT INTO HOUSE

Little Amendment Except Reduction of Permit Fees and Increase in Warehouse Licenses

Attorney-General Manson's proposed amendments to the Liquor Control Act were introduced in the House yesterday, and given second reading without debate, the discussion being reserved until the bill is taken up clause by clause in committee.

As heretofore reported, the amendments give the Government power to have a Control Board consisting of anywhere from one to four members, instead of the present three members. A jail sentence of from one to three months is provided for the illegal sale of beer instead of the \$50 fine, which has been found so unsuccessful during the past year.

Annual liquor permits are reduced from \$5 to \$2, and beer permits from \$2 to \$1. The fifty-cent single purchase permit and the non-resident permit for two weeks are abolished. This means that every purchaser of liquor must have an annual permit.

Restricted Gifts

Sections are added to the act prohibiting brewers or importers from giving away liquor or beer, except in the case of samples to the Government purchasing agent. Agents are prohibited from soliciting orders in the Province. Liquor advertisements are required to carry a specific statement that they are not published by the Government or Liquor Control Board.

Authority is given to confiscate liquor in cases where other penalties are imposed, it having been held that no confiscation was allowed if fine or imprisonment was imposed. Regulations are invoked providing how the purchasing agent shall deal with confiscated liquor, good liquor being sold in the stores, and inferior being destroyed.

To meet a point raised in certain prosecutions by Mr. Gordon S. Wismer that liquor purchased by stool pigeons was sold to the Government, a retroactive section is added declaring that only a sale to the purchasing agent shall constitute a sale to the Government.

Export Houses Licenses

The license for export warehouses is increased from \$3,000 to \$10,000, and sub-agencies are required to pay an additional \$10,000.

It is made illegal for an interdict to have liquor, the present prohibition applying only to a sale to an interdict. The Board is given power to deduct from the liquor profits any charge against a municipality for

prosecutions undertaken by the Board's officers in such municipality. Power to regulate export warehouses by examining their books is specifically given, and the method of distributing the liquor profits is altered, so that 15 per cent is applied to hospitals and only 35 per cent direct to the municipalities. Hitherto the 50 per cent for municipal purposes was paid direct to municipalities, but a portion of it was required to be passed on for hospital purposes.

WILL NOT CUT DOWN PENALTY UNDER ACT

Mr. W. J. Jones' Move to Relieve Irrigation Districts Voted Down in House

The amendment of Mr. W. J. Jones to the Water Act to cut from fifteen to eight per cent a year the penalty charge on unpaid taxes in the irrigation districts, was voted down in the Legislature on a division that resulted in a vote of 26 to 13, following the refusal of Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, sponsor of the bill, to accept the amendment.

There was no necessity for imposing such a penalty, declared Mr. Jones. The Government held first priority for arrears of water rates and as in some cases there were arrears of taxes on some lands the amount of which would amount to at least twenty per cent, an extraordinary charge, the member declared.

VICTORIA CITY BILL COMES UP IN HOUSE

Serious Discussion of Measure Laid Over Until the Committee Stage Reached

Victoria's private bill had right of way in the Legislature yesterday afternoon, practically the whole sitting being taken up with reading the bill and discussion on a number of points on which members of the House desired enlightenment. Practically the discussion was a repetition of that which had taken place in the City Council sessions when the terms of the bill were under consideration, and, later, before the Private Bills Committee.

The chief point on which members expressed themselves was the provision allowing the city to institute the monthly tax payment system.

Attorney-General Manson believed it was an experiment which in the end would be found to be too costly in administration. He was averse to such a principle being allowed to one municipality, and, he argued, the general Municipal Act should be adhered to.

Mr. Clearhue, who piloted the bill through the House, stated the plan had been recommended by Dr. Shortt, and even were the one per cent per month penalty for non-payment imposed, it could only amount to 5.5 per cent. He outlined the financial position of the city, and the need of some method whereby the taxes could be got in earlier in the year.

Hard to Read

Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., Opposition leader, agreed with the Attorney-General that the Legislature must be careful about extending the powers of individual municipalities. In the last few years there had been manifested a growing disposition on the part of Victoria to come for private legislation. It was his opinion that Victoria should be confined as far as possible to the municipal code. He referred to Mr. Clearhue's statement that the Shortt report had recommended the plan, and that that report was a "good one."

"I have tried to read that report twice, but I never got through it, so I cannot say whether it is good or bad," said Mr. Bowser, who held that the present plan under which the ordinary citizen has until November 1 to meet his taxes was a better plan than that proposed.

"It looks as if the Victoria City Council is grasping at straws," said the Opposition leader, who saw no evidence of any public demand for a change in the present system. Only a majority of the City Council had asked for the plan. Why had not the Council taken a plebiscite on the matter at the present municipal elections and then the wishes of the people would have been ascertained? said Mr. Bowser.

Penalty Less Than Now

Mr. Clearhue explained that under the proposed monthly payment plan those who took advantage of it would, even if they did not pay up until the time for payment of the last of the ten monthly instalments provided for, be penalized by 5.5 per cent, against the 8 per cent now called for. He held the people of Victoria had had ample notice of the provisions of the bill. There had not been a single complaint made at the hearings of the Private Bills Committee, where various Victoria interests, business and otherwise, had appeared and discussed many of the proposals.

If the plan possessed such merit, said Attorney-General Manson, it should have been referred to the Municipal Committee to consider whether it should be incorporated in the Municipal Act.

Canon Hinchliffe strongly supported the monthly payment plan, pointing out that the City Council was fully cognizant of the financial difficulties confronting the city, and was endeavoring to solve them, and, further, Victoria was in a different position, to say Mission City or Cowichan, and from her importance as a city should not be held down to municipal regulations that might be quite adequate for much smaller communities.

Voted for Section

Finally the section was approved, and it was found that those who had criticized it did not vote against it.

Approval was also given to the principle of the taxation of private hospitals, though Mr. Whiteside pointed

out that under the Municipal Act the reverse principle was established. Attorney-General Manson explained that in the larger cities where there are public hospitals maintained by the taxpayers, it was advisable that small private hospitals run as a business should be liable to taxation. The section was approved.

There was considerable discussion on an amendment proposed by Mr. Clearhue which would permit the city to pool its sinking funds, but objection was taken that such funds should be kept intact. The section was held over.

FOREST BILL GIVEN VIOLENT TREATMENT

Conscription Section Is Struck Out in Committee, Only Ministers Opposing

Mr. H. G. Perry, Liberal member for Fort George, led an attack against the provisions of the Forest Act in the Legislature last night—and he got away with it.

The bill, introduced by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, contained clauses prohibiting anyone to smoke in forest areas in the dry season and gave drastic powers to department officials to conscript every man between the ages of eighteen and sixty years to fight fires without compensation.

Not only did the committee of the whole on the bill defeat the anti-smoking clauses, which were debated a few days ago, but when they came to the sections granting fire wardens power to conscript men, the whole House turned against the Minister of Lands and the provision was overwhelmingly defeated on a vote of twenty to six, the only support the Minister of Lands received being that of his colleagues in the cabinet.

It was claimed by opponents to the clause that if fires were so serious as to necessitate calling out every able-bodied man, the welfare of the Province was sufficiently at stake to warrant paying compensation.

"I can see where a Conservative has a chance to get a job with the Liberal Government," said W. A. McKenzie, amid laughter. "But he will not be paid."

BILL INTRODUCED TO ASSIST NANAIMO CITY

Destruction of Water Pipeline and Urgency for Repair Created Awkward Situation

The bill to confer certain powers upon the City Council of Nanaimo relating to the destruction of its water pipe line last year created a little discussion in the House last night.

The measure was sponsored by Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, who explained the accident of last year when immediate steps had to be taken by the City Council to repair the damage, the bill amounting to \$47,000.

The council at that time did not submit a by-law to the people. The situation today shows that the council has a surplus in its sinking funds of \$36,211, and it is proposed to credit this sum towards purchasing the debentures issued as an emergency measure.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, opposition leader, questioned the right of using sinking funds for such a purpose, and pointed to several instances reported last year when cities were known to be shy of such funds. Such a measure, he claimed, might seriously affect the credit of the municipalities and the Province as a whole with outside investors.

Premier Oliver agreed with Mr. Bowser that exceeding great care was necessary when sinking funds were being dealt with, but he had satisfied himself that the situation in Nanaimo warranted such action. The surplus, as reported in the bill, was really in existence.

Attorney-General Manson also reviewed the situation in Nanaimo and stated that he had secured the advice of the Inspector of Municipalities and also of the Deputy Minister of Finance before supporting such a bill introduced by the Minister of Mines.

The bill was given its second reading.

PROVINCIAL HOME TO CARE FOR INCURABLES

Government Has Introduced Bill in Legislature—Initial Sum Comes From Liquor Profits

Establishment of a Provincial home for incurables has been adopted as a Government policy and a bill to that end was introduced yesterday by Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean.

A sum from the liquor profits will be set apart to capitalize purchase of a building for about \$70,000, the minister explained. Each municipality will then pay the daily maintenance of such patients as it applies to have admitted. The Government will bear the cost of patients from unorganized districts. The capital money will be repaid out of sinking fund. The municipalities are to be charged \$1.25 a day, of which fifteen cents will be used for sinking fund purposes.

In explanation of the bill Dr. MacLean stated that the city of Vancouver in the Marpole Hospital Annex had been maintaining the only home for incurables in the Province, and it was deemed unfair that the city should have to bear the cost of patients from other municipalities and unorganized districts. The Marpole building was described as unsuited and the Hospital Board was stated to have no funds for providing a suitable new building.

The minister announced that several suitable premises had been ordered at a cost not exceeding \$70,000, and that the present intention of the Government was to purchase a building.

STILL ST PRE

MINISTER'S
POSITION

Summary of
English
by

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STILL STANDING BY PREMIER'S WORD

MINISTER OF MINES EXPLAINS POSITION AS TO IRON WORKS

Summary of Report on Subject by
English Expert Employed
by Department

"Although it has been decided that no further legislation regarding the establishment of an iron and steel industry in the Province will be introduced by the Government at this session, the Government has assured representatives of the Coast Range Steel Company, and wishes to make public the same assurance to any other enterprises that may wish to undertake establishment of such an industry in the Province, that we stand by the Premier's memorandum of last August," stated the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines last night.

"To the request that we introduce enabling legislation at the present time we are unable to accede. While negotiations are proceeding favorably, they are not, in our opinion, sufficiently advanced to warrant such further action by the Government. When a proposal is laid before the Government we shall be prepared to enter into an agreement within the terms of the Premier's memorandum and submit it to the Legislature for ratification at the next session. In our opinion, the pledged word of the Premier of this promise is adequate assurance for the British capitalists interested in this enterprise under all the circumstances."

Representatives Satisfied

Mr. J. A. Campbell and Mr. R. H. Gale, representatives of the Coast Range Steel Company, stated before leaving for Vancouver that after their conferences with the Government they were satisfied that the Government's attitude was adequate to permit them to go ahead with their plans.

That an iron and steel industry can be established in the Province; that the necessary materials for the successful working of such an industry are available; that there is a good and increasing market for the product; that the time for the launching of such an industry is opportune; that the enterprise should be most successful.

These are the conclusions reached by Mr. C. P. Williams, the expert English mining engineer engaged by the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, to make a thorough investigation into the tonnage possibilities of the iron ore deposits of British Columbia and other iron ore-bearing zones on the Pacific Coast as far south as Mexico and as far north as Alaska. The object was to endeavor to obtain such data that it might be clearly established either that extensive iron and steel furnaces situated in this Province could or could not be maintained by material obtained on this Coast.

Qualifications of Engineer

The satisfactory nature of Mr. Williams' report tabled in the Legislature yesterday, from the standpoint of those desirous of seeing such an industry launched, is emphasized by the fact that Mr. Williams is claimed to be one of the best qualified authorities yet to take up this question. After graduating from Victoria University, Manchester, he took a course in engineering with Messrs. Pearson & Knowles, of Warrington, one of the best-known firms in Great Britain. Later he joined the designing staff of the Ebbw Vale Coal, Iron & Steel Co., when they were constructing their then new Bessemer shop and blast furnaces. From there he went to Germany, becoming an engineer with the Hoesch Co., Dortmund, one of the largest firms of iron and steel manufacturers in that country. Coming back to England, he was engaged by the Brynne Steel Company, where, under his direction, extensions were undertaken which proved of immense benefit. During the war he occupied the post of assistant general manager to John Lysaght, Ltd., and under his management the company was the only British concern to successfully produce a basic bullet-proof alloy for armored tanks. It will be understood, therefore, that Mr. Williams, both by technical training and

by years of practical experience, is well qualified to discuss the iron and steel problem in its relation to this Province.

"From my experience," Mr. Williams says, "in several European countries, and from an inquiry into costs at a few Eastern American works, I am of the opinion that iron and steel can be manufactured on the Pacific Coast today as cheaply as in any of the well-known iron and steel producing countries of the world, excepting Germany and possibly Belgium. The reason for their advantage is not that the costs of production per se are lower, but that the present abnormal rate of exchange leaves the countries with a depreciated currency in a better position to export their finished articles than those countries, whose rates of exchange have not fluctuated considerably from normal conditions."

Conditions Favorable

"Again, there is every probability that an approximately proportional fluctuation in cost will take place in most of the world centres of the industry, with the result that as the conditions today in British Columbia compare favorably with conditions in other regions producing these goods, so will they compare equally favorably when costs of production elsewhere have decreased and conditions become more stable and normal all over the world."

At this point Mr. Williams makes a statement of rather more than ordinary interest. He says that it is possible to outline for this Province not one iron and steel project, but several, each of which, in his opinion, eventually would become of very great importance. "All the conditions," he asserts, "are now present for establishing such an industry on a successful commercial basis. It is possible to sketch a plan for such a work at a suitable site on Vancouver Island and also one on the Mainland near the Coast."

As between these two locations, however, a preference is expressed for a site on the Fraser River. On this point he says: "With regard to the location of the works and with due regard to the areas I have visited, my opinion is that the first iron and steel works of the Province should be on the Fraser River."

In supporting this contention, Mr. Williams explains that there are economic factors involved, such as the importing of certain material and commodities and the exporting of certain finished manufactured goods. The greatest market is on the Mainland, and he argues that to avoid heavy transportation costs and to reduce double handling to a minimum this site is to be recommended. All interior markets could be reached by rail, and the position would be suitable for all coastwise and overseas export trade. Here suitable coking coals from the Nicola Valley, from the Comox district of Vancouver Island, or even, if it were necessary, from the Crow's Nest coalfield, could be assembled. Limestone could be brought in snows from the north end of Texada Island.

Iron Ore Deposits

Discussing the iron ore deposits the investigator states that there are suitable ores at different points in the eastern portion of British Columbia. He mentions the deposits of Klitchener, and Sand Creek, near Fort Steele; that of Ironton, opposite Procter, near Nelson; a large body near Rossland, one at Keremes, one at Bull River, and the International property near Wanata. In this region there are red and brown hematites, specular ore, and magnetites, which if properly selected would make suitable mixtures for blast furnace operations. Limestones of good quality and ample in quantity are present. In this region also are found quartzites for manufacturing silica bricks. There is an abundance of water power, and the Crow's Nest coalfield is within reasonable economical distance from a central point that could be decided upon as the operating centre to assemble and convert these minerals into finished iron and steel goods.

It is stated that the Prince Rupert district is worthy of every consideration, and that the iron ore zones of that part of the Coast should have minute consideration. The Louise Island deposit is thought to be of special importance, and Mr. Williams attaches a special report on that property. It consists of four claims, two of which have been developed by numerous large and small open cuts, as a result of which work it is said to be probable that the area is altogether underlain with ore without any intervening country rock. Ore from

this ore, it is suggested, might be made the basis of the undertaking, the product being supplemented by imported ores.

In this connection reference is made to two other important ore fields outside the Province; one is a large deposit at San Vicente, on the peninsula of Lower California, Mexico, and the other an important soft ore field, rich in iron, very easily reduced, which has recently been discovered in the neighborhood of Portland, Oregon. Exploration and development work is now being actively carried on in this region.

Opportunities Existing

That there is a great opportunity for an iron and steel industry on the Coast is declared by Mr. Williams to be shown by the following facts: On the shores of the Pacific Ocean there is a large population, little competition, highest price iron market in the world, the necessary raw materials of superior grade, water transportation, immense water powers, and an excellent climate.

He concludes by affirming that British Columbia's possibilities as an iron and steel production centre have impressed him and that there now is an unparalleled and unique opportunity for whoever is first in the field, whether the project be undertaken under the auspices of the Government or by private enterprise.

The body of Mr. Williams' report is taken up by detailed statements regarding the character of the iron ore deposits visited, the economic suitability of the ore of the Coast and of the interior, the coal deposits of British Columbia, the cheap and abundant electrical energy available, and the limestones and other material available for fluxing and refining purposes. The question of the markets also is discussed, and Mr. Williams concludes from the information available to him from various sources that there is a sufficient demand to absorb the output of a good-sized plant.

Locations Visited

Mr. Williams and his assistants visited iron ore deposits in the following districts: Harrison Lake, Gordon River, Texada Island, Alta Lake, Queen Charlotte Group (Louise Island), Burnaby Island, Fanny Bay, Kamloops, Seymour Inlet, Waneta and district. They examined limestone on Texada Island, and went into the coal supply question in the Crow's Nest and Nicola Valley regions. Exhaustive reports are appended on all the iron ore deposits seen, and some interesting notes are given dealing with the coal supply of the Province.

Regarding the coal it is stated that there can be no doubt as to the coking qualities of the coal of Nicola and the Crow's Nest. Not only can the coke be produced, but the coals lend themselves readily to by-product oven carbonization, resulting in a good coke and high residual yields. Only one adverse criticism is made, and that is, that compared with the best fuel the ash content is occasionally somewhat high, but it is not too high for the successful smelting of high-grade ores containing often 64, leaving a higher percentage of iron.

Water-Power Question

Concerning water powers, Mr. Williams says: "In a country like British Columbia, where abundant electrical power can be obtained from the numerous and plentiful waterfalls that are such a feature to the Province, it would be advisable, wherever possible, to drive most of the machinery from such an outside source. This would guarantee an almost uninterrupted operation of the different sections of the works and would bring about the utilization of the spare gases from the coke oven and blast furnace plants for steel smelting and for reheating ignites and blooms, thus obviating the installation of costly electrical regenerating plants, and also the erection of large batteries of gas producers. There are very few iron and steel concerns in the world that are fortunate possessors of such sources of hydro-electric energy, in addition to plentiful supplies of high-class coal."

An approximate estimate is given of the cost of establishing an iron and steel works capable of producing 125,000 tons of foundry iron per annum and 120,000 tons of finished steel per annum. The total, exclusive of the cost of purchasing properties and of the cost of coal mining equipment, is placed at \$15,432,000. It is figured that it would take four years before a plant of this magnitude could become productive and revenue producing, so that the capital expenditures referred to would

be spent over four years approximately as follows: First year, \$2,000,000; second year, \$3,500,000; third year, \$5,000,000; fourth year, \$4,500,000. These calculations are given with the explanation that an accurate estimate of cost of plant without obtaining actual tenders is impossible when prices are fluctuating as now is the case. It is thought likely that there will be a reduction in the near future in the market prices of the materials required, so that a reduction in the estimate may be expected.

ASSERTS POWERS OF COURTS ARE USURPED

Mr. Ian McKenzie Attacks Suggested Amendment to Co-operative Associations Act

That the amendment to the Co-operative Associations Act, suggested by Hon. E. D. Barrow was contrary to the ordinary principles of law, and that the Minister was taking unto himself the power of the courts, were the claims which Mr. Ian McKenzie made in the House yesterday afternoon. The suggested amendment was as follows:

"Where a person enters or has entered into a contract with an association to deliver to or sell through the association any agricultural or manufactured product grown or made by him, or on his behalf, or in which he has an interest, such person being one of a number of persons with whom the association makes or has made contracts of like nature, any such contract may be enforced by an order for specific performance."

While Mr. M. B. Jackson supported Mr. Mackenzie, Attorney-General Manson defended the amendment of his colleague, claiming that if it was contrary to the ordinary principle of law it was essential for the protection of the fruit-growing industry. The Minister of Agriculture also urged the need of the amendment to aid the fruit growers.

As it was six o'clock, the committee rose, to sit again in the evening.

TOWN PLANNING BILL PUT OVER A SESSION

Mrs. Smith, Introducing Measure, Describes It as Important—Premier Suggests Delay Till Next Year

The Provincial Government's new town planning and rural development programme will not become law until the next session of the Legislature.

The bill was introduced for second reading last night by Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Vancouver, who commended the measure and said that it marked an important step in urban and rural improvement along systematic lines.

Premier Olive said that the bill should be distributed to members prior to final passage, and that it should not become workable until the next session of the House.

The bill was given its second reading on that condition.

INCREASE ALLOWED IN COMPENSATION AWARD

Attorney-General Raises Amount Payable Injured Workmen to Sixty-Two and a Half Per Cent

An increase from 45 to 62 1/2 per cent in the compensation payable to injured workmen under the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act is provided in an amending bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday.

The amendment also provides for payment of burial expenses by the state in the event of fatal accidents.

LICENSING INSURANCE AGENTS DISCUSSED

Clause Including Lawyers and Their Lists of Licences Struck Out in Committee

Further discussion of the act for the licensing of insurance agents and adjusters took place in the Legislature yesterday afternoon in committee, and a number of amendments were made.

Mr. R. H. Pooley objected to any loophole in the act which would allow companies to give rebates on insurance to large property owners. The Attorney-General assured him that a proposed amendment was framed to the end of preventing just what the member from Esquimalt was objecting to, and the amendment was carried.

Mr. H. G. Perry objected to lawyers being exempt from securing a licence when acting as collectors of insurance moneys.

The Attorney-General contended that lawyers called upon to be made insurance collectors for clients were acting in a legal capacity, and were not thereby created insurance agents.

Mr. J. B. Clearhous supported this view. It was pointed out by Hon. Mr. Manson that members of the legal profession could not, under the rules of the Law Society, act as insurance agents.

Demanded Names

Many were doing it, asserted Mr. Perry.

Mr. Pooley demanded that the member give an example of such a case.

Mr. J. W. deB. Farris claimed that the bill was not one for the purpose of securing revenue, but was purely regulative, and to include lawyers would be "superfluous and entirely improper."

The amendment to include lawyers was defeated. Mr. W. A. McKenzie claimed that insurance agents and lawyers among the members of the House should not be allowed to vote on the question, because they were interested parties.

The chairman, Mr. I. A. McKenzie, ruled against the objection.

Clause Six of the bill, preventing any insurance agent in a city over ten thousand, from devoting any of his time to any other occupation, was struck out on motion of Mr. H. F. Kergin.

A division occurred on the question of whether lawyers should be allowed to act as adjusters without licence, and the amendment to compel licensing was defeated by one vote.

Objection to fire insurance agents having to pay a higher licence fee than life underwriters was taken by Mr. W. J. Bowser, who, when told by the Attorney-General that the agents themselves had approved of the scale of fees, said that there appeared to be a desire for a monopoly.

Wanted Reasons

If the fees were only charged to cover administration costs, as stated by the Attorney-General, why, the leader of the opposition wanted to know, were some fees higher than others. He could not see that the cost of administration would vary in regard to the several classes of agents.

The section dealing with fees was allowed to stand over, the Attorney-General promising to bring in more information in regard to the matter.

Mr. W. A. McKenzie having made a second attempt, on the division over the question of lawyers adjusting, to have insurance agents and lawyers among the members prevented from voting, Mr. F. W. Anderson tried, before the committee rose, to force the member for Similkameen to explain what he meant by the suggestion regarding members being "interested." The chairman ruled Mr. Anderson's point out of order, and the speaker refused to entertain Mr. Anderson's objection when it was made to him after he had taken his seat.

TO GOVERN ITSELF

South Vancouver Given Permission to Raise Money in Meet Government Advances

South Vancouver is empowered to borrow the necessary money to reduce the Government of the municipal corporation, in fulfilment of that municipality's obligations, in the terms of a bill introduced in the Legislature last night.

MAKE WOMEN LIABLE TO SERVE ON JURIES

Amendment Passed Legislature Making It Possible in Civil and Criminal Cases

Women of British Columbia have been charged with the responsibility of jury service. By a vote of 28 to 14 the Legislature came to this decision this afternoon on motion of Mr. J. W. deB. Farris, K. C.

So as not to be too drastic at the outset a provision was added to the Jury Act whereby when women are chosen on the annual jury list they will be notified by registered mail and given fifteen days in which to refuse. If they do not refuse they will be called upon in their turn just as the men are called now. No distinction was made between criminal and civil cases. Mr. Farris pointed out that women would have the same right as men to apply for release on any given day on presentation of a doctor's certificate of incapacity on account of health.

The suggestion was made that if at any given trial the judge thought women should not serve he should have the power to give a decision to this effect.

In introducing the amendment, Mr. Farris said that he had hesitated to take this action before because he felt women should not be called upon to assume this responsibility until they asked. Within the past few months, however, practically every woman's organization in Vancouver had gone on record.

"I should hate to see a woman on a murder case," he protested. "It is against woman's make-up. I should hate to see any of my women friends serving on juries."

Mr. N. A. Wallinger said the women of Cranbrook had taken up the matter and were in favor of the proposal.

Mr. H. F. Kergin said he was opposed to the bill as women were being given exemptions not open to men.

"This is not a case of equal rights for women," he declared. "It is a case giving them superior rights."

Mr. W. J. Bowser said that one of the difficulties was in regard to keeping juries together for three or four days on long murder trials, but after hearing the debate voted for the measure.

Mrs. M. E. Smith pointed out that women served on juries in Scandinavia, in many of the states of the United States, in England, and in Alberta. She said she could see many objections, but thought wise restrictions could overcome these.

Mr. David Whiteside put himself on record as against the bill and Mr. Sam Guthrie declared that the negative arguments reminded him of the class of arguments used against woman's suffrage.

On the vote the Government support was almost solid, but the Conservatives were divided, only Mr. Bowser and three or four followers supporting the measure.

BILL AGAINST SIGN BOARDS NOW SHELVED

After a discussion which Premier Oliver said savored of too much levity, the Legislature yesterday morning definitely shelved Mr. M. B. Jackson's anti-signboards bill for another year. Mr. Ian Mackenzie moved in committee that the prohibitory clause be struck out, which caused much amusement and a protest from the father of the bill that to enact the name clause, and the penalty clause would simply make the Legislature ridiculous.

The Mackenzie motion was then withdrawn, and Mr. R. H. Pooley moved that the committee rise without report. This carried by a substantial majority.

In the debate on the merits Mr. Jackson claimed that sign boards were marrying the scenery of the province and deterring tourist travel. Mr. Pooley contended that a man should have the right to make some revenue off his property by selling it to advertisers, but Mr. Jackson retorted with a legal maxim that a man had no right to use his property in such a way as to cause a nuisance to his fellow citizens.

LAXITY UNDER

LEGISLATION THIS MORNING

Many Allegations of Misconduct

Steering of business to members of the Legislature

Determined before amendments this morning

"We want a system, but abuses that have passed," said the proposer

The proposal allows \$2 for malt beverages

"Wouldn't it be a fine idea to have a principal purpose bootlegger's expensive products

Hanes, North

"There is a specific principal purpose

Vendor

Mr. R. H. Pooley

some vendor liquor legislation

spirit of the Victoria two less than 16

chased liquor store.

Mr. Mackenzie of evidence investigation

A clause act to force specify that ment or the ing to do w

Mr. Pooley clause, forb papers or advertising c tion he was Mackenzie, that some were lower Government the Liquor private bran Stipulation first offence was attacked who held the present con it would be such punish

LAXITY CHARGED UNDER LIQUOR ACT

LEGISLATURE SAT UNTIL EARLY THIS MORNING ON BILL

Many Allegations of Non-Enforcement of Measure Is Urged Against the Government

Steering his way past a number of obstacles and amendments offered by members of the Opposition, Attorney-General A. M. Manson piloted his amendments to the Liquor Act through the House last night.

Determined to have the bill endorsed before adjournment, the Legislature was in session dealing with the amendments until the early hours of this morning.

"We want to maintain the permit system, but eliminate the glaring abuses that have taken place in the past," said Mr. Manson in describing the proposal to make the cost of permits \$2 for strong liquor and \$1 for malt beverages. The fifty cent temporary permits will be abolished.

"Wouldn't a man buying for medicinal purposes prefer to buy from a bootlegger rather than pay such an expensive permit?" asked Mr. G. S. Hanes, North Vancouver.

"There is always that danger, but in specific cases of sales for medicinal purpose no fee is charged," replied the Attorney-General.

Vendors Disobey Law

Mr. R. H. Pooley declared that some vendors were not enforcing the liquor legislation according to the spirit of the act, and charged that in Victoria two minors, known to be less than 16 years of age, had purchased liquor from the Government store.

Mr. Manson was given a transcript of evidence in the case and promised investigation.

A clause is being inserted in the act to force advertisers of liquor to specify that the Provincial Government or the Liquor Board have nothing to do with the advertising.

Mr. Pooley favored a more drastic clause, forbidding the use of newspapers or outdoor hoardings for the advertising of liquor. In this contention he was supported by Capt. Ian Mackenzie, of Vancouver, who held that some breweries and distilleries were lowering the prestige of the Government by attempting to couple the Liquor Board with their own private brands.

Stipulation of imprisonment for first offence of selling malt liquor was attacked by Capt. Mackenzie, who held that in the fact of the present condition of public opinion it would be unduly harsh to inflict such punishment.

Must Enforce Law

"So long as the Legislature has a law like this on the statute book it cannot afford to let any opportunity pass to strengthen enforcement of the law," declared Mr. Manson. "Under present conditions there have been scores of cases where people charged under the act have been released on bail of \$100, and have estraited their bail. In the case of second offences the organizations have sent up other members to bear the brunt. That has not been satisfactory, and a continuance of that condition will result in a general breakdown of the act's enforcement."

"Organizations which sell beer for personal profit should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, but fraternal organizations should not be subjected to such regulations," declared Capt. Mackenzie.

The Attorney-General said it was almost impossible to distinguish between legitimate fraternal organizations and proprietary beer clubs.

Mr. H. G. Perry, Fort George, favored elimination of the clause altogether and a substitution of the former conditions when 3 per cent proof spirits could be sold.

"That's absolutely impracticable," declared Mr. Manson. "We can't go round testing beer as in the old days. We can't enforce it."

Not Enforcing

"You aren't enforcing it now," interjected Mr. Perry.

"We are doing fairly well," returned the Attorney-General. "At the same time, there are so-called good citizens, influential men, acting as police commissioners, who don't make a semblance of pretence to enforce the Act. So long as I hold this office the law will be enforced, or I'll move for its repeal."

Mr. Perry moved an amendment that the clause be repealed, which, if carried, would virtually legalize the sale of near-beer, as under the old conditions. The amendment was defeated, only seven voting with the Fort George member.

Captain Mackenzie submitted another amendment, moderating the penalty by abolishing the jail sentence for first offence, and substituting a fine maximum of \$500. The amendment was lost, 15 to 39.

An amendment offered by Mr. Pooley abolishing the practice of the Board to appeal liquor violation cases where penalty was imprisonment, was also defeated, 15 to 22.

The Committee rose at 1:45 this morning.

NO EXCUSE FOR NOT CALLING BY-ELECTION

Hon. Mr. Bowser Says Injustice Is Being Done Vancouver City by Government Action

There is no excuse for the Provincial Government delaying any longer in issuing a writ for a by-election to give Vancouver the sixth member to which that city is entitled in the House, Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., leader of the Opposition, declared in the Legislature yesterday.

"The rights of Vancouver under the constitution are being ignored by the Government because of political exigencies," said Mr. Bowser. "Speaking for the Opposition in this House, I can say that we have no regard for the political complexion of the man who may be elected. But we do demand that this by-election scandal be brought to its early end as possible, and that Vancouver be allowed the privileges that are hers under the constitution of this country."

Enters Protest

Opposition members protested vigorously yesterday to what they described as a deliberate effort to kill Canon Hinchliffe's proposed amendments to the Election Act by letting them die on the order paper.

When the bill was called, Mr. J.

W. deB. Farris spoke briefly against the proposal to force the Government to hold all by-elections within six months of the vacation of a seat. He stated that since Greater Vancouver had eight members, representing Liberal, Conservative, Labor, Independent and the women's point of view, the constituency had no real grievance, as all shades of opinion were well represented.

Heated Words

Mr. H. F. Kergin, member for Atlin, moved that the debate be adjourned, whereupon Mr. W. J. Bowser asked for a statement from the Premier that the bill would be permitted to pass through its various stages before the House prorogued. The Premier stated that it would, in the ordinary course, come up again at the evening sitting.

Mr. R. H. Pooley declared that the bill had been purposely adjourned from day to day and that if the Kergin motion was carried it meant killing the bill by letting it die on the order paper.

The Opposition demanded a division on Mr. Kergin's motion, which was carried by twenty-three to seventeen. Mr. F. W. Anderson, Liberal member, voting against the Government. He stated: "This will kill the bill. I don't believe in the closure."

SAVE GOVERNMENT BY SPEAKER'S VOTE

INTERESTING SITUATION AROSE IN HOUSE LAST NIGHT

On Amendment Moved by Mr. Pooley to Land Registry Act, Government Nearly Defeated

For the first time in twenty years the Speaker of the Legislature was called upon last night to cast a deciding vote to save the Government.

The division arose when Mr. R. H. Pooley, Conservative member for Esquimalt, introduced an amendment to the Land Registry Act. It was of a technical nature, having reference to the registration of wills.

Mr. Manson Objected

The amendment was objected to by Attorney-General A. M. Manson, who held that the prevailing legislation was in line with progressive law on that subject, and that while the suggested change would facilitate the handling of a few isolated estates, it was not desirable for the majority.

The first show of hands showed a majority in favor of the amendment, 23 to 20. Had this division been sustained, the Government would have been defeated, and it would have been necessary to suspend the order of business until opportunity had been given to present a vote of want of confidence.

Division Bell Rings

The situation was saved for the Government when Attorney-General Manson demanded that the bell be sounded to call all members to their seats. This procedure was opposed by Mr. Pooley and other members of the opposition, who held that the original show of hands was called for with the consent and recognition of the Government, and that it should be upheld.

Liberals Switched

Mr. Manson won out, however, and when the gong was sounded, Mr. J. A. Buckham, member for Columbia, and Liberal whip, effectively helped out the administration. When a new division was called for, Mr. J. B. Clearhue, Liberal member for Victoria, switched his vote and sided with the Government, Mr. Buckham also adding his vote. This gave a division of 22 to 22, and Mr. Speaker Pauline was forced to cast the deciding vote.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GETS BILL THROUGH

Trust Companies, Like Fire and Life Insurance, Will Be Exempt From Municipal Fees

Following the defeat of the night previous in committee by the chairman's deciding vote, of Attorney-General Manson's amendment to the Trust Companies Act, Mr. Manson returned to the attack yesterday on the formal motion to adopt the committee's report. Although he lost twenty votes, those of Mr. James Kennedy and Mr. David Whiteside, he succeeded in carrying his amendment by twenty-one to fifteen.

This means that trust companies, like fire and life insurance companies, will be exempt from municipal license fees, on the ground that they are already paying a license fee to the Provincial Government. Mr. Manson insisted that since the House had accepted his proposals in regard to the fire and life companies it should follow out the principle thus established and exempt the trust companies, which were in precisely the same position.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, the Opposition leader, reiterated his opposition, stating that both Victoria and Vancouver and all other municipalities were being deprived of a very large sum of revenue that they had grown accustomed to. If this policy of the Government were followed out he said it would gradually dwindle down municipal revenue so that the cities would be in worse financial position next year than this. He forecasted similar appeals from banks and theatres.

APPEAL BY FRIENDS OF CHIROPRACTORS

DEMONSTRATION AT PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Premier Olver Made Object of Special Attention by the Crowd That Gathered

In a final drive to get satisfactory action from the Legislature at the present session, supporters of the chiropractors went over to the Parliament Buildings in considerable numbers yesterday afternoon, surrounded Premier Olver in the corridors outside the legislative chamber, and urged their case upon him in most emphatic style. Hon. Mr. Olver defiantly declared to the crowd that he thought the special committee's report was a proper one, and he intended to support it. This assertion drew the wrath of the gathering, which tried to convince him that he was wrong. Yelling, derisive laughter, jeers and hisses punctuated the Premier's statement of his position.

One woman claimed that Mrs. Olver, the wife of the Premier, was prepared to testify concerning her own healing by chiropractors.

"Well, I happen to live with Mrs. Olver, and I probably know as much or more than you do about that matter," retorted the Premier. He said that he had the utmost confidence in the report of the special committee. Both sides had been heard.

Not All There

"There are a lot of you here, but you are not all the public by any means," Mr. Olver declared. If the people were not satisfied with the action of the legislators they should choose new ones.

Cries for Mr. M. B. Jackson, the chairman of the special committee, were without result. The Premier maintained his good humor throughout. One woman laid her hand on his shoulder and appealed to him to see that justice was obtained for the chiropractors, while a man brought his little girl through the crowd and told the Premier that she had been cured by chiropractic after medical men had failed to do so.

Mr. J. B. Clearihue, junior member for Victoria, was the only other member to meet the crowd of chiropractic sympathizers. His statement that if the people wanted chiropractors they should have them appeared highly satisfactory to his audience, but when he added his opinion as to what the qualifications of chiropractors should be, he drew the disfavor of the crowd. Various people talked at once, and individual testimony as to the efficacy of chiropractic was hurled at Mr. Clearihue from different directions.

The lobbyists next went into the public gallery of the chamber in expectation of the discussion of the proposed amendment to the Medical Act, but this did not come before the House during the afternoon.

At Morning Sitting

Little discussion occurred on the motion to adopt the report of the special committee at the morning session. Mr. M. B. Jackson, K.C., chairman, objected to criticism of the committee's actions appearing in one or two newspapers, but Premier Olver said he had grown so used to abuse that he did not intend to worry himself.

Mr. Thomas Menzies moved an amendment to the report proposing that the fifth member of the examining board should be somebody other than a chiropractor or a medical man.

"The medical men and the chiropractors should be equally represented," he said. "The report gives the medical men an advantage in that they would have three men to two chiropractors."

"Whom would you appoint?" asked Mr. John Macrae, "a Methodist parson?"

Attorney-General Manson expressed the view that it would be extraordinary to have a man on the examining board who was not professionally qualified. The fifth man, he said, would presumably be a referee, but he did not see how a man could referee in a case that he did not understand.

Attorney-General Manson stated that he would be glad to know the views of the Legislature.

...where to be responsible for the holding of the examinations as proposed by the committee, and Mr. J. B. Clearihue asked whether the original act provided an appeal from the Examining Board. The Attorney-General stated that there was an appeal.

The Menzies amendment was defeated by fifteen to nineteen, after which the motion to adopt the report was carried by twenty-nine to ten. Mr. J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., left the House and declined to vote, stating afterwards that he could see no logic in making a selection between the committee report and the present act which were essentially the same and equally unacceptable.

Attorney-General Manson followed the adoption of the report by presenting a bill to amend the Medical Act in accordance with the committee's recommendations.

At last night's session the bill passed its second reading without discussion.

LIQUOR CONTROL PRICES

During the session of the Legislature now nearing its end the old cry that the only way to deal with "bootleggers" is to give the British Columbia Government a monopoly in the purchase of liquor was again raised. That monopoly, as we pointed out before, would simply mean a monopoly in controlling the price. The Government has made a first move in combating "bootlegging" by reducing the prices of its liquors. It is only a beginning, and a very small one. The true way is to bring the price of Government-sold liquor to a point where it will no longer be profitable for any "bootlegger" to operate. This will solve the problem, and save the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in the employment of "stool pigeons" and other methods designed to detect illicit traffickers in liquor.

Before, however, the Government can bring down the price of its liquors to the point where only a reasonable and legitimate profit is extracted from the public, it is apparent that some other and more business-like methods will have to be adopted in the purchasing of stock.

The evidence on this subject which came up before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature leaves a good deal to be explained from the standpoint of the Liquor Control Board. There is room for investigation, and room, too, for a public explanation of some matters which were discussed before that committee. It would be possible to enter into particulars relating to several varieties of Scotch whiskeys and to quote the prices paid for these by the Liquor Control Board, and at the same time show the prices at which such whiskeys are listed by the distilleries in the Old Country. For the moment it is sufficient to give a few particulars relating to the brand known as Roderick Dhu. This whisky could have been procured and can still be procured by the Liquor Control Board from the local agent and laid down here in bond at \$12.50 per case. It can be secured in any amount required. The Government has purchased this whisky, but we are informed it has done so through a Montreal agency and has paid for it at the rate of \$22.77 per case f.o.b. Montreal. If we are correctly informed one consignment of 1,690 cases was purchased at this price, whereas the shipment could have been secured at \$12.50 a case. The saving effected at the latter price would have been upwards of \$16,000 on the one shipment alone. There ought to be an explanation forthcoming to show why the Liquor Board indulged in such an excessive expenditure, and what was the reason for the spread in price, or, in other words, why it was that through the dif-

ference are matters connected with the purchase of liquor for the Liquor Control Board that must be cleared up eventually. There is possibly a full and ample explanation, but the evidence submitted before the Public Accounts Committee leaves too much to conjecture. Attorney-General Manson is new at his work. He has probably not had time to make a thorough investigation into all the departments which he controls. That he will do so as a result of evidence that has come to his notice we have no reason to doubt. Let us tell him that the fact remains that, notwithstanding price reductions on liquors sold by the Liquor Control Board, there is still, in the case of some brands of Scotch, as high a profit as upwards of \$2 per bottle being made. This is excessive. It is not the method which will tend to make liquor control popular. It is the way to encourage "bootlegging." We urge the Attorney-General to take this matter under consideration and overhaul the methods which are adopted in a branch of Governmental business that has become the greatest revenue-producer that this Province's exchequer has got.

SUCCESSION DUTIES

The comment offered by Mr. W. J. Bowser on the amendment to the Succession Duties Act is very much to the point. Through the amendment the amount of an estate exempted from succession duties is cut from \$5,000 to \$1,000 and the amount which passes exempt to a widow or children from \$25,000 to \$10,000. The new legislation means an increase in the taxation levied on the dead. It is a desire to reach out after even the smallest beneficiaries through wills, and why it should be considered necessary to do this is not understandable. No doubt it will mean more revenue, but we were promised in the Budget that there would be no new taxation. Succession duties are taxation, and they have been increased in their incidence by making them reach those who they never reached before.

A policy such as is implied in the amendment noted will not tend to encourage thrift. It will teach people to evade succession duties by disposing of their savings while living rather than waiting for the State to dispose of them when they are dead. It will teach them to invest in securities that cannot be touched by the Government of this Province, and that means that it will prevent investments being made in British Columbia. The amendment to the Succession Duties Act may bring in more revenue, but it will have effects altogether unexpected by the Government. There is enough hostility to the lengths to which this legislation has been carried without arousing any more. The subject has been given altogether too little consideration.

Mr. Bowser, in protesting, has voiced a universal wish for surcease from the burden of succession duties on small estates, instead of, as the Government intends, making that burden more embracing.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

MR. MANSON'S LIFE POSITIVE

Legislature To Make Certain

The attempt of the men's Compensation Commission to fail in the afternoon, when support Attorney's advocacy was about the Minister.

The question House was dismissed.

Mr. H. F. Atlin, moved strike the clause each commission during good be removed at asserted that wrong one.

Mr. R. H. Esquimalt, read from a report in the House by Williams, now sioners, at the men's Compensation considered. J. Pooley, had s would be the Bowser's care.

The Attorney saying much. Mr. W. J. Bowser, terms of office be set at seven respectively. Now the mem asking that th for life.

Mr. W. J. E. the opposition. He pointed out ers now held eight years, r man of the a \$5,000 per year commissioners apiece annual had been in the chairman. had formerly he and the ch had engaged i larger salary.

Hon. Mr. M. the leader of of order, but. He said that b the board was torney-General now they w with an am each.

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The chairman Board did not appointment t tunity for reas cient, said Mr to think he for life, and l fered from who, Mr. Bo expect to be b present position. He desl chairman of ahead on the to the ground there would be after the next

"No, no," c ment benches.

If the com patent there v should not be terms had a leader of th were put in vry autocrati large powers.

The infer Mr. Bowser's tory-General's tationers fail

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AGAIN REBUFFED

MR. MANSON'S MOVE TO PROVIDE
LIFE POSITIONS DEFEATED

Legislature Turned Down Attempt to
Make Compensation Board
Permanent Posts

The attempt to alter the Workmen's Compensation Act to make the positions of the members of the Compensation Board permanent failed in the Legislature yesterday afternoon, when the Liberals refused to support Attorney-General-Manson in his advocacy of the change. The vote was about two to one against the Minister.

The question came up when the House was discussing the bill in committee.

Mr. H. F. Kergin, member for Atlin, moved the amendment to strike the clause which stated that each commissioner would hold office "during good behavior," but might be removed at any time for cause. He asserted that the principle was a wrong one.

Mr. R. H. Pooley, member for Esquimalt, supported Mr. Kergin. He read from a report of a speech made in the House years ago by Mr. Parker Williams, now one of the commissioners, at the time that the Workmen's Compensation Act was being considered. Mr. Williams, read Mr. Pooley, had said that the legislation would be the brightest spot in Mr. Bowser's career.

The Attorney-General—That's not saying much.

Mr. Williams' Advice

Mr. Williams had advised that the terms of office of the commissioners be set at seven, five and three years, respectively, read Mr. Pooley. Now the members of the board were asking that they be installed in office for life.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, K. C., leader of the opposition, continued the attack. He pointed out that the commissioners now held office for ten, nine and eight years, respectively. The chairman of the board was to be paid, under the act as originally passed, \$5,000 per year, while the other two commissioners were to get \$4,000 apiece annually. Since that time there had been increases in the salary of the chairman. The Attorney-General had formerly been paid \$6,000, and he and the chairman of the board had engaged in a mad race for the larger salary.

Hon. Mr. Manson protested that the leader of the opposition was out of order, but Mr. Bowser proceeded. He said that by 1919 the chairman of the board was leading; then the Attorney-General had gone ahead; but now they were both on even terms with an annual salary of \$7,000 each.

Had Ear to Ground

The chairman of the Compensation Board did not appear to think that appointment to 1927, with an opportunity for reappointment, was sufficient, said Mr. Bowser. He seemed to think he should get the position for life, and in this respect he differed from the Attorney-General, who, Mr. Bowser was sure, did not expect to be back in the House in his present position after the next election. He desired to congratulate the chairman of the board on seeing ahead on the road, on having his ear to the ground. He evidently knew there would be a change in the House after the next election.

"No, no," came from the Government benches.

If the commissioners were competent there was no reason why they should not be reappointed when their terms had expired, continued the leader of the opposition. If they were put in for life they might get very autocratic. They already had large powers.

The inference to be drawn from Mr. Bowser's remarks, said the Attorney-General, was that if the commissioners failed to be protected by

such legislation as proposed there would be a change in the board if the Liberals went out of power.

He had not said anything of the sort, answered Mr. Bowser.

Would Work Injustice

Mr. Manson went on to state that the present commissioners had done excellent work, and that a hardship would be worked upon them if they were ousted from their positions without cause because they were all in the middle span of life. The proposed legislation was in force in the other provinces.

Premier Oliver pointed out that two years ago there had been the utmost difficulty in retaining the chairman of the board, who had had an offer of a larger salary elsewhere.

Captain Ian Mackenzie, second member for Vancouver, was against the principle of appointing public officials for life.

A vote on Mr. Kergin's amendment to remove the objectionable clause was then taken and the amendment was carried, as stated above, by about two to one.

The Labor members endeavored to place a number of amendments before the House, but these were ruled out of order by the chairman, Mr. J. B. Clearhue, member for Victoria, on the grounds that they called for expenditure of public funds and therefore could be only brought in by the Government.

Major R. J. Burde, member for Alberni, referred to the fact that men were injured, while handling the cargo of steamers at Port Alberni, but yet they did not come under the Compensation Act. He wanted provision made to cover this.

The Attorney-General said that he would try to bring down the desired legislation.

Various points were raised by the Labor members, including that of the waiting period, before compensation payments commence. This regulation should be eliminated, they asserted.

Among the amendments ruled out of order was one by Mr. Samuel Guthrie, member for Newcastle, which aimed to bring industrial illnesses under the act. The Attorney-General said he realized the seriousness of the situation in regard to them, and gave assurance that an attempt would be made to overcome obstacles in the way of having the act apply.

Mr. Guthrie was not satisfied, and appealed against the ruling of the chairman in regard to his amendment. The chair was upheld on a 21-20 vote.

An amendment by Rev. Thomas Menzies, member for Comox, to the effect that farm laborers could be brought under the act in instances where requests for this were made, was accepted by the Government and passed.

The House reported the bill.

SEEKS TO PREVENT DUMPING OF FRUIT

Legislature Divides Upon Character
of Resolution, Adopting
Government One

Both sides of the Legislature manifested enthusiasm for Federal anti-dumping legislation yesterday.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald's resolution calling upon the Minister of Customs to invoke the existing legislation early enough in the season to protect the B. C. fruit industry from competition from American fruit in the Canadian market was met with an amendment by Mr. J. W. Jones, Conservative.

Mr. Jones' amendment asked that the optional authority now vested in the Governor-General-in-Council be made absolute in the Minister of Customs.

Mr. Jones quoted copiously from letters from fruit growers stating that the existing law had proven inadequate this year.

Premier Oliver remarked that the member for South Okanagan was more concerned with the party aspect of the issue than with the welfare of the fruit growers.

The Jones amendment was defeated by 25 to 14, after which the MacDonald motion carried unanimously.

SINKING FUNDS MADE COMPULSORY IN BILL

Hon. Mr. Hart Accepts Suggestion of
Leader of Opposition—Explains
Succession Bill

A new feature in British Columbia loan bills was adopted by the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, in the Legislature yesterday, when at the instance of the Opposition leader he consented to amend the revenue bill to make accumulation of sinking funds compulsory. Hon. Mr. Hart stated that all previous loan legislation had made the sinking fund provision permissive and that on departmental advice he had used the same language for the refunding loans of \$22,000,000 to be made under the bill before the House.

Mr. Bowser said that since the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council was being given wider powers in regard to borrowing under this act than ever before the safeguards should be closer.

Succession Duties

Mr. David Whiteside urged that the minister should take the power to review the value of estates on which there were arrears of succession duties.

Hon. Mr. Hart said he would have preferred some independent court to make these valuations, as some estates whose value had collapsed with the boom had been mortgaged to make the payments and he did not like to have to discriminate against them by reducing the valuation on others that had not paid. The Government was protected by bonds, he said, but the heirs were the ones that would suffer and he thought it better to await the decision of the Privy Council in the Quagliotti case before deciding on legislation.

At the morning sitting Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, explained in the House that he was not cutting down the exemption in his amendment to the Succession Duties Act on estates from \$5,000 to \$1,000 as alleged from outside the House. He said that the bill providing for this course had been passed at a previous session and had been law, and this amendment was necessary only to fix up a technicality in one section that had been overlooked.

"I have not broken faith with the House or country when I said that there would be no increase in taxation this year," Mr. Hart said.

LAST EFFORT MADE FOR CHIROPRACTORS

At Early Hour This Morning Bill
Amending Medical Act Passed as
Committee Recommended

By a division of 27 to 13 the last effort of members of the Legislature favorable to the cause of the chiropractors to give them a board of examiners not composed of medical practitioners was defeated at an early hour this morning.

Rev. T. Menzies, Comox, moved in committee on the bill to amend the Medical Act that the fifth member of the examining board, composed otherwise of two medical men and two chiropractors, be someone not belonging to either the chiropractic or the medical profession.

Major K. Duncan, in support of the amendment, stated that although it was agreed by the committee that the chiropractors did accomplish some good, this view was not shared by the medical men who appeared before that body.

"And yet this House would put the chiropractors in the position of having to be examined by medical men who think the chiropractors have no right to practice at all," said Major Duncan.

Mr. M. B. Jackson, chairman of the committee which fathered the report, said that by placing the examination under so fair a tribunal as the senate of the university, the chiropractors were assured fair treatment.

The amendment was defeated in committee and when moved again at the report stage in a slightly modified form, was defeated in division by 27 to 13.

STREET CROSSING AT INTERSECTIONS ONLY

Municipal Act Amended to Allow Cities Authority to Govern This Matter

The Municipal Act was amended in the Legislature last night giving British Columbia cities the power to prohibit jay walking. Restricted areas may be set aside by the city councils in which pedestrians may cross the streets only at intersections.

Motor traffic is becoming more and more dangerous, Attorney-General Manson explained, and the object was to lessen the number of accidents.

It was the duty of the man in the machine to look out for the man on foot, Mr. Bowser said. It was human nature to walk across the street. Nature's means of locomotion had the right of way.

Mr. Pooley approved of the amendment, explaining that it was in the interests of the pedestrians themselves, who often take long chances, stepping out suddenly from the sidewalks.

Premier Oliver maintained that the motorists should not be freed of the responsibility in case of accident, and he would support it if it carried that meaning.

Mr. W. A. McKenzie considered drivers already too careless and that small need existed for any restrictions on people on foot.

The amendment was carried.

WANTS SPECIAL AUDIT IN SOUTH VANCOUVER

Mr. R. H. Neelands Seeks to Have Books Carefully Examined Covering Commission Period

That there should be a special audit of the books of South Vancouver municipality to cover the period it has been under the commission form of government was the claim made by Mr. R. H. Neelands, member for South Vancouver, in the Legislature yesterday afternoon during the discussion, in committee, of the bill to re-establish the representative form of government once more in the municipality.

The people of South Vancouver were interested in various transactions which occurred during the time the municipality was administered by a commissioner, said Mr. Neelands, particularly under the regime of the first commissioner, concerning whom there had been a great deal of dissatisfaction.

Premier John Oliver stated that he believed that when the bill before the House passed and South Vancouver again had a council in charge of its affairs, no doubt that body would see that an audit of the books was made. This would be the natural trend of events.

The Speaker ruled that the member from South Vancouver, who showed a desire to give details concerning certain transactions under the commissionership, was not sticking sufficiently to the matter in hand, Premier Oliver having pointed this fact out to him.

"I am not trying to stop discussion," explained the Premier, referring to the amount of business to be handled before prorogation.

Mr. Neelands raised no objection, merely pointing out that he desired to know the state of the municipality's finances when the commissionership was inaugurated, and their condition when the change in the government of South Vancouver is made.

The bill was given second reading and went through the committee stage.

NO DECLARATION MADE AS TO P.G.E. AFFAIRS

Premier Oliver Says He Will Choose His Own Time for Making Announcement

There will be no declaration of Government policy on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway situation by the Government at the present session of the Legislature.

Following the defeat of a motion by Mr. W. K. Esling yesterday morning for a return of correspondence between the Premier and the chief engineer of the Railway Department, Mr. W. J. Bowser, K.C., Opposition leader, urged that as this was the last time the P.G.E. matter would be before the House the Premier should make a statement as to the policy for future handling of the road.

"The Premier will choose his own time for making an announcement of policy in reference to the P.G.E.," replied the Premier, with a smile.

HOUSE PROVIDES FOR ARBITRATION BOARDS

Bill Making Provision for Dealing With Disputes Over Passenger Rates of Electric Company

Provision for arbitrating disputes between the B. C. Electric Company and the municipalities it serves on the question of passenger fares was made by the Legislature today when it adopted without amendment Attorney-General Manson's bill establishing the right of either party to demand a board of arbitration.

Mr. G. S. Hanes waged a vigorous attack on the clause which maintains existing fares until somebody appeals against them. He claimed they were not legally in force in North Vancouver, as the 50-year franchise provided a 5-cent fare and could be varied only on vote of the ratepayers, which had never been taken.

Mr. David Whiteside also announced that he had received a telegram from the Mayor of New Westminster that that city did not wish to come under the act at all.

Mr. Hanes moved an amendment which would have had the effect of restoring all fares to the franchise agreement rates, but received in support of it only a dozen scattered votes.

Attorney-General Manson said the desire was to maintain conditions of stability, while not depriving the municipalities of the right to attack existing fares. The bill provided, he declared, that in the event of arbitration being asked, the onus of proof would be on the company in the matter of maintaining any rate which had been varied from the franchise agreement. It also provided, he said, that the fact of such a fare being in existence should not have any merit as an argument for its continuance.

The aim of the bill, he said, was to encourage the municipalities to enter into direct agreements, but provided machinery for arbitration in the event of their failing to do so.

FEEES FOR AGENTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

New Licensing Bill Has Been Finally Approved by the Provincial Legislature

Final approval has been given by the Legislature to the insurance agents' licensing bill. The schedule of licence fees was amended yesterday in all except two details, all variations being in the nature of reductions.

As the act now stands, fire and general insurance agents in cities of from 25,000 population upwards will pay \$15 annually, in cities of from 5,000 to 25,000 the fee will be \$5. In smaller centres it is \$2.50, with \$2 for bona fide office employees in all instances, and \$2 extra annually for each additional partner in a firm.

Life agents will pay \$3 in cities of more than 5,000 population and \$2 in smaller centres. The part-time life agents are not discriminated against by the final act, as they were in the original bill.

CLEARING UP POINT UNDER SOLDIER LOANS

To meet the case of several municipalities, such as Point Grey, where dwellings built under the Better Housing Act cost more than the maximum fixed under the agreement by which the Dominion and the Province advanced the money to assist returned soldiers in establishing homes, the Legislature yesterday put through a bill authorizing the municipalities to collect such additional sums from the soldier purchasers.

The bill was introduced by Premier Oliver, who explained that there was doubt that the agreements of sale for amounts exceeding the maximum fixed by the Government loan agreements were enforceable in the courts. Mr. Thomas Pearson, member for Richmond, said that Point Grey had got into this situation due to fluctuations in the market for building materials.

OPPOSED METHOD

Mr. Wallinger, of Cranbrook, Thinks Hardship Will Be Worked

On the third reading of the iron ore bill at the morning session of the Legislature yesterday, Mr. W. A. Wallinger, Cranbrook, took exception to the measure. He maintained that the passing of the bill would work a hardship upon owners of iron ore lands whose property under this act might be entered upon and taken over by the Government.

Mr. Wallinger moved an amendment providing for the fixing of an amount to be paid for such property.

The amendment was defeated by 23 to 15, and the bill was then passed.

Prorogation Is To Take Place This Morning

It is expected the Legislature will complete the business of the session at this morning's sitting, and prorogation will immediately follow this forenoon.

The Federal Government is contemplating spending millions of dollars on an immigration policy to secure settlers for the Dominion as a whole. British Columbia is appropriating \$50,000 for immigration purposes. The latter expense could very well be spared. The expenditure on the Agent-General's office in London should be all sufficient for the purpose of sending emigrants to this Province from Britain.

DELAYED BY-ELECTIONS

The Government by opposing Canon Hinchliffe's bill in the Legislature to compel the holding of a by-election within six months of the time a seat becomes vacant, has led to the defeat of that measure. There were no legitimate reasons given for continuing to allow the Government to be vested with the power of disfranchising constituencies for long intervals so far as representation in the Legislature is concerned. It is perfectly obvious that there ought to be a safeguard in this particular. The power the Government now has is capable of abuse. It has been abused in the past. It is being abused at the present time. The practice of keeping seats vacant, because it is felt that the fortunes of a political party may be at a low ebb in the constituencies affected, is a practice averse to the idea of representative Government. The Legislature, in order to safeguard its own prestige and to show that it retains power over its own composition and strength, should have approved Canon Hinchliffe's bill and not left to the Government a measure of authority relating to elective matters, which means, in effect, an abdication of its own authority as embodying representative Government.

WHISKY BLENDS

For the good of the community the attention of the Attorney General should be directed to the practice that prevails under the Liquor Control Board of blending whiskies, then bottling them, and selling the product to the public under the Government label. A Government in this business has no need whatever to buy immature whisky. In British Columbia no mandate was given by the people to the Government to engage in the blending business. It may be taken for granted that those whiskies that are so blended are brands for which the Liquor Control Board can find no sale. The blended product is sold under a Government guarantee, so that to this extent the public are being hoodwinked. The practice is deceptive and should be stopped. Only well-known brands for which there is a demand and which carry with them the guarantee of the distillers, and the stamp of public approval through usage, should be sold in our Government stores. The public have the right to expect every possible protection from a Government that is in this business.

SLIGHT CHANGE IN VICTORIA CITY BILL

The City of Victoria's private bill went through the committee stage in the Legislature yesterday with but little change.

An amendment was brought in by Mr. J. B. Clearhue, in charge of the bill, to have the regulation of the amount which the assessment of certain properties could be increased not made effective until the 1924 assessment. The amendment passed.

Another amendment accepted by the House sets the limit on licence fees to be levied by the city at three times the maximum amount chargeable by Victoria under existing legislation.

SPEAKER LEFT CHAIR TO EXPRESS VIEWS

Speaker Pauline made his first speech of the session on the floor of the House last night when he left the chair when Mr. Pooley offered an amendment to the Municipal Act to permit the council to equalize the taxes of the Victoria Golf Club in connection with an agreement between the club and the municipality and subsequent lower assessment of the area.

The Speaker opposed the amendment, saying that there was much opposition to it in Oak Bay, and that the proper course to adopt was to put it before the people in the form of a by-law in January. They would treat it fairly, he said.

Mr. Clearhue and Mr. G. S. Hanes also took a stand against it, but the amendment passed.

Mr. Pooley said that the Reeve and Council of Oak Bay had recommended the amendment to the municipal committee.

LIBERAL MEMBERS DO NOT FORGET OFFICERS

Gathering Held in Caucus Room With Presentations and Mutual Admiration for Work Done

When Chief Whip Mr. J. Buckham received word from his chief, Premier Oliver, just as the House was about to rise on Friday afternoon, that a caucus was wanted immediately, and that the matter was urgent, he made a hurried round of the Liberal benches giving verbal warning of the caucus.

Two other members of the caucus were also ignorant of the cause of the hurriedly called meeting. They were Mr. Alex. D. Paterson, the deputy whip, and Dr. K. C. Macdonald, chairman of the caucus. It was when the latter was in his place and the Liberal members were all in caucus that Captain Ian Mackenzie asked the chairman to make two presentations.

Dr. Macdonald utilizes a sarcastic tongue in debate. He is always good for a burst of oratory, and in presenting Chief Whip Buckham with a silver cigarette case, and Deputy Whip Patterson with a pearl scarf pin, he did full justice to his reputation. Both the whip and his assistant were thunderstruck, and the chairman was just leaning back with a sense of a duty well done when Mr. Fred Anderson, from Kamloops, was called on to make a third presentation.

This time it was the chairman who was thunderstruck, for the presentation consisted of a handsome set of silver-mounted Dunhill pipes, with a plate on the case stating that they were presented by the Liberal members.

The inscription on the cigarette case given the chief whip reads: "To our good old friend Jack Buckham, from his Liberal friends in the British Columbia Legislature, December 15, 1922."

The recipients of the presentation were heartily cheered by their fellow members, and Ministers and members joined in expressing their appreciation of the work done by the three members during the session, and the harmonious and efficient manner in which they had carried out their duties.

"It has been the most harmonious and most hardworking session we have had," was the consensus of opinion expressed on all sides.

"I have been through seven sessions since the Liberal party came into power in this Province, and I have never seen more harmony displayed in caucus or more actual hard work done by the members. It has been an outstanding session in more ways than one."

On the eve of prorogation Hon. John Oliver had sized up the work of the last seven weeks in the above sentence.

"Departmental and Ministerial efficiency has never had as great a boost as it has had this session," said Dr. K. C. Macdonald, of North Okanagan, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, and of the Liberal caucus.

FORMAL PROROGATION OF HOUSE YESTERDAY

At Noon Administrator Attended to Assent to Bills and Relieve the Members From Duties

The Legislature yesterday was formally prorogued at noon by Chief Justice Macdonald, Administrator.

After a week of three sittings daily the members showed unmistakable evidences yesterday morning that they were glad the end had come.

Among the routine business transacted was the amending of the Municipal Act to allow municipalities around Victoria and Vancouver power to impose licences on stores making deliveries within the bounds of those outside municipalities. The measure is one aimed at affording protection to the country stores as against the larger city ones.

After the assent had been given by the Administrator to the bills that had not been so assented to earlier in the session, the formal prorogation was marked by the following speech by the Administrator:

"Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly

"In relieving you from your legislative duties, it is with pleasure that I express my appreciation of the earnestness with which you have applied yourselves to the important questions submitted for your consideration.

"I note with gratification the humanitarian aim of measures to provide for the maintenance of the children of unmarried parents, and for the support of needy parents by their children.

"The amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act will enlarge its scope and increase its benefits.

"The act to ratify an agreement with the Dominion Government for the examination of the iron-ore deposits of the Province marks an important step in the investigation of our iron resources.

"The consolidation and revision of the Public Schools Act places in convenient form the legislation relating to public education.

"The amendments to the Forest Act will provide additional safeguards against forest fires.

"The laws relating to taxation have been consolidated.

"The Act relating to passenger charges on the British Columbia Electric Railway provides a necessary means of adjusting disputes in the matter of rates.

"The Electrical Energy Inspection Act will make for greater safety in the uses of electricity.

"The Conditional Sales Act is intended to define the rights of persons interested in goods subject to conditional sale agreements.

"The Codling Moth Control Act should prove of great assistance in combating a menace to one of the great industries of the Province.

"The Act to provide for the establishment of a Provincial Home for Incurables promises amelioration of the lot of the permanently afflicted.

"In conformity with legislation in other parts of the Empire, the Jury Act has been amended to qualify women for jury service.

"These, and other Acts passed at this session, will, I am sure, prove of advantage to the people of British Columbia.

"I thank you for the supplies granted for the administration of public affairs, and in taking leave of you I express the hope that your efforts during the session now closed will be followed with the fullest measure of success and result in the continued progress and prosperity of the Province."

With the exit of the Administrator, Speaker Pauline resumed the chair while the members sang the National Anthem.

Then, following the time-honored custom, pandemonium reigned for a brief period.

A number of the members made arrangements to get away for their homes at once. In a few instances there is little time to spare for some of them to get home before Christmas.

ONE HUNDRED MORE STATUTES IN FORCE

BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE ASSENTED TO YESTERDAY

Local Legislative Mill in Seven Weeks Ground Out a Century Record for Law Books

Before the prorogation of the Legislature yesterday Chief Justice Macdonald, Administrator in the absence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, assented to the bills passed by the House during the session then closing. The bills number exactly one hundred. The bills assented to yesterday were as follows:

An Act to amend the "Interior Courts Practitioners Act."

An Act to amend the "Pacific Great Eastern Settlement Act."

An Act respecting Legitimation by Subsequent Marriage.

An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Warehousemen's Liens.

An Act to validate a certain Order-in-council respecting the Corporation of the District of South Vancouver.

An Act to amend the "Shops Regulation Act."

An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Parents by their Children.

An Act to amend the "Fire Marshal Act."

An Act to amend the "Summary Convictions Act."

An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Children of Unmarried Parents.

An Act to amend the "Municipal Elections Act."

An Act to amend the "Execution Act."

An Act to provide for Special Surveys.

An Act to provide for the Inspection and Regulation of Premises and Equipment for the Generation, Transmission, Supply, or Use of Electrical Energy.

An Act to amend the "Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1905."

An Act to amend the "Highway Act."

An Act to amend the "Supreme Court Act."

An Act to amend the "Pound District Act."

An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Conditions in Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance.

An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Conditions in Policies of Automobile Insurance.

An Act to amend the "Jury Act."

An Act to amend the "Optometry Act."

An Act to provide for the Licensing of Insurance Agents and Insurance Adjusters.

An Act to amend the "British Columbia Fire Insurance Act."

An Act to amend the "Insurance Act."

An Act to ratify and make Provision for the Carrying out of an Agreement between His Majesty in Right of the Dominion and His Majesty in Right of the Province relating to the Examination of Iron Ore Deposits in British Columbia.

An Act to amend the "Water Act, 1914."

An Act to consolidate and amend the "Public Schools Act."

An Act to amend and consolidate the "Bollers Inspection Act."

An Act to provide Relief in Relation to certain Licences and Leases under the "Coal and Petroleum Act."

An Act to amend the "Factories Act."

An Act to amend the "Village Municipalities Act."

An Act to consolidate the "Assignment of Book Accounts Act" and Amending Acts.

An Act to amend the "Companies Act, 1921."

An Act to amend the "Royal Columbian Hospital Act, 1901."

An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement bearing date the Fifteenth Day of November, A.D. 1921, between the Corporation of the City of Duncan, the Corporation of the District of North Cowichan, and the Board of School Trustees of the Duncan (City) School District.

An Act to amend the "Co-operative Association Act."

An Act to amend the "Social Act."

An Act to create and perpetuate certain Building Restrictions in the portion Municipality of the

Corporation of Point Grey known as Shaughnessy Heights.

An Act relating to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

An Act to amend the "Trust Companies Act."

An Act to amend the "Adoption Act."

An Act to amend the "Tranquille Sanatorium Agreement Ratification Act."

An Act to incorporate the Greater Victoria Water District.

An Act to amend the "Revenue Act."

An Act to amend the "Pre-emptors' Free Grants Act."

An Act to borrow the Sum of Three million five hundred thousand Dollars for the Purposes therein specified.

An Act relating to Sewers belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria and the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay.

An Act to amend the "Woodman's Lien for Wages Act."

An Act to amend the "British Columbia University Act."

An Act to amend the "Forest Act."

An Act to amend the "Infants' Act."

An Act to amend the "British Columbia Railway Act."

An Act to amend the "British Columbia Land Surveyors' Act."

An Act to amend the "Land Registry Act."

An Act to amend the "Creditors' Relief Act."

An Act to repeal certain Enactments which have become Obsolete.

An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Conditional Sales of Goods.

An Act to provide for the regulation of passenger rates chargeable by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company.

An Act to amend the "Interpretation Act."

An Act to amend the "Workmen's Compensation Act."

An Act to amend and consolidate certain Acts relating to the assessment, levy and collection of taxes on property and income.

An Act to amend the "Administration Act."

An Act to amend the "County Courts Act."

An Act to amend the "Johnson Street Bridge Agreements Validation Act."

An Act to amend the "West Vancouver Incorporation Act."

An Act to amend the "Married Women's Property Act."

An Act to amend the "Plans Cancellation Act."

An Act to amend the "Motor Vehicle Act."

An Act to amend the "Succession Duty Act."

An Act to amend the "Constitution Act."

An Act to amend the "Health Act."

An Act to amend the "Trespass Act."

An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a Provincial home for persons afflicted with incurable bodily disease or disability.

An Act to confer certain powers upon the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo.

An Act to amend the "Government Liquor Act."

An Act respecting the List of Voters for the Trail Electoral District.

An Act to amend the "Municipal Act."

An Act to amend the "Medical Act."

An Act to amend the "Poll Tax Act."

An Act to confer on the Corporation of the District of South Vancouver certain powers.

An Act for granting certain sums of money for the public service of the Province of British Columbia.

An Act to amend the "Better Housing Act."

An Act respecting the powers of the Corporation of the District of South Vancouver.

An Act to amend the "Game Act."

MINISTERS TO TOUR LINE OF P.G.E. SOON

Premier and Minister of Railways
Will Make Investigation—Ex-
pected Work Will Continue

To make a complete survey of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, paying particular attention to the section between Quesnel and Prince George, Hon. John Oliver and Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean will shortly travel over that road.

This decision was announced at a meeting of Liberal members held on Friday evening, when the Premier briefly announced that it was the intention of himself and the Minister of Railways to make the trip as soon after the session terminated as possible. The Premier also announced that they would investigate the road and the surrounding territory from a colonization standpoint; would interview settlers along the line of the railroad, and would also investigate the iron ore possibilities of certain sections of the road. It is on their decision, after a complete investigation, that the Government will decide what the future policy in connection with the P.G.E. will be.

It is understood that the majority of the Liberal members favor the completion of the road into Prince George at the earliest possible moment, Mr. H. G. Perry, of Fort George, and Mr. John Yorston, of Cariboo, having devoted a considerable part of the present session to bringing the possibilities of the districts and the need for the completion of the road before the members.

After the meeting on Friday night leading private members expressed their utmost confidence in the decision of the two Ministers, and said that they would be prepared to abide by any policy recommended by the Government after a complete survey of conditions. That the road will ultimately be built through is the general conclusion reached among the Liberal members, the work of Messrs. Yorston and Perry having been particularly effective.

LIQUOR WAREHOUSING PAYS HEAVY LICENCE

Amendments to Act Makes Fee Col-
lectable From Agents of Dis-
tillers and Brewers

Yesterday morning in the Legislature, the Liquor Act was further amended on motion of Attorney-General Manson whereby the \$10,000 licence fee is chargeable against each warehouse operated by a company. The amendment further placed a fee of \$19,000 a year upon agents for distillers and brewers and export warehouses.

Mr. Uphill suggested making the fee \$9,000, or double what it was formerly. He thought this amendment played into the hands of a big monopoly.

Mr. Manson would not consent to this, stating that it was not desired to have agents all over the Province soliciting export business.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie moved again to provide for a fine for first offences for selling beer, rather than the proposal to make it a jail sentence.

The Attorney-General refused to accept the amendment, as the jail sentence was necessary in the interests of law enforcement under the act.

The Attorney-General, at the request of Mr. R. H. Pooley, Esquimalt, reported that there had been 920 picnics, dinners and other social affairs at which liquor was served and consumed under special permits from the Liquor Control Board between June 15, 1921, and November 30, 1922. Names of all individuals and organizations receiving the permits were furnished the House.

A REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE

It is quite obvious from information that was disclosed before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature that it is essential in the interests of the public that better supervision should be exercised by the Attorney-General over the operations of the Liquor Control Board. We have alluded already to superfluous prices paid for stock in the way of whiskies. We have touched upon the practice of blending that is pursued. It is necessary and desirable to emphasize the dangers that lie in the latter practice. It accounts for the method employed to make unsaleable whisky, saleable. According to information the Liquor Control Board's blender performed 26 operations, using from 85 to 90 cases of three different brands. The likelihood is that in all, with the Milburn used for dressing, an amount of not far short of 9,000 cases were used in the blending processes.

Since it was unsaleable whiskies that were employed for the blending processes, the assumption is that they were immature whiskies. There is no one who will believe, and least of all those in the trade, that the blending of immature whiskies will give a mature product. There is, we believe, little virtue in the method for artificially aging whiskies. The utilization of prune wine in this blending relieves the whiskies treated of their harsh taste—usually the sign of immaturity—but it does nothing more. It leaves the blend still immature, perhaps a little more palatable, but none the less harmful. It is apparent that the Liquor Control Board has adopted this practice of blending with a view to disposing of whiskies which are found unsaleable in any other way. The blended product is bottled by the Liquor Control Board and sold under a Government label. That is the only guarantee. There is no guarantee of age. There is no stamp of an analyst. The public, under what amounts to a process of deception, buy liquor which has been refused before.

The Attorney-General should inquire, in the first place, into the policy which led the Liquor Control Board to buy whiskies for which there is no demand. Secondly, he should discountenance any practice whereby the public are deluded. The whiskies sold by the Government should all be guaranteed, not by the Government, which knows nothing about the business, but by the distillers, and there should never be any doubt of the age of whisky. The blending process is not a branch of Government control, and never should have been tolerated. We would like very well to believe Mr. Manson's dictum that the Liquor Control Act is being administered in the interests of the morals of the people of British Columbia. This can never be done while immature whisky is being sold under any guise at the Government's vending establishments. The practice to which we have directed attention appears to be dictated by the policy, "that the public will take whatever we give them." That is not the way to place the law on a moral plane. The public must be protected. The Government has a clear and open duty in this respect. Whoever is responsible for introducing the blending process into the operations of the Liquor Control Board should be deprived of any further confidence. It is more an official statement should be forthcoming to reassure the public on the question of wharves and the Government's stamp.

THE SESSION ENDS

The session of the Legislature just concluded proved more than usually disappointing in the interest it aroused. It cannot be said to have been remarkable in any particular. It did but little really salutary or likely to be so in the influence of legislation on the future progress of British Columbia. It was in many respects a negative session. It was responsible for some minor legislation, some of which might be classed as of a social character. The big matters which affect the future, were shelved. The people of British Columbia looked forward to the session as the occasion for a full dress debate on the future of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Not only did this not take place, but the Government refused to take the House into its confidence and enunciate a permanent policy regarding this undertaking.

There was no announcement during the session on the subject of Civil Service reform. The Liquor Control Act amendments, which were prepared before the session opened, were brought down in the concluding hours and but little time was allowed for debate. What the Government proposes in the way of an immigration policy is unknown, save that a sum of \$50,000 is appropriated for this purpose. There is no relief from taxation in any direction, although there is to be a reduction in Provincial expenditures during 1923-1924, and particularly in relation to public works. That is the decision, as it affects the expenditure out of current revenue, but there is provision made for new capital expenditure of \$2,000,000 on public buildings, and yet another \$1,000,000 for land settlement purposes. Taken in conjunction, these proposed expenditures hardly indicate retrenchment in any particular, whatever may be the reductions decided upon in what is known as current outlay, as the latter are offset by the capital expenditures outlined.

The Government itself will be prepared to admit that the results of the session have been disappointing. Caucus gatherings changed the course that was originally intended by the Government itself. As usual, the bulk of the legislation consisted in amending acts, and there has been no policy devised to meet the exigencies of the unemployment situation. One constructive effort was the increase of the benefits to be derived under the Workman's Compensation Act. Practically everything else actually accomplished will be problematical in its beneficial results, if we exclude the effect of the reduction in the liquor permit fees. The session, as we have said, was largely a negative one. It resulted in a surplussage of talk and a minimum of action. It has left the great problems which confront this Province practically untouched, and that is its most regrettable feature. Despite the immense revenue now being derived through liquor control, and the great increase which could be brought about in this revenue by the introduction of better business methods in that control, taxation remains at a height which must continue to be an incubus on the people's initiative and enterprise. The failure of the session lies in the fact that it has done nothing to promote economical development or broad the expansion lines.

D E C

1922

EIGHT-HOUR LAW WOULD DRIVE OUT FARMERS FROM B.C.

Proposal to Limit Working Time, Attacked by A. D. Paterson

Would Kill Industries When Province Needs Them Most

If the eight-hour bill is passed and put into effect in this Province farmers will be placed under such a handicap that they will scarcely be able to operate, A. McD. Paterson, Member for Delta, told the Legislature last night when the debate was resumed on Major Burde's measure.

"In B.C. the whole cry is for industries," Mr. Paterson said, "but after they are established they are practically taxed out of existence. If they make no profit they have to pay a personal property tax, and if they make a profit they are subject to income tax."

"It seems to me they are trying to legislate to make it impossible for a man to run his own business."

"Directly this Act, maybe, does not affect the farmers, but indirectly it does. You cannot expect men to stay on a farm to work ten or twelve hours a day when other men are working only eight hours. Any man in this House knows that you cannot operate a farm on eight hours a day. You may as well quit."

Mr. Paterson referred to predictions that dairying was going to be an important industry in this Province and he asked how dairying was going to be operated on eight hours a day.

Major Burde interjected to say that farmers already had to compete for their labor with some industries working only eight hours a day.

Mr. Paterson replied that farmers know that, as although they were paying more in wages and board and living than most industries outside, they found it next to impossible to get men.

"If every other industry in B.C. comes on an eight-hour basis, I feel that the farmers will have to quit," Mr. Paterson went on.

Effect Timber Industries.

Mr. Paterson pointed out that the eight-hour bill at present planned would affect chiefly the timber industry, and he urged the House to consider the importance of this industry to the Province as a revenue producer before anything was done which would affect it adversely. He quoted figures showing that the estimated revenue this year from timber leases, licences, sales, royalties, other timber taxes and the personal property and income tax from timber sources amounted to \$4,645,000.

He went on to tell how 40 per cent of the standing timber of the Province was east of the Cascades, where the mills were able to operate only eight months in the year.

"I should think that under these conditions laboring men should have a chance to work all the hours they can during that time in order to carry them through the other four," Mr. Paterson went on. "The mills in that area are forced to compete with the mills in the east which are working ten and twelve hours a day."

"It would be a great handicap to the industry in this Province, when the eight-hour day has not been adopted in any other Province in Canada or any state in the Union," he added.

Dr. E. C. MacDonald, member for North Okanagan, adjourned the debate.

Premier Oliver, replying to a question from Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, said that the debate on this measure would be continued not later than next Tuesday.

FIELD DAY ON BILLS IN LEGISLATURE

"Only Tools and Willing to Swear to Anything," Guthrie Calls Some Miners

Three Versailles Measures Left Over As They Only Duplicate Present Acts

Labor members, with their bills, were given right-of-way in the Legislature yesterday afternoon.

Tom Uphill, Labor Member for Fernie, brought in his amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which would give members the right to choose men outside of the mines to act for them on their gas and safety committee. He and Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, explained that by such a choice the miners would be able to get committees free from the domination of the bosses. They said that under present conditions men on these committees were afraid to report conditions, as it meant they would lose their jobs and have to move from the district. They told of instances where miners would not choose any of their number to solve, as they realized it would jeopardize the living of such men if they were to serve and give a true report. Because facts of mine conditions were not reported is the reason for so many explosions, they said.

Mr. Guthrie blamed the accident at the Wakatash mine of the Granby on these conditions.

Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, interjected to say that it was sworn in evidence that the men had gone past a fence which was erected to keep them out and protect them from a dangerous accident.

Mr. Guthrie replied that the men were only tools and were willing to swear to anything.

Mr. Sloan adjourned the debate.

Night Employment.

R. H. Neelands, Labor member for South Vancouver, moved the second reading of his amendment to bring the Night Employment of Young Persons Act into operation on May 1, 1923. Mr. Uphill and Mr. Guthrie moved similar amendments to the Night Employment of Women Act and the employment of Children Act, respectively. Mr. Uphill complained that his bill had been disfigured somehow so that it was made to read as an amendment to the "Night Women Act."

J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., former Attorney-General, adjourned the debates on the three bills, explaining that they constituted a group of legislation passed by the British Columbia Legislature in accordance with international agreements following on the Treaty of Versailles to bring about uniformity of labor legislation and labor conditions on the part of the nations of the world. He said the bills were all brought in along forms laid down by the treaty, with the idea of them being brought into operation simultaneously when all other Governments had put them through.

Progressive Legislation.

Mr. Farris also explained that this Province had put them on its statute books as an evidence of good faith in co-operating with other countries.

But, he went on, the Legislature of B. C. had already legislated in regard to the matters affected by this group of three bills, and had legislated even more comprehensively than what was embodied in them. He pointed out that the Factories Act of 1911 already prohibited child employment, the Coal Mines Act prohibited the employment of boys under 15, girls and women in or around mines, and that other legislation in the group of these acts was embodied in other legislation already in force here.

"If the Labor members really desired some change in these regulations, the proper thing for them to do would be to amend the Acts already in operation. He said that bringing into operation the three Acts at the present time would accomplish nothing, and as a result of duplication would only curtail the operations of those already in force."

Only one bill of the group, that covering employment of children, was put to a vote of the House. The Guthrie amendment was defeated by 23 to 16. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Fowler of the Conservatives, and Kenneth Brown of the Independents, being the Government, while the

NO CHANGE FOR CHIROPRACTORS' BILL THIS YEAR

Chiropractors Pile Up Evidence to Force Passage in 1923

Doctors Call McGill Professor, Who Says Chiropractic Is Nonsense

There is scarcely any possibility that the Legislature at its present session will have a chance to pass or reject new laws to govern the practice of chiropractors in British Columbia. This was perfectly clear to the chiropractors and to doctors who are fighting the new chiropractic laws when the special Chiropractic Committee of the House adjourned at one o'clock this afternoon without any end of exhaustive expert testimony in sight.

The committee will meet again on Monday, but as a large volume of evidence has yet to be submitted, and as the House expects to wind up its session next week there seems to be no chance of the committee's report for or against the chiropractors reaching the Legislature in time for action this year.

Meanwhile chiropractors are pressing their case vigorously so that evidence taken now may be useful when the chiropractic bill is introduced at the 1923 session. Chiropractors believe that public opinion will force the passage of the new act next year.

The Chiropractic Committee will be kept busy for some days yet hearing the evidence of the chiropractors and the doctors.

The doctors started to-day to combat the expert testimony laid before the Chiropractic Committee yesterday by Dr. Lee W. Edwards, medical man and chiropractor of Omaha, Nebraska. Harold B. Robertson and M. A. MacDonald, K. C., acting for the doctors, introduced Dr. S. E. Whitnall, Professor of Anatomy at McGill University, recognized authority on anatomy and author of several works on the subject. Dr. Whitnall produced parts of bodies dead three weeks to prove that the chiropractic theory is "nonsense." He also produced charts and bones covered with muscles and when he had finished most of the Committee members and spectators had almost decided that they did not want to eat any lunch.

Treatment of Influenza.

Dr. Lee W. Edwards, medical man and chiropractor, of Omaha, Nebraska, star witness for the chiropractors of this Province, continued at this morning's session lengthy evidence which he gave yesterday. He said he had treated many cases of influenza successfully by increasing the resistance of patients to the trouble. The chiropractic method was to abort, or block the disease before it developed. There was absolutely no possibility of danger to the public in chiropractic methods, he affirmed.

H. B. Robertson, representing the Medical Society, cross-examined Dr. Edwards on his qualifications as a medical man. Dr. Edwards produced his credentials as a medical doctor. His course in medicine in Nebraska had lasted three years, although he could have graduated, if he wished, in two years. The usual course lasted fourteen months spread over two years. Mr. Robertson also elicited information about chiropractic colleges in the United States. In these colleges, he said, neither surgery nor materia medica were taught.

He thought that chiropractors spent as much time as medical students in the subjects actually studied. The chiropractic colleges used many of the text books issued in ordinary medical schools. "We have a far more exhaustive study in the nervous system than the medical student," he affirmed.

Study Of Anatomy.

Mr. Robertson persisted that if chiropractors studied anatomy as carefully as medical students they should know as much about anatomy as doctors. Dr. Edwards agreed finally.

Lesson in Anatomy.

In answer to further questions from Mr. Robertson, Dr. Edwards went into details concerning the studies taken up at chiropractic colleges. Robertson questioned

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witness about the nerves of the body and these Dr. Edwards answered in great detail. He took a part of a human skeleton and indicated where the nerves run through the spine and how they affect the rest of the body. Chiropractors were not interested in the organs but only in the spine, where the cause of all disease lay, he said. Mr. Robertson's questions led to a lengthy and somewhat revolting discussion of anatomy.

"Chiropractors, therefore, deal with organs they have never seen?" Mr. Robertson finally demanded.

"Yes, and so do doctors treat the heart without seeing it," Dr. Edwards retorted.

"Oh, yes, he has dissected hearts dozens of times," Mr. Robertson replied.

"You think that a student who has never dissected the body is as well qualified to treat diseased organs as the man who has?" Mr. Robertson asked.

From Different Viewpoint.

"We approach the subject from a different standpoint altogether," Dr. Edwards answered. Dissection, he said, was not necessary for chiropractors.

"If you had an automobile would you go to a man who had only seen the outside of the car or to a man who had taken it apart and knew all the parts?" Mr. Robertson asked.

"Well, I had trouble with my car for two years and finally it was found that the trouble was interference of the flow of energy from the engine," Dr. Edwards remarked amid general laughter.

Dr. Edwards asserted, after further questions, that Mr. Robertson did not understand the basic idea of chiropractic and was approaching it from a wrong standpoint. Mr. Robertson replied that he thought he knew what he was talking about.

Mr. Robertson brought out through further questions that there is a dispute among chiropractors as to the need of chiropractors for knowledge of such subjects as bacteriology. The National College of Chiropractic taught these subjects but he thought they were unnecessary for chiropractic work. The National School, Mr. Robertson showed by reference to its literature, conducted an extensive study of the body's organs but Dr. Edwards insisted that this college was conducted by medical men and approached its work from a more or less medical standpoint.

An Exchange.

"Don't you think it is necessary for a chiropractor to know a disease when he sees it?" Mr. Robertson asked.

"I never saw a disease in my life—nor did anyone else," Dr. Edwards shot back.

"Then there is no disease in the world?"

"It's right outside but I can't see the light—it's a condition."

During further discussion Dr. Edwards told the committee that chiropractors had treated insanity successfully.

Dr. Whitnall Called.

When M. A. Macdonald, K. C., acting for the doctors, asked for permission to call a witness after Dr. Edwards, Mr. Wismer objected to this method of procedure but his objection was ruled out. Mr. Macdonald then called Dr. S. E. Whitnall, Professor of Anatomy at McGill University. Dr. Whitnall told of studying in Manchester, London, Oxford and his many medical degrees. He stated that he had succeeded Sir Auckland Geddes as Professor of Anatomy at McGill.

Professor Whitnall said he thought that the subject under dispute was one of mechanics. He produced a number of bones out of a human spine to show how nature built up a secure and yet flexible column. He showed how the bones of the spine fitted together and were fastened by ligaments. "What the chiropractor cannot learn without dissection is the arrangement of the muscles," he declared. He then produced some bones from a body dead three weeks to show that the members of the spine were lightly joined together. The ligaments were visible on the bones produced. While the whole backbone was flexible two individual bones scarcely moved from one another.

Dr. Edwards promptly objected. "This is a dead subject and entirely different to a living body," he protested. "If the living body were no more flexible than this I couldn't turn my head."

"Unfortunately we can't dissect the living body," Dr. Whitnall answered dryly.

Present Diagrams

Members of the committee handed the muscle-bound bones gingerly and then gave them back to Dr. Whitnall, who explained in detail the construction of the spine.

Whitnall took issue with Dr. Edwards' statement that the fatty tissue of the spine were related. Dr. Whitnall as-

serted, was as soft as lead. Dr. Whitnall produced large parts of the spine formation and showed them to the committee and to Dr. Edwards, who examined them carefully and measured some of the diagrams.

Dr. Whitnall told of twisting the back of a body, freeing it and then running it through a band saw to get a cross-examination of the spine. He showed pictures of this spine formation to prove that bones of the spine could not assume positions pictured in chiropractic school advertisements. This, he said, he was prepared to prove completely.

Dr. Whitnall quoted the opinions of eminent anatomists to show that pinching of the nerves of the spine did not occur unless there was an actual fracture, contrary to the chiropractic theory. He defied any chiropractor to adjust the spine sufficiently to alter the space through which the spine nerves passed. He handed a piece of spine to Dr. Edwards but the latter replied that he could not adjust dead bones. Dr. Whitnall said it was too bad he could not have produced the spine when it was living.

"Yes, if you had brought him to us first he might not be in his present condition," Dr. Edwards retorted.

Dr. Whitnall said it was common to find one bone of a spine out of place. "To me it seems that it would be just as logical to look down a street and because the tops of the telegraph poles were out of line the street was crooked," he remarked "as to cure ills by adjusting the spine, or to attempt to straighten the street by adjusting the telegraph poles."

Always Spring Back.

He denied that a bone in the spine could be moved and kept in its new position. The bone always sprang back into its old position, he affirmed, holding up a piece of spine to prove it.

"Splendid Material"

Discussing dissection further, Dr. Whitnall pointed to Mr. Wismer and remarked solemnly, "You would make splendid material for dissection."

"It will be hard on you, Mr. Wismer, if he wants another specimen," Major Burde observed.

"I think it's nonsense," Dr. Whitnall replied when asked what he thought of the chiropractor's theory that organic disease could be cured by spine adjustment.

Dr. Whitnall produced children's bones to show that it was impossible to adjust babies' spines.

"We are doing it all the time," Dr. Edwards persisted.

The committee will meet Monday morning.

ELECTRICAL BILL TO BE STRICT

Mr. Bower's efforts to have mollified some of the provisions in the Act providing for the inspection and regulation of electrical equipment failed in the Legislature yesterday after the Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, in charge of the bill, explained that the measure was partly aimed at sub-standard Oriental electrical supplies imported into this country in large quantities.

Mr. Bower objected to the clause outlawing any specific brand of equipment by publication of a notice to that effect in the Provincial Gazette. He said that dealers generally did not see that official publication, and having a large stock on hand might suffer a severe loss in this way through no fault of their own.

Dr. Sutherland produced a letter from the electrical men favoring the provision. G. S. Hanes supported the stand of the Minister and the Premier, and declared that such a clause would not work out in an unreasonable way.

WOULD SET AREA ABOVE LAW OF LAND

When the bill of Kenneth Duncan, independent member for Cowichan, providing for a consolidation and restriction of the Duncan and Cowichan school districts, came up in the Legislature yesterday for second reading, Premier Oliver raised objections to some of the clauses in it.

"The effect of these is to make these two corporations not amenable to the school law which applies to all the rest of the Province," the Premier said. "I am not against the second reading of the bill, but I will oppose the sections which will make this over-ride the statute law of the land."

Mr. Duncan explained that the bill had not been framed intentionally with such a purpose in view. He said it was only intended to reduce the size of the consolidated area to something convenient and put the whole area on a more efficient basis.

Dr. K. C. Macdonald, of North Okanagan, adjourned the debate.

SAYS HUN-EATERS MADE IN SCHOOLS BY CADET TRAINING

A clause in the Public Schools Act providing that school boards may maintain advanced courses in cadet instruction as well as in physical training and gymnastics was fought when it came up in the Legislature last by Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, and R. H. Neelands, Labor member for South Vancouver.

"The last war was fought to bring universal peace, we were told, and I now object to our children being brought up in our public schools as Hun-eaters," Mr. Guthrie said.

Mr. Neelands declared that boys could be taught something better in school than be inculcated with the idea of preparing themselves to kill one another, if not themselves, then the boys of other countries.

"Anything that would have a tendency along these lines should receive our condemnation," Mr. Neelands said.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, Liberal member for Vancouver, told of the great benefits from giving physical culture, drill, gymnastic training, as well as dental services in the public schools. She asserted there would be a better race here now if these things had been carried on in the public schools before.

When the issue was put to a vote, only Mr. Neelands and Mr. Guthrie voted against the clause passing.

CANON'S BILL UP AFTER LONG DELAY

Canon Hinchliffe's amendment to the elections act to make compulsory the holding of a by-election in any constituency within six months after a seat has become vacant, came up on second reading in the Legislature last night after having been adjourned by Major Burde on November 3.

J. W. Jones, Conservative member for South Okanagan, and R. H. Pooley, Conservative member for Esquimalt, both urged the House to pass the amendment, as it would bring the Elections Acts here up to what they are in other places, and also because it was in line with proposals made by S. W. Jacobs, Liberal member for Montreal, to perfect the Dominion Elections Act.

J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., moved the adjournment of the debate.

This was objected to by Opposition forces, being led by R. H. Pooley, who called for a vote. This resulted in the Farris move for adjournment being sustained by 29 to 13, all the Labor and independent members voting with the Government. Mr. Bower was not in the House.

AMUSEMENT TAX REVENUE DROPS

Hon. John Hart Submits Figures to Legislature

How Motor Fees Have Grown

Revenue from the Provincial amusement tax has dropped nearly \$30,000 during the last year, compared with the previous year, according to figures furnished by Hon. John Hart, in reply to questions by Thomas Pearson, Conservative member for Richmond.

Mr. Hart gave the returns as follows: 1921-22, \$318,318.42; 1920-21, \$346,870.26; 1919-20, \$320,472.92.

There are now 32,000 motor vehicles licensed in British Columbia. Mr. Hart also stated. In 1920-21 there were 28,000 and 25,000 in 1919-20.

Revenue from motor licenses was \$35,222.50 in 1919-20, and \$53,082.24 in 1920-21. As a result largely of the increased rate of taxation brought in to effect last year the motor license revenue jumped to \$802,518.84.

BOWSER LIQUOR CHARGES FALSE, FALCONER SWEARS

He Criticizes Opposition Leader for Pilloring Sick Man on Stand

Peter Falconer and Gordon Wismer Also Refute Allegations

James H. Falconer, Commissioner of the Liquor Control Board, appeared before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature to-day and right face to face across the table from Mr. Bowser denied statements which Mr. Bowser had been responsible for bringing before the Committee yesterday.

Commissioner Falconer took the stand and after taking the oath charged Mr. Bowser and R. H. Pooley, the former his aide, with taking advantage of Hugh Urquhart, manager of the Vancouver warehouse, who, Mr. Falconer said, was a sick man during the time he has been forced to appear before the committee and not in a condition of health to be treated in the way he has been.

"I want this situation cleared up," Mr. Falconer said, pointing out that he valued his character and would not stand for having it blackened.

"I have no interest in the California Wine Co., either financially or otherwise," Mr. Falconer swore.

"As past president of the B.C. Manufacturers' Association I was naturally interested in seeing that a British Columbia concern was rendered all the assistance possible as against foreign concerns. I came here to have this business finished.

Denied Knowledge

Mr. Falconer denied with emphasis that he knew W. T. McArthur, of Vancouver, was interested in the winery.

The Commissioner swore that the factory of the company on False Creek had formerly been used by the Dyson, Vingar and Pickle Co., now of Winnipeg.

Mr. Bowser asked whether Mr. Falconer had had anything to do with obtaining barrels for Hamsterley Farm, Victoria, which were later used to convey loganberry pulp to the California Wine Co.

Mr. Falconer said it was good business to dispose of these barrels from the Liquor Control Board, and he had also been good business to dispose of the used straw wrappers to the wine concern in Vancouver.

Mr. Bowser—"Surely you have other business to do than to go around the country selling barrels. Here we see you scouting for barrels and straw covers."

This started a general argument by the members of the committee and witnesses, the Rev. Thomas Mansie declaring that the question was frivolous and irrelevant.

Premier Oliver appeared during the morning and gave J. A. Buckingham, chairman of the committee, a telegram of denial from Peter Falconer to charges made yesterday before the committee.

Indignant Denial

This telegram was read as follows before the committee:

"Report of this date re Falconer's brother having an interest in the California Wine Co., I emphatically deny that I have one cent of interest in that company or ever have had."

PETER FALCONER

Ex-Soldier, 1914-1919.

Commissioner Falconer added to the denial expressed in the telegram, by explaining that his brother, Peter, was an employee of the concern and was working for wages.

Gordon Wismer, Vancouver lawyer, appeared before the committee to deny charges yesterday that he had had something to do with the making of cocktails.

"I have no interest in any liquor business and I have never made a dollar out of the liquor business with the Government," Mr. Wismer said.

Mr. Bowser asked Mr. Wismer whether he had ever had any connection with the making of cocktails.

Mr. Wismer replied that he had never had anything to do with any such business and that he had never had any connection with the making of cocktails.

"I am not a doctor or whisky salesman," Mr. Wismer went on. "I am a lawyer. I will come back here any time anyone wants to ask me anything more."

Mr. Wismer then hurried back to the chiropractors' committee, where he has charge of the fight for the chiropractors.

George Clark, blender, Vancouver, testified as to how medium brands were broken down.

"The L. C. B. brand put up by the Board is one of the best sellers at \$2.50 a bottle at the present time," Mr. Clark swore.

What Actually Happened.

Mr. Bowser sought to bring out that William Gilchrist, of Vancouver, now agent for several liquor concerns in England and France, crossed the Atlantic in company with Mr. Urquhart, when he was sent abroad on a liquor purchasing tour.

Mr. Urquhart stated that Mr. Gilchrist left on their arrival at Liverpool, but that G. C. Hyatt, Vancouver, was waiting for himself in London. Mr. Urquhart said that he and Hyatt traveled together to Scotland, Ireland and to some of the English concerns in the liquor business and afterwards crossed the Channel to Paris and Bordeaux for the purpose of investigating the wine industry.

ESLING CALLS FOR P. G. E. PAPERS

Pooley Wants Immediate Action in Case Brought up by Premier

The application made to the Public Accounts Committee of the House to-day by W. K. Esling, Rossland member, for the issue of Speaker's warrants calling for officials of the Northern Construction Company, together with books, warrants, contracts, relating to the Pacific Construction Company, was laid over until Monday morning. Amendment by R. H. Pooley calling for immediate action was voted down four to three.

Mr. Esling, following charges made by him in the House, is to be called before the committee, and it was with the intention of him being assisted to prove his charges that the application for the construction concern's officials was made.

In his letter to the committee to-day Mr. Esling said:

"To the Chairman and Members of Public Accounts Committee.

Gentlemen,

"I hereby request this committee to issue Speaker's warrant for the attendance of the proper officials of the Northern Construction Company and order them immediately to produce for the use of this committee all their books of account, contracts, sub-contracts, bank-books, cheque books, documents and all other papers in connection with their contract with Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company for the construction of that portion of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway between Clinton and Prince George.

"The Speaker has ruled that this committee has the power to call for such books, accounts and documents."

RAISE \$2,000,000 FOR NEW BUILDINGS

Sum Will Also Provide For Land Settlement

Further Provision For Water Act

Authority for the Province to borrow an additional \$3,500,000 is asked for in a bill introduced by the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, in the Legislature last night.

Two millions of this amount will be devoted to the construction of public buildings in the Province, \$1,000,000 for the Land Settlement and Development Act, \$400,000 under the Soldiers' Land Act, and \$100,000 to be expended under the

ACROSS THE BAY

R. H. Pooley, member for Esquimalt, is not going to let Dr. K. C. MacDonald get away with persuading the House that the Okanagan is the only apple district in British Columbia. A couple of weeks ago Dr. MacDonald flooded the House with brilliant Jonathans to show what made the Okanagan famous. Yesterday Mr. Pooley appeared with samples of what he assured members could not be beaten, the famous Esquimalt russet apples.

The House has agreed to the suspension of the rules, and has extended from November 27 to December 6, the time for receiving reports from the private bills committee.

An amendment to the "Pre-emptors' Free Grants Act" brought into the Legislature by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, extends the time to June 30, 1923, in which returned soldiers who were entitled to the benefits of the Act, may make application for a free grant of their pre-emption.

MANSON WOULD END BOOTLEGGING HERE; CALLS IT EYESORE

Ninety Per Cent. Would Be Stopped by Prohibiting Private Imports

Vendor Shops Not to Be Opened at Night; Warehouses Must Go

British Columbia will cease to be the centre of the bootlegging business, which is an eye-sore to the Province, when the Dominion Government gives this Province power to prohibit private importation of liquor, Attorney-General told the Legislature in his appeal to members to support an address to Ottawa calling for prohibition of importation.

Bootleggers make a good business of it if they sell only a few bottles a day at a profit of \$2 or \$3 a bottle, the Attorney-General said.

Mr. Manson, however, announced that Government liquor stores will not be kept open at all hours merely because of the demand for competition with the bootlegger who carries on his most profitable business at night when the liquor stores are closed.

Seventy-five per cent. of the bootlegging by export warehouses has been stopped in the last six months, Mr. Manson said, declaring that export liquor warehouses must be eliminated altogether.

"We cannot have control and have private importation," Mr. Manson said.

Why a Province which has Government control should not be granted control of imports just as much as a prohibition Province, was a question which Mr. Manson put to the House.

"As the law of the Dominion at present stands it is possible for persons to bring liquor into the Province," Mr. Manson said. "So long as this is possible it must be clear that there can be no complete system of Government control."

There are several objections to private importation. First, the stocking of liquor by others than the Government within the Province makes it possible, despite the fact that it is contrary to law for these persons with private stocks to re-vent in a manner that inevitably accomplishes the undoing of the Act. No matter how strict a system of enforcement we have, so long as private stocks exist within the Province there will be substantial quantities of liquor sold by private persons, not only while the Government stores are open, but more particularly at hours and upon days during which they are closed. Unfortunately men will pay extraordinary prices for liquor to illicit dealers if they cannot get it elsewhere, and upon the extraordinary margin of profit the illicit dealer thrives. The sale of a few bottles of liquor at a profit of two or three dollars each in a single day makes a very good day's work for the illicit dealer. The big dealer finds it exceedingly profitable to carry a string of small dealers whom he supplies, and who, in turn, supply the public.

Worse still, the illicit dealer who seeks only private profit has no compunction whatever as to the quantity that he supplies his customers. With him, the more the better. Excessive purchase is what he desires, and the result is public drunkenness, demoralization of home conditions, and financial ruin to many individuals.

Illicit Business.

"That a very extensive business was carried on by wholesale importers into the Province in an illicit way is perfectly true. When I tell you that when we seized the stocks of the two export warehouses at Fernie last summer, the sales during the seizure in our Fernie store went up by 136 per cent, and in our Michel store by 117 per cent, honorable gentlemen will have some conception of the extent of the illicit traffic."

"The condition in that respect was so bad to-day I am very glad to be able to report. I venture the opinion that 75 per cent of the illicit business on the part of export houses has been eliminated in the last six

months as a result of an order-in-council which was passed under the Act which enabled our inspectors to maintain a closer supervision than they had been able to maintain prior to the passing of that Order-in-Council.

"But suppose 75 per cent of the illicit trade has been eliminated. I am sure that you are not satisfied, and certainly I am not, that there should be still that 25 per cent of illicit traffic on the part of export warehouses going on. It is impossible to estimate with anything like exactitude the volume of illicit business carried on in the Province. I venture the statement that 80 or 90 per cent of that illicit business is the result of the private importation of liquor."

No Guarantee of Quality.

"A second serious objection arises from the illicit trade. There is no guarantee whatever, or practically none, of the quality of the liquor that is supplied by the illicit dealer. The illicit dealer is an illicit character, a man who has few morals and mighty few conscientious scruples as to the quality of liquor he supplies. Liquor in its best form is harmful when taken to excess, but liquor in an adulterated or in an impure form is quick and very dangerous poison. Lives are seriously endangered by the illicit traffic in liquor."

"A third objection arises, namely, that private importation of liquor and the illicit traffic that follows necessitates a very much larger expenditure in connection with the enforcement of the Act. Eliminate private importation and you will eliminate at least 50 per cent and possibly a bigger percentage of the cost of enforcement."

"I take exception to the export house, too. What is the export warehouse? It is a concern supposedly carrying on the business of exporting liquor to places without the Province of British Columbia. What are those places? For the most part they are our sister prohibition provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and our sister prohibition country, the United States."

"The export warehouse carries on trade and commerce and as such its business cannot be interfered with by this Province. We license such concerns and we attempt to regulate them, and recently we have been quite successful in the latter endeavor, but we have absolutely no power to refuse them a licence. Any refusal on our part, am satisfied, will be met with an instant application to the court for a mandamus to compel us to licence."

No Control On Export.

"There has been a wide misapprehension in this regard. This Government has no control in the matter of licensing export liquor warehouses. I have pointed out that a very great portion of their business, for that matter I suppose 90 per cent of their nominal business is with prohibition Provinces and prohibition States."

"But I have also pointed out that their actual business is an illicit business right within our own Province, as is well illustrated by what happened at Fernie. Because of the illicit business that they carry on, which brings our Act into serious jeopardy, and because we do not care to have this Province made the seat of illicit shipment of liquor into friendly Provinces and States about us, I am of the opinion, and I think every honorable member in this house will agree with me, that the export liquor warehouse must go."

"And it will be useful for you to know that Quebec, the other Province which is carrying on under the same system as we are, has eliminated the export warehouse entirely. She did it by her Alcoholic Transportation Act, and she did it successfully. But they are peaceable and law abiding people in Quebec and they have not called the validity of that statute in question."

"I am of the opinion, and I am confirmed in my opinion by sound legal authority, that we could not in this Province maintain a similar law on our statute books successfully. I do not want to discuss that particular point further. It is quite possible that Quebec may be right and I may be wrong, but this Government is of the opinion that a much surer and safer way to eliminate private importation and the export warehouse is to procure Federal legislation along the lines suggested in the resolution that I propose."

"Now what objection can there be to Dominion legislation? The Dominion has already approved of Provincial autonomy in the matter of the control of the liquor situation by supplementing Provincial legislation so that liquor cannot be imported into prohibition Provinces when the prohibition Provinces so request. I take it that the Dominion has done this in the belief that the control of the liquor situation is a matter for the Provinces to deal with. The Privy Council has long since held that prohibitory and restrictive laws with regard to liquor are for the Provinces, and carrying out the spirit of those decisions the Dominion has said that they will pass supplementary legislation in order to make the control in prohibition Provinces full and complete."

"If in prohibition Provinces, then not in Government control, Pro-

vinces have the same authority in principle as the Dominion. Control is at least partial prohibition. It is restriction to the welfare of the people as Prohibition is Prohibition for the welfare of the people.

"The underlying principle is to my mind identical. If the supplementary legislation is proper in the case of prohibition Provinces it is equally proper in the case of Government control Provinces."

The Senate Objections.

"Now let me deal with the objections that were raised by certain Senators to this legislation when the matter came before the Senate in June of this year. It was said that the people of the Province had not been consulted—that this was not contemplated by our plebiscite. Two questions were submitted to the people. One, the question of prohibition; two, the question of Government control. I think if one looks over the two plebiscites that have been taken in this Province one cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that there is an honest desire on the part of the people of British Columbia to have the liquor business carried on in the safest way possible, so that, without depriving the people entirely of the privilege of obtaining liquor, they may have it with the least possible harm. By an overwhelming vote they decided in favor of Government Control."

"You simply cannot have control and have private importation. I need not go over that ground again. The two things are contemporaneously impossible. If the people so emphatically required control then logically they voted against private importation."

"The Next Best Thing."

"It is said again that the principle of our present Act is against the elimination of private importation and in support of that it is pointed out that we have imposed a tax on the private importation of liquor. True, but why deceive ourselves?"

"There is not a member of this Legislature but who knows perfectly well that we, realizing that we could not prohibit private importation—that it was not intra vires of this Legislature to do so, did the next best thing we could, we fettered it with all the fetters that we could devise. There is no doubt that the tax was unquestionably meant to discourage private importation and give better Government control. It was said that if this Government would supply liquor of good quality at a fair price illicit dealing would cease."

"It is slanderous to say that this Government does not supply good liquor. It supplies the very best liquor that can be bought upon the market, and it furnishes it to the public at a price less than does our sister Province of Quebec."

"I want to say more—that the Government price is infinitely less than is paid to the illicit dealer when one buys from him a bottle of liquor at 10 or 11 o'clock at night, or at any other hour for that matter when the Government stores are closed."

Not to Compete With Bootleggers.

"And this Government does not propose to advocate for a law to keep open our stores during all hours in order to compete with the illicit dealer. We are not going to do it. If we cannot eliminate the illicit dealer some other way then I am afraid he will have to remain. No weight attaches to the arguments as to quality and as to price."

"One more argument, and a very weak one it seems to me indeed, was used as against the legislation we sought, namely, that we proposed to take away one more privilege of the people of British Columbia. That is best answered by pointing to the fact that the people of British Columbia themselves, by an overwhelming majority, said:

"We want the Government to interfere with one of our ancient privileges in the matter of obtaining liquor. We believe that the whole system is not wise. We believe in Government control. We surrender our old privileges for the greater good of the people of this Province."

"Some Senators said, 'Why does British Columbia alone ask this legislation? Quebec does not ask it.'"

"In that those Senators were quite mistaken. I discussed this matter very fully with the Prime Minister of Quebec, and I hold in my hand a letter from him under date of April 4, 1922, in which he says in part:

"Such a provision in the Federal laws would complete our Temperance legislation as it would leave the entire control of the distribution of intoxicating liquors to the Government or Commission through which the Government acts, thus preventing to a great extent the gravest danger to which Government control is exposed, the illicit sale of liquor. Viewing your suggestion from this standpoint, it meets with our entire approval."

Unites With Quebec On Issue.

"In what manner the Federal authorities will meet this proposal we are yet unable to state; but it seems to us that if our two provinces were to insist upon the adoption of this suggestion it should be

favorably received as with the proviso that the government would operate only upon the request of an interested province, the measure would simply contribute to ensure the adoption of a province's desires in connection with the sale of intoxicating liquors.

"Subsequently Hon. L. A. Taschereau consulted with ministers at Ottawa and his attitude was very helpful indeed in procuring the advancing of the legislation. Such were the arguments used against the bill in the debate. Not very weighty arguments I think it will be agreed.

"Now what was the attitude of the Federal Parliament with regard to the matter. The bill met with such favor when I presented it at Ottawa that Saskatchewan at once asked for similar legislation to be made available for the prohibition provinces and a special part was put in the bill to enable them to procure the prohibition of private importation by application by Order-in-Council to the Federal authorities.

"The bill in so far as this Province was concerned passed the House of Commons with the unanimous approval of all members. Every Conservative member from this Province supported it, and I know that not only had I the approval of the Conservative members of the House of Commons regarding the legislation I sought, but I had the active support of at least some of them when the Senate subsequently dealt with the legislation. In the Senate the bill passed its first reading, its second reading, and a motion to strike out the portion of the bill which referred to British Columbia in a committee of the whole was defeated by a very substantial majority.

Majority of Six

"And then a bit of political jockeying took place which does not rebound to the credit of those who were responsible for it. At the very close of the session the bill came up for its third reading with twenty-eight senators away from the House, not anticipating a fight on the third reading of the bill. The third reading was negatived by a majority of six. The House of Commons unanimously refused to concur in the amendment of the senate on third reading striking out part V. or the E. C. part of the bill. I would draw attention to the fact that they unanimously did so. A conference of a committee of both houses ensued.

"I offered to compromise rather than to lose what I considered very vital legislation, but British Columbia Senators on the committee absolutely refused to accept a compromise and when the matter went back to the senate, this Province again lost with thirty-three senators absent by a majority of five.

"That the matter is not one upon which we should divide as parties is patent on the face of it. We all desire respectable conditions. Conservatives in the House of Commons held the same view as this Province with regard to the desirability of the legislation.

"I want to point to the fact that honorable gentlemen opposite have expressed themselves as approving of the principle of this legislation. Not very long ago a pamphlet was gotten up by honorable gentlemen opposite, entitled 'Misrule of the Oliver-Farris Government. What the new Conservative Government will do it elected to office.' I refer to paragraph 14, in which it is said:

"Fair and Reasonable"

"This new Government will introduce legislation and carry into effect the declared wishes of the people as expressed in the recent referendum on liquor; at the same time this act must be a fair and reasonable one so that the Government will have absolute control of the traffic, and that there will be no abuse in the use of liquor but same to be used only in moderation. Heavy penalties will be included in the act for all infractions and the act will be strictly enforced."

"That is not strictly germane to this resolution, Mr. Speaker, but the following is:

"This new Government will also use every effort with the Dominion Government, under whose jurisdiction the matter lies, to see that legislation is passed at Ottawa which will stop the importation of liquor into this Province by private parties, so that all liquor purchased and sold in British Columbia will be absolutely under Government control."

"Charged as I am with the administration of this difficult piece of legislation I feel keenly on the matter. We may as well say that we possibly did within our power in this Province but so long as there is a provincial government in this Province its conduct in this respect will be entirely its own affair."

Marked Improvement

"You will never have the complete elimination of illicit traffic in liquor, but you will have as a result of this legislation a very marked improvement in conditions. You will have a burden taken off the shoulders of the Government of this Province.

"You will have an eye-sore removed from our midst and this Province will no longer be the seat of an illicit traffic which it cannot justify, not only within its own boundaries, but with the friendly countries round about us who have in their wisdom passed prohibitory laws.

"The matter is not a party one. Liberals, Conservatives, and Independents throughout the Province desire clean conditions and honorable members of this Legislature have an opportunity by unanimously supporting this resolution to make it clear to members at Ottawa, of the House of Commons, and of the senate that they are sincere and earnest in their desire for this legislation."

Mr. Bowser adjourned the debate.

MEMBERS JIBE SCHOOL COOKING

A. McD. Paterson, Liberal member for Delta, protested in the Legislature last night against the grant of \$65,000 for special courses in the public schools such as domestic science. He said he had found that girls were being taught to cook on costly electrical stoves and with expensive materials, which few of them would be able to use in after life.

"If the girls have no more training than they get in these schools, they would not be able to put on a kitchen fire," Mr. Paterson said. "I don't know what you want in the cities, but I believe we can get along very well without it in the country."

"I say train girls so they can cook," said Tom Uphill, Labor member for Fernie. "There is only one way you can get anyone pleasant, and that is by putting up a good meal. They are brought up to-day so that many of them cannot cook water without burning it."

Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, said members who objected to these expenditures had the remedy in their own hands by taking an interest in school board elections in their own districts.

SECRET SERVICE NOT FOR PUBLIC, MANSON ASSERTS

In expressing hesitancy about filing the official reports on the F. G. Dawson matter as asked for in a motion by R. H. Pooley, Attorney-General, Manson stated to the House that while in this case the reports would reflect nothing but credit upon the man involved there was a question of precedent to be considered.

The reports were secret service documents and it was a recognized rule of all Governments not to publish secret service reports, he said. If he were to violate this rule in an instance where it was to advantage he might be in an embarrassing position some time when the reports cast serious reflections on a citizen, which might be unfounded. He asked for time to consider the matter.

The incident arose as a sequel to publication of the Stevens-Manson correspondence pertaining to H. H. Stevens's charges against F. G. Dawson of Prince Rupert. In the letters Mr. Manson invited Mr. Stevens to peruse the official reports and Mr. Pooley asked him to file a return of the papers as if an ordinary citizen was entitled to see them he was sure the Minister would not refuse the same privilege to members of the House.

GAME BOUNTIES TO BE CUT DOWN

Bounties are to be taken off all animals except cougars, timber wolves and coyotes, according to the new policy of the Game Conservation Board, M. B. Jackson, K. C., member for the Islands and chairman of the Board, told the Legislature yesterday afternoon when the vote for bounties came up.

Because of this policy the vote of \$45,000 for last year has been cut to \$35,000 this year, and this will also cover salaries, equipment and traveling expenses in connection with game protection.

Large amounts have been paid out for bounties on crows, Mr. Jackson said, but there is to be no renewal of this plan.

R. H. Pooley, member for Esquimalt, said that the big horned owl was the most destructive bird, that he had no friends and that the bounty should be kept up on him.

Kenneth Duncan, member for Cowichan, said he had never known of an eagle doing much damage.

H. F. Kergin, member for Atlin, wanted to know what the eagle was good for except to adorn totem poles and for use as the American national emblem.

The vote for administration of the Motor Vehicle Act which was \$38,654 this year will be \$43,386 next year. In connection with this, Mr. Pooley urged the Government to bring in regulations to prohibit the transfer of any motor car license unless a bill of sale is presented to show that it was bona fide. He told of instances where men had been able to make deals on car transfers, and had skipped out with the money.

WANTS TO KNOW FATE OF ALL BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE

In dealing with his resolution asking that the Legislature be furnished with a report of the fate of legislation passed at each session, W. J. Bowser, K. C., Leader of the Opposition, said there was something peculiar in the fact that the House had not been instructed as to the disallowance of Oriental legislation passed last year.

J. W. de B. Farris, K. C., former Attorney-General, and who was in charge of the bill, emphatically denied the allegation, and said that Mr. Bowser was simply getting off a political speech. Furthermore, he said, the Meighan Government endeavored to disallow the legislation, and only hard work on the part of Liberals prevented the step at that time.

He said that the action of the Supreme Court in declaring the legislation ultra vires was really only a test of the constitutionality of the legislation. Also, the disallowance of the bill would not prevent taking the matter before the Privy Council. The latter action would mean that it would be the next session of the Legislature before the matter would be disposed of.

The whole thing was a tempest in a tea-pot, he affirmed, adding that if the Meighan Government had disallowed the bill Mr. Bowser would have had nothing to say.

Attorney-General Manson declared that he had only heard of the disallowance through Mr. Bowser's resolution.

Premier Oliver said likewise, and for the purpose of brushing up on the matter moved the adjournment of the debate.

Attorney-General Manson moved the adjournment of the debate on Friday on the resolution of R. H. Pooley, asking that a return be granted of correspondence between Mr. Manson and the Hon. H. H. Stevens on matters pertaining to Liquor Control Board administration.

The Minister pointed out that he had tabled correspondence in this connection, thinking that Mr. Stevens should become possessed of accurate information regarding the activities of the F. G. Dawson Company at Prince Rupert. He wished to consider the motion further before action was taken.

"REDS" AT WORK IN U. B. C., CANON INFORMS MEMBERS

Says Students in Socialist and Radical Organization

Glowing Patriotism Lacking in History Books, He Finds

Canon Hinchliffe, Conservative member for Victoria, arrived in the Legislature last night with his two University of British Columbia European histories and again started reading extracts to show that the Robinson and Beard book did not give glowing patriotic reports of British and Canadian battles in the Great War, but at best merely mentioned them as some far-off event.

The Canon also brought into the House a copy of the "Ubessey," the students' newspaper at the University. From this he read a story headed "Come on Reds," which revealed the fact that socialists, radicals, near-socialists and independent labor party advocates had organized a society at the University and that members of the faculty had sanctioned it by themselves becoming officers of the radical organization. The Canon read on to explain that even girl students in the college were being made members of this "red" organization, and inducted as good little radicals.

He also went on to retell the information that J. S. Woodsworth, noted radical and one of the leaders of the Winnipeg strike, had been taken to the University to give an address on socialism.

The Canon said that the matter had been brought to his attention by a gentleman and he would like to know how far socialism had developed in the University of British Columbia.

"Don't you think it wise there should be a course on Socialism?" said Sam Guthrie, only Socialist in the House. "If members of this House had taken such a course they would display less ignorance. Why should Socialism not be taught. What is there to fear from it?"

J. W. de B. Farris, K. C., member for Vancouver, said that as a student he had been interested in Socialist societies, but that did not mean that he was a Socialist now.

"No infidelity."
"I can assure my honorable friend that there is no infidelity or anything of that kind taught in the University," said Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education. "We must not be worried because students wish to discuss economic questions as youth is the age of inquiry. The great thing we have to have in mind is what is the result of the teaching of the university. We find it is sound."

R. H. Neelands, Labor member for South Vancouver, pointed out that Mr. Woodsworth was a graduate of Oxford University, had taken post-graduate work in Germany and could give an address that could not be excelled by any member in the Legislature.

Premier Oliver said he could testify that Mr. Woodsworth was a capable writer, and as evidence he would recommend the study of the pertinent letters this gentleman had written to Mr. Bowser.

Advantageous to Publishers.
Canon Hinchliffe then wanted to know why Hazen's history had been supplanted in the University by that of Robinson and Beard, while an entirely new one was to be introduced next year.

"These book changes must be a regular gold mine for the publishers," the Canon said.

He went on to read references to the Great War, showing that there were no glowingly patriotic passages in the Robinson and Beard, while the Hazen book, written by an American, abounded in praise for British and Canadians and the actions they participated in.

MacLean: "Quoting special passages like these from these books is very unfair. On this matter I would just as soon take the opinion of the man in the history department as that of any member of this House."

Members of the history staff have been British for generations and all conspires bringing up

subjects of this kind... with the idea of leaving an impression in the minds of the public outside."

Says Lack of Control.
Premier Oliver: "In all this discussion I fear we might miss the point and that is the absurdity of the Province of B. C. contributing such a large sum of money to an institution such as the University of which it had no control."

Mr. Bowser said that the history of universities showed that where there was a contribution from the state there was no control from the politicians.

"There can only be one way of handling a university, and that is by a few experts," Mr. Bowser went on. "I don't think the University of B. C. should be in the hands of any politicians independent of which party is in control."

Mr. Bowser said the University was fortunate in the personnel of its board of governors, and that there was no politics on the board. He commended the explanation of Dr. MacLean about youths reaching out for information.

Premier Oliver: "If that is so then why all this criticism of text books sanctioned by this very board of governors?"

Mr. Farris: "I want to put myself on record as disassociating myself in every way from the stand of the Premier on this matter. I know something about governments, and I know something about boards of governors, and I consider the University much better handled, as it is than it would be by this Government or any government. It is the people of this country who provide the money. The Government simply brings in the vote. The second administrative policy with regard to universities is the one generally prevailing, and which prevails in this Province."

RISE IN LICENSES BUT NO RENT TAX

City to Get \$200,000 More Revenue in Charges on Business

House Committee Sees Need; To Prove It to Legislature

Victoria will not be allowed to levy a tax on business here on the basis of rental values but, instead, will be allowed to triple license fees so as to raise \$200,000 extra revenue. This, in effect, is the decision of the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature which has been considering Victoria's taxation proposals and which will lay recommendations before the House immediately.

Members of the Private Bills Committee, it became known to-day, realize that Victoria must have more revenue and they are prepared to prove it to the Legislature. To provide this revenue they are supporting drastic increases in business license fees. While the City Council asked for power to levy a rental values tax and to increase license fees as well, city representatives made it clear to the Private Bills Committee that they would be satisfied with permission to secure \$200,000 from the latter source and would then abandon their rent tax proposal.

If the House adopts the Private Bills Committee's report—as it is expected to do—all business license fees in the city will be drastically increased next year. Most licenses will be tripled.

PRISON PLAN PLANNED FOR B. C., MANSON SAYS

Announcement that a new policy in regard to prisons was under consideration was made by Attorney-General Manson while the estimates for his department were before the Legislature.

Canon Hinchliffe asked whether suggestions made last session about the treatment of prisoners at Oakalla prison while awaiting trial had been dealt with.

Mr. Manson said that the whole trend of modern times was not to regard a prison as a place of punishment but as a place of correction and that he was planning steps which he hoped would make a great improvement in this matter.

COSTS B. C. \$20,000 TO GRADUATE EACH STUDENT, HE SAYS

Members of the Legislature last night asked questions about how money was being spent on the faculty of agriculture in the University of British Columbia.

A. McD. Paterson, Liberal member for Delta, said that he had been informed that only eight students have been graduated from this faculty at a cost of \$20,000 per student.

Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, said he had no exact information, but he thought such an estimate too high.

Dr. MacLean explained that the net cost of the agricultural department of the University was \$112,000 a year, and there were 72 students in attendance. All this money did not go for salaries, however, as it included the cost of keeping for hogs and cattle which were used in instruction. He said there were eleven teachers on the staff and their salaries ran from \$2,500 to \$6,000 a year. The department he pointed out, as well as giving extension courses, sent men out in the country to examine soil where crops were reported poor.

Rev. Thomas Menzies pointed out that according to the figures furnished each agricultural student cost the University about \$1,500 a year.

David Whiteside, Liberal member for New Westminster, said there should be some understanding between the Dominion and Provincial Governments' Departments of Agriculture and that of the University as their work overlaps. He declared there was not one subject of interest to the farmer in this Province on which he could not get information from the Dominion Department of Agriculture in a few days' time, and at smallest cost.

PAGE TOO FAST, MR. BOWSER SAYS

When Premier Oliver's notice of motion for three sittings of the Legislature a day came up, Mr. Bowser protested vigorously, claiming that the pace was too strenuous for the members to be expected to do justice to the affairs of the people. He said his party had no wish to hold the House over Christmas, but he advised the Government to go slowly and not stifle the Public Accounts Committee.

Thomas Uphill, Labor, Fernie, asked the Premier to set a time limit on the night sessions.

Premier Oliver said the notice was the customary one, but that while committees were sitting it was not the intention to have the Legislature meet in the forenoon.

A vote was called for and the Government won by 27 to 15.

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ONLY FRACTION OF CHIROPRACTORS' CASE TO BE HEARD

Time Too Short For Full Presentation, Counsel Warns Cut Down Witnesses; Committee to See Actual Treatment

After a three-hour session which brought the end of testimony apparently little nearer, the Chiropractic Committee of the Legislature strove this afternoon to confine within more reasonable limits its investigations into the rights of chiropractors to be examined by their own board of examiners in British Columbia. As a result further testimony will be confined to the evidence of two chiropractors, two doctors, two chiropractic patients and two medical patients.

Gordon S. Wisner, counsel for the chiropractors, agreed to this arrangement as a matter of necessity and declared that, as a result of the pressure of time, he would be unable to present more than a small fraction of his case before the Committee rose. He promised to have an actual chiropractic treatment performed before the committee.

Mr. Wisner said he could produce hundreds of people who had been cured by chiropractic, but M. A. Macdonald, K. C., counsel for British Columbia doctors, objected strongly to these statements which, he charged, were intended for propaganda. He could produce just as many witnesses as the chiropractors to show that injury had resulted from chiropractic treatment, he affirmed.

This morning's session of the committee was devoted to the continued evidence of Professor S. E. Whitnall, of McGill University, celebrated anatomist and star witness for the doctors, who declared that chiropractic was an unsound and impossible theory, and to the testimony of Walter Sturdy, Vancouver chiropractor, who told of the remarkable cures that he had effected and produced X-ray pictures to prove it. As usual the committee's long table was littered with spines and bones of various sorts.

Professor Whitnall asserted that it was impossible to control through the spinal nerves entering the pelvis, the legs and the head so that there was not much left for the chiropractors to treat. He could not see any force in Dr. Edwards's statement that all life flowed through the spinal column, and could be controlled by manipulation of the bones of the spine. He pointed out that a frog would live for a long time after its brains had been removed, and a dog could live after parts of the spine had been taken away. In any case, chiropractors could not treat actual diseases of the spine. Professor Whitnall produced a section of a human neck to show that the bones could not be manipulated as the chiropractors asserted, but the chiropractors replied that it was useless to compare a dead neck to a living one.

Asked whether the practice of chiropractic was dangerous to the public, Dr. Whitnall replied, "It could be dangerous to the individual and to the public." In certain diseases chiropractic treatment would make patients a danger to the public besides failing to cure them, he affirmed.

Professor Whitnall denied emphatically that all disease, as the chiropractors had claimed, was traceable to a pinched nerve in the spine, and he gave instances of various diseases to prove it.

"As I have heard it expounded chiropractic is founded on delusion," Professor Whitnall testified. "It's a charming theory spoiled by an ugly little fact—that anatomy can't concur in it. It's a pity, a great pity, but he can't see, chiropractic was nonsense."

When Professor Whitnall said that his medical colleagues would naturally sympathize with the chiropractors, Gordon Wisner, counsel for the doctors, declared that the majority of his colleagues would not sympathize with the chiropractors.

"Don't you think it would have been better to go to a chiropractor to ask him about his theory before coming here to refute it?" Mr. Wisner asked.

"I couldn't find him," Professor Whitnall replied. He admitted that all he knew of chiropractic he had learned before the chiropractic committee.

Mr. Wisner recalled that Harvey had been ostracised by the medical profession because of his theory that the blood circulated and yet his theory had later been generally accepted. Professor Whitnall said he did not know about Harvey's experience with his colleagues.

Mr. Wisner questioned the Professor at length about various diseases and whether medical science could cure them and then asked if it would be dangerous for chiropractors to treat many diseases. Professor Whitnall replied in the affirmative.

"If it's a dangerous thing, wouldn't the 20,000 chiropractors who are practising have been swept out of business?" Mr. Wisner demanded.

"That's a fatuous question," Chairman M. B. Jackson ruled.

An Inference.

Mr. Wisner asked if he had ever seen a dead man killed by a chiropractor. Professor Whitnall said he did not know where the dead bodies which he had examined came from. "If the anatomist, of McGill University, the recognized medical college in Canada, has never seen a man killed by a chiropractor it's probable it has never happened," Mr. Wisner remarked.

Mr. Wisner started to read an affidavit of O. L. Bancroft, a Vancouver lawyer, regarding a chiropractic cure. M. A. Macdonald, counsel for the medical men, said he could produce many affidavits of people who had suffered injurious effects from chiropractic treatment. Mr. Jackson ruled that affidavits could not be accepted, but Mr. Wisner fought strenuously for their production.

"If I can produce affidavits from a hundred prominent people to show that they have been cured by chiropractic, surely I should be able to lay them before the committee," Mr. Wisner exclaimed. "I can't bring all these people here personally."

Patients in Person.

Mr. Jackson said that affidavits would be worthless and unfair. He urged that some chiropractors' patients should come before the committee to testify. In these cases, however, the committee would demand that the physician who, it was alleged had failed to effect cures, should be produced also.

Mr. Wisner emphasized that he was not attempting to discredit doctors.

Instantaneous Relief.

Mr. Wisner then read an affidavit made by Mr. Bancroft, who said that a chiropractor had given him instantaneous relief from an injured hip, and had been enabled to walk properly after he had been hobbling around on two sticks. He asked Professor Whitnall what he thought of this. The Professor's reply, which was lengthy and involved, was to the effect that, under certain conditions, the brain interpreted sensations that were not pain as pain. The brain must interpret pain, he pointed out. He thought that Mr. Bancroft, on the evidence produced, had been the victim of fear. "Of course this is all supposition," Professor Whitnall remarked. "I'd like saying what would happen if Germany had won the war."

Mr. Wisner told of another man who had been paralyzed by an accident, and had failed to find a cure from doctors. Chiropractors, however, had practically cured him. If chiropractic had not cured him, what had done so, Mr. Wisner demanded. "Not removal of the impingement of a nerve," Professor Whitnall replied.

It was possible, the Professor remarked, that the disease in this case had run its course. He recalled that he himself had been paralyzed for a time, but the trouble had left him one night while he was sleeping in a wet trench in Flanders. The trouble had simply run its course. This might have occurred in the case mentioned by Mr. Wisner, he said.

Mr. Wisner read a long list of diseases, and asked the Professor if chiropractic would cure them. The Professor said that these diseases could not be cured by chiropractic, and suggested that supposed cures were not real cures. The patients in these cases probably had not suffered from any organic disease. He said that Dr. Edwards could not have cured organic disease, although it gave him great pain to contradict his cures. These "cures" being "treatments," he repeated, could not cure organic disease. There was an organic disease had been cured by chiropractic.

Professor Whitnall, pointing to a portion of a human skeleton, asked elaborate questions relating to the chiropractic theory that impingement of nerves affected the body's organs. Professor Whitnall replied that impingement of the nerves by bones of the spine could not occur, contrary to the chiropractors' claims.

The Professor felt that no one could fully understand anatomy without having studied dissection and he could not credit to chiropractic some of Dr. Edwards's cures.

Dr. Walter Sturdy, a Vancouver chiropractor, was then called by Mr. Wisner. Dr. Sturdy told how medicine had failed to cure him of nervous trouble and how he had taken up the study of chiropractic. At first sceptical of the theory and convinced it depended upon psychology, he had at last decided that chiropractic was a sound theory. His course in chiropractic had consumed six months in two years, he said, but later most chiropractic colleges had increased their course to three years. He said he had treated over 2,000 people in Vancouver and had cured organic disease. He thought that he had succeeded in getting results in at least 85 per cent of the cases treated. He did not know of any case in which chiropractic treatment had proved dangerous.

A Specific Case.

Dr. Sturdy told how he had treated Mr. Bancroft, the Vancouver lawyer before mentioned. While the doctors asserted that the bones of the spine could not impinge on the nerves, he had discovered in Mr. Bancroft's case impingement had occurred. He took a human spine and inserted a pencil in the hole where the nerve would be in a living body. He showed that the spine could be twisted so that the bones pinched the pencil just as they would the living nerve. He also produced an X-ray photograph of Mr. Bancroft's spine to show that the bones were out of place and the nerves affected. It would require a number of treatments to put the bones into place permanently, he explained. He showed on a skeleton how the bones got out of place and added that the bones often slipped out of position again after treatment because of the distortion of the ligaments.

Dr. Sturdy told about the case of Mrs. McKelvie, of Vancouver, who had been suffering from Raymond's disease and seriously crippled. Her regular doctor had failed to cure her, he said. Mr. Macdonald intimated that he would ask this doctor to come before the committee to-morrow to answer this statement. Mrs. McKelvie had received great benefit from his treatment, Dr. Sturdy declared.

At this point the committee adjourned.

P. G. E. CONTRACT PAYMENTS TO BE GIVEN TO PUBLIC

The application made by W. K. Ealing, Conservative member for Rossland, calling for the production of officials and books of the Northern Construction Company in connection with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway was not acted upon by the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature to-day.

The Liberal members of the committee put through a substitute motion calling for the Provincial Secretary to produce copies of all Orders-in-Council in connection with the public monies paid to the construction concerns, certificates from the Minister of Railways and the chief engineer certifying to the correctness of all estimates, and for all invoices, time sheets, and all accounts from the Department of Railways.

Mr. Ealing, Premier Oliver, as ex-Minister of Railways; A. F. Proctor, former Chief Engineer of Railways, and A. McFee, auditor of accounts of the P. G. E., are also included in the motion to appear before the committee.

R. H. Pooley, of Esquimalt, objected to the delay in calling for officials of the Northern Construction Company, claiming that it would take several days for these officials to appear with their books. Chairman Buckman contended this was going far afield while H. F. Kergin, Atlin, asked for a specific case in point. The motion carried on a strict party vote, the Rev. Thomas Menzies, Comox, voting with the Government.

THE SENATE'S DUTY.

If the Senate of Canada is really desirous of placing a proper interpretation upon the expressed will of the people of British Columbia it will facilitate the passage of Federal legislation that will give the Government of this Province the exclusive right to import liquor. But if it shall merely reaffirm the attitude which it previously displayed during the consideration of a similar proposal some time ago the people of British Columbia will be compelled to believe that the Upper House would prefer to associate itself with the bootlegging gentry--an unusual and undignified alliance. What other construction could be put upon a second experience of negative action on its part?

In his effort to obtain a unanimous expression from the Legislature Mr. Manson should be supported by all parties without the unnecessary parade of political argument or the usual bid for party capital from what should be regarded as a question outside the realm of politics. It must be patent to every member of the local House that as long as liquor may be imported into this Province by the private individual the bootlegger will thrive and the Government will be unable to carry out the instructions of the people in a manner that was obviously intended when the electorate voted upon the question more than two years ago. To argue that if the Government were to reduce the price of its wares the competition of the bootlegger would be effectively eliminated is to ignore a fundamental fact.

The Liquor Control Board knows, and it is equally well understood by the people of the Province as a whole, that the bootlegger does his business in many instances late at night and at those times when the blinds of the official vending establishments have been drawn after the close of business. It is not a question of price at all. The illicit trader can demand his own figure because he knows that when he is appealed to his wares must be supplied by hook or by crook. The argument that stores should remain open until a later hour is thoroughly weak. One might as well contend that the ordinary business day should constitute two rounds of the clock.

There is one effective solution for the whole business. The Government must be given the exclusive right to import. The people of British Columbia in general are heartily in favor of that plan for the reason that it conforms to their conception of the sale and control of spirits and malt liquors in sealed packages. Under the existing conditions it is computed that the bootlegger is doing almost as much business as the Government itself. The Senate should appreciate this position and respect the obvious wish of the people. It is a simple question; but it involves the principle of good government.

WHISKY SELLERS CROWD AROUND PURCHASING AGENT

Seem to Be Ten For Each Whisky, Mr. Paterson Says

Charges that while the Government was buying Spey Royal whisky from New Zealand at 85 shillings a case, the same brand was being offered by Harry Ross, a Victoria liquor agent, at 50 shillings a case in 500-case lots, made by R. H. Pooley in the Public Accounts Committee of the B. C. Legislature to-day, were explained by James Paterson, Government Purchasing Agent.

Mr. Paterson explained that while the offer might have been made, he knew fully well that the company in Scotland could not make any such deliveries, because of the semi-ban on exports following the war.

H. G. Eakins, manager of the Hamsterley Farm Co. of Victoria, appeared before the committee to deny charges made last week that the barrels purchased from the Victoria liquor warehouse had been used for transporting loganberry pulp to the California Wine Co., Vancouver. Mr. Eakins informed the committee that port and sherry wine could not be made from loganberries.

Mr. Beech, the jam-making expert of the company, and an authority on the making of wine and on fruit juices, corroborated the evidence that port and sherry wines were not being made here from loganberries.

"Your stool pigeon must have gone wrong on this occasion, Mr. Bowser," said J. A. Buckham, chairman of the committee.

"There are no stool pigeons except in the liquor business," Mr. Bowser replied.

Mr. Pooley examined Mr. Paterson as to the sale of liquor to the Alberta Government in 1920.

Mr. Paterson explained that this sale was on the recommendation of James Schater, Prohibition Commissioner at that time, who anticipated the defeat of the moderation forces, and considered that the British Columbia Government had too much stock on hand to be caught loaded up with.

Turning to the Spey Royal transaction with J. S. O'Brien, Mr. Pooley suggested that an order for 2,000 cases was rather a tall order, and that 500 cases would have been sufficient.

Mr. Paterson--No, I don't think so. On January 10, 1921, I received a letter from Attorney-General Farris urging that the warehouse be stocked up and that March 1, 1921, would probably be the date for the opening of the retail stores in the larger centres.

Capt. Ian MacKenzie asked whether there was anything definite in the offer made by Mr. Ross as a result of the cablegram he got from England in connection with the offer of Spey Royal at the lower price.

Mr. Paterson--He did not make me a firm offer. It was all wind and bull.

Mr. Bowser drew attention to the varied addresses of Mr. O'Brien. His first letter to Mr. Paterson was on December 21, 1920, on a letter head of the North American Trading Co., 711 Credit Foncier Building, but with "711 Hornby Street" typewritten in. This letter was signed "J. S. B. O'Brien (Personal) 127 Standard Bank Building." The next letter, Mr. Bowser pointed out, was on a "J. S. B. O'Brien" letter head, 707 Credit Foncier Building, while later in January, 1921, it was Stuart O'Brien, 707 Credit Foncier Building.

Mr. Bowser--This is rather a mysterious person travelling around under his hat, as it were.

Mr. Bowser asked whether W. T. McArthur had interested himself in liquor transactions.

Surrounded By People.

Mr. Paterson replied that on several occasions he had approached him in order to put in a good word for certain agents.

Mr. Bowser--Never on behalf of William Gilchrist?

Mr. Paterson--No, I don't think so. Mr. Bowser--I suppose when you are in Vancouver you are pretty well surrounded by these people?

Mr. Paterson--I certainly am.

Mr. Bowser then asked about R. H. Gale, ex-Mayor of Vancouver.

Mr. Paterson--I have never met him.

Mr. Bowser--You don't know any brand of whisky he was dealing in? Mr. Paterson--I have heard a great many stories of whiskies Mr. Gale is mixed up with.

Many Beak Orders.

Mr. Bowser--Yes, those are likely

the same stories we have heard about him.

Mr. Paterson: As a matter of fact there are ten agents in Vancouver for every whisky I could buy.

Mr. Bowser: And those who do get orders think they are not getting big enough ones?

Mr. Paterson: Yes.

Mr. Bowser: Mr. Delbridge is one of these? Was G. C. Hyatt formerly in the liquor business who got some of these large orders?

Mr. Paterson: I don't know what business he was in.

Mr. Bowser: He came from Bellingham, did he not?

Mr. Paterson: I don't know. He once telephoned me from Bellingham.

Mr. Bowser: Yes, he was in business down there, and he went down there to get married.

Mr. Pooley went on with the examination asking about the purchase of 1800 cases of Rhoderick Dhu whiskey in March, 1921, from Gillespie & Co., Montreal.

Referring to the transactions immediately following the passing of the moderation plebiscite in December, 1920, Mr. Pooley contended that all of the largest deals had been put through immediately prior to the general election.

Is There Ring?

Mr. Pooley: I suggest that these things were put over you.

Mr. Paterson: Absolutely wrong. Nothing was ever put down my throat.

Rev. Thomas Menzies: Do you know of any whisky ring in Vancouver?

Mr. Paterson: No.

Mr. Pooley: Better ask Capt. Harbord.

TAR-CLAY FIND PROVES OIL EXISTS IN PEACE RIVER

Experts Under Hon. T. D. Pattullo Establish Presence of High Grade Body

Discovery of tar-clay, containing a high percentage of oil with a paraffin base near Hudson's Hope in the Peace River by geologists, operating under instructions of Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, establishes the existence of oil of high grade in that district, and adds to the likelihood of finding it in useful form, and quantity in places where physical conditions are favorable.

Reports on the work of these experts to Mr. Pattullo are being compiled and will be submitted to the Legislature this week by the Minister.

FACTS TO BE MADE PUBLIC

made by W. K. member for the production of the Northern in connection at Eastern Hall-pon by the Pub-tee of the Legis-ers of the com-h a substitute the Provincial ce copies of all connection with and to the con-ferentiated from ways, and the ying to the cor-ates, and for all and all accounts t. of Railways. er Oliver, as ex-S. A. F. Proctor, eer of Railways, hor of accounts also included in before the com-quit, objected ig for officials of ution Company, uld take several icials to appear Chairman Buck- was going for gin. Atlin, asked in point. The strict party vote, Menzies, Comor, ernment.

BOWSER AND MANSON ROW OVER LIQUOR AFFAIRS IN NORTH

More Legislation Not Needed to End Bootlegging, Oppo- sition Leader Says Government Has No Mandate to Block Private Imports, He Declares

British Columbia already has sufficient power to handle the question of private liquor importation without appealing to Ottawa for complete prohibition of private import as proposed in Attorney-General Manson's resolution, Mr. Bowser, Conservative leader, told the Legislature.

The Doherty Act

Mr. Bowser said that under the Doherty Act the Province was given power sufficient to cope with it and in support of this quoted the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice at Ottawa, who in an opinion on the claim set up previously by this Province, declared that there was no necessity for further legislation as the Doherty Act made it clear that where any person is found importing liquor for illicit purposes prosecutions could follow. He pointed out that this Dominion official had had long experience, holding office interruptedly under Liberal and Conservative Governments.

Quebec, Mr. Bowser pointed out, has liquor legislation similar to that of B.C. and the Eastern Province was of the opinion that the existing laws afforded them sufficient protection and there was no necessity for the legislation asked for by B.C. He said he could see no reason why this Province should require different legislation than Quebec, despite the fact that the Attorney-General claimed that the Quebec people owing to their peculiar temperamental abilities, never questioned the legislation in force.

With the American boundary line close to its large cities, large numbers of the thirsty flocking across from New York State and the demand from prohibition Ontario, there was just as great incentive to bootleg in Quebec as in B.C., Mr. Bowser said.

"But if Quebec can control the situation by its legislation, as our Attorney-General admits it can do, then why can't we do the same in B.C.?" Mr. Bowser asked.

To Join in Appeals

Attorney-General Manson arose to explain that Quebec was coming in with B.C. on this appeal for complete control of imports.

Mr. Bowser replied that if Attorney-General Manson had not made the start and gone to Ottawa and lobbied there for weeks, Quebec would have stood where it had always stood and Premier Taschereau would not have come out with the assertion that such a measure was necessary to complete the temperance legislation of his Province.

Quebec, Mr. Bowser went on to explain, dealt with the situation by placing agents in liquor warehouses, and these agents seized all stocks which were illegally exported from those warehouses. He declared that this regulation worked satisfactorily and had not been attacked.

Another fact against prohibition of importation here now, was that the prohibition plebiscite of two years ago had said nothing about importation of liquor, Mr. Bowser continued. There was also the fact that the Prohibition Act actually recognized the privilege of any person to import for his own consumption and there was not a single thing in the Liquor Control Act which said that it was an offence to an individual to import if he saw fit, and backing this up the late Attorney-General recognized importation by putting in the Act the clause for the equalizing tax on imported liquors.

"This Legislature has no right to stop importation unless it consults the people as it did in 1920," Mr. Bowser said. "In my opinion that outside them should be by the electors should be referred to in this Legislature."

Dealing with Mr. Manson's resolution for prohibition of private importation, Mr. Bowser said that the Government had no mandate to block private imports.

Mr. Bowser then attacked Mr. Manson for his enforcement of the Liquor Act, declaring that "my honorable friend is not consistent in prosecuting. He prosecutes in spots and against certain people and one of these spots is not Prince Rupert." "Doubtful of Sincerity"

Mr. Bowser read newspaper editorials criticizing Mr. Manson for alleged failure to enforce the Liquor Act. He asserted that if Mr. Manson made fewer moral and pious speeches and enforced the law and prosecuted more conscientiously he would go farther to rid the Province of bootleggers, and people would be less doubtful of his sincerity.

Lately as a result of the speeches of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., the Attorney-General had taken a Prince Rupert spasm, Mr. Bowser went on.

Mr. Manson arose to contradict Mr. Bowser, saying that he might be inclined to use an unparliamentary word in describing him.

Mr. Bowser: "Don't you use the language you used to Mr. Stevens?"

Mr. Manson declared that the information in the Prince Rupert cases had been obtained months before the Stevens charges were made, and that investigational work had been carried on there in April and May, 1921, and then in April and months following in this year, while the Stevens charges were not heard of until October.

Mr. Bowser: "You never work up until after October. Mr. Stevens made his charges on October 16, and on October 12 law enforcement officers took the boat to Prince Rupert. Perhaps the fact that the law partners of the Attorney-General were defending the criminals had something to do with the delay in prosecution."

Mr. Manson interjected to say that such an innuendo was unfair, as he was not a partner in any sense in any firm defending criminals and that he had made this statement so often that he thought everybody knew it.

Mr. Bowser replied that the mentality of the people must be very low if they believe that, and then produced a want advertisement from The Vancouver Daily Province for a stenographer to the law firm of Williams, Manson & Gonzales, Prince Rupert.

Retort From Past.

"Bootleggers who go into that office go in with the idea of having their case defended by a partner of the Attorney-General," Mr. Bowser went on.

Mr. Manson said that he had not been found in the position of the Leader of the Opposition when he was Attorney-General and when a judge of the Supreme Court, either Mr. Justice Morrison or Mr. Justice Macdonald, had asked Mr. Ritchie, one of Mr. Bowser's law partners, to retire from a case in court because the firm was interested in the other side.

Mr. Bowser replied that it was only a civil action in that case, a matter only of dollars and cents, and not a criminal law enforcement.

Mr. Bowser: "The position of the Attorney-General is a most unjustifiable one. I want to leave it to the general public whether we want to leave the enforcement of our criminal law in the hands of an Attorney-General who is a partner in a firm defending bootleggers. When you consider the moral speeches the Attorney-General is making..."

Mr. Manson: "There has been no reprimand for me from any judge or any such comment as there was from Chief Justice Hunter for the Bowser firm when he was Attorney-General, when the Chief Justice said, 'Justice is tainted at the fountain head.'"

Mr. Bowser: "That was because an Attorney-General of this Province had to report to Ottawa, the Chief Justice of this Province for drunkenness while presiding at a murder trial. But I have never yet found another case where the partner of an Attorney-General was defending criminal cases and the Attorney-General prosecuting."

Mr. Bowser again brought up the cases of Ben Self and Ole Besner, whom he said were two notorious Prince Rupert bootleggers who had attended the National Liberal Convention this year as representatives of the Prince Rupert Liberals. He said that Besner had been caught selling two bottles of gin, but when the prosecuting officer went to Prince Rupert to deal with the case, he telegraphed Besner to meet him at the boat, with the result that the case was switched, and instead of Besner being prosecuted personally the charge was laid against the Fishermen's Club, of which he was head. The club was fined \$1,000 instead of Besner being sent to jail for six months. Ben Self, Mr. Bowser declared, had been treated in a similar way, and instead of being sent to Oakalla his club was prosecuted.

Mr. Manson declared that Mr. Bowser had got his facts entirely wrong, that he was not within a mile of the facts and possibility of any official interference was disproved by the fact that Mr. Gonzales had lost every case he had defended for these men.

Mr. Bowser: "There never has been a better garden for spade work on bootlegging than Prince Rupert. The bootleggers sit in Liberal conventions as delegates and have the partner..."

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PATTULLO TIGHTENS UP LAWS TO PROTECT B. C. FORESTS FROM FIRE

Stringent regulations to protect British Columbia's forests from fire are brought into the Legislature by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Mines.

New provisions which Mr. Pattullo seeks to make law include:

"It shall be the duty of every adult person resident in the Province who finds that a fire has started or exists in any forest or woodland to do his utmost to prevent the spread of the fire, and, if the fire has not been reported to the Department, to report the same to the Department by the quickest possible means.

"During the close season it shall be unlawful for any person to smoke any cigar, cigarette, or pipe in or on any forest or woodland, except in camps or places prepared so as to be safe for the smoking thereof, or in any clearing, or on a public highway.

"Every person in charge of any lumbering, engineering, or construction operation in or on any forest or woodland during the close season shall maintain notices posted throughout the area of the operation calling the attention of their employees to the requirements of this section and to the location of safe places for smoking prepared for the purposes of this section.

"Every person who during the close season uses any explosive, or throws or drops any burning match or any other burning substance, in or on any forest or woodland, or at a distance of less than one-half of a mile therefrom, shall before leaving the spot completely extinguish the fire of the match or other burning substance, or explosive, and any fire caused thereby.

"The fact that any person was seen smoking or had been using any explosive or other burning substance just prior to and near where any fire was first observed shall be prima facie evidence that the fire was caused by that person, and he shall, in addition to any other penalty provided by this Act, be liable for all expenses incurred by the Department or any person in controlling and extinguishing the fire, and the same shall be recoverable at the suit of the Crown or such other person in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

"Any person who, in case of a fire, no matter how or by whom the fire may have been set:

(a.) Burning on the person's own property or

(b.) Burning on property on which he is conducting any land-clearing, lumbering, industrial, engineering, or construction operation— willfully neglects to do his utmost to prevent the spread of the fire, or refuses to place at the disposal of any officer of the Department for the purpose of preventing such fire from spreading from the property on which it is burning, and at the person's own expense, his services and the services of any men employed by him, or who, without the written consent of an officer of the Department, continues to carry on, in whole or in part, any land-clearing, lumbering, industrial, engineering, or construction operations while the fire is burning, or who without such consent resumes any such operations before the fire is wholly extinguished, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable for all expenses incurred by the Department or by any other person in controlling and extinguishing the fire should it spread beyond the boundaries of such property, or should it threaten so to do. The Attorney-General may bring action to recover such expenses incurred by the Department, and any other person who has incurred expenses under this section may bring action for the recovery thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction; but no action shall be brought under this section unless it is commenced within twelve months from the incurring of the expenses.

Where, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the safety of life and property in any area of the Province is threatened through the occurrence or spread of fire burning on any forest or woodland, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by proclamation declare that area a closed district within which no operations of any class specified in the proclamation shall be carried on in or within one-half of a mile of any forest or woodland until the Lieutenant-Governor in Council

by a subsequent proclamation, has declared the danger from fire abated and the closed district abolished.

"In any closed district created under this section any officer of the department authorized by the Minister may take any action he considers necessary to control the fire and to safeguard life and property, and may summon, either orally or by writing, any male person between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, except only trawlers, telegraphers, and dispatchers on duty, medical practitioners, and persons physically unfit, to work under the direction of the officer for the purpose of controlling and extinguishing the fire, and no compensation shall be payable for the services of any person so summoned.

"Every person who, in violation of any provision of this section or of any proclamation thereunder, carries on any operation within the area of any closed district, or who, being summoned by any officer of the department refuses or fails to attend and work under his direction for the purpose of controlling and extinguishing any fire burning in any closed district, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than three hundred dollars; and every day's continuance of the carrying on of any such operation shall be deemed a separate offence."

The provision covering the sharing of costs of fire fighting is being amended so that where a fire originates in a person's operation he will be responsible for the controlling of it, and will not be entitled to receive 50 per cent. of his expenditures from the Forest Protection Fund. Another amendment provides that the Forest Protection Officer of any operator, private timber holder or municipality, who has been approved by the Minister, will have the same authority as an officer of the department in regard to calling out men to assist in controlling bush fires.

of the Attorney-General defending them."

He went on to read a newspaper story telling of the formation in Prince Rupert a few days ago of the new Liberal Advancement Club with the same Ben Self as one of its heads.

Mr. Bowser again brought up the case of Jack Miller, credited with being one of the leaders in the brass band reception to Mr. Manson after he had been made Attorney-General.

Mr. Manson said it was a sorry spectacle to see the Leader of the Opposition with his ear down to the back door for gossip, and explained that Mr. Miller was not in Prince Rupert at all when that reception took place.

Mr. Bowser replied by producing a letter from Jack William Miller in which he said he was the only Miller of prominence in Prince Rupert and that he had the honor of taking part in the reception. The letter complained of Mr. Bowser a couple of weeks ago putting him in the criminal class and demanded a withdrawal.

"I have never served six months in Nelson and I have never robbed a Hindu," Mr. Bowser read from Mr. Miller's letter.

A Surprise.

"I don't want to do Mr. Miller any injustice," Mr. Bowser went on, producing Mr. Miller's police record, accompanied by two police identification photographs from the rogues' gallery. "I find that I was wrong. He didn't start in Nelson but in Butte, Montana, in 1902, where he forged a cheque. Later he conspired with George Ayres in Seattle to commit theft in the Macfarlane Hotel there. He also has a criminal history in British Columbia. He was tried on April 14, 1913, before Judge McInnes for conspiracy and theft and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

"I make the most abject apology to Miller for starting his criminal record in Nelson instead of Montana. That is the class of people the Attorney-General associates with politically. We find that when he was in Ottawa and went to Quebec to look into liquor conditions there he was accompanied by this same Mr. Miller, who ought to be an efficient authority on the underworld."

Mr. Manson protested against such an assertion and declared that Mr. Bowser was "just grubbing around in the mire to see if he could get a little mud that will stick." He explained that the mere fact that Miller was a legal client of his did not mean that he was a personal friend or associate.

"If we had fewer moral speeches and more conscientious, honest administration and prosecution of political friends, then we would have a cleaner administration of the liquor affairs of this country," Mr. Bowser added.

HOUSE TO TALK BEER TO-MORROW

Capt. Ian Mackenzie Will Bring It Up on Motion

Capt. Ian Mackenzie, second member for Vancouver, has filed notice of motion that he will ask the B. C. Legislature in committee of the whole to-morrow to discuss the sale of beer and other matters pertaining to its handling.

Early in the session moderationalists and hotelmen made advances to the Government asking for the sale of beer by the glass in respectable hotels. Failing this they wanted the Government to hold a referendum on beer.

Premier Oliver announced that he could not see where the Government was warranted in spending \$100,000 on a public vote. He also intimated that the Government Liquor Act in this opinion represented the spirit of the 1920 referendum, and there should be no change until more time had been given the commissioners to work out their policy.

WANT TO CONTROL SPENDING OF MONEY BY UNIVERSITY

Limitation of the powers of the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia in the expenditure of money, is proposed in a bill introduced in the Legislature by Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education.

This measure provides that expenditure must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

When University estimates were up in the Legislature last week, J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., Liberal member for Vancouver, said he wanted it plainly understood that he desired to dissociate himself from the contention of Premier Oliver that the Government should control University expenditures, as it was not the Government's money—the Legislature merely voting the money for the people. He said that from what he knew of Governments the affairs of the University would be more efficiently handled by the Board of Governors without political interference.

Mr. Bowser, Leader of the Opposition, agreed with Mr. Farris and deprecated any move that would throw University control into the hands of the Government. He said it was the practice in all state universities in Canada and the United States that when money was once voted the Government kept its hands off and there was no political interference.

Members of the House expect a keen battle when the bill comes up.

Another section of the bill gives the governors the power to fix without recommendation of the Senate, will which body the initiative now lies.

Mr. Man... the liquor... honorable... prosecu... spots and... d one of... Rupert... ity... paper edi... anson for... the liquor... in, Manson... is speeches... prosecuted... would go... e of book... d be less... a speech... M.P., the... n a Prince... went on... contradict... might be... filamentary... use the... Stevens... at the in... port cases... before the... e, said that... been car... May, 1921... nantis fol... le the Ste... rd of until... er work up... r, Stevens... ber 10, and... ement offi... ce Rupert... s law part... were had, some... y in prose... to say that... nfair, as he... y sense in... als and that... nt so often... y knew it... it the men... be very low... l then prom... nt from The... for a stema... of Wille... Prince... to that of... of having... partner of... Mr. Bowser... he had not... tion of the... n when he... nd when a... ourt, either... Mr. Justice... Mr. Ritchie... w partners... ourt because... in the other... t it was only... se, a matter... s, and not a... sition of the... est unjustifi... ve it to the... we want to... our criminal... n Attorney... r in a firm... When you... hen the At... has been no... any judge or... re was from... the Bowser... ny-General... said Justice... head... is because as... s Province I... ra, the Chief... for drunken... it a murder... r yet found... a partner of... a defending... is Attorney... ough up the... Ole Besner... no notorious... s and who... Liberal con... presentatives... Liberal. He... been caught... in, but when... rent to Prince... case he tele... t him at the... that the case... ad of Besner... sionally the... t the Fisher... he was head... 000 instead of... all for six... Bowser de... in a similar... being sent to... rousseau to... ed that Mr... made entirely... with a mile... ibility of any... s approved by... cales had lost... nded for these... never had been... ics such as... Rupert. The... ral concessions... to the latter

DAWSON BEER CASE AGAIN AGITATES MEMBERS OF HOUSE

A cross-fire argument arose between Attorney-General Manson, R. H. Pooley, Conservative, Esquimalt, and W. J. Bowser, K. C., Leader of the Opposition, over the Pooley resolution asking for a return of correspondence between the Attorney-General and Hon. H. H. Stevens, M. P., Vancouver, regarding the administration of the Liquor Control Board.

Mr. Manson objected to tabling certain reports which he considered confidential, and sought to give his reasons. Mr. Pooley claimed the minister was out of order and appealed to Speaker Pauline, who asked Mr. Manson to keep to the point. The Attorney-General said he must explain his reasons for not agreeing to a return.

Mr. Pooley: What has this to do with the matter?
Mr. Manson: My friend is very dense.

Mr. Pooley: I am not here for a lecture; I appeal to the chair.

The Dawson Case

The minister persisted in explaining to the House that there were no reports showing wrong-doing on the part of F. G. Dawson, of Prince Rupert, or his firm, regarding beer sales.

Mr. Bowser congratulated Attorney-General Manson upon the "certificate of character" which he had received from his officials, referring to letters which the minister read from the chairman of the Liquor Control Board, of a eulogistic nature.

He remarked that apparently Prince Rupert was a zone by itself, and commenced to read some of the correspondence which passed between the Attorney-General and Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Manson objected, whereupon Mr. Bowser again appealed to the chair for protection "for the minority members, for whom the rules are made." He wondered why the Attorney-General had offered to permit Mr. Stevens to see the books of the supervisor of enforcement and now refused this information to the House.

Mr. Bowser said he had been accused of falling to call Mr. Dawson before the Public Accounts Committee when the latter was in Victoria recently. He never knew Mr. Dawson had been here, he explained, but implied that Government members kept the gentleman in question out of the way.

"Cries of 'order, order,' came from the Government benches.

The opposition leader then said that last week Mr. Manson did not know whether or not to permit the House to have the reports asked for, but after he and Hon. T. D. Pattullo saw Mr. Dawson in Vancouver last week-end the matter was decided and now the information could not be had.

He referred to Mr. Dawson as "that guilty man," and said he could reach only the conclusion that the Prince Rupert man should have been prosecuted "for something."

For Twenty Years

Premier Oliver said that if the House remained in session long enough to take up the falsehoods made by Mr. Stevens on the public platform it would have to sit for twenty years.

He said there were many instances in the past when the opposition leader refused to give the opposition information asked for, but in the Dawson case he claimed the Public Accounts Committee had probed the matter and found nothing wrong.

The Premier said Mr. Bowser's "fabrications" had taken the time of the House all afternoon, and it was time to get down to business.

In closing the debate on his resolution, Mr. Pooley denied that the Public Accounts Committee had failed to probe the matter. He said the committee had inquired of the minister the day after the case was announced and were not satisfied that the matter should be investigated further.

Mr. Pooley: I am not here for a lecture; I appeal to the chair.

RESULTS OF USE OF CHIROPRACTIC

Chiropractors Called to Answer Doctors' Charges; Doctors Also Coming

Practitioner Grilled by Medical Counsel at Three-hour Session

British Columbia medical doctors started before the Chiropractic Committee of the Legislature to-day a broadside attack upon chiropractors and their theories and their legal counsel commenced to describe cases in which chiropractic treatment had proved harmful and dangerous. To-morrow, Dr. Elmo Marshall and Dr. Crappo, Vancouver chiropractors, will come to Victoria to answer the doctors' charges that their treatment of specified cases had evil results. Medical doctors also concerned in these particular cases will appear to substantiate their statements.

Charges that chiropractic treatment had resulted seriously for certain patients were made before the Chiropractic Committee to-day by M. A. Macdonald, counsel for the doctors. Although Mr. Macdonald mentioned these matters as hypothetical cases, he offered to produce to-morrow doctors who had treated them and who would tell how chiropractic treatment affected them. When he mentioned Dr. Marshall and Dr. Crappo, Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, insisted that these gentlemen be allowed to appear to-morrow to defend themselves. To this all agreed.

Nearly the whole of this morning's session was devoted to Mr. Macdonald's attempt to break down the testimony of Dr. Walter Sturdy, Vancouver chiropractor, who was still undergoing a rigorous cross-examination when the Chiropractic Committee adjourned for luncheon. The testimony brought before the Committee is becoming so involved now that Chairman M. B. Jackson announced this afternoon that he would have to ask the Legislature to allow the Committee to sit while the House was in actual session. Otherwise it would be impossible to hear all the testimony before the House finally adjourned, he said.

Cured Blind Man

Dr. Walter Sturdy, well-known Vancouver chiropractor, was on the stand again as the committee's session opened to-day. He told of various extraordinary cures he had made in Vancouver, and emphasized that he refused to treat certain kinds of diseases. He said he never attempted to adjust the spine in cases where X-ray photographs indicated that adjustments would be dangerous. X-ray photographs showing spines successfully treated by Dr. Sturdy were shown to the committee. He declared that he had cured a man of almost total blindness although the man had been told by medical men the case was hopeless and would develop total blindness. The man now was able to work, and his sight was so good that he could see an aeroplane seven miles away, Dr. Sturdy testified.

Dr. Sturdy said he recognized the necessity of doctors and of surgeons. "I am not opposed to the medical man; all I ask is to be allowed to go on with my work unmolested," he declared. He stated that he had been sentenced with two other chiropractors in Vancouver to a month in jail. He had treated an informer employed to secure evidence against him, although he had known that the man was an informer and that he would have to suffer the consequences.

Cross-examined by M. A. Macdonald, K. C., counsel for the doctors, Dr. Sturdy said he was reading continually to increase his knowledge, and studied daily X-ray photographs. He said he had studied at the Palmer Chiropractic School a course in X-ray photography. Mr. Macdonald emphasized that X-ray photography was the work of experts who did nothing else.

Mr. Macdonald recalled that Dr. Sturdy had been an insurance agent before becoming a chiropractor. Dr. Sturdy drew laughter when he remarked that he was still insuring through chiropractic.

Cervical Disease

Dr. Sturdy was cross-examined and Macdonald on the case that he had treated a patient who had

chiropractic charges of T. N. or Top Notcher, and L. W. or Live Wire. Witness replied that he had never heard of such degrees. He admitted that he could not follow up the experience of all his patients after they left him. To do that would require the services of a detective. He knew, however, that he had restored the health of eighty-five per cent. of his cases, and believed that the majority of them remained permanently cured. Dr. Sturdy showed impatience with Dr. Macdonald's rigorous cross-examination. He protested that Mr. Macdonald was "splitting hairs." Chairman M. B. Jackson ruled that Mr. Macdonald was acting well within his rights.

Organic Diseases

Mr. Macdonald asked the witness if he could detect organic disease. Dr. Sturdy replied that he had been able to do so. Mr. Macdonald pressed his questions concerning organic disease, but Dr. Sturdy persisted in his statement that all disease was due to the distortion of spine bones. There was no necessity for chiropractors to understand in such detail as doctors the various diseases of the body, he replied when Mr. Macdonald questioned him about various maladies. Dr. Sturdy appealed to the chairman against these questions, but Mr. Jackson said he must answer Mr. Macdonald's questions. When Mr. Macdonald went on to question Dr. Sturdy about the symptoms of various diseases, Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, protested that it was unfair to examine the witness in symptomology without notice. Mr. Macdonald went on to question Dr. Sturdy about liver and kidney diseases. Witness said he could cure such troubles by spine adjustments.

Dr. Sturdy said that eighty-five per cent. of his patients had failed to get relief from medical men. Mr. Macdonald proceeded with further questions, apparently with the idea of proving that the witness did not understand and could not cure serious organic diseases. Dr. Sturdy persisted that disease was the result of two causes—too much energy flowing to the organs or too little. The imperfect flow of energy was caused by distortion of the spine bones, he said.

One for the Lawyers

Mr. Macdonald questioned Dr. Sturdy on his ability to detect infectious diseases. Dr. Sturdy replied that he had never had a case of infectious disease, but he could detect such cases if they did arise. It would be necessary for him to consult his books on such subjects, he remarked. "You lawyers look up your books—you tell people to call around next day and you will tell them about their case," he remarked amid laughter.

You are strong on drawing applause," Mr. Macdonald observed. He asked the witness not to try to be smart.

Mr. Macdonald, after further questions, read a statement drawn up by the father of a child who had been treated by a chiropractor after medical treatment and had died. Doctors had warned the father that the boy was approaching death, but the chiropractor reassured him, the treatment continued and the child had died.

Mr. Wismer demanded who the chiropractor in question was and whether he was a qualified practitioner. Mr. Macdonald replied that it was Dr. Crappo. Dr. Sturdy said that Dr. Crappo was not a member of the chiropractors' organization, the membership of which consisted of men who were properly qualified. Mr. Wismer pointed out that the whole object of the new chiropractic law was to see that only qualified men were allowed to practice. He could not be responsible for Dr. Crappo or anyone not a member of the chiropractors' association.

When Mr. Macdonald started to read a statement apparently reflecting on Dr. Marshall, a member of the chiropractors' organization, Mr. Wismer asked that the matter be deferred until to-morrow, when Dr. Marshall would appear and answer all questions. "Very well," said Mr. Macdonald, "we'll bring the doctor in the case, too, and X-ray photographs which show so and so."

Mr. Wismer emphasized that he was not attacking the doctors and declared that was "most unfair to attack Dr. Marshall in his absence."

Mr. Macdonald said he had not intended to mention Dr. Marshall's name and had produced it only on the demand of Mr. Wismer.

Mr. Macdonald read another statement about an unnamed person who had been treated by a chiropractor and his condition had grown much worse after three months' treatment. Later this man had been cured by a medical doctor.

Dr. Sturdy refused to comment on the statement without knowing whether the practitioner in the case was a qualified chiropractor.

Questioned by Mr. Macdonald about tuberculosis of the spine, Dr. Sturdy said chiropractors adjusted the spine and often prevented the development of this disease. In advanced cases X-ray photographs of such troubles were taken.

Mr. Jackson insisted that Mr. Macdonald file privately with the committee the names of chiropractors concerned in the cases he had mentioned so that it could be ascertained whether they were qualified practitioners. Dr. Sturdy urged that Dr. Crappo be allowed to appear and defend himself, and it was agreed that he should be heard with Dr. Marshall to-morrow.

Dr. Sturdy replied to further questions that insanity could be treated by chiropractic, although he had not cured a case of insanity. He was "absolutely sure" that he could go into an asylum and effect cures. He would not say, however, that all insanity was due to distortion of the spine bones.

FURTHER EVIDENCE ON LIQUOR SALES TO CONTROL BOARD

James Hunter Testifies Government Made Good Buy of "Spey Royal"

Harry Briggs Tells of Efforts to Secure Orders

Harry Briggs, who described himself as a whisky broker, of Victoria, appeared in the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature and, after being sworn, accused James Paterson, Government Purchasing Agent, of telling him:

"I don't give a damn for the public. The price makes no difference. The public will have to pay."

Mr. Patterson emphatically denied ever saying this.

The alleged conversation, it was explained, came about through Mr. Briggs' representations on behalf of a distillers' association in the Old Country.

Under questioning from Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Mr. Briggs was unable to give the date or make definite the occasion on which this outburst was supposed to have occurred. He said that only he and Mr. Paterson were in the room at the time.

Mr. Paterson, on the stand earlier in the day, was questioned by R. H. Pooley as to the statements he was supposed to have made to Mr. Briggs.

When Mr. Paterson gave a denial, the Liberal members of the committee immediately demanded that Mr. Briggs take the stand.

Mr. Briggs, on the stand, told of his repeated visits to Mr. Paterson to sell whisky, of numerous telephone calls and of the alleged "flare-up" on the part of Mr. Paterson on this special occasion, when he lost his composure after being pestered by whisky men.

Mr. Briggs, questioned by Mr. Pooley, stated that he had been in the business for twenty years, and was now operating as a whisky broker.

Mr. Pooley—Did you ever hear Paterson tell you, "I don't give a damn for the public?"

Mr. Briggs—Yes.

Mr. Pooley—And that the price made no difference, the public will have to pay?

Mr. Briggs—Yes.

Alleges Higher Prices. Further questioned, Mr. Briggs stated that Ambassador Scotch had been purchased by the Government at 80 shillings a case when he offered shipments at 55 shillings. In the matter of Rhoderick Dhu whisky, Mr. Briggs stated the Government had purchased 100 cases from Gillespie & Co., Montreal, at a price which was 12 to 13 higher than he was quoting Mr. Paterson.

Mr. Pooley—The Government then paid 12 a case too much.

Mr. Briggs—Absolutely.

Ian Mackenzie—And were your people trying to sell to any extent?

Mr. Briggs—Yes, sir. I was trying to sell 5,000 cases.

J. B. Buckham—and you were one of those who were pestering Paterson?

Mr. Briggs—Certainly. I was looking for business. The language did not hurtle me, I was used to it.

Dr. K. C. Macdonald—Have you ever been promised the post of purchasing agent or a position on the Liquor Control Board should the Government change?

Mr. Briggs—You make me laugh. Mr. Paterson—I emphatically deny the language used. Mr. Briggs has exasperated me on many occasions. Certainly I have never used the words "The public be damned."

Rev. Thomas Menzies—You have not got the statement twisted? He (Paterson) did not say he did not give a damn for you?

Mr. Briggs—No.

Mr. Paterson—Most extraordinary. Mr. Briggs—I thought so at the time.

Mr. Pooley—Did you carry any stock at the time the duty was raised by the Federal Government?

Mr. Briggs—No; but I knew about the intended raise.

J. B. Buckham—How?

Mr. Briggs—Why, all the liquor men knew. A large amount was taken out of bond in Montreal.

Mr. Pooley—There was no difficulty in getting whisky at the end of 1921 and the Spring of 1922?

Mr. Briggs—No, but there was a certain shortage of bottles, which handicapped the distillers somewhat.

Mr. Bowser—How about the Alken Melrose brand?

Mr. Briggs—I never heard of it until after the war.

Mr. Pooley—Did a Mr. Montgomery, representing a large firm you were agent for, visit the Coast recently?

Mr. Briggs: Yes, he came out here and afterwards told me there was little prospect of me doing business with the Government. Mr. Montgomery went to Vancouver and afterwards instructed me to see Mr. Falconer and Mr. McArthur. I did not get much satisfaction with Falconer so did not worry about McArthur. I found out afterwards that C. C. Delbridge, Vancouver, had secured an order for "O. O." whisky, the agency of which I had previously held.

Mr. Bowser: So they passed the word to you to see Billy McArthur and perhaps you might do business.

Mr. Briggs: Yes. The same McArthur who is in Vancouver.

Better for Quebec.

Two other witnesses called were James Hunter and John Nairn.

Mr. Hunter testified that he was manager of the Fithier & Leiser Company, their warehouse being rented to the Government for \$15,000 per year for two years. He said that in 1920 and 1921 it was difficult to secure the higher brands of Scotch whisky. Montreal secured all the shipments from the Old Country, while the West starved.

Mr. Hunter said that the purchases of Spey Royal whisky made by Mr. Paterson, from New Zealand firms, were good buys at the time.

Mr. Nairn also informed the committee that it was very difficult to secure the better brands during the past two years.

The committee will sit again Wednesday morning.

HANSARD REPORT.

To the Editor:—Referring to The Colonist's editorial of Sunday last re "Hansard Report." The statement that such a report would cost from \$50,000 to \$100,000 is ridiculous, and simply untrue.

There is no reason, however, why a faithful report of the proceedings in our Legislature should not be on file for reference, and such a report would help to check up misstatements and lead to greater care being exercised by members in their utterances on the floor of the House. As it is at present, only incomplete long-hand reports are taken by the press, and no doubt due to pressure of other business, the reporters are not able to make anything like a summary of the debates. And furthermore, they naturally give prominence to those questions which may appeal to them personally. This is not a criticism of the press, and the question of having the proceedings in the House reported does not concern the press in any way, but it is not important that the uttered statements of members on important questions of the day should be recorded, for whatever use they may be required, whether by individual members, or for reference at a future date?

Nor is it necessary that such reports be printed or edited. Stenographers are provided in our police courts, and important local gatherings, yet the Legislature must depend on long-hand reports, which no doubt are edited in the newspaper offices, for its official records.

Two competent shorthand reporters could handle these proceedings, and when matters of great importance are being discussed, the press no doubt would be glad to avail themselves of a real report, such as is supplied by the British press, and which helps to mould public opinion on proper lines. But a report which is clouded with running comment, by the editor, or reporter, is not in the interests of justice, or is it a safe medium for creating public opinion.

ONLOOKER.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 23, 1922.

HANSARD FOR B. C. IS RULED OUT AS COSTING MONEY

Bowser Resolution For Reports on Fate of Legislation Passes House

The resolution introduced by F. W. Anderson, Liberal, Kamloops, asking for the introduction of a "Hansard" in the Legislature, was ruled out of order Monday afternoon, because it involved the expenditure of public money. Such a motion could come only from the Government, it was explained.

Mr. Bowser's resolution, asking that the Legislature be acquainted during the first week's sitting of the fate of previous legislation, was passed by the House. He referred particularly to the disallowance of the legislation passed by the Legislature last session pertaining to Oriental exclusion, and said that the practice of his government had been to inform the Legislature when it met of any such disallowance by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Premier said he had perused the journals of the House for the past twenty years and found that while there was a Liberal Government at Ottawa the Provincial Conservative Government followed such a practice, but when the Conservatives got in to power at Ottawa in 1911 the practice ceased. Now that the Liberals had again gained the reins in the Federal House, the Opposition leader was active.

Premier Oliver said the Opposition leader was off on another flight of imagination and should be curbed.

Mr. Bowser: Why not expel me?

Premier Oliver: Just so long as there is a constituency in the Province that will permit the honorable gentleman to represent it, I will not attempt to expel him, no matter what his vagaries are.

The Premier said he had no objection to the resolution, which then passed the House.

Speaker Pauline reserved his decision on the Ealing motion asking that the books of the Northern Construction Co. be produced before the Public Accounts Committee, after Premier Oliver had insisted the resolution was out of order.

SCENIC TIMBER ON ISLAND ROADS

Kenneth Duncan Raises Issue in House

Minister of Lands Indicates Difficulties in Preservation

Preservation of some of the giant timber along the motor highways of Vancouver Island was brought up in the Legislature by Kenneth Duncan, member for Cowichan. He asked Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, whether he had considered having areas of the particularly fine timber along the Cowichan Lake and Alberni roads saved as the value of these highways from a sight-seeing point of view will be greatly decreased when the timber there is cut.

"We have had this question up and realize the importance of protecting these forest giants," Mr. Pattullo said. "There are three objections, however. The timber is held privately and we would have to pay high prices for it. Many of the trees are getting old and decayed and will have to be cut or they will fall soon. If a narrow strip of trees were left along the highway they would not stand long but would be devastated by winds. To keep trees along our highways we will have to carry out a policy of replanting."

NO WHISKY RING, PATERSON SWEARS

Purchasing Agent Under Oath Refuses Bowser Charges

Rev. Thomas Menzies Puts Official Under Examination

There is no whisky ring either in Victoria or Vancouver, James Paterson, purchasing agent for the Government swore on the stand to-day before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature, while under examination from the Rev. Thomas Menzies, progressive member for Comox.

Mr. Menzies brought the matter before the committee in connection with the speech recently delivered in Courtenay by Mr. Bowser, in which he said, "they could buy better liquor from the bootlegger than from the Government store, that the Government was selling 83 different varieties of Scotch, and that the whisky ring in Vancouver was buying it for 20 shillings and selling it to the Government for 40 shillings—nothing but scandal from one end of the liquor act to the other."

Mr. Paterson was placed on the stand and put under oath.

Mr. Menzies: Are you the purchasing agent for the Liquor Control Board?

Mr. Paterson: Yes.

Mr. Menzies: Do you do all the purchasing?

Mr. Paterson: Yes.

Mr. Menzies: How many brands of Scotch do you carry?

Mr. Paterson: About 48.

Mr. Menzies: Is there a whisky ring in Vancouver?

Mr. Paterson: I never heard of one.

Mr. Menzies: Did you ever buy whisky from a whisky ring?

Mr. Paterson: No.

Rev. Mr. Menzies: Is there a whisky ring in Victoria?

Mr. Paterson: I don't know of any.

Mr. Menzies: Do you know anything of a ring buying whisky for 20 shillings, and selling it to the Government for 40 shillings?

Mr. Paterson: Absolutely nothing.

Mr. Menzies: Did you ever buy whisky from a whisky ring?

Mr. Paterson: No.

Rev. Mr. Menzies: Is there a whisky ring in Victoria?

Mr. Paterson: I don't know of any.

Mr. Menzies: Do you know anything of a ring buying whisky for 20 shillings, and selling it to the Government for 40 shillings?

Mr. Paterson: Absolutely nothing.

TO URGE DOMINION TO MAKE START ON HEALTH INSURANCE

Resolution of Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, calling on the House to consider the question of state health insurance in B. C., came up in the Legislature yesterday afternoon.

Premier Oliver brought in an amendment to it calling on the Dominion Government to give early consideration to legislation providing for an adequate system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, dependence in old age and other disabilities.

The Premier explained that at the Industrial Conference at Ottawa in 1919, attended by Dominion and Provincial Government representatives, an understanding was arrived at whereby questions dealing with health and unemployment insurance and old age pensions were turned over to the Federal Government, while minimum wage and mothers' pension matters were decided to belong to the Provinces.

Following the conference, the Premier said, Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, confirmed and agreed to this distinct line of demarcation between the duties of the Provinces and the Dominion.

The National Liberal Convention at Ottawa in August, 1919, the Premier explained, adopted a policy calling for an adequate system of unemployment insurance, and insurance against sickness, dependence in old age and other disabilities, as well as the country was in a financial position to undertake such a system.

The Premier pointed out that the problem has already been solved by the majority of modern countries and that it would be well for the Dominion Government to follow their lead.

TAXATION POWERS CITY IS GETTING

Banks Willing to Pay Three Times Present Taxation, Counsel, Says

Horse Racing Move For Oak Bay Turned Down by House Committee

Protest against Victoria being given unlimited licensing powers in its private bill reported to the House was made to the municipal committee of the Legislature to-day by Robert Smith, of Vancouver, appearing for the Bankers' Association.

Mr. Smith charged that the Legislature had been interfering with the duties of the Municipal Committee by passing on such municipal matters.

He declared that Victoria should come under the general Municipal Act. He argued that the Government should put an end to the habit of delegating taxation powers belonging to itself.

Mr. Smith pointed to the fact that Victoria was asking for \$200,000 over and above what the city now collected in license fees. The banks which he represented, he said, were willing to pay three times the existing taxation of \$400 for a head office and \$100 for a sub-branch, but he wished to point out the Legislature was giving to municipalities powers which should be exercised by the Legislature alone.

He objected to the unlimited powers granted to Victoria, stating: "We are willing to pay any amount but we want a limit to be fixed. The committee promised to take Mr. Smith's suggestions into consideration."

Oak Bay Needs.

On the casting vote of A. McD. Paterson, chairman, Oak Bay's request for power to license as well as prohibit and regulate race tracks was refused.

But on the same vote the Municipality's request for an amendment to the act to permit a reduction in the assessment under a new agreement to be negotiated with the Oak Bay Golf Club, was granted upon condition that the principle involved should not apply to any other municipality. This will enable the municipality to grant a reduction in taxation to the golf club, by an agreement without the necessity of putting the matter before the rate-payers for a vote.

North Vancouver asked an amendment to make it clear that where municipalities desired to guarantee bonds of an undertaking part of which might be outside the municipality, it might do so. The section of the act already appeared to give this power but the wording was not clear. The committee promised consideration.

FOUR INJURED IN EXPLOSION

Accident at Premier Mine Reported to Minister

Matter Mentioned in Legis- lature Yesterday

The fatal explosion at the Premier Mine, near Stewart, was brought up in the Legislature yesterday when Bert Kergin, Liberal member for Atlin, asked the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, whether he had received any information about the disaster.

Mr. Sloan replied that he had received a telegram telling of the explosion of a temporary underground magazine in the Premier Mine Monday morning. Four men were injured, Mr. Sloan said. The injuries to one man are reported to be serious. Besides, one man is missing.

Inspector of Mines Stanton is now on the scene, Mr. Sloan announced.

Mr. Sloan added that there had been nineteen fatal accidents in the metalliferous mines of the Province during the four years of his tenure of office, while in the last four years only six persons were killed.

EX-MAYOR GALE VINDICATED FROM WHISKY CHARGE

James Paterson Is Questioned About Stories He Had Heard

R. H. Gale, former Mayor of Vancouver, appeared before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature to-day, demanding a vindication of the charges made against him there yesterday. The ex-Mayor broke in on the committee in the midst of its session, and proceeded to get action right at once.

He said that in view of the questions put to James Paterson, Government Purchasing Agent, by Mr. Bowser, which linked him up with a whisky ring and whisky selling, he would like either to question Mr. Paterson, or else go in the witness box himself to make a statement under oath.

Taking up first the statement Mr. Paterson made yesterday that he did not know anything about Mr. Gale, but had heard stories in connection with his liquor activities, Mr. Gale asked:

"What are the stories Mr. Paterson states have been circulated about me?"

Mr. Paterson was in the box under oath.

"Oh, the stories are so general and banded around that Mr. Gale has got a new car that my head ached," he went on.

"I have never been introduced to Mr. Gale, nor do I know of any whisky in which he is interested," Mr. Paterson swore.

Mr. Gale: There is no doubt in your mind as to whether I am mixed up with any whisky concern?

Mr. Paterson: No, I do not.

Mr. Gale: Then because I drive a car I must be in the whisky ring. Let me inform the committee that I have driven a car for the past twelve years. Perhaps Mr. Bowser will tell us his version of the matter.

Mr. Bowser: No, I will not, I am not on the stand.

Mr. Gale: That goes to show the different methods of Mr. Bowser and myself. At no time in my life have I sold whisky, nor have I been associated with a whisky concern. I do not know Mr. Paterson nor Mr. Urquhart. I resent my name being brought in mere for political purposes, and it is mighty poor advertising for Mr. Bowser as well as for myself.

ACROSS THE BAY

Precedent was created in the Legislature Monday afternoon, when the entire session was given over to consideration of resolutions, without the orders of the day being reached when adjournment came at six o'clock. As a result, all hope was abandoned for the prorogation of the House this week.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, told the Legislature last night that he had effected a settlement of the ancient controversy regarding Indian reserve lands.

The matter came out while he was under fire from the Opposition on account of his travelling expenses during the last year.

"I have never mentioned it before but on my last trip to Ottawa I came to an agreement by which this question will be settled permanently at once," Mr. Pattullo said. "This problem has been agitating the two Governments ever since Confederation."

During the last year \$25,715 was spent on roads and \$3,042.21 on bridges in the Cowichan District south of the Cowichan River, Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, informed Kenneth Duncan, member for Cowichan.

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A MATTER OF FORM.

It was not possible for the mover of last year's resolution to get sufficient support from the Legislature for the addition of what is now well known as a beer clause to the Liquor Control Act. Nothing has taken place in the meantime which would indicate that Mr. Ian Mackenzie's second attempt to convert his colleagues will be any more successful when the subject is discussed during the present week.

It is just as well that the Legislature should deal with the question again if only to convince the meagre following, which special interests have been successful in arousing, that the elected representatives of the people have yet to be convinced that any substantial body of public sentiment throughout

the Province desires a material change in the existing liquor law.

The Premier's correspondence basket is a fair barometer by which to judge public opinion. During the life of the Liquor Control Act to date nothing has been deposited in that receptacle that would indicate anything approaching a general desire for a beer clause. Its proponents are the Moderation League of Vancouver and its sister organization in this city. This is not enough to warrant serious consideration of the expenditure of \$100,000 on a plebiscite.

ENVY MOVES BOWSER, FARRIS TELLS HOUSE

Deliberately Standing In With Bootlegger or Playing Politics With Country's Moral Welfare, Former Attorney-General Charges In Defending Mr. Manson and His Efforts to Administer Liquor Department.

Simply envy and a desire to create a false impression throughout the Province is at the bottom of Mr. Bowser's bitter and sensational attacks on Attorney-General Manson in connection with liquor administration, J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., one of the Liberal members for Vancouver, told the Legislature.

"I now charge Mr. Bowser that in defiance of the principles of his platform of 1920, in defiance of the welfare of this country, and in view of the speech he made Monday, I charge that he is deliberately either standing in with the bootlegger or playing politics with the lifeblood of this country in regard to its moral

welfare," said the Attorney-General amid the applause of the Legislature as he came to the defence of his successor in office.

Mr. Farris pointed out that the attacks of Mr. Bowser both on himself and now on Mr. Manson proved that he was not assailing any individual in particular but simply gunning for as easy prey the man who happened to be in the Attorney-General's office and in charge of the liquor administration.

Mr. Farris replied to Mr. Bowser's speech in which he took his stand against appealing to Ottawa for power to stop private importation of liquor into British Columbia and asserted that Mr. Manson already had sufficient power to put an end to bootlegging if he wanted to.

"I cannot say that I enjoyed seeing an unjust attack made on the Attorney-General because I think there was an unjust attack made upon him," Mr. Farris said.

"Neither can I say I enjoyed seeing the leader of a great party dealing with a question such as we have here, regarding the enforcement of the liquor law, in the partisan spirit in which he did yesterday.

"But it did give me some satisfaction personally, recalling my own experience for some years in office as Attorney-General, recalling the repeated, extravagant, irresponsible attacks which had been made on me by the Leader of the Opposition, recalling as it did as I listened to him that prior to the session of the Legislature, while I was Attorney-General, how the Leader of the Opposition used to go over to the City of Vancouver and there state that he had heard the worst scandals that he had ever heard in the history of British Columbia, and that he was going to show me up as Attorney-General.

"I recall every session after the Leader of the Opposition had made these irresponsible remarks and had repeated them again in the Legislature, and then had diamally fallen down when the time came to prove his charges.

Same Tactics.

"It was some satisfaction to me to see it demonstrated to every honorable member of this House, and to every man and woman in British Columbia who would read that speech, that the Leader of the Opposition was still adopting those same tactics, and therefore, it was demonstrated that it was no individual in particular that was being attacked, but that any man who should be unfortunate enough to occupy the position which the Leader of the Opposition once held, that any man who occupies that position which he held in this Province for eight or nine years, must be a victim of such tactics.

"It brings it home to every man and woman in this House and throughout this Province the fact that it was simply envy, and a desire to create a false impression throughout this Province, and not because his statements had any foundation in fact.

"The Vancouver member declared that the resolution he was in was the same resolution which had been passed in the Legislature in 1916, and that the same resolution had been passed in 1917, and that the same resolution had been passed in 1918, and that the same resolution had been passed in 1919, and that the same resolution had been passed in 1920, and that the same resolution had been passed in 1921, and that the same resolution had been passed in 1922.

Mr. Farris concluded in the House with the following remarks:

duced by Premier Oliver.

"I was smarting under the vicious attacks of the Opposition Leader," he remarked, "and now after 18 months of the operation of the Liquor Control Act the present Attorney-General sees fit to make a similar request, so that the common welfare of the Province may be cared for.

A Difficult Question.

"It is not an easy matter to place a question involving constitutional law before the House, composed as it is largely of men who are not lawyers, and have not studied legal principles, and before the people of the country, in such a way as they may appreciate just what the problem is," Mr. Farris went on.

"That task becomes especially difficult after the kind of speech we had here yesterday, so irrelevant and so tending to lead any man, legally trained or otherwise, away from the issues, into side-paths and byways -- and those not used to forming judicial opinions, to opinions based on prejudice and misapprehension, with what the real situation is.

"Let me remind honorable members of this House that this Legislature, and the Legislatures of the different provinces have certain functions to perform, and the Government at Ottawa has its duty to perform. Under the British North America Act, in section 91 and 92, it defines the respective duties and functions of the Federal and Provincial governments. Section 92 says that in each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters of a moral, legal or private nature.

"The Leader of the Opposition spoke yesterday about the Prohibition Act. He said we were careful in our Prohibition Act to preserve the right of private importation of liquor into the Province.

"Why, he said we went on the principle that that would be an interference with the rights of the individual to stop them from importing liquor into the Province, and that, therefore, we put that into our Prohibition Act. That statement will be a great surprise to the Prohibition people when they find that that was the reason that that clause was put in the Act."

Mr. Farris went on to refer to the election of 1916, when the prohibition vote was taken. Mr. R. W. Harris, a prominent lawyer of Vancouver, had drafted the Prohibition Bill. Mr. Bowser had said that his Government had been careful to protect the rights of those who wished to import liquor privately.

"That statement was made because the leader of the Opposition knew full well that this right was a matter for the Federal authorities to legislate upon," he explained. "Certainly, the Prohibitionists could not have favored the clause. Mr. Bowser alone knew that without this clause the whole Prohibition Act might have been declared ultra vires."

In spite of this knowledge continued Mr. Farris, the Opposition leader had the temerity to say that he was not going to interfere with private importation. Mr. Bowser was a good enough legislator to protect himself upon a constitutional point.

Mr. Farris mentioned the \$1,000,000 license fee demands of what were known as bonded warehouses. Such warehouses had to be recognized, he said, because they were the only ones that were recognized by the Government. He said that the Government had no right to interfere with the rights of those who wished to import liquor privately.

The Difference.

He spoke of the difference between bonded warehouses and export warehouses. In the latter liquor might be stored until such time as the owners were ready to pay the taxes upon their goods and take them out of bond for export. In the case of export warehouses, liquor might be stored, its ultimate destination being unknown. In this connection the Province had no right to interfere.

"The export warehouse is a warehouse licensed by the Government of British Columbia under our Liquor Act as a place in which liquor can be kept in British Columbia for the purpose of exportation, and it was put in there because we had no power to eliminate that right under the constitution," Mr. Farris said.

"A bonded warehouse is something within the control of the Federal Government, and it simply means that men who are dealing with the export of liquor or the transport of liquor through this Province, may bring it through the Province in bond and may keep it in bond until they are ready to ship it out of the Province or clear it in bond.

"Those are entirely different things. As to one the Province has no jurisdiction to prohibit, and as to the other, the Province has no jurisdiction one way or the other.

"Although it is true that the Federal Government, in granting the right to bond liquor, required the sanction of the Attorney-General before that right is granted; but that sanction was given, because this bonded liquor that is brought into the Province for the purpose of distribution in the Province.

"A bonded warehouse. Is there bootlegging going on in British Columbia?" Mr. Farris asked.

Should Be Corroborated.

"I will ask my honorable friend the Leader of the Opposition. He stated it.

"I don't know whether we ought to have some support to a statement by the Leader of the Opposition, because after some of the statements made in this House, we would seem almost to want corroboration; but the Leader of the Opposition has stated that bootlegging is rapid in British Columbia. Does he mean that? Is it true? Is say, Mr. Speaker, that if it is true, that if one portion of the allegations made by the Leader of the Opposition as to bootlegging are true then there is a condition which should be remedied.

"I want to ask the honorable gentlemen what is the most logical way to stop bootlegging?

"Surely the most logical way is to prevent the bootlegger from getting liquor.

"How peculiarly favorable British Columbia is, in case of a piece of legislation such as we ask for here, supposing an Act be passed by the Federal Government prohibiting the importation of liquor into the Province by private individuals. Here we are bounded on the Western side by the Pacific Ocean, with little or no opportunity for the smuggling of liquor from the Pacific, because there is no adjoining land where liquor is manufactured near enough to operate with this Coast. On the South we are bounded by a prohibition country, and to the North, by a frozen region; and to the East, four Provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

"Can honorable members of this House appreciate the tremendous opportunity British Columbia has by legislation of this kind to shut off illicit importation of liquor into the Province.

"Every man will appreciate that with legislation of this kind passed under these conditions it would be almost impossible for the bootlegger to get liquor to carry on his nefarious business, except perhaps a little moonshine -- almost impossible for him to obtain liquor from which to carry on his illegal traffic.

"The Leader of the Opposition says that he can get it from the Government stores. The answer to that is given by the Leader of the Opposition himself. He says that bootlegger cannot flourish unless he can compete on an equal basis with the Government liquor and that would be impossible.

"In addition to that fact, the liquor he would buy from the liquor store could only be bought under permit, and there would be a record of that liquor which he bought.

Asks Pertinent Question.

"That being so, I put this proposition to you: If this legislation will have the effect of cutting the bootlegger off from his source of supply, if we are so situated here that as a result of this legislation there is every prima facie indication of a successful result of this legislation, then why should it be opposed. I want to ask honorable members opposite to tell me why that legislation should be opposed.

"I put it this way: either there is good reason why it should be opposed, or there must be a bad reason.

"Any man that votes against this resolution unless he can give a good reason, will be open to the imputation that he wants to protect the boot-

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...er, or that he is so partisan that he would prefer rather to embarrass this Government by non-enforcement of the Act, rather than rise to the support of the Government in this legislation.

"I say unless members can show good reason why that legislation should not be enacted at Ottawa, why the desire of the two attorney-generals in office should not be given assent to, why the opinion of the authorities in Quebec should not be given sanction to, unless there is good reason as an alternative that they want to stand in with the bootlegger, or play politics, even to the extent of continuing a social evil in the Province.

"Now what are the alleged reasons why this legislation should be opposed? The first reason is, the Leader of the Opposition says, we haven't got a stock of what you want; but we have something just as good. What is the first thing that he takes off the shelf?—the Daugherty Act, passed at Ottawa some years ago to be supplemented by Provincial legislation. Now this is what the honorable gentlemen advocated last year, and I want to read to honorable members of this House the amendment put on the order paper to this resolution in 1921 by the Leader of the Opposition. It says, by the Daugherty Act, passed at Ottawa that it shall be unlawful to bring liquor into this Province for purposes contrary to our Provincial legislation, and that it should be presumed to be contrary until the opposite is shown. There are two of the nicest jokers you ever saw in your life. In order to get a conviction to stop liquor coming into British Columbia under this section you have to prove that it is in violation of the British North American Act.

"Let us suppose that I wish to import liquor into British Columbia for illegal purposes, and write down to a distiller in Montreal and say:

"Dear sir, I am desirous of purchasing ten cases of whisky which I want for my own consumption in my residence in the City of Vancouver and enclosed please find cheque for the amount."

"Now Mr. Speaker, it is not contrary to our act for me to do that. It would not be constitutional for the Legislature of British Columbia to pass an act to make that an illegal thing.

"What good is that legislation? The man ships that liquor to me, and I put it into my basement, and I start bootlegging, and you start a prosecution against the man in Montreal, and he produces that letter and says: 'I shipped it in good faith.' Would there be a chance in a thousand to secure a conviction under those conditions? What answer is there, in justice and fairness?"

"My honorable friend says that there was correspondence between Mr. Daugherty as Minister of Justice and Premier Oliver, saying that the Minister of Justice thought that legislation of this kind was good enough for British Columbia.

"I don't care what Mr. Daugherty thought. I say if that was his honest opinion that he did not get out of the position of Minister of Justice any too soon."

"I have here in my hands the Supreme Court Reports of Canada for the year 1921. There might have been some excuse for Mr. Daugherty at the beginning of 1921 for giving that opinion. There might have been some excuse at that time for the statements of the Leader of the Opposition. But since that time there has been a decision in the Supreme Court of Canada that is a complete answer to that situation.

"Go back in your minds. This Daugherty Act situation has been on the Statute Books since 1916. I don't know how much longer. Was it good enough for the prohibition Provinces? This thing that the Opposition Leader says is good enough for us, in the Fall session of 1919, the prohibitionists compel Mr. Daugherty to bring in another act providing that a second referendum might be held in prohibition Provinces, and if the second referendum failed, that a third referendum would be taken.

"If the Daugherty Act combined with the Provincial legislation is good enough for British Columbia under our Liquor Control Act, why wasn't it good enough for the prohibition Provinces?"

A Joker.

The answer is that after two years of experience with the Daugherty Act, that there was a joker, and these Provinces claimed complete right to stop importations into their Provinces. And all this honorable House is asking for is legislation at Ottawa to treat the liquor control Provinces on the same basis as they treat the prohibition Provinces.

The Leader of the Opposition says that the Daugherty's authority is good enough for him. Mr. Daugherty's does not amount to much more than the Supreme Court of Canada pronounced on this question. All that is asked for was passed in the prohibition Provinces, and it was...

incked as being unconstitutional by the Federal Government in the case of the Gold Seal Limited, vs. the Attorney-General for the Province of Alberta.

"The Province of Alberta had secured this bone-dry legislation; not this Daugherty joker that we are asked to swallow. They had secured real bone-dry legislation to supplement their bone-dry act, and the Gold Seal Liquor Company in the Province of Alberta challenged the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government to pass that legislation, and the thing went to the Supreme Court of Canada. All the judges agreed on a proposition of law which I will now give you from the decision of Mr. Justice Anglin, from page 465 of the Canada Supreme Court Reports:

"It is common ground that the prohibition of importation is beyond the legislative jurisdiction of the Province. It is not covered by any of the enumerated heads of s. 92. It lies outside of the subject matters enumeratively entrusted to the Provinces under that section and upon it, therefore the Dominion Parliament can legislate effectively as regards the Province under its general power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada. (Attorney-General for Canada vs. Attorney-General for Alberta.) (The Canada Temperance Act itself, the validity of which was upheld in Russell vs. the Queen, Lord Haldane assures us is an instance of such a case.)"

The Daugherty Act.

"This is the legislation which the Prohibitionist obtained years after the so-called Daugherty Act had been found to be no good.

"We ask, sir, that it also apply where a Liquor Control Act is in force. There, sir, is the last word from the Supreme Court of Canada, which stands unchallenged in regard to jurisdiction. The limited jurisdiction of the Province and the all-comprehensive jurisdiction of the Federal Government. My friend says that is the best thing I could do last year for not voting for this, that I have another one up my sleeve this year.

"He again says I have a bottle on the shelf, see if you can get by with this. Just as good again. I make the statement that I do not believe you will find a sound constitutional

lawyer in Canada who will give his unqualified opinion that this is good law. You might get lawyers who will say it is alright, but you will get other lawyers who do not think it is alright.

"My friends opposite are saying that we know that this 1919 legislation is good, we know that has been decided upon by the Supreme Court of Canada as being the essence of what good law is, but we don't want you fellows to have that. We want you to have something else in another bottle and labelled 'Quebec Transportation Act.' That Act has not been declared unconstitutional by the Province of Quebec. It is an ingenious Act which attempts to do indirectly what it cannot do directly."

The speaker read from rulings of the Supreme Court to show that the provinces, under existing legislation, could not control liquor importation. Mr. Bowser, he added, had said that the right of private importation was sacred and could not be taken away unless a plebiscite was taken and the electorate so decreed.

The Conservative Party.

This attitude was most inconsistent, declared Mr. Farris, who in support of his arguments read from the platform of the Conservative Party in 1920. One of the sixteen clauses of that platform promised that the Conservatives, if elected, would introduce legislation carrying out the wishes of the electorate as expressed when the referendum was taken in 1920. Heavy penalties would be provided for those breaking the law, and every effort would be made to have the Federal Government pass legislation stopping importation by private parties. Further, the Conservatives promised that the importation and sale of liquor should be under Government control.

"So I ask those members of the Opposition who are sitting here now, members who have chafed under the leadership of Mr. Bowser, if they are going to stultify themselves for party reasons or live up to that platform," continued Mr. Farris.

"I see one or two who have not gone out of the House, men who have self-respect, men that we know have chafed at times in following the party discipline.

"I ask those honorable gentlemen if, in face of that resolution which went out to the constituents who voted for them and sent them here—in face of the undisputed law of the country and pronouncement of the Supreme Court of Canada, will they vote against this legislation which it is proposed to ask for at Ottawa.

"Are those men going to repudiate the promises they made to the electors who sent them here? Are they going to put party above principle

and follow their leader blindly into this quagmire, or are they going to stand up and give support to that principle which is absolutely necessary in the interest of the people of this Province?"

"The Leader of the Opposition suggests another reason why this should not be carried out.

"This is the one I started to read; that to have given a monopoly into the hands of those who are now operating the liquor control system would have provided widespread opportunity for political friends to manipulate the business for their own advantage."

"What does that mean? Let honorable members ask themselves what that means. The Leader of the Opposition stood up in the House and said, 'I don't like the idea of the Government helping its friends, so I am going to support the bootlegger, rather than assist him, which is going to help out the friends of the Government.'"

"We have heard a great deal about responsible Government. We have heard the Premier criticized because he has violated the principles of responsible Government.

The Beer Question.

"I have come to the conclusion that the Government ought to exercise a little more responsibility in regard to this beer question than they have. I have come to the conclusion that the opinion I formulated on this question was the right opinion. But after the Act has been in operation for sixteen or eighteen months the men in charge of the Act ought to be able to give some protection to the people.

"The issue now is one in which the Attorney-General of this Province comes forward and takes the responsibility of saying the responsibility is so-and-so, and when honorable members of this House hide behind the suggestion that there should be a referendum on this question they are shirking their responsibility and trying to cloak themselves behind a position that is untenable in that regard."

"When he spoke of the beer question asserting that the Government should take a more decided stand on this issue, the cry of 'Hear, hear!' came from Messrs. Uphill and Ian Mackenzie.

"When members hide behind a beer referendum they are shirking their responsibilities, charged Mr. Farris in conclusion.

Thomas Uphill, Labor, Fernie, asked if it would not be wise to abolish the Senate if that body were responsible for defeating the wishes of the British Columbia Legislature.

Canon Hincliffe, Conservative, Victoria, moved the adjournment of the debate.

PREMIER KEEPS HIS PROMISE TO LABOR MEMBERS

And Eight-hour Bill Is Given Another Innings in House

To keep his promise to labor members, Premier Oliver called for a continuation of the discussion on the Burde Eight-Hour bill in the Legislature late last night.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald, Liberal member for North Okanagan, who had moved the adjournment of the debate, claimed that if the bill passed its provisions should not apply to the small saw-mills of the interior, which could not compete in the markets with the larger mills if obliged to run only eight hours.

Thomas Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, urged that the bill be passed. Workers would give better service, he argued, and there would be more contentment among employees.

Kenneth Campbell, Liberal member for Nelson, said he was a member of the Legislature because of the support of labor, and he had no fear of displeasing his supporters, by opposing the passing of the bill at this time. He was in full sympathy with the principle, but said it would not work out in practice at present.

H. P. Kergin, Liberal member for Alton, said he was in favor of the measure, while Col. Fred Lester, Conservative member for Kasia, said it would not do to burden the lumbering industry with such restrictions, while industry was struggling to get on its feet.

David Whiteside, Liberal member for New Westminster, moved the adjournment of the debate, which will be resumed on Thursday, when bills in the hands of private members have precedence.

SLOAN URGES STATE HEALTH INSURANCE FOR WORKERS' SAKE

Time Now Come For Action, Minister of Mines Says

Developments Show He Has Been Leader For Such Legislation

Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, himself an old-time miner and now member of the mining constituency of Nanaimo, came out unqualifiedly in the Legislature for the inauguration of state health insurance in Canada.

Representing a coal mining constituency, the need of legislation for state health insurance as well as old age pensions, which he himself took the lead in advocating in 1921, is fully realized, Mr. Sloan said.

"Let me make myself clear. I believe in state health insurance, in old age pensions, and in all practical legislation calculated to ameliorate the conditions of the workers and their dependents," Mr. Sloan said.

"I may disagree with some as to the methods of attaining these desirable measures but of their need, and of the pressing necessity of getting them as soon as possible, I am thoroughly convinced.

Who Would Support Change.

"When this Government introduced mothers' pensions, on which as you have been informed there already has been expended over \$500,000, it was a long step ahead. We recognized a real need and that the way was clear for us to act. So we acted and who now would suggest the abolishment of the mothers' pensions act?"

"As this has been a beneficent measure, I believe that the other forms of social legislation now before the House also would be of immeasurable benefit. But I am not prepared to suggest as a responsible Minister of the Crown with a clear understanding of the financial obligations and limitations of British Columbia, that we should proceed to enact legislation involving large additional expenditures without knowing where the necessary revenue is to come from. It must, of course, come from the people. Most people, if asked, I am persuaded, would say that the taxes—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, are bearing heavily enough as it is. To have these admirable forms of social insurances there would have to be more taxation.

"There is a principle involved. Are we justified in asking the people of this Province, with all their burdens, to undertake that which the Dominion authorities have publicly, and as a matter of record, accepted as theirs?"

"You will remember, perhaps, that in the year 1919 there was a conference at Ottawa between representatives of the Dominion and of the provinces at which important questions, in which there were differences of opinion as to responsibility, were discussed. Following this Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, addressed the appended letter to the then Provincial Attorney-General Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, which is so unequivocal in its terms that I must quote:

"Your understanding is correct as to the matter of mothers' pensions and minimum wage legislation properly belonging to the Provincial Government, while legislation dealing with health insurance, unemployment insurance and old age pensions fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government."

"Could anything be plainer? There is a distinct, clear-cut admission on the part of a minister of the Government of Canada that the obligation, which the House is asked to shoulder as representing the people of this Province, belong to the Canadian nation.

Liberal Convention.

"As set out in the proposed amendment, the National Liberal Convention held in Ottawa in August, 1922, went on record as favoring the initiation by the Dominion of the responsibility for the matter of health insurance."

"On the latter point I should like to refer the House to the findings of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations appointed by the Dominion Government and printed in the year 1919. The recommendations of the Commission on the matter were as follows:

"I think that the Dominion may have the right to pass such a law, but one thing is certain, that between the two of us we ought to be able to find a way to pass such an enactment if it is in the public interest."

"It is true that the Premier did not accept the full responsibility but he specifically accepted for the Dominion the responsibility of co-operation between the Dominion, the provinces, and the municipalities on these questions."

"Under these circumstances can it be reasonably argued, having regard for our already considerable financial obligations, that we should act without first calling upon the Dominion? Having discharged the admitted Provincial duty in inaugurating the minimum wage and the mothers' pensions acts I think that we can go to the Dominion with a strong case and ask for the establishment on a federal basis of health insurance and old age pensions."

Glad to Have Support.

Mr. Sloan said that he felt rather flattered that Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, had followed so closely in his footsteps on this question.

"In 1921 I introduced a resolution in this House calling upon the Dominion Government to initiate legislation having to do with old age pensions," Mr. Sloan went on. "It was passed unanimously. I am glad to say; and was duly forwarded to the Secretary of State at Ottawa. My attitude toward these questions could not have been better indicated. They have not been altered since. I think these are worthy proposals, that they are in the public interests, that the time has come for action and that action must come from the Dominion because they are, before everything, national issues."

"Representing a coal mining constituency the need of these forms of legislation are fully realized. It was miners who first realized the need of health insurance. In 1882 miners in Belgium organized guilds for the purpose of health insurance and the miners were compelled to join. Subsequently these guilds became state controlled. Similar legislation was adopted in Germany, and in 1912 Lloyd George introduced in Great Britain a Health Insurance Act that, generally speaking, has worked smoothly and been a wonderful thing for the welfare of the people."

"This insured all employed persons whose wages amounted to less than £150 per annum. Sick benefits and free medical attendance and maternity benefits for female workers and wives of male workers were provided. The insured person paid a contribution of 4d. per week, the employer 3d. per week for each insured employee, and the State added 2d. per week. In 1920 an amending Act was passed raising the ordinary contributions to 6d. a week from men workers, 4d. a week from women workers and 5d. a week from employers, the Government grant being proportionately increased. In the case of wage earners receiving less than 4s. a day, however, a differential scale of contribution was arrived at, the employer paying more and the employee paying less."

"In the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Poland and Switzerland, there are records of social legislation of an advanced character having been passed. In the United States there have been commissions appointed to investigate and to report, but, while the soundness of the principle involved appears to be admitted, action has not yet been taken either nationally or on the part of any of the States. In fact it may be said with safety that, in this respect, British Columbia is much in advance of most of the States."

Federal Control

"The explanation of this hesitancy on the part of the State governments of the Union is found in the fact that the opinion is general that this legislation should be initiated by the Federal Government. The claim is made that the introduction of advanced social legislation would result in a sudden flood of population of a class seeking nothing more than the benefits of the new law. Having no control of immigration within their borders, the States quite naturally have not been keen to put themselves in that position, no matter how strong the opinion of the majority of those in authority as to the principles involved."

"In Canada we are similarly placed. We have no control over immigration. That is a matter for the Dominion, and is clearly set out under the Terms of Union. This being so, we should hesitate to act, more especially as the Federal Government already has accepted responsibility, as I have pointed out."

"On the latter point I should like to refer the House to the findings of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations appointed by the Dominion Government and printed in the year 1919. The recommendations of the Commission on the matter were as follows:

"(a) State insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age."

"Unemployment, the Board explains, may arise from other causes than the loss of his job. He may be incapacitated by sickness, invalidity or old age. Very few laborers are able, out of their earnings, to make provision for these contingencies. We recommend by your Government the question of making some provision by a system of state social insurance for those who through no fault of their own are unable to work, whether the inability arises from lack of opportunity, sickness, invalidity or old age. Such insurance would remove the spectre of fear which now haunts the wage earner and makes him a more contented and better citizen."

"There is no doubt that the demand for the legislation in question exists. People are becoming educated to the value of insurance, legitimate insurance, in all practical forms. These things that we are discussing are past the experimental stage. They are now in the realm of practical politics. I think that action should be taken, that the move should come from the Dominion for the reasons set out, and that the House would be well advised to unanimously support the amendment proposed in order that the resolution may go to the Dominion Government with the full weight of this Legislature behind it."

PATTULLO DRAWS FIRE WHILE SLOAN ESTIMATES PASS

Opposition critics have been turning their fire on the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, and his estimates, and have stirred up so much smoke that the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, who came into the House loaded down with statistics to repel any attacks, got his estimates through with scarcely anything being criticized.

Mr. Bowser urged Premier Oliver to put a stop to the practice of ministers showing their hands into the Treasury as far as possible and running up expense accounts so big that they were ashamed to put them in. He said that Mr. Pattullo had not yet turned in his expense account for his trip to Europe, and that he had never explained what he had done over there.

E. H. Pooley said it was only "a jolly good trip at the expense of the country."

Mr. Pattullo replied by pointing out that when Mr. Bowser made his trip, lasting 100 days, he turned in an expense account of \$3,500.

"My trip cost only \$3,200, and travelling expenses now are one-third more than they were in those days," Mr. Pattullo went on.

Bert Kergin, member for Atlin, wanted to know if Mr. Pattullo had done anything in England like Mr. Bowser when he wore knee breeches and a sword.

Mr. Bowser explained that he made his trip at the request of the King to attend the coronation and also to appear before the Privy Council for the Province.

The Minister displayed some warmth in fending off his accusers, and asserted that the money spent was well invested and would show results, and pointed out that he was running a big department.

Mr. Pooley led the attack and complained chiefly of the spending of \$3,400 for the establishment of an inter-communicating telephone system in the Minister's office.

Replying generally, Hon. Mr. Pattullo claimed that under his guidance the grazing lands of the Province had been saved. He said the Southern Okanagan irrigation scheme was a sound one and maintained that the lumbering industry was never in better condition.

"I have a higher conception of my duty to myself and the public," he said, pointing to the petty view of his assailant.

"Have you gentlemen no imagination or generosity," he asked at one point. "Our land settlement policy is the broadest in the world, and I have given much time to these problems when many of you have been asleep. I wonder if members realize that these policies are not to be carried out in the nebulous future, but in the present."

Mr. Anderson remarked that the Minister had been well paid for his work. Mr. Pooley claimed that Mr. Pattullo could spend his time to better advantage than by padding about the world. Such matters as were attended to by the Minister in Great Britain might well be left to the Agent-General, who also was well paid for his work.

"You can't keep up with me and are jealous," flared the Minister, and because from the Government benches followed.

VARSITY CONTROL SENDS MEMBERS INTO TURMOIL

Premier Has to Caution Them When Conduct Passes Reasonable Limits

Says Behavior Does Not Elevate House in Estimation of Province

The amendments to the British Columbia University Act brought into the Legislature by Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, provoked such turmoil among certain members of the House last night that Premier Oliver had to make an appeal to them to hold themselves in check.

"Conduct to-night is going past all reasonable limits and does not tend to elevate this House in the estimation of the electors of the Province," the Premier said.

F. W. Anderson, member for Kamloops, objected to the clause putting responsibility for fees to be charged students on the board of governors. He declared that the people had voted nearly half a million dollars a year to the university and they should have some say through the Minister of Education as to what fees were charged. The governors had no responsibility to the people, and he asserted that the people of the Province would in time rise up against this sort of thing.

Dr. MacLean pointed out that the Board of Governors were appointed by the Government and in that way the Government was given control, although it was not its desire to interfere in the good judgment of the Board.

The Minister also explained that the amendments provided that the Board could not expand beyond or incur any liability over the usual grant from the Government and the revenue of the university unless approval was given by the Government.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie asserted that it was unfair for the Government to retain power to dictate to the university what faculties it should branch out into and under certain governments, such as a government of farmers, it might prove dangerous as they might not be sympathetic.

Mr. Anderson asserted that the time would come when the people of the country would have something to say about university expenditure being handed over to the Board of Governors without check and declared that Toronto and McGill universities were already turning out twice as many engineers as the country could absorb with the result that these professional men were having to go to unemployment camps.

"I may not be a member of the House when that time comes, but Mr. Anderson was going on to say, Mr. Kergin: You may be working them."

Mr. Anderson turned wrathily at this and referred in general to the "ignorant members of this House" and appealed to Chairman Clearhue to stop "the ignorant member for Atlin" from interrupting him.

Mr. Kergin demanded a withdrawal of the remark.

The Premier then stepped in and with caution quieted the members. Following an assertion from Mr. Anderson that the agricultural and engineering faculties should be thrown out of the university, M. E. Jackson, K. C., member for the Islands, urged that the Government should exercise an intelligent control of the university and its affairs should be conducted as far as possible on a self-supporting basis.

Mr. Bowser asked whether the amendment meant that the Board of Governors could not proceed with the construction of the new university buildings unless approved of by the Government, pointing out that under the 1919 act it was stipulated that the Governors should build the university while the 1920 act provided that it should be done by the Public Works Department.

Mr. Harris said he was not in favor of Government control of the management of the university but when

it came to construction of buildings the Public Works Department should have control.

After Dr. MacLean explained that the amendments referred only to maintenance and construction, Mr. Anderson left the House and the Premier said that the intent of the section was a sort of warning to the governors not to incur liabilities beyond what they had the funds to meet, the committee passed the amendments.

"OLD PORT WINE" MADE TO ORDER ON FALSE CREEK

Public Accounts Committee Enjoys Winery's Reply to Paterson Order

Purchasing Agent Explains Requisitions Issued After Stock Received

That quantities of Golden Crest wine, sherry and port from the California Wine Company's factory on False Creek, Vancouver, were put into Liquor Board warehouses without requisitions being issued for the supplies, was one of the charges before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature to-day investigating liquor affairs.

Mr. Bowser asked how it was that Thomas Horne, manager of the liquor warehouse in Victoria, had received shipments of these wines without ordering them and then requisitions had been made afterwards to cover the shipments.

James Paterson, Government purchasing agent, who was on the stand, explained that the California Wine Co. was a local concern and the Liquor Board had a strong desire to give them business as a local industry.

"It is common practice in the case of goods made locally to have delivery and then to get a requisition later covering the delivery," Mr. Paterson went on.

Mr. Paterson testified that he had never seen W. T. McArthur, of Vancouver, about this wine. The only man who had pointed out its value was Mr. Urquhart, the Liquor Board's warehouseman.

"But somebody put this California wine in rather hurriedly," Mr. Bowser said.

Mr. Paterson: It was not hurriedly put in. There was a good deal of talk over the telephone and I said it was a local product and worthy of being given a chance, and that we would take a sample of it.

Mr. Bowser asked about the change in the address on the labels of the California Wine Co., which came out first as 845 Beach Avenue, Vancouver. Later the address was struck off and then finally the address was given as Stockton, Cal., although the company was manufacturing only at the Vancouver address.

J. A. Buckham, Chairman of the Committee, said that the Vancouver address had been struck off the labels, which were before the committee recently.

Mr. Bowser asked whether this change in address had not been made with the idea of making the wine a better seller, as people would think more of it if they thought it came from California.

Mr. Paterson said he would look up his files and find out what changes had been made.

Mr. Bowser then read from Mr. Paterson's correspondence, with the California Wine Co. concerning an order for 50 cases of "old port wine" which the Liquor Board was anxious to get delivered quickly to meet the demand.

In reply to Mr. Paterson the wine company wrote back from their False Creek factory that they did not have any old port in stock, but would make some up right away to fill the Liquor Board's order.

LEGISLATURE VOTES UNANIMOUSLY FOR AMENDING B.N.A. ACT

Ian Mackenzie's Plan Would Give Province Right to Deal With Orientals

Says Move Will Not Jeopardize Imperial Relations, As Mr. Bowser Charged

Unanimous support was given in the Legislature to the resolution introduced by Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Liberal, Vancouver, asking the Federal Government to assist in securing amendments to the British North America Act, giving British Columbia the power to make laws prohibiting Asiatics from acquiring proprietary interest in agricultural lands, timber lands, mineral lands, or in fishing or other industrial enterprises carried on in British Columbia, and from obtaining employment in any of the above-mentioned industries.

An amendment submitted by W. J. Bowser, K.C., leader of the opposition, was defeated by a vote of 23 to 14, all the independent members lining up with the Government. This amendment asked the Legislature to go on record as being opposed to the making of any treaty with any alien Asiatic power or the passing of regulations governing Oriental questions unless the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia approved.

This amendment was claimed by opposition members to be more to the point than the original motion, but after its defeat the opposition joined the rest of the House in support of the Mackenzie resolution.

Capt. Mackenzie differed with Mr. Bowser in that his resolution might jeopardize imperial relations. He also said that the records showed the B. N. A. Act to have been amended five times, and not once, as the opposition leader claimed. He said the Bowser resolution got nowhere, while his should secure results. If the opposition leader and his supporters were sincere in their desire for a white British Columbia they should not quibble.

J. W. Jones, Conservative, South Okanagan, supported his leader, while Premier Oliver accused Mr. Bowser of wilfully misquoting official records of the Federal House in referring to the manner in which that body had dealt with the question.

The labor members and Samuel Guthrie, Socialist, declared that neither resolution would get far. However, they supported the Government.

SEEKS NAMES OF ALL HOLDING LIQUOR PARTIES

Names of all persons and organizations granted special permission to hold liquor parties will be made public, according to plans of R. H. Pooley, member for Esquimalt.

Mr. Pooley will bring his proposal up in the Legislature Thursday when he will ask for an order of the House calling on the Liquor Control Board for a return of the names of all those to whom special liquor permits have been issued. The liquor act prohibits public drinking, but provides for the issuance of special permits for special affairs in which a large number of people take part.

Mr. Pooley's motion, besides the names of persons, calls for the names of all corporations, lodges, associations and any other parties which have been granted permission to hold liquor parties, picnics, dinners, dances, club meetings and social affairs.

DRAWS HILE SLOAN MATES PASS

Politics have been turned to the Hon. T. D. Paterson and his estate stirred up so much Hon. William Sloan, who came into the House with statistics, got his estimates scarcely anything beyond Premier Oliver to the practice of ministerial hands into the accounts so big that he had to put them in. He had not yet drawn an account for his and that he had never he had done over

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B.C. URGES CANADA TO START LAUNCH HEALTH INSURANCE

Bowser Opposition Joins Government in Support of Premier's Appeal

Guthrie Proposal to Talk It Over Here Voted Down as Useless

B. C. Legislature by a vote of 40 to 5 has followed the suggestion of Premier Oliver and the Hon. William Sloan and has decided formally to ask the Dominion Government to introduce state health insurance into Canada.

Sam Guthrie, socialist member for Newcastle, made the proposal that the House should resolve itself into a committee to consider state health insurance.

Premier Oliver, however, pointed out that the Dominion Government at the Industrial Conference following the armistice, had agreed to assume the responsibility for such insurance and relieve the provinces as well of old age pensions and unemployment insurance, if the provinces would assume responsibility for mothers' pensions and minimum wage regulation.

Mr. Bowser and all his supporters, with the exception of Canon Hinchliffe, voted with the Premier and supporters of the Government for changing the Guthrie resolution so as to bring pressure on Ottawa instead of merely discussing the proposal in the Legislature here. The canon voted with the independents and labor men, Major Burde, R. H. Neelands, Sam Guthrie, Tom Uphill and George Hanes, to discuss the matter in the Legislature.

When this proposal was defeated by 39 to 6, however, the canon changed over and voted with the straight combined Government and opposition forces to incorporate the amendment of the Premier and seek to induce Ottawa to take early action. This was after the Premier pointed out that it was useless to discuss the proposal here as the Province had no power to deal with it, and the best it could do was to urge Ottawa to move.

B. C. SURVEYORS MUST KNOW MORE

They Will Also Have to Pay Higher Fees, Under New Legislation

New Manson Law to Enable Creditors to Share Equally in Moneys Paid In

Examinations for land surveyors in B. C. are to be tightened up and higher fees will be in order under the amendments to the Land Surveyors' Act brought down by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, and discussed by the Legislature last night.

Mr. Pattullo explained that as the Department of Lands engages so many surveyors who must know something about soils in addition to the usual requirements of their profession, knowledge of soils and some other matters will from now on be required from surveyors. This increased knowledge and the depleted state of the association's treasury was responsible for the demand for increased fees, he said.

The bill was read a second time. Equitable distribution of moneys paid into court is aimed at in the amendments to the Creditors Relief Act. Attorney-General Manson explained. He said that moneys paid in would remain in court for a sufficient time to allow the creditor would not be able to make any adjustment with any creditor. He explained that the Act did not apply to judgments, which were the right of the Federal Government.

LEGISLATION TO BE ABOLISHED, MANSON DECIDES

Twenty-eight acts which have outgrown their usefulness on the statute books of British Columbia will be wiped out entirely or in part under the Obsolete Statutes Repeal Act brought in to the Legislature by Attorney-General Manson.

M. E. Jackson, K.C., member for the Islands, declared that the time had come when all statutes of hoary age should be abolished, adding that some passed as far back as the days of Charles I. still encumbered the statute books, although most of them have attained the status of common law. He said it was an absurdity to maintain conditions under which it was possible to find diligent counsel digging up such ancient laws.

Tom Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, suggested that the Liquor Act be added to the list and wanted to know whether the bill to make putative fathers pay for their illegitimate children was in the list.

Fred Anderson, member for Kamloops, wanted the bill referred to the legal members of the House, declaring this was an occasion when they could prove themselves of some use.

Attorney-General Manson, however, explained that it was desired to get the opinion of the general members of the House as many measures proposed for repeal had to do with their constituencies. As for Mr. Jackson's suggestion, he explained that a Provincial statute could not wipe out old-time Imperial legislation, although the Government should decide that certain legislation should not be applicable. He said that the legal department proposed to prepare a volume of such old-time legislation, carefully indexed, which would prove of value to the legal profession. Statutes which are down on the death list are:

Ambulance Act, Board of Taxation Act, part of Bridges Act, British Columbia Shipping Act, Cattle Farming Act, Companies' (Mortgage Deben-ture) Act, part of Counties Definition Act, Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, Domestic Animals Conservation Act, part of Employment Agencies Act, Repeal Act, Explosives Regulation Act, Extra-Provincial Investment and Loan Societies Act, Fees Act, Greater Food Production Act, Hospitals Inspection Act, Islands Pasturage Act, Kelp Reduction Works Licence Act, Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Municipal Districts Act, Petty Sessions Act, Railway Subsidy Lands Repurchase Act, Sanitary Drainage Companies Act, Seed Protection Act, An Act to Encourage the Manufacture of Steel Rails in Canada, Toll Roads Act, Vancouver Island Telegraph Regulation Act, Voting Machine Act and Yale-Cariboo Regulation Act.

DOCTORS CONTINUE ATTACK ON THEORY OF CHIROPRACTORS

Vancouver Chiropractors Arrive to Defend Their Methods

Vancouver Doctor Can See No Basis For Chiropractic Treatment

British Columbia doctors continued their attack on chiropractic at a three-hour session of the Chiropractic Committee of the Legislature this morning, but the session failed to develop any striking new evidence. The doctors, through their counsel, M. A. Macdonald, K. C., and H. B. Robertson, K. C., had just started to bring out new evidence to show that the chiropractors' theories were impossible when the committee adjourned for lunch. At a special afternoon session, Vancouver chiropractors whose treatment, it was alleged yesterday, had resulted harmfully for patients, will be given an opportunity to defend themselves. These chiropractors, Dr. Elmo Marshall and Dr. Crapp, have arrived in Victoria for this purpose.

Most of this morning's session of the Committee was devoted to a consideration of cross-examination of Dr. Walter Murray, Vancouver chiropractor, and to the testimony of Dr. Marshall and Dr. Crapp.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO STAY, HOUSE RULES

Premier Looks at Bowser and Laughs When Vote Comes Up

Members Joke Over Failure to Return to Old Patronage System

The vote of \$13,110 for the office of civil service commissioner under W. H. MacInnes brought down in the Legislature late last night showed a reduction of \$1,330 from the vote of last year, but brought Opposition members to their feet with banter as to the future of this department in view of what transpired at the Liberal convention at Nelson a few months ago.

Premier Oliver looked across at Mr. Bowser and laughed when the vote was put as if he knew what was coming from the Opposition.

"The Premier is the same political acrobat, but this is the first time we have ever seen him stand on his head," said R. H. Pooley, member for Esquimalt.

Mr. Bowser asked the Premier for an authoritative statement as to whether he was only joking at the Nelson convention when he promised a return to patronage.

"Is he going to keep his promise to the howling mob at Nelson and return to patronage in all its evils?" he asked.

"The evils of the good old Conservative days?" the Hon. John Hart interjected.

"My advice is that he refuse to tell you," said Major R. J. Burde, of Alberni.

"Such a question is not necessary," said the Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary, under whom the civil service commissioner functions. "This estimate is the avowed policy of the Government and it shows that we are maintaining the office."

"So the Premier was only joking," Mr. Pooley cried as the vote passed. "He has gone back on his promise to the boys."

LIQUOR SELLER PROVES TO BE TORY

Jack O'Brien Who Got Government Orders Not Liberal

J. S. B. O'Brien, whose name has been before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature as one of the proprietors of the Elysium Hotel, Vancouver, and who has been claimed by Mr. Bowser as agent for whiskies the Government has purchased, turns out to be a member of a prominent Vancouver Conservative family, according to facts brought out before the committee to-day by Dr. K. C. MacDonald, member for North Okanagan.

James Paterson, purchasing agent for the Government, was put on the stand again to-day at the opening of the committee.

"Do you know anything about this Mr. O'Brien—J. S. or Jack O'Brien, whose name has been before this committee?" Dr. MacDonald asked Mr. Paterson.

Mr. Paterson said he did not know very much, except that he was a whisky agent.

"My information is that he is a brother of the chairman of the Vancouver Conservative city committee," Dr. MacDonald went on.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Major Burde has proved such an admirable chairman of committee in the Legislature that we move the appointment be made permanent.

MR. BOWSER OBJECTS.

Mr. Bowser objects to the Government's resolution urging the Dominion Government to pass the measure, which was passed in the Commons and narrowly defeated in the Senate last session, prohibiting the importation of liquor into British Columbia, on the ground that it is contrary to the will of the people as expressed in the referendum two years ago.

What nonsense! What the electors called for in that referendum was "an Act to provide for Government control and sale in sealed packages of spirituous and malt liquors," not an "Act to authorize the Government to share with bootleggers the control and sale of spirituous and malt liquors."

If that distinction is not clear to Mr. Bowser, it is to the average voter who, thank Heaven, is not a pettifogger. It is equally obvious, too, that all that is needed to establish Government control and sale of spirituous and malt liquors in fact as well as in name in British Columbia, which is what the people said they wanted, is the abolition of any other source of supply—and this would be effected by the adoption by Parliament at Ottawa of Legislation prohibiting any other importation of liquors than that of the Liquor Control Board.

Why does not Mr. Bowser support that resolution? It is a much simpler preventive of bootlegging than the alternative he proposes—the employment of guards to camp at the bonded warehouses to follow every consignment of liquor leaving those establishments to its destination and to notify the U. S. Government every time a cargo is discovered to be on the way to the U. S. border. This would be a very expensive expedient and it costs the country enough as it is to check bootlegging. We thought Mr. Bowser was an apostle of economy. The truth, of course, is that Mr. Bowser is prepared to offer any kind of an alternative, no matter how preposterous or impracticable, rather than vote for the simple and effective proposal of the Attorney-General which does not happen to suit the book of Senator Harry Barnard and his Tory friends who killed the desired measure in the Senate last year.

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INCREASE IN INCOME TAX AND GAS TAX FOR CITIES URGED IN PERRY REPORT

Increase in the Provincial income tax and taxation of gasoline to aid British Columbia municipalities is recommended in the report of the Municipal Committee of the Legislature, compiled by H. G. Perry, Liberal Member for Fort George, and laid before the House this afternoon. The Committee has turned down the proposal that the Government should take over the entire cost of running schools and suggests instead income and gasoline taxation as methods of securing more revenue for school and hospital costs.

The Perry report also recommends the grouping of "social service taxation" such as educational and hospital costs and mothers' pensions with a view to relieving municipalities. The report declares that the municipalities' revenue sources already are strained and urges the Government to secure all necessary data before the next session of the House and consider carefully plans for increasing municipal revenues. The Municipal Committee, Mr. Perry's report announces, believes that a one-mill levy for school building purposes should remain optional with municipalities.

School Costs Up.

The total cost of administration of schools for 1921 was \$3,533,446.59, the Perry report states, "and the school population about 4,000 more than that of 1920. Increase in administration costs each year since 1917, is thirty-five per cent. The cost for 1922 would, therefore, be approximately \$4,000,000, exclusive of grants and interest and redemption. The amount of revenue now given by the Government to municipalities is: Liquor profits, \$1,300,000; race track, \$191,000; motor licenses, \$203,000; total, \$1,694,000.

"If, therefore, this amount was applied to educational cost by the Government, instead of given to the municipalities, the additional revenue required to meet administration costs would be \$4,000,000. Less revenue now applied, \$1,694,000; total \$2,306,000.

Increased Grants.

"In addition to this the ever-increasing Government grants must be also taken into consideration. This year the estimates contain \$300,000 more than the current year. This would mean that \$2,606,000 additional revenue would have to be provided by the Government. Furthermore, it is anticipated that liquor profits will not be as large as that of 1922-23 by \$500,000. \$250,000 of such loss will be the municipalities share. Motor taxes and race tax receipts may be more, but this is problematical; in addition income tax is written down \$150,000 in estimates for the year 1924. It will, therefore, be seen that to provide for all contingencies, approximately \$3,000,000 additional would have to be raised. Against this there is the suggestion of the gasoline tax with an estimated revenue of \$500,000 at three cents per gallon. This leaves a net shortage of Provincial revenue, if the school administration were taken over by the Province, of \$2,500,000.

"The increasing demand for school building grants, which this year amounted to \$240,000, must also be taken into consideration.

"There are approximately 35,000 cars and trucks in the Province. It is difficult to secure accurate information, without delay, on the number of cars that come into the Province, but 50,000 has been mentioned by customs officials as being the approximate number.

"Your Committee cannot recommend that the entire cost of education at the present time be borne by the Provincial Government.

Group Social Taxes.

"Your Committee recommends that the Legislature should give serious consideration to the proposal to group the social service taxation, such as educational cost, hospital cost and Mothers' Pensions, with the view of affording relief to municipalities who are at present called upon to bear the constant increasing cost for education and for hospitals, and are limited in procuring revenue chiefly from one source, being taxation on lands (including property tax), assessed for the additional amount of revenue granted by the Government during the past few years. The result of the committee's report is that the Government should take over the entire cost of education and hospital costs and mothers' pensions with a view to relieving municipalities. The report declares that the municipalities' revenue sources already are strained and urges the Government to secure all necessary data before the next session of the House and consider carefully plans for increasing municipal revenues. The Municipal Committee, Mr. Perry's report announces, believes that a one-mill levy for school building purposes should remain optional with municipalities.

Legislature and Government secure the fullest information before next session, and give serious consideration to the proposals for providing additional revenue to meet the services above-mentioned, by imposing "(a) A tax on gasoline consumption.

"(b) For increasing and broadening the Income Tax with the object of collecting taxes from many residents of the Province who enjoy its many advantages, and who escape taxation at present for educational and hospital expenditures, and also with the object of providing further assistance to municipalities to meet the increasing annual cost of these services.

Tells of Committee's Work.

"Several amendments have been proposed for the Municipal Act, Municipal Election Act, Hospital Act and other statutes in which the municipalities are interested," the Perry report says. "These amendments will be submitted for your consideration during the present session.

"Delegations have appeared before your committee in reference to the increase in cost of education in the municipalities. Suggestions have been made to your committee that the entire cost of education be borne by the Provincial Government.

"Representations were made to your committee advocating the levy of an additional one mill on ordinary school taxes in municipalities, and the amount so collected to be reserved and allocated for the purpose of creating a building fund at the disposal of the School Trustees.

Gas Tax Urged.

"Representations were made to your Committee advocating a tax of three cents a gallon on gasoline consumption, such tax to be collected by the Provincial Government and two-thirds of the amount collected to be distributed to the municipalities and one-third to be retained by the Province.

"Representations were made to your Committee advocating an increase of the Income Tax, and that such increase be distributed to the municipalities further to assist their general revenue.

"Your Committee has given the utmost thought to all representations made, both for and against the above mentioned and other suggestions for increasing the financial resources of the municipalities.

"Your Committee believes the Public Schools Act provides power for an additional one mill levy for creating a School Building Fund where it is so desired, and in the opinion this power should remain optional at present, and not be compulsory upon the municipalities."

Premier Gets Pitchers Made From B. C. Clay

Two small, delicate cream pitchers, made from Lillicoet clay are adorning Premier Oliver's desk in the Parliament Buildings to-day, as evidence of the possibilities of pottery-making in this Province.

Major Don B. Martin, Deputy Minister of Industries, sent samples of clay from Lillicoet and Williams Lake to an expert in Victoria, who writes that the Lillicoet clay is the best he has ever seen in the world and the Williams Lake clay is the best he has ever seen in the world for pottery-making.

HOUSE QUIET AS MEMBERS DISCUSS HOARY MEASURES

Victoria Private Bill Gets Second Reading; Ready For Committee

Manson Plans to Limit Work Hours in Chinese Laundries

Wednesday was an off day in the Legislature, with scarcely a ripple on the surface to mar the peace and quiet.

The select committee on chiropractic was given permission to sit during the afternoon, which it did from 2 o'clock until 6, and the remainder of the House members were occupied in disposing of minor bills and non-contentious business.

The Victoria bill was given second reading, J. B. Clearhue explaining that as there were contentious clauses to consider this could be done best in committee. The city seeks the power to consolidate arrears of taxes on lands and allow them to be spread over a period of fifteen years.

Chinese Laundries.

The Factories Act has been amended so as to bring all laundries under its provisions. The bill is aimed chiefly at Chinese establishments, which have been operating at all hours and in cases of prosecution the owners have escaped with small fines. In future working hours in all laundries will be between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., with no work being done on holidays.

Hon. W. H. Sutherland's bill to regulate electrical concerns and the equipment and supplies used, was up for further consideration. He explained that the Federal Government was bringing in legislation applicable to all Provinces in this connection, which should do away with the objections now being offered to the bill. The minister explained that the users of electrical supplies should be protected against inferior Japanese goods.

He explained also that there was no intention on the part of the Government to enter municipalities and interfere with the work of inspectors there, nor would fees be paid to Provincial inspectors who might have to make inspections.

The bill was passed. Another bill considered provides for the wiping out of the statute books of twenty-eight obsolete measures, some of them dealing back fifty years. Several of these measures had been passed by the present Government, and the Opposition Leader took a filing at the Administration for now discarding laws which he had called paper legislation when enacted.

One act dealt with taxation matters, providing power for the employment of taxation experts to consider financial problems in the Province. The only result of this act had been the spending of large sums of money charged Mr. Bowser, with no results obtained.

He said that many of the bills now going by the board had merely been passed to put the people to sleep.

"You now admit what we always claimed: your legislation was not worth the paper it was written on," he fibed, "and we on this side are only too glad to support your move to repeal them."

Other measures were explained as obsolete, war acts, which might well have been done away with after the war ended, but had been allowed to remain on the statute books.

Mr. Bowser asked the Government to add to the list the "Dolly Varden Mines Act," passed in 1920, which he claimed had been of a conflictory nature. This request was passed over by the Premier with a smile.

He referred to the fact that the Government was wiping out the Domestic Animals Conservation Act which he stated was a flagrant case of retroactive legislation to cover up an act of tyranny by the Premier seizing some cattle.

"It is the first time I ever knew it was tyranny to feed starving animals," said the Premier.

"While we are wiping out fresh legislation," replied Mr. Bowser, "why not repeal the infamous Dolly Varden Act, which interfered with

AS DISCUSS MEASURES

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the rights of the subject and ousted the jurisdiction of the courts. Since we are removing this other blot from our statute books where the legislation intervened in litigation why not go the whole way, so that our children's children will not be able to point in our statute books to this blot on the record of the Liberal government?

"My friend is lacking his usual vigor to-day," rejoined the Premier. "I have heard him tag a two-hour speech on poorer texts than that."

The shipping act of 1916 was also repealed and when Mr. Bowser referred to the great era of shipbuilding on the Pacific Coast which this act had brought about, Attorney-General Manson remarked: "It is always nice to speak kindly of the dead."

When the board of taxation act was being repealed Mr. Manson said it had served its purpose, but was not being used now Mr. Bowser said it was one of the first acts of the Liberal Government and never had been worth the paper it was printed on as he had argued in the House at that time.

POOLEY QUILTS ESILING P.G.E. INVESTIGATION

Menzies Seeks to Get Members Down to Business on Inquiry

"Adjourn till when you like. Help yourself," said R. H. Pooley, the Esquimalt member, when quitting the Legislative Public Accounts Committee this afternoon after the passing of a resolution calling for the appearance of the Minister of Railways and W. K. Esling, the Rossland member before the committee on Friday morning to investigate the Esling charges in connection with the P.G.E. Mr. Pooley also intimated that he would not sit on the committee investigating the charges.

The breeze came after Government members on the committee had insisted that Mr. Esling produce his evidence to see if any more witnesses should be called. It was stated that all the accounts of the P.G.E. were before the committee, and could be investigated, but Mr. Esling stated that it was the Northern Construction accounts he wanted.

Mr. Pooley then moved a motion asking for a Speaker's warrant for the accountant or other official of the Northern Construction to appear with the books of the company pertaining to contracts with the P.G.E. H. P. Kerlin, of Atlin, stated that there was no objection to this provided it was shown to be necessary, and held that as Mr. Esling was the one who had made the charges he should proceed and allow the committee to see if it was necessary to call other witnesses. With Dr. K. C. Macdonald, of North Okanagan, he suggested that the committee proceed as instructed by the House.

"We can't tell who to call until Mr. Esling has formulated his charges," he said, and Rev. Thomas Menzies, Independent of Comox, also insisted that the committee had heard nothing but generalities for three weeks past and it was time to call a halt and get some particulars. "Get down to business," he urged. "If it is necessary to call anyone we can call them, but let us get down to real business and see what we have to look into. Let Mr. Esling state his charges."

Chairman Buchman also said that the committee should proceed on the authority granted by the House and if anything transpired could ask for further authority or instructions.

A motion asking Mr. Esling and the Minister of Railways to attend on Friday was then carried, but Mr. Pooley left the committee room with the above remarks.

"COME ON, YOU DON'T DARE," PREMIER CRIES TO BOWSER

Members Fight Over Cranbrook Election on Floor of House

The Legislature, just before members expected it to close for the day late yesterday afternoon, broke out into a torrent of debate in which Premier Oliver, the Hon. John Hart, Mr. Fooley and N. A. Wallinger fought out again the whole Cranbrook by-election in which Mr. Wallinger was elected as Conservative member last Summer.

It all started when the vote of \$15,850 for the Cranbrook agency came up. Mr. Bowser asserted that Mr. Wallinger was dismissed from the post-office Government agent there at the suggestion of the Liberal Association of Cranbrook because some Liberal pot had to be looked after, and to cover up these tracks Mr. Wright, Government auditor, was sent up to investigate and find some reason for the dismissal.

Premier Oliver: The Government has nothing to hide. I am prepared as Premier to justify the dismissal of Mr. Wallinger.

Mr. Bowser: That is a nice bluff. We will have a field day of it, then. If you are justified in dismissing Wallinger for cause, then why did you give him a month's salary? You did all you could to vilify the late Government agent, and the people gave you a verdict telling you what they thought of you.

Mr. Hart said it was absolutely necessary to make changes at Cranbrook to get the office into shape, as the collections and rolls were far behind.

Premier Oliver then read at length from the reports of the Government officials to prove his statements that treasury instructions as to payments into the bank were not carried out by Mr. Wallinger. He pointed out that the report was made several months before Mr. Wallinger was dismissed. He charged that despite the fact that the Wild Horse Dredging Co. was owing the Government \$3,000 for leases, he advised the company to drop them and restate the ground.

"In my opinion the Government agent was pointing out a method to the holders of these leases whereby they could escape the necessity for payment of those arrears and retain for themselves what ground was of any value," the Premier went on. The Premier also referred to a letter he held in which Mr. Wallinger asked the mining company to send him \$300 which he needed for his own private use.

"It was the knowledge of these things that led to the dismissal of the Government agent," the Premier went on. "If my friend wants to follow this any further, I am prepared to follow it as far as he wants."

Mr. Bowser: "Why then did you keep this dishonest agent in office from December 21 until March of this year, during which time he handled \$28,000?"

Premier Oliver: I am not accusing him of dishonesty, but the facts indicate a very loose way of public service. He cancelled leases contrary to the instructions from the Government. He was dismissed because of an accumulation of facts, the culminating one of which was the demand from the president of the Wild Horse Dredging Co. for \$300. The cancellation of those leases meant a loss of \$3,000 to the Government. As an employee of the Government he was pointing out a method to the debtor whereby he might escape payment of his just obligations. The fact that we kept him on for three months was proof that we had no animosity against him. I will state here and now that I am creditably informed that the member for Cranbrook disregarded the instructions of the mining department and was interested in mining propositions and was the holder of mining shares. Come on now and have your field day.

Mr. Bowser: The people settled it. Attorney-General Manson: You don't dare.

Premier Oliver: Come on now and have your field day. Nothing is settled until it is settled right.

Mr. Wallinger spoke for half an hour, explaining the whole transaction, after which debate on the vote was adjourned at 6.30 o'clock, to be resumed again.

DOUBTS OF CHIROPRACTORS WOULD ACT

Doctors Does Not Think They Would Attempt Cure of Organic Disease

At the opening of the afternoon session of the committee, G. S. Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, cross-examined Dr. Gillies, of Vancouver, one of the witnesses for the doctors. Dr. Gillies, in answer to questions from Mr. Wismer, said he could not conceive of chiropractic curing organic disease. He felt that if chiropractors understood diagnosis they would abandon their theory in part at least. He added, however, that Dr. Lee Edwards, Omaha chiropractor and medical man, who had testified before the committee, was a greater menace to the public than Dr. Walter Sturdy, Vancouver chiropractor, who did not claim medical knowledge. Mr. Wismer replied that Dr. Edwards had just been asked to go to Washington to testify before the United States Government on chiropractic.

Dr. Gillies could not agree with some of Dr. Edwards's ideas of disease, he said, nor could he credit some of his cures to chiropractic. He emphasized the importance of diagnosis, so that chiropractors would not attempt to treat disease which obviously would not yield to chiropractic. He added that Canada should have a law under which autopsies would be performed on all dead bodies. This would be of enormous value to future generations.

When asked why it was that so many people had faith in chiropractic, Dr. Gillies replied that the spine carried with it a certain element of mystery for the general public. If a new cult based on the twisting of the great toe were formed, doubtless it would find some followers. The spinal theory, being more mysterious, probably would hold a larger number of adherents, however.

Dr. Gillies stated, during further cross-examination, that shell-shock could be treated by mental suggestion, and he believed that Christian Science had its place, but not in the treatment of organic disease.

The complaint was to the effect that Dr. Crapo had treated a boy named George Mould, who had died. Dr. Crapo said he had never expected to cure the boy, and merely hoped to relieve him, in answer to his father's pleas. He had evidence to prove that the boy had, after every treatment, stated that he was feeling better. Dr. Crapo declared.

"I had no idea of being able to cure the boy—I said I would do him all the good I could," Dr. Crapo asserted. "Relief was given." He had not taken the boy off the diet prescribed by medical men, and thought that there was little truth in the written statement on the Mould case filed with the committee.

"We want the father of this boy," Chairman M. B. Jackson ordered. "If he doesn't want to come I'll send a subpoena for him." He said that there was a serious discrepancy between the father's statement and that of Dr. Crapo.

Dr. Crapo said he would come before the committee again when the father of the boy Mould testified. He added that this was the first case in the thousands he had treated in which there had been any complaint.

Dr. Marshall then was called to testify about the case of a boy, Wendell Perrin, who, it was alleged, had suffered injurious results from his treatment of hip trouble. Dr. Marshall denied that he had promised to cure the boy, but had said merely that he would make no charge until a cure was effected. He had warned the boy to stop his work and to stop going to dances. He had made no charge, he asserted. After twenty-two treatments, Dr. Marshall had found that the boy had been removed to a hospital. He had felt sure that he could have cured the boy, he said. He had warned the boy, however, that the case would be a long one.

Mr. Macdonald produced an x-ray photograph of Perrin's spine and showed it to Dr. Marshall. The witness replied that this photograph did not alter his opinion of the case, nor, if he had seen it before, would he have altered his treatment of the boy.

Commenting on a written statement that he had failed to cure a case of asthma, Dr. Marshall replied that the patient had taken only two treatments and this, of course, was not sufficient. Dr. Marshall added that he had cured many cases of asthma.

EXPECT ACTION ON CHIROPRACTIC AT PRESENT SESSION

Chiropractors to Close Case To-morrow, Seeking Early Decision

Doctors Tell of Dead Vancouver Boy, Treated by Dr. Crappo, Chiropractor

Chiropractors' Counsel Says He Has Nothing to Do With This Case

Testimony before the special Chiropractic Committee of the Legislature will be wound up early to-morrow, so that the House may decide before the end of this session whether chiropractors shall be allowed to practice in British Columbia after passing only chiropractic and not medical examination. This announcement was made at noon to-day by G. S. Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, after the Chiropractic Committee had listened for three hours to evidence about cases treated by chiropractic.

"We are prepared to close our case almost any time in order to get a decision from the Legislature at its present session," Mr. Wismer declared.

When the Chiropractic Committee commenced its sessions last week there appeared to be no hope that the investigation would be concluded in sufficient time to make possible a decision by the Legislature this year. As the House plans to continue its session until well into next week, however, the whole situation has changed, and the chiropractors are now pressing for a decision this year.

To-day's session of the committee was devoted chiefly to evidence about a young Vancouver boy who had been treated by doctors and then by Dr. Joseph Crappo, a chiropractor, and had died. Vancouver doctors appeared to assert that the boy's death had resulted from improper treatment and neglect. Dr. Crappo warmly denied that his treatment had anything to do with the boy's death.

Nothing to Do With Crappo. Mr. Wismer explained that he had nothing to do with Dr. Crappo's case, as Dr. Crappo was not a member of the chiropractors' association.

Wants Legal Advice. At the opening of this morning's session George Mould, father of a Vancouver boy who, it had been alleged, had died after treatment by a chiropractor, Dr. Joseph Crappo, was called to testify. Mr. Mould testified that Dr. Crappo had prescribed a diet for the boy, although Dr. Crappo had stated yesterday that he had ordered for the boy no change in the diet prescribed by physicians.

Dr. Crappo immediately asked for an adjournment to-day so that he could secure the services of a lawyer to defend him against these allegations. This request was granted, and Dr. Crappo retired for some minutes with G. S. Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors. They took with them an affidavit by Mr. Mould in which it was stated that Dr. Crappo had allowed Mr. Mould's son food prohibited by medical men. When they returned Mr. Wismer announced that Dr. Crappo had left the Parliament Buildings to secure a lawyer.

A Local Cure. Mr. Wismer then called Robinson Bunn, a Victoria man, who had been treated by Dr. Thomas Mercer, Victoria chiropractor. Mr. Bunn told how he had suffered for nearly twenty years from mysterious pains in his head, heart trouble, asthma and other maladies which doctors were unable to cure. He said he had taken treatment from doctors all over America, but had found little permanent relief. In 1919, however, he had decided to try chiropractic. Now, as a result of this treatment his health was better than it had been for many years. While he was not strong he was enjoying life again, he said. Previously, he recalled, he had been a wreck, especially on the verge of death. Mr. Bunn emphasized, however, that he had no admiration for doctors.

Mr. Bunn said he had no doubt that the cure had been done by a chiropractor. He had been treated by a chiropractor some years ago and then, after some years' absence, he had returned to the city and had been treated by a chiropractor again.

Mr. Bunn's health was due to his removal from the prairies to the coast. Mr. Bunn said he did not believe that the change in climate had anything to do with his recovery. During a visit to California, some years ago he stated, his health had been worse than usual.

Mr. Bunn declared he had absolutely no doubt that he had been cured by chiropractic. His case could not be reconciled with the doctors' statement that chiropractic could not cure organic disease. Nor could his trouble be attributed to imagination, as the doctors had suggested in other cases, he asserted.

After some argument the committee agreed to allow Mr. Miller, of Victoria, who said he represented people who had signed a petition on behalf of the chiropractors to examine Mr. Bunn about the treatment of his daughter by chiropractors. Mr. Bunn declared that chiropractic treatment had cured some trouble from which his daughter had suffered for many years.

Counsel Appears. At this point Dr. Crappo reappeared with H. A. Maclean, K.C., whom he had retained as counsel. Mr. Maclean immediately commenced to cross-examine Mr. Mould, father of the boy who had been treated by Dr. Crappo and later had died. Mr. Mould said medical men, he believed, had considered his son's case extremely grave although he had not been warned that it was hopeless. Dr. Crappo, Mr. Mould said, had given his son a list of foods that he might eat. Dr. Crappo's diet had been different to that prescribed by medical men who had insisted on a vegetable diet. Mr. Mould admitted, however, that he had not been present when Dr. Crappo had given his son a list of the foods he might eat. He added that he had lodged no complaint against anyone in connection with his son's death.

Mr. Mould said that he had filed an affidavit telling of Dr. Crappo's treatment on the suggestion of medical men.

Dr. Macmillan.

Dr. Lachlan Macmillan, a physician and surgeon of Vancouver, who had been consulted by Mr. Mould, was then called. He said he had warned the parents that their son was in a serious state from diabetes and might live only a few years. He had referred the case to Dr. Cummings. Three weeks later he had been called to the Mould home to find the boy in so serious a condition that he had moved him to the hospital. By that time the boy's condition was critical and he died in two days. He considered that death was due to carelessness or oversight in the boy's diet and the action of his bowels. Before the boy had died he had told Dr. Macmillan that he had discussed the question of his food with Dr. Crappo. According to the boy, Dr. Crappo had told him to leave the question of his food to him (Dr. Crappo). Then, the boy had said, Dr. Crappo had massaged and pounded his stomach and his bowels, Dr. Macmillan testified.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maclean, Dr. Macmillan said that the boy had improved under treatment by medical men. The doctors, however, had not had any intimation that the boy was going to take chiropractic treatment.

Dr. Cummings, who also treated the boy, was then called. He said that when he had first seen the boy his case was not very serious and, as a result of treatment, his health had improved. The chances of his recovery, Dr. Cummings thought, appeared very favorable.

It was essential to understand diabetes to cure it, Dr. Cummings asserted as he explained the disease to the committee in great detail. The diet of diabetic patients was of supreme importance, he said. Unless the food of a patient were limited and confined to certain foods he undoubtedly would die. He said that Dr. Crappo's diet did not limit the amount young Mould might eat and there was evidence before death that the food which the boy had consumed had acted as poisons in his system.

Treatment of Diabetes. Mr. Maclean cross-examined Dr. Cummings closely about diabetes and its treatment. Dr. Cummings said he had hoped to keep the boy alive a year or so until the new diabetes treatment originated in Toronto could be made available for use. This new treatment was affecting marvellous cures, Dr. Cummings said, and would be in use in the West in a few months.

Dr. Crappo was then called. He said he had told that young Mould was slowly dying. He had said he could not cure the boy but would attempt to relieve him. The boy had told him, he said, that he was feeling better as a result of chiropractic treatment. He had then prescribed the diet prescribed by medical men. He had copied out of a book a list of foods that he had given to the boy.

of this diet nor made any change whatever in the doctor's diet.

"I am not a dietician," he said. He did not know who was the author of the pamphlet from which he had copied a list of suitable foods for the boy. The boy had said he could not remember the diet prescribed by the doctors and so witness had copied out a list of foods for comparison with the doctors' diet. He did not vouch for the ability of the author whose books he had copied his list of foods. He emphasized that he had not prescribed these foods.

The boy had said, Dr. Crappo testified, that the chiropractic treatment had benefited him. He also had assured Dr. Crappo that the functions of the body were normal. A lot could have occurred between the time when the boy had left him and gone to the doctors, Dr. Crappo pointed out. He said he had not diagnosed the boy's case as diabetes but the boy and his father had told him that this was the malady.

In answer to close questions from Mr. Jackson, Dr. Crappo said that if he were suffering from diabetes he would not have accepted the diet he had written out but had not prescribed for young Mould.

"We'll draw our own conclusions from all this," Mr. Jackson remarked sharply as the session adjourned.

Remarkable Case.

The chiropractors did not attempt to-day to continue what was expected last night to develop into their most striking proof of the value of their theories—the case of a boy who had been treated by Dr. Thomas Mercer, Victoria chiropractor. The production of this boy before the committee just before adjournment last night caused a sensation among members of the House as well as committee members, and even interfered with legislative business.

When the boy—whose name was not revealed even to the committee—appeared, Dr. Mercer explained that the lad had come to him on the previous evening. By examining the boy's spine Dr. Mercer had been able, he said, to detect trouble in one of his organs. He filed with the committee privately his diagnosis of the case. He challenged three doctors to make a diagnosis of the boy's condition. This, he believed, would prove his own ability to diagnose disease through his chiropractic methods. He explained that he had not treated the boy in any way.

By this time the boy had stripped to the waist, and sat waiting for the doctors to examine him.

Finally Dr. D. B. Gillies, a Vancouver medical man, who had been testifying previously, agreed to examine the boy. The committee then left the boy and Dr. Gillies alone in the committee room. For about half an hour Dr. Gillies and the boy remained alone. When the committee was allowed to return Dr. Gillies laid a written partial diagnosis of the boy's condition before Chairman M. B. Jackson.

As the committee was about to go on with its work Dr. Gillies interrupted with the assertion that the boy was in a serious condition and should be at home. The lad's temperature was over 102, he said, and he protested emphatically that he should not have been stripped in a cold room.

Puzzles Committee.

Dr. Robert E. McKechnie, of Vancouver, confirmed Dr. Gillies' statement about the boy's temperature, but refused to be a party to any "aliphod" diagnosis.

Dr. Mercer assured the committee that the boy's temperature had been normal when he examined him on the previous evening. "If he has developed a temperature since last night I have nothing to do with it," he said.

"This is a very serious situation that has developed," Mr. Jackson remarked and the committee was frankly worried about the turn of events.

The boy said, however, that he felt just as well as he ever did and had done his usual day's work as a boiler-maker.

Members of the committee insisted that the boy be sent home to his family. Mr. Jackson observed, however, that Dr. Mercer had brought the lad in good faith to make a chiropractic demonstration.

"He is not under my care in any way," Dr. Mercer explained.

The boy was then put in a closed taxi and rushed home.

This morning no attempt was made to produce the boy again, so Dr. Mercer was unable to put in his evidence about his diagnosis methods and to conduct a chiropractic treatment on the boy before the committee.

Mr. Wismer assured the committee that the boy who had been examined last night was quite well this morning, and his temperature was normal.

DID NOT ORDER HARBORD WHISKY, PATERSON SWEARS

Harry Ross Tells of Offers of Spey Royal to Liquor Board

Spey Royal and Macdonald and Muir whiskies again took up practically all the morning of the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature to-day.

R. H. Pooley, Conservative member for Esquimalt, put Walter Dale Johnson, who has been a commission agent in Victoria for 10 years and a liquor seller since 1912, who swore that as sub-agent for Col. Grant Gordon, who had the direct agency from the distillery, he had called on James Paterson, Government Purchasing Agent, and offered him Macdonald and Muir whisky at 43 shillings and 6 pence a case. He said that Mr. Paterson told him that he would buy what he liked and there were other men who were handling the same line.

"I brought to his attention the fact that the class of whisky the liquor stores were selling was of poor quality, and that there had been many complaints."

Whisky Too Cheap?

Mr. Johnson then went on and swore that a little later he was in Capt. Harbord's office and Capt. Harbord came into the office expressing delight and threw down what he said was a copy of order which had been given for 500 cases of Macdonald and Muir for the Liquor Board. "That nets me \$300, that order," Mr. Johnson quoted Capt. Harbord as saying. "It is pretty good business when a fellow is told that his whisky is too cheap, and that if he would put up the price four shillings a case he could get the order."

Mr. Johnson was asked whether he knew of anybody else who had offered the same whisky as he had on behalf of Col. Grant Gordon, and he said that Capt. Harbord had and that he had been told to put up the price four shillings, about the Grant Gordon price.

Flat Denial.

Mr. Paterson denied the story told by Mr. Johnson, explaining that the Macdonald and Muir which he bought in a 500 case lot was not the same whisky at all as had been offered by Johnson. He explained that there were three kinds of Macdonald and Muir and that only the two cheapest and lowest grades were offered him by a number of agents, but he did not buy from any of them. Instead he bought the best grade, 15-year-old de luxe liqueur from the distillery at 56 shillings a case, "which I consider one of the best buys I have ever made."

As for Capt. Harbord getting \$300 on the order Mr. Paterson swore he knew nothing of it, as he dealt directly with the distillery and bought a brand different from any that had been offered out here.

Mr. Johnson was asked by Capt. Ian Mackenzie when it was that the Harbord incident happened. He said at the end of April or early part of May of this year.

Capt. Mackenzie: How do you account for Col. Gordon having a liquor agency when he is not a liquor man?

Mr. Johnson: It may have been through some influence or family connection on the other side. He is now on his way back to Victoria from Scotland.

Mr. Johnson explained that he made two visits to Mr. Paterson and pressed him very hard to buy his whisky.

Capt. Mackenzie: Did you use any strong language on the second of these visits?

Mr. Johnson: I have never used any strong or obscene language in Mr. Paterson's office. I pressed him very hard for an order, though.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald: And then kick if you didn't get an order?

Mr. Johnson: Just like a steer. Capt. Mackenzie: And then become a scoundrel because you did not get an order.

Harry Ross, an agent for Gilbey's products and Spey Royal whiskey, was put on the stand by Mr. Pooley. Mr. Ross testified that he had seen Paterson dozens of times about his whisky.

he heard in Vancouver that a big quantity of Spey Royal was being offered from New Zealand or Hong-kong, because the offer of this whisky amounted to trespassing on his territory. Later he learned that 2,000 cases of this whisky had been bought for the Liquor Board in New Zealand at a cost of \$18 a case in Vancouver.

Mr. Ross testified that he had been offering Mr. Paterson Spey Royal, pre-war stock, at 50 shillings a case. Export licenses from England could be got for 20 shillings a case, making a total cost of \$14 in London ready for export, or about \$15 a case laid down here, freight and everything paid.

Mr. Paterson explained that he ordered the New Zealand Spey Royal in December, but its delivery here was held up until March by shipping strikes.

The Harry Ross offer, Mr. Paterson went on, came as a result of telegram he sent as purchasing agent on January 6, asking what the Gilbey people could do as regards delivery of whisky in from three to six months' time. This was after he had bought the New Zealand stuff, and was trying to get a line on what he could do for future purchases.

Mr. Pooley said that if he had been a good business man he would have cancelled the New Zealand order when he found it held up, and placed a new order at the lower price then offered.

Mr. Paterson: I am not doing business that way. I am not in the habit of giving an order one day and cancelling it the next.

Dr. MacDonald: You have done business with Mr. Paterson for years. Have you found him discourteous?

Mr. Ross: I have had business with him for many years, back in the time when he was in the wholesale fruit business even. I have never found him discourteous in any way.

Dr. MacDonald (referring to the W. D. Johnson incident): There is a great difference between a curb broker and a business man like Mr. Ross.

Mr. Paterson stated emphatically to the committee that he had never made the statements Harry Briggs and Mr. Johnson charged him with making and that it would have been absolutely impossible for him to have made them.

Bringing up the California Wine Co. again, Mr. Paterson explained what was meant in the letter from Mr. Urquhart yesterday in reply to his fifty-case order from the winery on False Creek had no "fine old port" in stock but would make some up right away, was that there was none ready in bottles. He said the winery carried its stocks in casks and that it was an unfair inference that the "old port" wine would be made up that afternoon in the factory.

Mr. Pooley: It is interesting that a factory has been working for only eighteen months and is turning out fine old port.

H. F. Kergin: I tell you we are going to write off the motto, "America for inventors," and write it "Canada for inventors."

A bottle of the Vancouver made wine under the California Wine Company's label was produced.

W. A. McKenzie: Let's sample it? Mr. Pooley: Not in a thousand years for that stuff.

DUNCAN BRINGS UP SETTLERS' RIGHTS

Kenneth Duncan, Member for Cowichan, moved in the Legislature for a return of all correspondence between the Provincial and Dominion Governments pertaining to the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act of 1920, disallowed by the Dominion Government.

"This matter has been before the House many times," said Mr. Duncan, "and I need not go into it at any length. The facts are briefly that in 1904 this Legislature passed an act whereby certain claimants of under surface rights received Crown grants. Others in the same position as far as moral right is concerned, but who did not apply did not receive grants."

"This is proved by the fact that in 1917 an act was passed extending the time for applications. The grants were actually made under this act before it was disallowed. In 1919 another act was passed and disallowed and in 1920 this Legislature put through another bill, but the Lieutenant-Governor did not sign it, acting on instructions from Ottawa."

"The reason usually assigned for these disallowances is that of politics, that the Government at Ottawa was not in harmony with the one here. Since then the Government has changed at Ottawa and the situation is different, but the moral claim to-day is just the same as it was in 1904, 1917 or 1920. We ask

for a return of the correspondence to see if any reasons have been adduced to Ottawa relative to the reopening of this question of disallowance."

Hon. William Sloan adjourned the debate.

NOTE AND COMMENT

There are indications that the Legislature will get through its work by the end of next week. We shall hope that the question of free clinics for chest sufferers will come up for discussion before the members leave for their homes.

Mr. Bowser's conception of his duty as Opposition Leader apparently is to smite the Government hip and thigh as freely when it is right as when it is wrong. The public conception of that duty is that Mr. Bowser should leave his criticism with suggestions of constructive policy.

If all the time and energy, to say nothing of personal inconvenience and political strategy, which has been devoted to the examination of the liquor business of British Columbia could have been given to an excursion into the realms of public health, education, and other progressive causes, the members of the Legislature would be justified in patting themselves on the back.

Counsel for both the medical profession and the chiropractors are treading on delicate ground in producing evidence of specific cases in which either side has failed to effect cures. Thousands of people are dying every day before their time because no curative science, no matter what it may be, has discovered the means of treating successfully the maladies from which they are suffering.

APPEAL TO STOP LIQUOR IMPORTS GOES TO OTTAWA

Pooley Now Against Everything Under Control Law, Even Beer

Deluge of Home-brew and Sooke Hills Moonshine Feared by Canon

Whiteside Tells of Danger From Relying Too Much on Liquor Profits

British Columbia is making another appeal to Ottawa for power to stop private imports of liquor in connection with the campaign of Attorney-General Manson to end bootlegging now going on in the Province, which he declares to be an "eyesore."

Last year a similar resolution was passed by the Legislature and forwarded to Ottawa. Later, legislation was submitted by Attorney-General Manson. This passed the House of Commons but was thrown out by the Senate.

A Party Vote

This year's resolution was opposed in the Legislature yesterday by the fourteen Conservatives, voting as a unit, while all the Independents supported the Government, with the exception of Major R. J. Burde, the only member of the Legislature not in his seat.

Canon Hinchliffe, Conservative, Victoria, announced his opposition to the resolution.

David Whiteside, Liberal, New Westminster, supported the resolution in a brief speech, claiming that the only way the Government had half a chance to provide effective liquor legislation was through the control of importation.

R. H. Pooley, Conservative, Esquimalt, informed the Government that while he supported the principle last year he did not intend to do so now; nor would he even support a "beer clause" or anything else pertaining to the liquor laws, so long as liquor administration was in the hands of the Government.

Attorney-General Manson made a spirited appeal for the support of the whole House, maintaining that any member who voted against the resolution must face a great responsibility.

Canon Hinchliffe regretted that M. A. Macdonald, former member for Vancouver, was not in his old seat, because if he were the House might look for a considerable amount of enlightenment. He admitted that last year he had supported the principle of the resolution, because he felt that the Government Liquor Act had not been in force long enough to give it a fair trial. However, after eighteen months, he had changed his mind.

He claimed that if the moral aspect of the question were considered, it would be fitting for members to oppose the resolution; this, because if it was moral for the Government to import then it should be moral for private persons to do so. He declared his belief that the Attorney-General was doing his best to enforce the law, but asserted that the right to import by private persons was a safeguard which should not be removed.

Stills in Sooke Hills

The Canon argued that if the resolution were passed and legislation placed upon the statute books of Canada as a result the Government would not secure the results desired. He said that just so long as liquor could be brought into the Province surreptitiously, bootlegging would continue. Further, the Victoria member contended that the prohibition of private importation would result in extensive operations by distillers of home-brew, with stills operating in the Sooke Hills around Victoria.

He said the Attorney-General declared he was after the big operators, but that was no reason why the legislation should be passed to deprive the small operators of their livelihood.

He said that Mr. Bowser's attempts to justify himself on legal and constitutional grounds would not bear investigation. True, he could read a man's mind and show that he was outside the law? he asked.

He maintained that Mr. Bowser's words and documents showed him in favor of full Government Control, and he asked what difference it made whether control lay with the Provincial or Federal Government.

The Dominion has the power to grant this legislation, so why not take the sure way of doing what you declare should be done? he asked, leaning forward to hold the attention of the Opposition.

With regard to those members who had changed their minds on the subject, Mr. Manson said he took off his hat to the person who changed his mind, when intelligent opinion was behind the change, but he wished honorable members to remember that they were responsible to their electorates and must work for the good of the majority.

Perhaps it was true, he remarked, that a few persons might be displeased through cutting off private importation, but all laws were for the majority. Government control and private importation were contemporaneously impossible.

The Attorney-General explained that the Government had stocked certain favorite brands of liquor upon request, and with the variety carried no one could say his tastes were not being provided for.

He contended that so long as there were Government liquor stores there need be no fear of the market being flooded with home-brew.

Mr. Manson declared that Premier Taschereau of Quebec, was strongly supporting British Columbia in having legislation passed providing for the full control of importation.

He concluded by appealing to the members to vote like men and look after the interests of the people of the Province. The vote was taken, resulting in a Government victory by 30 to 14.

He said the Canon, who had preached consistently from the pulpit for years, was displaying a "beautiful example of inconsistency." He declared that Canon Hinchliffe was repudiating the principles he stood for when elected and should so inform his supporters, or retire for moral reasons.

Mr. Jones: You would have been out two years ago on that basis. Premier Oliver: The people have given no intimation of dissatisfaction.

He started to review the results of recent elections, when Attorney-General Manson asked Speaker Pauline what this had to do with the resolution. The Premier agreed that he was out of order and proceeded with his speech. He read from the platform of the Conservative party, claiming that they were now going back on their announced policy. In fact, said the Premier, the opposition had taken the same stand as the Government, and he could not account for the change of front.

Mr. Pooley remarked that the opposition had been trying for years to knock into the head of the Premier the wisdom of practising what he preached, but in vain.

"He said he had supported the resolution previously but had changed his mind during the past three weeks, because of what had occurred in the Public Accounts Committee."

"I don't propose to put any more power into the hands of this Government, who are not the right parties to administer the liquor act properly," he remarked, thumping his desk in emphasis.

Mr. Manson, as mover of the resolution, closed the debate. He said he believed strongly in party Government, but this was a case where partyism should be forgotten in the interests of the people. Political life must always have its disappointments and no party ever formed had been free from party bias.

"I am not surprised at the stand of the Leader of the Opposition, because he appears to favor grovelling in the mire rather than rising above partyism and looking to the interests of the citizens," he caustically went on. "But I cannot believe that some of my honorable friends opposite believe what has been said in criticism of me. Their good judgment will surely lead them to support me in this action."

"Supposing I am dishonest and all that has been charged; what of that?" he asked. "Has that any bearing on the matter? Where is the conscience of the man who will vote against this resolution?"

Mr. Manson spoke of the crime existing through the handling of liquor illicitly. He referred to the crime through which on the inter-provincial border one person was dead and two faces hanging.

"Where there is liquor there will always be crime," he continued, "but the people have said the worst liquor and the Government must provide a better liquor. It is the Government's duty to provide a better liquor."

He said that Mr. Bowser's attempts to justify himself on legal and constitutional grounds would not bear investigation. True, he could read a man's mind and show that he was outside the law? he asked.

He maintained that Mr. Bowser's words and documents showed him in favor of full Government Control, and he asked what difference it made whether control lay with the Provincial or Federal Government.

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He concluded by appealing to the members to vote like men and look after the interests of the people of the Province. The vote was taken, resulting in a Government victory by 30 to 14.

WOULD BRING BACK OLD CARIBOO ROAD AS MODERN HIGHWAY

Fred Anderson and Premier Talk of Dominion Re-compensating B. C.

F. W. Anderson, Member for Kamloops, moved in the Legislature the first step for the re-establishment of the old Cariboo Road, which follows the Fraser Canyon, by asking the Legislature to present a claim to the Dominion Government for a grant of money sufficient to reconstruct parts of the road which were destroyed by the building of the transcontinental railways.

"I have always asserted that under the Terms of Union the building of a railway did not give the right to destroy existing highways," Mr. Anderson said.

The C. P. R. construction, he explained, destroyed parts of the highway from Hope to Spence's Bridge, and the construction of the C.N.R. parts of the road from the old Suspension bridge to near Lytton. He urged that the Province had a good claim for the restoration of this highway, which was one of the great landmarks of the Province.

Premier Oliver congratulated Mr. Anderson on his presentation of the case, and asserted that the greatest damage had been done by the interference from the railroad with that part of the highway between Spence's and Lytton. He claimed that the old Conservative Government took no steps during the construction of the C. N. R. to preserve the rights of the Province in the highway.

"You may be satisfied that it is the intention of the Government thoroughly to examine this matter, and if there is any gain to be made to the Province by pressing it on the Dominion, this Government will certainly take the step to do so," Premier said. "I can give assurances now that the Government intends to push it for all it is worth. I have strong hopes that inquiry will show that the Province has not lost its rights in that highway, but if it has the responsibility must lie with the Government of the day which took no steps to protect this valuable asset."

J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., adjourned the debate.

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EIGHT-HOUR BILL IS BEATEN 22-18 AS TRADE BURDEN

Mrs. Ralph Smith Believes Short Day Coming; Refuses to Be Intimidated

Lumber Mills Working on No Capital Return Unable to Stand Further Strain

Major Burde's eight-hour bill was beaten in the Legislature by 22 to 18 last night after members had argued it from all sides during part of the afternoon and most of the evening.

Just before the House adjourned at 6 o'clock, James Ramsay, of Vancouver, seconded by A. McD. Paterson, of Delta, proposed the six months' hoist. This was defeated by 34 to 6.

Mrs. Smith's View.

One of the features of the debate was the speech of Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, in which she said: "When any member proposes to intimidate me into voting in this House, I want to tell him that I can fight just as hard as he can and I am prepared to go to the mat with him."

Mrs. Smith asserted that although she represented one of the largest centres in British Columbia, she had not received a letter from one solitary labor organization asking her to vote for this measure. She said she voted for the original eight-hour bill and other similar measures on the understanding that they would be enforced when other Provinces and the states to the south bring them in.

"It is a splendid thing to appeal to the galleries," Mrs. Smith went on. "But it takes common sense to reason things through to a conclusion. If I believed the eight-hour practical now I would put up both hands for it. I believe these things are coming. Dr. Steinmetz, the noted engineer of New York, says the time is coming when the four-hour day will be enough for the world when the whole economic system can be duly and properly organized."

Mr. Bowser did not speak on the bill, but became a convert to it and voted for it.

Competition in Washington.

David Whiteside, of New Westminster, pointed to the fact British Columbia lumber mills now had to compete with mills in states to the south which were working nine hours a day and that the extra cost of the eight-hour day would be such that at the present time they could not compete, but if conditions were uniform outside the Province, or the demand great enough to absorb the product, it would be possible to work two eight-hour shifts.

Rev. Thomas Menzies, of Comox, came out in favor of the bill, and dealt with its workings in the saw-mills, papermills and mines of his own district. H. G. Perry, of Port George, supported the measure because he considered the eight-hour day was justifiable and would keep British Columbia in the vanguard of social reform. He believed British Columbia should not take second place to any Province in this matter and should not wait for other Provinces to lead the way.

Is There Black List?

R. H. Neelands, of South Vancouver, said that the eight-hour day was in force mostly south of the international boundary line and that one reason why logging interests claimed they could not compete with American mills was that they maintained a black-list of the most efficient workers whom they have driven out of the Province. He declared that an eight-hour day would increase the efficiency of the Legislature if it were enforced on members.

Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Nanaimo, asserted that the present measure only sought to bring in an eight-hour day certain industries that were still on the out-

Joseph B. Clearhue, Victoria, took with manufacturers who said that they could get more

work out of a long day than they could out of a short work-day, but he did not think it wise that the Legislature should seek to enforce one particular work period for all industries as conditions vary in industries. He said this was proved during the war.

Premier's Opinion.

"I've been a laboring man all my life and I still continue in that business," said Premier Oliver. "This measure affects the whole community; it affects the people of this Province through the Provincial revenues. It will increase the cost of production and what will likely follow will be a decreased production as a result of the increased cost."

The Premier pointed out that in 1921 the fourteen largest mills of the Province worked at an absolute loss without allowing one cent for capital invested. During the present year they had been operating at a gross profit of only 24 cents per thousand feet of output, without allowing one cent for capital. The only way the producer would recompense himself if costs were increased by shortening of hours would be by a reduction of wages or a further decrease in the number of days labor for those employed. Both of these alternatives were undesirable.

He said that he had been advised by representations made to the Provincial Executive that the longshoremen and some of the railroad brotherhoods were against the measure as it was unworkable in their lines.

Major Burde asserted there must be something wrong with farmers of the Province when they could not get their own sons to stay on the farms, as they were lured away to the mills when they got the advantages of shorter hours.

Tom Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, made a lively speech in favor of the bill, declaring it would go a little way at least towards relieving the unemployment situation.

The Printing Trade.

R. H. Neelands, Labor member for South Vancouver, also came out strongly for the bill, and told how in his trade he had been contributing for years a certain percentage of his earnings to bring in a forty-four-hour week.

J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., reminded the House that as Attorney-General he had introduced much of the advanced social legislation now on the statute books, and that he had introduced the eight-hour bill aimed at making the eight-hour day universal just as soon as the rest of the country was ready. He pointed to important labor legislation before the House this session, such as the amendments designed to increase compensation. He said, however, that he did not feel justified in supporting the Burde measure at the present time, with industrial conditions in the Province as they were.

SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERIES



DAVID WHITESIDE

Liberal member for New Westminster, has said little this session, but when he speaks the House sits back and listens.

SLOAN STARTS SPADE WORK FOR STEEL INDUSTRY

Asks Legislature For Power To Survey Private and Public Iron Resources

Prophecies Big Development Here Similar to That on Nova Scotia Coast

To obtain accurate information on the iron ore deposits of British Columbia, with a view to having definite information for the starting of steel works here, is the plan of the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, who late last night in the Legislature moved the second reading of the bill to ratify the agreement between the Provincial and Dominion Governments for the examination of the iron ore deposits of British Columbia. "The agreement is the result of conferences between the Geological Survey Department of the Dominion Government and the Mines Department of our own Province," said Mr. Sloan.

Function of Two Parties.

"The bill gives the Minister of Mines the right to enter upon any mining property without the consent of the owner for the purpose of carrying on such trenching, drilling and other work as is advisable. The Dominion Government undertakes to advise the Province what to do in this regard and the responsibility is on the Dominion to advise regarding the artificial exposure of ore and the Dominion will make all necessary assays and other laboratory investigation of ore disposed. The Geological Survey will bear the cost of this work. The Province undertakes to do the actual exposing of the ore."

"Section two gives the minister the power to charge against the properties affected such portion of the cost of the work as he deems advisable."

"I have kept this section before the House to see what representations would be made as this is a large power to invest with the minister. The only representations that have come had been highly favorable as the iron ore resources of the Province have hitherto been held for speculative purposes largely and very little work has been done. It is apparently agreed, therefore, that this power should be given the minister."

Dominion Expert.

"The Dominion Government has appointed Dr. Young, its iron ore expert, in charge of the Dominion part of the work. He has done this kind of work with valuable results in New Brunswick, Ungava and northern Ontario, and comes well qualified and recommended for the work. He has already been in the Province and spent four months this year examining iron deposits on the Coast. He is now in Ottawa preparing his report of properties investigated and will return to B. C. in January."

"The desirability of co-operation between the Province and the Dominion in the matter of a thorough exploration of the iron ore deposits of British Columbia first was brought forcibly to my attention when some two years ago Major Crossland was appointed to investigate and report upon the tonnage of Emonite ore in the Taseko District. The Canadian Geological Survey at the same time appointed Mr. MacKenzie to go into the same section for the purpose of making a topographical and geological survey. There was thus a certain amount of overlapping, but there was very little difference in the reports, and this agreement is designed to overcome any further such overlapping."

"In asking the Dominion Government to render assistance in this matter we have no hesitation as under the terms of union the Dominion Government agreed to undertake the expense of a geological survey in British Columbia. I have often in this House urged the necessity of that work being prosecuted vigorously in the interests of British Columbia mining."

Bounty System.

"The Dominion Government did a great deal to build up the iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia. Under the Laurier Government between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000 was spent to build up that industry by bounties. This Province was not then in a position to avail itself of that policy, but I wish to draw attention to the fact that the people of

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BACK ROAD HIGHWAY

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this Province contributed a large portion towards those bounties which were paid out in Nova Scotia.

Example in Nova Scotia
Nothing will stimulate industry in British Columbia as much as the establishment of an iron and steel industry, which has been justly said to be the basis of all industrial enterprise.

Experience Here.
It is only a little over half a century ago that eight coal miners landed on Vancouver Island to open up the coal mines of Vancouver Island.

It requires no vision to agree with the prophecy made by a well-known statesman a few years ago that the chief theatre of development and activity for the coming century will be on the shores and islands of the Pacific.

I believe that this agreement which I am asking the Legislature to ratify will have much to do with the development of the Province in the next few years.

HOUSE SHOWS SPEED IN WATER BILL FOR GREATER VICTORIA

With high speed reading by Capt. McKechnie as House committee chairman, the Legislature got through most of the twenty-four pages of the bill to incorporate the Greater Victoria Water District yesterday.

CHIROPRACTIC DOCTORS ASSERT

Spine Subluxation Impossible, They Say, Winding Up Case

British Columbia doctors started to wind up their case against chiropractic at noon to-day before the special Chiropractic Committee of the Legislature with x-ray evidence to prove that there is no such thing as a subluxation of the human spine and that the chiropractors' theory, therefore, is baseless.

Question of Accuracy.
At the beginning of this morning's session H. B. Robertson, counsel for the doctors, read from the official evidence taken at the Legislature's enquiry into chiropractic last year.

Dr. Mercer said that doctors probably would not notice the subluxation of a spine either in life or in death. It required training to detect subluxations, he said.

Mr. Robertson asked Dr. Mercer whether in the case of epidemics all victims had subluxations of the spine.

Decidedly, Dr. Mercer replied. He explained that victims of an epidemic did not possess sufficient power of resistance to disease on account of the subluxation of their spines.

The first thing we know, you'll be a chiropractor, Mr. Jackson. Mr. McKee, a member of the Committee, remarked.

Dr. Mercer said he had been trying for six years to find any theory of explanation for his cures but chiropractic. He emphasized that he was just as anxious as the Committee to protect the public from unqualified practitioners.

Joseph Crapo, Vancouver chiropractor, who was assisted by Dr. Mercer last night in connection with the death of a Vancouver boy, formerly had been a member of the Chiropractors' Association.

Method of Testing.
Dr. Mercer and Mr. Wismer emphasized that they were not proposing that all members of the association should be regarded as qualified chiropractors.

Order, order, Mr. Premier! Mr. Jackson cried, and Mr. Oliver rushed for cover in the corridor outside amid laughter.

Dr. McKee's Evidence.
Dr. McKee's evidence was calculated to show that supposed cures by chiropractors, as described to the committee, really were due to other causes entirely, such as change of climate and the natural cessation of disease.

Dr. Poyntz Called.
Dr. L. Poyntz, X-ray expert of the Jubilee Hospital, produced a number of X-ray photographs to support the doctors' stand.

Dr. Mercer Testifies.
Dr. Thomas Mercer, the well-known Victoria chiropractor, presented the chiropractors' case in an able statement yesterday afternoon.

Reputations Quack.
Dr. Mercer repudiated quack chiropractors, a number of whom, he said, were practising in British Columbia.

Dr. Mercer emphasized that he had never treated the boy whom he had brought before the Committee.

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Wednesday, and who had been rushed home with a high temperature. He had learned from the boy's father later that the lad was in good health again, and his temperature normal.

An Unqualified Man.
Mr. Mercer dissociated himself entirely from Dr. Joseph Crapo, Vancouver chiropractor, about whose methods complaint was made to the committee yesterday in connection with the death of a Vancouver boy. Dr. Mercer said he did not recognize Dr. Crapo as a qualified man. In fact, on evidence given to the Committee by Dr. Crapo, he thought that the latter had revealed gross negligence in the case of the boy. He would not pass Dr. Crapo as a chiropractor if he were sitting on an examining board, Dr. Mercer declared.

Demonstrates Methods.
At the evening session Dr. Mercer gave the Committee a practical demonstration of chiropractic methods by performing an "adjustment" on the spine of F. W. Barber, a returned soldier, who testified that Dr. Mercer had given him relief from stomach trouble after medical methods failed. Dr. Mercer's adjustments required less than two minutes. He ran his fingers along the patient's spine, gave it a couple of jerks with his hand, and then completed the operation with a slight jerk at the back of the man's head.

TREASURY LOOTING CHARGES OF ESLING ALL FIZZLE OUT

Rosland Member Refuses to Take the Oath, When Called States He Did Not Intend Assertions as Specific

The whole Esling P. G. E. sensation fizzled out to-day when members of the Public Accounts Committee started to probe.

Mr. Esling himself practically backed down on the whole thing and refused to go on the stand and take the oath.

Sworn evidence was given to prove that there was no chance to loot the treasury out of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Esling then sought to change his charges, asserting that he did not intend his remarks to be taken as specific charges. He sought to withdraw the charge against the Government and say that the Northern Construction Co. made some wrongful payments.

R. H. Pooley, Conservative member for Esquimalt, who yesterday threw up his hands and announced he would quit and have nothing more to do with the whole thing, carried out his threat to-day and refused to attend the committee.

Premier Oliver, who insisted on the investigation after Mr. Esling made his statements of maladministration, took the stand and flatly refuted the charges.

Complete Denials.
"The fact is that it is all an absolute falsehood," he said. "I have gone under oath myself; I have produced the chief engineer and the accountant and I have produced every voucher and every scrap of paper on which a cent of money was paid out. I am prepared to go into this thing to the limit and investigate it to the full. I am a responsible Minister of the Crown and under a charge, and I want as full an investigation as it is possible to get."

A. P. Proctor, former chief engineer of the road, also took the stand and gave evidence under oath.

"It is absolutely untrue. There is no truth in the allegations," he said. "Not only was there no chance to loot the treasury of hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it wasn't done. I was in close touch personally with all that was done on this road and I state this absolutely."

Mr. McFee, at present with the Federal Government, but formerly auditor and accountant in charge of the accounts of the Northern Construction Company with the P. G. E. from January, 1920, until July, 1922, made a similar statement.

"As far as I can tell from the accounts which passed through my hands and I scrutinized and checked accounts, invoices and pay-

rolls of the Northern Construction Company in connection with the P. G. E., the statements are incorrect," he said, referring to the charges. He pointed out that the payrolls were all signed by the sub-contractors themselves, and that he had checked up with warehouses and banks on the various vouchers submitted to see that prices and quantities were right, and had seen that all vouchers came through properly signed by the treasurer of the company. Any invoices which had not been checked and which were not supported by the necessary vouchers had been held over.

Impossibility of Collusion.
"In my opinion there was no reasonable possibility of the Northern Construction Company paying a sub-contractor an amount less than the price on which the unit price was based and pocketing the difference," he said. "Under the system we had it was practically impossible for any collusion between the Northern Construction Company and the sub-contractors."

It was after these witnesses had been heard that members of the committee asked Mr. Esling to go on the stand and give his evidence under oath. A resolution to this effect was passed, and the Rosland member moved toward the witness chair. Half way he stopped for a hurried consultation with Mr. Bowser, who had beckoned to him, and he then retraced his steps, announcing that he would not appear or take the oath.

"You mean to say that you will get up on the floor of the House and make a statement where you can't be got at, and then when you get a chance you refuse to take the oath and come right out?" queried Chairman J. A. Buckham, but Mr. Esling refused to be sworn, although he wanted to make a statement to the committee.

The proceedings fell flat almost immediately the committee sat, Mr. Esling stating that he would not say that the Government had allowed wrongful payments and did not intend his remarks to be taken as specific charges. He wanted to have his charges changed from that the Government did allow to the Northern Construction Company did.

"In other words you are now withdrawing charges against the Government and making them against the Northern Construction Company?" said H. F. Kergin, the Atlin member. Mr. Esling persisted in stating that he thought \$1,000,000 had been paid out wrongfully and said that he would know if he could get at the books of the company.

Premier Oliver afterwards recalled Chief Engineer Proctor, who stated that all the evidence possible to check up the whole thing was before the committee and that it would be impossible to find documents anywhere that would give more details. The Premier also put in samples of sub-contracts and a complete file of documents showing how the work was handled.

In his evidence the Premier stated that he, as the responsible minister had been in close personal touch with the chief engineer as to the progress of the work and the methods of payment. He explained that the contractors were paid commissions on an actual cost not to exceed unit prices, and that if work was done at a less cost than unit prices the contractors got a twenty-five per cent bonus. An charges that there had been overpayments were untrue and absolutely without any foundation whatever.

The Premier was followed by Chief Engineer Proctor and Auditor McFee who corroborated all his statements and went very fully into the methods of auditing and checking. All agreed that the statements made were very wild and extravagant.

Mr. Proctor said that payments to subcontractors were made at the subcontractors' price and not at unit prices, and said that he had kept a very close personal touch on the whole work and had ordered special care taken with P. G. E. matters all through the department. He had sanctioned all payments to subcontractors, and had O. K'd all sub-contracts before they were placed to see that they were fair.

"I have statements showing as plainly as can be indicated every transaction," he said, but the Opposition members refused to question any of the witnesses or to take any part in the proceedings. Mr. Bowser stating that they would maintain this attitude until the Northern Construction officials and books were produced.

All Ready to Answer.
"We have nothing to do with them," said the Premier. "These charges are against the Government and we have every scrap of paper in connection with our account with them here now and have witnesses ready to go under oath."

It was also stated that every account had been audited by the Auditor General.

"If I had at any time had any evidence I would hardly let it go by," said Mr. Proctor. "I have had no evidence of any wrongdoing at all, and never have had. To state that more than a million is gone is absolutely incorrect, and it is also incorrect to say that the treasury has been looted at hundreds of thous-

HART TELLS OF TIMBER CONTRACT

Details of the contract between the Department of Finance and the Ryan-McIntosh Timber Co., Ltd., of Victoria, for timber-cruising equalization covering Crown-granted timber limits, were given in the Legislature to-day by the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, when asked by Mr. Bowser.

The total cost of the work is estimated at \$285,000. Of this \$169,725.14 has already been paid on account.

"The company has to furnish all necessary maps and information giving the species of timber, the proportion of each species, the diameter and height of trees, the approximate value per thousand of the timber as it stands on the ground, the contour and nature of the ground, the character of the soil, logging conditions and cost of logging, cost of transportation, and all data and information required by the Department in order to assist in arriving at the true value of the timber," Mr. Hart said. "Cost of cruising is to be 35 cents per acre for a 20-per-cent cruise in the heavily timbered areas West of the Cascades, 25 cents per acre for a 10-per-cent cruise East of the Cascades, 15 cents per acre for inspection and valuation of damaged and partially logged-off and burnt areas, and for check-cruises (covering small areas already cruised, privately or otherwise, and made for purposes of verification) 85 cents per acre for the actual area recruised.

"It is proposed to complete the assessment in time for the 1923 rolls, or supplementary rolls."

ACROSS THE BAY

A request that the Government guarantee the bonds of the Burrard Inlet Tunnel & Bridge Company to the amount of \$120,000 was presented to Premier Oliver Tuesday by the delegation from the North Shore under Mayor Morton, of North Vancouver.

The Premier promised consideration of the request. It was pointed out that the Northern Construction Company had offered to construct the bridge over the Second Narrows for \$1,500,000.

Delegates from North Vancouver city and district, and from Vancouver city and district, and from Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Co. came to the Parliament Buildings Tuesday and asked Premier Oliver to turn over certain lots at the south side of Second Narrows connecting with Cariboo Street, Vancouver, and needed for the bridge. Mayor G. H. Morton, Alderman Bruce Watson, Councillor Rowe and ex-Councillor Jack Louiet, secretary of the bridge company, were in the delegation, which was introduced by G. S. Hanes, member for North Vancouver. They explained that the bridge is being financed by the North Vancouver city and district and Vancouver city.

Premier Oliver said he would take the question up with the Cabinet.

Kenneth Duncan, member for Cowichan, will move in the House to-morrow for a return of all correspondence, including letters and telegrams, between the B. C. Government and the Dominion Government relative to the re-enactment of the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights' Act.

There are now ninety-seven boys in the Boys' School at Essondale with eleven officials and twelve sundry employees, Hon. J. D. MacLennan, Provincial Secretary, informed W. A. McKenzie, Conservative member for Similkameen, in the Legislature.

Officials of the school now are: D. Brankin, superintendent, \$1,800 per annum; Mrs. Brankin, matron, \$900 per annum; A. O. Pettitt, bookkeeper-stenographer and commercial teacher, \$1,020 per annum; Miss A. Holland, nurse and assistant, \$780 per annum; J. Henderson, tailor instructor, \$1,400 per annum; G. Jenner, shoemaker instructor, \$1,050 per annum; N. O. Ayling, carpenter instructor and musical director, \$1,300 per annum; E. J. C. Shaw, agricultural instructor, \$1,020 per annum; J. Wilson, engineer, \$1,050 per annum; Miss E. N. Carr, senior school teacher, \$1,020 per annum; Miss M. Graham, junior school teacher, \$900 per annum.

ACROSS THE BAY

Capt. Ian Mackenzie accepted the amendment of F. W. Anderson to the amendment of the Optometrist Act by which Dr. Mackay Jordan will be enabled to practice.

Capt. Mackenzie explained that the amendments were necessary to deal with the situation which resulted from the effect of the whole Optometrist Act of last year being invalid because it was not proclaimed in time.

Premier Oliver told the Legislature that twenty years ago he had consulted Dr. Jordan about his eyes, and had been fitted by him with glasses in such a way as to show that he was eminently fitted to carry on his profession. The Premier said that Dr. Jordan was entitled to fair treatment.

The bill was reported for third reading.

Attorney-General Manson last night introduced the bill for the regulation of passenger fares charged by the B.C. Electric.

The bill provides for the appointment of a commission of one or more members under the Public Inquiries Act at any time there is complaint from any Municipal Council or 100 or more voters in any locality that any rate charged by the company is unjust, unreasonable or that the company subjects any person, corporation or locality to undue prejudice or disadvantage.

The vote on the Eight-Hour Bill last evening was

For second reading—Pooley, Bowser, W. A. McKenzie, Lister, Hinchliffe, Burde, Menzies, Duncan, Hanes, Guthrie, Uphill, Schofield, Esling, Perry, Ian Mackenzie, Neelands, Sloan—Total, 18.

Against—Clearihue, Jackson, Hunter, Jones, A. McDonald, Pearson, Yorton, K. C. MacDonald, Paterson, Farris, Hart, Oliver, Manson, MacLean, Pattullo, Sutherland, Mrs. Smith, Whiteside, Buckham, Henniger, Ramsay, Campbell—Total, 22.

The pairs were: Barrow and Anderson, with Wallinger and McRae.

OVER 1,600 NOW UNDER
B. C. SUPERANNUATION FUND

More than 1,600 civil servants and other employees of the Government and institutions under the Government are now under the Superannuation Act, which is administered by Civil Service Commissioner MacInnes, according to the report on the working of the Act presented to the Legislature to-day by the Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary.

There are only two civil servants in the Province not under the Act.

"The report is of interest not only to civil servants but to municipal authorities and employees who have been thinking lately about pensions," Dr. MacLean said.

"The act applies automatically to the civil service of the Province, with the provision that employees of the Government who are not civil servants might be brought under the Act by Order-in-Council.

"Orders-in-Council were passed declaring the Act to apply to the employees of the printing office, to the comptroller-general and civil service commissioner, to the superintendent and employees of the Fraser River bridge, to the secretaries of Ministers and to the regular staff of attendants at the mental hospitals.

"During the year the city of Duncan applied to be brought under the Act, covering its City Hall staff.

"The principle of the Act is that the Government should provide the machinery and bear all cost of administration. The fund itself is created by contributions made by employees together with contributions of like amounts from their employers.

"The contributions made by the employees of the Government totalled \$117,656.56. The compulsory rate of contribution is four per cent. A provision is made that those above a certain age may make a greater contribution. Two hundred and thir-

ty-seven persons availed themselves of this privilege and contributed above four per cent. The Government and the city of Duncan contributed a like amount to the total amount of contributions of their employees respectively.

"Name and position of each contributor to the fund with the amount at his credit is given. A summary is given of the receipts and expenditure as well as the allowances outstanding, with the present value of each one.

"In addition to contributing a like amount to the contributions of its employees, the Government also contributed \$26,509.94 to the special reserve fund, to which is charged the cost of allowances to services rendered prior to the commencement of the Act on April 1, 1921. The Government also allowed interest on the fund which forms part of the consolidated revenue fund.

"Interest is calculated at the rate of five per cent. per annum and totalled \$3,183.46.

"Superannuation allowances have been granted to nineteen persons under the Act. These allowances had a present value on March 31, 1922, of \$112,312.82 which was \$574.93 greater than the credit balance of the superannuation allowance account which amounted to \$111,737.79.

"During the year seven contributors died, and to their representatives refunds were made of the amount standing at their credit in the fund. Similar refunds were made to ninety-two persons who left the service. Full particulars in regard to these refunds are given, and the regulations passed during the year in which are set out the various actuarial tables on which the allowances are based."

NEW TAXES.

Increasing the provincial income tax is not the best way to assist the municipalities, even if some of this revenue is to be given to them. People who are already paying taxes would have to pay more and those who are not contributing would still escape. But there is a simple way round it. Give the municipalities power to levy an income tax at their own discretion. Let the amendment to the Act be so framed that such municipality as may not need this added source of revenue would not be obliged to impose it. Make the provision optional. By this means the city in need of more revenue—and most of them are in that category—could get after those who escape taxation and equalize the general obligation. More equitable distribution of the liability is

what is wanted more than an increase in the burden of those who are and have been paying their share. The Municipal Committee of the Legislature would do well to modify its recommendations along these lines.

We have hitherto approved the gasoline tax. It is a simple and equitable method of distributing liability for the upkeep of roads in proportion to the use and wear and tear exacted from them. But if this recommendation should be included in the amendments to the Municipal Act it should be clearly set out that the proceeds be allocated to the various collecting municipalities without strings of any kind. Gasoline taxes collected in Victoria should become part of the civic revenue and earmarked for roads. And as far as this community is concerned it can be said without hesitation that goodly sums will have to be expended upon highway maintenance and new surfaces at a very early date. We shall hope that the Legislature will approve this highly important recommendation.

COMPLETE HEARING ON CHIROPRACTIC; TO PREPARE REPORT

Lawyers Argue Vigorously For and Against Chiropractors' Claims

Present Examinations Quite Fair, Doctors' Counsel Declares

Doctors Are Worried by Loss of Patients, Wismer Replies

Discussion and argument before the Chiropractic Committee of the Legislature concluded late last night and the committee members were left to decide whether chiropractors should be examined by doctors or by chiropractors before being allowed to practice in British Columbia. It is expected that the committee will bring in a recommendation for or against the chiropractors early next week so that the House may reach a decision before the end of the present session. Previously it had not been expected on either side that action this year would be possible but the decision of the House to sit most of next week will give the Chiropractic Committee time to report.

Counsel for the doctors and the chiropractors wound up their cases with vigorous argument before the committee last night. H. B. Robertson, counsel for the doctors, recalled the bill laid before the Legislature last year. "The stand taken by the chiropractors was that they did not object to the examinations as long as they were set by themselves as they claimed they were doing medical work intended to cure disease and that they must have some standards," Mr. Robertson pointed out. "A direct attack was made upon the Medical Council. They stated that the council would not or could not examine."

Refutes Chiropractors' Claims.
While provision had been made for examinations only on the subjects desired by the chiropractors themselves, the chiropractors had refused to submit to them because they held, they studied from an entirely different angle to that of the doctors. Mr. Robertson maintained, however, that standard textbooks could only be studied from one standpoint. A chiropractor and a doctor who had studied from a set book, he urged, should be equally well able to write an examination on the subjects discussed.

"The chiropractor is asking to have all the privileges of the medical man, including the signing of death certificates," Mr. Robertson went on. "Are you going to permit these conditions in British Columbia—that the man who cannot tell what the patient is suffering from will be allowed to sign a death certificate?"

Gordon S. Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, pointed out that Professor S. E. Whitnall, celebrated anatomist and star witness for the doctors, had admitted that he had never investigated chiropractic in any way, but at the same time was prepared to declare it to be nonsense.

"When we come to consider the theory of chiropractic it is not necessary to show the lay committee the theory of subluxation," Mr. Wismer declared, "for this would not even be apparent to the trained eye of the anatomist or surgeon. For Dr. McKechnie or Professor Whitnall to suggest that it does not exist has no strength."

Mr. Wismer scoffed at Professor Whitnall's suggestion that in cases of supposed chiropractic cures, the patient had not been ill at all. The cases brought before the committee disproved this idea completely, Mr. Wismer asserted. No explanation except that chiropractors had adjusted patients' spines was possible, he declared.

Doctors Lose Patients.
It was hypocritical to ask the chiropractors to pass examinations in diagnosis, Mr. Wismer proceeded. If the committee felt that chiropractic was a menace to the public then the reason should be abolished by law altogether. He felt, however, that

the committee should take measures to elevate the chiropractic profession instead of eliminating it. The reason why the doctors were attacking chiropractors, he asserted, was that medical patients were leaving doctors to see cures through chiropractic. "They want to raise the standard of chiropractic to the standard of Dr. Mercer, of Victoria," M. A. Macdonald, K. C., counsel for the doctors, pointed out. "But we want a higher standard even than that. It is important that those who practiced medicine should be able to tell what the disease is."

No Hardship.

The chiropractors, Mr. Macdonald observed, maintained that they could not possibly pass the examinations in anatomy. "Would you have these men whose qualifications are on trial set their own examinations?" he demanded. "If they were dissatisfied with the examinations set by the medical men and the marks given in these examinations they had the right of appealing to the courts for revision. There was no hardship in asking chiropractors to take these examinations."

Ernest Miller, appearing on behalf of a "large part of the public whose only desire was to be permitted to enjoy what they considered the privilege of choosing to whom they would go in case of sickness or distress," argued strongly in favor of the chiropractors. "After all you are here to legislate for the people," he told the committee, and pointed out that 30,000 people had signed a petition in favor of the chiropractors' claims.

VOTE \$50,000 FOR IMMIGRATION START

Beginning of Impour to B. C. Expected Next Year, Hon. T. D. Pattullo Says

Supplementary Estimates in Legislature Call For \$98,000

Supplementary estimates were introduced late last night in the Legislature by Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, amounting to \$98,000—the smallest supplementary estimates submitted for many years.

The amount includes \$50,000 to be spent by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, for the encouragement and handling of immigration, and \$25,000 for the Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission. The Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary, had informed the House that it would not be necessary to continue the latter, but upon the request of several returned soldier members of the House the work will be continued another year.

Mr. Pattullo explained that as a result of the work and negotiations he has been carrying on, actual arrival of immigrants may be expected to start next year.

The various reasons given by some of Mr. Bowser's supporters for not voting for the resolution of the Attorney-General urging the Dominion Government to enact legislation prohibiting the importation of liquor into British Columbia except for the Liquor Control Board, although they voted for a similar motion last year, are funny enough in all conscience. The real reason, of course, is that the resolution is distasteful to Senator Barnard and his Tory friends in the Senate. Even Canon Hinchliffe's party "independence" is not strong enough to resist the pressure of that circumstance.

EMINENT DOCTOR HEARD AT INQUIRY

Dr. McKechnie Throws Doubt on Chiropractors' Assertions

At the committee's afternoon session yesterday of the Chiropractic Committee Dr. R. E. McKechnie of Vancouver, presented further the case of the regular medical practitioner as against the chiropractor. He would not admit that the latter had any claim to recognition among the lawful and orderly organizations of healers. Cures, if such there were, as the result of chiropractic treatment, were the result of psychopathic suggestion, he maintained.

The doctor held that this held true in all cults dealing with the history of man, not only in medical science, but in religion, politics and business. Most modern cults had their origin south of the border, he said, including Mormons, Shakers, Holy Rollers and Christian Scientists. The country which produced the "wooden nutmeg" was still going strong.

"Many of these cults had done good, he admitted. Even the Indian medicine man had cures credited to him, and the Christian Scientists.

Realize Power of Suggestion.

Dr. McKechnie remarked that

psychic suggestions was playing a larger part in the practice of medicine. A great many of his own cases had been of this nature and he admitted that perhaps the doctors had been conservative in their recognition of psychic methods of healing human infirmities. Medical problems of the war had brought a realization of these possibilities, he added.

The doctor spoke of shell-shock cases. The genuine cases showed signs of organic injury but the majority of shell-shocked veterans were psychopathic cases, caused by their nervous systems breaking under a strain which human flesh and blood could not undergo.

He said that he had witnessed many wonderful cures by suggestion. Men were waiting to be told to get up and walk and if told by the right man would do so. These were functional cases, capable of cure by suggestion.

Dr. McKechnie refused to accept the chiropractic theory of subluxations of the spine being responsible for many diseases. Only fracture or dislocation would cause these and if the theory were carried to its conclusion it would mean that people subluxated their spines with every movement of their bodies.

Since the passage of amendments to the Medical Act seven years ago only three osteopaths had qualified. All of these were practising at that time, but he refused to accept osteopathy.

The doctor's chief objection to chiropractic was that the disease was progressing while the patient was undergoing treatment. Asked regarding Dr. Mercer, the Victoria chiropractor, who said he had treated 3,000 people during the past four years, Dr. McKechnie informed Mr. Wismer, chiropractic counsel, that he did not think it safe to let Dr. Mercer practise.

Pressed by Mr. Wismer, the doctor said he could name instances where doctors had given wrong treatment, adding caustically: "In the same way, you know, that lawyers have given advice that was not all it should have been."

Mr. Wismer asked Dr. McKechnie if he thought that all modes of curing diseases other than those recognized by the medical profession should be abolished.

Dr. McKechnie: It would be rather wild to say that.

Mr. Wismer: What about Dr. Mercer's cures?

Dr. McKechnie: I do not admit that they were cures.

He spoke of the prevalence of syphilis in the Province and while not caring to be too pessimistic, ventured the opinion that not less than thirty per cent of the people of British Columbia were more or less affected by the disease. This figure might be increased to fifty per cent in the case of Great Britain, he added.

"The moral of it all is," concluded Dr. McKechnie, "that no man, chiropractor or other unrecognized healer, should be permitted to practise until he has qualified as a diagnostician."

TRAM FARE BILL TO BE USED AS CLUB, MANSON EXPLAINS

Gives Chance to Settle Disputes Without High-Salaried Commission People Tired of More Government Bodies; Must Not Pester Capital

Attorney-General Manson told the Legislature last night that it was not considered advisable to erect any general Public Utilities Commission in this Province and that was the reason why he introduced the bill to provide for the regulation of passenger rates of the B. C. Electric by means of a commission of one or more members appointed by the Government on complaint of any municipality or persons of unfair rates.

"If you erected another Public Utilities Commission you would have the Government institution pestered to death with applications from persons and bodies seeking to justify complaints against the company," Mr. Manson said.

"Sacredness of Contract."

"It is not desirable that we should keep capital constantly upset in this Province. If we are to have capital come here we should try to have some stability, sacredness of contract and less Government interference—the less the better.

"This bill is in the nature of a club lying by the wayside so that if two passersby one of whom thinks that the other is a ruffian, he may pick it up and use it for his protection. But in order that he may not be too hasty the bill is clothed with a number of spikes that provide some inducement not to take it up too hastily."

David Whiteside: You will have them all afraid of this bill if you don't watch out.

Mr. Mason explained that it was sought in the bill to have possible disputants use every endeavor to compromise before rushing forward and demanding the appointment of a commission. This is obtained by fixing a substantial burden of the costs on the party which moves to start the action.

Light and Power Companies. The Attorney-General said that it had been suggested that the provisions of the bill should be extended to light and power rates.

J. W. Jones: How about irrigation rates?

Mr. Manson went on to explain that if power and light rates were brought in there would be such an interlocking tangle that the cost would be tremendous. He instanced that it would take almost eighteen months and a cost of between \$250,000 and \$300,000 to value such a corporation as the B. C. Electric, and that it was not fair that such a cost should be fixed on any corporation.

"The Government's view is that it should not go any further at the present time," Mr. Manson went on. "The people are just a little tired of having new and more Government bodies. There will be no new appointments under this act. We are not going to have a lot of high-salaried officials around looking for something to do. There will be no appointments until there is an application, and after the hearing is over the committee will be dropped."

G. S. Hanes, North Vancouver, declared that citizens thought that in considering passenger fares charged by the company it was necessary to consider the rates charged for light and power.

R. H. Pooley, Esquimalt, adjourned the debate.

HOUSE REFUSES TO INTERFERE IN ANDREWS CASE

Members on Both Sides Refuse to Be Drawn Into Local Controversy

The proposal of E. C. Henniger, Member for Grand Forks, to amend the Public School Act to prohibit the wife or husband of a teacher from holding office as school trustee, met with opposition from all parts of the Legislature when the members pointed out that it was apparently aimed at the case of Trustee Mrs. Frank Andrews, of Victoria, whose husband is on the staff of the Victoria High School.

The Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, explained that there were four such cases in the Province during the last year.

Mr. Bowser referring to the Andrews case, pointed out that Mrs. Andrews has already been renominated for the Victoria School Board, and that the election will take place next week, a day or so before this new legislation would become effective. The result would be that if she were elected her seat would immediately be declared forfeited.

R. H. Pooley, Conservative Member for Esquimalt, said that in the Victoria case the husband had been a teacher in the High School for many years and the wife had been trustee for several years. He thought that it would only be fair to all concerned to leave the matter to the people of Victoria, who had local self-government, and if they did not want Mrs. Andrews they would not vote for her next week.

"This looks to me like a direct blow at this local controversy," said J. B. Clearhue, Liberal Member for Victoria. "I don't think we should thrust ourselves into this at all. It would be understood in Victoria as an attempt of this Legislature to decide the question."

The members, after this explanation, turned down the Henniger proposal.

MANSON TO CUT DOWN ON NOTARIES FOR PUBLIC GOOD

All Existing Commissions, Except Lawyers, Will Expire Within Four Years

All notary public commissions in B. C., under the Notaries Public Act introduced in the Legislature by Attorney-General Manson, will expire four years from the date in which they were issued, except commissions held by fully qualified lawyers.

"Notaries in this Province are performing important work and they frequently undertake more than they should," Mr. Manson said. "Some of them have undertaken to become general conveyancers and to do legal work which ninety per cent of them are unfitted to undertake. As a result many of them very seriously jeopardize their clients' rights. Too many notaries public have been appointed and there should be some sort of test before an appointment is made."

J. W. de B. Farrie, K. C., declared that the mistakes made by notaries public were the most fruitful source of litigation court lawyers have and speaking jokingly he feared that this bill might take some of the bread out of their mouths.

"The way appointments of notaries have been made in this Province has been nothing more or less than a degradation of an ancient and very honorable profession," said Canon Hinchliffe.

The Rev. Thomas Menzies, Comox, said he would feel favorable towards the bill if the Attorney-General would give a county court to the northern part of his constituency.

H. G. Perry: That's a bribe. But there are far too many notaries in the Province and they should not be appointed for ever and ever without some test being made before they are appointed.

MRS. SMITH STANDS FOR UNION JACK

Canon Wants More Laws For Flag-flying at Public Schools

Rev. T. Menzies Says Bunting Is Flown Upside Down and in Other Ways

Declaring that there were "some people not so loyal to the British Empire as they should be," Canon Hinchliffe, Member for Victoria, moved in the Legislature an amendment to the new Consolidated Public Schools Act to provide that every school board must provide a Union Jack not less than five feet long and all necessary pole and other tackle for all schools in their jurisdiction, and that flags be flown at all times when school is in session.

Sam Guthrie, Socialist Member for Newcastle, protested against the proposal as a useless expenditure of public money.

"If you want to make patriots of your children and have them love their country, make conditions so that they can love their country and you won't need this foolish, stupid business of waving a rag over their heads."

Mrs. Ralph Smith: Did I understand the Member for Newcastle to say it was a rag.

Mr. Guthrie: It is a piece of colored cloth, anyway.

Mrs. Smith: Yes, but is there a more beautiful piece of cloth than the British flag. To me there isn't a flag on earth that compares with the Union Jack. I consider any man with that opinion who has not a broader viewpoint is not going to be of much use to any country.

Mr. Guthrie: If you make conditions so that children will love their country it won't make any difference whether they have a flag over their heads or not. I will love and fight for my country when there is a reason to love it. Workmen in my district are too busy in the morning hoisting up coal to have any time for hoisting up flags or that sort of thing.

Rev. Thomas Menzies, of Comox, pointed out that flags were being flown in all sorts of ways over school houses throughout the country, and suggested that instructions should be sent out as to how a flag should be flown.

Dr. MacLean, in charge of the bill, declared that the regulations proposed by the Canon were unnecessary as similar provisions have been in force in this Province for 20 years, and that throughout the Province the flag was generally flown over schools. The Government supplies schools with a new flag every three years. He pointed out that the regulations here called for the flying of the flag every day, weather permitting, while in other provinces flying of the flag is called for only on special occasions.

The House dropped the Canon's amendment.

Mr. Guthrie proposed an amendment prohibiting the construction of schools closer than 500 yards to a powder dump or a powder magazine, claiming that in his constituency a school had been placed practically on top of a storehouse of dynamite for one of the mines.

Dr. MacLean gave assurances, however, that no schools would be permitted within 500 yards of a powder dump from now on, or within 700 yards for that matter, and the Guthrie amendment was dropped.

BEER MOVE MONDAY; LEGISLATURE AGREES TO MACKENZIE PLAN

Captain Urges Members to Forget Political Prejudices

Sale by Glass Called Only Safety Valve For Present Liquor Act

The Legislature will resolve itself into committee of the whole on Monday to consider the addition of a beer clause to the Government Liquor Act.

This was decided yesterday afternoon on the motion of Capt. Ian Mackenzie, of Vancouver.

The proposed consideration is under a rule seldom used, the Government agreeing to this step, although it involves expenditure of public money.

On the same day Attorney-General Manson will introduce his liquor act amendments.

"It is certainly the duty of members of this House, regardless of partisan leanings, to consider this question on its merits," Capt. Mackenzie said. "If I had a magician's wand and could take away some of their political prejudices, you would find that a majority of the members of the House are in favor of a more elastic interpretation of this liquor act."

David Whiteside, Member for New Westminster, pointed out that someone would likely take a point of order as was done last year when a beer clause was to be brought into discussion, but was ruled out of order. He said that if this possibility were realized the time of the House might now be saved from being wasted in discussion that might prove useless.

Capt. Mackenzie replied that the members of the House were entitled to consider this question which was vital to the welfare of the country. He urged members to stay in their places like men and vote one way or the other when it came up instead of leaving their places vacant as many did last year.

"If the will of the electorate were tested, I believe it would be found that the general opinion would be that there should be a safety valve in the liquor act so that sale of beer by the glass could be conducted in a sane and decent manner," Capt. Mackenzie went on. "I do not believe in any brewers' or any prohibitionists' beer clause, but I do believe that a satisfactory one could be arrived at, which would be conducive to the best temperance interests of B. C. As long as public opinion is not behind the present law, further provision and further extension is vital to the security of the present liquor act."

Capt. Mackenzie declared himself opposed to the principle of a referendum on any question whatever on the ground that it was the duty of the Government to deal with any matter that might arise, but he believed that if the Legislature were not strong enough to pass judgment on this issue then it should go back and consult the people again. He advocated the sale of beer by the glass in proper establishments and under a measure of Government control, similar to the system in Quebec. He produced letters from Premier Taschereau, the Bishop of Quebec, and other officials of that Province, asserting that the beer regulations in force there were conducive to improved moral conditions as far as liquor administration was concerned.

The motion to consider the beer clause on Monday was passed without a dissenting vote.

MENZIES FAILS TO OPEN SCHOOL BOARDS TO CLERGY

House Refuses to Show Any Enthusiasm For Change

Efforts of Rev. Thomas Menzies, Member for Comox, to have the School Act amended so that clergymen would not be barred from school boards, failed in the Legislature yesterday, when other members failed to take any special interest in the move.

Canon Hinchliffe, the only former clergyman in the Legislature, was referred to, but he did not give any indication of his stand.

"If you bar clergymen as you do, then you should bar members of other professions, such as lawyers, doctors and dentists," said Mr. Menzies. "But to make the bald statement that clergymen of any denomination are ineligible is going to an extreme."

David Whiteside, New Westminster: We have a non-sectarian system of education and we think it would be wise to let things alone as they are.

Mr. Menzies: In Ontario they had Archdeacon Cody, who occupied the office of Minister of Education. In some school districts of this Province the clergyman is often the only one who is fitted by training and experience to act as trustee and direct educational affairs.

SLOAN HOPES FOR BETTER LUCK ON SETTLERS' RIGHTS

Dealing with the question of settlers' right in the Legislature, the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, outlined the legislation which had been enacted from time to time regarding title to property on Vancouver Island chiefly. He spoke of the frequent disallowance by the Federal Government of such legislation and the repeated efforts of the British Columbia Governments to protect the settlers.

The Minister said that now, with a new Government in power at Ottawa, the situation might be reversed.

In order to ascertain the viewpoint of the Federal officials Premier Oliver had telegraphed Premier Mackenzie King asking if the instructions to the Lieutenant-Governor regarding disallowance of the Settlers' Rights Bill had been withdrawn.

Premier King replied that they had not, and he could give no undertaking as to the withdrawal of these instructions in future.

In view of this, Hon. Mr. Sloan said the Government had decided not to re-enact the measure until a conference had been held with the Federal authorities. Either he or Premier Oliver would confer with Ottawa in the near future on this subject.

RAILROADS TO PAY MORE SCHOOL TAXES

Assessments on railroads for school taxation purposes is increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a mile by amendments to the Public Schools Act brought down by the Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education.

Dr. MacLean explained in the Legislature that this increase followed a similar increase in assessment made by the taxation branch of the finance department.

Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, introduced an amendment calling for the assessment to be increased to \$3,500 a mile on the ground that corporations which could pay ought to be made to pay at this time, when assessments in other lines are dropping through inability to pay.

H. G. Perry, of Fort George, opposed the amendment, pointing out that in the northern part of the Province the railways were just now beginning to pay taxes, as they had so far been exempted under agreement with the Dominion Government since construction. He said the \$3,000 assessment will be a big thing for school districts in the north which have hitherto had no aid from this source.

Mr. Bowser voted for the Guthrie amendment for the greater increase, but the Government voted it down.

SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERIES OF THE HOUSE



BRUCE HUTCHISON

F. W. ANDERSON

the Liberal member for Kamloops, occasionally likes to be the stormy petrel of the Government's side of the House. It was he who proposed the other day that all Hon. members' speeches should be recorded verbatim by official stenographers.

H. G. Perry Shows What Cities Get From Government

Payments and grants during 1922 to municipalities by the Provincial Government total \$3,571,120, according to investigations conducted by H. G. Perry, member for Fort George, and presented to the Legislature.

The total is made up this way: Statutory grants to hospitals, \$334,749; special grants to hospitals, \$21,255; per capita grants to schools, \$1,087,278; grant in aid of Rossland, \$12,000; conveying children to central schools, \$24,125; grants towards manual-training equipment, \$607; grant to city of Greenwood, \$1,000; proportion of liquor revenue, \$800,000; proportion of motor licenses, \$301,654; receipts for race taxes, \$192,796; grants in aid of industrial education, \$14,622; delinquent extra-municipal school taxes, \$35,702; Nelson, land taxes, Fairview area, \$3,725; contribution to unemployment, \$55,455; relief and unemployment, \$145,081; Johnson Street Bridge at Victoria, \$200,000; liquor profits to be distributed, \$500,000.

SMITH STANDS FOR UNION JACK

Wants More Laws For Flying at Public Schools

Menzies Says Bunting Upside Down and Other Ways

That there were people not so loyal to the Empire as they should be, Hinchliffe, Member for Comox, moved in the Legislature an amendment to the Consolidated Public Schools Act to provide that the board must provide a flag not less than five feet long and all necessary poles and flags for all schools in their district and that flags be flown when school is in session.

The Socialist Member for Comox protested against the proless expenditure of money.

He wanted to make patriots of the children and have them love their country, make conditions so that they love their country and cease this foolish, stupid waving a rag over their heads.

Mr. Smith: Did I understand for Newcastle to wave a rag.

Mr. Hinchliffe: It is a piece of cologne.

Mr. Hinchliffe: Yes, but is there a better piece of cloth than a flag. To me there isn't anything that compares with a flag. I consider any man who has not a flag in his house is not going to be a patriot.

Mr. Hinchliffe: If you make conditions children will love their country. They won't make any difference if they have a flag over their heads. I will love my country when there is a flag. Workingmen in the north are too busy in the winter to have anything up flags or that kind of thing.

Mr. Menzies, of Comox, pointed out that flags were being flown all sorts of ways over the country throughout the country and that instructions should be given as to how a flag should be flown.

Mr. Hinchliffe: In charge of the regulations that the regulations of the Canon were similar provisions have in this Province for that throughout the country was generally flown. The Government supports a new flag every year. He pointed out that the Government called for the flying of a flag every day, weather permitting, in other provinces. He said that a flag is called for only on special occasions. He dropped the Canon's motion.

Mr. Hinchliffe proposed an amendment for the construction of a flagpole of 500 yards to a flagpole magazine, in his constituency a flagpole practically on the same of dynamite for the purpose of giving assurances, no schools would be in 500 yards of a flagpole now on, or within that matter, and the motion was dropped.

ANOTHER FIZZLE

A few days ago W. K. Esling, member for Rossland, attacked the Government on the ground that the Northern Construction Company were pocketing the difference between the amount paid to them on P. G. E. contracts and what they paid to sub-contractors, in addition to the commission allowed them according to arrangement, and demanded an inquiry. Premier Oliver at once took up the challenge, incidentally reminding Mr. Esling that as he had made serious charges against him (the Premier) on his (Mr. Esling's) responsibility as a member, he should resign in accordance with custom if he failed to prove them. The member for Rossland appeared to accept this conception of consequences, for he reminded the Premier that if he proved his charges Mr. Oliver would be expected to resign.

When the matter came before the Public Accounts Committee Mr. Esling developed a severe attack of cold feet, and declined to make, under oath, the charges he so glibly uttered on the floor of the House. More than that he announced his withdrawal of the charges against the Government and limited his denunciation to the Northern Construction Company. We do not suppose Mr. Esling will resign in consequence of the ludicrous collapse of his charges against the Government, although in some countries he would have no other recourse. It is a common practice in our Legislature for members to take advantage of the immunity they enjoy in the House to make charges against men which they either fail to prove when given an opportunity before a committee or do not dare to make outside. It is too easy to do; it ought to be made too difficult to be undertaken lightly.

NO PARALLEL.

In support of his resolution desiring a discussion on the subject of beer—which will occupy the time of the Legislature next Monday—Captain Ian Mackenzie quoted the report of the Quebec Liquor Board which he considered proved that the principle of the sale of beer and light wines had improved liquor conditions in that Province.

British Columbia is not Quebec. The parallel is not sound. The characteristics and habits of the two peoples are as unlike as the temperatures of the North Pole and the Equator. In respect of the use of liquor the Province of Quebec is a little bit of continental Europe and the lighter beverages will always be in greater demand than the more potent liquids.

We repeat that no case has been made out for such a material change in the Liquor Control Act. The people have not asked for it. They know it would simply result in producing a short cut to the bar and will have none of it. The alternative would also result in the expenditure of \$100,000 in the means of maintaining the structure of the liquor control system.

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WHISKY BROKER'S STORIES DENIED BY COL. GRANT GORDON

Macdonald and Muir Brand Offered Government Poor Stuff, He Swears

Price Charges Refuted by Cablegram From Glasgow Distillers

Col. Grant Gordon came before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature to-day to give evidence about efforts which were made to sell Macdonald & Muir whisky to the Government, and the evidence given last week by W. D. Johnson, who testified that he was a sub-agent for the whisky through being a representative of Col. Gordon.

Dr. K. C. Macdonald, explained that Mr. Johnson had sworn that with Col. Gordon he had approached James Paterson, Government purchasing agent, with the object of selling Macdonald & Muir, but Paterson had "told him to go to hell; I don't give a damn if you or the public don't like the whisky in the Government stores."

Dr. Macdonald: Did you hear Mr. Paterson say that?

Col. Gordon: No. All I can recollect is that Mr. Johnson took me across to the Parliament Buildings and introduced me to Mr. Paterson. Mr. Paterson said there were other men who were selling Macdonald & Muir whisky, and as far as I am concerned I washed the whole thing out.

Dr. Macdonald asked about Mr. Johnson's statement that Col. Gordon was on the high seas last week when Mr. Johnson was on the witness stand.

Col. Gordon: I passed Mr. Johnson on the street about a week ago and exchanged the time of day with him. That was just a couple of days before he came here and gave evidence.

Col. Gordon explained that they were offering Macdonald & Muir at 43s. 6d. a case.

Dr. Macdonald: I understand Mr. Paterson was getting a better offer?

Mr. Paterson: We had quotations on it at forty-two shilling six pence a case direct from the distillery.

Dr. Macdonald asked Col. Gordon whether the Macdonald and Muir whisky he was trying to sell with Mr. Johnson was a good class of liquor?

Col. Gordon: I would not call it a good class of liquor, although I cannot recollect at this moment what particular brand it was.

H. F. Kergin: Did you ever hear Mr. Paterson use any language such as Johnson said he used that he didn't give a damn?

Col. Gordon: No, he simply told me that there were other people representing this whisky.

Dr. Macdonald asked whether Johnson was a fully qualified whisky sub-agent.

Col. Gordon: Johnson simply came into me and told me that he could sell whisky and I told him to go ahead if he could. He then took me over and introduced me to Mr. Paterson.

A Whisky Curb Broker?

Dr. Macdonald: It looks as Johnson was merely a whisky curb broker.

J. A. Buckham: It looks very much to me, Mr. Pooley, as if you had a frame-up with Mr. Johnson.

H. B. Pooley: Do you make that statement seriously to me? If you do then I suggest that you can go on yourself.

Mr. Buckham: Don't you think there is anything wrong with Johnson's evidence?

Mr. Pooley: I think there is not much wrong with Mr. Johnson's evidence.

Mr. Paterson was again put on the stand. He swore that when Col. Gordon and Mr. Johnson were before him he had quotations of forty-two shilling six pence a case direct from Macdonald and Muir when the two whisky men were trying to sell it to the Government at forty-three shilling six pence.

"But I wouldn't put the quality," Mr. Paterson was on. "Col. Gordon himself told me that he had sampled this whisky this morning before he came in here, and he said it was nothing but rotgut."

Capt. Ian Mackenzie: You heard the evidence of Mr. Johnson about that interview and the language he said you had used? I want to give you the opportunity of denying that on oath.

Mr. Paterson: I absolutely deny it.

Col. Gordon: It was certainly not used in my presence.

Distributors' Denial.

Mr. Paterson presented to the committee a cablegram he received during the week-end from Block Bros., of Glasgow, distributors of "Ambassador" whisky, in which they gave denial to statements made on the stand last week by Harry Briggs, liquor broker of Victoria, who testified that he offered the Government Ambassador at 55 shillings a case when he was buying it for the Government at 60 shillings. This cablegram explained that the original price of Ambassador was 55 shillings and Statesman 50 shillings.

"Shortly after, but before your order and since then, owing to popularity of the Ambassador name, we reversed qualities and quotations, making Ambassador 60 shillings and Statesman 55 shillings," the cablegram went on. "This is the exact and unequivocal position."

Mr. Pooley asked Mr. Paterson about Capt. Harbord, of Victoria, having called on him on behalf of Henry Pearce another whisky agent of Victoria, and Macdonald & Muir whisky, or whether he knew anything about Capt. Harbord and Mr. Pearce having an argument with the distillery company as to how much commission they should get.

Mr. Paterson said that he never placed a single order through Capt. Harbord, but neglected him entirely, and placed his orders with the distillery direct. He explained that the distillery was quoting the Government lower prices than the agents here were. He produced letters from the distillery to substantiate this assertion.

GAME BOARD MOVES TO SAVE BIRDS; NO FURTHER SHOOTING

No further shooting of pheasant and quail will be allowed this year, on account of the present weather conditions which are causing the birds much suffering and threatening to kill large numbers. This announcement was made to-day by M. B. Jackson, K. C., Chairman of the Game Board. An order-in-council altering the season for quail and pheasant is being put through to-day.

Shooting of migratory birds, including ducks and geese, will continue in accordance with the regulations issued earlier in the year, Mr. Jackson said.

Game wardens all over British Columbia have been ordered to do

everything in their power to save game birds during the present cold snap. Efforts will be made to feed as many birds as possible.

Many people along the Coast are doing their best to feed game and other birds now to save them from suffering and death.

To Feed Birds.

Seventy pounds of assorted feed was the load taken by Game Warden Richard Gidley on the up-Island train this morning. The snow has caused great loss among the game birds, and the wardens are doing their best to distribute food to tide the birds over a hard winter. Game Warden Gidley will spread the feed around the Shawnigan Lake district to-day, while others are doing similar acts of mercy in the other districts.

Five large bucks were brought down on the train last night from Shawnigan Lake, and two more from the Summit. Bucks are reported numerous at the Cowichan and Chemainus flats.

Panthers Driven In.

Driven by the snow, three panthers were seen close in at Sooke yesterday, evidently losing their fear of man in the hunger pangs of a snow-covered ground.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie wants a beer clause put into the Liquor Control Act so that it can act as a safety valve. Of course the average individual will think it might prove to be more like a free flowing bung.

MACKENZIE MOVES FOR BEER BY GLASS

Out of Order, Whiteside Objects; Ruling Is Reserved

Mackenzie Quotes British House Decisions in Support of Move

Capt. Ian Mackenzie's motion asking for the sale of beer by the glass in British Columbia was introduced in the Legislature this afternoon. The resolution urges the House to present an address to the Administrator asking for sale of beer by the glass under Government supervision.

This resolution does not differ in substance from that ruled out of order by Mr. Speaker A. M. Manson at the last session, David Whiteside, Liberal member for New Westminster told the House. He quoted the journals to prove his point.

Captain Mackenzie replied with quotations from procedure decisions in the British Parliament. These decisions were to the effect that any member may by way of general direction move a resolution which in a general way invites the ministry to introduce a bill.

Mr. Manson remarked that his decision last year might have been wrong, but he had heard no complaints regarding it. He was willing to be convinced of his error, he added.

Decision on the Mackenzie beer resolution was reserved by Deputy Speaker M. B. Jackson who was presiding, as the House was in committee when the question was considered.

CHIROPRACTIC REPORT WILL BE RUSHED TO HOUSE

Committee to Draft Recommendation in Time for Action This Week

The report of the special chiropractic committee, which for two weeks has been listening to arguments by doctors and chiropractors, will be laid before the Legislature tomorrow or Wednesday, M. B. Jackson, K.C., chairman of the committee, announced to-day.

If possible the committee will hold a meeting to-night to draft a recommendation for or against the chiropractors' claim for examinations by a board of chiropractic experts instead of the present medical board. If the pressure of legislative business makes it impossible to meet to-night then the committee will meet tomorrow morning, Mr. Jackson said to-day. In any case, it is planned to rush the report so that it will be before the House some days before the end of the session.

No intimation of the committee's opinion on chiropractic has leaked out. It is expected that the committee itself will be divided on the question.

The chiropractors were confident to-day, however, that some action in their favor would be recommended by the committee whether the Neelands chiropractic bill, now before the House, was endorsed or not.

BITTER BEER FIGHT HALTED BY PREMIER TO FIND WAY OUT

Vancouver Members Bring Crisis in House, by Move For Sale by Glass

Members Become Excited, Then Oliver Asks Time to Think It Over

The opening of the great battle for a beer clause in the Legislature last night brought on the most tense scenes of the session, with the House twice practically running wild.

Finally, at 10 o'clock, after the battle had been waged for an hour and a half with the utmost vigor and sometimes considerable heat chiefly by Capt. Ian Mackenzie and J. W. de B. Farris, K. C., both Vancouver members, Premier Oliver arose and said:

"In view of the rulings that have been given this evening and the somewhat heated discussion and the fact that it has been the policy of this Government that this matter should be dealt with on the floor of this House, I am going to ask the committee to rise and report progress. As Premier I want a few hours to take into consideration the matter that has arisen."

The beer fight started when the House met in the afternoon. Capt. Mackenzie brought in his motion proposing that an address be presented from the House to the Administrator asking for an amendment to the liquor act so as to make possible the sale of beer by the glass in approved establishments under Government control.

David Whiteside, member for New Westminster, objected to the motion as out of order and as not differing in substance from a similar motion at last session which was ruled out as involving the expenditure of public money.

Capt. Mackenzie asserted that the decision last year was not in accord with procedure. He quoted May and decisions from the British House of Commons in an effort to show that any member could by way of general direction move a resolution which in a general way invited the ministry to introduce a bill to the House.

Ruled Out of Order.

M. B. Jackson, K. C., who was chairman of the House Committee, reserved his decision until the opening of the evening session of the House when he ruled that the references which Capt. Mackenzie had given were "inconclusive and irrelevant" and that the Mackenzie motion was out of order as "no resolution involving an expenditure of public money could be put by the chair without the expressed will of the Treasury benches." In this, he pointed out, he only confirmed the decision given by Speaker Manson last year.

Capt. Mackenzie appealed to Speaker Pauline against this decision of the chairman.

"If a private member is not able to introduce a resolution of this nature, then I think that the usefulness of private members is seriously curtailed," Capt. Mackenzie said. "A private member should have the right to submit such a question without being hampered by the rules of this House. My motion does not entail the expenditure of public money."

Mr. Whiteside—If it does not compel the expenditure of money, it recommends the expenditure of money, and is, therefore, out of order.

"This thing has got to where there ought to be a show down on it," Mr. Farris said. "Last year a delegation waited on the executive and the open statement was made that a way would be found for the Legislature to deal with this question. This is now in accord with the declared policy of the Premier of this Province."

Mr. Farris asked members to go back to 1921 when the liquor question came up in connection with the formulation of liquor control, and the Premier moved that the House resolve itself into a committee

to study the question of the liquor act and members of the House offered suggestions to the committee as to what should be done.

On this being drawn to his attention, Chairman Jackson apologized to the House, saying that the chair was very sorry for not understanding the original motion in full.

Must Face Issue

Mr. Farris objected to such a stand, pointing out that private members might bring in amendments to curtail the speed of motor cars and by doing so they were interfering just as much with the revenues of the Crown, as motor cars were licensed by the Crown. He declared that sooner or later there would have to be faced the ultimate problem confronting the House on the beer issue and that it would have to be brought up by some resolution introduced by someone.

Mr. Farris was engaged in a heated argument when he digressed a bit to emphasize the fact that he wanted Chairman Jackson to pay attention to what he was saying as well as any other member of the House instead of diverting his attention to Mr. Pooley at his side who was attempting to pass some remark to him. "I am talking to you as well as to any other member of this House," Mr. Farris said.

Chairman Jackson arose to tell Mr. Farris that he was trespassing on the niceties of the House in thus attempting to call the chairman to order.

Mr. Farris—I am entitled to the attention of the members of this House and that of the chairman as well as of anybody else. I will not tolerate a disrespectful disregard of what I have got to say.

Chairman Jackson, arising and pounding his bell—Will you be seated? It is not consistent with the respectability of the House for any member to convey by reflection or insinuation anything disrespectful of the chair.

Declines Retraction

Mr. Farris—I made my statement very definitely, and I do not intend to retract anything I have said.

Mr. Farris went on to point out that it was not only a technical point of order involved in the question, but over and beyond that the question of the ultimate issue as to whether members of the Legislature had the right to give pronouncements as to the Government Liquor Act. He said that he took part in the last election on the ground that members would have that right and then again drew the attention of the House to the fact that two sessions ago the members had been invited to discuss the liquor proposals in committee of the whole House.

"The Premier has to-night reiterated that he has stated a way would be found to deal with it in this Legislature," Mr. Farris went on. "In accordance with that proposition this is the logical and correct way in which it may be dealt with."

Chairman Jackson started to rule the Uphill motion out of order, when Premier Oliver arose asking that the whole discussion be dropped for the time being until he had a few hours to consider what had arisen. The committee arose without a decision being given on the Uphill motion.

Mr. Farris suggested to Mr. Uphill that it would be all right to leave the motion thus "in statu quo."

Mr. Uphill—You might explain who this 'statu quo' is.

Chairman Jackson—I might explain that it is the same as ante bellum.

The former Attorney-General again referred to the representations made by the Moderation League to the executive when the Premier replied that the decision must rest on the Legislature and the statement made that a way would be found to refer it to the Legislature. Only one way could be found, Mr. Farris went on, and that was by decision of the Legislature in committee.

"Either this legislation must be a proper matter to be dealt with by this House or it must be initiated by this Government," Mr. Farris continued. "I suggest it is proper legislation for this House through a committee of the whole, and if it cannot be so dealt with it must be dealt with by the Government as a Government policy."

Attorney-General Manson believed that the decision of Chairman Jackson was right.

Favors Discussion

"But I am not one of those who think that this matter should not be discussed here," Mr. Manson went on. "I think that this Legislature is the last court of appeal. I think that despite the rule of order, ways and means should be found of enabling the Legislature to discuss this matter."

Premier Oliver said that for many years he had been of the opinion that resolutions of this kind should be considered in committee of supply. He said that he also stated that a way would be found of referring it to the House in committee of the whole.

Speaker Pauline quoted another sustaining the ruling of Chairman Jackson. The motion as to whether the chairman should be sustained was carried by thirty-four to ten. Capt. Mackenzie, Major Burde, Hunter, Uphill, Perry, Anderson, Farris, Campbell, Kerwin and Schofield voting against it.

Mr. Jackson resumed the chair, declaring that as he thought there was nothing before the House as the Mackenzie motion had been defeated, he would leave the chair and report to the Speaker.

This suggestion was greeted with cries of protest and Fred Anderson calling "Rot, rot."

Attorney-General Manson arose to endeavor to explain the procedure, when Capt. Mackenzie jumped up and apparently misunderstanding the Attorney-General's object said: "The Attorney-General is interfering with my rights as a private member in this House."

Capt. Mackenzie then explained himself on a point of order.

A Point of Order

"My point of order is that you have no authority to leave the chair, Mr. Chairman," he said. "The whole question is before the committee until someone moves that this committee rise and report."

Attorney-General Manson: I was going to bring up just what the honorable member stated. It would seem to me that it is now open for any member of this House to move a second or a thousand more motions.

Chairman Jackson said he felt obliged to maintain his position that nothing was before the House.

Tom Uphill then attempted to introduce and read a second beer motion, proposing that an address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he cause to be placed before the House a bill to amend the liquor act so as to make provision for beer sale by the glass.

Chairman Jackson called for order and began pounding his bell. He asserted that he still believed there was nothing before the committee, and that the committee should rise and report to the Speaker.

Demands Withdrawal

Capt. Mackenzie declared such an attitude on the part of the chairman as "ridiculous."

Chairman Jackson became incensed at this and demanded that the member withdraw that expression.

Capt. Mackenzie: I withdraw that as applied to you, but I still maintain that although the original resolution has been disposed of, the question in its entirety is still before the committee.

Major Burde: You made your mistake by thinking that the House went into committee to consider one specific motion.

Premier Oliver also pointed out that the House did not go into committee to consider one special resolution but the whole question.

NOTARIES PROTEST AGAINST NEW LAW

Notaries public in a delegation of thirty, under L. U. Conyers, of Victoria, and R. Kerr Houligate, of Vancouver, protested to Premier Oliver to-day against some of the provisions of the Notaries Public Act, which has been brought into the Legislature by Attorney-General Manson to tighten up the regulations on notaries.

The notaries told the Premier that when they had once passed a qualifying examination they should not have their commissions cancelled except for cause. They said they did not object to the proposal to have them pay fees.

The Premier said there was a good deal in their arguments, and that their points would be brought up when the bill came before the House again.

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\$500,000 FACULTY GRADUATES ONLY 18 IN TWO YEARS

The Faculty of Agriculture at the University of B. C. from its inception up to March 31, 1922, has cost \$475,807.95, with a capital account for the period of \$152,250.45, according to figures presented to the House by Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, in reply to questions from W. A. McKenzie, member for Similkameen. So far this faculty has turned out 18 graduates. Dr. MacLean added, eight degrees of B.S.A. being granted in May, 1921, and ten in May, 1922. This year there is a total attendance of 84 in the faculty of agriculture spread as follows: First year, 32; second year, 18; third year, 14; fourth year, 12; graduates, 8.

CLEARIHUE MOTION OPENS WAY FOR FULL DISCUSSION ON BEER

After Premier Oliver had cleared the way for a full discussion of the beer question, J. B. Clearihue, Liberal Member for Victoria, seconded by J. M. Yorston, Liberal Member for Cariboo, laid a motion before the House this afternoon declaring that no referendum should be taken on the sale of beer by the glass in British Columbia. This negative motion was introduced in place of Captain Ian Mackenzie's motion in favor of beer sale, so that constitutional difficulties in the way of the Mackenzie move could be overcome. The negative motion does not involve the expenditure of money and therefore is in order, it was explained. It will open the way for a complete beer discussion.

The motion of Tom Uphill, Labor member for Fernie, urging the sale of beer by the glass under Government supervision was ruled out of order to-day. "This is the most outrageous motion I have ever heard of," R. J. Burde, Independent member for Alberni, declared when the Clearihue anti-beer motion was introduced to-day.

PROPERTY RIGHTS STILL BASIS FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES

But Wife Can Now Qualify on Husband's Holdings City Councils Must Give Consent to Teachers' Pensions

The Legislature has completed its committee stage work on the consolidated Public Schools Act. The amendment of R. H. Neelands, Labor member for South Vancouver, to remove property qualifications for school trustees on the grounds that qualified in every way to hold office except that they have no property, was defeated, only Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Fred Anderson, Rev. Thomas Menzies, N. A. Wallinger, Tom Uphill and Sam Guthrie voting with Mr. Neelands. H. G. Perry, member for Fort George, pointed out that school trustees, as they spend large sums of money, should have property qualifications just as much as aldermen or police commissioners. Mr. Menzies' amendment to permit a wife to qualify as a candidate for school trustee on her husband's property qualification or vice versa went through on a vote of 17 to 13, the Hon. John Hart, J. W. deB. Farris, Mrs. Smith and J. W. Jones voting with the labor members and Mr. Menzies. Mr. Farris pointed out that for all practical purposes a wife should have just as much interest in the property as her husband, as property which they accumulate is usually held in the husband's name. Mr. Bowser cautioned that there might be a little difficulty over husband and wife qualifying on the same property, but Mr. Farris said it would very rarely happen that husband and wife would run against each other.

Mr. Perry's amendment, making it necessary to obtain the approval of the municipal council affected as well as that of the council of public instruction before a retiring allowance or pension could be paid to any teacher was accepted. Kenneth Duncan, of Cowichan, tried to have the number of pupils necessary in rural schools before a second teacher is put in cut from 40 to 30. He said this reduction would affect only 21 schools and would cost only \$15,000. He asserted he could not see how it was possible to justify the vote of more than \$400,000 for the University of B.C. and at the same time take this attitude towards rural schools.

Premier Oliver, in reply, pointed out that complaints had been pouring in from all over the Province about the increased cost of education. Sam Guthrie's amendment to prohibit the location of school-houses within 500 yards of a powder magazine was incorporated in the Act, although Premier Oliver declared it should be the powder magazine that should be prohibited from being within 500 yards of a school-house, as a powder magazine was more dangerous than any schoolhouse he had ever known.

B.C. TO MAKE USE OF THE EXPERIENCE OF FORMER "A.G."

An act to amend the Constitution Act has been introduced in the Legislature by Attorney-General Manson. It provides that: "Any member of the Legislative Assembly who is not a member of the Executive Council but who has at any time held the office of Attorney-General may be employed as counsel for the Crown in the conduct of any action, cause or matter which was pending at the time he ceased to hold the office of Attorney-General, and the fact that any person so employed has been paid or is entitled to be paid remuneration for work done or expenses incurred by him as such counsel shall not make him ineligible as a member of the Legislative Assembly nor disqualify him to sit and vote in the Legislature." The bill is apparently intended to cover the former Attorney-General, J. W. de B. Farris, and the impression prevails that he will represent the Government before the Privy Council on matters pertaining to Oriental immigration and their citizenship of aid in this Province.

REPORT FAVORS CHIROPRACTORS

British Columbia chiropractors will be examined by a board composed of an equal number of doctors and chiropractors under the auspices and supervision of the Senate of the University of British Columbia if the Legislature adopts the report of M. E. Jackson's special Chiropractic Committee which is being brought before the House to-day. The Committee's recommendation is considered a victory for the chiropractors although it does not favor their claim for an examining board composed entirely of chiropractors. The report urges that all prosecutions pending against chiropractors now should be dropped and leaves it to the good sense of the Attorney-General and the medical profession to see that these cases are stopped on account of the widespread sympathy for chiropractors reported among the public.

THE FOREST ACT.

It is obviously a difficult matter for the Minister of Lands to find a legal formula that may be employed with sufficient effect to curtail the danger of forest fires to any material extent. His amendments to the Forest Act which are now before the Legislature leave nothing to be desired as far as hoped-for results are concerned. But it seems to us that the following provision should be altered if the possibility of grave injustice is to be averted:

The fact that any person was seen smoking or had been using any explosive or other burning substance just prior to and near where any fire was first observed shall be prima facie evidence that the fire was caused by that person, and he shall, in addition to any other penalty provided by this Act, be liable for all expenses incurred by the Department or any person in controlling and extinguishing the fire.

On the assumption that it is impossible to enforce the prohibition of smoking, "except in camps or places prepared,"—a fairly reasonable assumption—this provision would mean that the careful person, who had conformed to all the warnings of the signs so plentifully distributed by the Department, would be considered guilty because he had been seen near a fire which had actually originated through the carelessness of a guilty party, a mile away, whose presence had been unknown both to the innocent victim and to his captor!

Would it not be better to change this provision considerably and include a drastic regulation in respect of camp fires used and often neglected by picnickers? We are of the opinion that a great deal of the trouble in the past has been caused by the unintelligent method employed by some people in building their fire and the still more serious negligence after its use. And builders of the fire could be traced. An innocent smoker might be punished.

line quoted au... ruling of Ch... motion as to... should be sustained... thirty-four to... nzie, Mr. Jor... Perry, Anderson, Far... Kergin and Schofield... resumed the chair... as he thought there... fore the House as the... fon had been defeated... the chair and report... on was greeted with... t and Fred Anderson... t."... eral Manson arose to... plain the procedure... ckenzie jumped up... misunderstanding the... s' object said: "The... d is interfering with... private member in... zie then explained... int of order... t of Order... rder is that you have... leave the chair, Mr... said: "The whole... fore the committee... oves that this com... report."... ral Manson: I was... up just what the... er stated. It would... it is now open for... this House to move... usand more motions... son said he felt ob... n his position that... re the House... en attempted to in... ad a second beer... that an address be... deutenant-Governor... cause to be placed... e a bill to amend... as to make pro... by the glass... son called for order... on his bill. He as... still believed there... re the committee... mtee should rise... Speaker... Withdrawal... declared such an... rt of the chairman... son became in... demanded that the... that expression... I withdraw that... but I still main... the original re... disposed of, the... ety is still before... u made your mis... at the House went... o consider one... also pointed out... not go into com... ne special resolu... question.

ATEST NEW LAW

a delegation of... onyers, of Vic... uigate, of Van... Premier Oliver... of the provis... s Public Act... ight into the... rtorney-General... the regulations... ve Premier that... passed a quali... ey should not... ons cancelled... hey said they... roposal to have... there was a... rguments, and... id be brought... me before the

BEER MOVE KILLED AMID STRENUOUS SCENES IN HOUSE

Premier Arranges For Test Vote, But Liquor Men Lose 25 to 17

Tom Uphill and Major Burde Get Into Row With Chair- man Jackson

The beer question was ingloriously banished from the august assembly hall of the Legislature Tuesday afternoon.

This means that despite the efforts of Capt. Ian Mackenzie, there will be no beer clause inserted in the Government Liquor Act this session.

By a vote of 25 to 17 the House in committee of the whole adopted a resolution submitted by Joseph Clearhue, Liberal, Victoria, that the committee do not consider the question of an appeal to the people at this time on the beer issue.

The Legislature took on the nature of a bear-garden and a school of coo-rection in one. Chairman M. B. Jackson, K.C., the Islands, demanded the retraction of derogatory remarks hurled at him from several corners, and finally ordered Thomas Uphill and Major Burde to obey the rules or he would have to appeal to Speaker Pauline. This action he was forced to take, and it looked for a few minutes as though the House might be minus a member or two through their being "named."

Mr. Clearhue, apparently selected by the Liberal caucus in the morning to put forward the negative resolution, after the Premier promised a way would be found to get it on the floor of the House, maintained that the liquor act had not been in force long enough to give it a fair trial. Furthermore, the Government had no warrant for spending \$100,000 on a plebiscite when there was so much unemployment in the Province and the money could be used in better ways.

He pointed out that both parties had been in favor of abolishing the bar. When this was done the beer flourished. This, too, had to go, and the liquor act had been the means of its passing. He maintained that the open sale of beer and wine would mean reverting to the old bar days.

Major Burde interrupted to say that the Victoria member apparently had not been looking around his own city very closely.

Mr. Clearhue asserted that the talked-of demand for beer was the result of the activities of hotelmen and brewers, and not the wishes of the consumer. He said he had never received a letter from a consumer asking for a change, but he had been written by those selling and desiring to sell.

Declares It Fallacy.

He said it was a fallacy to say that the freer sale of beer would lessen the consumption of hard liquor. The opposite would prove true, he added, referring to the consumption of spirits and malt liquor in various countries. In 1911, the member explained, the per capita consumption of wine in Canada was half a litre, of spirits, four and a half litres, and of beer, twenty-four and a half litres.

In France, he added, each person consumed 133 litres of wine, nine of spirits and forty-six of beer. In England the wine consumption was 1.13 litres per capita, 3.52 of spirits and 124 of beer.

Hon. E. B. Barrow asked how much a litre was, Major Burde venturing the opinion that Mr. Clearhue had never consumed that amount of anything in France and probably could not say. However, a litre was about equal to a pint, he explained.

Major Burde contended that the reason for the increased consumption of spirits in France was that the soldiers could not secure good beer. They had run, and the officers could not get hard liquor unless they bought it by the case.

Must Have Swift Fall.

"But if you want beer today you have to take a swift fall to get it," he proceeded. "The act is so framed that a man would go a long way to get a bottle of beer in France."

...two...
...thirty-six...
...liquor if you...
...are going to drink at all, and those...
...prohibitionists would either choke...
...you, poison you or put you in jail...
...Now, some men want to go out and...
...commit murder after drinking a bot-...
...tle of whisky, but a whole keg of...
...beer would not hurt anyone."

Major Burde declared emphatically that he intended to stand with Mr. Farris and have a show-down.

"Six malignant prohibitionists have a clutch on the Government caucus," he charged, "and that clutch must be relieved. Excuse me, Mr. Speaker, if I say that the honorable gentleman from New Westminster is blocking the approach to this moral question; perhaps he desires to see the morals of this country shot to hell."

Tom Uphill, Labor, Fernie, pointed out that at their recent convention in Penticton, the G.W.V.A. had gone on record as being in favor of beer by the glass. The honorable member for Victoria knew that, he said.

Mr. Clearhue interjected that the veterans wanted to sell, which Mr. Uphill said was not the case. Capt. Ian Mackenzie cried "hear! hear!"

The Fernie member said that it was unfair that the returned man had no voice in the drafting of the questions submitted on the plebiscites of 1916 and 1920. However, the veterans were in favor of beer. He declared the Government was in the liquor business for profit and asked them to be honest and frank about it.

He argued that if beer could be had more readily the sale of spirits would be less.

At this point Mr. Uphill charged Chairman Jackson with being controlled by the Government. The chairman demanded an immediate retraction of the charge. Mr. Uphill tried to continue his speech, whereupon Mr. Jackson ordered him to resume his seat.

The labor member kept his feet and was again ordered to make a retraction. Mr. Uphill remarked that he would, in the same manner that Mr. Farris had retracted his statements to Mr. Jackson on Monday night.

A Scene.

The air became surcharged with electricity and the House "sat at attention," or at least those members did who were not trying to make themselves heard.

Mr. Jackson ordered Mr. Uphill to sit down. Sam Guthrie, Socialist, Newcastle, asked why the members in his corner should be called to order so emphatically when leniency was shown others.

Loud cries for order came from the Government benches, and Mr. Guthrie shouted: "There was no order last night."

Mr. Jackson: Will the Member for Fernie withdraw his remark?

Mr. Uphill: Yes, but I still think you were unfair.

This nettled the member for the Islands, who again repeated his demand.

Mr. Uphill: Now?

Mr. Jackson: At once.

Mr. Uphill: Immediately?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, otherwise I shall ask leave to have the member removed from the House.

Mr. Uphill: You will?

Major Burde objected to the chairman's statements, whereupon the chairman informed him that unless he sat down the sergeant-at-arms would be called.

Major Burde: How strong is the sergeant-at-arms?

Mr. Jackson: This meeting of the committee is adjourned until Mr. Speaker is consulted.

He then called Speaker Pauline to the chair and reported that the Albert member would not sit down.

Called for Speaker

The Speaker upheld the chairman, and Major Burde laughingly remarked:

"I was only seeing how far I could go, the same as the honorable member for Vancouver last night."

Mr. Jackson resumed the chair and Major Burde rose on a point of order.

Mr. Jackson: What is your point of order?

Major Burde: Does the sergeant-at-arms carry firearms?

Mr. Jackson pounded his bell and demanded order, and securing some semblance of quietude, motioned to Hon. William Sloan, who was on his feet, to proceed.

The Minister of Mines asserted that the liquor act had not been framed properly, particularly with regard to the handling of beer. He said that there was a bar in nearly every room in many hotels and the present method of selling liquor and beer was not conducive to the welfare of the younger generation.

"I think the public should be protected and so I shall vote against the resolution," he concluded.

"Hear, hear," "Bill," came from the member for Fernie.

F. W. Anderson, Liberal member for Kamloops, said he had favored the passing of liquor stores in case there were no more. He indicated the sale of beer, twenty-five miles from Kamloops, had even had an order and...

...called upon... into town were...

...get their refreshment. "You know where," he exclaimed, in answer to his own question.

Mr. Anderson said the prohibitionists were really driving the people mad on the question of putting malt and spirituous liquor in the same class.

"There is no sense in the motion of the honorable member for Victoria," he remarked.

Major Burde called for order, and Chairman Jackson said he did not think the Kamloops member's remark was a proper one.

Mr. Anderson: I withdraw it. Major Burde: I wouldn't; I would stay with it.

Mr. Anderson then expressed the opinion that the resolution had been submitted by a person with limited experience.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie read excerpts from the platform of the Conservative and Labor parties. He said Mr. Bowser had been reported as promising that if one bill did not work then another could be brought down. Mr. Neelands, South Vancouver member, had stood upon the principle of the referendum, he claimed.

"Let Us Appeal to People"

"Have we sufficient demand to justify us in going to the people at a cost of \$100,000?" asked the Vancouver member, adding, "I do not believe in the principle of the referendum; I believe in responsible Government. Beer by the glass would be better for the people, whose servants we are, and if we are not big enough to deal with the issue then let us appeal to the people."

Mr. Guthrie: The Labor Party does not believe in the principle of the referendum, but the Government would not have a referendum on the eight-hour question; in fact, beer is the only question left to the House to decide. Caucus rule decides everything.

Mr. Anderson: The member is plainly out of order; he cannot cast such reflections. Mr. Guthrie: I again say they are bound by caucus.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald, chairman of the caucus, protested. Mr. Perry and Mr. Anderson also protested most vigorously and an uproar ensued.

Mr. Guthrie: They don't like it.

The chair explained that a member could not stand when another rose to a point of order.

"How is it we can't stand on a point of order?" asked Major Burde.

Confusion reigned, and finally the chairman gave the floor to Mr. Anderson, who said his point of order was that no member could make derogatory remarks about others in the House.

Mr. Jackson secured order and explained that it was not proper for one member to make such remarks as those which came from the Newcastle member.

Major Burde: You looked at me when you said that, which is not fair; look at the Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Anderson attempted to speak further, whereupon the Albert member called for order. The chairman had some more trouble for a few minutes. Mr. Anderson took his seat, and Mr. Guthrie asked why the rules as applied to himself were so different from those enforced recently when he had asked a Government member to keep order.

Mr. Jackson: This cannot proceed.

He asked the House if it were ready for the question.

Mr. Guthrie (interrupting): Can I call your bluff like the member for Vancouver?

Mr. Jackson then speeded matters up by asking three times in rapid succession if the House was ready for the question. In a trice he had put the motion, which carried. Names were called for by Mr. Anderson and others.

The chairman said it was not customary to have the names recorded in committee. This was the opinion of Premier Oliver.

"Why dodge? Are you ashamed? We're not," interjected Major Burde.

Mr. Jackson then reported the committee's finding to the Speaker, who put the question for the reception and adoption of the report.

The Division

The division bell was rung and the following members voted for the Clearhue resolution:

Messrs. Oliver, Yorton, Ramsay, Buckham, Whiteside, Barrow, Sutherland, MacLean, Duncan, McEwen, Clearhue, Hinchliffe, Lister, Hays, W. A. McKenzie, Jones, Bowser, Poo-ley, Ealing, A. McDonald, Pearson, Catherwood, McRae, Wallinger and Mrs. Smith.

The nays were Messrs. Uphill, Guthrie, Neelands, Burde, Schofield, Perry, Anderson, Hart, Manson, Sloan, Hunter, Dr. K. C. MacDonald, Farris, Campbell, I. A. Mackenzie, Kergin and Pattullo.

Messrs. Paterson and Heminger, Liberals, were not in their seats.

Several members asked how Mr. Jackson, chairman of the committee voted.

The Speaker was appealed to, Mr. Jackson saying he had no objection to voting, but did not know that he should.

The chair ruled that every member must vote, and the Islands representative said he had no hesitation in voting in the affirmative.

MacLean Gives Sources of B. C. Text-Books

Complete statement of the sources of books in use in the public and high schools of British Columbia, is given the Legislature by the Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, in reply to questions from Canon Hinchliffe, Conservative Member for Victoria, who has been agitating about school text books during the whole session, particularly histories, claiming that some of them do not contain enough glowingly patriotic passages.

Dr. MacLean gives the list of text-books and their sources as follows:

(1.) Obtained direct from England, 19, as follows: Canadian Second Reader; Canadian Third Reader; Scott's 'Ivanhoe'; The 'Highroads' Dictionary; Royal Atlas; Hall and Knight's 'Elementary Algebra'; Hall and Stevens' School Geometry; Slepman's Primary French Course, Part I.; Slepman's Primary French Course, Part II.; Physics and Chemistry (Gregory & Simmons), Stages I, II, III.; Scott's 'Quentin Durward'; Washington Irving's 'The Sketch Book'; Scott's 'Kenilworth'; 'Silas Marner'; 'As You Like It'; Tennyson's 'Gareth and Lynette'; Shakespeare's 'Henry V.'; Virgil, Aeneid, Book II.; Syllabus of Physical Training for Schools.

(2.) Tennyson's 'Gareth and Lynette' (Ginn).

(3.) Produced in the United States, 12, as follows: Specimens of the Short Story; 'La Mere Michel et Son Chat'; European History, Part I.; French Life; Benson & Caldwell's 'Practical Botany'; General Science, Caldwell & Elkentberry (optional); White's First Greek Book (optional); 'Bilderbuch ohne Bilder' (optional); Zinnecker's 'Deutsch fur Anfanger' (optional); Goebel's 'Rubenzahl' (optional); New Educational Music Course (optional); Song Reader (optional).

(4.) Edited and published in Canada, 44, as follows: Beginner's Reader; Canadian Fourth Reader; Canadian Fifth Reader; Golden Steps; Narrative and Lyric Poems; Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'; Scott's 'The Lady of the Lake'; 'A Christmas Carol' and 'King of the Golden River'; Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare'; Sharp Eyes and Winter Neighbors; Selections from Irving and Hawthorne; The Public School Speller; Writing Compendiums Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Senior Writing Manual; Teachers' Manual; Public School Grammar; Elementary Composition; History of Canada; Canadian Civics; History of England; Dominion School Geography; Arithmetic, Book I.; Arithmetic, Book II.; How to be Healthy; Drawing Series, Book I, II, III, IV, IVa.; Fifth Reader for High Schools; Stevenson's 'Kidnapped'; High School English Composition; Dominion High School Arithmetic; Latin Lessons for Beginners; Fraser and Squair, High School French Grammar; 'Silas Marner'; Vandergripen and Fraser's High School German Grammar (optional); Drawing Series, Books V. and Va.; Longer Narrative Poems; Shakespeare, 'Julius Caesar'; South-

ey's 'Life of Nelson'; Shakespeare, 'Merchant of Venice'; Caesar's, Gallic Wars; Books IV. and V.; Virgil, Aeneid, Book II.; School and Community Song Book (optional).

Besides the above, many texts are recommended as Supplementary Readers (which are optional) and Teachers' Reference Books. They are distributed as follows: (1) 22; (2) nil; (3) 29; (4) 19."

COMPANY OFFICIALS LEFT PROVINCE, W. K. ESLING SAYS

W. K. Esling, Conservative member for Rossland, told the House when it opened that he had asked Speaker Pauline to confirm his interpretation of the ruling that the Public Accounts committee had full power to subpoena officials and produce books of the Northern Construction Co.

"I see by a newspaper," Mr. Esling said, "that Mr. Mann, the president of the company, and Mr. Murdoch, a member of the firm who handles sub-contractors, have left the Province, and that Mr. Cummings, the general secretary-treasurer and custodian of the books, has sailed on the last boat for China. It was supposed that these books were in his possession, but the newspaper asserts that all books of the company relating to P.G.E. affairs are in the hands of the Government. If so, I would like to know if they were not produced for fear they might disclose campaign funds."

Here Speaker Pauline ruled Mr. Esling out of order.

Mr. Esling, however, said he would speak to another question of privilege. Then he quoted the statement on page 18 of the Sullivan report, that the contractors' tablet work at less than the unit price.

A. F. Proctor, former chief engineer, before the committee, said he measured the work of sub-contractors and approved the measurements at prices paid to the sub-contractors, Mr. Esling said.

"On November 22, I asked the Hon. Minister of Railways if the 5 1/2 per cent commission was calculated on actual cost to sub-contractors, and the reply was that all commissions were calculated and paid on unit prices," he went on.

"Therefore, if Mr. Sullivan is correct, and Mr. Proctor is correct, and the Minister's reply is correct, the charge is confirmed that somebody got the difference between the lesser cost to sub-contractors and the higher cost calculated on unit prices."

The Speaker again ruled Mr. Esling out of order, but the latter said he had finished his statement.

There is nothing to indicate that the people of British Columbia are ready to revolt because the Legislature has decided that the sale of beer had better be continued in the fashion provided by the Liquor Control Act. If the various provincial newspapers may be taken as a criterion the subject does not seem to have aroused the slightest interest except on the Coast.

MEMBERS PLEAD FOR NOTARIES

But R. H. Pooley Assert Many No Better Qualified Than Fishmongers

Italian Marble For Prince Rupert Court House Irritates J. W. Jones

Attorney-General Manson's notaries public act came in for criticism when it was up for second reading at the morning session of the Legislature to-day.

Kenneth Duncan, Cowichan, objected to provisions which he said discriminated against notaries who were not of the legal profession. Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, said that he agreed with the general principle of the bill, but that changes should be made along the lines of Mr. Duncan's criticism.

R. H. Pooley, member for Esquimalt, pointed out from the lawyer's point of view that a member of the legal profession had to put in five years of study, but any Tom, Dick and Harry could come along and get a notary's seal by paying \$20. He admitted that the notaries cut into the business of the lawyers, but declared that notaries no more qualified than fishmongers have been dealing with technical and difficult problems in wills, often costing their clients large sums of money because of their mistakes.

G. S. Haney: Are there not more cases in court through papers badly drawn up by lawyers?

Iron Ores. The bill of Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, providing for the examination of iron ores of the Province, preparatory to the inauguration of the steel industry, passed second reading by a vote of twenty-eight to ten. Mr. Bowser objected to it, saying that he had no confidence in it, was sure it would have no results and was only one more piece of paper legislation that the minister had become notable for putting on the statute books of the Province.

Marble Importations. Criticism of the importation from Italy of quantities of fine marble for the decoration of the Prince Rupert court house, was made by J. W. Jones, Conservative member for South Okanagan, when the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, brought up for second reading, his bill to borrow \$2,500,000 with which to reimburse the consolidated revenue fund of the Province for what had been paid out for new buildings and public works throughout the Province.

Mr. Jones declared that the public did not look with relief at the present time on such expenditures. Mr. Hart explained that the bill only provided a means of placing on a long term sinking fund basis instead of charging up to any one year, the expenditure on buildings and works that would last for 25 years, and did not involve any more expenditure.

R. H. Pooley objected to the amendment to the constitution act to enable Mr. Farris, former Attorney-General, but still a member of the Legislature, to be sent to represent the Province before the Privy Council in the Oriental cases. He declared he had no objection to Mr. Farris going, but that it should be provided for under a specific enabling act, instead of the general amendment which would allow anyone to take advantage of it.

SUTHERLAND CUTS ROAD ESTIMATES

Makes Average Reduction of 5 Per Cent., But 10 Per Cent. in Own Riding

Motor License Receipts Nearly Cover Total Vote For Province

Road appropriations in all districts of the Province have been cut 5 per cent for next year below this year's figures, except in the riding of Revelstoke, as a result of action taken by Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, to cut down expenditure. In Revelstoke, his own riding, the estimates have been cut 10 per cent.

By districts the votes for roads and trails next year are:

Alberni	\$ 47,500
Atlin	35,000
Cariboo	71,000
Chilliwack	34,500
Columbia	38,700
Comox	58,500
Cowichan	40,500
Cranbrook	50,500
Delta	21,500
Dewdney	40,000
Esquimalt	29,000
Fernie	35,000
Fort George	75,500
Grand Forks	23,500
Greenwood	24,000
Islands	33,000
Kamloops	76,000
Kaslo	33,000
Lillooet	55,600
Nanaimo	13,000
Nelson	2,500
Newcastle	21,500
New Westminster	1,800
North Okanagan	52,800
North Vancouver	21,000
Omineca	77,000
Prince Rupert	62,500
Revelstoke	35,500
Richmond	10,000
Rossland	7,000
Saanich	6,000
Similkameen	41,000
Slocan	28,000
South Okanagan	35,000
South Vancouver	8,900
Trail	39,500
Yale	43,000

\$1,326,500

Major R. J. Burde, of Alberni, pointed out in the Legislature that the total road vote will almost be covered by the receipts from motor car licenses, which are estimated to amount to \$1,120,000 next year.

Fully an hour was consumed in discussing district votes for roads and trails. Many up-country members complained of the smallness of the vote for their districts, while those favored with higher allowances commended the Government.

Dr. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, assured the House that it was his desire to spend as much money as possible in every riding, but a careful scrutiny of the votes would show that while some districts received small votes in comparison with others, the needs of the districts were not so great, their roads were in fair condition.

He explained that a mile or two of pavement in any district would increase the vote for a certain district by tens of thousands of dollars, but that the Government was using its best judgment in distributing the road money available.

PATTULLO TEST SHOWS OIL AREA 40 MILES LONG

That Is Only Extent of Territory Tried Out, However

Tar - Clay - Paraffine Find Proves Existence of High Grade Oil

Existence of oil in the northeastern part of British Columbia has been definitely proven, according to results which the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, is presenting to the Legislature.

The area tested by the drilling campaign, under Mr. Pattullo, just closed, lies between the foothills of the Rocky Mountains on the west and the western boundary of the Peace River Block on the east, and between the southwest Halfway or Graham river on the north and the Peace river on the south. The area measures some forty miles from north to south, ten miles in width at the north, and narrowing toward the south until the east and west sides nearly meet at the Peace river.

In this district there are three principal geological formations. In descending order they are Dunvegan, St. John and Bullhead. All are of cretaceous age. The first and last named are land deposits, while the St. John is of marine origin and so potentially oil bearing. Since it occurs over a large part of British Columbia east of the Rocky Mountains and occupies a large area in Alberta its thorough investigation is a matter of great importance.

From the various holes flows of saline water, followed by fresh water, inflammable gas, coal in thin seams, and slight films of oil, were obtained. The gas from Hole No. 1 was piped to the camp and used for heating and cooking from Autumn until the camp was closed at that place in the following March.

Holes Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 indicate a dome structure in which the strata dip away from Hole No. 1, where the structure is practically horizontal, while Hole No. 3, which lies about one mile east of Hole No. 2, discloses a less favorable structure at that point.

The sixth hole was placed about nine miles from Hudson's Hope, where the broad anticline, disclosed at the latter place, appears to cross Lynx Creek. This hole reached the depth of 2,525 feet, passing through about 1,875 feet of the St. John shale. Coal occurred at two places in the hole. Analysis of the samples indicates that carbonization is high for the retention of oil in this locality. There occurs in this hole a bed reported to be two feet thick of material somewhat resembling the tar-sands of the Athabaska region. The substance is defined by chemists as a tar-clay and is found to contain a high percentage of oil, having a paraffin base. The small thickness of the bed and the depth at which it occurs makes its use quite impossible, as the favorable quality and relative quantity of oil indicated. Its chief interest is in the fact that it establishes the existence of high-grade oil in the district and so adds to the likelihood of finding it in useful form and quantity in places where physical conditions are favorable.

In the first Summer season a general reconnaissance was made by the late Professor J. C. Gwillim, who in conclusion recommended certain areas for more detailed examination. In the field season of 1920 such examination was carried out by E. Spleker, of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A., in an area south of the Peace River, and in another area on the north side of the same river by John A. Dresser, consulting geologist, of Montreal, assisted by Professor Alexander MacLean, of the University of Toronto.

These examinations showed that, in view of the heavy covering of soil conclusive results could be most economically and, in fact, could only be obtained by exploratory drilling. Consequently field work was suspended during the two following seasons, and exploratory drilling was carried on from June 1921, to June, 1922, in the area north of the Peace river and just west of the Peace river block.

The drilling was done under contract by Lynch Brothers, of Vancouver and Seattle. Diamond drills were used, some being obtained from a good-burning, cast-iron boiler which was transported to the site by horse teams to the various sites.

daily complete. Consequently many complete sections of the formation penetrated have been obtained and preserved. In all some 9,300 feet of the solid formations have been drilled, in six holes, which range in depth from 1,027 to 2,525 feet.

The larger portion of the cores is stored at Hudson's Hope, properly boxed and labelled for future reference by geologists working in the region. Already Dr. F. H. McLearn, officer of the Geological Survey of Canada in charge of the Peace River District, has been a critical study of the cores for use in interpreting the geology of the possible oil and coal bearing horizons west and south of this locality.

CHIROPRACTORS SEE DOCTORS' JOKER IN JACKSON REPORT

House Committee Back Today Trying to Reach Satisfying Decision

Noisy Row Develops Which Fills Legislature Lobbies With Thrills

Following the publication yesterday of the summary of the Jackson chiropractic report before it was actually presented to the Legislature, members of the committee held another meeting this morning in an effort to reach a decision more satisfying than that embodied in the published report.

When the Jackson report was issued yesterday, chiropractors immediately let it be known at the Parliament Buildings that they could not accept the proposal that the Senate of the University of British Columbia sit as umpire between them and the doctors, as medical men dominate the senate and that submitting themselves to such an umpire would only mean handing themselves over to the doctors.

Some members of the committee when the question was put to them admitted that they did not know who was on the University Senate and that it had not occurred to them that Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chief witness against the chiropractors, was Chancellor.

A big dispute developed in the committee this morning over proposed compromises on certain points. This dispute was provocative of so much noise and shouting and pounding of tables, that it could be heard all down the lobbies, and even in the Legislative chamber. A crowd of interested members and lobbyists gathered around the committee room door to enjoy the row and excitement inside.

Still Undecided

Kenneth Duncan, Liberal member for Cowichan, secured the reopening of the report because of representations made to him by women of his constituency.

When the work of the committee was interrupted at noon by a call to vote on a division in the House the members had been unable to reach a conclusion satisfactory to Mr. Duncan, although Major Richard Burde and A. D. Paterson did their utmost to force a decision. The committee started work at two o'clock this afternoon in another attempt to reach a decision.

Says Board Impracticable

Protest against the reported decision of the chiropractic committee of the Legislature to place the examination of chiropractors under a board of examiners consisting of two doctors, two chiropractors and the senate of the University of British Columbia as umpire, was issued today by Gordon Wismer, counsel for the D.C. Chiropractors' Association in its fight for a bill.

"Such a board would not be practical and would entirely fail to solve the chiropractic problem," Mr. Wismer said.

He pointed out that evidently it was still contemplated that chiropractors should pass an examination along medical lines, a task which, he said, all witnesses, both doctors and chiropractors, admitted was impossible.

"It may also be pointed out that Dr. R. E. McKechnie, one of the principal witnesses for the Medical Association before the Legislative committee against the chiropractors occupies the office of chancellor of

the University of British Columbia. Mr. Wismer went on. This means just handing the chiropractors over to the doctors again in a slightly camouflaged way.

"Professor S. E. Whitnall, of McGill, declared in his evidence before the committee that the chiropractic theory was so ridiculous that no university, as a solemn corporate body, would waste any time in the serious investigation of it.

"The proposed board could not logically be expected to treat the chiropractic problem sympathetically, and this is essential if the object of the bill, the elevation of the standards and ideals of the profession, is to be attained."

Attack Doctors.
An officer of the B. C. Citizens Chiropractic Defence League to-day gave out this statement, explaining the League's attitude towards the report of the Chiropractic Committee:

"If there is any truth in the forecast of the report of the select committee on Chiropractic, then once more, the representatives of the people, have toiled to the vested interests of the most monopolistic corporation in British Columbia under the pretence of granting some measure of relief to a profession that has proved its worth, and has gained the sympathy and support of the public.

"Let us analyze this forecast. A commission is suggested consisting of two Chiropractors, two medical men and the Senate of the University of British Columbia.

"The nigger in the wood pile is obvious. The University, as far as this commission is concerned, would take the point of view of an orthodox medical school. When it is further realized that the Chancellor of the University is Dr. R. E. McKechnie, one of the most uncompromising opponents of Chiropractic, little further need be said.

"It cannot be too strongly insisted on that the attitude of the Medical Association throughout the enquiry, consisted entirely of ridiculing the Chiropractic theory and practice, and this without making any attempt to investigate.

"Sympathetic treatment of Chiropractors by the medical profession is obviously out of the question, judging by the attitude adopted by the representatives of that profession before the committee.

Would Raise Standards.

"The only manner in which justice can be done to a body of men who are trying to establish their profession on a basis of high professional skill and ethics, and at the same time protect the public against the operations of correspondence school graduates and charlatans, is to appoint an examining board of judiciously selected Chiropractors.

"It is perfectly obvious that these men would have every inducement to raise the standard of their profession to the highest possible degree."

\$22,000,000 OF B. C. SHORT LOANS TO BE REPLACED

Hon. John Hart Can Now Put Out Securities on More Advantageous Terms

Amendment to the Succession Duty Act brought into the Legislature by the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, cuts from \$5000 to \$1000 the amount of estate exempted from succession duty and from \$25,000 to \$10,000 the amount which passes to a widow or children.

Mr. Bowser protested against the reduction. "They tax us through life, they tax us into our grave, and then when we are put away, our suffering children and relatives are taxed on what we have left," he said. "It goes to show what a deplorable financial condition this Government must be in if it has to resort to such expedients."

Mr. Hart explained that the bill only confirmed the principle which was passed on by the House last year. Dr. K. C. MacDonald voted with the Opposition against the change, but it was carried by 34 to 18.

Amendment to the Revenue Act

brought in by Mr. Hart empowers the Government to issue long term securities to take the place of \$22,000,000 of short term securities which fall due between 1923 and 1925. Mr. Hart explained that the new securities would be issued at lower rates, because of better market conditions now than when the short term loans were put out.

The purpose of the bill to borrow \$2,500,000, now before the House, Mr. Hart explained, is for the purpose of capitalizing the charges incurred in the erection of public buildings and improvement works carried on under the Land Settlement Board, the Soldiers' Land Act and under the Conservation Fund. He said that the money would be used to re-imburse the consolidated revenue fund for some \$2,000,000 spent since April, 1921, in the erection of public buildings, and the rest of the loan to reimburse the consolidated revenue for corresponding expenditures under the three development schemes. Mr. Hart said that the buildings and works had a life of at least 25 years, and it was not fair to charge their cost up against any one particular year. The loan would spread the interest and sinking fund charges over the longer term.

In his campaign to control the codling-moth, the Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, has brought in a bill to enable his department to borrow up to \$20,000 in any one year from the consolidated revenue fund to fight the moth and to levy assessments on the land benefited for the cost of the work done.

WIN FIGHT FOR EXEMPTION FROM CIVIC TAXATION

Insurance Companies Now Taxable Only by Province, House Decides

Manson Gets Amendments Through to Protect Life as Well as Fire Concerns

Fire and life insurance companies cannot be licensed by cities or compelled to pay business taxes as the result of amendments to the Fire Insurance Act and the Insurance Act put through the Legislature yesterday by Attorney-General Manson.

Mr. Manson explained that it was necessary to put in specific clauses exempting these companies from these taxes by municipalities because of the efforts of Vancouver this year to impose such charges and the fact that Victoria will also make an effort to get such power. He pointed out that in the municipal act there was provision that no municipality could license an insurance company. In the Vancouver charter before the private bills committee last year there was a clause to give the city power to impose such license fees, but it was struck out by the committee. Later in the act, however, a professions clause was slipped through unnoticed under which Vancouver has been seeking to make good the collection of licenses, so that the intentions of the committee were over-riden quite inadvertently.

Mr. Manson also explained that insurance companies are already licensed by the Province, and besides, they pay a 2 per cent annual tax on their total premium income. In return for the Province assuming the sole right to tax insurance companies, the Province gave the municipalities a share in the liquor profits and race tax which amount to a couple of times more than all the licenses the cities used to collect from various sources.

Mr. Bowser agreed with this as far as fire insurance companies were concerned, as it was according to an agreement made between them and the Government some ten years ago, but he claimed there was no right for the life insurance companies to get such exemption, or for that matter the trust companies, which were to be dealt with this session under a similar amendment. Mr. Bowser pointed out that the municipalities were counting on this source of revenue this year and they needed the money.

The amendment exempting fire insurance companies carried without much opposition, but when the vote in committee was taken on the exemption on life companies it was lost by two votes. Mr. Manson asked that the chairman ring the bells and take another vote when all members of the House were in their places. Despite the protest of Canon Hinchliffe this was done, and the exemption of life companies was passed by a majority of two votes.

TRANS-B.C. ROAD TO BEGIN IN SPRING

Work Will Start From Hope East, Sutherland Announces

Parts of Each of Old Routes to Be Incorporated in Highway

Government plans to start construction of the Trans-provincial highway from Hope east next year. Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, announced in the Legislature when estimates for his department were up.

Surveying gangs under W. K. Gwyer, as chief engineer, have been at work on the western end of the Hope-Princeton route, surveying east from Hope. It was explained when W. A. McKenzie, member for Simlikameen raised the question.

Mr. McKenzie, members of the Princeton Board of Trade, and members of the Vancouver Automobile Club went over the Gwyer-King route over the 5,800-foot summit. A few weeks ago, just before the Legislature opened, Dr. Sutherland travelled with Engineer Gwyer to make a personal survey of the routes. They went over the old Cleveland survey for 25 to 30 miles, then on through the Allison Pass at an altitude of 4,400 feet and then they struck the Dewdney Trail 25 to 30 miles east of Hope and followed it into Hope.

This is taken to mean, it was pointed out, that the highway will for 25 to 30 miles follow the Dewdney Trail, take the Allison Pass, then strike the Cleveland survey 25 miles west of Princeton. This would involve using part of the King route, and one-third of each of the other routes and the lower altitude of the Allison Pass. It was pointed out by Mr. McKenzie that for the first 25 to 30 miles east of Hope is a good grade well built and so well preserved that a Ford car can go over parts of it now.

FARMERS URGE IMMIGRANTS AS ESSENTIAL TO B.C.

Agricultural Committee of Legislature Reports Against Orientals

The committee on agriculture under Dr. K. C. MacDonald, chairman, and Rev. Thomas Menzies, secretary, reported to the Legislature Tuesday, "heartily endorsing" Oriental exclusion and calling for a "system of carefully selected immigration as essential to the proper development of the agricultural areas of the Province."

Other recommendations made to the Legislature after meetings with the Advisory Board of Farmers' Institutes and representatives of the United Farmers of B. C. and independent agriculturists are:

Exemptions to farmers under the personal property tax to be increased to \$2,000.

Appointment of two farmers to the Game Board.

Bounty on crows to be discontinued except in such districts where a majority of the residents petition for its retention.

Extension by the Government of the policy of appointing district agriculturists, particularly in more remote parts of the Province.

Careful and sympathetic consideration for the request of the B. C. Berry Growers for assistance in establishing pre-cooling plants.

Elimination of the words "not less than ten acres" in the definition of farmer in the Game Act, so that owners of small tracts will also be able to protect their crops from destruction by deer.

ACTORS SEE 'IS' JOKER IN KSON REPORT

Committee Back To-j to Reach Satisfy Decision

Develops Which islatre Lobbies with Thrills

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UPHILL, LABOR MAN, BACKS GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION PLAN

Room For Millions, He Says,
Differing From Colleague
Critics

Pattullo Puts Through \$50,-
000 Vote to Handle
Newcomers

When the vote for \$50,000 for immigration purposes came up in the Legislature, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, informed the House that no plans had been made for the spending of this money.

Members asked how it would be used and the Minister said it was necessary to have something to work on, but until an agreement was reached with the Federal and Imperial Governments nothing could be decided.

He explained that the Province would not spend anything upon transportation for new settlers, the understanding being that there were too many other things required once the new settler reached the Province.

R. H. Neelands and Sam Guthrie said there was no need for more settlers, the latter referring again to the produce which was permitted to rot in the fields and orchards.

Thomas Uphill, Labor, upheld the Government, saying that he stood firmly behind Canada in the matter of more settlers, and that there was room for millions more. With all her natural resources British Columbia could care for a large number.

Premier Oliver said the sum voted was small enough, and that it would be used in part in the actual meeting of newcomers and probably in assisting them to get settled. But the Government was only encouraging such new settlers as had sufficient money to make a fair start themselves. He did not propose to support any movement that would result in settlers becoming a burden upon the Province.

However, said the Premier, it was absolutely necessary that British Columbia secure more settlers, people who would produce crops on the unused lands. Colonization plans had not been fully formulated, but the House could rest assured that the money would be spent wisely.

CAUCUS DISCUSSES STEEL PROPOSALS

Government to Take Definite
Stand Before End of
Session

Affairs of the Coast Range Steel, Limited, were before the caucus at noon to-day, following the morning session of the Legislature, and at two o'clock the matter had not been decided.

R. H. Gale and J. A. Campbell appeared before the caucus and again presented the case of those interested in the venture.

The question of establishing an iron and steel plant in British Columbia has occupied the attention of the Government for months, and Premier Oliver informed those generally interested in the affairs of the Coast Range Steel, Limited, and the public that the Government was willing to guarantee the bonds of the concern up to \$4,000,000 provided the Federal and Imperial Governments did likewise, and the interests of the Province were fully protected. The Federal Government and Imperial authorities were said to have arrived at a similar agreement.

MANSON TO PROTECT THOSE WHO INVEST IN NEW COMPANIES

Promoters Must Furnish In-
formation About Their
Concerns

Poor Persons Often Sold
Stocks That Are Value-
less, He Says

To provide some protection to investors throughout British Columbia who put their money into the shares of new companies, Attorney-General Manson yesterday introduced amendments to the Companies Act to compel promoters to furnish investors with information about the financial standing of the company.

"Very often we have those least able to bear it, subscribing to stocks that are valueless," the Attorney-General said. "This will go at least some distance to eliminate conditions that lead up to that sort of thing as it will make it obligatory on those behind the companies to give the information the investors should have."

Extra-Provincial Companies are also included under the Attorney-General's amendments.

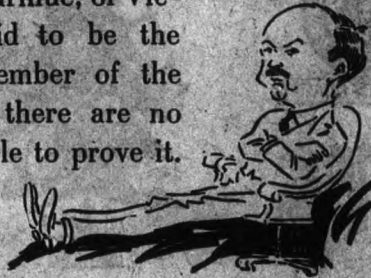
The amendment provides that "where the public is invited to become members of a company or the debentures of a company are being offered to the public for subscription or purchase and no prospectus is issued in relation to such membership or debentures, and where any person calls at any house, office or other place and invites and obtains an application or subscription for any such membership or debentures, he shall forthwith deliver to each person from whom he obtains such application or subscription a statement in writing as is by the act required to be contained in a prospectus. It shall be the duty of the company or where the person so calling is an agent, the duty of his principal, to provide copies of such statement."

RECOMMEND NO ACTION ON CHIROPRACTIC

M. B. Jackson's special Chiropractor Committee of the Legislature this afternoon recommended to the House that no action should be taken this year on new legislation to govern examination of chiropractors. It also recommended that when new chiropractic legislation was introduced it should provide for an examining board composed of two doctors, two chiropractors and one doctor appointed by the Chief Justice of the Appeal Court.

SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERIES

J. B. Clearihue, of Victoria, is said to be the youngest member of the House, but there are no figures on file to prove it.



A. D. PATERSON GROWS THINGS ON THE DELTA AND B.C. NEEDS MORE PEOPLE WHO WILL DO LIKEWISE, HE SAYS



BRUCE HUTCHISON
J. M. YORSTON

His constituency of Cariboo stretches from the old gold country around Barkerville and Lightning Creek down to the big ranches that line the P. G. E. And Mr. Yorstson is one of the most successful ranchers in that whole area. His seat is on the Liberal side of the House.

OLIVER TO TALK FREIGHT RATES WITH PREMIER GREENFIELD

Edmonton, Dec. 13. — The freight rates and elevator questions, as affecting the grain shipping business of both Alberta and British Columbia, will be discussed between Premier Greenfield and Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, early in January. Mr. Oliver will then be on his way to Ottawa to take up these and other questions with the Federal authorities and will stop off in Edmonton to talk them over with the Alberta Premier. It will not be possible for Mr. Greenfield or any of his Ministers to accompany the British Columbia delegation to Ottawa owing to Legislative duties.



MRS. RALPH SMITH

The only lady member cheered her colleagues up the other day with the assertion that times weren't half as bad now as they were when she was a little girl a few years back. She also informed the House that she could fight just as hard as any other Hon. member when necessary. If anyone tried to intimidate her, she warned, she was prepared to go to the mat with him. The House believed it.

ACROSS THE BAY

What British Columbia Politicians in Session Are Doing, Thinking and Saying in the Provincial Legislature.

Between 400 and 500 acres along a shoreline of 2 1/2 miles, is covered in the application of the Cowichan Bay Railway Company for a grant at Cowichan Bay, according to information given the Legislature by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, in reply to questions from R. H. Pooley, Conservative member for Esquimalt.

This grant would cut off very little, if any, access of the public to Cowichan Bay, he said. No subsidy except that of land has been asked for by the promoters, and only favorable consideration of the application has been given so far.

A small part of the foreshore area applied for already has been reserved to the public under an order-in-council in 1909, Dr. MacLean said, but the Government has not yet granted any foreshore application. The Government has received a large petition from the residents of the district against the application for the foreshore being granted, but there is no information why the railway's water terminus should not be established on the north shore of Cowichan Bay.

Estimated amount of timber to be tapped by the proposed railway is 1,000,000,000 feet cruised and an estimate of 1,000,000,000 feet additional not cruised.

To some extent the section of the Island proposed to be tapped by this railway already is tributary to the Canadian National Railway and the proposed line would possibly compete with the C. P. R. line.

Dr. MacLean said that the Government has been told that the promoters of the railway are trying to purchase some 70 acres of the Indian reserve near Cowichan Bay for townsite purposes.

Solicitors of the company in the negotiations with the Government are Hall and O'Halloran, Victoria.

To questions asked by Sam Guthrie, member for Newcastle, concerning the operation of labor employment agencies other than Government bureaus and whether these agencies are operating legally, the Hon. A. M. Manson as Minister of Labor replied as follows:

"A circular was received from the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, under date of November 13, stating that the Loggers' Agency, Limited, incorporated September 12, 1919, carried on an employment agency, and blacklisted every man who was sympathetic to organized labor. The objects of the Loggers' Agency, Limited, did not refer to the business of an employment agency, but included the following, inter alia: To carry on the business of general agents, and to transact every kind of agency business, and for such purposes on its own account, or on account of its customers or members, to enter into contracts of . . . labor."

"The question is being very thoroughly looked into with a view to confirming the statements of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, and, if correct, ascertaining the legal right of the said company to carry on an employment agency."

"Prosecutions will follow in the event of it being found proper."

There are nineteen read superintendents under the Department of Public Works in B. C. eighteen of them receive \$180 a month and one \$150 a month the Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, informed the Legislature in reply to questions from J. A. Catherwood, Conservative member for Dewdney.

Premier Oliver replying to the request of Tom Uphill, Labor member for Ferris, for information on the Lang Bay fire on July 6, this year, said that there were destroyed eleven settlers' houses or shacks; two squatters' shacks on logging company's property, together with a number of houses and buildings belonging to the company; lumber on ground for erection of houses for two other settlers; four Summer homes and five Summer cottages which were for rental by visitors.

No compensation was given. Relief was given by the Provincial Government to the extent of \$2,426.54, made up of \$926.54 in provisions, supplies, etc., and \$1,500 in cash; \$45 in cash was subscribed to the relief fund by the general public, and a generous distribution of clothing, etc., was made by the British Columbia division of the Canadian Red Cross.

The question of company towns came up in the Legislature when Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle, put these questions to the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands:

1. What steps (if any) have been taken to carry out the promises made by the Minister of Lands, in the election campaign of 1916 to open up all closed towns in British Columbia?

2. Have any of the closed towns been opened up?

3. Has the Government opened liquor stores in any of the closed towns in the Province?

4. If so, why is it that other people are not allowed to open stores for transaction of ordinary business in these same towns?

The Hon. Mr. Pattullo replied as follows:

"1. The Minister of Lands made no promises in the election campaign of 1916 to open up all so-called closed towns in British Columbia. He did state he would endeavor to remedy existing abuses."

"2. The abuses referred to in No. 1 no longer exist."

"3. Yes."

"4. The Government offers no prohibition to other people doing business in these towns."

The amendment of J. W. Jones, member for South Okanagan, to the water act amendment, to cut from 15 per cent to 8 per cent a year, the penalty charges on unpaid taxes in the irrigation districts, was voted down in the Legislature by 26 to 14, when the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, refused to accept Mr. Jones's proposal.

Mr. Jones declared there was no necessity for imposing such a penalty for water rates, as the Government holds first security on the lands and that in some cases where there are back taxes the impost under the rate in the bill would run up to 40 per cent.

THE HOUSE DECIDED WISELY.

Most people in British Columbia will congratulate the majority in the Legislature which decided that there is no occasion to change the Liquor Control Act to such an extent as would permit the sale of beer by the glass. They realize that yesterday's vote has prevented the expenditure of at least \$100,000 to reaffirm an instruction which the electorate gave to the Government so explicitly a little more than two years ago. On the other hand it is well that the House should have taken the opportunity to discuss the subject once more. The debate which ensued furnished the occasion to remind all members that no case had been made out for the proposal advocated by Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Uphill.

It is fitting at this time to remind the Legislature and such interests as are obviously more concerned about the selling of beer than they are about the wish of the electorate that the Liquor Control Act has not yet been in operation two years. During the period which has elapsed since the Prohibition Act went out of existence the people have had plenty of opportunity to rise up and demand something different from that which they voted for by such a large majority. There has been no such case presented to the Legislature or to the Government. The consumer has not been represented either by the Moderation League of Vancouver or the Liberty League of Victoria. With the exception of the pleas of these two bodies we believe we are correct in saying that the Cabinet has heard nothing from the people of the Province—who are apparently satisfied with existing conditions.

We repeat that until the elected representatives of the people, and particularly those who voted against the Clearihue motion yesterday afternoon, are advised through the ordinary channels of representation—which are well known to them and equally well known to the electorate—it is a waste of time to attempt to temper with legislation that may not suit a minority. If a case had been made out in favor of taking a referendum, if public sentiment had been such as to warrant really serious discussion of that phase of the subject, the Legislature would have been guilty of a serious mistake if it had refused to take notice of such a condition. But there is every proof that the people knew what they voted for two years ago and are satisfied with what they are getting for the time being. When they want something else it will not be necessary to organize leagues to pass the information on to the Government.

FINEST MAP YET OF B. C. IS ISSUED BY PATTULLO

The Department of Lands under Hon. T. D. Pattullo has just completed and issued the most detailed and accurate map of British Columbia yet prepared.

It is a one-sheet map in three colors, 37 x 35 inches, and on a scale of 31.56 miles to the inch. Roads and trails, land districts, geographical and other features are shown on the map.

It is proposed to issue various series of this map which will show the different divisions and districts into which the Province has been subdivided for administrative purposes, such as the land recording divisions, mining divisions, Provincial electoral divisions, Dominion electoral divisions, assessment districts, and registry districts and counties, and on the copies of a portion of the main issue it is planned to show the up-to-date information of precipitation throughout British Columbia.

Mr. Pattullo said, "Sufficient of each issue will be printed to cover the anticipated public demand."

Method of Production

"The entire work of this map, including compilation, preparation and drawing of the original and the printing, has been completed entirely within the Province. The only thing produced outside of the Province is the paper on which the map is printed.

Printing paper of such required grade is not as yet manufactured in British Columbia. In the plotting of this map the polyconic projection is used.

Design of the Map

"The Province, measuring roughly 1,260 miles from the southeast corner to the northwest corner, while in width it averages about 400 miles and about 800 miles north and south, makes a peculiar figure which is difficult to arrange to conform with the usual printing size. The present map, while it embraces the whole of the Province, is compact in form, the size of the sheet being one easy to handle.

The title, scale and legend balance well with the rest of the map, while there is noticed that in this issue the area usually taken up by the Pacific Ocean is now used for valuable general data covering tables of distances of the Coast, roads of British Columbia, railway connections to principal points in British Columbia and this content, with another comprehensive table connecting principal points in B.C. with those of the rest of the world."

FULL CHIROPRACTIC REPORT

The full report to the House of the Legislative Special Committee on chiropractics follows:

"Your select committee of Messrs. Jackson, Kergin, Schofield, Burd, Pearson, Yorston, Guthrie, Paterson, Dunca and McRae to enquire into Bill No. 28, beg to report as follows:

"That the objection of the Chiropractors to the privilege opened to them by the amendment to the Medical Act, Chapter 38, of the Statutes of 1921, is in respect to their being required to submit to examination by the Medical Council as to their qualifications.

"That from the comparison of Bill No. 28, advanced on behalf of the Chiropractors, with Chapter 38 of the Statutes of 1921, it is apparent that the Chiropractors agree upon the propriety of their submitting to examination in the subjects of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, histology and physical diagnosis, but your committee are of the opinion that

the additional subject of hygiene should be included.

"That your committee is unanimous in recommending that the examination as to qualifications of Chiropractors be conducted by the Senate of the University of British Columbia.

"That your committee, by a majority, but not unanimously, recommend that the examinations be conducted by the Senate of the University of British Columbia, and that the examining board be composed of two duly qualified members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in good standing and two members of the B.C. Chiropractors' Association in good standing, and of one additional examiner to be a duly qualified member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in good standing to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal.

"That your committee recommend that Bill No. 28 be not proceeded with, but that Chapter 38 of the Statutes of 1921 be amended to carry out your committee's recommendation as to the body upon which shall devolve the responsibility of examining candidates in Chiropractic as to their qualifications in the subjects enumerated and deemed necessary.

"Your committee recommends that it be provided that the first examination for Chiropractors to qualify be held within three months, and in the meantime no prosecution be instituted against any Chiropractors merely because of their not having complied with the terms of the Act, Chapter 38, of the Statutes of 1921, within such period of three months, and that pending prosecutions be stayed, and that convictions and sentences heretofore made and pending against Chiropractors be set aside.

"M. B. JACKSON, K.C.,
Chairman."

WAY IS OPENED FOR EARLIER SHOPS CLOSING

Fred Anderson's amendment to the Shops Regulation Act was given second reading in the Legislature yesterday. It gives municipal councils the powers to pass by-laws to compel the closing of shops at 5 o'clock instead of not earlier than 6 o'clock as provided for in the present act.

An amendment introduced by Mr. Anderson restricts those who can vote on such closing by-laws so as to eliminate Orientals.

Attorney-General Manson explained that Orientals have been voting right along on these closing by-laws and this amendment is necessary because they are the ones who have been putting the "kick" in the early closing move.

STRUGGLING LAWYER IS GIVEN CHANCE

As a result of the passing of an act to amend the Inferior Courts Practitioners' Act, only lawyers in future will be allowed to appear in inferior courts in towns where two lawyers are permanently resident.

There was a great deal of opposition to the bill, unprofessional members having a little fun at the expense of the legal fraternity.

Attorney-General Manson said it was only fair to the struggling lawyers in small towns that they should have whatever business was going.

TAX INSTALLMENT PLAN ATTACKED, BUT PASSES HOUSE

"Freak Legislation" Is What
Mr. Bowser Calls Proposal

When Vote Comes, However,
James Ramsay Alone Is
Opposed

Victoria's private bill went through the committee stage in the Legislature yesterday.

The only feature of importance to be defeated was the amendment brought in by J. B. Clearihue, in charge of the bill, to allow the city to consolidate in one debt fund account all taxes and assessments for interest and sinking fund from the various local improvement loans.

Premier Oliver: Isn't that misappropriation of sinking funds when you transfer the money paid in by taxpayers to their credit in connection with specific local improvement works and place it to the general credit of all local improvement loans, some of which may not have been placed so advantageously.

Mr. Clearihue: I would not put it in those words.

Premier Oliver: The effect of this is to take the money from the credit of the man who pays and put it to the credit of others. It is taking one man's money to pay another's special debt.

Says General Fund Would Suffer.

David Whiteside, New Westminster, asked what the city was going to do when it was found that 80 per cent of the properties paid and yet the city had to meet the interest and sinking fund on the whole 100 per cent.

Thomas Pearson, of Richmond, declared that other municipalities were in a similar position to Victoria and that under the proposal the general fund would suffer.

Mr. Bowser attacked as "freak legislation" the plan for monthly payment of taxes in ten instalments beginning with March of each year. He asked why the departure from the municipal act to permit Victoria to collect taxes any time it wanted. He declared that it would be irksome to the taxpayer as the early part of the year is the worst time for business, but later in the year business hits its stride and by November people are in the best position to pay. He said it was evidence of the fact that Victoria was grasping at straws and that the Shortt report was considered not worth the money it cost to bring Dr. Adam Shortt out here.

Attorney-General Manson thought it would be a complicated business and asked if it were a good idea why the municipal committee had not taken it up and put it in the municipal act.

Payment by Instalments

Mr. Clearihue explained that one per cent a month interest will be charged on unpaid instalments, which would bring the average interest charge down to 4.5 per cent on the gross amount if no taxes at all were paid until the end of the year, instead of the present penalty charge of 8 per cent. If taxes were paid in full by June 30, there would be no penalty. He asserted this system of small instalments made it easier for people to pay their taxes.

R. H. Pooley, of Esquimalt, said it would mean doubling the staff at the City Hall in order to post all the monthly interest charges, and G. S. Hanes, of North Vancouver, declared it would create the maximum amount of inconvenience.

Canon Hinchliffe, Victoria: The men who are propounding this legislation are the men who are in touch with the actual conditions and trying day by day to solve the problems of the City of Victoria. They should be in a position to know what the city requires.

Mr. Clearihue pointed out that the city at present does not get in its money from taxes until the end of the year. The result is that it has to go to the bank and borrow and pay interest.

David Whiteside pointed out that in some parts of England taxes can be paid quarterly and he declared this move of Victoria a step in the right direction.

J. W. Jones, of South Okanagan, said Victoria should be allowed to try the system as the city's financial position was so bad that it apparently needed something of the kind.

When the section was put to a vote, James Ramsay, of Vancouver,

was the only one who could be seen to vote against it.

Approval was given to the principal of taxation of private hospitals, although Mr. Whiteside pointed out that under the Municipal Act the reverse principle was established.

CHIROPRACTORS' PATIENTS SWARM AROUND OLIVER, CLAMORING FOR JUSTICE

Some 200 patients of Victoria chiropractors surrounded Premier Oliver in a corridor of the Parliament Buildings this afternoon, swarmed about him and loudly clamored for justice for chiropractors. Interrupted by a barrage of yells, laughs of derision, and finally a chorus of jeers, the Premier boldly faced the crowd, and told them bluntly that he intended to abide by the report of the Jackson Committee on chiropractic.

"So far as I am concerned I think it is a proper report, and I will support it," the Premier declared emphatically, as he pushed his way through the crowd and entered the Speaker's corridor, followed by loud hisses and jeers.

Allege Injustice

When the Premier entered the corridor where the chiropractors' patients were waiting a half-dozen eager people attempted to address him. All the speakers asserted that the Jackson committee's report on chiropractic was a "gross injustice." One woman pressed her way up to the Premier's side and declared that Mrs. Oliver, the Premier's wife, was prepared to testify about her own healing by chiropractors.

Shows Beldness

"Well, I happen to live with Mrs. Oliver, and I probably know as much or more than you do about that matter," Mr. Oliver shot back. When the uproar subsided the Premier said that the Jackson committee had spent a long time investigating chiropractic and he had the utmost confidence in its findings. Both sides had been heard, he said. "There are a lot of you here, but you are not all the public by any means," he remarked. If the people were not satisfied with action of their representatives in the Legislature their proper course was to choose different representatives, he said.

Call for Chairman.

There were loud cries for Mr. Jackson. A number of people cried out that Mr. Jackson held "the third brief of the Medical Association." "I have no control over Mr. Jackson," said the Premier.

Premier Shows Good Temper.

One woman put her hand on the Premier's shoulder and appealed to him to see that the chiropractors were given justice. A man pushed his way through the crowd with his little girl whom he showed to the Premier and said that she had been cured by chiropractors after doctors had treated her in vain for seven years. The Premier listened patiently to everyone and, in spite of the continual uproar showed no signs of annoyance.

FUEL OIL DUSTS 90,000 TONS B.C. COAL A MONTH

Another Island Mine Likely to Close, Menzies Warns House

Tom Uphill's amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act to permit miners to appoint two outsiders instead of two of their number as mine safety inspectors, was defeated on second reading by 30 to 13 in the Legislature yesterday.

Rev. Thomas Menzies, member for Comox, said that he had asked that the bill be delayed in its passage through the House so that he could consult his constituents at the Cumberland mines and find out what they thought of it. Their reply, he said, was that they did not think the amendments necessary.

Sain Guthrie, Yes, you only consulted the operators.

Mr. Menzies: Yes, I wrote to the operators—and the miners, both.

In connection with coal mine matters on Vancouver Island, Mr. Menzies told the House that he had assurances from the operators that there was a strong possibility that one of the mines would be closed down in the near future because of poor business resulting from fuel oil competition. This would throw 400 miners out of employment. He said that fuel oil imports were displacing 90,000 tons a month of Island coal. He recalled the efforts of Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, to have a protective tariff put on against fuel oil, and asserted that even something more would have to be done if the coal industry here was to be adequately protected.

GAME BIRDS STARVE; POOLEY MAKES PLEA

No Shooting For Years Unless They Are Fed Now, He Warns

Plea for the feeding of game birds during the present cold spell, and while the ground is covered with snow in most parts along the coast, was made in the Legislature to-day by H. H. Pooley, member for Esquimalt. He said that reports to him to-

day from game districts, indicated that not much care was being taken to keep the birds from being killed off by starvation.

"Time is the essence of action now and if the birds are left much longer and are not looked after at once, then there won't be any shooting in the Province for the next two or three years," Mr. Pooley said. "Quail are disappearing very fast at the present moment for inability to get food."

Mr. Pooley urged that police and game board officials be rushed out with sacks of grain, and he thought that sportsmen would be willing to help distribute it.

M. B. Jackson, K. C., who is chairman of the game board, explained that he had through the superintendent of Provincial police instructed the officers to take action to save the birds at the present time, and that he had himself telephoned to a number of districts of the Province to urge the necessary action taken.

B.C. STEEL WORKS NOW PRACTICABLE, EXPERT REPORTS

Williams Survey For Hon. William Sloan Says Time Has Arrived

Only Germany and Belgium Can Beat This Coast in Low Costs

That an iron and steel industry can be established in the Province.

That the necessary materials for the successful working of such an industry are available.

That there is a good and increasing market for the product.

That the time for the launch of such an industry is opportune.

That the enterprise should be most successful.

These are the conclusions reached by C. P. Williams, the expert English mining engineer, engaged by Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, to make an investigation into the tonnage possibilities of the iron ore deposits of British Columbia and other iron ore bearing zones on the Pacific Coast as far south as Mexico and as far north as Alaska.

To Gather Data

The object was to endeavor to obtain such data that it might be clearly established either that extensive iron and steel furnaces situated in this Province could or could not be maintained by material obtained on this Coast.

The satisfactory nature of Mr. Williams' report from the standpoint of those desirous of seeing such an industry launched is emphasized by the fact that Mr. Williams is one of the best qualified authorities yet to take up this question. After graduating from Victoria University, Manchester, he took a course in engineering with Messrs. Pearson and Knowles, of Warrington, one of the best known firms in Great Britain.

Later he joined the designing staff of the Ebbw Vale Coal, Iron and Steel Company when they were constructing new Bessemer shop and blast furnaces. From there he went to Germany, becoming an engineer with the Hoesch Co., Dortmund, one of the largest firms of coke and by-product producers and iron and steel manufacturers in that country. Coming back to England, he was engaged by the Brynno Steel Steel Company, where under his direction extensions were undertaken which proved of immense benefit. During the war he occupied the post of Assistant General Manager to John Lysaght, Ltd., and under his management the company was the only British concern to successfully produce a basic bullet proof alloy for armoured tanks. It will be recognized, therefore, that Mr. Williams, both by technical training and by years of practical experience, is well qualified to discuss the iron and steel problem in its relation to this Province.

"From my experience," Mr. Williams says, "in several European countries and from an inquiry into costs at a few Eastern American works I am of the opinion that iron and steel can be manufactured on the Pacific Coast to-day as cheaply as in any of the well known iron and steel producing countries of the world, excepting Germany and possibly Belgium. The reason for their advantage is not that their costs of production per se are lower, but that the present abnormal rate of exchange leaves the countries with a depreciated currency in a better position to export their finished articles than those countries whose rates of exchange have not fluctuated considerably from normal conditions.

To Compare Favorably

"Again, there is every probability that an approximately proportional fluctuation in cost will take place in most of the world centres of the industry, with the result that as the conditions to-day in British Columbia compare favorably with conditions in other regions producing these goods, so they will compare equally favorably when costs of production elsewhere have decreased and conditions become more stable and normal all over the world."

Mr. Williams says that it is possible to outline for this Province not one iron and steel project, but several, each of which, in his opinion,

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eventually would become of very great importance.

"All the conditions," he says, "are now present for establishing such an industry on a successful commercial basis. It is possible to make plans for such a work at a suitable site on Vancouver Island and also one on the Mainland near the Coast." As between these two locations, however, a preference is expressed to raise sites on the Fraser River. On this point he says: "With respect to the location of the works and with due regard to the areas I have visited, my opinion is that the first iron and steel works of the Province should be on the Fraser River."

In supporting this contention Mr. Williams explains that there are economic features involved, such as the importing of certain material and commodities and the exporting of certain finished manufactured goods. The greatest market is on the Mainland, and he argues that to avoid heavy transportation costs and to reduce double handling to a minimum this site is to be recommended. All interior markets could be reached by rail and the position would be suitable for all coastwise and overseas export trade. Here suitable coking coals from the Nicola Valley, from the Comox district of Vancouver Island, or even, if it were necessary, from the Crow's Nest coalfield could be assembled. Limestone could be

brought in scows from the north end of Texada Island.

That there is a great opportunity for an iron and steel industry on the Coast is declared by Mr. Williams to be shown by the following facts: On the shores of the Pacific Ocean there is a large population, little competition, highest price iron market in the world, the necessary raw materials of superior grade, water transportation, immense water powers, and an excellent climate.

He concludes by affirming that British Columbia's possibilities as an iron and steel production centre have impressed him, and that there now is an unparalleled and unique opportunity for whoever is first in the field. Whether the project be undertaken under the auspices of the Government or by private enterprise.

Report on Deposits

The body of Mr. Williams' report is taken up by detailed statements regarding the character of the iron ore deposits visited, the economic suitability of the ore of the Coast, and of the Interior, the cheap and abundant electrical energy available and the limestone and other material available for fluxing and refining purposes. The question of the markets also is discussed.

An approximate estimate is given of the cost of establishing an iron and steel works capable of producing 125,000 tons of foundry iron per annum and 120,000 tons of finished steel per annum. The total, exclusive of the cost of purchasing properties and of the cost of coal mining equipment, is placed at \$15,592,000. It is figured that it would take four years before a plant of this magnitude could become productive and revenue producing, so that the capital expenditure referred to would be spread over four years, approximately as follows: First year, \$2,000,000; second year, \$3,600,000; third year, \$5,000,000; fourth year, \$4,992,000. These calculations are given with the explanation that an accurate estimate of cost of plant without obtaining actual tenders is impossible when prices are fluctuating as now is the case. It is thought likely that there will be a reduction in the near future in the market prices of the materials required, so that a reduction in the estimate may be expected.

WILL RETURN BOTH
ACTS TO HOUSE

Insurance men hurried to the Parliament Buildings to-day when they learned that members of the Legislature late yesterday had refused to pass Attorney-General Hanson's amendment to the Trust Companies' Act to exempt such companies from municipal taxation.

The vote in committee was twenty-one to twenty-one, and J. B. Clearhue, who was presiding as chairman, gave the deciding vote against exemption.

Mr. Hanson announced that he would send back to the House the fire and life insurance acts which were similarly amended by votes of the House the day before. He explained that the three acts must be made alike. All insurance and trust companies, he pointed out, pay a provincial license fee and two per cent tax on their incomes to the provinces, and that when this source of taxation was taken from the municipalities it was taken into consideration in making up accounts which were now obtained from liquor profits and race tracks.

SMOKERS IN WRATH
RISE AND SMITE
ANTI-PUFFING LAW

Pattullo Planned to Protect
Forests From Serious
Source of Fires

But Member Will Have None
of It, Fearing Anti-Tobacco
League

Devotees of My Lady Nicotine rallied their forces in the Legislature just before midnight under R. H. Pooley and H. G. Perry and in their indignant wrath squelched proposals of Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, planned to stop the smoking of a cigar, cigarette or pipe in the woods during the Summer closed season.

"Why, I might be out campaigning in my constituency and take a little smoke and be hauled up under this," said Mr. Perry. "Forest fires are not due to smokers so much as to engines and persons who do not put out camp fires."

Mr. Pooley read a recent editorial from The Victoria Times urging that the anti-smoking provisions be modified.

Mr. Pattullo—I hope all the editorials in The Times have the same effect on my honorable friend.

A Little Horse Sense

Mr. Pooley—I say that many of the editorials in The Times appeal to me as they have a good deal of horse sense. There is no use putting all these stringent regulations in the statutes unless you have the people behind you. I often go into the woods for two or three days at a time and I smoke about 25 pipes a day. You should expect people with a little horse sense when they are in the woods. Regulations like these I don't think will assist in carrying out the act to preserve our forests. Very few people go into the forests without smoking and these are the people you are going to antagonize. This is a dangerous section and I ask that you follow the suggestions in The Times.

Mr. Pattullo—The timber industry has asked us to insert this clause to regulate smoking during the closed season, which is only four months a year. It is put in here after the widest and fullest experience, and if the House takes on itself to change it, the responsibility will be on the House and not on me as minister.

Mr. Pooley pointed out that the clause would even prohibit a person from smoking on a fishing trip during the Summer, while Mr. Perry again objected to the provision making a prima facie evidence against any man caught smoking if a fire was discovered in the area where he had been.

Mr. Farris asserted that members of the House and people throughout the country could well give up the habit of smoking. He said that he used to smoke himself but had given it up and was better for it. In his final appeal, he quoted the verse beginning "Tobacco is an evil weed," Fred Anderson—More gloom.

Premier's Opinion

Premier Oliver said that he was one of those who never used tobacco, but he happened to be one of those who had paid a big price for the smoking of other persons. He told how a threshing outfit had been burned as the result of the carelessness of a smoker and another time how he had seen a saw-mill set on fire in a similar way. He asserted that a considerable number of the serious forest fires during last Summer were caused by smokers.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie—We have far too much of this prohibition stuff pulled here. The next thing we will see an anti-tobacco league in British Columbia with the Minister of Mines as president. I object to the constitutional prohibitionist leader of the Liberal party getting up and saying this. I claim that a man under the rights of British liberty has the right to decide his own habits.

Mr. Farris: What I advocated was self-denial.

Capt. Mackenzie: I would tell my dogmatic friend, the Minister of Lands, that I am able to make my own decisions without suggestions from him.

Sam Guthrie, socialist member for Newcastle, said that he was not a smoker but many loggers smoke and should be considered.

There is too much of this prohibition and I think we may have an anti-tobacco league if we don't curb this Minister of Lands.

Hon. E. D. Barrow: If men are prohibited from smoking tobacco they will still be able to chew.

Mr. Pattullo's anti-smoking clause was defeated by sixteen to twelve, Mrs. Ralph Smith, the only woman member of the House, voting with the Premier, and the ministers for the retention of the clause.

Mr. Pattullo indicated that he would bring the measure up again for consideration when there was a fuller attendance of members in the House.

Another of Mr. Pattullo's drastic amendments to the forest act to prevent and fight bush fires met with serious disaster in the House last night. When the clause giving the fire warden power to call out every man from eighteen to sixty years of age to fight fires without compensation came up practically the whole House turned on him and the clause was defeated by twenty to six, only ministers voting with Mr. Pattullo.

It was claimed by opponents of the clause that if fires were so serious as to necessitate calling out every able-bodied man, the welfare of the Province was sufficiently at stake to warrant paying compensation.

"I can see where a Conservative has a chance to get a job with the Liberal Government," said Ian Mackenzie amid laughter. "But he will not be paid."

MACLEAN PROPOSES
PROVINCIAL HOME
FOR INCURABLES

Now 125 Such Cases in B.C.,
Minister Points Out

This Only Province So Far
Without Such an Institution

An act providing for the establishment and maintenance of a Provincial Home for persons afflicted with incurable, bodily disease or disability was introduced in the Legislature Wednesday afternoon by Hon. J. D. MacLean, Provincial Secretary.

It will be lawful for the Government to provide such a home, to be known as the "Provincial Home for Incurables." The superintendent and staff will function under the Civil Service Act.

In explaining the provisions of the bill the Provincial Secretary pointed out that there are 125 physical incurables in the Province and British Columbia is the only Province in Canada without a home for incurables. The Vancouver General Hospital has been caring for 110 of these patients, seventy of whom are residents of Vancouver. The remainder come from different parts of the Province.

Dr. MacLean pointed out that the Vancouver General Hospital has been objecting for many years to being saddled with this burden. The incurables are cared for at Marpole, where a building is rented at a cost of \$3,600 a year. This building is unsuitable and is held on a month to month basis only.

The minister explained that after many requests the Government had decided to assume the care of incurables. A building will be purchased (several having been offered at a sum not exceeding \$70,000), and the Government will advance the money necessary. On \$70,000, he said, the interest would be \$3,850 per year. Municipalities would be charged \$1.25 per patient per day, the estimated cost being \$1.20. Fifteen cents of this would go into a sinking fund, and with 100 patients this would amount to \$5,570. Deducting the interest on investment, there would be available for a sinking fund \$2,720, which would take care of the capital expenditure in 25 years, or two-thirds the life of the building.

The Government contribution for maintenance will be paid out of liquor profits as provided for in the present amendments to the Liquor Control Act.

The minister could not say how soon the new home would be ready for occupancy, but intimated that no time would be lost in getting it ready.

ONLY 10 OPPOSE JACKSON REPORT ON CHIROPRACTICS

House Adopts Findings; Medical Act to Be Amended Accordingly

Menzies Fails in Last Minute Move to Get Independent Umpire

Chiropractors were finally voted down in the Legislature to-day when the House, by a vote of 30 to 10, adopted the Jackson report.

Attorney-General Manson immediately brought in an amendment to the Medical Act to make provision for the examination of chiropractors along the lines laid down in the report, that is by a board of two medical men, two chiropractors and a fifth man to be a medical man appointed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal.

J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., absented himself from the House during the vote, explaining afterwards that he would have to choose between the amendment and the original bill, and he did not see any essential difference.

A number of Victoria and Vancouver medical men were in the Legislative galleries to watch the dying agonies of the chiropractors' hopes this year.

The ten who voted against the adoption of the Jackson report were: Mrs. Ralph Smith, Capt. Ian Mackenzie, James Ramsay, Hon. William Sloan, J. W. Jones, W. A. McKenzie, Rev. Thomas Menzies, Kenneth Duncan, Tom Uphill and Sam Guthrie.

Seeks Independent Referee

Before the report came up for adoption Rev. Thomas Menzies, of Comox, made a final effort to get an independent referee on the examining board by bringing in an amendment to the report calling for the appointment of a person "other than a medical man or a chiropractor" as the fifth member of the board.

The reason for this is that the medical men and the chiropractors should be equally represented on this board," Mr. Menzies said. "This ought to meet the wishes of the medical men and chiropractors. As the report of the committee stands the medical men have the advantage."

"Who would you put on a Methodist minister?" John McRae, of Yale, asked.

Attorney-General Manson said that such a situation would be most extraordinary, and the referee, knowing nothing about chiropractic or medicine, would be in a most difficult position.

Rev. Mr. Menzies—Vote for it and let's see.

J. W. Jones—Suppose the senate of the University refuses to conduct these examinations?

The Premier said that would have to be inquired into.

The Menzies amendment was lost by a vote of fourteen to seventeen.

When the House was called together this morning, M. B. Jackson, K. C., chairman of the chiropractic committee, arose on a question of privilege concerning the report issued last night in which Gordon Wismer, counsel for the chiropractors, charged Premier "Oliver," Attorney-General Manson and Mr. Jackson with responsibility for the situation.

"As chairman of the committee I am a servant of this House and I consider that if Mr. Wismer is properly reported the attention of the House should be drawn to the matter," Mr. Jackson said.

He also read an editorial appearing in a Vancouver evening newspaper of yesterday which charged the committee with "meanly and trivially" countenancing persecution by the Medical Council.

"I feel that this House cannot pass over a remark of this kind imputing meanness and trickery to the committee," Mr. Jackson said.

"As far as I am concerned I am used to having a great deal of blame heaped on my shoulders, and I don't think I am going to worry about it," Premier "Oliver" said.

WELLS VOTE ON AUTONOMY PLAN

Present indications are that South Vancouver electors will be asked to vote on the question of the restoration of autonomy, the municipality having been under the wing of the Government since 1918, when South Vancouver's affairs were so involved that a commissioner was appointed by the Government.

Conditions have improved to such an extent that the Executive Council has decided to restore self-government to the municipality, and a bill is being introduced giving the Reeve and Council power to borrow \$1,440,000 with which to pay off its indebtedness to the Government. Once the Government is reimbursed the commissioner A. Wells Gray, will be withdrawn.

The regular municipal election is to be held on January 15. If the money by-laws carry the new Council will have complete control, and South Vancouver will again be self-governing. Should the by-laws be defeated the present system will probably continue.

ACROSS THE BAY

Attorney-General Manson's amendments to the Government Liquor Act are to come up for detailed consideration in the House to-day. The liquor amendments propose to cut out all 50 cent individual permits and also the \$5 two weeks' permits for visitors. The present \$5 permits good for a whole year will be cut to \$2 and the \$2 beer only permit cut to \$1. Export warehouse licenses will be raised from \$1,000 a year to \$10,000. Jail sentence of one to three months is provided for beer-selling instead of \$50 fine. Agents will be prohibited from soliciting liquor orders in the Province.

It is also provided under the Attorney-General's amendments that 15 per cent of liquor profits will go to hospitals of the Province direct and 35 per cent to municipalities. The other 50 per cent of the profits remain with the Government.

For the third consecutive time the Hoardings Bill, introduced by M. B. Jackson, K. C., was defeated, when it came up in the Legislature to-day. He sought to have all billboards in unorganized districts limited to a size of four square feet, desiring chiefly the removal of sign-boards in Active Pass, along the route followed by the Vancouver-Victoria steamers. The matter was discussed briefly in committee and the bill died a natural death when the committee rose.

THE NOTARY PUBLIC.

Since when has the responsibility of a Notary Public demanded more than ordinary common sense and intelligence? What valid reason should there be for the cancellation of existing commissions assuming that adequate provision is made for the protection of the public?

The measure before the Legislature is unnecessary. If the Government desires to limit the issuance of future commissions it could do so by making ordinary inquiries relating to the applicant's eligibility and the urgency of the case. Cancellation of those in existence seems difficult to justify.

According to reports from important bond houses in the East the talk about a receivership which figured in the discussion before the Committee of the Legislature dealing with the city's private bill, has done much harm to Victoria's credit. There is nothing in that talk and the sooner the apprehension it has aroused has been removed the better. Incidentally, we might point out that there is no use in spending thousands of dollars to advertise Victoria's attractions as a place for people to come to make their homes if the effect of it is going to be destroyed by remarks from public men like that which forms the subject of this complaint.

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NEAR BEER FIGHT PUT UP BY PERRY, BUT HE IS BEATEN

Only Solution of Club Troubles
Member Tells Legislature

Capt. Mackenzie Struggles
to Hear of Jail Sentences
For Comrades

H. G. Perry, member for Fort George, made his fight in the Legislature to open up the sale of near-beer throughout the Province as in prohibition days. Backed by Capt. Ian Mackenzie, of Vancouver, he brought the proposal forward in an effort to find something acceptable to take the place of the straight beer clause which the Legislature refused to consider early this week.

Asserts Value of Policy.
Mr. Perry moved for the repeal of the near-beer, commonly called the Jackson, section of the act which prohibits the sale by other than the Government of malt liquors of 3 per cent alcohol or one per cent by weight. He said it was a serious injustice to thousands of persons especially in scattered parts of the Province that they had no facilities for getting a glass of this mild beer. He said it would also solve the club problem.

Attorney-General Manson said it would bring back all the troubles of the "near-beer" days and would require a big staff to go around testing drinks and could not be enforced.

Mr. Perry: You are not enforcing it now.

Mr. Manson: I admit that but we are doing fairly well. Some of the municipalities have not made a semblance of a decent pretence of enforcing the law. There are police officers, Provincial and city, and good citizens, influential men, acting as police commissioners, who sit idly by. As long as I am here we will either enforce this act or I will come to you and advocate its repeal.

Mr. Manson said that he had already taken action in some cases and would weed out one after another other Provincial police officers who have been winking at violations.

H. F. Kergin, of Atlin: If the Attorney-General would cut out some of his force and establish more liquor stores the liquor act would cost less to enforce, and you would not need all the stool pigeons.

The Perry near beer amendment was beaten by thirty-two to eight.

The Attorney-General brought his liquor act amendments before the House in committee after midnight. He pushed them through, refusing to hold over sections for amendments at some future sitting.

Capt. Mackenzie, backed by some of the other members of the House who favor beer, put up a vigorous fight against the Attorney-General's amendment under which beer sellers will go to jail for from one to three months without the option of a fine.

Jail Sentences.

"Under no consideration will I support a jail sentence for first offences for selling malt liquors in British Columbia in the present state of public opinion," Capt. Mackenzie said, presenting telegrams from police chiefs commending the fight against jail sentences for first offences.

"I think the Attorney-General should prosecute proprietary clubs without stint, but there are registered soldier clubs which carry on a large charitable work, and I submit that it is no crime for members of these organizations to have their beer of beer under decent conditions and it is not fair to send the stewards of these clubs to jail. I will not be sorry to putting my comrades behind the bars for supplying a glass of beer to the comrades who were in company with them.

Mr. de B. Farris, K.C.: It is clear from the attitude of the House that the first offence a man can be guilty of is to drink a glass of beer; so I think there should be at least a sen-

ence of twelve months or two years for this offence.

Tom Uphill, of Fernie, said that if members of clubs wanted to drink a glass of beer, they should have the right to do so without fear of jail sentences. Kenneth Duncan, of Cowichan, thought a fine more effective than jail sentences as small municipalities hesitated to send a man to jail because of the cost. E. C. Henninger, of Grand Forks, said the people had not given the Government permission to legalize the sale of beer by the glass.

Must Continue.

Mr. Manson said that his position was that so long as it was the law, his sworn duty as Minister of the Crown was to enforce it. Time after time, he said, organized agents had offended against the law and never on any occasion was the same man brought up twice, but a different man. These men did not even appear in court, but would forfeit their ball of \$100. The result was very little control of enforcement as organizations because of the big beer profits considered it worth their while to forfeit the \$100 ball money and keep on selling beer. He said there was difficulty with the clubs particularly, because there were hundreds of proprietary clubs in Vancouver which were bringing disrepute on the real soldier clubs. He explained that some municipalities have been using the fine option as a source of revenue instead of sending men to jail. Experience showed the act could not be enforced without a straight jail sentence.

Capt. Mackenzie moved that the jail sentence for first offence be changed to a fine of not more than \$500. R. H. Pooley, of Esquimalt, supported him, but the Attorney-General's proposal was sustained by a vote of twenty to fifteen.

Mr. Uphill protested against the proposal to increase from \$3,000 to \$10,000 the license for warehouses as it would force all the smaller ones in the Interior into the combine. He suggested making it \$5,000. Mr. Manson said he wanted the section to stand over, as he had something else in mind.

There was no opposition to the elimination of the 50 cent single purchase permits, the reduction of the annual permits from \$5 to \$2 and of the annual beer permits from \$2 to \$1. Mr. Manson explained that the 50-cent permits had been much abused as evidenced by the income of \$225,000 last year from the 50-cent ones and only \$46,000 from the \$5 permits. From now on, he said, it was proposed to endorse all purchases on the permits and under this one permit system there would be some chance of maintaining some control.

Action of Vendors.

Mr. Pooley: I want to draw the attention of the Attorney-General to the fact that some vendors have not been carrying out the law in the past.

Mr. Manson: There is no question about that.

Mr. Pooley then presented to Mr. Manson evidence in court cases here showing that boys went to a Government liquor store here and were supplied with liquor by Government vendors.

Col. Lister said he had no kick against stool pigeons, but he protested against men wearing returned soldier buttons and going out and trying to induce some of their former overseas comrades to buy liquor and break the law.

Capt. Mackenzie: Hear hear.

Col. Lister: That button is a sort of Masonic emblem among men who have been overseas. I would like the Attorney-General to instruct the men when they go out not to wear that button.

Capt. Mackenzie: It is one of the meanest trades possible.

Cites Noted Case.

Mr. Pooley also urged that when seizures are made, officers should give a receipt. He instanced a Victoria case where a cask of whisky was seized, but when it was returned to the man after his trial it was found to be full of water.

Mr. Pooley also urged that it be made illegal to advertise liquor in any way, as such advertising was offensive to many people.

Capt. Mackenzie objected to some of the advertisements which he said told people that had better buy whisky to get well and then went on to describe brands, Long John, Spey Royal, Ambassador.

Mr. Bowser: What about the old port of the California Wine Co.?

Dr. K. C. Macdonald: How about the old cider of the Okanagan.

Mr. Pooley: That is a fine quality, and will speak for itself.

R. H. Nesland, of South Vancouver, said that an anti-advertising proposal would seriously interfere

with business. Kenneth Campbell, of Nelson, endorsed this view, and declared some people were getting too goody-goody all at once.

CANON'S BILL TO FORCE VANCOUVER ELECTION, BEATEN

Canon Hinchliffe's bill to compel the holding of a by-election within six months when any seat becomes vacant, and which was aimed at the present political situation in Vancouver was killed on second reading in the Legislature last night by a vote of 24 to 20, with Fred Anderson, Liberal member for Kamloops, voting with the Opposition.

The question first came up in the afternoon when J. W. de Farris, K. C., pointed out that Greater Vancouver is now well represented in the House, having altogether eight members, a woman, a Labor man, some Liberals and a Liberal-Conservative, as well as the "peculiar" member from North Vancouver.

Mr. Hanes arose to say that it seemed as if there was nothing to warrant such a description of himself.

Mr. Bowser wanted to know the opinion of the Premier on the question.

R. H. Pooley: You will not get through by Saturday night unless you deal with this.

Premier Oliver promised it would be brought up again at the evening session, and H. F. Kergin, of Atlin, adjourned the debate. Opposite members called for a division on this issue, but the adjournment was sustained by a vote of 23 to 18.

At the evening session Mr. Kergin told how Atlin was left without a member for a year when the former member from that constituency died in 1920. But although that seat was

vacant that length of time there were no objections. He said that when it came to the Elections Act the hinterland districts of the Province should be given the benefit of the doubt and the difficulties of holding an election considered.

Mr. Bowser asserted that the Government could not get away from the scandal in connection with the disfranchisement of Vancouver from one of its members since the resignation of M. A. Macdonald in November, 1921.

"There can be no excuse for the Government keeping Vancouver out of its full representation," Mr. Bowser went on. "They have not only disfranchised Vancouver of one of its members, but robbed it of cabinet representation for political reasons. The constitution of this country must not be set aside for purely political and partisan purposes. The great commercial centre of the Province has been given six members by the constitution, and it is not for this Government to disfranchise it."

Mr. Bowser pointed out that the bill proposed by Canon Hinchliffe was modelled along the lines of the Dominion act, which was brought in by E. W. Jacobs, Liberal member for one of the Montreal seats.

MOTION ON FRUIT DUMPING PRESENTED

Dr. MacDonald presented the agricultural committee's report to the Legislature yesterday on the anti-dumping in connection with proposals to protect the B. C. fruit industry. The report, which will be debated, is as follows:

"Whereas the fruit industry is of paramount interest to British Columbia:

"And whereas all reasonable precautions should be taken to prevent the dumping of foreign fruit on the Canadian markets, thereby demoralizing the natural markets of the fruit growers of the Province:

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Hon. the Minister of Customs for Canada, be respectfully urged to put into complete operation the legislation passed by the Dominion Parliament at its last session, for the safeguarding of the Canadian fruit growers, sufficiently early in the year to prevent the dumping of fruit on the Canadian market.

"And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister, Hon. Mackenzie King, the Hon. Jacques Bureau, Minister of Customs:

the Hon. Dr. King, Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. Senator Bostock, Speaker of the Senate."

A debate on this motion is planned later in the day.

NO ONE IN VIEW FOR LIQUOR BOARD, MANSON SAYS

Has Not Been Satisfactory, He Tells Legislature

No Succession Duty Increase, Hart Explains to Critics

Trust Companies Also Win Exemption From City Taxation

Dealing with his amendments to the Succession Duties Act, Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, explained in the House this morning that he was not cutting down the exemption on estates from \$5,000 to \$1,000 as alleged outside the House. He said that the bill providing for this course had been passed at a previous session and had been law and this amendment was necessary only to fix up a technicality in one section that had been overlooked.

"I have not broken faith with the House of country when I said that there would be no increase in taxation this year," Mr. Hart said, suggesting that newspapers which had been making unwarranted criticism in this respect should make corrections.

Liquor Board.

Attorney-General Manson told the Legislature that he had no one in mind for appointment to the Liquor Control Board, when he explained the clause in his amendments to give him power to make the Board consist of anything from one to four members instead of three at present. "The Board has not been satisfactory, and if we cannot get a smooth working organization we will get another Board," Mr. Manson said.

Mr. Pooley moved an amendment to the Liquor Act to do away with appeals by the Crown in cases which had been lost by the prosecution. Mr. Pooley declared that the practice which had sprung up here of the Crown appealing such cases was against all traditions of criminal procedure in this or other countries.

The Attorney-General, however, urged that the right of appeal by the Crown was necessary in dealing with liquor cases here, and he was supported in this when it was put to a vote of the House.

The resolution of W. K. Esling, Conservative member for Rossland, asking for a return of correspondence between Premier Oliver and other officials of the railway department from October 1, 1919, to March, 1920, was defeated this morning.

After the vote, W. J. Bowser, K.C., Opposition Leader, asked Premier Oliver for a statement of policy on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The Government leader said he would take his own good time in announcing P. G. E. policies, or any other.

By a vote of 21 to 15 Attorney-General Manson finally got through his amendment to the Trust Companies Act, exempting them from license taxation by municipalities as has been done this session with fire and life insurance companies.

The Attorney-General was defeated on the trust companies exemption in committee on the deciding vote of J. B. Clearhue, member for Victoria, presiding as chairman, but rallied sufficient strength to put the amendment through when he brought it up again on a full division.

Amendments had already been passed exempting fire and life insurance companies from municipal levies, and Mr. Manson contended that the same principle should apply to trust companies. Mr. Bowser said he feared too much revenue was being taken from the municipalities and if the amendment passed, banks and trustees would be asking for the same protection.

James Ramsey and David Whitehead voted against the exemption.

James Ramsey and David Whitehead voted against the exemption.

James Ramsey and David Whitehead voted against the exemption.

Those amendments to the Government... money advanced for the fixing of an amount to be paid for such property. The amendment was defeated by 23 to 15, and the bill was then passed.

Better Housing Act.

Premier Oliver introduced an amendment to the Better Housing Act to take care of the situation that had arisen in one or two municipalities, which exceeded their limit and of cases where some doubt had arisen as to whether the municipality could collect the full amount of money advanced in good faith. The Premier explained that Point Grey was one municipality in question.

Thomas Pearson, Conservative member for Richmond, backed the Premier in urging the bill.

Speaker Called In.

Speaker Pauline had to be called on to decide a tie vote late last night. It was the first time in 20 years that the Speaker had to be called on in this way. The vote was on a small amendment by R. H. Pooley to the Land Registry Act.

Attorney-General Manson objected but the show of hands upheld the Pooley amendment by 23 to 20. Mr. Manson called for a division which resulted in a 22-22 tie after J. A. Buckham came in and J. B. Clearhue, of Victoria, switched his vote to help out the Attorney-General. The Speaker gave his casting vote against Mr. Pooley. No significance is attached to the vote as it was only a minor amendment.

Messrs. Whiteside, Perry and Anderson of the Liberal side voted with Mr. Pooley while Messrs. Duncan and Menzies supported the Attorney-General.

MANSON INCREASES COMPENSATION TO DISABLED WORKERS

Rate of Allowance Is Raised From 55 to 62½ Per Cent of Wages

Burial Payment Up From \$75 to \$100; to Cut Off Immoral Persons

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, introduced by Attorney-General Manson, provide for an increase in compensation to disabled workmen from the present 55 per cent of their wages to 62½ per cent.

In future \$100 will be allowed for burial expenses, instead of \$75 as at present.

These are the chief changes in the act, although several amendments provide for changes in the method of administration, giving the board wider powers.

The Board is given the power to arrange for medical services, and any fees shall not be larger than the workman would ordinarily pay if footing the bill himself.

It is provided that the Board may cut off the compensation paid any person entitled to assistance where it is considered that the person is leading an immoral or improper life.

Another amendment is to the effect that compensation may be withheld from a workman if the Board considers him likely to use the money for gambling or otherwise than for the benefit of himself, his wife or children, or persons dependent upon him. In such cases the Board may pay the money direct to the dependents.

Our local Legislature always seems to be able to treat itself to something approaching a sensation at each session. Yesterday's massed attack by chiropractic patients was a little out of the ordinary and considerably less in political complexion than, for example, the famous Dolly Varden telegram episode and other diversions that will be recalled.

WOMEN TO SERVE ON JURIES HERE, POOLEY PROTESTS

Farris Proposal For Equal Court Responsibility Adopted by House

By a vote of 28 to 14, J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., was successful in the Legislature yesterday in getting the Jury Act amended so that women may now sit in juries in the Courts of the Province. He did it by getting through an amendment to interpret the word "person" in the act to mean "male or female."

Mr. Farris explained that when he was Attorney-General he did not take steps to have women called on juries because the change was important, and he felt it should not be made until women asserted that they wished to assume the duty. Now women's organizations, chiefly in Vancouver, have been asking for the change.

Because of family duties and for other reasons it will be necessary for women to say whether they want to serve, he explained. He proposed that this be done by giving them 15 days' notice before their names are placed by the sheriff on the jury list. If a woman feels she cannot serve all she needs do is to notify the sheriff to that effect.

"I think women should not serve on juries," said R. H. Pooley of Esquimalt, adding that he had had requests for such an innovation from his riding. "I would hate to see a woman on a murder case, and I would hate to see a woman relative of mine on any jury. It is wholly against a woman's make-up. Not one per cent of the women of this Province would care to sit on a murder trial."

N. A. Wallinger said that before he came to Victoria Cranbrook women were anxious to know what would be required from them if they were put on jury duty.

"Once you let them into the Legislature as you have done, there is no reason why the responsibility to serve on juries should not be given them," said Capt. Ian Mackenzie. "We'll soon be getting down to where men will be asking equal rights with women," said H. F. Kergin of Atlin, who expressed himself against the principle of women on juries.

Mr. Bowser pointed out the difficulties there would be during long trials with women on juries, and the fact that they would be kept away from their homes for days at a time, perhaps. He did not oppose the amendment, however.

Mrs. Ralph Smith told how women had been allowed for years to sit on juries in Scandinavia, and how they were precluded in only two states of the Union, and that for particular reasons. In Alberta women, when their names came on the jury list, were given a certain number of days to say whether they had any objections to serving. She said the difficulties were only similar to those met when jury service was extended to men generally, and some had to be taken away from their trades. However, all such difficulties had been overcome and nothing need be feared from the extension of service duty to women here now, as similar difficulties could be overcome just as easily.

"Yes, but I would hate to see any of my lady friends accepted," Mr. Pooley broke in again. "I have got a different conception of women from that. To think that any woman should wish to get herself in a position like that is beyond me."

Sam Guthrie, Socialist for Newcastle, said the same arguments were used against women when they were given the vote.

Those who voted against the Farris amendment were: Messrs. Pooley, Schofield, Esling, Jones, W. A. McKenzie, Lister, Hincliffe, Uphill, Burde, Kergin, Whiteside, Buckham, Anderson and Duncan.

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PART TIME AGENTS WIN THEIR FIGHT

Pooley Makes Fight Against Big Concerns Getting Insurance Rebates

The clause prohibiting part time insurance agents in cities of more than 10,000 population was removed from the new bill to license insurance agents in the Legislature when H. F. Kergin, of Arlin, objected to it and moved that it be struck out. Members in outlying parts of the Province, particularly, objected to it as it would make it impossible for joint real estate and insurance firms to continue. Representations against the clause were also made on behalf of the insurance companies themselves, although the agents in the Province urged its incorporation.

R. H. Pooley, of Esquimalt, urged provision to make it impossible for insurance companies to give rebates to big policy-holders. He declared this could be done by providing that no claim could be collected from any company where a rebate had been paid.

"We all know that it has been going on and it has been winked at," Mr. Pooley said.

J. B. Clearhue, of Victoria, explained that big concerns have been in the habit of getting one of their members appointed a sub-agent and he gets the commission on all the insurance written. But this bill would put an end to all such sub-agents as they would not be licensed.

Some non-legal members of the House tried to have removed the clause permitting lawyers to collect insurance premiums or act as insurance adjusters without being specially licensed, but their efforts were beaten by a vote of 20 to 19.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Why did Mr. Bowser force a division on a technical amendment to the Succession Duty Act? Surely he knows that reduction in exemption figures formed the chief amendment to the measure when it came before the Legislature at its second session last year. The whole of the operative section of the law as then changed has been employed in the case of all estates involved during the last twelve months. As far as we understand the matter one relatively unimportant clause was overlooked and the amendment brought down the other day was merely to cure this discrepancy. The Leader of the Opposition must give some consideration to his legal reputation and not lose his perspective through the abuse of his political telescope.

TOWN PLANNING BILL IS BROUGHT IN BY MRS. SMITH

Second reading was given Thursday night to Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith's town planning bill. She asserted that British Columbia would be much better off if such a law had been in effect in the past. Every other country had such a law, she explained.

Mrs. Smith said that the act if passed would not make it obligatory upon municipalities to enforce town planning regulations, but they might if they desired.

Premier Oliver expressed the opinion that it was too late in the session to pass such an act. The municipalities should be consulted, but he thought that next year such a measure might be introduced and passed.

SLOAN BILL TO AID NANAIMO CITY

If a bill introduced by the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, finally passes the House, the City of Nanaimo will be given the power to pass a by-law, without submitting it to the electors, authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$36,211.43.

The money will be used to pay that extent of damages incurred to the waterworks system of the city during serious fires last season. The debentures will be for twenty years, bearing interest at five and a half per cent.

The sinking funds of Nanaimo show a surplus of the above amount, explained the Minister, and this amount will be used to pay that portion of the \$45,000 spent upon repairs.

SERVE HERE PROTESTS

For Equal Possibility House

8 to 14, J. W. ... was success- ... yesterday ... Act amended ... may now sit in ... of the Prov- ... it by getting ... dment to in- ... "person" in ... "male or fe- ... ned that when ... eral he did not ... women called on ... change was im- ... it should not be ... sserted that they ... the duty. Now ... ns, chiefly in ... n asking for the ... duties and for ... l be necessary ... ither they want ... d. He proposed ... giving them 15 ... their names are ... on the jury list. ... he cannot serve ... to notify the ... should not serve ... Pooley of Es- ... he had had no ... innovation from ... l hate to see a ... er case, and I ... woman relative ... y. It is wholly ... make-up. Not ... women of this ... to sit on a jur- ... aid that before ... Cranbrook wo- ... o know what ... on them if they ... ty. ... into the Legis- ... one, there is no ... sponsibility to ... d not be given ... Mackenzie. ... ting down to ... asking equal ... said H. F. Ker- ... pressed himself ... of women on ... out the diffi- ... be during long ... juries, and the ... be kept away ... days at a time ... ot oppose the ... old how women ... r years to sit ... avia, and how ... only two states ... t for particular ... women, when ... the jury list, ... umber of days ... had any ob- ... She said the ... y similar to ... ervice was ex- ... ally, and some ... y from their ... such differe- ... ne and hodi- ... om the exten- ... o women here ... lties could be ... y. ... ate to see any ... epted," Mr. ... "I have got ... h of women ... that any one ... t herself in a ... yond me," ... list for New- ... e arguments ... en when they ... against the ... vere: Messrs. ... ne, Jones, W. ... Inshliffe, Un- ... lreside, Buck- ... bean.

CITY BILL PASSES; TRAM FARE ACT ALSO PUT THROUGH

Increased License Fee Proposal Is Approved by Legislature

B.C. Electric Measure Benefit to Municipalities, Manson Explains

Speed of the Legislature was thrown into high gear during the last full day of the session in order to get through early to-day.

J. B. Clearihue had final details of the Victoria City Private Bill put through, including the clause permitting the city to increase license fees to not more than three times the present amount and not more than \$200,000 in the aggregate. He said representations had been made by retailers and bankers agreeing to this.

"I haven't much sympathy with the bankers, as they can always pay, but how about the ordinary public?" Attorney-General Manson asked. "The retailers are willing to accept it individually," Mr. Clearihue replied. "This is a situation that they are willing to accept as that put on at the request of the bankers."

To meet the desires of the Premier that there should be some publicity given to reverted property the city has for sale, Mr. Clearihue agreed to accept the provisions of the Municipal Act under which it is compulsory to keep a list of all unimproved land and the price at which it will be sold and this list must always be open to the public at the City Hall. Improved lands must also be so listed and besides they must be advertised at least once in a newspaper.

Passenger Rates Act.

G. S. Hanes, of North Vancouver, endeavored to have the B.C. Electric Railway Passenger Rates Act amended on the grounds that it bound North Vancouver to a six cent fare, which, he said, was not agreed to by the people, but only in a temporary and private agreement between the city council and the company.

Thomas Pearson, of Richmond, complained that the bill would compel Point Grey to pay seven cents while the original agreement called for only five cents.

David Whiteside presented a telegram from the Mayor of New Westminster saying that his city did not wish to come under the act at all.

Mr. Manson explained that the bill, which simply provided for the appointment of a commission to investigate when the company, any municipality or group of residents complain that unjust rates were being charged, would not work a hardship on any municipality, but would help matters out by providing a ready means of settling any dispute. He said the right of private bargaining was fully maintained. He reminded the House that if the company were not put under this bill it would be under a Dominion charter, and the Dominion always maintained existing rates until there was a demand for a change. He said he had no objections to the bill from any municipality.

After Mr. Manson's explanation the Hanes amendment was voted down.

Mr. Manson brought in an amendment to the bill to put the onus on the company to show that a rate complained of was defect. This was accepted by the House and the bill reported complete.

FOR BETTER POST

House Refuses to Make Members of Board Appointed For Life

Menzies Gets Amendment Through to Allow Farmers in Under Act

By a vote of nearly two to one the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, providing that the members of the Workmen's Compensation Board hold their positions permanently, was defeated in the Legislature Friday. Members of his own party refused to support Attorney-General Manson in this.

The clause voted down was to the effect that the members should hold office during good behavior, but might be dismissed for cause. H. F. Kergin, Liberal member for Atlin, first opposed this and was supported by R. H. Pooley, Conservative member for Esquimalt. The latter read from a speech made in the Legislature years ago by Parker Williams, now a member of the Board. That commissioner had declared that the legislation then proposed would be the brightest spot in Mr. Bowser's career. He had advised that the terms of office be seven, five and three years.

Salaries For Commissioners.

Mr. Bowser continued the attack. He explained that the commissioners now held office for ten, nine and eight years. Originally, he added, the commissioners were to receive \$5,000 (chairman) and \$4,000 each per annum. The Attorney-General had been paid \$6,000 a year. Then followed a mad race between the chairman of the board and the Attorney-General for the largest salary, Mr. Bowser jibed.

Mr. Manson protested that Mr. Bowser was out of order, but the latter proceeded, saying that the chairman's salary now amounted to \$7,000. The chairman, appointed in 1927, did not appear to think this long enough, with an opportunity for re-appointment, he continued. "I congratulate the chairman for having his ear to the ground," said Mr. Bowser. "He seems to appreciate that after the next election this Government will not be in power. There will be a change."

Government members negated this assertion with derisive laughter. Mr. Manson claimed that the inference of Mr. Bowser's remarks was that if the commissioners were not protected by the proposed legislation they would be thrown out of office if there was a change of Government.

This Mr. Bowser denied. The Attorney-General then asserted that the present commissioners had done excellent work and a hardship would be forced upon them if they were ousted from their positions in middle life.

Premier Oliver explained that two years ago it had been difficult to retain the services of Chairman Winn, who had been offered a larger salary elsewhere.

The principle of appointing public officials for life was entirely wrong, interjected the second Vancouver member, Capt. Ian Mackenzie. The House plainly showed itself in accord with this sentiment when the vote was taken.

Rumor in the legislative corridors after the clause was killed had it that Chairman Winn would not remain in his present position long since its security was doubtful; but would probably accept a better position.

Labor members endeavored to have the rate of compensation increased from 62 1/2 per cent, as provided in the amendments, to 66 2/3 per cent. They also asked that the burial allowance be made \$150 instead of the \$100 provided. Both resolutions were defeated, the chairman ruling them out of order, as involving the expenditure of public money.

Prior to the new amendment being passed the quantum of compensation was 55 per cent. of a workman's wages. It now stands at 62 1/2 per cent. The burial allowance has been increased from \$75 to \$100.

Attorney-General Manson promised to seek some way of protecting longshoremen working in multiple tiers. At present, the only protection is that if an accident occurs they are not liable for the cost of the accident.

Labor members felt that the waiting period of three days after accidents be eliminated. Their resolution regarding this point was ruled out.

Samuel Guthrie, Socialist, Newcastle, endeavored to have industrial illnesses brought under the act. He instanced "housemaid's knee," an illness among miners and caused by the men kneeling with the left knee in water while working on low surfaces. Mr. Manson said he realized the seriousness of the question and would endeavor to overcome obstacles in the way.

Mr. Guthrie was not satisfied and appealed against the chairman's ruling. A close vote was taken, the chair being upheld by a majority of one.

Rev. Thomas Menzies, Independent, Comox, had his amendment accepted, providing that farmers or farm help may come under the act upon making such a request.

"JAY WALKING" ON BUSY STREETS MAY BE STOPPED

Legislature Empowers Cities to Protect Pedestrians From Danger

Oak Bay Golf Club Wins in Tax Equalization Move

British Columbia cities will now have power to prohibit jay-walking on their streets under an amendment to the Municipal Act put through the Legislature last night.

Attorney-General Manson explained that the object was to remove the chance of accidents to persons using other than regulation crossings on busy streets in view of the fact that motor traffic was becoming heavier and heavier. The bill provides that cities may describe restricted areas in the congested parts where jay-walking will be made illegal.

Mr. Bowser held to the right of the man with only the means of locomotion provided by nature to have right-of-way, but R. H. Pooley declared it a step in the right direction for the protection of pedestrians themselves, who often walk out in front of motor cars and are saved only by the grace of God.

Premier Oliver said he would not support it if it had the effect of freeing the motorist from responsibility for damages if he ran into a pedestrian, who was crossing the street. After the amendment was passed, it was discovered in the lobbies that it will not apply to Vancouver which is covered by private charter.

Mr. Pooley's amendment to the Municipal act to permit the Council to equalize the taxes of the Victoria Golf Club in connection with an agreement made between the club and the municipality and a subsequent general reduction of assessment in the area was passed over the objections of J. B. Clearihue, G. S. Hanes and of Speaker Pauline who came on the floor of the House to make his first speech this session. The Speaker asserted that the move was subversive of the rights of the ratepayers who were fair-minded enough to treat the club fairly if the question were put before them at the coming municipal election.

Mr. Pooley explained that the Reeve and Council of Oak Bay had recommended the amendment to the municipal committee.

South Vancouver.

R. H. Neelands, labor member for South Vancouver, urged a special audit of the books of South Vancouver covering the period it has been under the commission appointed by the Government. He did this in connection with the bill to re-establish elective municipal government in that municipality, which was going through committee stage on second reading.

Premier Oliver said it was likely the municipality itself would want an audit before it took over the books.

Administrator Declares Legislature Closed: Chief Justice Macdonald



HOUSE PROROGUES AFTER SEVEN WEEKS

The British Columbia Legislature was prorogued at noon today by Chief Justice Macdonald.

In exactly seven weeks, the House put through 100 new acts, besides getting through all the usual routine business and voting supply.

The prorogation ceremony was simple. Following the retirement of the Administrator, Speaker Pauline returned to the chair, and the House sang the National Anthem.

Then, like school boys relieved from their tasks, the members celebrated. Sessional papers, order papers and nearly everything detachable was hurried in showers.

Most of the members are leaving today to be back in their homes before Christmas.

In the session this morning final work was speeded through.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie, of Vancouver, made another attempt to have removed the new clause in the Liquor Act providing a jail sentence for the first offence in illegally selling beer. He proposed a fine of from \$100 to \$500 instead of the jail sentence.

"My sympathy is with the amendment, but my judgment is against it," Attorney-General Manson said.

"The jail sentence is absolutely essential to the enforcement of the liquor law."

The Mackenzie amendment was beaten 12 to 15. Those voting for it were: Capt. Mackenzie, Mrs. Smith, Dr. K. C. Macdonald, and Messrs. Farris, Kergin, Campbell, Anderson, Wallinger, Uphill, Hinchey, Pooley, Schofield, Lister, Whiteside, Perry.

Mr. Pooley again brought up his amendment to prevent the Crown appealing in liquor cases where the prosecution fails. He declared that such an appeal meant putting the liberty of the subject in jeopardy a second time.

Mr. Manson said an appeal was necessary to provide an opportunity to review judgments given by justices of the peace throughout the country.

The Pooley amendment was beaten 23 to 15.

Outside Traders.

The outside traders clause in the Municipal Act went through without opposition. This is aimed at departmental stores running suburban delivery systems. It gives municipalities around Vancouver and Victoria, particularly power to impose licenses on all such concerns making deliveries within their boundaries. This

is aimed as a sort of protective measure to the small suburban storekeeper.

Attorney-General Manson put through a final amendment to the liquor act under which warehouse concerns will not only have to pay \$10,000 license fee but a \$10,000 fee for each warehouse, and besides agents for distillers and export warehouses will be called onto pay a \$10,000 annual license.

"I know that is a big fee, but we don't want agents all over the province soliciting export business," Mr. Manson said.

Tom Uphill wanted the warehouse license made \$6,000, which would just be doubling the fee of last year. He declared that it was legislating only for the big combines on the Coast. The House, however, defeated the Uphill proposal.

Special Permits.

Returns filed by Attorney-General Manson at the request of R. H. Pooley, Esquimalt, showed that there had been 920 picnics, dinners and other social affairs at which liquor was served and consumed under special permits from the Liquor Control Board between June 15, 1931, and November 30, 1932. Names of all individuals and organizations receiving the permits were furnished the House.

CLOSING SPEECH

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from your legislative duties, it is with pleasure that I express my appreciation of the earnestness with which you have applied yourselves to the important questions submitted for your consideration.

I note with gratification the humanitarian aim of measures to provide for the maintenance of the children of unmarried parents, and for the support of needy parents by their children.

The amendments to the "Workmen's Compensation Act" will enlarge its scope and increase its benefits.

The act to ratify an agreement with the Dominion Government for the examination of the iron-ore deposits of the Province marks an important step in the investigation of our iron resources.

The consolidation and revision of the "Public Schools Act" places in convenient form the legislation relating to public education.

The amendments to the "Forest Act" will provide additional safeguards against forest fires.

The laws relating to taxation have been consolidated.

The Act relating to passenger charges on the British Columbia Electric Railway provides a necessary means of adjusting disputes in the matter of rates.

The "Electrical Energy Inspection Act" will make for greater safety in the uses of electricity.

The "Conditional Sales Act" is intended to define the rights of persons interested in goods subject to conditional sale agreements.

The "Coddling-moth Control Act" should prove of great assistance in combating a menace to one of the great industries of the Province.

The Act to provide for the establishment of a Provincial Home for incurables promises amelioration of the lot of the permanently afflicted.

In conformity with legislation in other parts of the Empire, the "Jury Act" has been amended to qualify women for jury service.

These, and other Acts passed at this session, will, I am sure, prove of advantage to the people of British Columbia.

I thank you for the supplies granted for the administration of public affairs, and in taking leave of you I express the hope that your efforts during the session now closed will be followed with the fullest measure of success, and result in the continued progress and prosperity of the Province.

SENDS WIRE TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL

B.C. Chiropractic Defence League Active

Alfred T. Riley, of Vancouver, secretary of the B. C. Chiropractic Defence League, states that the following telegram has been sent by the league to the Governor-General, Ottawa:

"We wish to secure your moral support and to ask your advice as to what procedure to take when a provincial government refuses to grant redress from conceded faulty legislation, a legislation which imprisons reputable professional men for healing the sick, when such redress is voiced and asked for by overwhelming numbers of voters in that province."

"Over 20,000 interested in the passing of the Chiropractic Bill gave their signatures urging freedom from the competitive and jealous bias of medical control, a body which is prejudiced and refuses to accept the testimony of thousands of citizens who have been healed under chiropractic treatment after medical assistance had failed."

"We have a just cause. The public ask for freedom from the control of an entrenched and wealthy profession which dictates as to the right of personal action to seek relief from suffering."

**100 NEW LAWS PASSED
BY B. C. LEGISLATURE**

One hundred acts were passed by the British Columbia Legislature in the session of seven weeks which ended to-day.

The full list assented to at noon by Chief Justice Macdonald, Administrator, in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Nichol, is:

(No. 1) An Act to amend the "Inferior Courts Practitioners Act."

(No. 2) An Act to amend the "Pacific Great Eastern Settlement Act."

(No. 3) An Act respecting Legitimation by Subsequent Marriage.

(No. 4) An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Warehousemen's Liens.

(No. 5) An Act to validate a certain Order in Council respecting the Corporation of the District of South Vancouver.

(No. 6) An Act to amend the "Shops Regulation Act."

(No. 7) An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Parents by their Children.

(No. 8) An Act to amend the "Fire Marshal Act."

(No. 10)—An Act to amend the "Summary Convictions Act."

(No. 11)—An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Children of Unmarried Parents.

(No. 13) An Act to amend the "Municipal Elections Act."

(No. 14) An Act to amend the "Local Improvement Act."

(No. 15) An Act to amend the "Execution Act."

(No. 16) An Act to provide for Special Surveys.

(No. 17)—An Act to provide for the Inspection and Regulation of Premises and Equipment for the Generation, Transmission, Supply, or Use of Electrical Energy.

(No. 18)—An Act to amend the "Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, 1906."

(No. 19) An Act to amend the "Highway Act."

(No. 20) An Act to amend the "Supreme Court Act."

(No. 21) An Act to amend the "Pound District Act."

(No. 22) An Act respecting Public Printing.

(No. 23)—An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Conditions in Policies of Accident and Sickness Insurance.

(No. 24) An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Conditions in Policies of Automobile Insurance.

(No. 25) An Act to amend the "Jury Act."

(No. 29) An Act to amend the "Optometry Act."

(No. 30) An Act to provide for the Licensing of Insurance Agents and Insurance Adjusters.

(No. 31) An Act to amend the "British Columbia Fire Insurance Act."

(No. 32) An Act to amend the "Insurance Act."

(No. 34) An Act to ratify and make Provision for the Carrying-out of an Agreement between His Majesty in Right of the Dominion and His Majesty in Right of the Province relating to the Examination of Iron-ore Deposits in British Columbia.

(No. 35) An Act to amend the "Water Act, 1914."

(No. 36) An Act to consolidate and amend the "Public Schools Act."

(No. 37) An Act to amend and consolidate the "Boilers Inspection Act."

(No. 38) An Act to provide Relief in Relation to certain Licenses and Leases under the "Coal and Petroleum Act."

(No. 39) An Act to amend the "Factories Act."

(No. 40) An Act to amend the "Village Municipalities Act."

(No. 43) An Act to consolidate the "Assignment of Book Accounts Act" and Amending Act.

(No. 45) An Act to amend the "Companies Act 1921."

(No. 44) An Act to Amend the Royal Columbian Hospital Act, 1901."

(No. 47) An Act to ratify and confirm an Agreement bearing date the Fifteenth Day of November, A. D. 1922, between the Corporation of the City of Dunsmuir, the Corporation of the District of North Cowichan, and the Board of School Trustees of the District of North Cowichan.

(No. 48) An Act to amend the "Coastal Fisheries Act."

(No. 49) An Act to amend the "Boating Act."

(No. 50) An Act to create and perpetuate certain Building Restrictions in that portion of the Municipality of the Corporation of Point Grey known as Shaughnessy Heights.

(No. 51) An Act relating to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

(No. 52) An Act to amend the "Trust Companies Act."

(No. 54) An Act to amend the "Adoption Act."

(No. 55) An Act to provide for the Control of the Codling-moth.

(No. 56) An Act to amend the "Tranquille Sanatorium Agreement Ratification Act."

(No. 58) An Act to incorporate the Greater Victoria Water District.

(No. 59) An Act to amend the "Revenue Act."

(No. 60) An Act to amend the "Pre-emptors' Free Grants Act."

(No. 61) An Act to borrow the Sum of Three million five hundred thousand Dollars for the Purposes therein specified.

(No. 62) An Act relating to Sewers belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria and the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay.

(No. 63) An Act to amend the "Woodman's Lien for Wages Act."

(No. 64) An Act to amend the "British Columbia University Act."

(No. 65) An Act to amend the "Forest Act."

(No. 66) An Act to amend the "Infants' Act."

(No. 67) An Act to amend the "British Columbia Railway Act."

(No. 68) An Act to amend the "British Columbia Land Surveyors' Act."

(No. 69) An Act to amend the "Land Registry Act."

(No. 70) An Act to amend the "Creditors' Relief Act."

(No. 71) An Act to repeal certain Enactments which have become Obsolete.

(No. 72) An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Conditional Sales of Goods.

(No. 73) An Act to provide for the regulation of passenger rates chargeable by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company.

(No. 74) An Act to amend the "Interpretation Act."

(No. 75) An Act to amend the "Workmen's Compensation Act."

(No. 76) An Act to amend and consolidate certain Acts relating to the assessment, levy and collection of taxes on property and income.

(No. 77) An Act to amend the "Administration Act."

(No. 78) An Act to amend the "County Courts Act."

(No. 79) An Act to amend the "Johnson Street Bridge Agreements Validation Act."

(No. 80) An Act to amend the "West Vancouver Incorporation Act."

(No. 81) An Act to amend the "Married Women's Property Act."

(No. 82) An Act to amend the "Plans Cancellation Act."

(No. 84) An Act to amend the "Motor Vehicle Act."

(No. 85) An Act to amend the "Succession Duty Act."

(No. 86) An Act to amend the "Constitution Act."

(No. 87) An Act to amend the "Health Act."

(No. 88) An Act to amend the "Trespass Act."

(No. 89) An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a provincial home for persons afflicted with incurable bodily disease or disability.

(No. 90) An Act to confer certain powers upon the Corporation of the city of Nanaimo.

(No. 91) An Act to amend the "Government Liquor Act."

(No. 92) An Act respecting the List of Voters for the Trail Electoral District.

(No. 93) An Act to amend the "Municipal Act."

(No. 94) An Act to amend the "Medical Act."

(No. 95) An Act to amend the "Poll Tax Act."

(No. 96) An Act to confer on the Corporation of the district of South Vancouver certain powers.

(No. 97) An Act for granting certain sums of money for the public service of the Province of British Columbia.

(No. 98) An Act to amend the "Better Housing Act."

(No. 99) An Act respecting the powers of the Corporation of the district of South Vancouver.

(No. 100) An Act to amend the "Game Act."

**MAJOR PROTESTS
WOMEN TRYING TO
MOB MEMBERS**

**Rev. Thomas Menzies Fails in
Last Minute Appeal For
Chiropractors**

Major Burde attacked the proposal of Rev. Thomas Menzies, of Comox, in the Legislature to amend the amendment to the Medical Act in order to make the fifth member of the board of examiners a person, not a chiropractor or a doctor, but an independent person appointed by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal. The Major protested to the House that the night before H. Wingate-White and three or four women came to the House and tried to mob M. B. Jackson, K.C., chairman of the chiropractors' committee and himself. He complained about 33 neuresthenic women also coming after the Premier just before he was forced to throw Mr. Wingate-White out of the lobby. Although he opposed quack and fake chiropractors, the Major said he wanted to pay a tribute on the floor of the House to Dr. Mercier, of Victoria, a healer of skill and ability, although a chiropractor.

Mr. Menzies said he could not see how two doctors and two chiropractors bitterly opposed to each other could ever get together to set suitable examinations. He declared it just as reasonable for the board to be composed of a majority of chiropractors as of doctors.

Mr. Farris said nothing had been accomplished by the Jackson report, which tacitly admitted there should be a change. He said the Chief Justice could select a man whose hands were not tied, possibly some judge.

Mr. Jackson said it was admitted that the chiropractors do much good, but if they did cure any organic diseases, which is doubtful, it was proved before the committee that the theory of sub-luxation was fallacious.

Kenneth Duncan, Sam Guthrie and R. H. Neelands urged greater consideration for the chiropractors and that it would be ridiculous to put a doctor to examine a chiropractor, but the Menzies amendment was beaten by 27 to 13.

WOMEN JURORS.

Although the amendment to the Jurors Act extends to women the right to sit on juries without that element of compulsion which exists in the case of a man we doubt very much whether the main body of feminine opinion in this Province will display anything in the nature of elation over the doubtful privilege that is now theirs by the law of the land. At the same time the new provision is an extension of the principle that is embodied in the equalization of suffrage rights and constitutes another step towards a still more generous recognition of the status of womanhood.

Experience in the Old Country has been of an exceedingly embarrassing kind in many cases where women have been empanelled. Particularly in respect of trials of capital crimes, as well as those in which conflict of sex convention has obtruded itself, the presence of members of the fair sex on the jury benches has led to situations which have by no means made for the rapid or direct dispatch of business before the court. It is hardly likely that the women of British Columbia will be any more keen to serve the state in the capacity of a juror than the average man. None the less the principle involved is the right one even though the concession may prove very shadowy.

Did the member for Fort George really suppose that he could get a near-beer clause through the Legislature after the final rejection of the real beer clause? The Government would want an enforcement officer with a super-human judge of distance if near-beer were to be sold again.

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THE SESSION.

Two or three months ago most of the political
wiseacres who haunt the coast cities and stamp
their feet in impatience at the delay which they
are experiencing in getting back to the fleshpots
were thoroughly certain that Mr. Bowser would
succeed in overthrowing the Oliver Government
and satisfy their desires. But the session of 1922
is now a matter of recent history and the admin-
istration which took over the business of the
Province in 1916 and received a vote of confi-
dence in 1920 has finished its labors with a more
definite assurance than ever that the people of
British Columbia are satisfied with the manner
in which the public business of the Province is
being conducted.

Not even the most ardent admirers and sup-
porters of the Leader of the Opposition will
seriously suggest that Mr. Bowser has come out
with added prestige. The average person who
heard something of the dire calamities which
were to befall the Oliver Government will have
no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that
the Liberal-Conservative chieftain actually cut a
much more melancholy figure than ever before.
His policy was identical with that employed in
previous years. His observations were almost
wholly devoid of constructive material. His
speeches were woeful repetitions of those that
have gone before and merely differed from them
through the addition of political tit-bits and the
usual arithmetical detail of the current year.

Of the actual session itself there is little to
be said. The legislative fare could not be de-
scribed as particularly interesting and was by no
means exciting. There is nothing specially
surprising in this admission for the reason that
the statute books of the Province are overloaded
already. None the less it is gratifying to know
that one result of the session which came to an
end to-day is the official resolve to proceed with
the University buildings at Point Grey at an
early date. We venture to assert that such sec-
tional feelings and doubts as may exist in con-
nection with this particular project will have van-
ished when the buildings have been erected and
British Columbia need no longer apologize for its
lack of facility in the higher realms of education.

Perhaps one of the surprises of the session was
the scant treatment given to the Pacific Great
Eastern Railway. The people of the Province
are none the wiser now than they were before
the experts made their tour of inspection and
presented their reports. On the other hand it
is altogether likely that when the new Minister
of Railways has had an opportunity to acquaint
himself with the task ahead of him he will make
an announcement and give the Legislature an op-
portunity to examine a more detailed policy when
it meets next year. Meanwhile we presume the
Government will proceed cautiously.

As far as the liquor policy of the Province is
concerned the Act which has been in operation
for a little more than eighteen months will run
along for another year with very little change.
The attempt to convince the Legislature that
the people of British Columbia want to take a
short cut to a return of the bar by authorizing
it to sell beer by the glass was doomed to failure
before the Vancouver member introduced his
resolution. In its disposal of this question the
House was well advised and the public treasury
has been spared the needless expenditure of some-
thing like \$100,000.

The Province has every reason to be satisfied
with its financial condition. Mr. Hart's budget
indicates the fact that there is still need for
rigid economy. But the absence of any reason
for new taxation is a condition which has its
own meaning. It is a good advertisement in
these times of economic paradoxes.

It is unfortunate that much of the time of
the Legislature which was occupied in unedifying
and thoroughly useless acrimonious debate could
not have been devoted to public health and other
subjects more identified with progress. But as
long as the Leader of the Opposition persists in
interpreting his role in the public service of the
Province in manner similar to that which he has
adopted ever since he crossed the floor of the
House it will be difficult for any Government
to leave him to beat the air by himself.

ONE POLL TAX PAYMENT WILL SECURE IMMUNITY

Amendment Is Passed in the Legislature

Amendment to the poll tax act brought into the B.C. Legislature by Hon. John Hart safeguards a person when he has once paid a municipal or Provincial poll tax in any one year, from having to pay again if he should move to another municipality.

In order to give the agriculturist working a small plot of land an equal right with the farmer of a larger block to protect his crops from deer and pheasants, an amendment to the Game Act was adopted removing the definition of "farmer" which allowed only those holding more than ten acres to shoot off marauding deer and pheasants.

Sulphur poisoning in coal mines was added to the list of industrial disease for which compensation is payable by the Workmen's Compensation Board. This was done at the suggestion of Sam Guthrie, Socialist member for Newcastle. Attorney-General Manson accepted Mr. Guthrie's amendment after having rejected it on a point of order.

Anti-Dumping.

Both sides of the Legislature manifested enthusiasm for Federal anti-dumping legislation.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald's resolution calling upon the Minister of Customs to invoke the existing legislation early enough in the season to protect the B.C. fruit industry from competition from American fruit in the Canadian market met with an amendment by J. W. Jones, Conservative. The Jones amendment asked that the optional authority now vested in the Governor-General-in-Council be made absolute in the Minister of Customs. Mr. Jones quoted copiously from letters from fruit growers stating that the existing law had proven inadequate this year, and Premier Oliver remarked that the member for South Okanagan was more concerned with the party aspect of the question than with the welfare of the fruit growers.

The Jones amendment was defeated by 25 to 14, after which the MacDonald motion carried unanimously.

Insurance Agents.

The Insurance Agents Licensing Bill was given its final approval, and the fees for fire and general insurance agents in cities of over 25,000 fixed at \$15 a year, in cities from 5,000 to 25,000 at \$5 a year, and in smaller cities \$2.50, with \$2 for bona fide office employees in all instances and \$2 extra annually for each additional partner in a firm.

Life agents will pay \$3 in cities of more than 5,000 and \$2 in smaller centres.

ENGINEER FOR BY-LAW