

JUL

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GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE POST

Australian Lumber Trade Commissioner Will Remain in Antipodes

Major L. R. Andrews, lumber trade commissioner jointly for the Province and the timber industry in British Columbia, will remain in Australia for another month, when he will go to New Zealand, to continue there his active work on behalf of the export business from this Province, it was learned yesterday at the Legislative Buildings.

In recent letters to the Government, Major Andrews has stated that excellent results will follow the visit of the trade mission that toured the Commonwealth, and that he has met with much encouragement in the follow-up work he has conducted there on behalf of the British Columbia industry.

Analysis of British Columbia's lumber exports to Australia since 1919, contained in the annual report for 1930 of the Provincial Forest Branch, shows many fluctuations in the annual lumber business with the Commonwealth, and also the important proportions of the total business that the Australian market has yearly absorbed. The figures, in feet board measurement, are as follows:

FIGURES GIVEN

In 1919 a total of 8,518,600 (f.b.m.) was shipped from British Columbia to Australian points; in 1920, 32,218,155; in 1921, 27,275,928; in 1922, 55,949,129; in 1923, 78,003,423; in 1924, 34,848,783; in 1925, 40,228,887; in 1926, 36,809,373; in 1927, 53,502,046; in 1928, 29,843,132; in 1929, 41,493,476, and in 1930, 33,076,587.

Total Australian lumber requirements from British Columbia, Washington and Oregon (not including California redwood shipments) in 1930 were 114,979,000 feet board measurement, compared with over double that, or 266,125,000 actually shipped in the year previous. In 1928 this movement was 211,790,000, and in 1927 it was 351,549,000, showing the great drop that occurred in the last four years. British Columbia mills supplied 33,076,587 feet of the 114,979,000 feet taken by Australia from the North Pacific Coast last year.

TO UNITED KINGDOM

In the same years, 1919 to 1930, waterborne lumber movements from this Province to the United Kingdom varied between 65,000,000 feet board measurement, and 16,000,000 in the period 1919-1924, and between 98,000,000 and 41,500,000 in the period 1925-1930, the figures being for the high and low in the period.

Between 1919 and 1924, British Columbia exports to the United States, not including rail hauls, rose from 5,000,000 to 248,000,000 feet board measurement, and between 1925 and 1930 this movement fluctuated between 313,000,000 and 289,000,000 feet.

Total waterborne shipments from British Columbia mills between 1919 and 1930 varied between 531,000,000 and 712,000,000 in the same years; exclusive of business done by rail, and internal sales of lumber for the domestic market.

AUSTRALIA NEEDED

From this it may be seen that Australia has played a very necessary part in the waterborne export of British Columbia lumber, the percentage of the cut taken yearly, rising and falling with good or poor times, but always loomed as appreciable in the year-end review of the export traffic.

Hopes that a materially larger percentage of the Australian lumber purchases may be secured for British Columbia by reason of the provisions of the new Canadian-Australian treaty are rising here, in well-informed circles. If a scheme of Empire preferences is ratified by the treaty, British Columbia lumber operations will receive a much needed fillip in new business, and fresh opportunity for expansion of existing trade on a much brighter basis.

With the lumber industry operating at approximately 45 per cent of its theoretical capacity, word of what the treaty contains is being eagerly awaited from Ottawa.

Canada-U. S. Border Is Lasting Memorial To Peace of Nations

Century of Unbroken Amity Over 3,000 Miles of Gunless Boundary Is Proof to World That Arbitration Effective, Says Premier Tolmie

BLAINE, July 2.—Stretching from Atlantic to Pacific, the three-thousand-mile unfortified boundary between Canada and the United States, honorably and amicably respected for over a hundred years, stands as a lasting memorial to the cause of peace, and as irrefutable proof that international differences can be settled by arbitration, Premier Tolmie, chief executive of the British Columbia Government, stated here tonight, in an inspiring message delivered in connection with the international good will ceremonies at the Peace Arch Portal. The Premier said, in part:

"It is a wonderful thing to think that along the 3,000 miles of our international boundary there are no forts, no guns, and no swords, and that over such a length of time two great nations have lived side by side in peace and harmony. It is good for us today to realize that back of our separate nationalities lies the same race, and a thousand years of common tradition. While the separation is likely to be enduring, the one great continent of America sustains us both. In other words, while the boundary must remain, the line which designates it is practically invisible.

EXAMPLE TO WORLD

"The United States and Canada have shown an example to the whole world. We have substituted for the disastrous system of competitive arming a far better system of international conciliation and arbitration as a means of settling international differences as they arise. This is an object lesson to the world today, which, in spite of the League of Nations and the campaign for disarmament, seems to be more bristling than ever, with the lesson of the war apparently forgotten. Let us hope that the idea of this great arch and the result of a gathering such as this, will provide food for thought for many thousands of people, and eventually lead to the consummation of universal peace, when the nations 'will learn war no more,' will 'turn their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks.'

"There would indeed be little hope for humanity if two such neighbors as the United States and Canada could not dwell side by side in friendliness. By contrast, how sad is the plight of Europe today: country against country; race against race; borders watched by suspicious guardians, and so forth, but North America, in spite of its internal troubles today, is comparatively happy. Fear of force is unknown, and such rivalries as exist spring not so much from racial ambitions as from legitimate trade between two peoples.

"The interdependence of Canada and the United States economically makes for the permanence of goodwill. Each needs the other. United by the Great Lakes and rivers in common interests their joint control is essential to the life of both peoples. Ontario, for example, gets her coal from Pennsylvania, the United States relies on Canada for paper, and probably will, before long, rely on her for wheat and fish.

FOUNDATIONS FOR CONFIDENCE

"The situation today affords ground for the utmost optimism. England regards Canada with the pride of a first-born. In the British Empire Canada holds the prestige of age and position. The United States no longer looks upon Canada as an 'intruding colony' on the continent, but respects her as a nation and as a friendly neighbor.

"We Canadians readily confess our admiration for United States institutions, and for the splendid spirit, purpose and achievement of our neighbors to the south of the line. Everywhere in your country today, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are evidences that the great thinking masses of your people are working for peace, and endeavoring to influence other nations towards that desirable end.

"On the other hand, we appreciate the average American's attitude towards Canada, towards the orderliness of life, the general well being, and the freedom from crime that distinguishes Canada today, and makes it a good land to live in. 'Long before the war the Briton discovered that he had closer affin-

ties with the United States than with any country of Europe, and the late war did much to bring Great Britain and the United States closer together than ever, with a hundred unbreakable ties. Nationally each people is now assured of itself, and the lines of future development are laid.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

"The greatest forces work silently. It is the accumulated influence of mutual understanding and common purpose that will effectively unite the British and the American people; not a formal alliance heralded round the globe as an accomplishment of diplomacy.

"The hope of a reign of peace on earth and good will to men cannot fade from the heart of mankind so long as men like the late Samuel Hill spend their lives in seeking the consummation we so greatly desire.

"I repeat that Canada and the United States will continue to prove to the world that peace is not an impossible ideal; that states can best maintain their national honor not by resorting to the law of the jungle, but, by reasoned and constructive friendship, live side by side successfully in perfect harmony," Premier Tolmie said.

Premier Tolmie referred briefly to the British Columbia-Yukon-Alaska highway project, which he said would be the subject of an official investigation by engineers on behalf of Canada and the United States this summer, to determine the feasibility of the suggested highway. Such a road, if constructed, would do much to open British Columbia's great North lands, which, rich in minerals and other resources, were awaiting development.

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Quota Plan for British Films May Be Introduced States Attorney-General

Startling Findings of White Commission on Canadian Screen Affairs May Result in Decisive Action Throughout Country—B.C. Government Considers Conditions Here

INTRODUCTION of a clear-cut quota system, by which all moving picture theatres in British Columbia would be required to show an increased and definite percentage of British films, is likely to be the official reaction of the Province to the revelations in the findings of Peter White, K.C., who yesterday startled the entire country with his report on conditions under which films are booked for Canadian theatres.

Commenting on the scathing denunciation of high-handed methods referred to by the special commissioner, Hon. R. H. Pooley, K.C., said the report had not come as a surprise, because matters which in part of subject of the finding of Mr. White were officially investigated by the Province two years ago, at which time the Trail incident is said to have occurred. On that occasion the Attorney-General stepped in, on the complaint of an independent theatre owner in the province, and saw to it that the subject of complaint was redressed.

ACTION INDICATED

While the Government will await the official text of the White report, Mr. Pooley made it clear that decisive steps would be taken by the Province to clear up the situation in so far as British Columbia is concerned. One effective way already within the power of the Provincial Government is by way of legislation to demand the showing of a fixed percentage of British films in all British Columbia theatres.

The Province has also wide powers under existing legislation in dealing with any actual combine that may be found to exist, and in the event of proof of a combine operating can dissolve any organization responsible for that condition, if in restraint of trade. Mr. Pooley indicated that he would take no step until he and members of the Government have had time to examine the official text of the White report. On that, he said, would rest the ultimate action of his department.

QUOTA PLAN STUDIED

In furtherance of the quota idea, Mr. Pooley has been in touch with the Ontario Government, asking for a copy of its legislation setting up the quota plan, with preference for British films. The Ontario measure may be used as a basis for any British Columbia legislation that is considered in the matter. Special legislation, it is understood, would be required to make the plan effective in this province.

While he was expressing his own views, Mr. Pooley's review of the situation was taken to mean that the Government had already given considerable thought to the quota plan, and that it may be prepared to act if the White report justifies such a course. Clearly defined sentiment in favor of more British films has been making itself manifest in no uncertain voice, despite assertions to the contrary by interested parties, it was indicated.

Under present arrangements British Columbia audiences, he said, were not given sufficient opportunity to see British pictures, but were overserved with films portraying American ideals and filled with the patriotic appeal of a non-British country. However right that type of film might be among its own nationals, its overuse in Canada could only be regretted, he said.

FAR-REACHING INFLUENCE

The influence of the screen was great and steps should be taken in Canada to see that there was no unconscious undermining of British ideals, Mr. Pooley continued. The greatest effect of the films was the impression left on the minds of growing boys and girls, who, in their teen age, were impressionable and should be impressed with British tradition rather than imported motifs, however attractively dressed up.

The quota plan, concluded the Attorney-General, would be an effective means of insuring that a reasonable percentage of British films would be shown in British Columbia theatres. Such films had greatly improved in technical arrangements, and could well be employed in place of some screen presentations devoted to plots which were neither elevating nor fitted to the needs of those in the country who wished wholesome entertainment.

CENSORSHIP TIGHTENED

Mr. Pooley, it will be recalled, brought up the subject of motion picture distribution in the British Columbia Legislature a few years ago, speaking strongly on the matter at that time. Since assuming the portfolio of Attorney-General he has been drawn more closely in contact with the subject, and has enforced a stricter censorship on all films shown in the province than was before the case.

Whatever the action that will be taken by the Government after perusal of the White report, it was clear from the reaction to the published findings yesterday that the Province takes a serious view of the whole matter, and intends to implement every means in its power to bring about a better condition of affairs in regard to films shown to the public in this province.

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B.C.-ALBERTA ENTENTE URGED

Premier S. F. Tolmie, at Calgary, Points to Mutual Gains Achievable

CALGARY, July 7.—Addressing a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club here today, Premier S. F. Tolmie, of British Columbia, made a fine appeal for reciprocal trade relations between the two neighboring provinces.

Premier Tolmie complimented Alberta on the excellent highway now giving access to the British Columbia border, and on which Calgary is well placed. British Columbia could be traversed by all-Canadian routes, either by way of the Windermere Valley to Banff, or through McLeod and Fernie, he pointed out.

A GREAT LOOP

These two routes constituted a great loop, which took in some of the most attractive scenery British Columbia had to offer, and passed great mining developments at Trail and Kimberley, to say nothing of the huge hydro-electric projects of the West Kootenay Light & Power Company. In a short time the Big Bend highway route would be opened, being part of the Trans-Canada Highway plan, the Premier continued.

In 1,400 B.C. King Darius was reputed to have built a highway 1,400 miles in length between Suva and Sardis, in order that the people might mingle with each other, and interchange goods and ideas. The Vancouver-Calgary highway was over 1,000 miles in length, and passed through Chilliwack, Hope, Kamloops, Vernon, Penticton, Grand Forks, Trail, Nelson, Cranbrook, Fernie and the Crow's Nest, to the Alberta highways, the Premier continued.

MUTUAL BENEFITS

British Columbia was anxious to trade with Alberta, and he felt that great mutual advantage lay in development of interprovincial commerce. For its part the province had a wealth of natural resources, an ambition to turn these to useful account, and a seaboard with ports open for twelve months every year. These ports, he said, were Canada's western gateway to the world at large, particularly favorably placed in regard to access to the Pacific region, and the growing importance of trade with Far Eastern countries and British Dominions in the South-eastern seas.

Better mutual understanding between Alberta and British Columbia, and a closer appreciation of what each had to offer to the other, would be followed by the development of interprovincial trade on lines far in excess of anything now possible to vision or even contemplated, Premier Tolmie stated.

JONES' TAX IS TWICE ADOPTED

New Zealand and New South Wales Base Tax Bills on B.C. Measure

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, Hon. J. W. Jones, British Columbia's Minister of Finance, is today a happy man. For three months, beginning with the passage of the special revenue tax of 1 per cent on incomes and wages in the province, Mr. Jones stood solidly in defence of the principles of his tax measure, universal save for the limitation of minimum exempted earnings. Now his example has been followed by Governments in two British Dominions, including the Government of New South Wales, Australia, and the Government of New Zealand.

EXAMINED JONES' BILL

Both the New Zealand and the Australian tax bills are based on the British Columbia measure, and were prepared after the examination of the Jones bill, copies of which, together with all related forms and data, were requested from the Minister of Finance by the two Antipodean Governments some two months ago.

The special revenue tax went into effect in British Columbia on April 1 last, calling for 1 per cent additional on incomes and 1 per cent on wages over the specified limits of \$15 and \$25 weekly for earnings in single and married classes. At the same time the tax on banks was increased 20 per cent, and that on certain public utilities 12½ per cent. For weeks Mr. Jones withstood the protests that centred around him, until the fairness of the plan was made manifest.

B.C. LEAD FOLLOWED

In New Zealand, Mr. Jones has been informed, a special tax of 3d in the pound has been imposed on wages, to which is added a flat tax of \$5 per year. A special income tax is also introduced in this connection in the New Zealand Dominion.

In New South Wales the limit of the tax is set at 1s in the pound on wages of \$20 weekly, or at the rate of 5 per cent, rising in a graded scale to 25 per cent on higher earnings. While British Columbia is believed to be the first British domain to introduce what, but for small exemptions, is a universal income tax, its policy may be rapidly followed elsewhere.

In all three cases the tax was brought in as a special emergency measure, to cope with unusual conditions brought about by sharply falling revenues.

Province
July 14, 1934

Province
July 15, 1934

Colonist
June 24, 1934

GREAT NEWS FOR B.C., COMMENTS TOLMIE

Premier Lauds Bennett, and
Stevens for Part
They Played.

VICTORIA, July 14.—"This is certainly great news for B. C.," declared Premier S. F. Tolmie on being advised of the terms of the Australian treaty "It comes at a time when it is most welcome, and particularly so to the timber and fishing industries. The sweeping character of the British preferential tariff which applies to the wide range of Canadian manufactures should prove a great stimulus to Canadian enterprise."

"I believe that the Canadian people as a whole will appreciate the splendid achievement of Prime Minister Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens in negotiating a treaty of this character and will also appreciate, as we here do, the fine spirit that characterized Premier James Scullin and Hon. Parker Moloney of Australia in their conversations with Canada's representatives."

"While, naturally, we are more interested in those commodities that are peculiar to our industry in this province, we also realize what a tremendous benefit the treaty will be to the whole of Canada."

LT.-GOVERNOR IS OPTIMISTIC

Calls B. C. Land of Promise;
Thinks Depression Has
Touched Bottom.

OATH ON SATURDAY

VICTORIA, July 28.—In a cheerful, hopeful and wholly optimistic summary of the present and future of the province of British Columbia, J. W. Fordham Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor-designate, made his first public pronouncement to the people of the province on his arrival here on holiday, previous to taking the oath of office by royal commission on Saturday.

Mr. Johnson's arrival in the capital city was known to only a few intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been spending a few days' vacation at Parksville and Qualicum.

In his pronouncement, Mr. Johnson stresses the need for confidence in the future, if a return to prosperity is to be hastened. He expresses absolute faith in his prediction that the "bottom" of the depression has been reached, in so far as the province and the Dominion are concerned. He admits he is a fanatic on the subject of beauties of the province and its opportunities, and refers to British Columbia as "the land of promise."

"FANATIC ON B. C. BEAUTIES."

The message from the Lieutenant-Governor designate is as follows:

"A loyal subject of our King and Empire, I am naturally very proud of the high honor conferred on me. Since I have received notice of my appointment I have been greatly gratified and strengthened by the warm wishes of the great number of people who have sent me congratulatory messages."

"If a constitutional devotion to duty can assist, or in any way improve our beloved province, my fellow-citizens can rest assured that no effort will be spared by me to give help towards that end. My long residence in British Columbia has made me a fanatic on the subject of its beauties and its wonderful opportunities. For many years I have regarded it as the land of promise."

"Despite the present world-wide depression in business, I am of the opinion that, in this country, the bottom of it has been reached, and I hope and believe that during my term of office we shall see a return of prosperity greater than any we have yet known."

47 YEARS IN BUSINESS.

"I have had forty-seven years of experience in business and, speaking with that experience in mind, I feel safe in predicting that in a short while we shall see a gradual but safe resumption of better times, accompanied by a marked improvement in the distressing and difficult problem of unemployment, a development devoutly to be wished for," the new Lieutenant-Governor stated.

"I have passed through a crisis—1893-4—just as serious as the present one. My experience has taught me that once a spirit of confidence in the future take hold of the people, the return to prosperity can not long be delayed."

Mr. Johnson may return to Vancouver before he takes the oath of office as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MORATORIUM IS WELL RECEIVED

Premier Tolmie Sees in Proposals
Hopeful Sign of
World Recovery

Suggested moratorium of inter-governmental debts between nations, affecting reparations payments to Great Britain and war debt claims due the United States, aroused considerable interest in Victoria yesterday, after the announcement by President Herbert Hoover, of the

Great Opportunity Seen for Citizens In This Province

Sixty Years of Growth Have Changed "Sea of Mountains" Into Land of Magnificent Promise, Says Premier Tolmie

BRITISH Columbia stands at the threshold of years which will see its greatest advance in industry and trade, and despite present difficulties, can look back on sixty years of steady progress that serve as a real index to the future, in the opinion of Premier Tolmie.

Commenting yesterday on the preparation of plans for the celebration of the province's sixtieth anniversary of entry in Confederation, Premier Tolmie sounded a note of firmest confidence in the future.

"In little more than half a century British Columbia has developed from the 'Sea of Mountains' into a full-blooded province in the Canadian union; and one that I believe, has the brightest future of any in Canada," Premier Tolmie remarked.

SIXTY YEARS AGO

"In 1871, sixty years ago, we had a population of 36,247 in this territory, of which 1,768 were children at school. Total mineral production up to that year had been \$33,670,436, chiefly in gold and coal. The forest products were worth \$221,609 annually. There was no record of farm production values; fishing and manufacturing were 'negligible'; while water power was undeveloped."

"Exports then were valued at \$208,634, and imports at \$1,589,772. Deep sea tonnage calling in the year totaled 343,833 tons, and coastwise shipping in the province included eight vessels, with three inland water craft. There was no rail mileage, 500 miles in provincial roads, and no cars or telephones. Three banks were listed, but their record of clearings and debits are not available at the moment."

"In 1929 to 1931 we have a very different picture. There are now estimated to be 600,000 people in the province, with 111,107 at school."

NEED PIONEER SPIRIT

"What we need most, it seems to me, is a little of that pioneer spirit which dared to do in the face of unknown risks and great odds. Work applied to opportunity makes wealth, and in a national sense we have the making of untold wealth right here in our midst. Work in the sense of a job for every man, is going through a period of readjustment, but that adjustment will come out all right. The same fine opportunities are there, there was never a time in the history of the province when so great was the field for constructive thought and individual energy."

"That is of the past, and it is a matter of record. Of the future each must draw the picture for himself, but the picture I prefer to envision is one that shows British Columbia as the richest and most active province in Canada; alive to its Pacific trade; wise and far-seeing in its contacts with its neighbors; and thoroughly versed in the principle of self help and determination to succeed. With resources beyond the piled up riches of the world in value, and the pioneer spirit to 'do,' nothing can hold British Columbia from its rightful position."

HISTORY ONLY STARTED

"Let us stiffen our resolve, take pride in our country, and look but a little way ahead. There is the goal, and it is one for which our pioneer forefathers would have given their good right hands. No one is holding us back, as a people, but ourselves. Let us think in the terms of the future, and work and plan as we have never worked and planned before."

"The next fifty years are but the starting crack of the pistol in the race for British Columbia. Let us get off to a right start, and run that race with the spirit handed down to us by men who pushed through mountain gaps, sailed round the Horn in cockle shells, and dared all to carve out a living in this new world," Premier Tolmie concluded.

Colonist
June 23, 1931

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B.C. Issues Squarely Faced, Say Ministers At Saanich Outing

Enthusiastic Reception Given Premier Tolmie and Members of Government at Saanich Conservative Picnic—More Than Thousand Attend

UNDER smiling skies, upwards of 1,000 members and friends of the Saanich Conservative Association enjoyed wholeheartedly an outing at Beaver Lake yesterday afternoon. Premier and Mrs. Tolmie, joining the party, celebrating its eleventh annual picnic, were met with a ringing welcome. W. O. Wallace, president, and Mrs. F. F. Osborne, general convener, acted at the head of capable committees, which insured the success of an excellent programme of entertainment and sports.

On a brief list of addresses, Premier Tolmie, at home in his own riding, touched on the issues facing the Government since it took office, and told how these had been met. He sounded a note of faith in the future of the province, and encouragement in the firm belief that early betterment lies ahead for British Columbia, and Canada as a whole. Promise of early and satisfactory measures to relieve unemployment, and co-operation in the solution of the problem caused by a large surplus of loganberries produced in the province this year, were the subject of special mention in the Premier's address.

Hon. J. W. Jones, Minister of Finance, entered defiant challenge to T. D. Pattullo to advance proof of any instance of the "incompetency" which the Leader of the Opposition has been telling people of the province has been the feature of the present administration. Mr. Jones also challenged Mr. Pattullo to explain how it was that British Columbia absorbed a loss of \$10,000,000 in land taxes during the time Mr. Pattullo held that portfolio.

Hon. William Atkinson, Minister of Agriculture, spoke briefly, complimenting the Saanich Conservative Association on its large turnout, and the complete success of all arrangements for the annual outing.

H. D. Twigg, M.P.E., Deputy Speaker of the Legislature, spoke of association matters and described healthy criticism as a sign of vigor and life within the ranks of the party. Some of the severest critics of an administration were often its best friends, he commented, and this implied an active interest in the problems of government.

FACED B.C. PROBLEMS

W. O. Wallace, chairman, introduced the speakers, and paid high tribute to the way in which the Tolmie administration had faced the problems confronting it when it took office, and since then. Bad as matters had been found at the assumption of the present ministry, the situation had been squarely faced and effective measures taken in the interests of the people of the province as a whole.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED

Premier Tolmie expressed regret at the damage caused by rain in Saanich strawberry fields. Eight cars had rolled this year, compared with fifty in an average year, he declared. This year, he said, it was loganberries that occasioned anxiety as to marketing. Loganberries were not so well known as strawberries by consumers, and did not process as well. The Government was now considering what could be done to aid the loganberry situation, and if a reasonable plan could be found the Province stood ready to go part of the way in assisting in a solution of the difficulty.

Referring to criticism by the Leader of the Opposition on the Liquor Board policy of the Government, the Premier described T. D. Pattullo as the best Leader of the Opposition that the Conservative party ever hoped to see. His wish was that Mr. Pattullo would be granted health and spared for many years to continue in that role. Laughter and applause.

In former days the Liberals had retired an Agent-General at London, paying him a gratuity of \$5,000 in cash and a pension of \$500 a month. Mr. Pauline, having already reached seventy years of age, had asked release from his duties, and had been granted a pension of \$350 a month in recognition of his services, irrespective of his party or his politics, the Premier stated, amid applause.

Could Mr. Pattullo reconcile his criticism of the Government on this matter with the action of the former Government in paying \$150,000 for a Vancouver building, which the Vancouver Real Estate Board had valued at \$65,000? Why was the extra \$85,000 paid? asked the Premier.

UNEMPLOYMENT POLICY

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prove conditions for those taking up the land, and had pushed with every energy all measures looking to improvement in lumber sales, a matter of vital importance to the province, and had already secured great hope of success in two important markets, Australia and the United Kingdom.

LOSS OF \$2,500,000

Mr. Jones reviewed matters in his own department, that of Finance, showing that Liberal neglect in re-funding had cost the province \$2,500,000, to say nothing of a debt legacy of \$105,000,000, to which was added deficits of \$12,000,000. Debt charges for 1931 were \$8,675,000, with \$5,000,000 a year to be found for \$77,800,000 of totally unproductive debt which the former Government had said would be "self-supporting."

Increased taxation has been brought about through the great and unexpected increase in debt charges inherited from the former Government, the mounting cost of social services, the problem of unemployment and through the loss of vast sums in unprofitable land schemes entered into by the late Government.

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HEAVY LOSS ON LANDS

Mr. Jones said over 2,100,000 acres of land had reverted to the Province between 1917 and 1928, as a result of the land policies of the former Government, with Mr. Pattullo in the portfolio of lands. This represented a total loss of \$10,331,087 in revenue to the Province, a reasonably large sum to lose through the mistakes of one department alone, he averred.

"The policies of this Government has put the credit of British Columbia to the highest pitch it has known for many years," Mr. Jones continued, "and the Tolmie Government is earning a name for itself among all the other Governments in the land. We were determined that every effort should be made to make revenue and expenditures come as nearly together as possible, and that meant increased taxation. As a result of that policy we are getting

track at the lakeside, while under the trees the Victoria Girls' Band once more distinguished itself for a lively programme, good-naturedly protracted at the insistent demand of the holiday makers.

Accommodation to and from the scene was given by the buses of the Vancouver Island Coach Lines, while hundreds of cars were also parked at the site.

COMMITTEES

Committees for the picnic, under the general convensership of Mrs. F. F. Osborne, were as follows: Sports, H. Lynn, C. Roberts, W. Kersey, F. Applebury, H. Holmes, N. Sladden and H. Gibbs; judges, C. Murphy, G. Sherwood and H. Lawrie; refreshments, Mesdames H. Holmes, F. Bates, C. Friar, L. H. MacQueen, B. White, C. Howcroft, C. Street and G. Gibbs; distribution of prizes, Mrs. S. F. Tolmie and Mrs. F. F. Osborne; tombola, Mesdames W. Kersey, C. Briar, N. Sladden, C. Friar, F. Bates, P. Fisher and Miss Fletcher; secretary-treasurer, A. H. Spurr; decorations, J. T. Braden; transportation, W. O. Wallace; ice cream and candy, Mesdames E. W. Darcus, T. Todd, W. J. Lynn, W. Dealey, H. Fensam and W. Kersey; wheels, Mesdames H. Fink, N. Sladden, C. Steele and F. Sparks; coconut shy, C. Friar and C. Briar; publicity, George Watt and W. Kersey, and grounds, W. J. Lynn, H. Lawrie, C. Roberts and W. Kersey.

Mrs. F. F. Osborne later expressed the gratitude of the association to the donors of prizes, and to all who had helped so generously in insuring the success of the arrangements.

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British Columbia
July 14, 1931

British Columbia
July 18, 1931

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June 24, 1931

GREAT NEWS FOR B.C., COMMENTS TOLMIE

Premier Lauds Bennett, and
Stevens for Part
They Played.

VICTORIA, July 14.—"This is certainly great news for B. C.," declared Premier S. F. Tolmie on being advised of the terms of the Australian treaty. "It comes at a time when it is most welcome, and particularly so to the timber and fishing industries. The sweeping character of the British preferential tariff which applies to the wide range of Canadian manufactures should prove a great stimulus to Canadian enterprise. "I believe that the Canadian people as a whole will appreciate the splendid achievement of Prime Minister Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens in negotiating a treaty of this character and will also appreciate, as we here do, the fine spirit that characterized Premier James Scullin and Hon. Parker Moloney of Australia in their conversations with Canada's representatives.

"While, naturally, we are more interested in those commodities that are peculiar to our industry in this province, we also realize what a tremendous benefit the treaty will be to the whole of Canada."

LT.-GOVERNOR IS OPTIMISTIC

Calls B. C. Land of Promise;
Thinks Depression Has
Touched Bottom.

OATH ON SATURDAY

VICTORIA, July 28.—In a cheerful, hopeful and wholly optimistic summary of the present and future of the province of British Columbia, J. W. Fordham Johnson, Lieutenant-Governor-designate, made his first public pronouncement to the people of the province on his arrival here on holiday, previous to taking the oath of office by royal commission on Saturday.

Mr. Johnson's arrival in the capital city was known to only a few intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been spending a few days' vacation at Parksville and Qualicum.

In his pronouncement, Mr. Johnson stresses the need for confidence in the future, if a return to prosperity is to be hastened. He expresses absolute faith in his prediction that the "bottom" of the depression has been reached, in so far as the province and the Dominion are concerned. He admits he is a fanatic on the subject of beauties of the province and its opportunities, and refers to British Columbia as "the land of promise."

"FANATIC ON B. C. BEAUTIES.
The message from the Lieutenant-Governor designate is as follows:

"A loyal subject of our King and Empire, I am naturally very proud of the high honor conferred on me. Since I have received notice of my appointment I have been greatly gratified and strengthened by the warm wishes of the great number of people who have sent me congratulatory messages.

"If a constitutional devotion to duty can assist, or in any way improve our beloved province, my fellow-citizens can rest assured that no effort will be spared by me to give help towards that end. My long residence in British Columbia has made me a fanatic on the subject of its beauties and its wonderful opportunities. For many years I have regarded it as the land of promise.

"Despite the present world-wide depression in business, I am of the opinion that, in this country, the bottom of it has been reached, and I hope and believe that during my term of office we shall see a return of prosperity greater than any we have yet known.

47 YEARS IN BUSINESS.

"I have had forty-seven years of experience in business and, speaking with that experience in mind, I feel safe in predicting that in a short while we shall see a gradual but safe resumption of better times, accompanied by a marked improvement in the distressing and difficult problem of unemployment, a development devoutly to be wished for," the new Lieutenant-Governor stated.

"I have passed through a crisis—1923-4—just as serious as the present one. My experience has taught me that once a spirit of confidence in the future take hold of the people, the return to prosperity can not long be delayed."

Mr. Johnson may return to Vancouver before he takes the oath of office as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

Great Opportunity Seen for Citizens In This Province

Sixty Years of Growth Have Changed "Sea of
Mountains" Into Land of Magnificent
Promise, Says Premier Tolmie

BRITISH Columbia stands at the threshold of years which will see its greatest advance in industry and trade, and despite present difficulties, can look back on sixty years of steady progress that serve as a real index to the future, in the opinion of Premier Tolmie.

Commenting yesterday on the preparation of plans for the celebration of the province's sixtieth anniversary of entry in Confederation, Premier Tolmie sounded a note of firmest confidence in the future.

"In little more than half a century British Columbia has developed from the 'Sea of Mountains' into a full-blooded province in the Canadian union; and one that I believe, has the brightest future of any in Canada," Premier Tolmie remarked.

SIXTY YEARS AGO

"In 1871, sixty years ago, we had a population of 36,247 in this territory, of which 1,768 were children at school. Total mineral production up to that year had been \$33,670,436, chiefly in gold and coal. The forest products were worth \$221,609 annually. There was no record of farm production values; fishing and manufacturing were 'negligible'; while water power was undeveloped.

"Exports then were valued at \$208,634, and imports at \$1,589,772. Deep sea tonnage calling in the year totaled 343,833 tons, and coastwise shipping in the province included eight vessels, with three inland water craft. There was no rail mileage, 500 miles in provincial roads, and no cars or telephones. Three banks were listed, but their record of clearings and debits are not available at the moment.

"In 1929 to 1931 we have a very different picture. There are now estimated to be 600,000 people in the province, with 111,107 at school.

NEED PIONEER SPIRIT

"What we need most, it seems to me, is a little of that pioneer spirit which dared to do in the face of unknown risks and great odds. Work applied to opportunity makes wealth, and in a national sense we have the making of untold wealth right here in our midst. Work in the sense of a job for every man, is going through a period of readjustment, but that adjustment will come out all right. The same fine opportunities are there, there was never a time in the history of the province when so great was the field for constructive thought and individual energy.

"That is of the past, and it is a matter of record. Of the future each must draw the picture for himself, but the picture I prefer to envision is one that shows British Columbia as the richest and most active province in Canada, alive to its Pacific trade; wise and far-seeing in its contacts with its neighbors; and thoroughly versed in the principle of self help and determination to succeed. With resources beyond the piled up riches of the world in value, and the pioneer spirit to 'do,' nothing can hold British Columbia from its rightful position.

HISTORY ONLY STARTED

"Let us stiffen our resolve, take pride in our country, and look but a little way ahead. There is the goal, and it is one for which our pioneer forefathers would have given their good right hands. No one is holding us back, as a people, but ourselves. Let us think in the terms of the future, and work and plan as we have never worked and planned before.

"The next fifty years are but the starting crack of the pistol in the race for British Columbia. Let us get off to a right start, and run that race with the spirit handed down to us by men who pushed through mountain gaps, sailed round the Horn in cockle shells, and dared all to carve out a living in this new world," Premier Tolmie concluded.

MORATORIUM IS WELL RECEIVED

Premier Tolmie Sees in Proposals
Hopeful Sign of
World Recovery

Suggested moratorium of inter-governmental debts between nations, affecting reparations payments to Great Britain and war debt claims due the United States, aroused considerable interest in Victoria yesterday, after the announcement by President Herbert Hoover, of the

United States, of the suggested relief proposed by the neighboring republic to assist world economic recovery. Europe's reception of the plan was also studied.

Premier Tolmie, commenting informally on the matter, saw in the proposals a hopeful augury that the United States was willing to contribute tangibly to the recovery of Europe, and thereby stimulate business conditions the world over.

"I believe such a plan would do much towards getting business back to more normal levels," said the Premier. "Lifting of the pressure of war claims on the hard-pressed nations of Europe, even for a year, would prove a very great relief. The fact that such a plan is being considered is a sign that the world is searching, with some hope of success, for a way out of its present difficulties.

"It shows, too, a desire on the part of leading authorities in the United States to help improve conditions in a world-wide sense. World depression has taught us all afresh that nations are much more interdependent, one on the other, than was in the past understood. Without confidence, credit, and solidarity in national structure, no nation may prosper. For the world at large to prosper, all nations must be placed in a position to meet their financial and other obligations. I think the proposals are a most hopeful augury of better times to come," the Premier stated.

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B.C. Issues Squarely Faced, Say Ministers At Saanich Outing

Enthusiastic Reception Given Premier Tolmie and Members of Government at Saanich Conservative Picnic—More Than Thousand Attend

UNDER smiling skies, upwards of 1,000 members and friends of the Saanich Conservative Association enjoyed wholeheartedly an outing at Beaver Lake yesterday afternoon. Premier and Mrs. Tolmie, joining the party, celebrating its eleventh annual picnic, were met with a ringing welcome. W. O. Wallace, president, and Mrs. F. F. Osborne, general convener, acted at the head of capable committees, which insured the success of an excellent programme of entertainment and sports.

On a brief list of addresses, Premier Tolmie, at home in his own riding, touched on the issues facing the Government since it took office, and told how these had been met. He sounded a note of faith in the future of the province, and encouragement in the firm belief that early betterment lies ahead for British Columbia, and Canada as a whole. Promise of early and satisfactory measures to relieve unemployment, and co-operation in the solution of the problem caused by a large surplus of loganberries produced in the province this year were the subject of special mention in the Premier's address.

Hon. J. W. Jones, Minister of Finance, entered defiant challenge to T. D. Pattullo to advance proof of any instance of the "incompetency" which the Leader of the Opposition has been telling people of the province has been the feature of the present administration. Mr. Jones also challenged Mr. Pattullo to explain how it was that British Columbia absorbed a loss of \$10,000,000 in land taxes during the time Mr. Pattullo held that portfolio.

Hon. William Atkinson, Minister of Agriculture, spoke briefly, complimenting the Saanich Conservative Association on its large turnout, and the complete success of all arrangements for the annual outing.

H. D. Twigg, M.P.P., Deputy Speaker of the Legislature, spoke of association matters and described healthy criticism as a sign of vigor and life within the ranks of the party. Some of the severest critics of an administration were often its best friends, he commented, and this implied an active interest in the problems of government.

FACED B.C. PROBLEMS

W. O. Wallace, chairman, introduced the speakers, and paid high tribute to the way in which the Tolmie administration had faced the problems confronting it when it took office, and since then. Bad as matters had been found at the assumption of the present ministry, the situation had been squarely faced and effective measures taken in the interests of the people of the province as a whole.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED

Premier Tolmie expressed regret at the damage caused by rain in Saanich strawberry fields. Eight cars had rolled this year, compared with fifty in an average year, he declared. This year, he said, it was loganberries that occasioned anxiety as to marketing. Logan were not so well known as strawberries by consumers, and did not process as well. The Government was now considering what could be done to aid the loganberry situation, and if a reasonable plan could be found the Province stood ready to go part of the way in assisting in a solution of the difficulty.

Referring to criticism by the Leader of the Opposition on the Liquor Board policy of the Government, the Premier described T. D. Pattullo as the best Leader of the Opposition that the Conservative party ever hoped to see. His wish was that Mr. Pattullo would be granted health and spared for many years to continue in that role.

Laughter and applause.

In former days the Liberals had retired an Agent-General at London, paying him a gratuity of \$5,000 in cash and a pension of \$500 a month. Mr. Pauline, having already reached seventy years of age, had asked release from his duties, and had been granted a pension of \$350 a month in recognition of his services, irrespective of his party or his politics, the Premier stated, amid applause.

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PRESENTATION MADE

Enthusiastic cheers greeted Mrs. Tolmie as she rose to receive the gift of a basket of beautiful flowers, presented on behalf of the association by Mrs. F. F. Osborne.

Prizes won in the sports programme were presented by Mrs. William Atkinson, and included a fine array of awards to girls and boys in a long list of sturdily-contested events.

The picnic was a gay scene, with sunshine warming the basin of the lake in which scores of bathers splashed to their hearts' content. Foot races were run off on the leve-

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