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1908

statement from the finance minister as to whether there were any stipulations in the agreement with the Salvation Army that the money furnished by the government should not be used in bringing out skilled labor.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow stated that it was understood that the money should not be used in bringing out skilled labor.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite affirmed that the finance minister had made a similar statement twelve months ago and just after the session it was proved in the courts that the Salvation Army were bringing out skilled labor. The Salvation Army was conducting what was virtually a slave traffic and the condition would become deplorable if more immigrants were brought into the province where already there were thousands of men out of work.

Defends the Army

Hon. Richard McBride in defence of the Salvation Army stated that they had been commended for their efforts by the premier of the Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by Mr. Whitney, premier of Ontario, and by Mr. Roblin, premier of Great Britain had lately gone on record in praise of their work also. It was a habit with the members of the party of which the hon. member for Nanaimo was a member, to sail at the army and the latter did not deserve it.

There was not by 1,000 per cent the conditions of affairs in this province which the hon. member had depicted. He did not see what he hoped to gain politically by speaking in this manner. Did he think that he could convert the people who were brought in by the army to this belief or the rest of the province which knew that these conditions did not exist. There were a few men out of work in Nanaimo by reason of the fact that a mine there had suspended operations.

All that the government had done was to enter into an arrangement with the army under which farm laborers and domestic servants were brought out. The officials of the army were good people, responsible people, and the government was assisting them.

The government had no intention of helping them to bring in skilled labor however.

Conditions at Mount Sicker

W. H. Hayward (Cowichan) arose to a question of privilege. The hon. member for Newcastle had the other day taken him to task for being a very poor representative for the people of his constituency. People in the district, he asserted, were starving.

"I asked him," continued Mr. Hayward, "for their names at the close of the sitting, and he consented to furnish me with them. This, however, he was unable to do, but was able to state the part of the district where they resided. I thereupon communicated with the government agent, and have received a letter stating that there was no truth in the allegation."

Mr. Hayward read the letter, which was as follows:

"Referring to you telephone of yesterday regarding reported starvation on Mount Sicker, I beg to report as follows:

"This morning I drove to Mount Sicker and made personal canvas of the few families that are at present living on the mountain, and find that there is absolutely no truth in the report whatever. At present there are ten families on the mountain. The heads of these with the exception of three, all have employment, these three being men of means, and not obliged to work for a livelihood."

"The residents of the mountain wish me to extend to the government their thanks for the prompt action taken on their behalf, and to state that there is no one in need in the neighborhood."

Mr. Hayward stated that he had only brought the matter up as showing that the statements of his hon. friend for Newcastle were in some instances at least to be taken with a grain of salt.

Parker Williams expressed his satisfaction at the information. He had, however, heard differently on what was good authority. He thought that it would be found that the government agent was not indisposed to minimize the condition of affairs which actually existed. The government and people in this province were too disposed to minimize matters of this kind. The other day 300 men had been laid off in Nanaimo. In one of the local papers there, a small item without a heading had appeared announcing the fact. On the front page was a three column heading giving the measurements of a wrecker in New York.

With regard to the Cowichan incident he was very glad to receive the information from the member for that district. He only hoped that it was correct. If it were not, he could rest assured that the member for Newcastle would spare no pains to set him right.

Warfare of Peace

H. P. W. Belknap (Victoria) wished to call the member for Nanaimo to account for the statement that the Salvation Army were to bring out more immigrants than the Chinese.

He stated that the Chinese girls have been brought out and found positions in comfortable homes, and are happier than they ever were before in their lives. He knew this for a fact.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite expressed the opinion that if these girls had found positions it was only because they were content to work for less than China boys and Japanese.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked the premier if S. H. Odell was lecturing on Canada in the old country in the interests of the British Columbia government. He desired to draw attention to the gross exaggeration of some of his statements.

Premier McBride stated that Mr. Odell was not retained by the government, nor did he believe that he was working in the interests of the Salvation Army.

The vote was then passed.

Timber Inspectors

The committee returned to the consideration of the vote for timber inspectors. After an explanation from the chief commissioner as to an alleged inaccuracy in the statement of the inspectors, the vote passed.

Time is Extended

The report of the private bills committee asking that the time for receiving bills be extended until March 8, was presented by W. H. Ross, K. C. (Fernie) and adopted.

The house adjourned at 8 o'clock.

Sunday, March 1, 1903

HOUSE ADVANCES MANY MEASURES

Committee of Supply Completed Its Labors Yesterday Morning

A SOCIALISTIC APHORISM

Premier Makes Statement Regarding Proposed Loan to Zinc Company

The estimates were finally passed in committee of supply yesterday morning amid the applause of the government members and the relief of the entire legislature. The supplementary estimates brought out little of interest.

The member for Greenwood had his final word with the member for Similkameen upon the matter of the bridge over the Kettle river. Mr. Shatford made a statement in connection with the matter showing that the bridge where now located will serve the interests and convenience of a greater number of the residents of the district than in the proposed location in Greenwood district.

Hon. W. J. Bowser was interrogated upon the subject of the chase for the fugitive, Gun-a-Noot. He maintained that the provincial police, though still unsuccessful, must and would finally capture the Indian.

In moving the second reading of the bill empowering the government to loan \$10,000 to the Canada Zinc company, the premier made a statement at some length upon the matter. The proposal was indorsed by the leader of the opposition.

Parker Williams resumed the debate upon the second reading of the Civil Service bill. He opposed the superannuation clauses of the act and expressed his intention of bringing in an amendment providing for old age pensions for wage earners at large. It was in this connection that he gave expression to an aphorism which should linger long in the memory of Socialists generally and be often found upon the Socialist's tongue. The member for Newcastle remarked: "Better and more precious to me in the hide of the workingman than the fat of priests."

Five bills were introduced and read a first time. Three of these are government measures of a minor technical nature. Parker Williams is seeking to have payday come twice instead of once a month.

After leaving the estimates the house made rapid progress with the order paper.

It is thought that the session will be finished by Thursday of this week. In all some thirty-eight bills have reached third reading. Of these, eleven have already received the assent of the lieutenant-governor. There are on all sorts of bills upon the order paper, many of which, however, are of a minor nature.

The speaker took the chair at 12:25 o'clock.

Morning Session

The house took under consideration the supplementary estimates. On vote 15, legislative library, stenographer and typewriter, 10 months, \$250.

Mr. Henderson (Yale) urged that the leader of the opposition should be provided with a room. As matters stood it was quite true that everyone was very accommodating, and while he was not complaining of any lack of courtesy on the part of the government or on the part of any one, nevertheless a distinct inconvenience was felt, and one which should be remedied at an early date.

Hon. Mr. McBride. In answer to the hon. member for Yale, I admit, it is most essential that the hon. the leader of the opposition should have a private office in the buildings, and I hope that during recess some satisfactory plan may be evolved for having accommodation provided by next session. With respect to the building generally the increase in the public business has fairly demonstrated that additional quarters must be provided for the public service, but at the same time there are so many pressing needs to be met that it is scarcely fair to expect a definite statement on that subject at the present moment.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite urged that if anything was done in the way of providing accommodation for private members, the requirements of the only real opposition in the house, the Socialist party, should have the first consideration. The items was agreed to.

Ladysmith Agency

On item 25, administrative staff, Nanaimo agency, clerk \$480, in reply to Parker Williams (Newcastle) who urged the reopening of the agency at Ladysmith.

Hon. Mr. McBride. Mr. chairman, I might explain that this is simply an arrangement made in order to do away with an item which has been constantly appearing in the public accounts for temporary service in this office. As it has always seemed necessary to procure temporary assistance in order to bring the work in this office up to date, and since owing to greater development of the business there is every reason for believing that this state of things will continue, it has been decided to make the position permanent. I cannot, however, admit that the arguments of my hon. friend for Newcastle in respect to the office at Ladysmith have any force. The agency at that place was abolished on the recommendation of the inspector of offices. There is absolutely no disposition on the part of the government to discriminate against Ladysmith. The change is simply and solely due to grounds of economy, and the present requirements of public business, while nearly every convenience that was formerly enjoyed at Ladysmith is now supplied to the public at Nanaimo. And further, I do not think that the time has arrived for reverting to the old system of having an agency in Ladysmith.

Mr. Williams added that besides the inconvenience which was caused residents in the southern part of the district in consequence of the change, more was being lost to the revenue through failure to collect taxes from the Chinese and Japanese than was saved by the closing of the agency. The item was agreed to.

Provincial Police

On vote 41, provincial police, additional to \$70,000 already voted, \$7,000.

Hon. Mr. Bowser explained that the rapid development of the country had necessitated considerable increases in this department. Provincial policemen were paid \$75 a month, and it was questionable whether in the circumstances this was sufficient, as, owing to the fact that these men were frequently obliged to act on their own initiative in the performance of their duties, the very best class of men was needed in the service.

In answer to G. R. Naden (Greenwood), in reference to the case of Simon Gun-a-noot, the Indian who is supposed in a drunken brawl to have shot two halfbreeds, Hon. Mr. Bowser stated it was quite true that this man had managed so far to evade arrest. Since he had undertaken the duties of Writney-general he had sent two expeditions in quest of the accused, but all the efforts which had been made in this direction had unfortunately proved absolutely futile. It was, however, fair to say that the difficulties which were constantly encountered by the police were indeed very great; the country in the North, to which Gun-a-noot had fled, was almost inaccessible, and there further seemed to be some system of wireless communication which enabled information in respect to the movements of the police to be communicated to this outlaw and his friends. But he would not cease in his efforts, and hoped that they would yet succeed in making the arrest.

Mr. Naden thought that the expeditions sent out were inadequate for the purpose in view.

Mr. W. T. Morgan (Shuswap) remarked that this man was not only a clever fugitive but one of the best shots in the West.

That this man would not be captured, would not do to allow the Indians to spread among these halfbreeds that crime could be done with impunity.

Mr. Williams enquired whether crime had been inspired by revenge in consequence of impractical. If so, an Indian much right as Harry Thaw, else to take human life in ill repute.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: We cannot such a question as that. It is our duty to arrest those charged with crimes and bring them to justice.

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PRESENTING REPO

1 The Hon. Mr. Tatlow to British Columbia Veterinary

2 The Hon. Mr. Bowser to Dentistry."

3 Mr. Hawthornthwaite to relating to the Island Railway

4 The Hon. Mr. Bowser to "Special Surveys Act."

5 The Hon. Dr. Young to "Placer Mining Act."

6 The Hon. Mr. Tatlow to That this House resolve Means for raising the Supply

7 Mr. Hall to move the fol That an Order of this Ho any of the Justices of the Sup inst. at the City of Nelson.

8 Mr. Williams to move, u tion No. 256 be struck out.

9 Mr. McInnis to move, o Vote No. 236, in aid of Milit

the election promised the people Rock creek to have the bridge built any particular place.

Queens Ferry

On Nov. 12, Fraser river ferry crossed, 11:00 to 1:00 to J. M. (Hawthornthwaite) who had that day been in the city. The ferry was with a previous visit to the city. The ferry was with a previous visit to the city. The ferry was with a previous visit to the city.

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Defence

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"The residents ... to proceed to ... thanks for the ... their ... and I ... in ... in ...

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The house took ... the supplementary ... on vote 16, legislative library, stenographer and typewriter, 10 months, \$250.

Mr. Henderson (Yale) urged that the leader of the opposition should be provided with a room. As matters stood it was quite true that everyone was very accommodating, and while he was not complaining of any lack of courtesy on the part of the government or on the part of any one, nevertheless a distinct inconvenience was felt, and one which should be remedied at an early date.

Hon. Mr. McBride: In answer to the hon. member for Yale I admit it

10 Adjourned debate on the motion moved on 18th February by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, as follows:—

Whereas, a conflict of interests has arisen between the Province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada in respect to Oriental immigration into British Columbia; and

Whereas a treaty, known as the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, has been endorsed by the Dominion Government; and

Whereas the said Treaty contained the following section:—

"The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

And whereas the industrial and labour interests of British Columbia have been seriously affected by the abnormal influx of Japanese immigrants under said section; and

Whereas laws enacted by this Province to regulate said immigration have been uniformly disallowed by the Dominion authorities; and

Whereas the existing condition cannot continue without injuring the various interests referred to, and further endangering the good understanding that has existed between the people of Japan and the people of this Province;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this House memorialise the Imperial Government, through the Colonial Secretary, to appoint a Royal Commission to fully inquire into all the circumstances in connection with these matters. And on the amendment thereto moved by the Hon. the Premier, as follows:—

To strike out the words after the word "Resolved," on the sixteenth line, and to insert the following:—

"That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to request the Governor-General to ask the Imperial Government, through the Colonial Secretary, to appoint a Royal Commission to fully inquire into all the circumstances in connection with these matters."

11 Mr. Hawthornthwaite to move the following Resolution:—

Whereas Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, formerly Principal of the South Park School, Victoria, B. C., was suspended from public service for the period of three years by decision of the Department of Education; and

Whereas friends of the said Miss Cameron are circulating a petition asking for her reinstatement; and

Whereas the marked ability as a teacher and educator of Miss Cameron is lost to this Province through said suspension of her certificate; and

Whereas all the ends of justice have been served by the period of said suspension that has already elapsed;

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Government consider the advisability of restoring at earliest moment to Miss Cameron her certificate as teacher in the public schools of British Columbia.

QUESTIONS PUT BY MEMBERS.

Mr. Hall to ask the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:—

1. What water records have been issued to the municipalities of Kaslo, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria, under the provisions of the "Water Clauses Act," for water other than for power purposes?

2. What are the respective quantities of water held under such records, and the amounts charged for rentals under same?

3. Is it the intention of the Government to exempt municipalities from rentals on water records for consumption for domestic use? And for power or light purposes?

Mr. Oliver to ask the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question:—

What public works have been carried on in Dewdney during the present financial year, with the amount expended in each case, and the names of the foremen under whom the work has been carried on?

Mr. McGuire to ask the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture Is it the intention of the Government to hold an agricultural exhibition in the

Mr. Yorston to ask the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture questions:—

1. What was paid for machinery?
2. What firms supplied the machinery?
3. What was paid for labour?

Mr. Kergin to ask the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture questions:—

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1. Does the Company have so, what sum and by what time?
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Mr. Kergin to ask the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture questions:—

On what condition, other than the Company log timber other than

Mr. Munro to ask the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture question:—

1. Who was caretaker on March 1st?
2. What salary was paid?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite to ask the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture questions:—

To strike out sub-section 2 of the Report on Bill (No. 15) in relation to "Factories," the following amendments:—

To strike out sub-section 2 of the Report on Bill (No. 15) in relation to "Factories," the following amendments:—

To strike out the word "and" in all cities or towns operated by steam or any laundry before

The Hon. Mr. Bowser to ask the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture questions:—

Act to amend the 'Settled Estates Act' in section 2, and in section 17:—

"(2.) Subject to the approval of any portion of a Provincial Council, to any athletic club or association."

Estimates Concluded

On the conclusion of the estimates the supporters of the government applauded heartily.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tatlow
the committee rose and reported.
The house adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

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Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session Hon. Dr. Young introduced a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Shops Regulation act. The amendment merely provides a penalty for infractions of the regu-

Hoped for Old-Age Pensions

He had trusted that the government would have included in the scheme a general system of old-age pensions. The civil servant was exactly in the same position as any other wage-earner in the province. He worked under much better conditions than many clerks, notably the coal miner. He pictured the danger to which the coal miner was confronted in glowing terms. The civil servant

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be a score of conditions which commend to the government of the day the proposal which is made in this bill, and these are to be found in the conditions which at the present time obtain in the Kootenay country with regard to the treatment of ore. About twenty years ago Mr. Robert Irvine waited on me as minister of mines, and at some length outlined a plan of treating such ore in a practical way with Prof. Snyder's electrical smelting process. Mr. Irvine was

- (g.) Where in this Act the masculine term is used, it shall, when Gender necessary, apply to female members.
- (h.) "Member" shall, so far as applicable to the Superannuation Member Fund, mean and include every contributor to the Superannuation Fund, whether employed in the Public Service or retired therefrom, provided that his annuity was purchased therein or has been subscribed through and is paid out of the Superannuation Fund.

Classification of Members.

4. There may be in each department of the Executive Government aforesaid a Deputy Head, Officers and Chief Clerk, and in each subdivision of any department authorised and affected by Act of the Legislative Assembly, a Chief Clerk who shall perform such duties and exercise such authority as may be assigned and delegated to him by any Act of the Legislative Assembly or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by Order in Council. No person shall hereafter be appointed a Chief Clerk unless at the time of such appointment he is a clerk of the first or second class or is, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, eligible for appointment as a clerk of the second class.

5. Clerks shall be graded into four classes, as provided in section 21, according to skill training, competency and length of service. The lowest or initial class shall be known as the fourth class.

No future entrant to those four classes shall be appointed until he has passed the competitive examination and certification of good health and character as prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor by Order in Council.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, appoint not more than three Civil Service Examiners, who shall be selected either from Educational Authorities or from amongst the members of the Public Service, or both. Such Examiners shall hold office during pleasure and perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed for performance by them, and may respectively receive such salary or such allowance, in addition to salary, as the case may be, as may be fixed by Order in Council and voted by the Legislative Assembly.

6. Every clerk hereafter appointed shall, except as hereinafter provided, be appointed as a clerk of the fourth class: Provided always, that where, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the position to be filled requires the services of a clerk possessing greater skill and competency than may be necessary for a clerk of the fourth class, a clerk may be appointed to the grade of a clerk of the third class.

7. For and during the first year of service the salary of a clerk of the fourth class shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars (\$600); thereafter, and in respect of each succeeding year of service, such clerk shall be eligible, subject always to efficient performance of duties, to receive an annual increase of salary equal to fifty dollars (\$50) per annum until the sum of nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum is reached, which shall be the maximum salary for a clerk of the fourth class.

8. After serving four years in the capacity of a clerk of the fourth class, and subject always to efficient performance of duties, a clerk of the fourth class shall be eligible for promotion and may, where it is deemed advisable, be appointed a clerk of the third class.

WOULD HAVE BEEN IN THE HOUSE

The vote was agreed to

Estimates Concluded

On the conclusion of the estimates the supporters of the government applauded heartily.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tallow the committee rose and reported.

The house adjourned at 1:15 o'clock.

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Hon. Mr. McBride in answer to the hon. member for Yale, London:

9. For and during the first year of service the salary of a clerk of the third class shall not exceed the sum of nine hundred and sixty dollars (\$960); thereafter, and in respect of each succeeding year of service, such clerk shall be eligible, subject always to efficient performance of duties, to receive an annual increase of salary equal to sixty dollars (\$60) per annum until the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum is reached, which shall be the maximum salary for a clerk of the third class.

10. After serving four years in the capacity of a clerk of the third class, and subject always to efficient performance of duties, a clerk of the third class may, where it is deemed advisable, be appointed a clerk of the second class or a Chief Clerk.

Salary of second class clerks. **§ 1.** For and during the first year of service the salary of a clerk of the second class shall not exceed the sum of one thousand two hundred and seventy dollars (\$1,270); thereafter, and in respect of each succeeding year of service, such clerk shall be eligible, subject always to efficient performance of duties, to receive an annual increase of salary equal to seventy dollars (\$70) per annum until the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum is reached, which shall be the maximum salary for a clerk of the second class.

17. Subject always to the efficient performance of duties and to the provisions of this Act as to the taking effect of promotion, a clerk of the second class may, where it is deemed advisable, at any time be appointed a clerk of the first class or a Chief Clerk.

Salary of first class clerks. **13.** For and during the first year of service the salary of a clerk of the first class shall not exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred and eighty dollars (\$1,580); thereafter, and in respect of each succeeding year of service, such clerk shall be eligible, subject always to efficient performance of duties, to receive an annual increase of salary equal to eighty dollars (\$80) per annum until the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum is reached, which shall be the maximum salary for a clerk of the first class.

14. Subject always to efficient performance of duties and to the provisions of this Act as to the taking effect of promotions, a clerk of the first class may at any time be appointed a Chief Clerk, at a salary not exceeding one thousand nine hundred dollars (\$1,900); thereafter, and in respect of each alternate year of service, such Chief Clerk shall be eligible, subject always to efficient performance of duties, to receive a biennial increase of one hundred dollars (\$100) until the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) is reached, which shall be the maximum salary for a Chief Clerk, unless the increased responsibilities of any of the greater departments lead the Legislative Assembly to increase such special cases by vote in the Estimates, on the advice of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council :

Provided always, that where a first or second class clerk is appointed a Chief Clerk, when rated at less than one thousand nine hundred dollars (\$1,900), thereafter and in respect to each succeeding year of service he shall be eligible, subject always to efficient performance of duties, to receive an annual increase of salary equal to one hundred dollars (\$100) per annum, until he attains to the one thousand nine hundred dollars (\$1,900) minimum for which the above biennial scale of advances applies.

8. Ed. 7

15. Nothing in this Act confer or shall confer upon a increase of salary, or to hold

16. Beyond the above Governor in Council may services such special gratui the case call forth, when ex been proved by exemplary s confirmation by the annual v Assembly.

17. It shall be the duty of he shall have authority, subject to oversee and direct the department; and to report a general supervision of the powers and duties as may be Governor in Council or by S and during such absence may or servant of the department to obey the directions of suc

18. Increases of salary u
1st day of July, 1908, and
shall by Order in Council d

19. Promotions, other than those provided for in the preceding articles, shall take effect as from the date of the resolution enacting the same.

20. Promotions necessary the first day of the month motion.

21. Between the 30th day of April, 1908, the clerks at that time employed by the Government aforesaid shall continue to perform this Act, and every clerk shall receive by him for the month of April, A. D. 1908, or according to the order for such Department may, the salary in the Commissioner's Report, determined by the Council.

The Lieutenant-Governor, qualified person, experienced commissioner to supervise the respective Ministers in the the clerks through the re such Commissioner shall re the six months or less per ernor may by Order in Cou

It shall be the duty of
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Department.

The Lieutenant-Governor temporary appointment of Assistant Commissioner to be made as advisable.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, by Order in Council, provide for the temporary appointment of some member of the Public Service as Assistant Commissioner to assist the Commissioner when and where advisable.

...with white girls. These white girls have been brought out and found positions in comfortable homes and are happier than they ever were before in their lives. He knew this for a fact.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite expressed the opinion that if these girls had found positions it was only because they were content to work for less than Chinamen and Japanese.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked the premier if S. H. Odell was lecturing on Canada in the old country in the interests of the British Columbia government. He desired to draw attention to the gross exaggeration of some of his statements.

Premier McBride stated that Mr.

The house took under consideration the supplementary estimates for vote 15, legislative library, stenographer and typewriter, 10 months, \$250.

Mr. Henderson (Yale) urged that the leader of the opposition should be provided with a room. As matters stood it was quite true that everyone was very accommodating, and while he was not complaining of any lack of courtesy on the part of the government or on the part of any one, nevertheless a distinct inconvenience was felt, and one which should be remedied at an early date.

Hon. Mr. McBride: In answer to the hon. member, I am sorry to

...in fact, he was captured, and he was allowed to go to the town to spread among these half-breeds that crime could be done with impunity.

Mr. Williams inquired whether crime had been inspired by feeling revenge in consequence of the practice of the Indians, much right as Harry Thaw or else to take human life in like circumstances.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: We cannot such a question as that. It is our duty to arrest these

No reduction in salaries by reason of grading.

22. Upon such grading all the provisions of this Act as to promotion and increase of salary shall apply to the clerks so graded in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were all appointed and commenced service on the said 30th day of June, 1908: Provided always, that no reductions in salary shall be made by reason of such grading and that such increases shall be made as are sanctioned by this Act and provided by vote of the Legislative Assembly.

Duties of stenographers and permanent employees.

23. Stenographers and permanent employees shall perform such duties and exercise such authority as may be assigned and delegated by any Act of the Legislative Assembly or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by Order in Council or by any Head of Department, and shall receive such remuneration as may be voted by the Legislative Assembly, and on proving worthy may be promoted to the clerical grade upon passing such examination as shall be required by Order in Council.

Increase in salaries of Deputy Heads, officers and chief clerks.

24. After the 30th day of June, A. D. 1908, every Deputy Head of Department, and every Officer in the employ or service of the Executive Government aforesaid shall, in respect of each succeeding year of service, be eligible, subject always to efficient performance of duties, to receive an annual increase of salary equal to one hundred dollars (\$100) per annum until, in the case of such Deputy Head of Department or Officer, the limit per annum decided by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is reached, which shall be the maximum salary for the Deputy Head or Officer in each respective Department: Provided that, within the above limits, the rating shall be arranged according to the magnitude and responsibility of the respective departments.

Proviso.

Superannuation Fund.

Superannuation Fund.

25. A fund called the "Superannuation Fund" shall be maintained by the Minister of Finance in the Treasury Department for the superannuation and retirement, upon the terms and conditions herein-after contained and set forth, of members of the Public Service, which fund shall be computed and made up as follows:—

- By the reservation out of the salary of each member of the Public Service to whom this Act applies of an amount equal to two and one-half per cent. (2½%) of such salary for entrants under twenty-one years of age, and thence graded by such scale as shall, by Order in Council, be found to be actuarially necessary to produce a proportionate pension at age sixty, as each member's contributions shall provide during his respective years of service; such reservation to be made after and to commence from the 1st day of July, A. D. 1908:
- By equivalent annual payments to those in sub-section (a) from the Consolidated Revenue Fund:
- By a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund during each financial year, of the capitalised value of the Government's share of contributions, as that accrues for services rendered prior to the 1st July, 1908, by members retiring during that year:
- By the accretion of income derived from interest and profits gained from the investment of the moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the Superannuation Fund:

(1.) Interest at the guaranteed:

(2.) All moneys from the Superannuation may be used pursuant to the

(3.) The Minister Managing the time to time in and re-invest to time stand

Provided a by the Managing General and Order in Council such sums as vide for cur during the other portion Managing Co upon, in an the land and for their hon

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(4.) The Fund a mittee," con Department atives, and contributors and in his Department shall have

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- In the event of equal voting on any question of principle, the matter shall be referred to the Chief Justice of British Columbia, whose decision shall be final, until any amending Act is passed by the Assembly.

He had trusted that the government would have included in the scheme a general system of old-age pensions. The civil servant was exactly in the same position as any other wage-earner in the province. He worked under much better conditions than many classes, notably the coal miner. He pictured the dangers with which the coal miner was confronted

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In cases where the actual salaries of old servants are not recorded for bygone years of service, the Auditor-General shall approximately estimate such bygone salaries according to the best evidence he can obtain.

Records of former salaries.

29. All allowances, pensions or annuities shall be payable on the last day of each month.

Annuities monthly.

30. The superannuation of every member of the Public Service shall be preceded by a report to the Managing Committee from the Head of the Department in which such public servant is then employed, setting forth the term of service of such member of the Public Service and the reason for his intended superannuation.

Report leading to superannuation.

31. If any member of the Public Service is constrained by mental overstrain or by reason of any infirmity of mind or body, not sustained by reason of or due to any negligence, vice or default, to retire from the Public Service before the time at which he becomes eligible to receive a superannuation allowance pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by Order in Council allow and direct to be added to the capitalised accumulation for that public servant, such a gratuity as the merits of the case call forth, and that gratuity shall be applied through the Superannuation Fund to increase the original annuity then payable.

Gratuity upon retirement before being entitled to superannuation.

32. If any member of the Public Service is, by reason of severe bodily injury received or sustained by him in the discharge of his duties as a public servant and without any negligence or default on his own part, constrained to resign from the Public Service before the time at which he becomes eligible to receive a superannuation allowance pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, provide and direct to be added to the capitalised accumulation for that public servant, or to any person or persons dependent upon his earnings, such a gratuity as the merits of the case call forth, and that gratuity shall be applied through the Superannuation Fund to increase the original annuity then payable.

Gratuity when public servant constrained to resign owing to injury received in Public Service.

33. The annuitie above provided shall, in the case of all married members, be converted within the fund to a joint annuity on the lives of husband and wife at the time of such retirement, in accordance with the actuarial scale, which shall, by Order in Council, be computed for their respective ages; and in the case of other dependents it shall be within the option of any member to likewise convert his annuity within the fund, into one jointly with such dependents, according to the actuarial value his capitalised accumulation will purchase.

Provision for joint annuities.

Compulsory Retirement.

34. Unless the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for special reasons otherwise orders, retirement shall be compulsory on every member of the Public Service who has attained the age of sixty-five (65) years or has become incapacitated by bodily or mental infirmity from properly performing his duties, so soon as the superannuation annuity hereinbefore provided for has been allotted by the Managing Committee to such member of the Public Service; and such allotment shall not be considered as implying any censure upon the member of the Public Service to whom it is made.

Compulsory retirement.

Resignations and Dismissals.

35. Nothing in this Act contained shall impair or derogate from Dismissal the right of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to dismiss or remove any member of the Public Service.

The vote was agreed to.

Estimates Concluded

On the conclusion of the estimates the supporters of the government applauded heartily.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tallow the committee rose and reported.

The house adjourned at 1:15 o'clock.

Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session Hon. Dr. Young introduced a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Shops Regulation act. The amendment merely provides a penalty for infractions of the regu-

lated up from the fact that the B. C. Electric company's employees in this city had opposed the proposal when put to them and had refused to have anything to do with it.

Hoped for Old-Age Pensions

He had trusted that the government would have included in this scheme a general system of old-age pensions. The civil servant was exactly in the same position as any other wage-earner in the province. He worked under much better conditions than many classes, notably the coal miner. He pictured the dangers with which the coal miner was confronted

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But there happens in this instance, however, to be a score of conditions which com- mend to the government of the day the proposal which is made in this bill, and these are to be found in the conditions which at the present time concern the Kootenay country with re-

gard to the treatment of ore that carry since united with galena. About two and a half years ago Mr. Robert Irving waited on me as minister of mines, and at some length outlined a scheme of treating such ore in a practi- cal way, with Prof. Snyder's electr-

ical smelting process. Mr. Irving was

- (a.) For prescribing the nature, scope and method of the examination of applicants, or of any class of applicants, for appointment as members of the Public Service, and of candidates, or of any class of candidates for promotion in such service ;
- (b.) For defining and establishing offices in the Public Service, and fixing the status and prescribing the qualification and the duties of officers and other members of the Public Service, subject always to the provisions of any Act of the Legislative Assembly for the time being in force ;
- (c.) For prescribing the method in which all records of membership in the Public Service and all accounts relating to the Superannuation Fund shall be recorded and kept, and the means by which contributors' representatives on the Superannuation Managing Committee shall be quinquennially elected ;
- (d.) For prescribing the duties of the Registrar of the Public Service appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Act ;
- (e.) For prescribing the duties of the Superannuation Managing Committee appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Act ;
- (f.) For prescribing the hours of service, the duties and the method of service of the members of the Public Service, subject always to the provisions of any Act of the Legislative Assembly for the time being in force ;
- (g.) For prescribing and fixing the status, authority and duties of Deputy Heads of Department as a class, or of each Deputy Head of Department and of Chief Clerks as a class, or of each Chief Clerk, subject always to the provisions of any Act of the Legislative Assembly for the time being in force ;
- (h.) For prescribing the conditions of employment of clerks, stenographers and permanent employees, and, if thought fit, for prescribing a period of probation for the ascertainment of competency and efficiency ;
- (i.) For fixing and prescribing vacations for members of the Public Service, and defining the authority of each Head of Department to grant leave of absence from time to time to any member of the Public Service employed in such Department.

Reports and Deficiency Provision.

44. The Minister of Finance shall lay before the Legislative Assembly, within thirty days after the commencement of each Session thereof :

- (a.) A statement showing the financial condition of the Superannuation Fund at the end of the last preceding fiscal year, and thereon report as to any provision he may find necessary ; also,
- (b.) A statement with such details and particulars as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall by Order in Council direct of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Public Service within the preceding year, showing in each case the age and length of service in order according to age at the time of retirement.

Supplemental Savings and Annuities may be voluntarily subscribed by Members under this Scheme.

45. To encourage thrift and self-reliance amongst members of the public service, it is further enacted that any member may, by separate account through the pay-roll or otherwise, save and deposit, through the Managing Committee, such monthly or lump sums as he may decide to reserve from his salary or savings.

Savings funds deposits.

The vote was agreed to.
Estimates Concluded
On the conclusion of the estimates the supporters of the government applauded heartily.
On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tallow the committee rose and reported.
The house adjourned at 1:15 o'clock.
Afternoon Session
At the afternoon session Hon. Dr. Young introduced a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Shops Regulation Act. The amendment merely provides a penalty for infractions of the law.

Hoped for Old-Age Pensions
He had trusted that the government would have included in this scheme a general system of old-age pensions. The civil servant was exactly in the same position as any other wage-earner in the province. He worked under much better conditions than many classes, notably the coal miner. He pictured the dangers with which the civil servant was confronted in the rest of the province and he asked could he be entitled to the same advantages which had many wage-earners and companies and to the same

tend a superannuation scheme. In his estimate a working man had the fat of the

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...the money should not be used in bringing out skilled labor.

Now R. G. Tallow stated that it was understood that the money should not be used in bringing out skilled labor.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite affirmed that the finance minister had made a similar statement twelve months ago and just after the session it was proved in the courts that the Salvation Army were bringing out skilled labor. The Salvation Army was conducting what was virtually a...

Defence

Hon. Richard... the Salvation Army... the army...

There was not... the army... the army...

Conditions

Mr. J. H. Hayward... the army... the army...

"This morning... the army... the army..."

Further... the army... the army..."

Will... the army... the army..."

...the army... the army..."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite expressed the opinion that if these girls had found positions it was only because they were content to work for less than Chin boys and Japanese.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked the premier if S. H. Odell was lecturing on Canada in the old country in the interests of the British Columbia government. He desired to draw attention to the gross exaggeration of some of his statements.

The house took under consideration the supplementary estimates of vote 18, legislative library, stenographer and typewriter, 16 months, 1908.

Mr. Henderson (Yale) urged that the leader of the opposition should be provided with a room. As matters stood it was quite true that every one was very accommodating, and while he was not complaining of any lack of courtesy on the part of the government or on the part of any one, nevertheless a distinct inconvenience was felt, and one which should be remedied at an early date.

Mr. Henderson is anxious to...

Withdrawals.

Provided always, that every member shall be free to withdraw one-fourth of his accumulated savings bank fund by giving one week's notice, and the whole or balance after one calendar month's notice. In all cases such savings bank accounts shall be kept strictly private.

Investment.

The balance of the total accumulating funds, so far as not required for current use, may, within the adequate margins recommended by the Managing Committee, and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be invested through the Finance Minister in like securities to those prescribed in section 25 for the Superannuation Fund;

Increasing annuities by purchase.

Members are thus specially encouraged to mutually accumulate their savings under secure and profitable conditions, in order that those who wish may finally transfer their accumulated funds at the time of retirement, to increase or supplement their annuities purchasable under the Superannuation schemes.

Interest.

The rate of interest applicable to such accumulations shall be the average rate (to the nearest quarter (1) per cent.—not exceeding the decimal rate) earned by the fund during the preceding financial year.

Power to increase annuity by later purchase.

46. Any retired or retiring member may at any time increase his annuity according to the actuarial rate applicable to his age, by extra payments into the superannuation fund of sums not less than one hundred dollars (\$100).

SCHEDULE A.

Example showing by assumed figures the method by which the Rate of Interest is to be derived for computing Superannuation Annuities under clause 28:—

Year.	Per Cent. Applicable.	Rate Applicable.
1908—Interest from Fund and its Investments, average, say,	5.13	5 %
1909	5.39	
	Total, 10.52 ÷ 2 = 5.26 yields	5 1/4 %
1910	5.17	
	Total, 15.69 ÷ 3 = 5.23 yields	5 %
1911	5.33	
	Total, 21.02 ÷ 4 = 5.255 yields	5 1/4 %
1912	5.23	
	Total, 26.25 ÷ 5 = 5.25 yields	*5 1/4 %
1913	5.25	
	Total, 31.50 ÷ 6 = 5.25 yields	*5 1/4 %
1914	5.19	
	Total, 36.69 ÷ 7 = 5.241 yields	5 %
1915	5.15	
	Total, 41.84 ÷ 8 = 5.23 yields	5 %
1916	5.07	
	Total, 46.91 ÷ 9 = 5.21 yields	5 %
1917	4.75	
	Total, 51.66 ÷ 10 = 5.166 yields	5 %
1918	4.00	
	Total for the last ten years = 50.53 ÷ 10 = 5.053 yields	5 %

*Shows the exact rate applicable equals but does not exceed the decimal rate earned.

For the yearly interest on Savings Bank funds (as per last paragraph of clause 45) the one preceding year's Interest shall always apply, and the interest be added yearly as in Savings Banks and shown in the above Superannuation Fund example for the year 1908.

Mr. Williams to move, Act for the Protection of P following as sub-section (f)

"(f.) Any Inspector who the author of an this Act."

Mr. Naden to move, in consolidate and amend the following amendment:—

To strike out all the word "householder," in sect

Mr. McPhillips to move to amend the 'Companies A

"3. Section 15 of said word 'aforesaid,' in line sev of the Company."

"4. Form B of the Seco

Mr. McInnis to move, u Act to consolidate and amen the following amendments:—

Strike out the word "J said Schedule, and insert in Strike out the word "J holder," section 2, line 5, and

Mr. Schofield to move, i amend the 'Labour Regulat the words "except on chan when shifts change."

Mr. Hayneard to move, i to amend the 'Municipal Cla

To add as section 4:— "4. Sub-section (3) of se the word 'smelters,' in the se

To add as section 5:— "5. Sub-section (4) of se the word 'tramway,' in the t

To add as section 6:— "6. Sub-section (6) of se the word 'tramway,' in the t

To add as section 7:— "7. Sub-section (10) of s the word 'bridge,' in the thir

Sub-section (h) of section word "Japanese," in the first

To add as section 23:— "23. Section 198 of said holders,' in the sixth line, the Indians,' and by adding the f

Provided that wherever hundred yards of any bound addition to the foregoing req

Second Reading—Bill (No. 73) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Timber Measurement, Act, 1906.'" printed. Hon. Chief Commissioner.

Second Reading.—Bill (No. 61) intituled "An Act to Regulate the Hours of Labour of Telegraphers and Signalmen," printed. Mr. *Hawthornthwaite*.

Printed by RICHARD WOLFENDE I S.O., V D., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1908

Mr. Williams asked whether this crime had been inspired by feelings of revenge in consequence of immoral practices. If so, an Indian had as much right as Harry Thaw or anyone else to take human life in like circumstances.

Mr. Bowser: We cannot settle such a question as that. It is simply our duty to arrest those who are different from the rest of the community.

The vote was agreed to.

Estimates Included

On the conclusion of the estimates the supporters of the government applauded heartily.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tatlow the committee rose and reported.

The house adjourned at 1:15 o'clock.

Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session Hon. Dr. Young introduced a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Shays Regulation act. The amendment merely provides a penalty for infractions of the regu-

Jan. 1934. The *Miner* (1934, 1935) and the *Miner* (1934, 1935) 1

The B. C. Coalfield Commission report in this city had exposed the conditions in the coal mines and had refused to have anything to do with it.

Hoped for Old-Age Pensions

He had trusted that the government would have included in this scheme a general system of old-age pensions. The civil servant was exactly in the same position as any other wage-earner in the province. He worked under much better conditions than many classes, notably the coal miner. He pictured the dangers with which the coal miner was confronted

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make provision for the retirement of civil servants. He had always found the class as a whole civil and obliging in reverse proportion to the amount of the salary received. He took objection to the statements of the fourth member for Vancouver (Mr. Macdonald) who compared the plan with the annuity or pension schemes of large corporations. They adopted the scheme to safeguard themselves against a strike.

The U. V. W. had adopted this plan during the seamen's strike of a few

statement from the finance minister as to whether there were any stipulations in the agreement with the Salvation Army that the money furnished by the government should not be used in bringing out skilled labor.

Hon. R. G. Tafford stated that it was understood that the money should not be used in bringing out skilled labor.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite affirmed that the finance minister had made a similar statement twelve months ago and just after the season it was proved to the courts that the Salvation Army were bringing out skilled labor. The Salvation Army was conducting what

was virtually a condition would come into the province where thousands of men

Defence

Hon. Richard the Salvation Army had been coming to the province of Ontario to recruit for the army.

There was not a condition of any kind which the government did not see. It was a matter of the army and the province. The government was a few men and some money. The government was a few men and some money.

All that the government was to enter into the army under the government. The government was to enter into the army under the government.

Conditions

W. H. Hayward a question for New day taken him to the government. He was a member of the government.

"I asked him," said, "for their of the sitting, furnish me with as was unable to state the part of they needed. I said with the government received a letter was to trust Mr. Hayward."

"Referring to the morning regarding Mount Barker, I said:

"This morning and made the law families living on the mountain. It was a family on the mountain. It was a family on the mountain."

"The residents of the mountain. It was a family on the mountain. It was a family on the mountain."

Further Williams of the mountain. It was a family on the mountain. It was a family on the mountain."

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with white girls. The house had been brought out and some families in comfortable homes and are happier than they ever were before in their lives. He knew this for a fact.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite expressed the opinion that if these girls had found positions it was only because they were content to work for less than China boys and Japanese.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked the premier if S. H. Odell was lecturing on Canada in the old country in the interests of the British Columbia government. He desired to draw attention to the gross exaggeration of some of his statements.

The house took under consideration the supplementary estimates, vote 16, legislative library, stenographer and typewriter, 10 months, 1920.

Mr. Henderson (Yale) urged that the leader of the opposition should be provided with a room. As matters stood it was quite true that everyone was very accommodating, and while he was not complaining of any lack of courtesy on the part of the government or on the part of any one, nevertheless a distinct inconvenience was felt, and one which should be remedied at an early date.

Hon. Mr. McBride in answer to

the house was the same. He was not in a position to answer the question. He was not in a position to answer the question.

Mr. Williams inquired whether crime had been inspired by foul revenge in consequence of its practices. If so, an Indian much right as Harry Thaw or else to take human life in like circumstances.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: We cannot such a question as that. It is our duty to arrest those who are charged with crimes and bring before the courts. But I have not that if any such circumstances they will receive every possible consideration from the judge who hear the case.

John Jardine (Esquimalt) as the commission of the crime to sale of liquor to these people.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: Mr. Chalmers the discussion is taking a turn. It is not in the interests of the administration of justice.

The item was agreed to.

Votes for Bridges

On vote 172, \$40,000 for throughout the province. Mr. N went into the question of the bridge Rock Creek, across the Kettle river some length. He rehearsed all he said the previous day and made his remarks in committee. He asked the responsibility for what he said was a breach of faith on the part of the government, not upon the commissioner, not upon the chief engineer but upon the premier. A year ago, when going the round Similkameen he had debauched all portion of that constituency by saying that the government would the bridge desired in Similkameen.

L. W. Shatford (Similkameen) response congratulated the member Greenwood upon what was a long speech. He did not believe it was quite so serious a matter as hon. member for Greenwood had said. He was surprised that a gentleman had not called for a commission to investigate the matter. The facts of the matter he would state.

The residents of Rock creek and vicinity three years ago petitioned government and himself for a bridge be placed at this point in Similkameen territory. In Jan. 1907, he had told that the hon. member for Greenwood had been promising certain constituents of Greenwood that if elected he would do all in his power to the bridge constructed in Greenwood territory.

Mr. Naden: "I have never in such a statement."

Mr. Shatford, continuing, said last year the chief commissioner succeeded in including a vote for bridge in the estimates, to be built Similkameen. Now the bridge in course of construction at a which was satisfactory to by far largest portion of the people whom will serve. It was here that the trunk roads of the district joined another. It had been deemed so central a portion of the district that Dominion government had recognized the fact and had here located the post office. It remained there for years, and it was only recently at the instance of Duncan Ross, political purposes it had been changed. When the change was made per cent. of the people of the district signed a petition against the change. Before the commencement of the construction of the bridge, he had personally interviewed a large number of the residents and they had all concurred in the location he had chosen. The question of cost was not alone considered. There was the question of serving the convenience of the people. The entire matter had been brought up for political reasons by a member for Greenwood. Why did not wait until the official opening of the bridge and then discuss the matter with the electors?

His First Experience

Hon. Mr. McBride: The member Greenwood has for the first time charged me with debauchery in a matter of appropriations or public money in connection with the election. This is I am glad to say, the first time that I have ever been referred to in such an ungentlemanly and in an unparliamentary manner. I regret circumstances very much, but I am glad to say that I have never before been so treated. I am glad to say that I have never before been so treated.

General Ferry

On Sept. 11, General Ferry left Quebec, N.B., on route to I. M. Ferry. He was accompanied by his family and a large number of friends. He was accompanied by his family and a large number of friends.

the estimates the estimates the house made rapid progress with the estimates.

It is thought that the session will be finished by Thursday or Friday. In all cases, the estimates will be passed by the house by the end of the session. The session will be finished by Thursday or Friday.

The session will be finished by Thursday or Friday.

tion of wireless communication which enabled information in respect to the movements of the police to be communicated to this outfit and his friends. He would not reveal his source and hoped that they would not attempt to reveal the source.

Mr. Ryan inquired that the supplementary estimates were not ready for the session. He was not ready for the session.

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that this man would yet be captured. In fact, he must be captured, for it would not be to allow the impression to spread among these half-civilized tribes that crime could be committed with impunity.

Mr. Williams enquired whether this crime had been inspired by feelings of revenge in consequence of immoral practices. If so, an Indian had as much right as Harry Thaw or anyone else to take human life in like circumstances.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: We cannot settle such a question as that. It is simply our duty to arrest those who are charged with crimes and bring them before the courts. But I have no doubt that if any such circumstances exist they will receive every possible consideration from the judge who may hear the case.

John Jardine (Esquimalt) ascribed the commission of the crime to the sale of liquor to these people.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: Mr. Chairman, the discussion is taking a turn which is not in the interests of the administration of justice.

The item was agreed to.

Votes for Bridges.

On vote 172, \$40,000 for bridges throughout the province. Mr. Naden went into the question of the bridge at Rock Creek, across the Kettle river, at some length. He rehearsed all that he said the previous day and most of his remarks in committee. He placed the responsibility for what he claimed was a breach of faith on the part of the government, not upon the chief commissioner, but upon the premier himself. A year ago, when going the rounds of Similkameen he had debauched all this portion of that constituency by promising that the government would erect the bridge desired in Similkameen.

Le W. Shafford (Similkameen) in response congratulated the member for Greenwood upon what was a lengthy speech. He did not believe that it was quite so serious a matter as the hon. member for Greenwood had made out. He was surprised that that gentleman had not called for a royal commission to investigate the matter. The facts of the matter he would state.

The residents of Rock Creek and the vicinity three years ago petitioned this government and himself for a bridge to be placed at this point in Similkameen territory. In Jan., 1907, he had been told that the hon. member for Greenwood had been promising certain constituents of Greenwood that if elected he would do all in his power to have the bridge constructed in Greenwood territory.

Mr. Naden: "I have never made such a statement."

Mr. Shafford, continuing, said that last year the chief commissioner had succeeded in including a vote for this bridge in the estimates, to be built in Similkameen. Now the bridge was in course of construction at a site which was satisfactory to by far the largest portion of the people whom it will serve. It was here that the main trunk roads of the district joined one another. It had been deemed so central a portion of the district that the Dominion government had recognized the fact and had here located their post office. It remained there for 20 years, and it was only recently that at the instance of Duncan Ross for political purposes it had been changed. When the change was made 75 per cent. of the people of the district signed a petition against the change. Before the commencement of the erection of the bridge he had personally interviewed a large number of the residents and they had all concurred in the location he had chosen. The question of cost was not alone to be considered. There was the question of serving the convenience of the people. The entire matter had been brought up for political reasons by the member for Greenwood. Why did he not wait until the official opening of the bridge and then discuss the matter with the electors?

His First Experience.

Hon. Mr. McBride: The member for Greenwood has for the first time charged me with debauchery in the matter of appropriations of public money in connection with the elections. This is, I am glad to say, the first time that I have ever been referred to in such an ungentlemanly and in such unpertinent terms. I regret the circumstance very much, but in regard to what has been said, I have only to say this, that I never during the election promised the people of Rock Creek to have the bridge built at any particular place.

Queensland Ferry.

On vote 181, Fraser river ferry at Queensland, \$2,200, in reply to J. M. Morrison (Carleton), who held that this ferry could have been done for \$1,900, made with the previous vote in cost would have been \$1,900. Hon. Mr. Patterson: The previous vote was for the ferry at the mouth of the Fraser.

would however be made into the matter. The vote was agreed to.

Estimates Concluded.

On the conclusion of the estimates the supporters of the government applauded heartily.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Taitlow the committee rose and reported.

The house adjourned at 1:15 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session Hon. Dr. Young introduced a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Shops Regulation Act. The amendment merely provides a penalty for infractions of the regulations governing lavatories.

In the act. The bill was given first and second readings. Upon its consideration in committee A. E. McPhillips (Islands) stated that the act was not enforced in municipalities at all. The burden of enforcing the law rested upon the municipalities, and he asked the provincial secretary if there might not be some fault in the act which caused its non-enforcement.

The provincial secretary pointed out that he was providing a penalty which should aid in making the enforcement of the act possible.

The act was committed and will come up for third reading on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a bill entitled An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Acts Respecting Judgments. The bill was given its first and second reading.

The attorney-general also introduced a bill to amend the Settled Estates act. This provides that an order for sale shall be general and that the court may sanction a scheme for the gradual realization of proceeds when the estate is incumbered. The bill was given first and second reading.

Hon. F. J. Fulton introduced a bill amending the Timber Measurement act. This provides for the appointment of assistant supervisors as well as supervisors under the measure. The bill was given first reading.

Parker Williams (Newcastle) introduced a bill entitled An Act Respecting the Payment of Wages. This provided for fortnightly payment of wages instead of monthly, as is at present the law. The bill was given its first reading.

John Jardine (Esquimalt) introduced a bill entitled An Act for the Better Securing of Certain Miners' Wages.

Committee of Supply.

Hon. R. G. Taitlow moved that the report of the committee of supply be received. He moved that the resolutions be read a first time.

Mr. Williams endeavored to introduce an amendment but was ruled out of order. He was informed by the speaker that he could do this on the second reading of the resolutions which comes up Monday.

On the consideration of the report of the bill amending the Jurors' act, Mr. Williams introduced an amendment making the daily pay of jurors \$3 instead of \$2.

He was ruled out of order by the speaker, who held that such an amendment would have to originate from the government benches.

Hon. W. J. Bowser maintained that the citizen was bound to do jury duty and it was not contended that the \$2 per day was to compensate him entirely for his time. It prevented an injustice being done the citizen in poor circumstances.

Stuart Henderson (Yale) pointed out the injustice which was done the Jurymen in Yale. Some men had to come all the way from the 150-Mile House to Clinton for the assizes. Their board cost them more than the \$2 allowed and their travelling expenses were 16 cents a mile as against the 10 cents allowed.

Civil Service Bill.

Parker Williams (Newcastle) in continuing the debate upon the second reading of the Civil Service bill, announced his intention of moving an amendment to the attachment of John Jardine. With regard to the first sections of the bill he expressed himself as heartily in favor of the proposed qualifying examination scheme. He thought this would tend to increase the efficiency of the service. He trusted that there was provision made in the act to provide that appointments should be governed by these examinations and that it should no longer be necessary for the man who had passed his examination to pass the O. K. of some politician. He had no intention of opposing the proposal to make provision for the retirement of civil servants. He had always found the class as a whole civil and obliging in reverse proportion to the amount of the salary received. He took objection to the statement of the fourth member for Vancouver (Mr. Macgowan) who compared the plan with the annuity or pension schemes of large corporations. They adopted these schemes to safeguard themselves against strikes.

The C. P. R. had adopted this plan since the trackmen's strike of a few

years back. These men should have been tied up from then and to the present. The B. C. Electric company's employees in this city had opposed the proposal when put to them and had refused to have anything to do with it.

Hoped for Old-Age Pensions.

He had trusted that the government would have included in this scheme a general system of old-age pensions. The civil servant was exactly in the same position as any other wage-earner in the province. He worked under much better conditions than many classes, notably the coal miner. He pictured the dangers with which the coal miner was confronted in glowing terms. The civil servant was the servant of the rest of the inhabitants of the province and he asked if the servant should be entitled to more privileges than the master. He referred to the charges which had to be paid by the ordinary wage-earner to the insurance companies and there was no guarantee as to their solvency.

The proposal to extend a superannuation allowance to civil servants, reeked of that spirit of snobbery which held that one man's energies were better than another's, did not the sense of feeling lie as near the skin of the working man as that of the professional man.

He maintained that, in his estimation, the hide of the working man was more precious than the fat of priests.

The Ottawa government, he understood, had appointed a commission to consider an old-age pension scheme. This was merely another indication that an election was near at hand.

To provide the civil servants with a superannuation fund merely increased the privileged classes and rendered the day more distant when the worker would secure the same consideration. He instanced the case of certain churches where the ministers would collect the last nickel from a widow with half a dozen children. He had yet to hear of any one of these self same ministers advocating a general old-age pension scheme.

He asserted that a scheme which would be applicable to everybody in the province, which would make it impossible for an aged person to go hungry, would cost less than \$200,000.

The acceptance of such a scheme would render the Conservative party much stronger with the people of the province than their sole reason now for persisting that they had done nothing very wrong in the last three years.

He presented an amendment providing for a general old-age pension. Upon the advice of the Speaker, he held this over until the amendment of Mr. Jardine had been voted upon.

John Oliver, Delta, moved the adjournment of the debate.

For Provincial Parks.

In moving the second reading of the bill an act to provide for the maintenance of provincial parks, Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton explained that the government proposed to set aside in different parts of the province lands to be used for park purposes, and to obtain under this bill the power to do everything which it might be necessary to do in connection with their control and management. (Hear, hear.) The system had worked well in other provinces, and it would undoubtedly be attended with the same results here. (Applause.) Boards would be appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and the members of these boards would be in every way responsible to the government. A certain sum for the improvement of park reservations, in the majority of cases when these were handed over to localities the latter would be expected to look after them and to provide for the cost of their maintenance.

Canada Zinc Co. Bill.

In moving the second reading of the bill to authorize the loan of \$10,000 to the Canada Zinc Company.

Hon. Mr. McBride, in explaining the reasons why the government has seen fit to commend the provisions, which are contained in this bill, to the attention of the legislature, let me in the first place make it perfectly clear that the introduction of this kind of legislation is not to be considered as a precedent, which can hold out any encouragement whatever to the promoters of other industrial projects to come to the ministry for similar aid.

(Hear, hear.) For I can quite conceive of all manner of applications being made to us if practices of this kind were to be encouraged, however, to happens in this instance, however, to be a score of conditions which commend to the government of the day the proposal which is made in this bill, and these are to be found in the conditions which at the present time concern the Kootenay country with regard to the treatment of ore that carry zinc mixed with galena. About two and a half years ago Mr. Robert Irving waited on me as minister of mines, and at some length outlined a plan of treating such ores in a practical way, with Prof. Snyder's electrical smelting process. Mr. Irving per-

of money to pay towards the solution of this important problem, and the reason why he then approached the government was simply because if the experiments which were then on foot were to prove successful the result would inevitably be almost to revolutionize the conditions, which exist in the Kootenay country, as far as this class of ore is concerned, and this being the case, the project must certainly commend itself to the administration. (Hear, hear.) And in order to render such assistance as it was possible for us to give at the time, Mr. Robertson, the provincial mineralogist, was instructed to go to Vancouver and take some part in these experiments, and in this, Mr. Irving readily occurred. Now, sir, the result of the experiments, which were carried on at the time, and I may say that this experimental work was of a very extensive character indeed, was that the provincial mineralogist concurred in the belief that the experiment was a very practical one, which would eventually meet with success.

Mr. Irving, who was very zealous in his efforts, was fortunate enough to interest a few friends in the scheme, and I believe that altogether some \$55,000 or \$60,000 have so far been advanced by private individuals in the endeavor to see how far they could go with the process. Now, it so happens that these persons have exhausted their private means, and they have given us the assurance, which from their reputation, I can readily accept, that it is impossible, under present conditions, to go any further with these important experiments, and they have asked me in view of the extraordinary condition that obtains at the present time, for a loan from the provincial government of \$10,000 on a fair basis of arrangement. (Hear, hear.)

I have gone carefully into the matter, and, sir, with the counsel and advice of the different members from the Kootenay and may I say of the hon. the leader of the opposition, as well, (hear, hear), all of whom have throughout afforded every possible assistance, I felt that I was able to commend this matter to my colleagues with the result, which is today placed before the house in the shape of this bill. (Applause.)

Technical Part.

Now, sir, a word or two with respect to the technical part of the proposition. I might explain to the house that the ore of the Slocan carry, as a rule, little in considerable quantities, associated with galena; while both ores carry silver. Further, the water and the magnetic separation of these ores is only partially successful. The lead concentrates obtained go to the existing lead smelter, just as soon as they are got into shape. But the zinc concentrates contain so much lead, and iron, that no zinc smelter really wants them at all, unless they can get them at a very low price, which allows nothing whatever for the lead. These ores also carry about 35 oz. of silver to the ton; for which not over half its value is allowed by the smelter at the present time. This is, I believe, moreover a very conservative estimate, and these ores are now as a consequence of this condition of affairs practically worthless, because of the heavy penalties which are visited on their zinc constituents. The treatment of these ores by an improved method becomes as is evident in these circumstances, highly desirable. And this is the class of ore which through an electrical process of smelting, Mr. Irving and his colleagues have at the present time undertaken to handle, and this is the class of ore which will receive the benefit if the experiment now in question proves, as we hope it will prove, to be a success. It must further be borne in mind that if it be successful this electrical process of smelting these ores will not enter into competition with the other smelters which at present are in operation in British Columbia. And while there can be no question that this process is in the experimental stage, I am advised as I have already stated that the process gives every promise of complete success. (Applause.) In fact, as it is viewed by Mr. Irving and his associates, as well as by their technical advisers, it is more than a possibility. Indeed, it is a probable success; although of course various initial difficulties and a great many obstacles must be overcome. (Hear, hear.)

At the present time I am advised that various electrical smelting processes are being tried in this department of work in various parts of the world, and that these have reached the stage where they may be looked upon as approaching the point of commercial success. The Swedish Dargbladet, a trade paper, makes on this most interesting subject the following statement: "Should the experiments which are now being carried on at Sala prove to be a definite success, a large portion of Sweden's now worthless zinc ore will with certainty be treated in the country itself and not

exported to be increased to the extent of several million crowns."

The Snyder Process.

The process which Mr. Irving has undertaken to use for this particular purpose is the Snyder process, and in this relation I have been referred to a very eminent authority, Dr. Stansfield, the professor of metallurgy at McGill university, who in a book on "The Electric Furnace," just published, says:

"This furnace, the Snyder, has been described at length as being the first electric zinc furnace in which any rational attempt has been made to obtain zinc in the liquid state."

So that, Mr. Speaker, in addition to the testimony which we have right here at home in British Columbia, we have the authority of a man who certainly ranks very high indeed for the proficiency of the work which he has done at McGill to justify us in reaching the conviction that the experiment which is in process of perfection is one that contains within itself every possibility of being worked out to a practical conclusion. (Applause.)

Now, sir, I have found, in looking over the records of the mining office, that to a certain extent we have a precedent for what we are asking the house to do today, and this lies in the fact that some 20 years ago, in 1887, legislation was enacted providing for the construction of a mill for the treatment of ore in the Cariboo district in connection with the operations of the Island Mount Mining company in the endeavor to place the treatment of the ores which were then in question upon a satisfactory commercial basis. And there is, sir, the further fact that the Dominion government has, and somewhat recently, undertaken some very costly experiments at Sault Ste. Marie, where, under the direction of Mr. Templeman, the minister in charge, a large sum of money has been spent, and, as I am further informed and am very glad to say, to very good purpose. (Hear, hear.) However, there is this difference between those instances and the case which is now before us that in the Island Mountain and the Sault Ste. Marie direct grants of money were made, while here all that these people are asking for is a loan. (Hear, hear.)

Justified by Circumstances.

I repeat that this is rather a dangerous type of legislation, but considering all the circumstances which surround this application, and keeping in mind the tremendous importance of the result to the great Okanagan region if this most interesting experiment should bring about the successful and prosperous treatment of these essentially valuable ores upon a thoroughly satisfactory and a commercial basis, hon. gentlemen can well have no hesitation whatever in supporting this proposition. (Applause.)

I again wish, sir, to thank particularly the hon. the leader of the opposition, Dr. Hunter, the member for Slocan, and Mr. Mackay, the member for Kaslo, as well as all the other gentlemen from the Okanagan country who have helped and encouraged this movement, and who have aided in bringing it into its present stage. (Hear, hear.) I have therefore, sir, great pleasure in moving that this bill be now read the second time. (Cheers.)

In answer to Mr. Jardine Hon. Mr. McBride said that a great many thousands of dollars had been expended in similar experimentation, while the reports in regard to their probable success were most encouraging. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald Supports.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland): While, sir, this class of legislation may be dangerous, and be looked upon as likely to give rise to disturbing results in the future in other directions, nevertheless when we consider the very great importance of the result which is aimed at in the present case, the application of the Canadian Zinc Company, I think there should be no hesitation whatever shown by the members of this house generally, in coming to the support of this bill. (Hear, hear.) We who are familiar with the conditions in Kootenay know this, that one of the great problems which confronts the mining company in the silver-lead district of Kootenay, has lain in the separation of the zinc from the zinc-lead ore, and in the treatment of these ores, which are to be found in combination with lead and zinc. For the process which is required to extract the lead is totally different from that which is necessary to extract the zinc. In the one case, the lead, the metal sinks to the bottom of the furnace and flows out, while in the case of the other, the zinc before the metal can be secured, it must first be vaporized, and then condensed. The one process seems to be the direct contradiction of the other, and as the result, the silver-lead ore, which contains over 10 per cent. of zinc, when they are sent to the ordinary blast-furnace, must, owing to that contradictory fact, pass through a more expensive process than would otherwise be the case in order to get the zinc extracted. While, in nature,

from 10 to 15 and even 20 per cent. of the zinc is absolutely lost, a penalty of 50 per cent. for each extra percentage of zinc being in addition imposed. (Hear, hear.)

This shows, sir, the great importance of the process which is now under consideration, and which is yet in the experimental stage, if it can by any possibility be made a success. (Hear, hear.) Zinc is, I believe, worth about double the value of lead per ton, and if both metals can be easily and at the same time profitably be saved by this process, it means the reopening of many mines, which are now idle in the Slocan. (Hear, hear.) There are in fact scores of these mines, which in that event would give employment to a very large number of miners, and realize a fair profit to their owners. (Applause.)

I consequently am confidently of the opinion, sir, that we are quite justified in the circumstances, in making this loan, and we might very well even go further and make a grant out and out of \$10,000 to this company, but as they have not asked for it, of course this becomes unnecessary. (Applause.) The bill was read the second time.

Crown Land Laws.

In moving the second reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the laws affecting crown lands, Hon. Mr. Fulton explained that this bill was a very necessary consolidation rather than an amendment of existing statutes; while many of the proposed amendments were of a minor character section 37 dealt with such sales of land as had been made at Point Grey and at Hastings. It ran as follows:

All crown grants hereafter issued of lands, the right to which was acquired subsequent to the 17th day of April, 1896, shall contain a provision that in the event of any lands thereby granted being divided into town lots, one-fourth of all the blocks of lots shall be re-conveyed to the crown. The blocks to be so re-conveyed to the crown shall be ascertained as follows: The chief commissioner of lands and works shall first select one block and the owner three, and so on in turn, the chief commissioner selecting one and the owner three of the unchosen blocks until the division is made. Such crown grant shall be in the form No. 7 in the schedule hereto; provided, however, that the lieutenant-governor in council may provide that, when any lots, blocks of lots or lands belonging to the crown in or near any city or town-site are to be sold by public auction, such lots, blocks of lots or lands shall not be subject to the provisions of this section. It is further provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the lands of the crown in the townsite of Hastings, North Vancouver and at Point Grey, sold by public auction before the first day of January, 1907, and the right of the crown to a reservation of one-fourth of the blocks of lots of said lands is hereby released and abandoned in cases in which crown grants have issued containing said reservations.

Said reservations at present surveyed lands could be purchased without limitations, while in the case of unsurveyed lands the purchaser was limited to 100 acres. In the future this limitation would be also applied to surveyed lands.

Reservation Question.

Sec. 48 dealt with timber lands, which were now under reservation, and he might say that this reservation would remain in force until the government had decided upon a sound, wise and definite policy in respect to them. He hoped that this decision would be reached by next session.

Hand Loggers' Licenses.

Sec. 58 dealt with hand-loggers' licenses, which had in the past occasioned a good deal of trouble to the department, as they had been granted without restrictions and were operative in any part of the province. In many parts in the north however the timber was too sparse to be taken up under the regular timber license, and as they did not wish to do away with this \$10 license altogether, owing to the fact that many mills depended upon this source of supply for their logs, they had limited the district in which in the future these licenses would be operative.

Sec. 59 is as follows:

(1) In addition to the special licenses authorized by section 53 of this act, and notwithstanding the reserve placed upon timber by order in council dated 24th December, 1907, the chief commissioner of lands and works may, upon payment of the sum of fifty dollars, grant a general license to any person to cut timber from such crown lands, not being timber limits, situated on the mainland of British Columbia, and north of an imaginary line drawn east and west from Rivers Inlet and west of the 121st meridian, and within such area as may be specified or designated in such license; but such license shall be personal, and shall only grant authority to the person named therein to cut timber on

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PRESENT

- 1 The Hon. British Columbia
- 2 Mr Hawth relating to the
- 3 The Hon. Special Survey
- 4 The Hon. That this Means for raisi
- 5 Mr. Hall That an O any of the Just inst. at the City
- 6 Adjourned follows:— Whereas, the Dominion

Free meals, 125 fr. been supplied. The profit from the sale of the meals. Notice. On Monday next will ask leave to introduce an Act to amend the Act. Mr. Gaudin on Tu the following questions: 1. Will the 125 fr. meals be supplied? 2. Will the 125 fr. meals be supplied? 3. Will the 125 fr. meals be supplied?

No. 34.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tuesday, 3rd March, 1908.

PRAYERS.

2 P.M.

PRESENTING PETITIONS.

READING AND RECEIVING PETITIONS.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

PRESENTING REPORTS BY STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

MOTIONS.

- 1 The Hon. Mr. *Tatlow* to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'British Columbia Veterinary Act, 1907.'"
- 2 Mr *Hawthornthwaite* to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend 'An relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock, and Railway Lands of the Province, 1884.'"
- 3 The Hon. Mr. *Bowser* to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Special Surveys Act.'"
- 4 The Hon. Mr. *Tatlow* to move the following Resolution—
That this House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.
- 5 Mr. *Hall* to move the following Resolution :—
That an Order of this House be made for a Return of all papers concerning the failure of any of the Justices of the Supreme Court to hold the statutory sitting thereof fixed for 11th inst. at the City of Nelson.
- 6 Adjourned debate on the motion moved on 18th February by Mr. *Hawthornthwaite*, as follows :—
Whereas, a conflict of interests has arisen between the Province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada in respect to Oriental immigration into British Columbia; and

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the motion, which was defeated on the following divisions:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleston, Yurston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shafford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gardin, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davy and Schofield—24.
Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved amendment of the militia, and the motion was defeated on the following divisions:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleston, Yurston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shafford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gardin, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davy and Schofield—24.
Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

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Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

shall be in force from the date thereof and so on. C.A. 1888, c. 94, s. 70.

(5) The holder of a license granted under this section shall not use steam power, or machinery operated by steam power, in carrying on lumbering operations under such license.

(3) Any person being the holder of a license granted under this section, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding subsection hereof, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

shall be in force from the date thereof and so on. C.A. 1888, c. 94, s. 70.

Hon. Mr. Cotton will move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 40) entitled An Act to Amend the Settled Estates Act, to strike out the words "any encumbrancer" in the ninth line and insert in lieu thereof the words "all encumbrancers."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite supported the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Kerston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tallon, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gardon, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davy and Schofield—34.
Aye—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated.
Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 256, in aid of the militia.

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Mr. McGuire to ask the Hon. the Premier the following question:—

Is it the intention of the Government to grant aid this year for the establishment of an agricultural exhibition in the City of Vancouver?

Mr. Forston to ask the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:—

1. What was paid for material for construction of ferry at Quesnel?
2. What firms supplied the material, and a detailed statement showing amount and prices of same?
3. What was paid for labour?

Mr. Kergin to ask the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:—

As a condition upon which the Bella Coola Development Company holds its lease—

1. Does the Company have to spend a stated sum upon buildings by a stated time? If so, what sum and by what time?
2. Does the Company have to begin construction of mills by a stated time? If so, what time?
3. Does the Company have to have in operation mills of a stated capacity by a stated time? If so, what mills and by what time?

Mr. Kergin to ask the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question:—

On what condition, other than the payment of royalty, may the Oriental Power and Pulp Company log timber other than pulp wood?

Mr. Munro to ask the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question:—

- Who was Caretaker on Matsqui Dyke from October 1st, 1906, to September 30th, 1907?
- What salary was paid to Caretaker for said period?

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite to move, in Committee of the Whole and upon consideration of the Report on Bill (No. 15) intituled "An Act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories," the following amendments:—

To strike out sub-section (a) of section 4.

To strike out the word "child" in first line of section 7.

To add a new sub-section to section 40, as follows:—

"(d.) In all cities or rural districts where one or more laundries are established and being operated by steam or other mechanical power, to prohibit work being carried on in any laundry before the hour of 7 A.M. and after the hour of 5 P.M."

The Hon. Mr. Bowser to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 72) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Settled Estates Act,'" to strike out the words "any encumbrancer" in the ninth line of section 2, and insert in lieu thereof the words "all encumbrancers."

The Hon. Mr. Cotton to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 40) intituled "An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Provincial Parks," to add the following sub-section to section 17:—

"(2.) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Board may lease any portion of a Provincial Park which it has power to manage under the provisions of this Act to any athletic club or association, to be used for the purposes of said club or association."

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... of Motion.
... Monday next Hon. Mr. McBride
... have to introduce a bill en-
... Act to amend the Placer Min-
... Act.

... Mr. Wilson on Tuesday next will ask
... the following questions of the chief
... Commissioner of Lands and Works:

... With one exception on Matsqui
... Dyke, the only place where
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... first time.
... An Act Respecting Dentistry.—Hon.
... Mr. Bowser.
... An Act to Amend the Placer Mining
... Act.—Hon. Dr. Young.

... Oppose Immigration Vote

... On concurrence in the estimates
... Parker Williams (Newcastle) moved
... that vote 256, for Immigration, \$5,000,
... he struck out, on the ground that the
... government had no right to bring labor
... into the province in competition with
... the working people already here. Partic-
... ular objection was taken to the
... expenditure of the Salvation Army.

... was to come, did not have the same
... consideration, and Mr. Oliver failed to
... see why the civil servant should re-
... ceive it.

... Supports the Bill.

... A. E. McPhillips, The Islands, said
... notwithstanding what the hon. gentle-
... man had stated, the civil service em-
... ployees, taking them all in all, received
... very much less for their services
... than those who were engaged in other
... occupations, who in addition, it must
... be remembered, had frequent oppor-
... tunities for bettering their condition.
... (Hear, hear.) It was well known that

8. After serving in the first class, and subject to the fourth class, the fourth class seemed advisable.

...the holder of a license granted under this section shall not use steam power, or machinery operated by steam power, in carrying on lumbering operations under such license.

(3) Any person being the holder of a license granted under this section, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding subsection hereof, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

1906, c. 24, s. 13.

...the whole on bill (No. 42) entitled An Act to Amend the Statute "any encumbrance" in the ninth line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "all encumbrances."

Hon. Mr. Cotton will move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 40) entitled An Act to Provide for the maintenance of Provincial Parks, to add the following sub-section to section 17.

2. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the board may lease any portion of a provincial park which it has power to manage under the provisions of this act to any athletic club or association, to be used for the purposes of said club or association.

...the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.

Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yurston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tallow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Eliason, Ross, Shafford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Grant, Behnen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—24.

Palra—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 234 in aid of the militia, and the motion was defeated on the following division:

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- (g.) Where in this Act the masculine term is used, it shall, when Gender. necessary, apply to female members.
- (h.) "Member" shall, so far as applicable to the Superannuation Member. Fund, mean and include every contributor to the Superannuation Fund, whether employed in the Public Service or retired therefrom, provided that his annuity was purchased therein or has been subscribed through and is paid out of the Superannuation Fund.

Classification of Members.

4. There may be in each department of the Executive Government aforesaid a Deputy Head, Officers and Chief Clerk, and in each subdivision of any department authorised and affected by Act of the Legislative Assembly, a Chief Clerk who shall perform such duties and exercise such authority as may be assigned and delegated to him by any Act of the Legislative Assembly or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by Order in Council. No person shall hereafter be appointed a Chief Clerk unless at the time of such appointment he is a clerk of the first or second class or is, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, eligible for appointment as a clerk of the second class.

Deputy Heads of Departments, Officers and Chief Clerks.

5. Clerks shall be graded into four classes, as provided in section 21, according to skill training, competency and length of service. The lowest or initial class shall be known as the fourth class.

Grading of Clerks.

No future entrant to those four classes shall be appointed until he has passed the competitive examination and certification of good health and character as prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor by Order in Council.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, appoint not more than three Civil Service Examiners, who shall be selected either from Educational Authorities or from amongst the members of the Public Service, or both. Such Examiners shall hold office during pleasure and perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed for performance by them, and may respectively receive such salary or such allowance, in addition to salary, as the case may be, as may be fixed by Order in Council and voted by the Legislative Assembly.

Appointment of Civil Service Examiners.

6. Every clerk hereafter appointed shall, except as hereinafter provided, be appointed as a clerk of the fourth class: Provided always, that where, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the position to be filled requires the services of a clerk possessing greater skill and competency than may be necessary for a clerk of the fourth class, a clerk may be appointed to the grade of a clerk of the third class.

Appointment of Clerks.

7. For and during the first year of service the salary of a clerk of the fourth class shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars (\$600); thereafter, and in respect of each succeeding year of service, such clerk shall be eligible, subject always to efficient performance of duties, to receive an annual increase of salary equal to fifty dollars (\$50) per annum until the sum of nine hundred dollars (\$900) per annum is reached, which shall be the maximum salary for a clerk of the fourth class.

Salary of fourth class clerks.

8. After serving four years in the capacity of a clerk of the fourth class, and subject always to efficient performance of duties, a clerk of the fourth class shall be eligible for promotion and may, where it is deemed advisable, be appointed a clerk of the third class.

Promotion of class clerks.

...the holder of a license granted under this section shall not use steam power, or machinery operated by steam power, in carrying on lumbering operations under such license.

(3) Any person being the holder of a license granted under this section, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding subsection hereof, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

1906, c. 24, s. 13.

...the whole on bill (No. 42) entitled An Act to Amend the Statute "any encumbrance" in the ninth line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "all encumbrances."

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Palra—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 234 in aid of the militia, and the motion was defeated on the following division:

...the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.

Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yurston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tallow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Eliason, Ross, Shafford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Grant, Behnen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—24.

Palra—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated

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Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.

Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yurston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tallow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Eliason, Ross, Shafford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Grant, Behnen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—24.

Palra—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 234 in aid of the militia, and the motion was defeated on the following division:

The Lieutenant temporary and Assistant Comd. is advisable.

15. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken to confer or shall confer upon any clerk any right to promotion or to increase of salary, or to hold office otherwise than during pleasure.

Offices to be held during pleasure.

16. Beyond the above automatic gradations the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may encourage efficiency by granting for past services such special gratuity or increases of salary as the merits of the case call forth, when exceptional ability, zeal or invention have been proved by exemplary service to the Province; subject always to confirmation by the annual voting in the Estimates by the Legislative Assembly.

Rewards for meritorious services.

17. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Head of each department, and he shall have authority, subject always to the Head of the Department, to oversee and direct the other officers, clerks and servants of the department, and to report as to their efficiency. He shall have the general supervision of the business of the department, and such other powers and duties as may be or are assigned to him by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by Statute; and in the absence of the Minister and during such absence may suspend from his duties any officer, clerk or servant of the department who refuses or neglects his duty or fails to obey the directions of such Deputy Head of the Department.

Duties of Deputy Heads.

18. Increases of salary under this Act shall take effect as from the 1st day of July, 1908, and subsequently as the Lieutenant-Governor shall by Order in Council decide.

When increases take effect.

19. Promotions, other than such as are necessary to fill vacancies, shall take effect as from the first day of the financial year next ensuing.

When promotions take effect.

20. Promotions necessary to fill vacancies shall take effect as from the first day of the month next following the making of such promotion.

Promotions to fill vacancies.

21. Between the 30th day of June and 31st day of December, A.D. 1908, the clerks at that time in the employ or service of the Executive Government aforesaid shall be graded pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and every clerk shall be given a rating based upon the salary received by him for the month ending on the said 30th day of June, A. D. 1908, or according to his ability and efficiency, as the Minister for such Department may, after due consideration of the Grading Commissioner's Report, determine, subject to appeal to the Executive Council.

Grading of clerks to take place after 30th June, 1908.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, by Order in Council, appoint a duly qualified person, experienced in differentiating office work, as Commissioner to supervise the grading herein required, and advise the respective Ministers in their several departments as to the grading of the clerks through the respective offices of the Public Service, and such Commissioner shall receive such remuneration and expenses for the six months or less period of his services, as the Lieutenant-Governor may by Order in Council provide.

Appointment of Commissioner for grading.

It shall be the duty of all Deputy Heads of Departments, Officers and Clerks to provide such information as such Commissioner shall reasonably require, subject to appeal to the Minister in charge of such Department.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, by Order in Council, provide for the temporary appointment of some member of the Public Service as Assistant Commissioner to assist the Commissioner when and where advisable.

12. The following division of the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hainsworth, and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yorsion, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tallon, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Elliot, Ross, Shattford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gaden, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—24.
Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 226, in aid of the millin, and the motion was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Hainsworth, Naden, Hall, Macdonald, Brewster, Cotton, McPhillips, Young, Taylor, Behnson, Manson, Mackay, Parson—14.
Nays—Messrs. King, Gifford and Jones.

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Supports the Bill.

A. E. McPhillips, The Islands, said notwithstanding what the hon. gentleman had stated, the civil service employees, taking them all in all, received very much less for their services than those who were engaged in other occupations, who in addition, it must be remembered, had frequent opportunities for bettering their condition. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that

Free motion. The free arguments have been supplied. There is absolutely no profit from the institution.

Notice of Motion.

On Monday next Hon. Mr. McBride will ask leave to introduce a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.

Mr. Murray on Tuesday next will ask the following questions of the chief commissioner of lands and works:

Who was commissioner on Monday 2nd March 1908, in respect of the 1st and 2nd sections was said to be the same?

First time.

An Act Respecting Dentistry.—Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.—Hon. Dr. Young.

Oppose Immigration Vote

On concurrence in the estimates Parker Williams (Newcastle) moved that vote 256, for immigration, 15,000, be struck out, on the ground that the government had no right to bring labor into the province in competition with the working people already here. Particular exception was taken to the operations of the Salvation Army.

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(2) The holder of a license granted under this section shall not use steam power, or machinery operated by steam power, in carrying on lumbering operations under such license.

(3) Any person being the holder of a license granted under this section, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding subsection hereof, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. 1884, c. 24, s. 17.

...shall move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 72) entitled An Act to Amend the Settled Estates Act, to strike out the words "any encumbrancer" in the ninth line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "all encumbrancers."

Hon. Mr. Cotton will move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 40) entitled An Act to Provide for the maintenance of Provincial Parks, to add the following sub-section to section 17. 2. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-governor in council, the board may lease any portion of a provincial park which it has power to manage under the provisions of this act to any athletic club or association, to be used for the purposes of said club or association.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite supported the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Years—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthorthwaite and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yerton, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tallon, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gardin, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—34.
Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated.
Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 256, in aid of the militia, and the motion was defeated on the following division:

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- (1.) Interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum is hereby Interest. guaranteed:
- (2.) All moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the Superannuation Fund shall always be available and may be used for the making of payments and allowances pursuant to the provisions of this Act: Moneys available.
- (3.) The Minister of Finance may, upon the advice of the Managing Committee as hereinafter provided, from time to time invest, realise upon the investments of, call in and re-invest, all or any part of the moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the Superannuation Fund. Powers to invest the accumulating Fund.

Provided always, that within the margins agreed upon by the Managing Committee, certified by the Attorney-General and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor by Order in Council, the Finance Minister after reserving such sums as may be safely estimated to adequately provide for current annuities, death benefits and expenses during the ensuing financial year, may invest such further portion of the Accumulating Total Funds as the Managing Committee think fit, at such rates as they agree upon, in any safe securities, or in first mortgages upon the land and houses which members desire to purchase for their homes:

In all such mortgages it shall be requisite that the full values of such houses (excluding the land values) shall be covered by insurance as the Managing Committee shall require, and that Committee may make such reasonable monthly or other periodic terms for repayments as they may from time to time consider most suitable to the conditions prevailing in British Columbia. Investments in mortgages.

Beyond the portion of the Accumulated Funds thus far currently invested, the Finance Minister may invest such further sums as the Managing Committee from time to time think fit, in first mortgages by British Columbian householders (but not by speculators) outside the public service, at such rates of interest as the Managing Committee think fit:

Provided always, that the value of such lands, and the separate value of each house thus mortgaged, shall first be certified by such qualified and trustworthy valuer or valuers as the Managing Committee may select, and in all cases the cost of such valuation shall be first paid by the mortgagor.

- (4.) The Fund shall be administered by a "Managing Committee," consisting of the six Deputy Heads of the Chief Departments, who shall be the Government's representatives, and six representatives chosen quinquennially by the contributors. The Auditor General shall be the Chairman, and in his absence the Deputy Head of the Treasury Department shall act as Vice-Chairman, but no Chairman shall have a casting vote. Constitution of Managing Committee.

In the event of equal voting on any question of principle, the matter shall be referred to the Chief Justice of British Columbia, whose decision shall be final, until any amending Act is passed by the Assembly.

...shall be in force... C.A. 1883, c. 56, s. 70.

On Monday next Hon. Mr. McBride will ask leave to introduce a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.

Mr. Murray on Tuesday next will ask the following questions of the chief secretary of lands and works:

1. Will you recommend an Mineral Rights Bill? 2. Has the Minister of Lands and Works any bill in preparation?

...shall be in force... C.A. 1883, c. 56, s. 70.

An Act Respecting Dentistry.—Hon. Mr. Bowyer.
An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.—Hon. Dr. Young.

Oppose Immigration Vote

On concurrence in the estimates Parker Williams (Newcastle) moved that vote 256, for immigration, \$4,000, be struck out, on the ground that the government had no right to bring labor into the province in competition with the working people already here. Particular exception was taken to the operations of the Salvation Army.

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Supports the Bill.

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of money in help towards the solution of this important problem, and the reason why he then approached the government was simply because if the experiments which were then on foot were to prove successful the result would inevitably be almost to revolutionise the conditions, which exist in the Kootenay country, as far as this class of ore is concerned, and this being the case, the project must certainly commend itself to the administration. (Hear, hear.) And in order to render such assistance as it was possible for us to give at the time, Mr. Robertson, the provincial mineralogist, was instructed to go to Vancouver and take some part in these experiments, and in this, Mr. Irving readily occurred. Now, sir, the result of the experiments which were carried out may say the least, was a vast deal, was the result of a very successful experiment, which would be successful.

Mr. Irving in his effort to interest the government, and some \$55,000 had been advanced in the end could go to the end of the road, exhausted, they have a view of the that obtained a loan from the government of \$10,000.

I have got to say, and, sir, the result of the Kootenay and the leader of the (hear, hear) throughout the assistance. I recommend this with the respect before the bill. (Applause.)

Now, sir, in respect to the position, I think that the ore is a rule, since it is associated with carry silver, the magnetic is only partially concentrates, listing lead, they are got to concentrates, iron, that no them at all, at a very low thing whatever ore also carry to the ton; its value is at the present time, moreover, a state, and the consequence of this is a practical the heavy on their side, method become circumstances, this is the case an electrical Irving and his present time in this is the case, the value in question prove to be a ther be borna successful in smelting these competition which at present British Columbia, as no question the experiment as I have already given one success, (loud) viewed by Mr. idea, as well as years, it is a enough of two flotillas and must be viewed.

At the present time various cases are being dealt with in the world, and that these have remained the stage where they may be looked upon as approaching the point of commercial success. The Swedish Dagbladet, a trade paper, makes on this most interesting subject the following statement: "Should the experiments which are now being carried on at this place be a definite success, a large portion of Sweden's new wealth, has been won with certainty by the work of the Kootenay and the

profits will be increased to the extent of several million crowns."

The Snyder Process.
The process which Mr. Irving has undertaken to use for this particular purpose is the Snyder process, and in this relation I have been referred to a very eminent authority, Dr. Stannfield, the professor of metallurgy at McGill university, who in a book on "The Electric Furnace," just published, says:

"This furnace, the Snyder, has been described at length as being the first electric zinc furnace in which any rational attempt has been made to obtain zinc in the liquid state."

So that, Mr. Speaker, in addition to the testimony which we have already

from 10 to 15 per cent. of the zinc is absolutely lost, a penalty of 50 per cent. for each extra percentage of zinc being in addition imposed. (Hear, hear.)

This shows, sir, the great importance of the process, which is now under consideration, and which is yet in the experimental stage, if it can be any possibility be made a success. (Hear, hear.) Zinc is, I believe, worth about double the value of lead per ton, and if both metals can be easily and at the same time profitably be saved by this process, it means the reopening of many mines, which are now idle in the Slocan. (Hear, hear.) There are in fact scores of these mines, which in that event would give employment to a very large number of

have been put in force, and the result thereof, and so forth. 66, p. 70.

(3) The holder of a license under this section, shall power, or machinery, or power, in carrying on, under which license.

(3) Any person being a license granted under who shall violate the preceding subsection, shall be liable on summary conviction, not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding one

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Superannuation.

26. The Managing Committee shall grant a superannuation allowance not exceeding the allowance hereinafter authorised, which shall be payable and paid out of the Superannuation Fund to any member retiring from the Public Service who has been a member of the Public Service for ten years or upwards and who has attained the age of sixty years or has earlier become incapacitated by bodily or mental infirmity from properly performing his duties:

Provided that service in an established capacity under the Executive Government of British Columbia prior to the passing of this Act shall be deemed to be and shall be reckoned as service in an established capacity in the Public Service:

Provided also, that the service above prescribed need not have been continuously in one department or continuously in one capacity, but may have been rendered in more than one period.

Reinstatement.

An invalid annuitant shall upon recovery and re-employment in the Public Service relinquish his annuity until again superannuated, and meantime provide by current contributions for increasing his prospective annuity.

Upon such restored invalid's reinstatement, it shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Public Service to deduct from the member's capitalised total to that date the capitalised value of the annuities he has so far received, and record in the member's account the balance thus derived, as a basis for further capital accumulations during future years of service.

In the event of a former member being reinstated after having resigned for a period, the Registrar of the Public Service shall, as from the date of such reinstatement, re-open such member's account with the amount therein credited for contributions made on his behalf.

Transfer of contributions to or from another Government's funds.

27. In the event of a member being transferred to or from any other Government Service in Canada, for whose Staff a pension or Superannuation Fund is provided, the full capitalised value of such member's own and his Government's contributions may be transferred on the basis of four per cent. interest, so far as the Managing Committee are able to make reciprocal arrangements for such transfers.

Computation of allowance.

28. The superannuation allowance hereinbefore mentioned shall be calculated upon the accumulated value of the contributions made by and on behalf of the member of the Public Service to whom such allowance shall be made, and that capital sum shall be used to buy, within the Fund, such annuity as it will financially purchase, according to the actuarial experience of the general "Expectation of Life" applicable to his age on retirement.

Interest.

The rate of interest applicable to such computations shall be the average rate (to the nearest quarter (1) per cent.—not exceeding the decimal rate) earned by the fund during the preceding ten (10) financial years: Provided that until the Fund has been established ten years the average rate derived during the years the Fund has existed shall apply, as exemplified in Schedule A.

In computing the accumulating interest and number of years of service for the purposes of this Act, if the actual period of service includes a fraction of a year, that fraction, if equal to or greater than one-half year, shall be computed as one full year's service.

Superannuation.

In cases where t for bygone years of estimate such bygo obtain.

29. All allowance last day of each mo

30. The superan shall be preceded l Head of the Depart setting forth the t Service and the rea

31. If any mem overstrain or by re by reason of or due the Public Service receive a superannu Act, the Lieutenant allow and direct to public servant, such that gratuity shall increase the origina

32. If any mem bodily injury recei duties as a public s his own part, const time at which he be pursuant to the pr Council may, by O the capitalised accu or persons depende the case call forth, a annuation Fund to

33. The annuiti members, be conver of husband and wif the actuarial scale, their respective age within the option within the fund, int actuarial value his

34. Unless the l otherwise orders, re the Public Service has become incapac performing his dut before provided for such member of th considered as impl Service to whom it

35. Nothing in the right of the Lic any member of the

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(2) The holder of a license granted under this section shall not use steam power, or machinery operated by steam power, in carrying on lumbering operations under such license.

(3) Any person being the holder of a license granted under this section, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding subsection hereof, shall be liable on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, 1906, c. 24, s. 15.

Here, we must wait more in committee of the whole on bill (No. 43) entitled An Act to Amend the Settled Estates Act, to strike out the words "any encumbrance" in the ninth line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "all encumbrances."

Hon. Mr. Cotton will move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 40) entitled An Act to Provide for the maintenance of Provincial Parks, to add the following sub-section to section 17. 2. Subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor in council, the board may lease any portion of a provincial park which it has power to manage under the provisions of this act to any athletic club or association, to be used for the purposes of said club or association.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite supported the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthorthwaite, and McInnis—4. Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yorston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shattford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gardiner, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McQuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—24. Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 225 be taken on the motion and the motion the following

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In cases where the actual salaries of old servants are not recorded for bygone years of service, the Auditor-General shall approximately estimate such bygone salaries according to the best evidence he can obtain. Records of former salaries.

29. All allowances, pensions or annuities shall be payable on the last day of each month. Annuities monthly.

30. The superannuation of every member of the Public Service shall be preceded by a report to the Managing Committee from the Head of the Department in which such public servant is then employed, setting forth the term of service of such member of the Public Service and the reason for his intended superannuation. Report leading to superannuation.

31. If any member of the Public Service is constrained by mental overstrain or by reason of any infirmity of mind or body, not sustained by reason of or due to any negligence, vice or default, to retire from the Public Service before the time at which he becomes eligible to receive a superannuation allowance pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by Order in Council allow and direct to be added to the capitalised accumulation for that public servant, such a gratuity as the merits of the case call forth, and that gratuity shall be applied through the Superannuation Fund to increase the original annuity then payable. Gratuity upon retirement before being entitled to superannuation.

32. If any member of the Public Service is, by reason of severe bodily injury received or sustained by him in the discharge of his duties as a public servant and without any negligence or default on his own part, constrained to resign from the Public Service before the time at which he becomes eligible to receive a superannuation allowance pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, provide and direct to be added to the capitalised accumulation for that public servant, or to any person or persons dependent upon his earnings, such a gratuity as the merits of the case call forth, and that gratuity shall be applied through the Superannuation Fund to increase the original annuity then payable. Gratuity when public servant constrained to resign owing to injury received in Public Service.

33. The annuities above provided shall, in the case of all married members, be converted within the fund to a joint annuity on the lives of husband and wife at the time of such retirement, in accordance with the actuarial scale, which shall, by Order in Council, be computed for their respective ages; and in the case of other dependents it shall be within the option of any member to likewise convert his annuity within the fund, into one jointly with such dependents, according to the actuarial value his capitalised accumulation will purchase. Provision for joint annuities.

Compulsory Retirement.

34. Unless the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for special reasons otherwise orders, retirement shall be compulsory on every member of the Public Service who has attained the age of sixty-five (65) years or has become incapacitated by bodily or mental infirmity from properly performing his duties, so soon as the superannuation annuity hereinbefore provided for has been allotted by the Managing Committee to such member of the Public Service; and such allotment shall not be considered as implying any censure upon the member of the Public Service to whom it is made. Compulsory retirement.

Resignations and Dismissals.

35. Nothing in this Act contained shall impair or derogate from the right of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to dismiss or remove any member of the Public Service. Dismissal.

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36. The Managing Committee, in the event of the dismissal of any member of the Public Service for dishonesty or fraud, may, on the recommendation of the Head of the Department in which such member of the Public Service was last employed, by Minute direct the payment, out of the Superannuation Fund, to the person or institution he has defrauded, the whole or any part of the total amount contributed by him to the Superannuation Fund or reserved out of his salary for the purposes of the Superannuation Fund, as the Managing Committee think fit, to meet any defalcations perpetrated by him.

37. Upon a member resigning his appointment the amount of his account as deferred pay shall remain in the Fund at interest until he attains to Superannuation age.

38. In the event of a member's death before superannuation, there shall be paid from the Fund to his legal representatives, the full value of his own and the Governments's contributions on his behalf accumulated at four per cent. interest.

In the event of a superannuated member's death before he has received annuities equal in amount to the combined total of his own and the Government's contributions on his behalf, there shall be paid from the fund to his legal representatives the difference between that combined amount and the total sum he has received in annuities.

Registrar and Adviser.

39. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, appoint a Registrar of the Public Service, or may designate and appoint some member of the Public Service, Registrar of the Public Service, who shall also act as Secretary of the Superannuation Fund and convenor for the Managing Committee.

40. The Registrar of the Public Service shall hold office during pleasure, and shall perform such duties as are from time to time, by Order in Council, prescribed for performance by him, and may receive such salary or such allowance, in addition to his salary, as may be fixed by Order in Council and voted by the Legislative Assembly.

41. The Auditor General shall annually audit and present the accounts to the Managing Committee with the Estimates for each year.

42. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, appoint a superannuation expert as adviser, who shall hold office during pleasure and provide such valuations, equitable scales of contributions and annuities, make estimates or submit advice, and perform such other services as may from time to time be required by the Managing Committee, and may receive such fees, salary or allowance in addition to salary, as the case may be, as may be fixed by Order in Council and voted by the Legislative Assembly.

Rules and Regulations.

43. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time by Order in Council make, amend, vary, alter, rescind, replace, re-enact and re-make rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act, and necessary or expedient for the purpose of enabling or securing the carrying into full and beneficial effect of the provisions of this Act and every of them, and particularly, and without in any way restricting the generality of the foregoing provisions, rules and regulations for and in respect of the matters following, that is to say:—

In the case, the lead, the metal sinks to the bottom of the furnace and flows out, while in the case of the other, the metal before the metal can be extracted must first be vaporized, and then condensed in a separate process. It seems to be the direct contradiction of the other, and as the result, the silver-lead ore, which contains over 10 percent of silver when they are sent to the ordinary slagging furnace must, owing to the percentage loss through the vaporization process, then would have to be treated in a separate furnace to the silver-lead ore to get the lead extract.

ed with a commission to sell, the chief commissioner of lands and works may, upon payment of the sum of fifty dollars therefor, grant a general license to any person to cut timber from such crown lands, not being timber lands, situate on the mainland of British Columbia, and north of an imaginary line drawn east and west from Rivers Inlet and west of the 117th meridian, and within which area no land may be regarded as designated as such license; and such license shall be personal, and shall not be an authority to the person to whom it is granted to transfer the same.

shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and no longer. C.A. 1883, c. 56, s. 79.

(3) The holder of a license granted under this section shall not use steam power, or machinery operated by steam power, in carrying on lumbering operations under such license.

(4) Any person being the holder of a license granted under this section, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding subsection hereof, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. 1886, c. 34, s. 15.

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Hon. Mr. Cotton will move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 73) entitled An Act to Amend the Settled Estates Act, to strike out the words "any encumbrance" in the ninth line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "all encumbrances."

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Mr. Hawthornthwaite supported the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.

Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Torston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tallow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gardon, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—34.

Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 255 in aid of the militia, and the motion was defeated on the following division:

- (a.) For prescribing the nature, scope and method of the examination of applicants, or of any class of applicants, for appointment as members of the Public Service, and of candidates, or of any class of candidates for promotion in such service;
- (b.) For defining and establishing offices in the Public Service, and fixing the status and prescribing the qualification and the duties of officers and other members of the Public Service, subject always to the provisions of any Act of the Legislative Assembly for the time being in force;
- (c.) For prescribing the method in which all records of membership in the Public Service and all accounts relating to the Superannuation Fund shall be recorded and kept, and the means by which contributors' representatives on the Superannuation Managing Committee shall be quinquennially elected;
- (d.) For prescribing the duties of the Registrar of the Public Service appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Act;
- (e.) For prescribing the duties of the Superannuation Managing Committee appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Act;
- (f.) For prescribing the hours of service, the duties and the method of service of the members of the Public Service, subject always to the provisions of any Act of the Legislative Assembly for the time being in force;
- (g.) For prescribing and fixing the status, authority and duties of Deputy Heads of Department as a class, or of each Deputy Head of Department and of Chief Clerks as a class, or of each Chief Clerk, subject always to the provisions of any Act of the Legislative Assembly for the time being in force;
- (h.) For prescribing the conditions of employment of clerks, stenographers and permanent employees, and, if thought fit, for prescribing a period of probation for the ascertainment of competency and efficiency;
- (i.) For fixing and prescribing vacations for members of the Public Service, and defining the authority of each Head of Department to grant leave of absence from time to time to any member of the Public Service employed in such Department.

Reports and Deficiency Provision.

44. The Minister of Finance shall lay before the Legislative Assembly, within thirty days after the commencement of each Session thereof:

- (a.) A statement showing the financial condition of the Superannuation Fund at the end of the last preceding fiscal year, and thereon report as to any provision he may find necessary; also,
- (b.) A statement with such details and particulars as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall by Order in Council direct of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Public Service within the preceding year, showing in each case the age and length of service in order according to age at the time of retirement.

Supplemental Savings and Annuities may be voluntarily subscribed by Members under this Scheme.

45. To encourage thrift and self-reliance amongst members of the public service, it is further enacted that any member may, by separate account through the pay-roll or otherwise, save and deposit, through the Managing Committee, such monthly or lump sums as he may decide to reserve from his salary or savings.

On Monday next Hon. Mr. McBride will ask leave to introduce a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.

Mr. Munro on Tuesday next will ask the following questions of the chief constable of the police and watch:

1. What was the number of horses kept in the city of Vancouver in 1906?

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of this important problem, and the reason why he then approached the experiments which were then on foot were to prove successful the result would inevitably be almost to revolutionize the conditions, which exist in the Kootenay country, as far as this class of ore is concerned, and this being the case, the project must certainly commend itself to the administration. (Hear, hear.) And in order to render such assistance as it was possible for us to give at the time, Mr. Robertson, the provincial mineralogist, was instructed to go to Vancouver and take some part in these experiments, and in this, Mr. Irving readily acceded. Now, sir, the result of these experiments were carried out, and we have seen the result of a very few days, was that the experiment which would be successful.

Mr. Irving in his effort to interest the public, and some \$15,000 been advanced in the upper could go on, so happens exhausted of they have a which from readily access under pressure further with means, and view of the that obtains a loan from ment of \$10,000 arrangement.

I have got, ter, and, sir, vice of the Kootenay and the leader of (hear, hear) throughout a matches, I feel ment this is with the rest before the bill. (Applause.)

Now, sir, aspect to the position. I think that the ore is a rule, with associated with carry silver, the magnetic is only partially concentrates, letting lead, they are got concentrates iron, that no them at all, at a very low thing whatever ore also carry to the ton; its value is at the present is moreover a mate, and the consequence of a fairer practical the heavy part on their element of these method become circumstances, this is the case an electrical Irving and his present time, this is the case, the value in question prove, to be a ther be borne successful in smelting these competition which at present British Columbia be no question the experiment as I have given ore given ore, as well as view, it is indeed, it is a though of cost, facilities and must be given.

At the present time various are being most of work in various parts of the world, and that these have reached the stage where they may be looked upon as approaching the point of commercial success. The Swedish Dagblad, a trade paper, makes on this most interesting subject the following statement: "Should the experiments which are now being carried on at Balla prove to be a definite success, a large portion of Sweden's iron worth some \$100,000,000 will with certainty be shifted to the Kootenay River and

exports will be increased to the extent of several million dollars."

The Snyder Process.

The process which Mr. Irving has undertaken to use for this particular purpose is the Snyder process, and in this relation I have been referred to a very eminent authority, Dr. Stansfield, the professor of metallurgy at McGill University, who in a book on "The Electric Furnace," just published, says:

"This furnace, the Snyder, has been described at length as being the first electric zinc furnace in which any rational attempt has been made to obtain zinc in the liquid state."

So that, Mr. Speaker, in addition to the testimony which we have heard

from 12 to 15 and even 20 per cent. of the zinc is absolutely lost, a penalty of 50 per cent. for each extra percentage of zinc being in addition imposed. (Hear, hear.)

This shows, sir, the great importance of the process, which is now under consideration, and which is yet in the experimental stage, if it can be any possibly be made a success. (Hear, hear.) Zinc is, I believe, worth about double the value of lead per ton, and if both metals can be easily and at the same time profitably be saved by this process, it means the reopening of many mines, which are now idle in the Slocan. (Hear, hear.) There are in fact scores of these mines, which in that event would give employment to a very large number of

hand-laborers and in force and the cost thereof, and as much as 10.

(3) The holder of under this section, power, or machinery, or power, in carrying on operations under such license.

(3) Any person who a license granted, who shall violate the preceding subsection, liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$100, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days, or to both.

14

3RD MARCH.

1908

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Withdrawals.

Provided always, that every member shall be free to withdraw one-fourth of his accumulated savings bank fund by giving one week's notice, and the whole or balance after one calendar month's notice. In all cases such savings bank accounts shall be kept strictly private.

Investment.

The balance of the total accumulating funds, so far as not required for current use, may, within the adequate margins recommended by the Managing Committee, and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be invested through the Finance Minister in like securities to those prescribed in section 25 for the Superannuation Fund;

Increasing annuities by purchase.

Members are thus specially encouraged to mutually accumulate their savings under secure and profitable conditions, in order that those who wish may finally transfer their accumulated funds at the time of retirement, to increase or supplement their annuities purchasable under the Superannuation schemes.

Interest.

The rate of interest applicable to such accumulations shall be the average rate (to the nearest quarter (1) per cent.—not exceeding the decimal rate) earned by the fund during the preceding financial year.

Power to increase annuity by later purchase.

46. Any retired or retiring member may at any time increase his annuity according to the actuarial rate applicable to his age, by extra payments into the superannuation fund of sums not less than one hundred dollars (\$100).

SCHEDULE A.

Example showing by assumed figures the method by which the Rate of Interest is to be derived for computing Superannuation Annuities under clause 28:—

Year.	Per Cent. Applicable.	Rate.
1908—Interest from Fund and its Investments, average, say,	5.13	5 %
1909	5.39	
Total, 10.52 ÷ 2 = 5.26 yields		5 1/4 %
1910	5.17	
Total, 15.69 ÷ 3 = 5.23 yields		5 %
1911	5.33	
Total, 21.02 ÷ 4 = 5.255 yields		5 1/4 %
1912	5.23	
Total, 26.25 ÷ 5 = 5.25 yields		*5 1/4 %
1913	5.25	
Total, 31.50 ÷ 6 = 5.25 yields		*5 1/4 %
1914	5.19	
Total, 36.69 ÷ 7 = 5.241 yields		5 %
1915	5.15	
Total, 41.84 ÷ 8 = 5.23 yields		5 %
1916	5.07	
Total, 46.91 ÷ 9 = 5.21 yields		5 %
1917	4.75	
Total, 51.66 ÷ 10 = 5.166 yields		5 %
1918	4.00	
Total for the last ten years = 50.53 ÷ 10 = 5.053 yields		5 %

*Shows the exact rate applicable equals but does not exceed the decimal rate earned.

The average decimal rate yielded will exceed the "Rate Applicable" to the Computation for Superannuation Allowances, by the approximate decimal average of .125, i. e., one-eighth (1/8) per cent. That percentage of interest is thus reserved and accumulated in the Fund as a margin of safety to meet

the extending le probably reach, anxiety and wor

For the year clause 45) the interest be added annuation Fund

Mr. William Act for the Prot following as sub-

"(f.) Any the a this

Mr. Naden consolidate and following amend

To strike ou word "househol

Mr. McPhil to amend the "C "3. Section word "aforesaid of the Company. "4. Form I

Mr. McInn Act to consolida the following am Strike out t said Schedule, ar Strike out t holder," section

Mr. Schofield amend the 'Lab the words "exc when shifts char

Mr. Haywa to amend the 'M To add as s

"4. Sub-sect the word 'smelte To add as s

"5. Sub-sect the word 'tramw To add as s

"6. Sub-sect the word 'tramw To add as s

"7. Sub-sect the word 'bridge Sub-section word "Japanese

the extending length of life to which well-ordered lives of annuitants will probably reach, through this fund's benefits relieving them of financial anxiety and worry as to the safety of their provision for old age.

For the yearly interest on Savings Bank funds (as per last paragraph of clause 45) the one preceeding year's interest shall always apply, and the interest be added yearly as in Savings Banks and shown in the above Superannuation Fund example for the year 1908.

Mr. Williams to move, upon consideration of the Report on Bill (No. 15) intituled "An Act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories," to amend section 51 by adding the following as sub-section (f):—

"(f.) Any Inspector who divulges the name, or who does anything tending to disclose the author of any complaint, shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Act."

Mr. Naden to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 22) intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Electors and Elections in Municipalities," the following amendment:—

To strike out all the words after the word "year," in the fifth line of the definition of the word "householder," in section 2.

Mr. McPhillips to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 38) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Companies Act, 1897,'" the following as sections 3 and 4:—

"3. Section 15 of said 'Companies Act, 1897,' is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'aforesaid,' in line seven, the words 'and save as to the location of the registered office of the Company.'"

"4. Form B of the Second Schedule to said 'Companies Act, 1897,' is hereby repealed."

Mr. McInnis to move, upon consideration of the Report on Bill (No. 22) intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Electors and Elections in Municipalities," the following amendments:—

Strike out the word "January" where it appears in Schedule, Form 2, Declaration 2, of said Schedule, and insert in lieu thereof the word "May."

Strike out the word "January" where it appears in the definition of the word "Householder," section 2, line 5, and insert in lieu thereof the word "May."

Mr. Schofield to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 49) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Labour Regulation Act, 1907,'" to amend section 2, lines 3 and 4, by striking out the words "except on change days when," and substitute therefor "except that on days when shifts change."

Mr. Hayward to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 35) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Clauses Act,'" the following amendments:—

To add as section 4:—

"4. Sub-section (3) of section 50 of said chapter 32 is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'smelters,' in the second line of said sub-section, the word 'tunnels.'"

To add as section 5:—

"5. Sub-section (4) of section 50 of said chapter 32 is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'tramway,' in the third line of said sub-section, the word 'tunnel.'"

To add as section 6:—

"6. Sub-section (6) of section 50 of said chapter 32 is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'tramway,' in the third line of said sub-section, the word 'tunnel.'"

To add as section 7:—

"7. Sub-section (10) of section 50 of said chapter 32 is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'bridge,' in the third and fourth lines of said sub-section, the word 'tunnel.'"

Sub-section (h) of section 193 of said chapter 32 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Japanese," in the first line of said sub-section, the words "other Asiatics."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite supported the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Forston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shafford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gaden, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—34.
Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 236 in aid of the militia, and the motion was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Forston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shafford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gaden, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—34.
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(3) The holder of a under this section shall power, or machinery or power, in carrying on operations under such license.

(3) Any person being a license granted under who shall violate the preceding subsection shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. 1906, c. 24, s. 15.

To add as section 23:—

"23. Section 198 of said chapter 32 is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'householders,' in the sixth line, the following words: 'not being Chinese, Japanese, other Asiatics or Indians,' and by adding the following at the end of said section:

"Provided that wherever any premises proposed to be licensed are situated within five hundred yards of any boundary of any Township or District Municipality, the same shall, in addition to the foregoing requirements, be supported by a petition or requisition signed by at least three-fifths of the resident landowners and resident householders, not being Chinese, Japanese or other Asiatics or Indians, and their wives living with them, taken as an aggregate, within a radius in all directions of one-third of a mile from the premises proposed to be licensed."

Section 199 of said chapter 32 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "householders," in the fourth line, the following words: "not being Chinese, Japanese, other Asiatics, or Indians."

Mr. Davey to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 35) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Clauses Act,'" to amend section 50 by adding new sub-section (18c):—

"(18c.) For constructing, or authorising the construction of, public grounds, or any building for public use or convenience, in and upon public spaces forming part of streets or highways, and for disposing of or leasing to railway companies any portion of such public space for railway sidings or buildings, subject to compensation being made by such companies to owners under sections 251, 252 and 253 of said chapter 32."

Mr. McPhillips to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 35) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Clauses Act,'" to amend section 174 of the "Municipal Clauses Act," as follows:—

"To insert after the word 'certificate,' in the twelfth line thereof: 'The said official shall on demand, without charge, give to any ratepayer who has paid his taxes, rates and assessments on lands a certificate that all municipal taxes, rates, assessment and charges, charged, levied or assessed against the lands of such ratepayer, have been fully paid.'"

Mr. McPhillips to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 38) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Companies Act, 1897,'" the following amendments:—

"1. Section 87 of the 'Companies Act, 1897,' is hereby amended by adding to the said section the following sub-section:—

"(a.) Provided always, that in an action against any past or present director, manager or officer to recover the amount of any bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque, signed by him, whether before or after the passing of this sub-section, wherein the name of the company is not mentioned within the meaning of this Act, evidence of all the facts and circumstances relating to the transaction may be given, and such director, manager or officer shall not be liable for the amount of any such bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque if it shall be proved that the name of the company was not fraudulently omitted, that the signature affixed by such director, manager or officer was so affixed in his official capacity, and that the parties to said bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque intended that the said signature should bind the company and not such director, manager or other officer individually: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any innocent holder thereof for value before maturity."

PUBLIC BILLS AND ORDERS.

Third Reading of Resolutions reported from Committee of Supply on 26th, 27th 28th, and 29 February, instant.

Committee of Supply.

Third Reading—Bill (No. 1) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Supreme Court Act,'" printed. Hon. Mr. Bowser.

Third Reading—Bill (No. 72) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Settled Estates Act,'" printed. Hon. Attorney-General.

Third Reading Act," printed. H

Adjourned Co Law relating to El

Adjourned Co Acts respecting Ju

Committee—L vincial Parks," pri

Adjourned de to the Public Servi

annuation and Re amendment theret

Adjourned de consolidate the La

and Works.

Second Reading printed. Hon. Ch

Second Reading Railway," printed.

Second Reading printed. Hon. A

Second Reading 1900," printed.

Second Reading Act, 1906," print

Second Reading printed. Hon. A

Second Reading printed. Hon. A

Second Reading Attorney-General.

Second Reading printed. Hon. P

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Third Reading Eighty-five Thous

Adjourned Co employed in Facto

Adjourned de Employment in D

Adjourned de 'Companies Act,

Second Reading Medicines," print

Second Reading Day," printed. M

Second Reading printed. Mr. Ma

Second Reading ment of Workmen

shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and by order. C.A. 1888, c. 66, s. 70.

(2) The holder of a license granted under this section shall not use steam power, or machinery operated by steam power, in carrying on lumbering operations under such license.

(3) Any person being the holder of a license granted under this section, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding subsection hereof, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, 1906, c. 24, s. 15.

Mr. Cotton will move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 72) entitled An Act to Amend the Settled Estates Act, to strike out the words "any encumbrancer" in the ninth line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "all encumbrancers."

Hon. Mr. Cotton will move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 46) entitled An Act to Provide for the Maintenance of Provincial Parks, to add the following sub-section to section 17, 2. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-governor in council, the Board may lease any portion of a provincial park which it has power to manage under the provisions of this act to any athletic club or association, to be used for the purposes of said club or association.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite supported the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Years—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Forston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gardin, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—34.
Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 255 in aid of the militia, and the motion

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8th Ed. 7

3RD MARCH.

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Third Reading—Bill (No. 70) intituled "An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act," printed. Hon. Provincial Secretary

Adjourned Committee—Bill (No. 22) intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Electors and Elections in Municipalities," printed. Hon. Attorney-General

Adjourned Committee—Bill (No. 69) intituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Acts respecting Judgments," printed. Hon. Attorney-General

Committee—Bill (No. 40) intituled "An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Provincial Parks," printed. Hon. President of the Council

Adjourned debate on the Second Reading of Bill (No. 20) intituled "An Act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia and to make provision for the Superannuation and Retirement of Persons employed in such Public Service," and Mr. Jardine's amendment thereto moved on 19th February, printed. Hon. Provincial Secretary.

Adjourned debate on Second Reading—Bill (No. 46) intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws affecting Crown Lands," printed. Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 65) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Coal Mines Act,'" printed. Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 74) intituled "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway," printed. Hon. Premier.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 75) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Registry Act,'" printed. Hon. Attorney-General.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 67) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Liquor Licence Act, 1900,'" printed. Hon. Attorney-General.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 73) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Timber Measurement Act, 1906,'" printed. Hon. Chief Commissioner.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 81) intituled "An Act to increase the Revenues of the Crown," printed. Hon. Attorney-General.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 80) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Succession Duty Act,'" printed. Hon. Attorney-General.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 68) intituled "An Act respecting Dentistry," printed. Hon. Attorney-General.

Second Reading—(Bill 78) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Placer Mining Act,'" printed. Hon. Provincial Secretary.

PUBLIC BILLS IN THE HANDS OF PRIVATE MEMBERS.

Third Reading—Bill (No. 33) intituled "An Act to enable the City of Nelson to borrow Eighty-five Thousand Dollars for Electric Light and Power purposes," printed. Mr. Hall.

Adjourned Committee—Bill (No. 15) intituled "An Act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories," printed. Mr. McPhillips.

Adjourned debate on Second Reading—Bill (No. 36) intituled "An Act to Regulate Employment in Dangerous Industries," printed. Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

Adjourned debate on Second Reading—Bill (No. 38) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Companies Act, 1897,'" printed. Mr. McPhillips.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 30) intituled "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Proprietary Medicines," printed. Mr. Manson.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 37) intituled "An Act to Establish a General Eight-Hour Day," printed. Mr. McInnis.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 44) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Provincial Home Act,'" printed. Mr. Macdonald.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 45) intituled "An Act to regulate the Procuring or Employment of Workmen," printed. Mr. Williams.

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Notice of Motion.

On Monday next Hon. Mr. McBride will ask leave to introduce a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.

Mr. Munro on Tuesday next will ask the following questions of the chief commissioners of roads and works:

1. Who was appointed as Minister of the Interior in 1906?

The following bills were read the first time:

An Act Respecting Dentistry.—Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.—Hon. Dr. Young.

Oppose Immigration Vote

On concurrence in the estimates Parker Williams (Newcastle) moved that vote 256, for immigration, 14,000, be struck out, on the ground that the government had no right to bring labor into the province in competition with the working people already here. Particular exception was taken to the recruitment of the Salvation Army.

whence this superannuation allowance was to come, did not have the same consideration, and Mr. Oliver failed to see why the civil servant should receive it.

Supports the Bill.

A. E. McPhillips, The Islands, said notwithstanding what the hon. gentleman had stated, the civil service employees, taking them all in all, received very much less for their services than those who were engaged in other occupations, who in addition, it must be remembered, had frequent opportunities for bettering their condition. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that

The process which Mr. Irving has undertaken to use for this particular purpose is the Snyder process, and in this relation I have been referred to a very eminent authority, Dr. Stansfeld, the professor of metallurgy at McGill university, who in a book on "The Electric Furnace," just published, says:

"This furnace, the Snyder, has been described at length as being the first electric zinc furnace in which any rational attempt has been made to obtain zinc in the liquid state."

So that, Mr. Speaker, in addition

This, I say, Sir, the great importance of the process, which is now under consideration, and which is yet in the experimental stage, if it can by any possibility be made a success. (Hear, hear.) Zinc is, I believe, worth about double the value of lead, and if both metals can be easily and at the same time profitably be saved by this process, it means the reopening of many mines, which are now idle in the Slocan. (Hear, hear.) There are in fact scores of these mines, which in that event would give employment to many men.

(2) The holder of a license under this section shall not use the power, or machinery or equipment, or power, in carrying on the operations under such license for any purpose other than that for which the license was granted.

(3) Any person being a licensee granted under this section who shall violate the provisions of the preceding subsection shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 35) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Clauses Act,'" not printed. *Mr. Hayward.*

Second Reading.—Bill (No. 64) intituled "An Act to Regulate the Hours of Labour in Marine and Shipbuilding Works," printed. Mr. *Hawthornthwaite*.

Second Reading.—Bill (No. 61) intituled "An Act to Regulate the Hours of Labour of Telegraphers and Signalmen," printed. Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

Act, 1907," printed. Mr. Schofield.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 76) intituled "An Act respecting the Payment of Wages to Settlers' Rights Acts, 1904," printed. Mr. Hawthorthwaite.

Second Reading—Bill (No. 77) intituled "An Act for the Better Securing of certain

Second Reading—Bill (No. 71) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Health Amendment

Act, 1903-4," printed. Mr. McInnis.

THORNTON FELL, Clerk.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Printed by RICHARD WOLFENDE I S.O., V D., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

1908

...shall be in force on and from the date thereof, and by Statute C.A. 1893, c. 86, s. 70.

(2) The holder of a license granted under this section shall not use steam power, or machinery operated by steam power, in carrying on lumbering operations under such license.

(3) Any person being the holder of a license granted under this section, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding subsections hereof, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, 1906, c. 24, s. 15.

Indian Reserves

...shall be in force on and from the date thereof, and by Statute C.A. 1893, c. 86, s. 70.

Hon. Mr. Cotton will move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 73) entitled An Act to Amend the Settled Estates Act, to strike out the words "any encumbrancer" in the ninth line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "all encumbrancers."

Hon. Mr. Cotton will move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 40) entitled An Act to Provide for the maintenance of Provincial Parks, to add the following sub-section to section 17, 2. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-governor in council, the board may lease any portion of a provincial park which it has power to manage under the provisions of this act to any athletic club or association, to be used for the purposes of said club or association.

Mr. Haworth moved the adjournment of the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Years—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Haworth, and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Engleeson, Forster, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shattford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gardin, Macgowan, Grant, Behnen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Farson, Davey and Schofield—34.
Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Also Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 235, in aid of the militia, \$1,250, be struck out, and the motion

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was defeated on the following division:
Naden, Hall, Macdonald, Brewster, Cotton, McPhillips, Young, Taylor, Hansen, Mackay, Farson, and Jones.

Mr. McInnis moved the adjournment of the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Years—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Haworth, and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Engleeson, Forster, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shattford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gardin, Macgowan, Grant, Behnen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Farson, Davey and Schofield—34.
Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Mr. McInnis moved the adjournment of the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Years—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Haworth, and McInnis—4.
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Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Mr. McInnis moved the adjournment of the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

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Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

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Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Mr. McInnis moved the adjournment of the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Years—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Haworth, and McInnis—4.
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Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

Mr. McInnis moved the adjournment of the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Years—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Haworth, and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Engleeson, Forster, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shattford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gardin, Macgowan, Grant, Behnen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Farson, Davey and Schofield—34.
Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

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Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

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Pairs—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.

...shall be in force on and from the date thereof, and by Statute C.A. 1893, c. 86, s. 70.

Notices of Motion.

On Monday next Hon. Mr. McBride will ask leave to introduce a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.

Mr. Munro on Tuesday next will ask the following questions of the chief commissioner of lands and works:

1. What was the number of Métis who were killed in 1885, in connection with the rebellion?

First Time.

An Act Respecting Dentistry.—Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.—Hon. Dr. Young.

Oppose Immigration Vote.

On concurrence in the estimates Parker Williams (Newcastle) moved that vote 255, for immigration, be struck out, on the ground that the government had no right to bring labor into the province in competition with the working people already here. Par-
ticular exception was taken to the operations of the Salvation Army.

was to come and not have the same consideration, and Mr. Oliver failed to see why the civil servant should receive it.

Supports the Bill.

A. E. McPhillips, The Islands, said notwithstanding what the hon. gentleman had stated, the civil service employees, taking them all in all, received very much less for their services than those who were engaged in other occupations, who in addition, it must be remembered, had frequent opportunities for bettering their condition. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that

usually... of... of this important problem, and the reason why he then approached the government was simply because if the experiments which were then on foot were to prove successful the result would inevitably be almost to revolutionize the conditions, which exist in the Kootenay country, as far as this class of ores is concerned, and this being the case, the project must certainly commend itself to the administration. (Hear, hear.) And in order to render such assistance as it was possible for us to give at the time, Mr. Robertson, the provincial mineralogist, was instructed to go to Vancouver and take some part in these experiments, and in this, Mr. Irving readily assented. Now, sir, the result... were carried out... may say that... was of a... deed, was... against... experiment... which would... success.

Mr. Irving in his effort to interest... scheme, and some \$50,000 been advanced in the... could go... so happens... exhausted... they have... which from... readily access... under pressure... further with... means, and... view of... that obtained... a loan from... ment of \$100,000 arrangement.

I have... ter, and, sir, the... of the... Kootenay... the leader... (Hear, hear) throughout... distance, I... mend this... with the... before the... bill. (Applaud)

Now, sir, in... spect to the... position... that the... a rule, mine... associated with... carry silver... the magnetic... is only partly... concentrates... listing lead... they are got... concentrates... iron, that... them at all... at a very low... thing whatever... ores also can... to the ton... its value is... the present... moreover... mate, and the... consequences... fairly practical... the heavy... on their... ment of these... method... circumstances... this is the... an electrical... Irving and his... present line... this is the... solve the... in question... prove, to be... ther be... successful... smelting... competition... which at... British... be no question... the... as I have... over... success... (Applaud) viewed by... also, as well... there, it... though... and... must be over...

At the present... that various... ores are being... ment of work in various parts of the world, and that these have reached the stage where they may be looked upon as approaching the point of commercial success. The Swedish... bladet, a trade paper, makes on this most interesting subject the following statement: "Should the experiments which are now being carried on at this place be a definite success, a large portion of Sweden's new... that area was with... in the... and...

exports will be... of several million tons."

The Snyder Process.

The process which Mr. Irving has undertaken to use for this particular purpose is the Snyder process, and in this relation I have been referred to a very eminent authority, Dr. Stansfield, the professor of metallurgy at McGill university, who in a book on "The Electric Furnace," just published, says:

"This furnace, the Snyder, has been described at length as being the first electric wind furnace in which any rational attempt has been made to obtain zinc in the liquid state."

So that, Mr. Speaker, in addition to the testimony which we have...

from 10 to 15 and even 20 per cent of the zinc is absolutely lost, a penalty of 50 per cent, for each extra percentage of zinc being in addition imposed. (Hear, hear.)

This shows, sir, the great importance of the process, which is now under consideration, and which is yet in the experimental stage, if it can by any possibility be made a success. (Hear, hear.) Zinc is, I believe, worth about double the value of lead per ton, and if both metals can be easily and at the same time profitably be saved by this process, it means the reopening of many mines, which are now idle in the Slocan. (Hear, hear.) There are in fact scores of these mines, which in that event would give employment to a very large number of...

hand... in... 50, s. 70.

(2) The holder of a... under this section, shall power, or machinery, or power, in carrying on... tion under such license.

(3) Any person being a license granted, under who shall violate the preceding subsections, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Indian Reserves.

Section 79 dealt with reserves. In many cases, time the Indians were of more land than they and as white settlers came like this land, very power was taken to acquire of the province in these reserves where the advisable, and have brought into profitable plause.)

In reply to Mr. Brewster who feared lest the provisions in section 59 would favorably mill operation coast of Vancouver island, Fulton stated that only were situated north of the mainland would be affected by the change in...

Mr. Brewster: I am afraid, however, that a mills on the west coast will be also seriously affected.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) mentioned the debate...

Rock Bay Land.

The second reading of the bill to authorize the grant to the... of certain lands situated in... Bay, Victoria harbor, the...

The chief commissioner that at last session the... passed an act empowering... to grant the... northerly inlet to the... conditions. The... yet been made over to... but negotiations... progress. They now... make over to the city... the easterly inlet. The... nearly an acre in extent.

Bulkley Valley.

The second reading of the bill to make the maps complete... cent surveys of different... the Bulkley valley, the... then took place.

The chief commissioner that the recent surveys... the first surveys were...

G. R. Naden (Green... out that by the change... first settlers in the... deprived of their holdin... less valuable. He... ought to be made in... retaining their holding... their numbers on the... might be.

John Oliver spoke to... fact and J. A. Macdonald... the members should be... and old maps of the... estimate given them of... This will be done... reaches committee.

Hon. F. J. Fulton... opinion that the consid... for might be given the... the amendments to the... before the house.

Bill to Discharge.

Hon. W. J. Bowser... second reading of the... the Succession Duty act... A number of amendme... proposed by the finance... a new bill would be bro... special message.

The house adjourned... Welcome Hotel, Va...

In reply to Parker W... tions regarding the Welc...

couver, Hon. R. G. Tait... ferred from other hotels... no charges are made to... lute need of food and shel... is provided exclusively fo... another for the very poo... accommodation is provided... men seeking employment... free labor bureau, through... situations were found las... there on suspended sent... for and work found for th... able.

The charge for rooms... cents per night.

Since last June 250 f... free meals, 145 free... been supplied. There i... profit from the institution.

Notice of Motion.

On Monday next Hon... will ask leave to introdu... titled An Act to Amend th...

Mr. Mulran on Tuesday... the following questions...

1. What... 2. What... 3. What... 4. What...

... to extract the zinc. In the... case, the lead, the metal sinks to the bottom of the furnace, and flows out, while in the case of the other, the zinc before the metal can be secured, it must first be vaporized, and then condensed. The zinc process seems to be the direct contributor of the other, and as the result, the silver-lead ore, which contain over 11 per cent of zinc, when they are sent to the ordinary blasting furnace, metal... to that percentage pass through a more expensive process than would otherwise be the case in order to get the lead extracted.

ed 24th December, 1901, the chief commissioner of lands and works may, upon payment of the sum of fifty dollars therefor, grant a general license to any person to cut timber from such crown lands, not being timber limits, situate on the mainland of British Columbia, and north of an imaginary line drawn east and west from Rivers Inlet and west of the 121st meridian, and within such area as may be specified or designated in such license, but such license shall be personal and shall give no right of disposal to the person named therein to cut timber on a...

and even 20 per cent. of absolutely lost, a penalty of for each extra per cent. being in addition in-
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process, which is now
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ly be made a success.
Zinc is, I believe, worth
the value of lead per ton,
metals can be easily and
time profitably be saved
ess, it means the reopen-
mines, which are now idle
n. (Hear, hear.) There
scores of these mines,
at event would give em-
a very large number of

land-holders and a license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and no longer. C.A. 1888, c. 66, s. 70.

(2) The holder of a license granted under this section shall not use steam power, or machinery operated by steam power, in carrying on lumbering operations under such license.

(3) Any person being the holder of a license granted under this section, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding subsection hereof, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. 1906, c. 24, s. 15.

Indian Reserve

Section 79 dealt with Indian reserves. In many cases at the present time, the Indians were in possession of more land than they actually used, and as white settlers could often utilize this land very advantageously power was taken to acquire the interest of the province in such excess in these reserves where this was deemed advisable, and have these lands brought into profitable use. (Applause.)

In reply to Mr. Brewster (Alberni), who feared lest the provisions contained in section 59 would affect unfavorably mill operations on the west coast of Vancouver Island, Hon. Mr. Fulton stated that only such mills as were situated north of Rivers Inlet on the mainland would be seriously affected by the change in the law.

Mr. Brewster: I am very much afraid, however, that a number of mills on the west coast of the island will be also seriously affected.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved the adjournment of the debate.

Rock Bay Lands

The second reading of the bill to authorize the grant to the city of Victoria of certain lands situated in Rock Bay, Victoria harbor, took place.

The chief commissioner explained that at last session the legislature had passed an act empowering the government to grant the lands at the northerly inlet to the city upon certain conditions. The lands had not yet been made over to the corporation, but negotiations were still in progress. They now sought power to make over to the city the lands at the easterly inlet. The latter were nearly an acre in extent.

Bulkley Valley Surveys

The second reading of the bill to make the maps compiled from the recent surveys of different sections in the Bulkley valley, the official ones then took place.

The chief commissioner explained that the recent surveys showed that the first surveys were at fault.

G. R. Naden (Greenwood) pointed out that by the change some of the first settlers in the valley might be deprived of their holdings for others less valuable. He thought provision ought to be made to permit of their retaining their holdings whatever their numbers on the official maps might be.

John Oliver spoke to the same effect and J. A. Macdonald thought that the members should be shown the new and old maps of the district and an estimate given them of the variation. This will be done when the bill reaches committee.

Hon. F. J. Fulton expressed the opinion that the consideration asked for might be given the settlers under the amendments to the land act now before the house.

Bill Is Discharged

Hon. W. J. Bowser moved that the second reading of the bill to amend the Succession Duty act be discharged. A number of amendments had been proposed by the finance minister and a new bill would be brought down by special message.

The house adjourned at 6 p. m.

Welcome Hotel, Vancouver.

In reply to Parker Williams' questions regarding the Welcome hotel, Vancouver, Hon. R. G. Tatlow stated it differed from other hotels in the fact that no charges are made to those in absolute need of food and shelter. One story is provided exclusively for immigrants, another for the very poor. Cheap accommodation is provided for workingmen seeking employment. It is also a free labor bureau, through which 1,217 situations were found last year. Prisoners on suspended sentence are cared for and work found for them when possible.

The charge for rooms was 15 to 35 cents per night. Since last June 258 free beds, 370 free meals, 148 free garments have been supplied. There is absolutely no profit from the institution.

Notice of Motion.

On Monday next Hon. Mr. McBride will ask leave to introduce a bill entitled An Act to Amend the Placer Mining act.

Mr. Munro on Tuesday next will ask the following questions of the chief commissioner of lands and works:
1. Who was caretaker on Matequet Dyke from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907? 2. What salary was paid to caretaker for said period?

Hon. Mr. Bowser will move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 73) entitled An Act to Amend the Settled Estates act to strike out the words "any encumbrancer" in the ninth line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "all encumbrancers."

Hon. Mr. Cotton will move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 40) entitled An Act to Provide for the maintenance of Provincial Parks, to add the following sub-section to section 17: 2. Subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor in council, the board may lease any portion of a provincial park which it has power to manage under the provisions of this act to any athletic club or association, to be used for the purposes of said club or association.

Mr. McInnis will move on second reading of resolutions from committee of supply that vote No. 236, in aid of militia, be struck out.

Tuesday, March 3, 1908

FOUR NEW BILLS ARE INTRODUCED

Important Measures are Given First Reading by Provincial Legislature

COAL CLAIMS REGULATIONS

Amendments to be Introduced By Chief Commissioner

Four new bills, two of which are of considerable importance, were introduced at the sitting of the legislature yesterday. One of these is to compel landowners to take out a provincial license paying a provincial licence fee, while the other creates a college of assiduity to have control of the mental profession in this province. In all a total of six bills have been or are before the legislature during the present session.

The adjourned debate upon the Civil Service bill and Mr. Jardine's amendment was continued and adjourned again until today. J. H. Hawthornthwaite came out strongly in support of the measure, which he declared to be the best and most workable ever enacted by any country or province. John Oliver criticised the act, and attacked the principle which would provide a superannuation allowance out of the funds of the province for a single class in the community.

The second reading of the Grand Trunk Pacific measure did not take place as expected yesterday, but will come up this afternoon.

In connection with the act amending the Coal Mines Act some important amendments will be introduced in committee. Instead of putting in \$125 worth of assessment work upon each claim held under the act, the holder may pay into the provincial treasurer the sum of \$125. The change is made by the government in view of the fact that often, where transportation facilities have not as yet been provided no object is attained by compelling the mining of coal. The latter is not marketed and merely deteriorates.

Another clause will provide for the staking of coal measures when the same are located beneath the surface of the sea.

Hon. F. J. Fulton expects to introduce his amendments to the Water Claims Act this afternoon. These are in line with the report of the irrigation commission consisting of himself and Prof. Carpenter, and while not of a very extensive nature are yet important. They provide the right to store water under certain conditions and are preliminary to further legislation in the future.

No evening session was held yesterday owing to the annual dinner of the ministry being held.

The speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Samuel J. Thompson.

First Readings

The following bills were read the first time:

An Act Respecting Dentistry.—Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.—Hon. Dr. Young.

Oppose Immigration Vote

On concurrence in the estimates Parker Williams (Newcastle) moved that vote 256, for immigration, \$6,000, be struck out, on the ground that the government had no right to bring labor into the province in competition with the working people already here. Particular exception was taken to the operations of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite supported the motion, which was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yorston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shattford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gaden, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—34.

Also Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 236, in aid of the militia, \$1,250, be struck out; and the motion was also defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis—3.
Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yorston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shattford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—34.

Pair—Messrs. Gifford and Jones.
Mr. Hawthornthwaite semi-jocularly urged in support of the proposal that the militia were now used for the intimidation and chubbing of workingmen, and as the Labor party would use them, when their inevitable lease of power arrived, for the chubbing of the capitalists, anything that could be done to weaken this institution before it came under their control was advisable, in the very interest of the present dominant classes.

The resolutions in concurrence were then read the second time.

Canada Zinc Company Bill.

The house went into committee on the bill to loan \$10,000 to the Canada Zinc company. In answer to Mr. Hawthornthwaite:

Hon. Mr. McBride: Arrangements which are quite satisfactory to the department, providing for the inspection by some official of the government of the experimental work, have already been made.

The bill was reported and read the third time.

Third Readings.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

An act to amend the Jurors' act: Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An act to authorize a grant to the corporation of the City of Victoria of certain crown lands in Rock Bay, Victoria harbor: Hon. Mr. Fulton.

An act respecting the official map of the Bulkley valley township, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th range 5, Coast district: Hon. Mr. Fulton.

To License Salmon Canneries.

Hon. Mr. Bowser brought down a bill to increase the revenues of the province through the imposition of license fees on fish canneries and cold storage establishments, which was passed through the committee of the whole house, and read the first time.

Hon. Mr. Bowser brought down a bill to amend the Succession Duties act.

The bill was passed through committee, and read the first time.

John Oliver on Civil Service.

On the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the bill with respect to the public service of the province of British Columbia and to make provision for the superannuation and retirement of persons employed in such public service, and Mr. Jardine's amendment, John Oliver (Delta) was heard at some little length. He could not see that the civil servant was entitled to special consideration in the way of superannuation allowance. The conditions under which he worked were much better than those of other members of the community. He carried on his duties with very little exercise of either mind or body, and there was not the same wear and tear of either body, mind or clothing that other citizens were compelled to undergo.

He compared the skill and learning required of a fourth-class clerk, whose minimum salary was \$500 a year, with an annual increase, to that of from \$40 to \$50 a month. The coal miner was compelled to labor under exacting and dangerous conditions at a public utility for less wages. The men in the logging camps, the mines and on the farms, who had to pay the money whence this superannuation allowance was to come, did not have the same consideration, and Mr. Oliver failed to see why the civil servant should receive it.

Supports the Bill.

A. E. McPhillips, The Islands, said notwithstanding what the hon. gentleman had stated, the civil service employee, taking them all in all, received very much less for their services than those who were engaged in other occupations, who in addition, it must be remembered, had frequent opportunities for bettering their condition. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that

both in the United States and in Canada many men had risen from the very humblest circumstances to the very highest positions, which was true in both the business and in the professional world. And as civil servants were debarred from speculation in provincial lands, etc., from the ordinary means for procuring wealth it was necessary to hold out some inducement, both to attract good men to, as well as to retain good men in, the service. Moreover, \$200,000 in question was a very small sum for the province as a whole, to contribute to the fund, while the civil servants themselves were obliged to contribute a very substantial amount in order to provide for their future needs. It was a transparently fallacious argument to pretend that the principal burden fell upon the people in general. The hon. member for the Delta dwelt upon the nerve-wrecking occupation of railway engineers.

Mr. Oliver: Have you ever taken a trip on a locomotive?
Mr. McPhillips: No; but as the hon. gentleman appears to be an expert in every avocation, I presume that he knows all about it. (Hear, hear.) I have, however, ridden a cayuse. I do not see how a locomotive can possibly furnish a more nerve-wrecking experience. (Some laughter.) Further, he was heart and soul in favor of the movement in favor of the national recognition of old-age pensions, and he would support by both voice and vote the adoption of such a policy, applicable to the entire Dominion. (Hear, hear.) Even the despised lawyer should be brought within the provisions of such beneficent legislation. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hawthorthwaite: Your lawyers believe in taking care of yourselves.
Mr. McPhillips: Yes; this at times becomes quite necessary. (Hear, hear.) I may say that the movement in England in favor of granting pensions to members of all classes who may be in need of them has not only attained very considerable proportions, but is still growing, and I think that eventually it will be consummated through the enactment of the necessary legislation. But, sir, this is a subject which, belonging as it does to the federal arena, does not come within our province. (Hear, hear.) I see nothing in this measure which will be in any way detrimental to the interests of any class in our midst, and the burden involved, whatever it may be, will be cheerfully undertaken and cheerfully discharged. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver: Why have the governments of Manitoba and of the Dominion abandoned the principle of superannuation?

Mr. McPhillips: I doubt very much whether the government of Canada is treating its civil servants in a proper manner, and I would remind the hon. gentleman that the permanent force, under the Militia act, is now provided with a pension system.

Mr. Oliver: Do you know what the members of the force receive?

Mr. McPhillips: I do not, although I presume that the hon. gentleman is fully conversant with this subject, as well as with everything else; but it must be something substantial.

Mr. Oliver: The privates get 75 cents a day.

Mr. McPhillips: But the officers, I believe, are paid from \$4 to \$6 a day.

Mr. Oliver: And there are members of the civil service who get \$12 a day.

Mr. McPhillips: But are not such civil servants experts? (Hear, hear.) My own opinion, however, is that a soldier's pay should be commensurate with the services he performs.

Objects to Portion of Bill

Stuart Henderson (Yale) said that he had no objection whatever to the first three sections of the act which defines what constitutes membership in the civil service, but found serious fault with the appointment of the board of examiners by the lieutenant-governor in council.

He objected strongly to the principle of superannuation, and added that both Manitoba and Quebec had abolished their superannuation systems, the former having taken this step after four or five years trial, while Ontario, which had possessed at one time a superannuation system for the benefit of school teachers, had done away with it some ten or fifteen years ago. Further, in the case of the Dominion superannuation no longer existed as far as new appointments were concerned.

Will Oppose Bill

Dr. W. T. Kergin (Skeena) announced that he would cast his vote against the second reading of the bill on account of his objections to the superannuation clauses.

Approves the Principle

J. H. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) said that this was one of the most important measures that this or any other government had ever submitted for the consideration of the legislature. (Hear, hear.) And its effect would be much more far-reaching than many members imagined. The problem which was now in question was one which concerned all trans-

more, to be most cruel and most wrong, that men and women who had spent the better part of their lives in doing useful work in the community should when they were becoming old and infirm and utterly incapable of prolonged exertion be practically cast out upon the streets to suffer and to starve. (Hear, hear.) New Zealand was at the present time possessed of the most advanced and the most sane legislation of this character, although it must be admitted that it could not be described as being a complete success. It was also true that the Manitoba superannuation act had been withdrawn, but the reasons for non-success in these cases were to be found in the fact that these measures were not based on sound principles.

Hon. Mr. Fielding had a year ago delivered a very strong and convincing speech in support of this principle, but the government at Ottawa had decided to await the collection of additional information on the subject, and a commission had been entrusted with the task of determining upon the best possible superannuation system. The imperial government was also giving considerable attention to the matter, and was being assisted by a commission of inquiry. He had nothing but congratulations to extend to the government for their endeavor to solve this great problem in some degree, and he felt confident that when this issue was understood in all its bearings the result the administration had in view as well as the end, that would in his expectation be ultimately reached, their efforts would receive both universal acknowledgment and a universal, as well as the most hearty support. (Applause.)

Wants it Made General

Some of the criticisms which the bill had excited was quite justified. The member for Newcastle, for instance, had attacked it in the shape in which it had been introduced, but it was worthy of particular remark, that the amendments which were proposed would make of it an entirely different measure, and altogether change its financial basis. Some of the provisions as originally submitted did not appeal to him. He did not favor compulsory retirement at 46 or 50, although Dr. Osler, a very high authority, suggested to limit a man's usefulness to 40, and if he were right in this declaration the hon. member for the Delta certainly stood in sad plight. (Laughter.) The members of the house generally should endeavor to deal with this matter on very broad lines indeed, and in a manner wholly apart from political bias. (Hear, hear.) It was a very easy thing to play the demagogue and to rail at a government for the sake of mere political advantages, but he submitted that placing all such considerations and all such temptations aside they should discuss and treat this bill wholly upon its merits. (Applause.) The principal objection which was urged against the bill was that other persons in the community were in an equal degree with and even in a greater degree than civil servants entitled to such benefits. The member for Newcastle had made a very strong plea for these people, and in doing so in his opinion was perfectly right, and when this bill became law it would become the absolute duty of the house to extend the advantages of this system to the members of the community generally, and more particularly so in view of the very important fact that this would solve the problem with which humanity today was face to face. (Hear, hear.) With the establishment of Socialism it would become an imperative duty to provide for the aged and for the infirm. As to how this thing was going to be done he could not say, but he was confident that when the occasion presented itself genius sufficient to solve all the necessary problems would simultaneously appear. They proposed to catch their hare before they essayed to skin it.

But any such project, whether it emanated from socialism or from capitalist sources should obtain perfectly fair and perfectly impartial treatment. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the object of the bill deserved general support, and was assured that it could be made effective. (Applause.)

—Premier Moves Adjournment.

At this stage the Hon. Mr. McBride interposed, and stated that for certain excellent reasons he desired to move the adjournment of the house.

When the house meets this afternoon Mr. Hawthorthwaite will resume and conclude his speech.

Put Through Committee.

The bills to amend the Supreme Court act, to consolidate and amend the acts respecting judgments, and to amend the Settled Estates act were passed through committee of the whole house, and reported.

Notice Given.

Mr. Harry Jones (Carleton) will tomorrow ask the chief commissioner of lands and works whether it is the in-

tention to build a trail of road from Eight-Mile lake, near Barkerville, to Bear lake.

On the motion of the hon. the premier, the house rose at 5:20 o'clock.

"Better Terms" Resolution

Hon. Richard McBride has given notice that he will move the following resolution, with respect to "better terms" tomorrow:

"Whereas, the parliament of the Dominion of Canada, by an address signed by the speakers of the senate and Commons of Canada, on the 26th day of April, 1907, did petition the King's most excellent majesty to cause to be laid before the imperial parliament a measure to make certain amendments to the scale of payments to be made by Canada to the several provinces of the Dominion, under section 118 of The British North America Act, 1867, or by or under any terms or conditions upon which any other provinces were admitted to the union, and praying that such amended scale of payments should be a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be paid yearly to the several provinces of the Dominion for their local purposes and the support of their governments and legislatures; and

"Whereas, by the British North America Act, 1907, passed by the imperial parliament, to make further provision with respect to the sums to be paid by Canada to the several provinces of the Dominion, it is enacted, inter alia, that,

"An additional grant of one hundred thousand dollars shall be made yearly to the province of British Columbia for a period of ten years from the commencement of this act"; and

"Whereas, this grant of one hundred thousand dollars a year for ten years was intended by the Dominion parliament as a settlement of the claim of British Columbia for special treatment at the hands of the Dominion of Canada, as stated by the prime minister of Canada in the Dominion House of Commons on March 25th, 1907, and as also appears by the proceedings of the conference between members of the government of Canada and of the various provincial governments, at the city of Ottawa, in the month of October, 1906; and

"Whereas, the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, by a resolution passed on the 25th day of March, 1907, declared that,

"The proposed additional allowance of one hundred thousand dollars annually for ten years, as compensation for the recognized claims of British Columbia, is inadequate and cannot be accepted as a final and unalterable settlement"; and

"Whereas, said British North America Act, 1907, does not make final and unalterable said amended scale of payments to the province, and cannot affect the right of future negotiations between the province and the Dominion, with reference to said recognized special claim of British Columbia;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this house adhering to the position that said grant of one hundred thousand dollars annually for ten years is inadequate, affirms its right to further urge on the Dominion government that steps be taken to bring about a fair and adequate settlement of the recognized claim of British Columbia for special treatment at the hands of Canada; and

"That an humble address to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the governor-general in council."

Wednesday, March 4, 1908

CIVIL SERVICE ACT ADVANCED

Many Measures Before the Legislature at Its Two Sitings Yesterday

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED

Amend Game Protection and Water Clauses Consolidation Act

Two sittings of the legislature were held yesterday and a considerable amount of routine business was transacted. Two new bills were introduced. In all, thirty-five measures have reached third reading out of the eighty-three as yet introduced. If the progress made is not greater during the remaining days of the week, the house will not see prorogation by Saturday, as is expected.

and reading. On the division the Liberals, with the exception of the member for Skeena (Dr. Kergin), voted in favor of the amendment of John Jardine and against the superannuation proposal. The measure is meeting with the enthusiastic support of the Socialists. Mr. Hawthorthwaite declared it to be one of the most advanced measures and most favorable in principle to the wage earner introduced into the house of recent years.

The two new bills introduced by the chief commissioner of lands and works provide for amendments to the Water Clauses Consolidated act and the Game Protection act. The former is preliminary to a more extensive irrigation measure to be introduced next session. Hon. F. J. Fulton in moving the second reading announced that the measure would be drafted early in the recess and published and given full publicity. The government in this way hoped to raise the irrigation question beyond party politics and to obtain all suggestions upon the subject.

The act providing for the taxing of canneries and cold storage warehouses also passed second reading. Mr. Bowser explained that the government intended asserting its right to control of the river fisheries. The revenue derived would be utilized for the administration of the fisheries. The second reading carried without division.

The speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Samuel J. Thompson.

Put Himself Right.

Dr. W. T. Kergin (Skeena) stated that in order to correct a misreport he wished it understood that he intended to vote for the second reading of the superannuation bill.

The resolutions reported from the committee of supply were read the third time and a bill based upon these resolutions was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Tatlow and read the first time.

Third Readings.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

Amending the Supreme Court act, Hon. Mr. Bowser.

Amending the Settled Estates act, Hon. Mr. Bowser.

Amending the Shops Regulation act, Hon. Dr. Young.

Through Committee.

The bill to consolidate and amend the acts respecting judgments was passed through committee of the whole house and reported.

Hon. Dr. Young submitted the 36th annual report of the provincial public schools.

Amending Water Clauses Act.

Hon. Mr. Fulton brought down a bill to amend the Water Clauses Consolidation act of 1897, and explained that owing to the lateness of Prof. Carpenter's report, he had found it impossible to draft as comprehensive a measure as he had hoped to be able at this time to submit to the house. The right of individuals to store water was, however, made clear beyond all question. Between now and next session he, however, proposed to go very fully into all the matters at issue and to bring down a measure more complete in all its details.

To Amend Game Act.

Hon. Mr. Fulton brought down by message a bill to amend the Game Protection act of 1898 by raising the license for non-residents from \$50 to \$100.

Mr. Oliver: Is feathered birds of all kinds included?

Hon. Mr. Fulton: The game birds are defined in the act of 1898.

Mr. Oliver: Are pheasants, grouse, ducks, etc., included?

Hon. Mr. Fulton: Yes.

The bill was passed through committee of the whole house and read the first time.

Park Protection Act.

The house went into committee on the bill providing for the maintenance of provincial parks, and on motion of the Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton section 8 was so amended as to provide for the appointment by the lieutenant-governor in council of local provincial park boards, while section 17 was amended as follows:

"Subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor in council, the board may lease any portion of a provincial park which it has power to manage under the provisions of said act to any athletic club or association, to be used for the purposes of said club or association."

The bill was passed through committee and reported.

Civil Service Bill.

On the resumption of the debate on the Civil Service Superannuation bill, Mr. Hawthorthwaite continuing his speech, held that the amendment of the hon. member for Esquimalt did not at all apply to the bill in its proposed amended shape.

Mr. Oliver raised the point of order that as the amendments were not as yet properly before the house they were not open for discussion.

Hon. Mr. Eberhart ruled that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite offered his object by resuming the proposed

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Mr. Oliver raised the point of order
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were not open for discussion.

Hon. Mr. Eberle ruled that the
point of order was well taken.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite effected his
object by discussing the provisions

amendments as general propositions.
He further suggested as a better meth-
od of reaching the object which the
government had in view that in lieu
of voting a sum from the consolidated
fund it be provided that the civil ser-
vants and the government contribute
in equal amounts two and a half per
cent each, in which manner the fund
would be made not only permanent
but self-sustaining.

The hon. member for Esquimalt
urged that this \$200,000 would be bet-
ter spent on trails, bridges, etc.; but
this was altogether beside the ques-
tion, as the house voted annually hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars for these
purposes.

John Oliver and Labor.

The hon. member for Delta had led
this house to believe that he was
worrying about the coal miners of the
province. He had pictured the hard-
ships with which they were compelled
to contend in a manner which had re-
flected little credit upon him. He
would have done better to have stuck
to something of which he had some
knowledge—such as haystacks.

The hon. member had not been con-
sistent in his stand on his expressed
opinions upon the present measure.
If anyone looked up his stand upon
previous measures they would see that
he had opposed nearly every bill which
had been introduced in the interests
of the wage-earner. The speaker in-
stanced the case of the smelter men,
to whom the member for Delta had
also referred. A bill had been intro-
duced by himself to shorten their
working hours, formerly from eleven
to fifteen hours in length. The mem-
ber for Delta had opposed this bill,
as could be seen by the records of the
house. A year later, after the owners
had voluntarily adopted the eight-
hour day, the member for Delta had
consented to support a measure of this
nature.

The member for Grand Forks (John
McInnis) had at last session intro-
duced a general eight-hour measure.
This had been skillfully hoisted by
the member for Okanagan, and the
member for Delta had voted in sup-
port of that hoist. Similarly he had
opposed the eight-hour day for coal
miners. In fact, in nearly every case
he was found lining up with the cor-
porations as opposed to the workers.
"I do not know," said the member
for Nanaimo, "of such a persistent
enemy of the working classes as the
hon. member for Delta. Here, where
a bill is destined to benefit the work-
ing man more than any ever intro-
duced is in question, he is found with
profound hypocrisy, opposing the bill
in the cause of labor. The bill is ex-
tremely important to one class of
wage-earners—the civil servants."

The hon. member for Newcastle had
strongly urged that some such prin-
ciple should be adopted for the wage-
earner of the province generally.

Suppose, as in the proposed amend-
ment, they took 2 1-2 per cent from
the wages of the working man and the
government added another 2 1-2 per
cent and gradually increased the
amount to men of higher age, a meas-
ure would be obtained which would
be absolutely perfect. It would cost
but little also. He urged the intro-
ducer to consider the adoption of
some such amendment.

At this juncture John Oliver ob-
jected that the member for Nanaimo
was discussing not the bill before the
house but the amendments in the or-
der paper which were not before the
house.

The speaker held that the point of
order was well taken.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, in contin-
uing, stated that while he could not
discuss the amendments upon the or-
der paper there was nothing to pre-
vent his proposing or suggesting addi-
tions in which he himself believed.

Hoped for Different System.

He hoped that the government
would adopt a principle different from
that in use by most corporations and
governments with regard to the man-
ner in which the retiring allowance
was computed. That by which it was
computed on the basis of the salary
for the last seven years of service was
especially unfair in that it favored the
more highly paid employee. The gov-
ernment or corporation could favor a
class or individual and wreck the
fund.

He thought that it would be only
right in the case of a civil servant
dismissed for cause that he should
receive at least the full amount of
money he had paid in. In the case
of a civil servant resigning he should
also receive the amount set aside for
him by the government. No one was
being robbed by the proposal. The
amount paid by the government was
merely deferred wages owing to these
men.

The ratio was 2 1-2 per cent in the
case of people receiving under \$900,
3 per cent when the salary is over this
amount. He thought a different sys-
tem of grading should be adopted. He
thought it would be an advisable
thing if money could be loaned out to
enable a person, destined ultimately
to benefit by the fund, to build a
house and pay for it. He would pay
nothing on the fund and at the same

time would save the exorbitant inter-
est charged by the insurance or loan
companies. The fund might even in
time become self-sustaining. This
proposal would militate against the
interests of the loan associations and
insurance companies, but it would be
in the interest of the wage earner.
The process by which these companies
extracted large sums of money from
the community was well known. He
was certain when the principle pro-
posed was understood by the members
there would be no exception taken to
it. The trouble was that but few of
the members took the trouble to ex-
amine the measure. He paid a tribute
to the member for Skeena (Dr. Ker-
gin), who had broken away from party
lines and had decided to support the
measure. He had evidently taken
the trouble to look into the matter
and knew what the amendments really
meant. The provisions of the act as
he had said should be extended to

any individual who would care to
come in on just and fair terms. Other
governments were discussing just
such methods as are here outlined. He
thought that this was an opportune
time for the present government to
deal with old age pensions. The gov-
ernment had a strong majority back
of it and possessed the confidence of
the province. Their opportunity was
a magnificent one, and the bill was
in such shape that it could very read-
ily be extended to apply to all work-
ers.

In Difficult Position.

He did not know when he had been
confronted by such a temptation, as
he labored under now. As a Socialist
he held that capitalism would ulti-
mately go down before socialism. This
would be hastened the more oppres-
sive it became and delayed by any
palliative measures adopted. He knew
of no measure so dangerous to so-
cialism as the measure before the
house if broadened and enlarged along
the lines he had mentioned.

While political expediency urged him
to oppose the bill, yet when he thought
of the suffering of the aged and in-
firm, which, if broadened, the bill
would allay, he would throw political
expediency to the winds and would
support it. If the government would
accept his proposal he would unhesi-
tatingly support the measure. If it
was not made to apply to all wage-
earners, he would still support it. Be-
cause it benefited but one class, it
should not be opposed by other wage-
earners. This might equally be said
of the various eight-hour bills and
other labor measures introduced to
benefit individual crafts or trades
which he himself had from time to
time introduced. He welcomed the
bill because even if it was only left to
apply to civil servants, yet it was the
thin edge of the wedge, and the gov-
ernment was committed to the prin-
ciple. (Applause.)

Amendment Lost.

The amendment of John Jardine was
lost on the following division:

Nays—Messrs. Kergin, Williams,
Hawthornthwaite, McInnis, Tallow,
McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison,
Ross, Shattford, McPhillips, Thomson,
Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gar-
den, Macowan, Gifford, Grant, Behn-
sen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mac-
Kay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—28.

Yeas—King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson,
Jones, Yorston, Oliver, Macdonald,
Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster—
12.

The bill was read the second time on
the same division reversed.

Crown Lands Bill.

On the resumption of the debate on
the second reading of the bill to
amend the laws affecting crown lands:

Mr. Oliver said he regretted that it
was not proposed to prevent the sale
of public lands to speculators. He was
of the opinion that the land owners
license might well have been left at
\$10, and if the restriction in the area
of their operations were omitted. He
further objected to the clauses grant-
ing the lieutenant-governor in coun-
cil the disposal of the reverberatory
rights which the province possessed
in Indian reserves, at their own sweet
will and pleasure; while he urged that
30 days' notice should be given of the
expiration of timber licenses.

The bill was read the second time.

Coal Mines Act.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: In moving the
second reading of the bill to amend
the Coal Mines act, explained that in
cases where means of transportation
did not exist licenses were not obliged
to mine coal. Prospectors were obliged
to expend at least \$100 yearly on each
claim and lessees at least \$125, while
any individual or any company hold-
ing more than one license could do
the work required, if this was deem-
ed advisable, upon some one location.
Provision was also made for locating
by staking on the shore coal which
lay under water. The bill was read
the second time.

Land Registry Act.

In moving the second reading of the
bill to amend the Land Registry act,
Hon. Mr. Bowser stated that the gov-

was adopted two years ago of limiting the distance of streets apart to 600 feet had in certain cases given rise to considerable difficulty, and owing to representations which had been made them by the provincial land surveyors and by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities through deputations, the following amendment was introduced:

4. Section 68 of said chapter 23 is hereby further amended, by striking out all the words in lines 27 to 34, both inclusive, and by substituting therefor the following:

"(a) That no street is shown to be less than sixty-six feet in width, except such half streets adjoining section lines or other boundaries as have been approved by the council, or by the surveyor-general if the land be situated in unorganized territory";

"(b) That all streets are shown in continuation, as nearly as may be, of any existing streets, and that no unnecessary jogs occur without approval of the council, or of the surveyor-general, if the land be situated in unorganized territory";

"(c) That in case such section or lot borders on the shores of any navigable water, streets leading to and continuing to such water are shown on such plan or map at a not greater distance apart than six hundred feet, or taking into consideration, the configuration or other physical features of the ground being dealt with, such other additional distance not exceeding four hundred feet as may be owing to the special circumstances of the case, been deemed reasonable by the council, or by the surveyor-general if the land be situated in unorganized territory."

The bill was read the second time.

Liquor License Act.

In moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Liquor License act, 1900, Hon. Mr. Bowser stated that in view of the fact that there would be a great deal of railway construction in this province in the early future, as well as for other reasons, it had been deemed advisable to place the entire control of the liquor license system outside of municipalities and cities, in the hands of the superintendent of police, who had assumed these duties early in the present year. It had been reported that in certain sections persons who held wholesale licenses were operating what were commonly known as "blind pigs," and in these instances the superintendent of police could, if he saw fit, cancel the licenses. So far, the system had worked very well indeed.

Stuart Henderson (Yale) objected that this was placing a very arbitrary power in the hands of one man. Provision for appeal should be made.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: The superintendent of police is in just as good a position as a county judge to decide such matters.

Mr. Macdonald, leader of the opposition, said that the bill proposed to place a very dangerous power in the hands of the provincial police, in regard to both the granting and the removal of licenses. By far the largest part of the province was being taken out of the hands of license commissioners, and the system would be peculiarly subject to abuse. Petty jealousies might easily have the result of seriously interfering with the ends of justice.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: No appeal existed in these cases prior to 1899.

Mr. Macdonald: It is a thoroughly conservative measure—in being a step backwards instead of a step forwards.

C. W. Munro (Chilliwack) took objection to the centralization of authority. The principle of the measure was reactionary and full of danger.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton Supports.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton stated that in 1889 the change was made of placing the license system in the unorganized districts under the control of license commissioners, and the result had not been at all satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) In small communities everybody knew everybody else's business, and commissioners were very frequently disinclined to refuse licenses to neighbors, with the consequence that in a great many cases the commissioners had not acted wisely in issuing licenses. (Hear, hear.) Instances of this sort were within his own knowledge. This system had formerly worked satisfactorily, and he had no manner of doubt that it would again be attended with the same results. (Hear, hear.) But if the contrary proved to be the case, it would certainly be a very easy matter to revert to the license commissioner system. (Hear, hear.) No one was more strongly in favor of decentralization than himself, but this measure was drawn in the interests of temperance and reform. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, the very knowledge that this step was seriously contemplated had been productive of good. (Hear, hear.)

Liberals Oppose.

Dr. J. H. King (Cranbrook) protested that this system had not previously been attended with good results in the newly settled and in the unorganized districts of the province.

G. W. Naden (Greenwood) held that

political influence would now govern the issue and the holding of licenses. John Oliver (Delta): This means that the liquor license holders must be on good terms with the party in power.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) thought that the intention of the bill was to limit the number of saloons in the rural districts, but it destroyed local control in these cases over the issue of licenses. People, he further observed, had been tinkering with the liquor question for 150 years, and matters had grown worse instead of better. The drink bill per capita grew steadily larger in place of becoming smaller. The real trouble lay in the fact that neither the Liberal nor the temperance party, nor those who took the question up, would approach the subject honestly. The only way in which the evils connected with the liquor system could be lessened was through the elimination of profit. Prohibition had been tried in Kansas and in other states of the union, and had been a failure. He could not wholly approve of the bill as presented to the house.

Dr. McGuire's Views

Dr. G. A. McGuire (Vancouver) remarked that tinkering with this "miserable business" would always prove to be ineffective, but complete prohibition would enable the number of policemen to be reduced by one-half. Certain statements which had just been made by the hon. member for Nanaimo were, as was so often the case with that hon. gentleman, not founded upon fact. Statistics had not shown that prohibitory laws had had the effect of making drinking more prevalent, but on the contrary, it had been found that the amount which was spent per capita for liquor decreased in direct proportion to the degree of restriction which was placed on the liquor traffic. If the government desired to get rid of all trouble in connection with this subject, the best policy to adopt would be to introduce a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in this province.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: And of intoxicating drugs as well!

Dr. McGuire: Yes, and of intoxicating drugs too. Objection was taken both to appointed license commissioners and to placing the control of licenses in the hands of the police. The only other possible solution of the difficulty was to permit the commissioners to be elected by the people themselves, but unfortunately we had not as yet reached that stage of perfection. He approved of the principle of the bill, but felt that the sooner "this iniquitous business" was altogether wiped out of existence the better it would be for the country.

Says Too Many Hotels

Parker Williams (Newcastle) said that the bill really sanctioned what had been already done in outlying districts through an order-in-council, and the change was in the wrong direction. The more cheaply people lived the less wages they were likely to receive if the wage-earners spent less by giving up the use of liquor and of tobacco and other vices it was highly probable that their wages would be reduced. As a matter of fact, the "most inveterate labor skimmers" on the American continent were to be found among those who inveighed most strongly against the intemperance of the working classes. At the present time quite enough and even too many hotels existed in the settled portions of the province.

Read Second Time

The bill was read the second time on the following division:

Yeas—Messieurs Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—25.

Nays—King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yorton, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis—14.

Conditions at Nanaimo.

In reply to Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the Hon. Mr. Fulton stated that according to the information he had received from Mr. Cameron, who was in charge, there were a great number of unemployed persons in Nanaimo, although he could not give the exact number. Arrangements were being made to give them work on the roads in that neighborhood and also in the Newcastle district.

Question of Privilege.

A. E. McPhillips (Islands) rose to a question of privilege. He had been represented in the Times of this city as voting on the bill which had been recently before the private bills committee, while he was the legal adviser of one of the companies concerned. He wished it distinctly understood that he had no pecuniary interest in either the E. C. Electric Railway company or in the Esquimalt Waterworks corporation, and had acted throughout strictly in line with his rights and privileges as

a member of the house and in accordance with rules 18 and 70, which he read. What he had done was in perfect consonance with parliamentary custom, practice and usage and was not in any way opposed to the highest interpretation of parliamentary ethics. The house adjourned at 5:40 o'clock.

After Recess

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McBride, the supply bill was read the second time.

The bill to consolidate and amend the act respecting judgments was read the third time and passed.

Hon. Dr. Young desired to advance the Civil Service and Superannuation bill another stage, but Mr. Oliver interposed an objection to taking two stages within a single day on the ground that the principle which was involved in this bill was of considerable importance to the country.

Hon. Mr. Eberts ruled that the point of order was well taken.

Hon. Mr. McBride: With every deference to the ruling of the chair, I think it is quite obvious that under it we will obtain very little substantial gain in the way of advancing the proceedings of this house if the two sittings of the day are at this period of the session, and in view of the recent adoption of a resolution by the house on this subject, to be counted only as one sitting, but to my mind the object aimed at by the rules of the house, when provision is made that would allow two sittings to be held on the same day, is merely to implement legislation. Now, there is no disposition on our part to appeal against the chair in this house. I readily submit to your ruling, sir, but if it is to be made a matter of record there must needs be a revision of the rule in order that we may know exactly where we stand.

In answer to Mr. Oliver, Hon. Mr. McBride stated that the passage of uncontroversial clauses in bills which were before the house in the second stage on the same day was all that was asked for.

Mr. Macdonald remarked that while the opposition had no desire either to obstruct or to prevent the passage of legislation, delay was at times necessary to enable members to consider what steps they might take at the next stage. The matter was then dropped.

Coal Mines Act

The house went into committee on the Coal Mines act.

Hon. Mr. Fulton, explained that as was required in the case of public lands, applicants for coal licenses must in future post a written or printed notice of their intention and further publish the said notice both in the British Columbia Gazette and in a local newspaper.

Mr. Oliver objected that altogether too much was left to the discretion of the chief commissioner.

Hon. Mr. McBride held that lest an attempt might in such cases be made to cover in their application a larger territory than they might have disclosed, it would undoubtedly in the end be found to be the most effective way to safeguard the interests of the country to leave the doing of what in the circumstances was felt to be right and fair to the discretion of the department. At the present time an instance had arisen in which a very large and valuable territory might have to be handed over to a corporation, which territory in ordinary circumstances might be taken up by fruit farmers and by stockmen.

Mr. Macdonald saw very serious objection to placing this discretion in the hands of the chief commissioner. Prospectors spent a good deal of time and money in their work, and this provision might on some future occasion be used to deprive a discoverer of coal of the full benefit of his discovery. It was practically impossible to induce companies to mine less than several square miles of coal, as these operations required very large expenditures.

The clause in question was allowed to stand over for further consideration. The act to amend the Land Registry act was then committed and reported as amended.

The act to amend the Timber Measurement act was given second reading.

Taxing Canneries.

In moving the second reading of An Act to Increase the Revenue of the Crown by the taxation of canneries and cold storage warehouses, Hon. W. J. Bowser gave a short explanation. The fish in the rivers of the province belong to the province and hence there is no question as to the right of the province to say who shall and who shall not take these fish. Therefore it was proposed to tax the canneries and cold storage establishments.

The province had a right to do this, just as they had the right to license other industries under various trade license acts. The money was required for the administration of the department.

It must be admitted that the salmon fisheries of the Fraser were not as they should be. The salmon packs were falling off and the duty devolved upon both the Dominion and provin-

cial governments to do all in their power to foster the industry by changing the regulations.

The same held true of the salmon fisheries of the north. There was not the same falling off there, but the government by the license system could say who should and should not have the right to fish and in this manner maintain a proper supervision over the industry in these regions. They would be able to prevent a condition similar to that on the Fraser arising here.

John Oliver (Delta) took exception to the latter statement. It placed too much power in the hands of the government and they could discriminate against any one in favor of anybody else. He also objected to the proposition to charge a licence fee on small cold storage warehouses and packing works.

J. A. Macdonald followed in much the same strain. The proposal was in line with the legislation of the past couple of years. The government was gradually centering in the hands of the ministers all the business connected with the public utilities of the province. The government could use these to their own political advantage. The commissioner of fisheries could say who should or who should not fish. He objected to seeing such power placed in the hands of any official, even the head of a department. (Opp. applause.)

On the division the Socialists voted with the government, and the bill was given second reading.

The bill to amend the Succession Duties act was then given second reading without opposition.

The bill to amend the Placer Mining act was given second reading, but was not committed in the absence of Harry Jones (Cariboo).

Water Clauses Act.

Hon. F. J. Fulton, in moving the second reading of the act to amend the Water Clauses Consolidation act, stated that the present measure, he regarded as one of the most important of the session.

Section 2 of the bill granted the right to store water, while section 3 provided that notice of application for a water record or the right to store must be posted both in the district whence the water was obtained and in the district where it was to be used.

The bill further provided that water might be stored for mining as well as irrigation purposes. The right to appropriate lands for that purpose, as provided, as this is necessary in view of the right to store being granted.

Hon. Mr. Fulton expressed his regret that he had not been able to carry out his original plans in connection with an irrigation measure. When the commission was constituted in August last, he had hoped to have a measure drafted, published and submitted to the public in order that he might obtain suggestions from all quarters. While he had certain convictions of his own upon the subject he felt that in view of the fact that Prof. Carpenter, an expert of international reputation, had been employed, it would not be proper to prepare any legislation until the receipt of his report. This had not come to hand until the present session was half over, and it was then too late to follow out his proposed plans.

Before the next session of the legislature he hoped to have an act drafted, completely amending the existing legislation. (Applause.)

The bill was given second reading.

Game Protection Act

The bill amending the Game Protection act then was considered. In moving the second reading the chief commissioner explained the purport of the bill. Power to permit the exportation of game birds and animals to other countries was sought. Applications had been received from London, New York and Berlin. The government thought this in the advantage of the province.

The grant game license was increased to \$100. It was hoped in this way that about \$10,000 would be realized. The entire amount would be devoted to game protection. The final clause gave the government power to create game reserves.

The chief commissioner expressed his regret that he could not bring down a fuller measure in accordance with the recommendations of the provincial game warden. This would probably be done at the next session. Parker Williams (Newcastle) took exception to the last clause in the act. The matter of game reserves should be left to the legislature.

A. E. McPhillips, K. C. (Islands), wanted protection for beaver which were found in small quantities in his constituency.

The bill was then given second reading. The house adjourned at 12 o'clock midnight.

Notice of Motion.

Hon. Mr. Fulton will this afternoon introduce a bill to amend the Highway Traffic Regulation act.

Wires Underground.

Hon. Mr. Bowser gives notice that he proposes proposing the following amendments to the Municipal Clauses act:

To strike out sub-section (1b) of sec-

in accordance with the provisions of the act, which has been passed in perfect conformity with the provisions of the act, and was not the highest in any other branch of the industry.

Mr. McBride, the second reading of the bill, and amendments were read. The bill was then passed, and the amendments were also passed.

With every one of the chair, that under the bill, the bill was passed, and the amendments were also passed.

Hon. Mr. Bowser, in moving the second reading of the bill, stated that the present measure, he regarded as one of the most important of the session.

Section 3 of the bill granted the right to store water, while section 4 provided that notice of application for a water record or the right to store must be posted both in the district whence the water was obtained and in the district where it was to be used.

The bill further provided that water might be stored for mining as well as for irrigation purposes. The right to appropriate lands for reservoir sites is provided, as this is necessary in view of the right to store being granted.

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While he had certain convictions of his own upon the subject, he felt that in view of the fact that Prof. Carpenter, an expert of international reputation, had been employed, it would not be proper to prepare any legislation until the receipt of his report. This had not come to hand until the present session was half over, and it was then too late to follow out his proposed plans.

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Before the next session of the legislature he hoped to have an act drafted, completely amending the existing legislation. Applause.

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Notices of Motion.

tion 4 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

(42b). To compel existing telephone, electric light or power companies, whether operating under special or private acts or otherwise, to replace all or any existing wires and means of transmitting electrical current for power, light, heat or energy underground, the municipality providing suitable distribution points in each block with right of access thereto and the right of distribution therefrom across the adjacent lands and paying the cost of removal and replacing of any such means of transmission, due consideration being given to the difference in the cost of maintenance of the two systems for a period of not exceeding fifteen years, such amount to be ascertained prior to the commencement of the work and in cases of dispute to be settled under the terms of the Arbitration act. The cost of any such work may be imposed upon the real property benefited, proceedings to be taken as in the case of local improvements of this act. The assent of the electors shall, in manner provided by section 75 of this act, be and is hereby declared to be necessary to the validity of any by-law to be passed under the provisions of this sub-section.

Prince Rupert Mineral Claims.

Hon. Mr. Bowser gives notice that he will propose to add the following section to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bill:

4. The crown grant to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company of the 10th March, 1905, subject to the changes made in the conditions thereof by agreement set out in the schedule hereto, is hereby ratified and confirmed, but nothing contained in this section, or in this act, shall affect any rights acquired under any crown grant of mineral claims heretofore issued, or any right of operating such crown-granted mineral claims under the provisions of the mineral act.

Joint Stock Companies.

Hon. Mr. Bowser gives notice that he will tomorrow move the following amendment to the rules of the house:

That rule No. 67 of the rules of this house be amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:

2. In addition to the fee of \$300 prescribed by sub-section (1) of this rule, any person seeking to obtain a private bill to incorporate a company or to increase the capital stock of a company shall deposit with the clerk of the house, at the time he pays the said sum of \$300, the following charges in addition to said sum, viz:

- (a) When the proposed capital stock of a company is \$50,000 or under \$ 50
- (b) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$50,000 and does not exceed \$100,000 100
- (c) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$100,000 and does not exceed \$150,000 125
- (d) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$150,000 and does not exceed \$200,000 150
- (e) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$200,000 and does not exceed \$250,000 175
- (f) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$250,000 and does not exceed \$300,000 200
- (g) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$300,000 and does not exceed \$400,000 250
- (h) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$400,000 and does not exceed \$500,000 275
- (i) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$500,000 and does not exceed \$750,000 300
- (j) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$750,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000 400
- (k) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,000,000 and does not exceed \$1,500,000 525
- (l) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,500,000 and does not exceed \$2,000,000 650
- (m) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$2,000,000 and does not exceed \$2,500,000 775
- (n) For every additional \$500,000 or fractional part thereof 100

To Include Canneries.

Mr. McPhillips gives notice that he will move when the bill for the protection of persons employed in factories is under consideration in committee, for the insertion of the words "salmon or all other fish canneries" in schedule A which gives the list of factories to which the bill applies.

Employment of Children.

He will also propose the following amendments to this bill:

To strike out section 4 of the bill, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

4. No child or children shall be employed in any factory, except in the business of canning fish and the work incidental thereto, as provided for in section 5A of this act.

(a) A factory in which the provisions of this section are not complied with by the employers shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully so that the health of any child therein employed is likely to be permanently injured, and such employers shall, because thereof be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this act.

To insert a new section, to be numbered 5A:

5A. Children may be employed in the business of canning or curing fish, but only during the time of the several salmon runs or runs of other classes of fish. Provided further, that the limitations upon the hours of labor, the hours of commencement and cessation of work, as set forth in this act, shall not be binding upon the employers of any child, young girl or woman in the business of canning or curing fish within the time or times aforesaid, but in all other respects this act shall be applicable.

cable to the employers of labor in the business of fish canning or curing, and the canneries operated in connection with any such business.

Thursday, March 5, 1908

BILL IS GIVEN SECOND READING

Liberals Support Measure Ratifying Agreement With the G. T. P.

BLOCK CIVIL SERVICE ACT

Opposition Fighting Measure at Every Stage—Much Routine Business

The bill respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific railway was given second reading at last evening's session of the legislature. The debate was opened yesterday afternoon by Hon. Richard McBride, who briefly sketched the progress of the negotiations and the advantages of the measure.

J. A. Macdonald (Rossland) followed after the recess. He supported the measure, but found fault with some of its provisions. He objected to the amount of land which the railway company had acquired for townsite and terminal purposes, but found no fault with the terms on which the province's reversionary interests in the Tsimpsean reserve had been disposed of.

Hon. W. J. Bowser followed with a speech, in which he attacked the Dominion government for their action in granting the patent to the lands of the reserve without considering the province's rights in the matter. He also defended various portions of the act.

William Wainwright, second vice-president, and D'Arcy Tate, solicitor, had seats upon the floor of the house during the debate.

The determination of the opposition to block the civil service bill in every particular was made known in the afternoon. When the bill was considered in committee, Mr. Oliver took the point of order that the amendments of the provincial secretary affected the finances of the province, and hence would have to be brought in as a bill by special message. The point of order was ruled against by the chairman of the committee, W. R. Ross, K. C., but Mr. Oliver appealed to the speaker. The latter has taken the matter into consideration.

The amendment of Mr. Naden to the definition of the word "householder" in the bill amending the Municipal Elections act was lost and the bill reported complete with amendments.

A considerable amount of other routine business was transacted. The house rose at 1:30 a. m. this morning.

The speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. S. J. Thompson.

The supply bill was passed through committee and reported.

Civil Service Bill

The house went into committee on the Civil Service and Superannuation Bill.

Hon. Dr. Young proposed to substitute the several clauses, of which he had given notice en bloc, for the clauses, which these superseded, but Mr. Oliver successfully objected, holding that the bill must be considered clause by clause.

Hon. Dr. Young then moved that clause 2 in the original bill be struck out, and replaced by the clause on the order paper.

On the motion to strike out being declared carried, and the question being put on the adoption of the new clause, Mr. Oliver raised a point of order, maintaining that as the new sections must increase the burdens of the people the amending clauses must be brought down by message. Considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Oliver, McPhillips, Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton participated, followed, and Mr. Ross, the chairman, having ruled that the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. Oliver appealed to the Speaker, who reserved his decision.

Liquor License Act

The house then went into committee on the bills amending the Liquor License Act.

Dr. G. A. B. Hall (Nelson) city, urged that the right of appeal from the decisions of the superintendent of provincial police, in granting, and in

knowing business in unorganized territory, should be given, and an amendment to provide for such an appeal was proposed, but was lost on division.

Mr. Macdonald (Roseland) held it was a monstrous thing to place such unrestricted powers in the hands of the provincial police.

Hon. Mr. Bowser warmly defended the measure, and added amendments providing for the presentation of petitions, signed by two-thirds of the householders in such localities, as well as for the widest publicity possible being given to all applications for licenses by way of advertisement for 30 days in some paper, which had a local circulation. He was confident that the measure would be attended, as was the case when it was in force prior to 1899, with the most happy results. The bill was reported.

Premier on G. T. P. Bill.

In moving the second reading of the act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, Hon. Mr. McBride said: In rising, sir, to move the second reading of this bill I may say that in view of the facts which have already been disclosed I do not consider it to be necessary on the present occasion to go into the measure in detail. However, in consequence of the great importance of the issues involved, I desire to point out some of the salient features in the proposed agreement. (Hear, hear.)

Now, sir, in the first place I take it to be a matter of congratulation for the province of British Columbia that a section of land 13,000 acres in extent, which for some years has been held as an Indian reserve, is at the present time in a position to be taken up for settlement. (Hear, hear.) The policy of this government all along with regard to Indian reserves has been to do everything that can be wisely done in the premises to the end that these reserves may be destroyed and the land thrown open for settlement and for development. (Applause.)

Right here, sir, in this city of Victoria we have a very striking illustration of the great injury that can be suffered by a city or a section of the community in this province by reason of the fact that an Indian reserve is near at hand. (Hear, hear.) And the question of the Songhees reserve should, to my mind, be a lesson of sufficient force to make us very keen, as far as the future is concerned, to guard most carefully against the happening of any other occurrence of a like nature. (Applause.)

Why here, sir, with respect to this particular reserve, despite the fact that the local authorities, the civic authorities, and, as I am advised, the federal authorities, have used their very best endeavors to forward the movement in order to make this land available for use and settlement, the Indians are still in possession, and we are advised that by reason of their treaty rights it will prove to be almost impossible, unless extreme measures be adopted, to dispossess them. (Hear, hear.) The city in the past has made every exertion; then the local government took the matter up, while the present government has pursued the same policy, and yet I think that non-gentlemen will agree with me that after all, despite the very best efforts put forward on the part of the different interests concerned, the Indians have nevertheless a very strong case, which fact is fully evidenced by their continued possession of this very valuable tract of land. (Hear, hear.)

Now, we further know full well that the provincial government in moving towards the settlement of this question have practically stated that a very substantial sacrifice could be effected for the removal of these Indians, but we also know very well that notwithstanding all these attempts the Indians are still there, supported in their position by certain treaty rights, and back of these rights by the Dominion government as their guardian, with all its tremendous influence and with all its power. (Hear, hear.)

Kaizen Island Situation.

Now, sir, the case of Prince Rupert, when 10,000 acres at Kaizen Island were disposed of, made it patent to the government of the day that the Indian reserve question would come sooner or later, and when it was broached by the Grand Trunk Pacific company, we were very emphatically advised that so far as the Indian reserves were concerned, we were not in a position to deal with them at this time, but that it was a question for future adjustment. (Hear, hear.)

The company, however, lost no time in moving towards a completion of their negotiations with the Indians, and we believe it to be quite true that these negotiations were very materially supplemented by the assistance given by officers of the Indian department at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.) In fact, we are advised that the government at Ottawa took a foremost part in bringing about the consummation which gave to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company the right to the Indian reserves at this date, the price

paid for this part of the property being \$7.50 an acre. The Indians had improvements and homes there, and the value which was attached to them reached a very considerable amount, as far as the Indians were concerned. And, having accomplished this much, the company naturally approached the provincial government, and the result of the negotiations which then ensued is shown in the bill which is this afternoon before the house for consideration. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the price, the provincial government is to receive per acre \$2.50, the price, according to the present laws of first-class public lands. I might add, sir, that while a considerable sum of money is to be handed over to the provincial government, something like \$25,000 or \$30,000, at the same time, hon. members must remember that this is infinitesimally small compared with the tremendous value which will yet be attained by the quarter interest in these lands, which is retained by the province of British Columbia. (Applause.)

What Province Gets.

Now, sir, hon. gentlemen opposite will probably ask at this point what consideration the local government is going to get for parting with its reversionary interest in this land, and I propose to deal for a moment or two with that subject. I think, sir, that if the statistics which are at hand are to be relied upon, it might have been, if these circumstances had not arisen, hundreds of years before this reversionary interest might have fallen within the control of the province. (Hear, hear.) And this being the case, it would be the work of an actuary to calculate how much in cash, considering all the circumstances, the immediate possession of this section of that Indian reserve would in reality be worth to the province. (Hear, hear.) We have concluded, sir, an arrangement for one quarter interest coupled with the sum of \$2.50 an acre, together with other concessions, which offer good and valuable considerations to the province. (Applause.)

Now, sir, in dealing with these concessions, I will first take up the very important question which relates to the immediate construction of this road. (Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen opposite may say on this head that this was already all arranged for by Dominion legislation, but to that statement I would answer that such a statement is quite incorrect. (Hear, hear.) It is true that there was at one time a movement on foot to incorporate in the legislation at Ottawa, a provision which would have made it incumbent on the company to construct the western terminus within a prescribed time. And in point of fact, the Hon. Mr. Templeman in the senate, went so far as to introduce an amendment of that character, but as the records show, further than giving the notice, nothing was done, and the proposed amendment was withdrawn. Mr. Templeman merely contenting himself with a letter, which as I have always said, did not bind the company to anything. (Hear, hear.)

An Absolute Guarantee.

But we, sir, on the other hand, have succeeded in securing to the province of British Columbia an absolute guarantee on the part of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, in connection with their great enterprise to commence construction within a definite period at this, the western terminus, and to proceed continuously with the work towards the eastern boundary of the province of British Columbia. (Cheers.) And this, sir, is in my opinion, a tremendous concession, and one which is in addition of the most material benefit to all the people of this province. (Cheers.) We felt at the time when the Dominion bargain was made, and I will further venture to say that there was not a man who was in any way interested in this important proposition, who did not feel that the Ottawa authorities should have gone much further, and have given some precise obligation to the people of British Columbia on the part of that corporation similar to that which was furnished to the people of Eastern Canada. (Hear, hear.)

Because hon. gentlemen will recall the provisions which were placed in the main act, and which assured to the people of Eastern Canada the beginning of construction at that end of the line within a specified time. (Hear, hear.)

Purchase of Supplies.

I now come, sir, to the second concession, which involves the purchase of supplies on the part of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company during the work of construction within our boundaries from the people of British Columbia, and in the market, sir, of our own country. (Applause.) Hon. gentlemen opposite in treating this matter, may say, that there is nothing of value in it. But, sir, when a company of the reputation of the Grand Trunk Pacific undertakes to enter into a solemn contract and bargain with the government of the province of British Columbia that these supplies will be purchased within the confines of this province, I am quite

willing and content to accept that solemn obligation, and believe that they will live up to its terms not only in the letter, but in the very spirit. (Applause.)

Again, hon. gentlemen opposite may object and say: Oh, there are so very many different ways of avoiding responsibility of this kind, but I for my part am quite satisfied that in dealing with a company of the standing and reputation of the Grand Trunk Pacific company, the government of this province has every ground for believing that this building and solemn agreement will be scrupulously observed. (Applause.) I cannot say anything more on this point at the moment further than this, that during the progress of these negotiations it took a very great deal of very energetic persuasion to extract this obligation. (Hear, hear.) And I feel from the reluctance with which it was conceded that it was looked upon as a problem which was one of very material advantage to the province, and of very considerable disadvantage to the company as far as their local operations were concerned. (Hear, hear.)

Fair Wage Clause.

Another concession, sir, which is definitely set forth in this bill involves the fair wage clause. Hon. gentlemen opposite may say that the legislation which was passed at Ottawa makes ample provision for all this sort of thing, but, sir, in order to make the issue more specific and as it were to emphasize the position which is taken by the province of British Columbia upon this question, we were enabled to incorporate in the agreement this useful provision. (Applause.) There is another matter which I think, sir, may be fairly said to come within the four corners of this agreement by way of assisting in the completion of a distinct understanding in connection with the employment of labor along the line. The railway company took very strong objection indeed to any clause which would involve the segregation of alien or of Asiatic labor from any other class of labor. The representatives of the company said indeed, we are advised that this is altogether inimical to the policy of the federal government with whom we are for all practical purposes partners, and as this undertaking must finally come before the federal government for revision anything which is inimical to the attitude of the Dominion government upon this question may prove to be highly prejudicial and wholly inadvisable. But notwithstanding this position on their part, I persisted, and pressed for something of a very definite character from the representatives of the company along the line of ensuring the employment of white labor in this province. (Applause.)

White Labor Only.

I, however, pointed out as clearly as I could, sir, that at the present moment there was no more prominent issue before the people of this province than the labor issue as the debates and the proceedings in this assembly, to which we have listened during the last few weeks very clearly show. (Applause.) And in the end, sir, I was fortunate enough to get the following letter, which, I may here observe, refers incidentally to exemption from taxation:

Victoria, Feb. 23, 1908.
Hon. Richard McBride, Premier, Victoria—Dear Sir:

In consideration of the exemption from taxation granted to our company in its agreement with your government, I hereby undertake on behalf of the said company that in the construction of its railway within the province white labor shall be exclusively employed unless otherwise permitted by the lieutenant-governor in council.

I further undertake to implement this letter by any other or formal undertaking under the seal of the company that may be necessary to give full legal effect thereto. Yours truly,

W. WAINWRIGHT,
Second Vice-President.

(Cheers.)

I say, sir, that while this reason of advantage is not advanced as one of the terms of the enactment, still at the same time I feel satisfied that it can fairly be said to come between the four corners of this bill, and further to be a matter which of itself constitutes a very substantial concession brought about through the recent arrangements which are at the present moment under discussion. (Cheers.)

In Province's Interest.

Now, sir, I would like to impress upon the members of this house that during the progress of these negotiations, and whilst we were engaged in the making of a very good, and of a very businesslike bargain, no disposition whatever was shown on our part to do anything, and I say this advisedly, that would look as if we were proposing merely to secure a certain amount of advantage from the bargain into which we were entering. (Hear, hear.) And while we felt that

were acting as the trustees of the interests and privileges and interests of the people of the whole province of British Columbia, and that we had this matter and in effecting arrangements for the completion at an early day of the great terminal of this important transcontinental highway at Prince Rupert, still, sir, all along the line of our negotiations and of our change of views, there was at all times in our minds nothing save and except the conserving and the preserving of the best interests of the people of the entire province of British Columbia. (Cheers.)

Why Bargain Was Necessary.

I suppose, sir, it will be quite fair to hon. gentlemen opposite in the course of this debate, to ask for explanations as to why the Kaizen Island bargain having been ever made, it should appear essential at the present time, for this company to conclude arrangements, by which they secure 13,000 acres additional. I am not, sir, going to set myself up as an authority upon the question of railway terminals, but I am nevertheless well aware, sir, that as far as modern railway development is concerned, the possession of large tracts of land are invariably considered to be necessary in order to provide in a suitable manner for the operation of great railway systems. (Hear, hear.)

And I may add, sir, that we have in the Dominion knowledge of arrangements which have been made in the Northwest Territories, and which afford a very splendid piece of evidence of this fact. Although I am not at all prepared to go to the lengths to which the Dominion government have gone in dealings with this railway line, I am advised, and reference to the order in council will show this to be the case, that throughout the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta where the land is owned by the Dominion government they have concluded in their wisdom that it is necessary to give large blocks of land at intervals to this company, and while I am not prepared to favor the granting of such a large acreage as absolutely necessary in the operation of a transcontinental road, still when we consider the tremendous traffic connected with the working of such a line, and the great growth which takes place in course of time at terminals, it must be admitted that very large advantages in regard to the establishment and construction of proper terminals must accrue from the possession of a very considerable acreage at these points, so that the addition of 13,000 acres to the 10,000 acres already possessed does not make an unreasonable amount of land for such a purpose. (Hear, hear.)

As I have so often explained in the house as well as on the hustings, when the Kaizen Island bargain was made we did the very best that we could possibly do at the time and in the circumstances of the country. (Hear, hear.) And we all know that the policy of this government has since that time received the commendation of the electors. (Cheers.)

Extent is Not Unreasonable.

I have absolutely nothing, sir, to say with regard to the general scheme further than this: that in making arrangements for a terminal point of the importance and magnitude of Prince Rupert it is not at all unreasonable or unbusinesslike to require 23,000 acres, and an abundance of authorities can be cited in support of this position. (Hear, hear.) I would further remind the house that when we were asked to transfer our reversionary right in these lands for nothing, in accordance with the policy of the Dominion government, and in which the Liberal members who represent this province in the Commons at Ottawa must have concurred, we flatly refused. The most notable result of that stand is to be found in the bill which is now before the house. (Cheers.)

Will Bring in Millions.

The real estate which we have preserved for this province will, I am persuaded, within the next decade bring millions of dollars into the treasury. (Cheers.)

The concessions which I have briefly reviewed should at once appeal to hon. gentlemen opposite, and will thoroughly justify unanimous support being given to this measure. (Hear, hear.) But before resuming my seat, I wish to say a few words with regard to the manner in which this land is to be disposed of.

As hon. gentlemen opposite well know, it is not optional to sell provincial lands unless by way of public auction, but in view of our interests in this townsite, we have decided that the best plan to adopt in these circumstances will be to do what any ordinary good business man would do in like circumstances, and dispose of this land by private treaty. (Hear, hear.) In the history of large provincial land transactions I cannot recall any instance where land was otherwise transferred, and I am advised that this is the policy which has been pursued by the C. P. R. the

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am perfectly satisfied that it will in
the end be conducive to the best in-
terests of the country enabling the
land to be sold in a business-like way,
for it must be remembered that to a
considerable extent the provincial
government is a partner in the busi-
ness of selling the Prince Rupert
townsite. (Hear, hear.) And I really
cannot conceive of any one objecting
to this proposition. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jardine: Will the hon. gentle-
man outline the policy of the govern-
ment in this particular?

Will Guard Against Abuses

Hon. Mr. McBride: I can only say
this. Just so soon as the lots are sur-
veyed and the townsite is in shape to
be disposed of the government will
appoint proper authorities to sell the
interest of the province in these lands
under strict conditions, which will
absolutely safeguard this country
against the introduction of any abuses.
(Cheers.) And indeed, sir, no gov-
ernment could afford as a partner
with the G. T. P. Co. in the sale of
these lands to do anything unbusiness-
like, or that would bring the slightest
reflection upon the department of
lands and works. (Hear, hear.) And
I think, sir, it will be generally con-
ceded that we should act in this mat-
ter precisely as shrewd and long-
headed business men would do in like
circumstances. (Cheers.)

Asks Support For Bill

In conclusion, sir, I ask the house
to give to this measure its unanimous
commendation. (Applause.) There is
no disposition whatever, sir, to deal
with this matter on political lines, and
I am perfectly justified in saying that
from the first to the last, the admin-
istration has been actuated in hand-
ling this question by the very best and
most patriotic motives. (Cheers.) We
have done for the province everything
that we could possibly do in the pre-
mises in order to secure to the pro-
vince the construction of the road as
far as its western section is concern-
ed within a reasonably early and a
definite period, to the workingmen of
the country, the fullest possible pro-
tection of their rights and privileges,
and to the markets of this province
a very fair share in supplying the re-
quirements of this huge national
undertaking. (Cheers.) Mr. Speaker,
I beg to move the second reading of
this bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland), moved
the adjournment of the debate.

Evening Session.

The consideration of the bill to con-
solidate and amend the acts relating
to elections and elections in municipal-
ities in committee was continued at
the opening of the evening session.
Dr. W. T. Kergin (Skeena) was heard
in advocacy of the amendment of G.
R. Naden (Greenwood). The latter
looked to amend the definition of
"householder," and would re-
create the conditions which allowed
suffrage in the cities of the province.
The amendment lost on straight
party vote, and the bill with several
technical amendments proposed by the
attorney-general reported.

The bills to amend the Succession
Duty act and the Placer Mining act
were committed and given third read-
ing.

The bills to amend the Water Clau-
ses act and the Game Protection act
were committed and reported.

Mr. Macdonald on G. T. P.

J. A. Macdonald (Rossland), in con-
tinuing the adjourned debate upon the
second reading of the bill respecting
the G. T. P., at the outset expressed
his intention of supporting the mea-
sure. He did not believe that 23,000
acres were necessary for terminal
purposes at Prince Rupert, however.
He did not believe in giving the rail-
way company a townsite, terminal fa-
cilities and right of way was all that
they should obtain. He contrasted the
present bargain, however, with that in
the case of the grant at Kalen Island.
In the latter the province granted
three quarters of land to which they
three quarters the fee simple, whereas, in
the case of the Tempean reserve,
they had given the railway company a
three-quarter interest in the lands,
and had obtained a one-quarter in-
terest in land to which they could not
obtain a fee simple for perhaps hun-
dreds of years.

He agreed with the government's
action in this matter.

He thought the references of the
premier to the Dominion govern-
ment's stand was hardly fair. He had
stated that the Dominion government
had requested the province to give up
their interest in these lands. The
facts of the matter were that in 1896,
Messrs. Bodwell & Lawson, for the G.
T. P., had met the government with a
view to having them dispose of their
reversionary rights. In reply to them
the premier advised them to first ac-

range with the Ottawa authorities to
remove the Indians.

Further, in the Dominion house at
the session of 1907, Hon. Mr. Oliver,
minister of the interior, had made it
perfectly clear that there was no at-
tempt to force anything upon British
Columbia.

The provision by which the com-
pany agreed to buy supplies in the
province if they could be obtained as
cheaply here as elsewhere, was worth-
less. The company would buy anyway
in the cheapest market.

Labor Question

So with the fair wage clause. It
was not as favorable as the similar
clause in the Dominion Railway act,
which applied to the construction of
this road.

He had been amused at the letter
which had been read by the premier
in the light of his attitude with re-
gard to the letter received by Hon.
William Templeman from Mr. Hays, in
which the latter promised to com-
mence the construction from the west-
ern end of the road.

Hon. Richard McBride: There was
nothing definite in Mr. Templeman's
letter from Mr. Hays. There is in our
letter from Mr. Wainwright.

Mr. Macdonald asserted that the
letter at any rate was a promise and
if Mr. Hays, knowing its effect, did
not intend to fulfill it, he and the
company which he represented were
unworthy of the encomiums which the
premier had used.

Mr. Macdonald also thought that
clause 3 was very objectionable. He
thought it was well in disposing of
public lands, to do so at

public auction. The public would look
with suspicion upon any mode of sell-
ing public land which did not give
each member of the public the same
right to acquire it.

He hoped that a clause making it
imperative that a certain amount of
these lands should be placed on the
market within a short period so that
the numerous complaints could be
done away with.

Hon. Richard McBride stated that
something of this nature would be in-
corporated.

The member for Rossland admitted
that his action in supporting the bill
might not be in accord with the opin-
ions of some of his friends. One of
the party papers had indeed attacked
the agreement. (Laughter.) It had a
right to its opinion. He would sup-
port the bill.

SUPERANNUATION CLAUSES DROPPED

Civil Service Act Will Pass
Without Opposition on
Part of Liberals

MANY BILLS ARE ADVANCED

Numerous Measures Were
Dealt With at Yester-
day's Session

The government has withdrawn the
clauses of the civil service bill relat-
ing to superannuation. Hon. Dr.
Young in committee on the bill at last
evening's session of the legislature
moved to this effect, and the only con-
tentious measure which remained
upon the order paper was so changed
that all opposition will be dropped.

The house will, therefore, be prob-
ably able to progress on Saturday.
The action of the government was
due to the evident intention of the
Liberals to block the bill at every
stage. The measure could not have
been finally enacted without length-
ening the session by at least a week.

The measure including the superan-
nation clauses was said to be the
most complete, the broadest and most
comprehensive of any legislation of
such nature enacted anywhere.

The supply bill was given third
reading.

Some five bills introduced by the
Socialist members were negatived on
second reading.

Upon the division on the second
reading of the bill providing for an
8-hour day for workers in shipbuild-
ing yards, John Jardine voted in favor
of the measure. He had previously
condemned the measure in that it
discriminated against particular in-
dustries.

The bill consolidating and amending
the law relating to elections and elec-

tion in municipalities was reported and given third reading. The clause defining "householder" stands.

Considerable routine business was transacted. The house adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning.

The speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. A. J. Stanley A.M.

Read Third Time

The bill to enable the city of Nelson to borrow \$35,000 for electric light and power purposes was read the third time and passed.

Factories Act

The house went into committee on the bill for the protection of persons employed in factories.

On section 4 Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that sub-section A, which relates to the employment of children, be struck out.

Mr. McPhillips remarked that children were allowed to be employed in the fruit canneries of Ontario, and it might well be argued that the fish-canning industries of this province should be placed in the same category. He had been rather inclined to exclude this industry from the operation of the act, but he had nevertheless decided to include it among the list of factories mentioned in the schedule.

Hon. Mr. Bowser thought it would be very unwise to harass the fish-canning industry, particularly in view of the recent unfavorable seasons. The absolute prohibition of the employment of children in this industry was certainly drastic legislation.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: Instead of being drastic, it is only ordinary, common, humane legislation, which ought to be enacted in a wide world over. And further, as far as canneries are concerned, these are the very institutions which are responsible for bringing into this country hordes of Japanese and Chinese, and for driving white labor out of this occupation. And not content with this, they now want to exploit the labor of little children.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: Children have been so employed for years.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: Well, if so, the sooner the practice is stopped the better.

In answer to Mr. Oliver, Hon. Mr. Bowser stated that if the question came before the courts the schedule which gives the list of the factories to which the measure applies, would be relied upon in interpretation as showing the intentions of the legislature. Mr. McPhillips: It would be a monstrous thing to apply the act to industries which are not mentioned in the schedule.

Mr. Brewster (Alberni): While no intention exists on the part of the fish-canning companies to exploit the labor of children it must be remembered that Indian girls are mature women at the age of fourteen. While these companies have no objection to inspection they are opposed to interference with the hours of labor.

The amendment was lost on division.

Canneries Excepted

On motion of Mr. Hayward (Cowichan) the following amendment was adopted:

No children shall be employed in factories except in the business of canning fish and the work incidental thereto, and fruit packing, as provided by section 6.

While the following clause was inserted as section 6 of the act:

To insert a new section, to be numbered 6:

"6. Children may be employed in the business of canning or curing fish or fruit packing, but only during the time of the several salmon runs or runs of other classes of fish. Provided further, that the limitations upon the hours of labor, the hours of commencement and cessation of work, as set forth in this act, shall not be binding upon the employers of any child, young girl or woman in the business of canning or curing fish within the time or times aforesaid, but in all other respects this act shall be applicable to the employers of labor in the business of fish, canning or curing, and the canneries operated in connection with any such business."

C. W. Munro (Chilliwack) said that interference of this sort would simply mean putting the fruitgrowers out of business.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: If it depends upon child labor for success, it deserves to be put out of business.

Regarding Laundries

On section 10 Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the following amendment: "(d) In all cities or rural districts where one or more laundries are established and being operated by steam or other mechanical power, to prohibit work being carried on in any laundry before the hour of 7 a.m. and after the hour of 5 p.m."

And explained that the representatives of the laundry industry were content to accept this clause.

The amendment was lost on division.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

Dangerous Employment

On the resumption of the debate on the second reading of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill to regulate employment in dangerous industries

Hon. Mr. McBride: Mr. Speaker, I propose to detain the house but a very short time with the expression of my views on the proposed legislation. In the first place, sir, I ask leave to explain that heretofore in connection with the regulation of the hours of labor in the underground workings of mines, I have been enabled to cast my vote in favor of the principles which were advocated by the hon. member for Nanaimo, but now, sir, he proposes to go a great deal further, and to extend this regulation much further than has ever hitherto been suggested by any hon. member of this house.

Now, sir, the first thing that strikes me in connection with this matter is that in the event of this bill becoming law, it simply means that for the time being at least, several hundred persons, principally Asiatics, who are at present engaged in the occupations, which are mentioned in the bill, will be compelled to seek employment elsewhere.

And my hon. friend who takes very high ground, indeed, on this question, is simply trying to take a step which will drive these people from their own present occupations, and set up additional competition in other lines of industry in this province. But, even, sir, if this were not the case, even if that condition of affairs would not obtain, I know from my limited experience, and this would be particularly true as regards Orientals, it will be quite an easy matter indeed for these persons to school themselves sufficiently in the English language to come within the requirements of this measure; so that, after all, I think, sir, my hon. friend is not at all wrongly advised, when I tell him that it would not be at all a difficult matter, and in spite of this barrier which he is endeavoring to raise against these persons, for these very persons to find a very easy way to conform to the necessary qualifications.

Would Be Interference

There is another aspect of this case which, I think, should appeal to the committee, and this lies in the fact that by the adoption of this legislation this parliament would be going to a very considerable length in the way of interfering with the arrangements that ordinarily exist between employers and employees.

I hold, sir, that the best situation and the most profitable results, as between the employer and the employee, may only be attained when the relations which exist between these people are always of a friendly character. But, sir, if it is seriously proposed at all times in this country to bring in the offices of the parliament of British Columbia in the direction of adjusting relations of this kind, I am quite satisfied that very soon there would be created a condition of affairs in this country that would by no means work out to the profit, either of the workmen or of the employer. (Hear, hear.) And, sir, there is another point which must commend itself to this legislature: that as regards lines of industry generally, British Columbia is in competition with a large market, and moreover is subject to very strong competition indeed. But, sir, if it were to become the law of Canada that in all these industries the hours of labor should be confined to eight hours, that objection might no longer apply, and perhaps there would be nothing in the argument which I now propose to advance. But just so long as conditions that obtain in this Dominion exist, and which do not compel kindred industries to observe the same regulation, just so long would it be very unfair and very inimical to the interests of this province.

Opposes the Bill

I therefore, sir, oppose the bill of my hon. friend on these grounds:

In the first place on account of the unfair competition which it must occasion in other important lines of industry in this province; in the next place because of the very easy fashion in which these people can manage to comply with its conditions; and lastly, because of the very unfair competitive conditions which its existence would create as between the industries of this province and the other provinces in the Dominion, and for these reasons I would urge my hon. friend to consider the matter further before he finally decides to press for the enactment of this legislation by this parliament.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that I recently had the pleasure of receiving a delegation from the Trades and Labor Council of the city of Victoria, and I know from a perusal of their rather brief memorial that while these gentlemen place themselves emphatically on record in favor of an eight-hour day, they do not at the present time venture to go further than to

ask the government to enforce such a regulation in respect to government work, and to government work alone. (Hear, hear.) For the reasons, sir, that I have advanced I have to oppose the second reading of this bill.

On Different Ground

Mr. Macdonald, Rossland: My objection, sir, to this bill is taken on a very different ground, for I have not the slightest doubt that if it passed this house it would be without any effect whatever.

Some years ago similar legislation was adopted by this house prohibiting the employment of certain persons, including the Chinese, underground in the mines. And the hon. gentleman knows very well that the constitutionality of that act was tested in the highest court in the empire, which found it to be unconstitutional because it discriminated against aliens, and consequently encroached upon the powers vested in the Dominion legislature under section 92 of the B. N. A. act. This decision was given in the Union Colliery cases, and to introduce an act which still more clearly contravenes the provisions of the B. N. A. act than the act to which I have referred is simply to trifle with this legislature and to trifle with the people.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: Do you hold that this bill is ultra vires?

Mr. Macdonald: I do, and most distinctly.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: But is it not the case that Chinamen were specified in that act?

Mr. Macdonald: Yes, it is; but if my hon. friend will read the decision of Lord Watson, he will find this: That the objection which was then taken was not to the prohibition of Chinamen as Chinamen, but on the other hand, as aliens, and that because all legislation in regard to aliens fell exclusively within the jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada, it was ultra vires. But in this case, the hon. gentleman goes still further and says, that no aliens shall be employed in certain employments. And so this bill falls more clearly than the act which I have mentioned, within the scope of that decision.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: The word alien does not occur anywhere in this bill.

Mr. Macdonald: I take it that this act, if it were passed, makes it unlawful to employ any person who does not either read or write some language of Europe, and a court would hold, that this provision is aimed at aliens. I believe it to be so, and I do not propose to place myself in the ridiculous position of voting for legislation, which I believe to be ultra vires in this house.

For White Men

John McInnis (Grand Forks) held that it was the object of the bill to preserve British Columbia for the use and advantage of the white man.

Within Province's Powers

In answer to Mr. Hawthornthwaite, who enquired whether in his opinion the bill as drawn was ultra vires.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: The question of civil rights comes entirely within our jurisdiction. And the privy council in the case mentioned was largely influenced by considerations affecting the naturalization of aliens, and the result was that they came to the conclusion that this house through the passage of that alien legislation had interfered with the rights of naturalization, which of course comes exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion house. I think that this subject comes well within the powers of this legislature, and that it is perfectly competent for us to pass this legislation, notwithstanding what the hon. the leader of the opposition has said. Mr. Blake in his argument dealt altogether with the question of naturalization, and carefully avoided arguing the question of civil rights at all, and it was thought at the time that if the attention of the court had been directed along the lines of civil rights, the decision would have been entirely different. And this was Mr. Cassidy's opinion. Unquestionably we have the exclusive right to legislate on all matters affecting civil rights, but not on questions affecting aliens or Chinamen as such.

The second reading of the bill was rejected.

Amending Companies Act

The bill introduced by A. E. McPhillips, K. C. (Idaho), to amend the Companies act, 1897, was committed with W. H. Hayward in the chair.

Section 2, as contained in the bill, was struck out, and the following amendment substituted:

"Section 56 of chapter 44 of the revised statutes, 1897, being the Companies act, 1897, as amended by section 6 of chapter 5 of the statutes of 1900, is hereby further amended by striking out all the words in sub-section (12) after the word 'company,' in the sixth line thereof, and by adding to such sub-section the words: 'Provided however, that in case of a sale for shares in a company other than a non-personal liability company, such shares shall be fully paid up.'"

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

A amendment making the attached schedule regular was also introduced.

Eight-Hour Day Law

John McInnis (Grand Forks) in moving the second reading of the bill moving the second reading of the bill, to establish a general eight-hour day, stated that with the present up-to-date machinery would be no hardship. Australia and New Zealand were industrially successful, and they had adopted this system. Shortening the day did not necessarily mean increasing the cost of the article manufactured.

With a general eight-hour day the community would become better morally, intellectually and physically. The danger of accidents on the railways would be decreased.

Harry Jones (Cariboo) stated that the bill would be unworkable in the hydraulic mines of the district, which he represented.

The second reading was negatived on division, John Jardine (Esquimalt) voting with the Socialists in favor.

Provincial Homes Act

In moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Provincial Home act, J. A. Macdonald (Rossland) stated that the measure was designed to remedy the condition which had arisen of recent years, especially in the mining regions.

The old act provided that only those who had been residents of the province for 15 years could benefit under the act. The present measure was designed to shorten this period to five years.

Premier Takes Objection

Hon. Mr. McBride: I take objection to my hon. friend's motion on the ground that it is only competent for members of the ministry alone to introduce such legislation; but I will at once say that I must very highly commend the interest which my hon. friend, the leader of the opposition, takes in this matter, representing as he does a very important mining constituency in this province, as well as in the general well-being of his constituents, and of those who live in that section of the province. And I can moreover assure him that the Minister of Mines has also a care for aged miners, and I shall at all times be only too happy to take into consideration and to submit to the administration any suggestions that may be pertinent to the situation. (Hear, hear.) I might also say to my hon. friend as well as for the information of the house, it is quite true that the home for the aged at Kamloops is at the present time taxed to its limit; but I am advised by the provincial secretary that he has now under consideration the enlargement of this institution. (Hear, hear.)

I repeat, sir, that I take the point of order that a private member cannot introduce legislation of this kind, while in the next place, even if this could be done, it means a drastic change which would impose on the government additional burdens that would need considerable thought on the part of the executive, before the object in view could be properly carried into effect.

Will Take Matter Up

In reply to Mr. Garden (Vancouver) Hon. Mr. McBride: I will gladly take up, during recess, the advisability of taking steps to attain the end sought by my hon. friend, the leader of the opposition. I think that it is a very commendable thing, but it must be approached with considerable care. I will, moreover, go a step further, and say that the lieutenant-governor in council has at the present time under consideration a proposition, which emanated from the Union of British Columbia municipalities, to provide for the construction of certain homes in this province for the care of the aged, the sick and the indigent. And while this is a matter regarding which I cannot now make any extended remarks, it only goes to show that relief of this kind is engaging the attention of those in this province, who are in a position to deal in a definite manner with the subject. (Applause.)

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: A kind of poorhouse is proposed, whereas the proper way to deal with these cases is by means of the superannuation bill.

Hon. Mr. McBride: With your permission, sir, I will move the adjournment of the debate.

To Regulate Employment

Parker Williams (Newcastle) moved the second reading of the bill to regulate the procuring or employment of workmen. People could not go outside the province to Great Britain and give a proper conception of conditions here. He instanced the case of certain miners brought out from Scotland to Cumberland, and became a charge upon the Nanaimo miners' union. A number of Welshmen had been brought out to Fernie and displaced residents of this province. These men were brought out by deceptive statements. The house should stop it and change this condition of affairs. The bill provided that the

The bill was reported complete with amendments. A amendment making the attached schedule regular was also introduced.

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employer desiring to bring out such should obtain a permit from the provincial secretary, and also publish the facts in a newspaper.

J. A. Macdonald (Rossland) did not believe that such legislation would ever prevent misrepresentation of the motive referred to. It would only put those who did not intend to deceive, to additional expense.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) stated that the hon. member for Rossland was not consistent. The bill was not aimed at individuals, but at corporations which sent abroad to bring in large numbers of foreign workers to keep the fluidity of the labor market and keep the fear of God in the employees they already have. He instanced the conditions in Nanaimo. Men had been brought in by hundreds and left to starve. The government was now under the necessity of starting relief works.

J. A. Macdonald: "I admitted that there was an abuse, but I did not admit that the principle of the present bill was right."

On division the second reading was negatived, Hon. Dr. Young, W. R. Ross and John Jardine voting with the Socialists.

Gets Second Reading.

The bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act was given second reading.

Governing Marine Works.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Nanaimo, in moving the second reading of the bill to establish an eight-hour day in marine and shipbuilding works, stated that a disastrous strike had occurred in this industry and many men were out of work. In one of these establishments the eight-hour day was in force, and he saw no reason why the other works should not adopt the same regulation.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I would simply observe that in conformity with what I stated this afternoon in regard to an eight-hour day I am obliged to oppose the second reading of this bill. I do not, however, find fault with the views which my hon. friend holds on this question, and which are quite well known to the house.

Mr. Macdonald's Views.

Mr. Macdonald: If this rule were applied to shipyards we should, to be consistent, apply it to all other shops. These places are subject to competition from abroad, from the old country and eastern Canada, where wages are lower, and if we are to build up the shipping and other industries here we must not handicap them in this manner. In other words, while I agree that it is a good thing to reduce as far as possible the hours of labor in all employments, yet we must not proceed in this matter in advance of our competitors in the other provinces and among the other nations of the world.

Parker Williams, Newcastle, said that this sort of argument might well come from a boy in a kindergarten school. A shipbuilding industry here, which was heavily bonussed, did not give their employees the eight-hour day, while another establishment which was not bonussed at all had adopted this regulation.

Mr. Jardine remarked that while he favored an eight-hour day throughout the province, he supported the bill on the ground that half a loaf was better than no bread.

The motion was lost, Mr. Jardine voting with the Socialist members.

Labor Regulation Act

J. H. Schofield (Ymir) in moving the second reading of a bill to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1907, stated that the measure was merely to enable a change of shift.

The bill was committed with Dr. McGuire (Vancouver) in the chair, and given third reading. The entire proceedings occupied less than five minutes, and Mr. Schofield was applauded as he resumed his seat.

Health Act Amendment

When the second reading of the bill introduced by Mr. McInnes (Grand Forks) to amend the Health Amendment Act was moved, Hon. Dr. Young opposed the proposal to make it necessary to inspect lumber camps three times a year. This was unnecessary, he believed, and would entail a large expenditure to no purpose. The general health conditions in the camps proved this.

Dr. J. H. King (Nelson) and Dr. G. A. B. Hall (Nelson) both spoke upon the measure. Dr. King proposed an additional inspection in July or August on account of the prevalence of typhoid at this period.

On division the second reading was negatived, the entire opposition voting for the measure.

The house adjourned at 6:15 o'clock.

After Recess

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McBride, in the absence of Mr. McPhillips, the bill to amend the Companies Act was read the third time and passed.

Municipal Clauses Act

The house went into committee on the bill amending the Municipal Clauses Act.

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved that the following sub-section of section 4 be struck out:

In city municipalities of over ten thousand inhabitants, such regulations as the good of the inhabitants of the

city requires, not specifically provided for by this section and sub-sections. And stated his strong opposition to the granting of such wide powers to municipalities, and to the taking away of that power which they expressly desired to keep within the control of the legislature.

Mr. Oliver remarked that these councils consisted of the people's representatives, and were just as competent as members of parliament to enact legislation.

A. E. McPhillips (Island) held that the passage of such a provision meant the very reversal of the principles upon which municipal government was founded, and would make of a city council a petty parliament.

Dr. G. A. B. Hall (Nelson) observed that such legislation existed in Ontario.

Mr. McPhillips: I do not agree with the hon. gentleman, but even so, the conditions here are very different. The motion to strike out was carried on division.

Underground Wires

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to strike out sub-section (42b) of section 4 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"(42b) To compel existing telephone, electric light or power companies, whether operating under special or private acts or otherwise, to replace all or any existing wires and means of transmitting electrical current for power, light, heat or energy underground, the municipality providing suitable distribution points in each block with right of access thereto and the right of distribution therefrom

over the adjacent lands and paying the cost of removal and replacing of any such means of transmission, due consideration being given to the difference in the cost of maintenance of the two systems for a period not exceeding fifteen years, such amount to be ascertained prior to the commencement of the work and in cases of dispute to be settled under the terms of the Arbitration Act. The cost of any such work may be imposed upon the real property benefited, proceedings to be taken as in the case of local improvements under section 256 and sub-sections of this Act. The assent of the electors shall, in manner provided by section 75 of this Act, be and is hereby declared to be necessary to the validity of any bylaw to be passed under the provisions of this sub-section."

Hon. Mr. Bowser explained that the inclusion in the bill of the provision, which he proposed to eliminate, was due to peculiar conditions, that existed in the city of Victoria.

Affects Victoria

The B. C. Electric Company had obtained certain powers through legislation in 1894, and later on, while its charter ran for 60 years, but the section in question injuriously affected the vested rights of this corporation. Under the agreement, which had been made between the company and the city, neither party had a right to procure legislation, which would interfere with that contract, unless both parties were in perfect accord. The shareholders in this company had invested a great deal of capital in this enterprise, but the city, which had in the first instance been only too willing to grant these privileges for the period of 60 years, now wished to change the agreement. The B. C. Telephone Company was in similar case. This company had obtained legislation in 1892 and in 1908, confirming them in these rights, but the city now desired to have the wires laid underground, although in the existing circumstances in this city there was no possible way of so introducing these wires into the buildings until the company had effected some arrangement with their owners. After having obtained certain definite statutory rights, the shareholders had invested their money, and legislation which would interfere with vested rights would not be permitted to pass, while they controlled the administration of public affairs in this province. (Applause.) In regard to the question which concerned the difference in cost of handling the two systems, the city might desire to take as a basis, 100 years from now, with the result that the balance in favor of the Telephone Company, might be entirely wiped out. (Hear, hear.) But a period of 15 years, he considered, in all the circumstances of the case, quite fair, and any dispute that might arise during the progress of negotiations could readily be settled in the ordinary way through arbitration. (Hear, hear.) He proposed to strike out these provisions, because he did not think that they could properly be applied either in the case of the Telephone or of the Electric Railway Company, if any change was made in their present systems. They all knew the character of the Arbitration Act. This was well defined, and no trouble would be experienced either on the part of the city or of the company in proceeding under this act. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jardine: Has the city council approved of this section?
Hon. Mr. Bowser: No, they have not.

Mr. Jardine: This seems to be a very extraordinary amendment. Would it not be well to leave its further consideration over until tomorrow, in order to give the city opportunity to make, if they so choose, representations in the matter?

Hon. Mr. Bowser: This proposed change has been on the order paper for some time, and the mayor and council know all about it. I do not know that they agree with it, but they certainly are aware of this change which I intend to make in the bill, so there is really no necessity for laying it over.

Mr. Oliver strongly protested against the change as unfair to the municipal committee and to the municipality.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: I am here to do my duty, and as the first law officer of the crown I take the full responsibility for this proposed change in the bill. I think that vested rights would have been interfered with if the clause had been left unchanged, and unless the B. C. Electric and Telephone companies agreed in any proposition that was made, their legislative and their vested rights must be protected. (Hear, hear.) And not only has the B. C. Electric and Telephone company an agreement with the city, which agreement the city has attempted to set aside and repudiate, but this agreement was originally arranged for a period of 50 years, of which some 30 or 40 have not as yet expired.

Now, this legislation would have had the effect of setting aside this agreement, which was entered into in good faith between the city and the stockholders who in good faith subscribed the capital of the company. The hon. gentleman is not at all responsible for the legislation which passes through this house, while we are directly responsible for it, and I, as the first law officer of the crown, am more responsible than anybody else. (Hear, hear.) We have control of this house, and it is most clearly my duty, as far as my ability serves, to see that no bills are allowed to go through the house which should not be enacted. (Applause.)

The rights of the B. C. Telephone company are buttressed upon three different legislative acts, and its vested rights must be respected.

Must Protect Rights.

Where rights are given by municipalities they cannot be taken away, unless an agreement which will enable this to be done in some proper manner is reached.

Mr. Jardine: Municipalities are quite right in making changes if they so wish.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: Apparently hon. gentlemen opposite would confer certain rights and then turn around and take them away. But such people are not to be found in the ranks of the Conservative party. (Cheers.) The Liberal party alone is able to boast of people of that character. (Hear, hear.) We merely wish to conserve the rights which both of these companies have obtained through the passage of legislation by this house, and then we make it possible, whenever it chooses to enter into negotiations, for the city to come to an agreement with either of these companies.

Mr. Munro said that the same arguments had been presented to the municipal committee which had not in its recommendations proposed to confiscate anything. Ample provision had been made for compensation to the very last nickel.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite remarked that the whole business reminded him of a mouse nibbling at a cheese. The Liberals proposed merely to nibble at the cheese, but the Socialists, bolder and more honest in giving expression to their views, were determined to seize upon and to devour the entire cheese.

Greenwood's Tunnel.

An amendment to permit of municipalities housing tunnels was introduced upon the recommendation of the municipal committee at the instance of the city of Greenwood.

It was opposed by Hon. W. J. Bowser, who stated that this would depreciate the value of the city's bonds and was lost on straight party division.

Sections Amended.

Section 5 of the bill inserted at the instance of the city of Nelson to enable them to dispose of their water rights was amended at the instance of the attorney-general so that the approval of the lieutenant-governor-in-council to any such action is necessary.

Mr. McPhillips moved to amend section 174 as follows:

"To insert after the word 'certificate' in the twelfth line thereof: 'The said official shall on demand, without charge, give to any ratepayer who has paid his taxes, rates and assessments on lands a certificate that all municipal taxes, rates, assessment and charges, charged levied or assessed against the lands of such ratepayer,

have been fully paid."

This was adopted.

Liquor Licenses.

W. H. Hayward (Cowichan) moved to add the following sub-section to clause 33, regarding those who may obtain liquor licenses: "Section 198 of said chapter 32 is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'householders' in the fourth line, the following words: 'not being Chinese, Japanese, other Asiatics or Indians.'"

The amendment was adopted. The following new clause was substituted for section 23 with regard to liquor licenses:

"23. Section 198 of said chapter 32 is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'householders' in the sixth line, the following words: 'not being Chinese, Japanese, other Asiatics or Indians,' and by adding the following at the end of said section:

"Provided that wherever any premises proposed to be licensed are situated within five hundred yards of any boundary of any township or district municipality, the same shall, in addition to the foregoing requirements, be supported by a petition or requisition signed by at least three-fifths of the resident landowners and resident householders, not being Chinese, Japanese or other Asiatics or Indians, and their wives living with them, taken as an aggregate, within a radius in all directions of one-third of a mile from the premises proposed to be licensed."

Control of Streets.

On the motion of the attorney-general, section 26 was struck out. It read as follows:

Said chapter 32 is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following sections:

"242a. Any municipal council may, upon and over public streets, highways and wharves, in exercise of the powers by this act conferred, with the assent of the electors pursuant to section 75, construct and maintain and operate lines of rails and street railways, and dispose of, lease, alienate or grant running rights over the same.

"242b. No person or corporation now in possession of land which forms part of a street or highway of any city,

and no person or corporation who shall hereafter enter into possession or occupation of land forming part of any such street or highway shall, whether the possession of the person claiming or his ancestors or predecessors in title, or of the predecessors of a corporation, by virtue of such possession, be deemed to have acquired, or shall acquire, any right or title thereto, whether by prescription or common law, or by virtue of any statute or limitation heretofore or now in force."

Indemnity Limited.

The following amendment was added as a new section (31) on the motion of J. F. Gardan (Vancouver):

Sub-section (34) of section 50 of the Municipal Clauses act is amended by striking out all the words after "Reeve," in the seventh line, and adding the words "shall not exceed three hundred dollars per year, and to the councillors shall not exceed two hundred dollars per year each."

This limited the yearly indemnity of reeve and councillors.

The bill as amended was reported.

Recess Point of Order.

When the house came to the second reading of Mr. Hawthorthwaite's measure entitled "An Act to amend an act relating to the Island railway, the Graving Dock, and the Railway Lands of the Province, 1884," Hon. Mr. McBride raised a point of order.

He held that it was not competent for a private member to introduce such a measure in that it dealt with crown lands and the public finances.

Hon. D. M. Eberts reserved his decision.

Sustains Point of Order.

The Speaker gave his decision upon the point of order raised by the hon. the premier, with regard to the bill introduced by J. A. Macdonald (Rossland) with regard to the Provincial Home Act.

He ruled that as the measure would create a new class of persons to benefit by the act, it would affect the public finances, and that the point of order was well taken.

Operators' Hours.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite in moving the second reading of the bill designed to regulate the hours of labor of telegraphers and linemen, pointed out that such action was in line with that adopted recently in several states of the Union.

It was in the interests, not only of the men themselves, but of the public at large. The lives of the traveling public were endangered by telegraphers working overtime. He trusted that the government would see its way clear to support the measure. The government's policy was not consistent with its policy when it came into power. It had been elected on labor legislation. If it persisted in its present policy it would be defeated on the same.

Hon. Richard McBride expressed his conviction that there had been no agitation on the part of the telegraphers for such legislation. The corporations affected were operating under federal charters, and so if enacted the law would probably be ineffective.

He was glad to be able to say that the telegraphers of British Columbia possessed a strong union, and were able to settle the differences amicably.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite stated that the Telegraphers' Union was unanimous in placing their case in his hands.

Hon. R. McBride: I have never heard of any such agitation.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite: That's not strange either.

Hon. Mr. McBride stated that he had never, to his knowledge, been approached by a delegation asking for a general eight-hour day.

In reply to Mr. McInnis, the premier stated that he had met a delegation from the Trades Council, who had asked that employees on government works be restricted to eight hours a day.

The second reading was negatived, J. H. Schofield (Ymir) voting with the Liberals and Socialists in support of the measure.

Settlers' Rights Act.

The premier, on the second reading of the bill to amend the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights act, took the point of order that the bill, in that it dealt with crown lands, was beyond the competency of a private member to introduce.

The Speaker reserved his decision. Bi-Monthly Payday.

Parker Williams, Newcastle, in moving the second reading of a bill providing for bi-monthly payment of wages, pointed out that the bill differed from bills introduced formerly in that it made the measure apply only to industries situated within three miles of an incorporated town.

W. R. Ross (Fernie), supported the measure, as did J. A. Macdonald, Rossland.

The second reading was negatived, J. H. Schofield and W. R. Ross voting

with Socialists and Liberals in support of the measure.

Mineworkers' Wages.

Upon the second reading of the bill for the securing of certain mineworkers' wages moved by H. C. Brewster, Alberni, a debate arose, which was adjourned on the motion of Hon. Mr. Bowser.

The supply bill was given third reading.

Land Registry Act.

A. E. McPhillips, K. C., Islands, upon the consideration of the report on the bill to amend the Land Registry act, moved that the following new clause be added:

"All that part of section 31 of the said chapter 23 after the word 'conducted,' in the ninth line thereof, and section 33 of said act, shall not apply to any tax sale to be held or that has heretofore been held of lands for overdue taxes in the city of Victoria, in cases where the tax deeds have not been registered at the time this act comes into force."

The report was adopted and the bill given third reading.

Read Third Time.

Dr. G. A. B. Hall, Nelson, moved, upon the consideration of the report of the bill to amend the Liquor License act, 1900, to insert a clause providing for the right of appeal from the decision of the superintendent of provincial police in the manner provided for from commissioners. The amendment lost and the bill was given third reading.

Canneries Revenue Act.

The Canneries Revenue act was amended when the report of the committee came up for consideration so that the act should not apply to people engaged in catching and curing salmon in a small way.

The report as amended was adopted and the bill given third reading.

Municipal Electors.

The bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to elections and electors in municipalities was reported. It was also given third reading, the house dividing and rejecting the amendment of Mr. Naden with regard to the definition of the word householders. Liberals and Socialists supported the amendment.

Bills Reported.

The bill amending the Water Clauses act was reported, complete with amendments and given third reading. The bill amending the Game Protection act was reported and given third reading.

Withdraws Superannuation.

John Oliver (Delta) asked leave of the house to withdraw his point of order taken with regard to the civil service act. Leave was granted.

In committee clauses 24 to 30 inclusive, relating to superannuation were struck out. The committee rose and reported progress.

The bill entitled An Act Respecting Dentistry was committed and the report as amended adopted.

The bill entitled An Act to Amend the False Creek Foreshore act was given second reading and committed.

In committee J. H. Hawthorthwaite moved that the words lieutenant-governor be struck out and the word Bowser substituted.

The bill entitled An Act Regarding a Certificate Issued to the Greenwood City Waterworks Company under the provisions of the Water Consolidation act was given second reading.

The house adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Notice of Motion.

F. Davey (Victoria) has given notice to move upon consideration of report of bill No. 55 entitled An Act to Amend the Municipal Clauses act to insert a new section.

"Any municipality may have and exercise all such powers, rights and privileges relating to water, water rights and lands incidental thereto in accordance with and subject to the restrictions and provisions of any private act or acts heretofore passed enabling any such municipality to exercise same within certain territorial limits, whether any such powers, rights or privileges have been heretofore exercised or not in case no time has been prescribed therefore in such act, notwithstanding the provisions of any public or private act or acts heretofore passed enabling any company or corporation, other than a municipal corporation, to exercise similar rights, powers and privileges in whole or in part within the whole or part of such limits if the act or acts of incorporation of any such municipality may expropriate any of the lands, waters or works of any company subject to the observance of the compensation clauses in such act and in the exercise of such powers, rights or privileges, utilize same for any of the purposes specified in section 1, Municipal Clauses act, amendment act, 1904."

THIRD READING OF G. T. P. BILL

With Additional Clause Ratifying Former Agreement

WILL PROROGUE TODAY

Many Measures Pass Final Stages This Morning—Yesterday's Sitting

The bill ratifying the agreement between the provincial government and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway passed its third reading at last evening's session of the legislature. Amidst the cheers of the government supporters, and the assent of all the members of the house save John Jardine, Liberal of Esquimalt, and the three Socialists, J. H. Hawthorthwaite, Parker Williams and John McInnis.

William Wainwright, second vice-president of the G. T. P., and D'Arcy, assistant solicitor, were present on the floor of the house. Having seen the bill assented to this afternoon, they left tonight for the east.

In committee the leader of the Liberal opposition introduced a number of amendments, but all were rejected by the government.

The most interesting moment of the consideration of the bill in committee occurred shortly after the insertion of a clause ratifying the grant made in 1905 of the Kootenai lands. J. A. Macdonald, the Liberal leader, voted in favor of the amendment and the member for Nanaimo asserted that by so doing he somewhat assented upon that question. He had denounced the arrangement originally. The debate grew very warm, and it was not until Hon. Richard McBride had smothered theuffled plumes and feelings of thearring gentlemen that progress was resumed.

The civil service bill was given third reading, Stuart Henderson voting with the Socialists against it.

The Factories bill was given final reading at the evening session. The bill amending and consolidating the laws relating to crown lands and the bill amending the Coal Mines act were reported complete with amendments. They will be given third reading this morning, and the house will prorogue at afternoon.

Other Bills Advanced

The bill entitled An Act Respecting Dentistry was committed and the report as amended adopted.

The bill entitled An Act to Amend the False Creek Foreshore act was given second reading and committed.

In committee J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved that the words lieutenant-governor be struck out and the word Bowser substituted.

The bill entitled An Act Regarding a Certificate Issued to the Greenwood City Waterworks Company under the provisions of the Water Consolidation act was given second reading.

The house adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Notice of Motion

F. Davey (Victoria) has given notice to move upon consideration of report of bill No. 35 entitled An Act to Amend the Municipal Clauses act to insert a new section.

Any municipality may have and exercise all such powers, rights and privileges relating to water, water rights and lands incidental thereto in accordance with and subject to the restrictions and provisions of any private act or acts heretofore passed enabling any such municipality to exercise same within certain territorial limits, whether any such powers, rights or privileges have been heretofore exercised or not in case no time has been prescribed therefore in such act, notwithstanding the provisions of any public or private act or acts heretofore passed enabling any company or corporation, other than a municipal corporation, to exercise similar rights, powers and privileges in whole or in part within the whole or part of such limits if the act or acts of incorporation of any such limits, if the act or acts of incorporation of any such company or corporation contain provisions purporting to preserve the rights of any such municipality as aforesaid and any such municipality may appropriate any of the lands, waters or works of any company subject to the observance of the compensation clauses in such act and in the exercise of such powers, rights or privileges, utilise same for any of the purposes specified in section 3, Municipal Clauses act, amendment act, 1904.

THIRD READING OF G. T. P. BILL

With Additional Clause Ratifying Former Agreement

WILL PROROGUE TODAY

Many Measures Pass Final Stages This Morning—Yesterday's Sitting

The bill ratifying the agreement between the provincial government and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway passed its third reading at last evening's session of the legislature. Amidst the cheers of the government supporters and the dissent of all the members of the house save John Jardine, Liberal of Esquimalt, and the three Socialists, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Parker Williams and John McInnis.

William Wainwright, second vice-president of the G. T. P., and D'Arcy, assistant solicitor, were present on the floor of the house. Having seen the bill assented to this afternoon, they will leave tonight for the east.

In committee the leader of the Liberal opposition introduced a number of amendments, but all were rejected by the government.

The most interesting moment of the consideration of the bill in committee occurred shortly after the insertion of clause ratifying the grant made in 1906 of the Kaituma lands. J. A. Macdonald, the Liberal leader, voted in favor of the amendment and the member for Nanaimo asserted that by so doing he somersaulted upon that question. He had denounced the arrangement originally. The debate grew very warm, and it was not until Hon. Richard McBride had smoothed the offended plumes and feelings of the opposing gentlemen that progress was resumed.

The civil service bill was given third reading, Stuart Henderson voting with the Socialists against it.

The Factories bill was given final reading at the evening session. The bill amending and consolidating the act relating to crown lands and the bill amending the Coal Mines act were reported complete with amendments. They will be given third reading this evening, and the house will prorogue at midnight.

The house adjourned about 2 o'clock. The Speaker took the chair at 2.15. Prayers by Rev. A. J. Stanley A.D.

Public Schools and Fires

J. A. Macdonald (Rossland), leader of the opposition, I would like to ask the hon. the premier whether in view of the recent shocking calamity in Cleveland, where a large number of children lost their lives by fire, it would not be well for the authorities in this province to look into the question of the degree of safety existing in the larger public and high schools of the province in respect to fire exits.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I think, sir, that the subject to which the hon. the leader of the opposition has just referred, is well worthy of the consideration of the council of public instruction, but from my personal knowledge, I know that in the cities, at all events, the larger cities of this province, precautions have been adopted with regard to the danger of calamity occurring in the event of fire.

At the same time, sir, this matter is one in which certainly too much care cannot be taken, and I think I can promise, on behalf of the council of public instruction, that this subject will have their careful attention at any early day.

J. F. Garden (Vancouver): I would like to learn whether the school doors always open outwards.

Hon. Mr. McBride: In the smaller rural one-roomed schools the doors are always hung so as to open outwards, as far as my information goes. In these cases there is generally but one exit, with two inner entrances leading from the hallway to the schoolroom, but in regard to the schools in the larger cities, I cannot speak from personal knowledge. I would, however, take it that this important item is never overlooked.

Mr. Jardine (Esquimalt) remarked that as the corporations had not yet got hold of everything in this province, and as their grounds were ample, there was no reason whatever in these circumstances for the erection of three-storey school buildings.

Read Third Time

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Bowser the bill amending the Liquor Licence Act, 1900, was read a third time on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Young, Taylor, Garden, Gifford, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—22.

Nays—Messrs. Naden, Hall, Eagleston, Jones, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—13.

Dentistry Act.

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved the adoption of the report on bill 68, the act respecting dentistry.

Mr. Oliver moved the following amendment: That section 68 be amended by striking out the proviso at the end of the section and substitute the following: "Provided that the provisions of this and the next preceding section shall not apply to any company incorporated and carrying on business in British Columbia previous to the enactment of this act."

He held that the direct object of the bill was to put out of business the Boston Dental association of Vancouver, while this procedure was a gross interference with the sacredness of vested rights, concerning which the house had, during the previous session, heard a great deal from the attorney-general.

Parker Williams (Newcastle) took similar ground, and defended the right of the Vancouver company in question to do business as an incorporated company.

Mr. McPhillips maintained that by no reasonable construction could the provisions of the joint stock companies act be extended to the incorporation of a company for the purpose of practising the dental profession, and challenged any hon. member to show that this was the practice in any other part of the British Empire. The practice of the dental profession involved special qualifications and personal ability, and should never be permitted under the guise of a company with limited responsibility. The very idea of such a thing was offensive to the sense of propriety. It was absurd to speak of dentists as mere mechanics, for as a matter of fact, dentists should be men of high professional ability. In reference to the question of vested interests, in what did these consist? In a valuable plant such as any large undertaking required? He saw no ground, whatever for such a pretension. The vested interest in such cases wholly consisted in personal qualifications. If the share in an incorporated company were fully paid up, all further financial responsibility ended.

Mr. Williams: Is there any essential difference between the operations and responsibility of a dental incorporated company and any other incorporated company?

Mr. McPhillips: There is all the difference in the world.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) held that the remarks of the member for the islands were really applicable to all joint stock companies, and for his part he failed to see any difference whatever between a limited liability company composed of dentists and a similar company composed of merchants, or of any other persons. The position taken by members opposite in this instance showed the weakness of the party system, for he was confident that nine-tenths of the supporters of the government were really in favor of the amendment. The attitude of the attorney-general was, in his opinion, due to the fact that in his professional capacity he had come into opposition with the company in question.

Mr. Macdonald Corrected.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: I never acted in any way against the Boston Dental association of Vancouver, nor have I been connected with Dr. Baker.

Mr. Macdonald withdrew his allegation, but held that the hon. gentleman had threatened to penalize certain persons who had come within the bounds of his displeasure. The attorney-general had been acting in his professional capacity for the dental association, which desired to regulate in all particulars the practice of dentistry in this province.

Dr. G. A. McGuire (Vancouver): How does this bill take away the right to practise the profession from the Boston Dental association?

Mr. Macdonald: It must essentially interfere with the continuance of their business.

Dr. McGuire: What is there in the bill to prevent the chief shareholder in this company from hanging out his sign and doing business precisely like any other dentist? No necessity can possibly arise which will oblige this company under the superintendence of Dr. Baker to vacate their present business premises, or to change in any way their business methods except as regards the employment of perfectly qualified men, persons who are registered under the laws of this province, and to insist that they shall not conduct their business with the assistance of men who are not qualified. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Bowser: We are not stopping or endeavoring to prevent Dr. Baker from practising dentistry in this province. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald: And I, sir, on the contrary, contend that the very intention of this bill is to prevent these people who are members of a company in which they have invested their money from doing business in this province.

Mr. McPhillips inquired whether if a company was organized to carry on legal business in this city the hon. gentleman in his capacity as a benchman of the law society would not at once object to such a proceeding and take immediate action in the matter; but—

Mr. Macdonald replied that he could not see any analogy in these two cases. He added that the Companies act of the province applied to all persons except to those who were engaged in the railway and insurance business; and the only question which was involved in this discussion was whether a certain company was to be put out of business. As to the question of qualification that was altogether another issue.

Amendment Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) opposed the bill.

The amendment was defeated on the following division: Yeas—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleston, Jones, Yorsion, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis—16.

Nays—Messrs. Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Garden, Macrowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—23.

Report adopted. Third reading at next sitting.

And the report was adopted on the above division reversed.

Civil Service Bill

The Civil Service bill as amended was reported, this report adopted and the bill given third reading.

In giving his reasons for opposing the third reading, J. H. Hawthornthwaite stated that the government had surrendered to the member for Delta (Mr. Oliver) in connection with the superannuation proposals. The Socialists had long opposed the manner in which superannuation allowances were granted by the government to various officials and as this was allowed by the bill, as it at present stood, the Socialists would oppose the measure.

Mr. Oliver stated that in his opinion the government was to be congratulated upon its action in the matter. A mistake had been made in the first

instance. The government had merely given away to the popular feeling in dropping the superannuation clauses.

On the division the speaker neglected to ring to the bell and at the request of the member for Nanaimo the house again divided. Stuart Henderson voted with the Socialists to oppose the third reading.

G. T. P. Bill

The house went into committee on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

Company's agreement. W. R. Ross (Pernie) in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald enquired whether a definite time could not be fixed for the placing of these lots on the market.

Hon. Mr. McBride: As the arrangement which was made on this subject is contained in the act, the government must stand by it.

May Lease Water Front

When clause 3 was reached, an amendment was introduced to permit of the lease of the province's lots at the discretion of the lieutenant-governor in council.

The amendment carried. J. A. Macdonald took exception to the clause. He held that the land should be disposed of by public auction. He trusted that the government would accept an amendment of this nature, and thus ally any suspicion of wrong doing which would arise in the country if the sale were private.

Mr. Macdonald held that the two examples cited were not fortunate. The sale of the lands at Point Grey was at good prices, and there was nothing to show that the lands would have brought better prices by private sale.

The premier had said that the government was the partner of the G. T. P. in connection with these lands. The act, however, provided that the lands should be reconveyed to the province, and there was no suggestion of partnership.

Mineral Rights

Hon. W. J. Bowser moved that the following new clause be added:

"The crown grant to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of the 10th March, 1905, subject to the changes made in the conditions thereof by the agreement set out in the schedule hereto, is hereby ratified and confirmed, but nothing contained in this section, or in this act, shall affect any rights acquired under any crown grant of mineral claims heretofore issued, or any right of operating such crown-granted mineral claims under the provisions of the Mineral Act."

Mr. Macdonald said that the insertion of this clause showed that the government had come around to the view of the opposition, and recognized that the grant at that time was illegally made. The G. T. P. had recognized this, and knowing that they had no title and could get no title under the agreement of March, 1905, they had come back and had this clause inserted.

As they did not have a clear title naturally they would not begin construction. Hence the government shared the responsibility of the delay in commencing construction.

Auction Not Practicable

Hon. Mr. McBride: In regard to townsite conditions, while it is quite true that the sale of lands at Point Grey by public auction was successful, this important difference exists between these two cases; that in the instance of the Point Grey property the government was the sole owner, while at Prince Rupert we are the partner of the railway company.

Now, sir, I can say with confidence that very many disadvantages must attach to any arrangement which would compel this government to sell these lots by public auction, while it would be quite competent for the railway company to dispose of their property by private treaty. Again, sir, in the ordinary course of business in the west, in connection with the disposition of townsites it has been deemed most profitable to dispose of such property by private treaty, and why, sir, should not the government adopt precisely the same policy? (Applause.)

In this case, sir, as a matter of fact the government simply occupies the position of a trustee, and a trustee has ever an onerous duty to perform. A trustee must, moreover, in point of fact be more particular and more exacting in the performance of his responsibilities than if he were simply acting for himself. (Hear, hear.)

I am quite satisfied, sir, that the government can get the best results by following the lines on which this kind of business is usually conducted. (Applause.) The hon. gentleman says that if this property is put up to public auction it will do away with the slightest degree of suspicion in regard to these transactions, but to this statement there is only one answer, and it is this: that if this government allows any such wrong-doing to happen, the government must stand by its responsibility and await whatever punishment may be meted out to them. (Hear, hear.)

I can assure the house, sir, that I and the members of this government are

deeply sensible at all times of the great trust which is reposed in us, and of the weighty responsibilities which it will be our duty to discharge, and I am confident that under our administration the province of British Columbia will get the very best value for these lands that in the circumstances can by any manner of possibility be secured. (Cheers.)

Opposition Inconsistency

Hon. W. J. Bowser thought it strange that the members on the other side of the house were not prepared to accept the legal opinion of a gentleman (Mr. Charles Wilson) to whom the member for Delta had alluded in such glowing terms when referring recently to the McKenzie King commission in Vancouver.

John Oliver, Delta, followed, and insisted that the government had been responsible for the delay in starting construction, as had been stated by the hon. member for Rossland.

As to Kaizen Island

Hon. Mr. McBride: In regard to the disposal of the Kaizen Island lands in 1905, I still adhere to the position that the attitude of the delay in the circumstances to this question was sound; but, while this section has been introduced into the bill at the request of the company, it was not until recently that the company made any such request, and even then there was no suggestion offered that the transfer of these lands was not a legal transfer.

Mr. Macdonald: Why, then, is the section introduced?

Hon. Mr. McBride: Simply because we saw no objection whatever in the circumstances to its introduction. Now, as regards the inference which the hon. gentleman says may be fairly drawn from the fact that no work in the way of construction has been yet undertaken, and no lots placed by the railway company on the market, we have the word of the company's officials that the reason why nothing has been done up to the present time in this direction at this point has been simply and solely because, in the opinion of the management of that corporation, the extent of ground which had been provided was not at all adequate for the purpose for which it was intended; and that in the completion of the scheme which was under consideration for the laying out of a terminal city it was quite impossible to make any substantial and effectual progress with the work until the entire acreage, 22,000 in all, had been definitely alienated to that corporation.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite: Does the bill confirm the title to the 10,000 acres in Kaizen Island?

Hon. Mr. Bowser stated that while no suggestion had been made on the part of the railroad company, that their title to the Kaizen Island lands was not perfectly satisfactory; still, as owing to statements which had been publicly made some question might be raised and some doubt might be created in the public mind in respect to soundness in the title on the part of persons who might acquire lots in this townsite, the company in these circumstances very naturally insisted on some further provision, and asked the government to insert this section, and the government could not well decline to accede to the request.

On the division the amendment was adopted, the Liberals voting with the government.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite apparently attached particular importance to the vote, and called for the names.

Location of Wharves

In clause 3 of the agreement, Mr. Macdonald moved that an amendment be made providing that the railway company in the plans they must submit for the approval of the govern-

ment should show the location of the wharves.

The premier had rightly stated that the matter was an affair of millions, and for that very reason there should be no undue haste. If necessary, the house in an important matter such as this, should continue in session for a month.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite: As my hon. friend has just swallowed the whole of the Kaizen Island deal, he ought not to object to this.

Mr. Macdonald: I'm perfectly aware of what my hon. friend alludes to. In assenting to this clause, I am induced by the fact that since the agreement was made, a charge has been affected and the company has acquired rights and did we not endorse this, it would savor of repudiation.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite: We (the Socialists) were hounded from one end of British Columbia to the other by the Liberal press for swallowing, as they said then, this Kaizen Island deal. He has just swallowed it now.

J. A. Macdonald: My hon. friend is playing as usual to the galleries. The circumstances have changed.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite: I don't know whether it is some to play to the galleries this to the corporations. Mr. Macdonald: My hon. friend has played to both.

Passages-at-Arms

Mr. Oliver followed with a lengthy resume of the Kaizen Island deal and the proceedings of the house upon that matter. He claimed that J. H. Hawthorthwaite had reversed his position in voting against the clause confirming the Kaizen Island deal. He had voted in favor of the original arrangement by opposing the vote of want of confidence introduced at that time.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite followed with a defence of his action and in the course of his remarks stated that Mr. Macdonald had "falsely and deliberately" misrepresented his action in the Kaizen Island matter.

Mr. Macdonald asked that the words be taken down.

Mr. Ross, chairman of committee, asked the member for Nanaimo to withdraw the offensive remarks.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite refused. In the course of his remarks he stated that Mr. Macdonald's remarks were "cowardly and contemptible."

Hon. Richard McBride pointed out that some little lapse of memory on the part of the member for Delta and some little misunderstanding on the part of the member for Nanaimo was impeding the business of the house. He suggested that both parties withdraw their remarks.

Mr. Macdonald insisted that the chair should insist that the rules of the house be followed.

Mr. Oliver refused to make any admission that he had used any language which he should withdraw. He had no recollection of using the words to which Mr. Hawthorthwaite objected.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite also refused to retract his words. He would not be "bulldozed" by the Liberals, who were too cowardly to come out and defend themselves, but preferred to hide behind the rules of the house.

With the member for Nanaimo generously abusing the members for Rossland (Mr. Macdonald) and Delta (Mr. Oliver), while the latter gentleman cried loudly and continuously for "order," the committee finally proceeded to business.

Must Be Approved

In reply to Dr. Kergin the premier stated that nothing would be done in placing these lots on the market until the chief commissioner had approved of the plans.

Purchase of Supplies

Upon clause 14 being reached, Mr. Macdonald said that this was a reasonable concession to the merchants of the province. He moved, however, that the clause should be amended to read:

14. The railway company agrees to purchase all material and supplies required for the construction of its railway through the province of British Columbia from manufacturers, merchants and dealers within the province, when such material and supplies can be purchased in desirable quantities and of equal quality, suitable for the purposes for which they are required.

Hon. W. J. Bowser said that he would willingly accept this amendment if it were possible to do so with the consent of the railway company. The question had been threshed out in the course of the negotiations with the railway officials. They had been unable to agree. Then vouchers had to be passed by the Dominion engineer, Mr. Scriber. He might hold up an item if he found the company was paying \$1.50 for articles in British Columbia which could be obtained for \$1 elsewhere.

The amendment was rejected.

Labor Clause

When the fair wage clause was reached Mr. Macdonald moved that the word "white" be inserted before the word "workmen." This would provide that the wages paid upon the undertaking should always be equal to the wages paid white workmen in the same districts.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I have read to the house the letter of the second vice-president of the company conveying the assurance that only white labor will be employed unless it be found absolutely impossible to proceed with the construction of the road under these conditions, while he further adds that he is quite prepared to put this assurance into legal shape. And, I may say, that it is our intention to press for the full observance in every respect of our rights under that assurance as far as we reasonably can. (Cheers.) I will not on the present occasion repeat the argument in regard to the risk of disallowance at Ottawa, if the term white men is expressly included in this agreement, but as we are all well aware the administration at Ottawa stands in very close association with this railway company. (Hear, hear.) For the reasons which I have given I cannot accept the amendment.

Impossible to Accept

Mr. Macdonald objected that the government had been willing to accept the same proposal when the Railway Agreement act was under con-

sideration. Why not in this instance?

Hon. Mr. McBride: I can only repeat, sir, that the government has made the very best possible bargain that we could arrange with this company. We know that the Dominion government, which supplies a 75 per cent bond interest guarantee, has and must have a tremendous influence upon this company's destinies, and our eyes must not be shut to the fact that the government at Ottawa which practically has control of the undertaking must be consulted in the matter. We have, however, the assurance of the second vice-president in respect to the fair-wage clause, and I think that I am quite safe in asking the committee under these conditions and in these circumstances to accept this agreement in its entirety. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald: The Dominion government is not spending a dollar on the road. It merely guarantees the bonds of the company.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: But the more the road costs the greater must the guarantee be although there is no ground for the presumption that the enterprise will be a failure.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite moved that the clause be amended by the addition of a subsection providing that any wages paid should not be less than \$2.50 per day.

The amendment was rejected, on the division, John Jardine and Harry Jones voting with the Socialists.

The clause was passed without amendment.

Sale of Lots

Mr. Macdonald offered an amendment providing that the railway company should be prepared within one month of the approval of the subdivision, to offer for sale at public auction at least one-quarter of the lots.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I understand that this is in line with the hon. gentleman's speech the other day, and I may say that I to a very considerable extent concur in the sentiment.

I have reason, however, for the belief that these lots will, within a definite period, be placed on the market, and I have much pleasure in informing the committee that I have the assurance of the representatives of the company that just as soon as the survey of these lots is approved by the chief commissioner of lands and works, they will be put upon the market for sale. (Cheers.)

And I would say, that at the furthest, this period will be September 30 next. I am myself quite satisfied with this assurance, and I will ask the committee to accept my statement in the matter. (Cheers.)

Upon Mr. Macdonald's continuing his objection Hon. Mr. McBride said: "The hon. gentleman evidently doubts very much the bona fides of this corporation (hear, hear), and notwithstanding all that has been said upon the subject, insists that the company will abuse its rights. But is it not clear that just as soon as settlement takes place at Prince Rupert a considerable population will be assembled with all the wants necessary to justify the incorporation of a municipality, clothed with the full powers necessary for the imposition of local taxation in order to carry on the public business of the place. And this company in the ordinary course of events could never afford to hold back the disposition of their property in the face of the power vested in the municipality for the levy of taxation for local purposes. (Hear, hear.) It would be just as well to insist upon the adoption of this principle in the handling of crown lands, and to require the disposition of the property in connection with the laying out of townsites within a limited time. I do not think that this is a businesslike proposal, nor do I believe that it would be accepted. (Hear, hear.) The committee thereupon rose and reported progress.

Bill is Committed

The bill entitled An Act to amend An Act regarding a Certificate issued to the Greenwood City Waterworks Company under the provisions of the Water-Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897, was then committed, and the report received.

The bill entitled An Act to amend the Interpretation Act, was given second reading.

The house adjourned at 6:15 o'clock.

After Recess

Mr. Speaker presented to the house the report of the librarian and suggested that it be printed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Bowser, the house ordered this to be done.

Hon. Mr. McBride moved the adoption of the report on the Grand Trunk Pacific company's agreement.

Mr. Macdonald proposed the following amendment:

Section 1, line 2.—To amend said section by inserting between the words "confirmed" and "and" the words "as hereinafter varied or added to."

The amendment was lost on a strict party vote, the Socialist members voting with the opposition.

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The amendment was lost on a strict party vote, the Socialist members voting with the opposition.

Mr. Macdonald's Amendments

Mr. Macdonald then moved the following amendments:

Section 2—To add at the end of the section "save and except to mineral, placer or coal locations heretofore lawfully made and now existing."

To amend clause 5 of the schedule by inserting between the words "thousand" and "feet," in the fourth line thereof, the words "nor more than two thousand."

Section 3—To strike out the following words in said section: "In any way he may deem conducive to the interests of the province," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "at public auction."

To amend clause 3 of the schedule by inserting between the words "station" and "and," in the twelfth line of the said clause, the words "wharves, docks."

These amendments were successfully defeated on the same divisions.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite Follows Suit

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved in amendment that section 4, which ratifies and confirms the grant of the 10,000 acres in Kasten Island to the company, be struck out. The only members who voted aye were Messrs. Hawthornthwaite, Williams and McInnis, Socialists, and Mr. Jardine, of Esquimalt.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved in amendment that section 9:

The province agrees by free grant to convey to the railway company such vacant crown lands as may be necessary for sidings, stations, embankments, cuts, bridges, culverts, drains, and other works and approaches thereto. The crown lands mentioned in this clause shall be limited to such quantity as the lieutenant-governor in council may consider reasonable and necessary for the purposes of the railway company.

This amendment only obtained the four supporters, which have already been mentioned.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved in amendment that the lowest rate of wages paid during the construction of the road be not less than \$2.50 a day. The amendment, however, only received the support of the Socialists, reinforced by Messrs. Jardine (Esquimalt) and Harry Jones (Cariboo).

Read Third Time

The report was adopted, and, on motion of the Hon. Mr. McBride the bill was read the third time and passed, being opposed at this stage by the Socialists and Mr. Jardine.

The passage of the bill was greeted with a loud demonstration of applause from the members sitting on the government benches, led by the premier.

Crown Lands Act

J. A. Macdonald in resuming the debate upon the act to amend and consolidate the laws affecting crown lands, referred to the question of the titles to timber lands, which were a frequent cause of complaint.

Since 1895 some 6,500,000 acres of timber land had been alienated and the title to these lands was only for 21 years. It was pointed out by those interested in the preservation of the timber that this short term was fatal to forest preservation.

He believed that too much of the timber wealth had been alienated. That having been done it was the imperative duty of the house to deal with the question and alay the unrest. Was it better to make them strip the limits in 21 years or to extend the time and encourage the conservation of these important resources. He believed that it would be better to give a perpetual license which would invite the holders to conserve limits for future revenue to themselves and to the province, to preserve it from fire, etc.

He proposed introducing an amendment giving them the right to renew from year to year subject to certain conditions. He proposed to give the holders of the licenses the right to hold their limits by either the old or the new arrangement. They proposed to give the lieutenant-governor in council the right to say that any lands denuded of timber which he saw fit should be placed in the domain of agricultural lands.

In this way the finances of the province would be conserved.

Why This Sudden Interest

Hon. Mr. McBride: Mr. Speaker, I have listened with very considerable interest to the observations which have just fallen from the hon. the leader of the opposition in regard to the proposal of the chief commissioner of lands and works to consolidate the laws which relate to our crown lands, and I must say that the hon. gentleman is to be congratulated upon the deep interest which he seems at this time to take in the timber wealth of British Columbia. (Hear, hear.) I can, however, readily recall, sir, certain amendments which were passed by this house during the last four sessions to this same act, in which the same timber wealth of this country was involved, but I cannot recall, in connection with these amendments, that the same interest was evinced by

my hon. friend in this great asset of British Columbia, which he has exhibited tonight. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, what is the fault which he finds with this government on the present occasion? He seems to feel, Mr. Speaker, that the interests of the province have been neglected in that the chief commissioner has failed to bring down a measure containing a complete consolidation of the acts that relate to the timber of this country, involving, as well certain drastic changes in the law as it stands.

Timber Men Disagree

It is quite true, sir, that during this session, and may I say, during the recess that followed last session, the government of the day has been approached by corporations and by individuals, who were interested in the timber wealth of British Columbia, with the view of having drastic

changes made in the law as it stands today, which changes would of course be directed against the present plan of special licenses. Some corporations and certain individuals who approached us, urged strongly that the special license system as it at present obtains, is wrong, and that it is neither in the interest of the province nor of the license holder, that such a concession should any longer exist.

On the other hand, sir, we have been approached by persons with interests identical to those which I have just mentioned, who tell us that the special license system is ideal and most well conceived, and one which must further redound to the credit of the government and to the interests of all parties concerned. Then again, we have been approached by the expert on forestry, who has told us the tale of the forest lands of the sister provinces in Canada as well as of the middle States and of the far eastern countries, and we have been warned that unless we observe the very strictest supervision of our timber areas we are threatened within a comparatively short time with the annihilation of what is today considered a first-class asset of this country. (Hear, hear.) Further, Mr. Speaker, we have been visited by those who hold that they are experts in the matter of arranging laws, and we are told by them that our present laws are capable of such adjustment as will make them far more effective than they are at the present time. In short, sir, from all sources, and particularly during the past year, appeals have been made to the government on this subject, so that at the present moment we are in possession of data, the proper sifting of which would require the work of experts for several months to come. (Hear, hear.)

Will Take Time

Now, sir, the chief commissioner has advised me that he is quite sensible of the situation which must be faced, and that he is well aware of the tremendous trust that has been placed in his hands, charged as he is with what is perhaps the most important department in the government of the country, and he further feels it is high time that some steps should be taken towards the adjustment of these laws, in order to place on a permanent basis through legislation the administration of this whole system. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, when such an extreme diversity of opinion is found, both in respect to expert advice as well as in the judgments of commercial men, taking diametrically opposite directions, is it not fair and reasonable that he should have time to work out a measure which would fully meet the ends in view, and secure to the government the right to exercise such a supervision over our timber wealth, as will be conducive to the best interests of this far western province. And I can promise hon. gentlemen opposite that the chief commissioner will make the utmost endeavor to bring down at the next session, upon this most important subject, some comprehensive and well-framed policy which will command the admiration of the whole of Canada. (Applause.) It is quite true, sir, that British Columbia is today looked upon by expert authorities as being perhaps the most promising section of the North American continent, in the regard to its timber assets; and it must follow that when the government of the day proposes to specialize and to submit a comprehensive law upon the subject, this law will be the very best that can possibly be drawn. (Cheers.) I understand, sir, that is proposed to seek the advice of the very highest authorities, and to leave nothing undone that will enable him to do the very best, which can possibly be done in the interests of this province. (Applause.) I take it, sir, that there is nothing in the way of partisan bias that would taint the deliberations of the house and make the debate on this all important matter more or less a political contest, rather than a friendly and sincere exchange of views. (Hear, hear.) And I can with confidence promise both the house and the country that when we are next called upon to legislate upon this question we will

have before us a comprehensive and far-reaching measure which will place it upon a permanent basis for many, many years to come. (Cheers.)

What Government Has Done.

In the meantime it may be asked, what has the government done? In reply I would ask hon. gentlemen to glance back over the work of the last four sessions. And what do we find? In the first place, that timber leases which from year to year had been granted have been abolished; that today it is no longer possible for either individuals or corporations to secure from the crown illimitable areas of timber by way of lease (Hear, hear), and that we have substituted for the old lease system, which was not conceived in the best interests of the province, the special license system, which, judging from what I can learn, has worked very well. Indeed, not only bringing into the treasury large sums of money, but at the same time attracting here capitalists who, before the reputation of our forests had gone abroad, paid practically little or no attention to this part of Canada. (Hear, hear.) And this policy has not only brought in such large sums directly, but indirectly it has brought to bear upon the exploitation of our resources such aggregations of capital as must tend very considerably to the general development of the province, and must tend to bring about that splendid progress and into being that very splendid future which all of us have

from time to time predicted from our places in this assembly. (Cheers.)

We have, further, restricted the rights of the hand-loggers, who, we found, had been operating through their \$10 licenses on a very extensive and wholesale scale indeed along our coast line, in a manner that was never intended when these licenses were originally granted. While last, but by no means least, we have, during the past few months, placed a reserve on these timber lands, which must, I think, be taken as clear evidence of the genuine effort which we have made to conserve the interests of this country. (Applause.)

With these few observations, which I trust will to some extent at least disabuse the minds of hon. gentlemen opposite of the impression which was to be drawn from the arguments used by the hon. the leader of the opposition, I will conclude by repeating, sir, that it is the hope of this administration when parliament next assembles to bring down a most comprehensive timber policy which will not only protect these interests, but also while properly encouraging lumber operations in the province, bring at the same time into the treasury the substantial revenues which rightly should accrue to our people from these most splendid and natural resources. (Cheers.)

Railway Grants

When the bill was considered in committee Hon. F. J. Fulton moved that the following be added as section 23:

"All grants of crown lands made, or to be made, to any person or corporation to aid the construction of a railway or other work shall be subject to the land laws of the province, except to the extent that such laws are expressly varied by the terms of such Subsidy Act. The provisions of this section shall apply to all grants of crown lands heretofore made."

The amendment carried.

Regarding Townsites

When the clause providing for the reservation of one-quarter of a townsite was reached, Hon. F. J. Fulton moved to add the following sub-section to section 37:

"(2) Should the owner of any land, the crown grant for which has issued in respect of a right acquired subsequent to said 17th day of April, 1896, make use of said land or any part thereof as a townsite but fail to divide said land into lots, or having divided the same into lots, should fail to deposit in the proper land registry office a map or plan of such subdivision, the chief commissioner of lands and works shall request said owner to divide said land into town lots and to deposit a map or plan thereof in the proper land registry office, or to deposit such map or plan as aforesaid where such subdivision has been made, and to convey to the crown the portion thereof which it is entitled to receive under the provisions of this section when land is divided into town lots. It shall be the duty of said owner to comply with said request, and should he neglect or refuse to do so the chief commissioner of lands and works may apply to a judge of the Supreme court for a prerogative writ of mandamus requiring said owner to make said division, deposit and conveyance or deposit and conveyance as the case may be."

The amendment was adopted.

To Prevent Fraud.

The chief commissioner moved to add the following sub-section to section 55: "(3) When it is made to appear to the attorney-general that a special timber license issued under this act may have been obtained by fraud, he may commence an action in the supreme court against the licensee, his execu-

tors, administrators or assigns, for the cancellation of said license upon the ground that it was obtained by fraud. Upon the hearing of said action the court or judge shall have power to cancel said license. The said cancellation of such license shall amongst other things, have the effect of relegating all other applicants for a special license to cut timber on the ground covered wholly or in part by the said cancelled license, to the rights they had and the position they occupied at the time the license so fraudulently obtained was issued."

The amendment carried.

Special Timber Licences.

A proposed amendment of Dr. King's to strike out section 56 and to substitute the following was lost:

"A special timber license for logging purposes shall not be granted for a larger area than 440 acres of land, which shall be in one block bounded by straight lines drawn to the cardinal points, none of which lines shall be less than forty chains in length, except in cases where such a length cannot be obtained; nor shall the license be granted for a longer period than the first of November next ensuing, and the fees payable for such special license shall be as follows:

"For each license: West of the Cascade range, at the rate of \$140 per annum. East of the Cascade range and in the electoral district of Atlin, at the rate of \$150 per annum."

"Such license may be granted at the discretion of the chief commissioner, and shall be subject to such tax and royalty as may be by this act, or from time to time by any act of the legislature of the province of British Columbia, imposed or reserved; provided that the chief commissioner of lands and works may, before granting any special license, offer the limits to public competition, when he has reason to believe that the public interests will be served by so doing."

From Year to Year

J. A. Macdonald moved in amendment to section 58 that a sub-section be added providing that the licenses should be made renewable from year to year. It empowered the lieutenant-governor in council to declare any timber lands partially stripped of timber to be agricultural land under the meaning of the statute.

The amendment was opposed by Parker Williams and the Socialists and was rejected by the chief commissioner.

Hand Loggers Licenses

An amendment of Dr. Kergin (Skeena), cutting the proposed hand loggers' license fee down to \$25 was accepted by the chief commissioner.

The member for Nanaimo in turn sought to have the fee cut down to \$10, but on division the amendment was lost. J. M. Yoxton, W. Brewster and the Socialists voted for it.

H. C. Brewster (Alberni) sought to have the reserve placed on hand loggers' licenses south of Rivers Inlet removed in so far as it applied to the coast.

The chief commissioner thereupon extended the application of the clause to the west coast and part of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Reversionary Rights

When the clause empowering the lieutenant-governor in council to dispose of the reversionary interest in any Indian reserve was reached, J. A. Macdonald stated that this subsection proposed to do what had been done by the legislature that night in the case of the Timpsean reserve.

Hon. F. J. Fulton stated that the change was desirable as in many portions of the province there were small pieces of lands, the use of which was required by cities and municipalities. The clause as amended was allowed to stand.

The section as amended reads: "The lieutenant-governor in council may at any time, by notice signed by the chief commissioner of lands and works, and published in the British Columbia Gazette, reserve any lands not lawfully held by preemption, purchase, lease or crown grant, for the purpose of conveying the same to the Dominion government in trust, for the use and benefit of the Indians, and in trust to reconvey the same to the provincial government in case such lands at any time cease to be used by such Indians; and the lieutenant-governor in council may also similarly reserve for such other purposes as may be deemed advisable."

Provided, always, that it shall be lawful for the lieutenant-governor in council to, at any time, grant, convey, sell or dispose of, on such terms as may be deemed advisable, the interest of the province, reversionary or otherwise, in any Indian reserve, or any portion thereof, to such person or persons as may have secured from the Dominion government and the Indians a grant or surrender of their rights in such reserve, or portion thereof; provided that a return of any alienations made under the provisions of this section be submitted to the legislature at the next sitting following such alienations, within fifteen days after the opening thereof.

The chief commissioner moved that section 24 be amended by adding at the end of line three, the following: "And from and after said date all reservations of royalty on coal contained in any crown grant issued under the Land act or any Railway Subsidy act, are hereby stricken from said grants. The amendment was adopted. The bill as amended was reported.

Coal Mines Act.

The house then went into committee on the bill to amend the Coal Mines act.

Hon. F. J. Fulton moved to add a sub-section to section 2, providing for staking land lying under water. The sub-section reads:

"In cases where, owing to the ground being covered with water, it is impossible to place the initial post, as provided by this act, then the land may be marked by placing a legal post, marked 'reference post,' as nearly as possible to the corner required to be described under this section, and noting on the post the distance and direction such reference post may be from such corner, which distance and direction shall be set out in the record of the land."

Sub-section C of section 4 was struck out and a clause substituted lowering the amount of assessment work to be done on coal and petroleum lands from \$250 a year to \$125 a year.

The bill was then reported complete with amendments.

Factories Act.

A. B. McPhillips, K. C., (Islands) moved in consideration of the report on the bill providing for the protection of persons employed in factories, to add the following new section:

"In any case where the inspector may instruct an employer to make alterations or additions conforming with any section of this act, and said employer has reason to believe that such changes or additions are needless and not necessary within the spirit of this act, he, the employer, may appeal from the decision of the inspector to the lieutenant-governor in council, who shall judge and decide whether such alterations or additions are necessary."

J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved to add a new sub-section to section 40, as follows:

"In all cities or rural districts where one or more laundries are established and being operated by steam or other mechanical power, to prohibit work being carried on in

Upon division the amendment was lost.

Parker Williams moved to add the following sub-section to section 52: "Any inspector who divulges the name, or who does anything tending to disclose the author of any complaint, shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this act."

Hon. W. J. Bowser pointed out that the inspector under this amendment would not impart to the attorney-general the name of anyone making a complaint. The amendment would render the law unworkable.

The amendment was rejected on division.

Municipal Clauses Act

In the consideration of the report upon the bill to amend the Municipal Clauses act, the member for Grand Forks (John McInnis) introduced an amendment lowering the property qualifications of candidates for mayor to \$700 and of aldermen to \$300. The amendment was lost.

Dr. G. A. B. Hall (Nelson) moved to amend the bill by re-inserting the clause empowering the municipality to place wires underground as it was when it left committee. The amendment was rejected on division. Liberals and Socialists voting in favor.

F. Davey (Victoria) dropped his amendment providing for the exercise of such water rights as any municipality might possess under private acts irrespective of the rights enjoyed by any private corporation under private act.

He stated that the clause was one specially inserted for the benefit of the city of Victoria. He did so as the government had already taken the matter up.

John Oliver (Delta), however, introduced the amendment. A point of order was taken as to the competency of a private member to introduce such an amendment. The speaker reserved his decision.

The report upon the bill was adjourned until today.

Gets Second Reading.

The bill to provide for the better securing of certain mine workers' wages was given second reading.

Revision of Rules.

Prior to the adjournment of the house, Hon. Richard McBride moved that Hon. D. M. Eberts, Hon. Carter-Cotton, J. A. Macdonald, John Oliver and Thornton Fell be a select committee of the house to revise the rules during the recess and report at the next session. With the addition of Parker Williams, at the instance of J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the motion carried.

The house adjourned at 1:35 a. m.

Read Third Time.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

An act to increase the revenues of the crown, Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to elections and elections in municipalities, Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An act to amend the Water Clauses Consolidation act, 1897, Hon. Mr. Fulton.

The act respecting dentistry, Hon. Mr. Bowser.

The bill amending the False Creek Foreshore act, Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An act regarding a certificate issued to the Greenwood City Waterworks company under the provisions of the Water Clauses Consolidation act, 1897, Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An act to further amend the Interpretation act, Hon. Mr. Bowser.

Ferry at Quenael.

Hon. Mr. Fulton informed Mr. Yoxton (Cariboo) that for material used in the construction of the ferry at Quenael and in forwarding charges had been expended \$2,602, which in part was apportioned as follows: F. Darling, \$516; Robertson Iron Works, \$1,158; James Seymour, \$131; A. Carson, \$295. All the vouchers have not been received.

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the motion carried.
Adjourned at 1:35 a. m.

Ferry at Quessel.
Hon. Mr. Fulton informed Mr. Yonston (Cariboo) that for material used in the construction of the ferry at Quessel and in forwarding charges had been expended \$2,602, which in part was apportioned as follows: F. Darling, \$816; Robertson Iron Works, \$1,158; James Seymour, \$781; A. Carson, \$208. All the vouchers have not been received.

MAR

1908

he believed the district needed it, and he eulogised Dr. Kergin for the manner in which he presented his case.

Mr. Munro said he congratulated the Government on the efforts they had made to bring in settlers to develop the agricultural resources of the Province. Skeena district, however, with all its rich agricultural lands, had not a single mile of wagon road, and it would be bread cast upon the waters to open it up. As it was when people came here they went back with stories that did more to keep people out than all their immigration agents could overcome.

The Attorney-General said they heard nothing but Skeena, Skeena, Skeena. The Government was now looking towards Skeena, and if certain negotiations now in progress were carried out, they would do a great deal for that district. There was a rumor that this was the last session the present member for Skeena would sit in the House, and perhaps this was the reason he was so anxious to prepare for a by-election by getting an additional estimate.

Dr. Kergin said the rumor had not reached his ears. He had no intention of resigning, nor would there be an election unless the Government resigned and went to the country, which he would be pleased to see them do.

Mr. Munro said if the Government had any idea of a by-election in Skeena there would have been a much larger sum in the Estimates. (Laughter).

Mr. MacDonald said the rumor was of the same kind as the one that originated with the same gentleman on the eve of the last election, that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was going to bring in fifty thousand Japanese.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that the MacKenzie King investigation had shown that this statement was made on good authority.

SKENA'S GREAT NEEDS.

Mr. Naden said he had from travel some personal knowledge of the wants of the Skeena district. It produced an enormous revenue, and should not be made a milch cow for other parts of the Province that were able to take care of themselves. He said he had travelled on horseback in the Skeena country last Summer and it had taken him five days to get sixty miles. If some of the Ministers would take a trip through there, there would be no difficulty in getting larger estimates.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said the member for Cranbrook had said the other day in very soft tones that it was almost impossible to believe that the Government were using the public funds for their own purposes. But it was no use to mince matters, that was what they were doing, and it was what the Liberal party would also do if they were in power to-morrow. That party was doing the same thing in the Dominion House to-day. It was no use to humbug people by trying to make them believe it was not so. For his part he was tired of hearing members talk about this district and that district. They had heard all about hay and hogs from Delta, and bad trails and salmon in Skeena and how they raised mint juleps in Cariboo. They had an idea that capital would exploit the resources of these districts, but capital would not exploit the resources, but it would exploit the workmen employed to develop these resources and he hoped they would treat the subject from the proper standpoint.

The Skeena item then passed and the Committee rose.

SITUATION IN NANAIMO.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE asked the Premier in view of the complicated labor situation at Nanaimo what action the Government intended to take.

THE PREMIER said the Government had thought about arrangements whereby work could be found for the unemployed in Nanaimo; but in a newspaper published in that town on the 25th instant there appeared a report of the proceedings of the City Council, wherein it was stated that the Council took the view that there was no cause for alarm and no actual distress, and in substance that the question of the unemployed was not an issue at all. As a result of that statement from a responsible body like the City Council the Chief Commissioner felt there was no necessity in proceeding further with the arrangements, especially since the response to a telegram the Mayor of Nanaimo had advised him to the same effect.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE said he regretted the position taken by the City Council, and was satisfied that it was caused entirely by the fear that it might injure the good name of the City. He was informed there had been a meeting of the unemployed yesterday and would be another in a few days, and he was sure there would be great distress in a short time.

THE PREMIER said it was not the desire of the Government to escape any responsibility. If conditions proved to be as outlined by the member for Nanaimo the Government would spare no effort to apply a proper

remedy.

The House adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

GALLERY NOTES.

The amendments to the Civil Service Bill of which Hon. Dr. Young has given notice, work a complete change in that part of the Act relating to superannuation. The proposal to set aside \$200,000 from the Consolidated Revenue fund has disappeared, and it is proposed in its place that an amount equal to two and a half per cent. shall be taken from the salaries of the Civil Servants, and the Government every year will supplement this with an equal amount from the Provincial Treasury. It provides for the retirement at sixty of persons who have been in the Civil Service for ten years previous, and an annuity shall be paid according to the amount paid in and the actuarial experience of the general "expectation of life." If one is constrained by some infirmity to retire at an earlier age provision may be made for him by Order-in-Council. Some increase is also made in the salaries paid to clerks in order to make up for the percentage drain for superannuation. The new provision should do away with the objection that has been raised to the setting aside of a lump sum, to the effect that the whole Province was being taxed for the benefit of one class. It should be added that the Minister of Finance will have power to invest the accumulated funds, and four per cent. interest is guaranteed.

Messrs. Tate and Wainwright, representing the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, are again in negotiation with the Government about the Indian Reserve lands at Prince Rupert.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION

The Act as Originally Introduced Has Been Radically Changed—The New Clauses.

The Civil Service Act will be changed in committee tomorrow. Hon. Dr. Young has given notice of his intention to move that practically all the clauses of the original Bill, after Clause 1, be struck out and new clauses similar to a great extent substituted. The change in the arrangements for superannuation are the more important.

Provision is made to enable civil servants to benefit by supplemental saving and annuities to be voluntarily subscribed. Loans to civil servants upon mortgage from the fund are also allowed.

The chief clauses to be substituted follow:

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

25. A fund called the superannuation fund shall be maintained by the Minister of Finance in the treasury department for the superannuation and retirement upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained and set forth, of members of the public service, which fund shall be computed and made up as follows:

(a.) By a payment from the consolidated revenue fund during each financial year of the capitalised value of the Government's share of contributions, as that accrues for services rendered prior to July 1st, 1908, by members retiring during that year.

(b.) By the reservation out of the salary of each member of the public service to whom this Act applies of an amount equal to two and one-half per cent. (2½ per cent.) of such salary for entrance under twenty-one years of age, and thence graduated by such scale as shall, be Order-in-Council, be found to be actually necessary to produce a proportionate pension at age of sixty, as each member's contributions shall provide during his respective years of service; such resolution to be made after and to commence from the first day of July, A. D. 1908:

(c.) By equivalent annual payments to those in sub-section (b) from the consolidated revenue fund:

(d.) By the accretion of income derived from interest and profits gained from the investment of the moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the superannuation fund:

Interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum is hereby guaranteed:

All moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the superannuation fund shall always be available and may be used for the making of payments and allowances pursuant to the provisions of this Act:

The Minister of Finance may, upon the advice of the managing committee, as hereinafter provided, from time to time invest, realise upon the investments of, call in and re-invest, all or any part of the moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the superannuation fund:

Provided always, that every value of such lands, and the separate value of each house thus mortgaged, shall first be certified by such qualified and trustworthy valuers as the managing committee may select, and in all cases the cost of such valuation shall be first paid by the mortgagor.

The fund shall be administered by a managing committee, consisting of the six deputy heads of the chief departments, who shall be the Government's representatives, and six representatives being chosen quinquennially by the contributors. The Auditor-General shall be the chairman, and in his absence the deputy head of the Treasury Department shall act as vice-chairman, but no chairman shall have a casting vote.

In the event of equal voting on any question of principle, the matter shall be referred to the Chief Justice of British Columbia, whose decision shall be final, until any amending act is passed by the Assembly.

SUPERANNUATION.

26. The managing committee shall grant a superannuation allowance, not exceeding the allowance hereafter authorized, which shall be payable and paid out of the superannuation fund to any member retiring from the public service who has been a member of the public service for ten years or upwards, and who has attained the age of 60 years, or has become incapacitated by bodily or mental infirmity from properly performing his duties.

Providing that service in an established capacity under the Executive Government of British Columbia prior to the passing of this Act shall be deemed to be and shall be reckoned as service in an established capacity in the public service:

Provided, also, that the service above prescribed need not have been continuously in one department or continuously in one capacity, but may have been rendered in more than one period.

An invalid annuitant shall, upon recovery and re-employment in the public service, relinquish his annuity until finally superannuated, and meantime provide by contributions for increasing his prospective annuity.

27. The superannuation allowance hereinafter mentioned shall be calculated upon the accumulated value of the contributions made by and on behalf of the member of the public service to whom such allowance shall be made, and that capital sum shall be used to buy, within the fund, such annuity as it will financially purchase, according to the actuarial experience of the general expectation of life applicable to his age on retirement.

In computing the accumulating interest and number of years of service for the purposes of this Act, if the actual period of service includes a fraction of a year, that fraction, if equal to or greater than one-half year, shall be computed as one full year's service.

In cases where the actual salaries of old servants are not recorded for bygone years of service, the Auditor-General shall approximately estimate such bygone salaries according to best evidence he can obtain.

28. All allowances, pensions or annuities shall be payable on the last day of each month.

29. The superannuation of every member of the public service shall be preceded by a report to the managing committee from the head of the department in which such public servant is then employed, setting forth the terms of service of such member of the public service and the reason for his intended superannuation.

30. If any member of the public service is constrained by mental overstrain or by reason of any infirmity of mind or body, not sustained by reason of or due to any negligence, vice or default, to retire from the public service before the time at which he becomes eligible to receive a superannuation allowance pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, by order-in-council, allow and direct to be added to the capitalised accumulation for that public servant, such a gratuity as the merits of the case call for, and that gratuity shall be applied through the superannuation fund to increase the original annuity then payable.

31. If any member of the public service is, by reason of severe bodily injury, received or sustained by him in the discharge of his duties as a public servant, and without any negligence or default on his own part, constrained to resign from the public service before the time at which he becomes eligible to receive a superannuation allowance pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, by order-in-council, provide and direct to be added to the capitalised accumulation for that public servant, or to any person or persons dependent upon his earnings, such a gratuity as the merits of the case call for, and that gratuity shall be applied through the superannuation fund to increase the original annuity then payable.

32. The annuities above provided shall, in the case of all married members, be converted within the fund to a joint annuity on the lives of husband and wife at the time of such retirement, in accordance with the actuarial scale which shall, by order-in-council, be computed for their respective ages; and in the case of other dependents it shall be within the option of any member to likewise convert his annuity within the fund to a joint annuity with such dependents, according to the actuarial value his capitalised accumulation will purchase.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

33. Unless the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for special reasons otherwise provided, shall be satisfied that a member of the public service who has attained the age of sixty-five (65) years or has become incapacitated by bodily or mental infirmity from properly performing his duties, so soon as the superannuation annuity herein provided for has been allotted by the managing committee of such member of the public service; and such allotment shall not be considered as implying any censure upon the member of the public service to whom it is made.

RESIGNATIONS AND DISMISSALS.

34. Nothing in this Act contained shall impair or derogate from the right of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to dismiss or remove any member of the public service.

35. The managing committee, in the event of the dismissal of any member of the public service shall, on the recommendation of the head of the department in which such member of the public service was last employed, by minute direct the payment to such dismissed member of such amount, not exceeding the total amount, without interest, contributed by him to the superannuation fund or reserved out of his salary for the purposes of the superannuation fund, as may be thought fit, and such payments, less any deductions perpetrated by him (if any), shall be paid out of the superannuation fund. Thereupon such member's membership shall cease and he shall have no further claim whatsoever upon the fund.

36. Upon a member resigning his appointment he shall be paid out of the fund the full amount of his own contributions with interest thereupon (but shall not re-

ceive the contribution paid by the Government). Thereupon such person's membership shall cease and he shall have no further claim whatsoever upon the fund.

37. In the event of a superannuated member's death before he has received annuities equal in amount to the combined total of his own and the Government's contributions on his behalf, there shall be contributions on his behalf, there shall be paid from the fund to his legal representative the difference between that combined amount and the total sum he had received in annuities.

SUPPLEMENTAL SAVINGS AND ANNUITIES.

44. To encourage thrift and self-reliance amongst members of the public service, it is further enacted that any member may, by separate account through the payroll or otherwise, save through the managing committee such monthly or lump sums as he may decide to reserve from his salary.

Provided always, that every member shall be free to withdraw one-fourth of his accumulated savings bank fund by giving one week's notice, and the whole or balance after one calendar month's notice. In all cases such savings bank accounts shall be kept strictly private.

The balance of the total accumulating funds, so far as not required for current use, may, within adequate margins recommended by the managing committee, and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, be invested through the Finance Minister in like securities to those prescribed in section 25 for the superannuation fund.

Members are thus specially encouraged to mutually accumulate their savings under secure and profitable conditions, in order that those who may wish may finally transfer their accumulated funds at the time of their retirement to increase or supplement their annuities purchasable under the superannuation schemes.

45. Any retired or retiring member may at any time increase his annuity according to the actuarial rate applicable to his age, by extra payments into the superannuation funds of sums of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100).

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1908.

THE CONTROL OF THE FISHERIES

Attorney-General Bowser Ready to Champion Province's Right in One of Chief Industries.

In a recent speech delivered in this City by Attorney-General Bowser he stated that one of his chief duties would be to conserve the fisheries, and he held that the gradual falling-off of the pack in the Fraser River district was attributable to the faulty methods of the Dominion Government in its administration of fishery affairs within the Province. Mr. S. T. Bastedo arrived on Friday from Ottawa to defend the alleged rights of the Dominion Government to administer fishery affairs within the Province. The Attorney-General has taken a firm stand with reference to the rights of the Province and Mr. Bastedo will argue the matters in dispute before the Department next week. Mr. Bastedo is confident that the matters in dispute will be settled without reference to the courts. The British Columbia Government maintains that it has control of the fisheries within the Province, and Attorney-General Bowser stated that he would enforce stringent regulations for the conservation of the fishing rights.

A recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has maintained that the provinces of Canada retain their rights in the matter of fisheries and that all they possessed prior to Confederation still inhere in their authority. Mr. Bastedo, who was formerly Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario, will undertake argumentative offices for Ontario and Quebec, with reference to the same disputes.

INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE COMPLETELY SAFEGUARDED

Government's Agreement with Grand Trunk Pacific a Most Satisfactory One—Province Secures Far More Than Anticipated—Active Construction Promised by June 1st—White Labor Clause.

From Our Own Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, Feb. 29.—At this afternoon's session of the House, Hon. Mr. McBride introduced a Bill to ratify the agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific re the Indian reserve lands at Prince Rupert. The Company agrees to pay \$2.50 an acre to the Province for its reversionary rights, the Province retaining one-fourth of the land. The Company is to co-operate in the sub-division of the land, paying three-fourths of the expenses. The Company also agrees, as far as possible, to purchase all supplies from

local merchants, and to start actual construction not later than June 1st, and to proceed with actual construction till completed in British Columbia. The Company will use only white labor unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Government that it is impossible to obtain this. Two thousand acres of land are to be surveyed as a township.

Hon. Mr. McBride stated that the officials gave the opinion that unless this matter were adjusted, work would not be gone on with this year. The agreement passed first reading.

THE PROVINCIAL

Conclusion of Consideration in Committee—Discussion at Times

THE MAIN ESTIMATES for the year were completed by the House on Friday afternoon after some further vigorous blocking by Opposition members. Mr. Oliver again tried, though not very effectively, to block the passing of the \$50,000 item for roads in Point Grey. He submitted that according to the miles of work done the cost was outrageous. Hon. Mr. Fulton showed that Mr. Oliver was wrong in his figures and the cost was very little if any above the average.

Mr. Oliver next attacked the grant for the office of the Agent-General in London, saying that the gentleman who performed those duties was not worth the money. Premier McBride, having visited the office in person last Summer, was in a position to correct this statement, and Mr. Stuart Henderson also rounded on his colleague declaring that an office in London was a necessity, and there should be no one better qualified to manage it than an ex-Premier of the Province.

The Socialists attacked the item of \$6,000 for immigration. Mr. Williams moved that it be struck out. Mr. Hawthorthwaite wished to know if it was the intention of the Government to give any of it to the Salvation Army. Hon. Mr. Tallow assured them that such was not the intention at present. Mr. Hawthorthwaite declared that the same promise had been made last year and broken, and described the Army as "religious truck." Premier McBride took Mr. Hawthorthwaite and his colleagues sharply to task for their statements and asked them what they expected to gain by such tactics. The motion to strike the item out was defeated, only the three Socialists and Mr. Jardine supporting it.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, February 28.—The House went at once into Committee of Supply, Mr. Ellison in the chair.

Mr. Henderson objected to the appropriation of \$7,000 for Yale, saying that of all the constituencies of the Province his had received the shabbiest treatment, since it had produced \$79,000 in revenue and only \$7,000 was to be spent on it. There were 800 miles of roads in the riding and it seemed to him that some arrangement must have been arrived at between the Chief Commissioner and the Road Superintendent.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the honorable gentleman must know that the road from Spence's Bridge to Nicola would not be nearly so much used now the railway was running. The Road Superintendent's estimate for the year was \$8,895, but the percentage had to be taken out to allow for the three months less in the fiscal year than there had formerly been. In view of the needs of the district, however, he had decided to increase the appropriation to \$10,000, but by some mistake it had not appeared in the printed Estimates. It would be allowed all the

Anderson said that was a little satisfactory.

Williams criticised the grant of for the Vancouver Island trunk which he said would be only a few people of the parasitic with automobiles. It would cost to complete and would not help farmers at all.

Mr. McBride said unless a system was provided to put Victoria in connection with the outlying parts of the island they would otherwise be cut off from it. The member Newcastle undertook to tell those that this road would be of use to farmers in outlying districts, as part he was quite willing to take the responsibility for this vote. Money was placed there not to be immediately, but so that the might be proceeded with if necessary.

Williams said the road would be a water route and a railway, would Victoria be cut off from outlying districts. He had no objection to roads for automobiles, provided they met the needs of actual farmers.

Hayward pointed out that the roads of Cowichan and Newcastle also had petitioned for this road.

Mr. Williams said that anyone could be found to sign a petition, but from his experience petitions had no effect on this Government anyhow.

Conclusion of Consideration of the Estimates in Committee—Discussion Tropical at Times.

THE MAIN ESTIMATES for the year were completed by the House on Friday afternoon after some further vigorous blocking by Opposition members. Mr. Oliver again tried, through not very effectively, to block the passing of the \$50,000 item for roads in Point Grey. He submitted that according to the miles of work done the cost was outrageous. Hon. Mr. Fulton showed that Mr. Oliver was wrong in his figures and the cost was very little if any above the average.

Mr. Oliver next attacked the grant for the office of the Agent-General in London, saying that the gentleman who performed those duties was not worth the money. Premier McBride, having visited the office in person last summer, was in a position to correct this statement, and Mr. Stuart Henderson also rounded on his colleague declaring that an office in London was a necessity, and there should be no one better qualified to manage it than an ex-Premier of the Province.

The Socialists attacked the item of \$6,000 for immigration. Mr. Williams moved that it be struck out. Mr. Hawthornthwaite wished to know if it was the intention of the Government to give any of it to the Salvation Army. Hon. Mr. Tatlow assured them that such was not the intention at present. Mr. Hawthornthwaite declared that the same promise had been made last year and broken, and described the Army as "religious truck." Premier McBride took Mr. Hawthornthwaite and his colleagues sharply to task for their statements and asked them what they expected to gain by such tactics. The motion to strike the item out was defeated, only the three Socialists and Mr. Jardine supporting it.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, February 28.—The House went at once into Committee of Supply, Mr. Ellison in the chair.

Mr. Henderson objected to the appropriation of \$7,000 for Yale, saying that of all the constituencies of the Province his had received the shabbiest treatment, since it had produced \$79,000 in revenue and only \$7,000 was to be spent on it. There were 800 miles of roads in the riding and it seemed to him that some arrangement must have been arrived at between the Chief Commissioner and the Road Superintendent.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the honorable gentleman must know that the road from Spence's Bridge to Nicola would not be nearly so much used now the railway was running. The Road Superintendent's estimate for the year was \$8,895, but the percentage had to be taken out to allow for the three months less in the fiscal year than there had formerly been. In view of the needs of the district, however, he had decided to increase the appropriation to \$10,000, but by some mistake it had not appeared in the printed Estimates. It would be allowed all the

enderson said that was a little satisfactory.

Williams criticised the grant of for the Vancouver Island trunk which he said would be only a few people of the parasitic automobiles. It would cost to complete and would not help farmers at all.

Mr. McBride said unless a system was provided to put Victoria in connection with the outlying parts of the Island they would otherwise be cut off from it. The member Newcastle undertook to tell cause that this road would be of a to farmers in outlying districts, a part he was quite willing to the responsibility for this vote. money was placed there not to be immediately, but so that the might be proceeded with if necessary.

Williams said the road would let a water route and a railway, would Victoria be cut off from outlying districts. He had no objection to roads for automobiles, provided they first met the needs of actual

Hayward pointed out that the of Cowichan and Newcastle also had petitioned for this road.

Mr. Williams said that anyone could be found to sign a petition, but from his experience petitions had no effect on this Government anyhow.

DEWDNEY TRUNK ROAD.

Mr. Oliver asked how the \$10,000 for the Dewdney trunk road would be spent.

The Premier said the Dewdney trunk road was to be constructed along the north bank of the Fraser from New Westminster to connect that city and Vancouver with Dewdney riding. It would terminate at Harrison Bay and had all been gazetted, and a great deal of the work had already been done in the Pitt Meadows district. It would cost probably another \$15,000 to complete it and when finished they would have on the north side of the Fraser a road that would be of as good service as the Yale road was south of the river. The Government was doing the work piecemeal and were doing it as economically as possible.

POINT GREY.

Mr. Oliver again objected to the grant of \$50,000 for roads at Point Grey. He said that \$113,000 had been spent last year and this made \$163,000 or about one-fourth of the proceeds of the Point Grey land sale. He thought some explanation was due to the House.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said part of the money had been spent in Hastings townsite.

Mr. Oliver asked how many miles had been graded with the money spent during the last financial year.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said there had been ten miles of clearing and grading in Point Grey; but a very large part of the money had been spent in surveys which were now completed.

Mr. Oliver: "Then, for the construction and surveying of 10 miles of road we have paid \$113,000, an average of \$11,300 a mile or nearly what it would cost to grade and lay down the metals for a railway. He wished to know the width of the streets."

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "The clearing is 66 feet and grading 24 feet."

Mr. Oliver said that according to his figures they had spent \$83,000 for clearing and grading about 11 miles which would mean a cost of \$7,500 a mile. He had some experience in road building and a few years ago in the same locality had taken a contract for clearing and grading a road 12 feet wide and building bridges and all for \$600 a mile. Yet this Government claimed to be economical. It was certainly paying the men on these roads 20 cents an hour, but what was Mr. McBride, the road foreman, getting?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said Mr. McBride was receiving \$120 a month. But his honorable friend's figures of road mileage were quite incorrect. Instead of 10 miles they had completed 10 miles in Point Grey and 13 in Hastings townsite or 23 altogether. Then there was the cost of surveys and the expenses of Mr. Todd, the landscape gardener, who had been brought out from Montreal to lay out the streets.

Mr. Oliver said according to that they had paid \$7,751 for surveying 23 miles.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "No, I said the total cost was \$7,000 for all the surveys and the expense of a landscape surveyor."

Mr. Oliver: "Then it costs at the rate of \$300 a mile, more than it costs to survey the Grant Trunk Pacific from the Atlantic to the Pacific, yet you can send a man to Cariboo to do surveying at \$50 a mile. Of course, a man there does not have to wear as fine clothes as in the city, nor does he stay at the Hotel Vancouver and go to the theatres and other entertainments. But, of course, this is quite in keeping with the way things are done in Richmond."

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "The honorable gentleman is misinformed. It is not the road foreman, but the road superintendent who receives that amount."

Mr. Oliver said he got his information from the public documents and if they were incorrect and misleading it was not his fault. He saw nothing to show that Mr. McBride had been appointed road superintendent.

Hon. Mr. Fulton explained that up to July last, Mr. Sprott was road superintendent for that district, but since then Mr. McBride had been placed in charge.

Mr. Oliver said it was quite plain that before he was road superintendent he was getting \$120 a month to watch men who were working twice as hard and were getting twenty cents an hour. But, of course, when it required a landscape gardener to lay out a road it cost more to grade it,

so that what was a luxury in other parts of the Province is a necessity in Richmond. (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Fulton asked where they could get a topographical survey made cheaper than that in Point Grey, or where they could get a surveyor of Mr. Todd's ability at a more reasonable cost. The object was to have the streets laid out with a view to scenic effect, and he was sure the Government would be more than repaid by the enhanced value of their holdings in Point Grey.

Mr. Oliver asked how many miles had been surveyed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "I have not the exact figures with me, but probably about fifty miles."

Mr. Williams: "Has the road superintendent in Richmond an automobile?"

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton: "No."

Mr. Williams said he ought to have for he noticed that according to the returns of expenditure he had spent \$112 in street car fares last year. It was enough to take him round the world, and it would be cheaper if he had an automobile.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that up to June of last year the Road Superintendent looked after four districts, Richmond, Delta, Dewdney and Chilliwack, and the \$400 was for travelling expenses for the whole year.

Mr. Oliver said if he looked a little closer he would find that he put in 13 months in one year. (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Fulton said one month was arrears from last year.

The item then passed.

INTERIOR DISTRICTS.

Mr. Ross said the Leader of the Opposition had stated a few days ago that Fernie had been favored at the expense of Cranbrook. The fact was that Cranbrook was an old settled district, and its roads were opened up, but Fernie was a new district, and needed roads. It was fast filling up as was shown by the fact that last month Fernie stood third in Customs collections in the Province, only Vancouver and Victoria exceeding it.

Dr. King said the roads in Cranbrook were at least in such shape that he was thinking seriously of offering his automobile for sale.

Mr. Oliver wished to know why such large grants were being given to Okanagan. Last night he heard a rumor that the member for Okanagan was to be elevated to a more important position, and it looked as if they were preparing for a by-election.

Mr. Williams said that last year the member for Okanagan exhibited some very fine apples there. He wished to know if it was the intention of the Government to build a road to every apple tree. (Laughter).

Mr. Henderson wished to know for what purpose the vote of \$10,000 for a road to Twenty-Mile Creek was intended?

Mr. Shatford explained that it was to build a road out from Hedley to connect with an important district following the course of Twenty-Mile Creek.

Mr. Oliver asked if any soundings had been taken of the piers of the New Westminster bridge to see if there had been any scouring from the river bed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that soundings were taken every month, and the reports were in the Department. There had been some scouring, and measures would be taken to keep the piers entire.

Mr. Oliver asked why a larger amount than \$9,300 had not been set aside for the destruction of wolves, panthers, and coyotes. It was certainly desirable to exterminate these pests if possible.

Hon. Dr. Young said that he had wished to increase it because these pests destroyed the fur bearing animals in the North, but the farmers in the southern part of the Province had objected saying that they kept down the vermin.

Mr. Henderson said it was certainly desirable to have them exterminated in the Interior, and he suggested that a division be made of the Cascade mountains and different bounties be offered on either side.

Mr. Macdonald was pleased to see in the grant of \$2,000 for the City of Rossland for the remittance of taxation collected on minerals in the city limits, some increase over that of last year, but it was still insufficient. Rossland was simply a mining camp, and while the city had to care for the miners, educate their children and provide streets, police, etc., the Government took the mineral tax, and also taxed the personal property of the mining camps. This left the city nothing but its realty tax, but he claimed if they were given the right to tax the personal property of the mining companies, instead of \$3,000 they would have \$10,000 or \$12,000. He therefore, appealed for \$5,000 for the present year. At present, in Rossland, in order to maintain their civic institutions property had to be assessed at two and three times its value. He appealed to them to give Rossland what she was entitled to.

Hon. Dr. Young said speaking not as a member of the Government, but as the member for Atlin, he considered the member for Rossland had placed the matter fairly and squarely before them, and he for one would do his best to get the Government to meet those views.

Mr. McInnis said that for Phoenix the grant was only \$330. They were much in the same position as Rossland, and why was there this difference?

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the grant was based on the personal property taxable there, which was only assessed at \$50,000, and he considered the grant a fair one.

Mr. Macdonald said that the personal property of mines in Rossland amounted to at least \$1,000,000, and if Phoenix were to be returned the amount of taxation derivable from the personal property, Rossland on the same basis would be entitled to \$8,000 or \$10,000.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said, assuming that the member for Rossland were correct in placing the mining property at \$1,000,000, the taxation coming to them at one-third of one per cent, would be \$5,500.

Mr. Macdonald said he was speaking of the municipal assessment rate.

AGENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Mr. Oliver objected to the grant of \$7,500 for the Agent-General's office in London. He did not think he was worth it, for all the information he could give.

Premier McBride said the member for Delta had never been to London or he would not have said that. Everyone who had visited the office admitted that Mr. Turner was doing splendid work. It might be said that there was no reason why British Columbia should have an office in London any more than any other Province of Canada, but only about two weeks ago he had received a letter from Premier Whitney of Ontario, asking about the working of the office, and stating that it was the desire of the Ontario Government to establish an office there also. He was sure that if his friend from Delta could visit the office, and see the crowds of people there every day asking for information about British Columbia, he would change his mind.

Mr. Oliver: "That is very well, but everyone has not the privilege of travelling to London at the expense of the Province."

Hon. Dr. Young: "The time is coming, John."

Mr. Oliver: "Yes, and some of us may be dead by the time it comes. (Laughter). We want to know now whether anything is being done. I have asked for this information every year, and have always been put off with the same old stereotyped statements."

Mr. Henderson said he heartily agreed with the member for Delta. Manitoba was represented not only in London, but in Toronto, by an office where people could go and get what information they wanted. He certainly thought they should have an office in London, and they should not keep a cheap office, either, but one suited to represent such a Province as this, and surely a man who was an ex-Premier of the Province should be able to satisfy the needs.

Mr. Oliver said his friend said it was good to have an office to give information, but what information could they give with the means that this Government had at its disposal for imparting it. What information could they get out of the two bulletins he had presented to the House. He wanted particulars of what this office did and got only this general statement from the Premier.

IMMIGRATION GRANT.

Mr. McInnis objected to the \$6,300 for immigration. He considered that in view of the number of people already out of work here, he saw no necessity for bringing more people in.

Mr. Williams: "I would like to ask the Finance Minister, who I know is always interested with the Salvation Army, whether any of this money is for that organisation."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied that the Government at present had no intention of spending any of the money in that way. There were other ways of spending it for immigration purposes, such as sending out lecturers and distributing literature. The Government had no immediate intention of spending the money, but had placed it there so that they could use it if necessary.

Mr. Williams said if it was not to be spent, why was it there? Has the relationship between the Government and the Salvation Army anything to do with bringing this labor into this Province?

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the agreement with the Salvation Army expired this year, and at present there was no intention of spending any money in that way.

Mr. Williams said that on leaving the House last year the Finance Minister felt like having nothing more to do with the Salvation Army, but when he got over to Vancouver and

THE PROVINCE SAFEGUARDED

with Grand Trunk Pacific a Province Secures Far More Active Construction Promised for Clause.

local merchants, and to start actual construction not later than June 1st, and to proceed with actual construction till completed in British Columbia. The Company will use only white labor unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Government that it is impossible to obtain this. Two thousand acres of land are to be surveyed as a townsite.

Hon. Mr. McBride stated that the officials gave the opinion that unless this matter were adjusted, work would not be gone on with this year.

The agreement passed first reading.

he believed the district needed it, and he eulogised Dr. Kergin for the manner in which he presented his case. Mr. Munro said he congratulated the Government on the efforts they had made to bring in settlers to develop the agricultural resources of the Province. Skeena district, however, with all its rich agricultural lands, had not a single mile of wagon road, and it would be bread cast upon the waters to open it up. As it was when people came here they went back with stories that did more to keep people out than all their immigration agents could overcome.

The Attorney-General said they heard nothing but Skeena, Skeena, Skeena. The Government was now looking towards Skeena, and if certain negotiations now in progress were carried out, they would do a great deal for that district. There was a rumor that this was the last session the present member for Skeena would sit in the House, and perhaps this was the reason he was so anxious to prepare for a by-election by getting an additional estimate.

Dr. Kergin said the rumor had not reached his ears. He had no intention of resigning, nor would there be an election unless the Government resigned and went to the country, which he would be pleased to see them do.

Mr. Munro said if the Government had any idea of a by-election in Skeena there would have been a much larger sum in the Estimates. (Laughter).

Mr. Macdonald said the rumor was of the same kind as the one that originated with the same gentleman on the eve of the last election, that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was going to bring in fifty thousand Japanese.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that the Mackenzie King investigation had shown that this statement was made on good authority.

SKENA'S GREAT NEEDS.

Mr. Naden said he had from travel some personal knowledge of the wants of the Skeena district. It produced an enormous revenue, and should not be made a milch cow for other parts of the Province that were able to take care of themselves. He said he had travelled on horseback in the Skeena country last Summer and it had taken him five days to get sixty miles. If some of the Ministers would take a trip through there, there would be no difficulty in getting larger estimates.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said the member for Cranbrook had said the other day in very soft tones that it was almost impossible to believe that the Government were using the public funds for their own purposes. But it was no use to mince matters, that was what they were doing, and it was what the Liberal party would also do if they were in power to-morrow. That party was doing the same thing in the Dominion House to-day. It was no use to humbug people by trying to make them believe it was not so. For his part he was tired of hearing members talk about this district and that district. They had heard all about hay and hogs from Delta, and had trails and salmon in Skeena and how they raised mint juleps in Cariboo. They had an idea that capital would exploit the resources of these districts, but capital would not exploit the resources, but it would exploit the workmen employed to develop these resources and he hoped they would treat the subject from the proper standpoint.

The Skeena item then passed and the Committee rose.

SITUATION IN NANAIMO.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE asked the Premier in view of the complicated labor situation at Nanaimo what action the Government intended to take.

THE PREMIER said the Government had thought about arrangements whereby work could be found for the unemployed in Nanaimo; but in a newspaper published in that town on the 25th instant there appeared a report of the proceedings of the City Council, wherein it was stated that the Council took the view that there was no cause for alarm and no actual distress; and in substance that the question of the unemployed was not an issue at all. As a result of that statement from a responsible body like the City Council the Chief Commissioner felt there was no necessity in proceeding further with the arrangements, especially since the response to a telegram the Mayor of Nanaimo had advised him to the same effect.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE said he regretted the position taken by the City Council, and was satisfied that it was caused entirely by the fear that it might injure the good name of the City. He was informed there had been a meeting of the unemployed yesterday and would be another in a few days, and he was sure there would be great distress in a short time.

THE PREMIER said it was not the desire of the Government to escape any responsibility. If conditions proved to be as outlined by the member for Nanaimo the Government would spare no effort to apply a proper

remedy.

The House adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

GALLERY NOTES.

The amendments to the Civil Service Bill of which Hon. Dr. Young has given notice, work a complete change in that part of the Act relating to superannuation. The proposal to set aside \$200,000 from the Consolidated Revenue fund has disappeared, and it is proposed in its place that an amount equal to two and a half per cent. shall be taken from the salaries of the Civil Servants, and the Government every year will supplement this with an equal amount from the Provincial Treasury. It provides for the retirement at sixty of persons who have been in the Civil Service for ten years previous, and an annuity shall be paid according to the amount paid in and the actuarial experience of the general "expectation of life." If one is constrained by some infirmity to retire at an earlier age provision may be made for him by Order-in-Council. Some increase is also made in the salaries paid to clerks in order to make up for the percentage drain for superannuation. The new provision should do away with the objection that has been raised to the setting aside of a lump sum, to the effect that the whole Province was being taxed for the benefit of one class. It should be added that the Minister of Finance will have power to invest the accumulated funds, and four per cent. interest is guaranteed.

Messrs. Tate and Wainwright, representing the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, are again in negotiation with the Government about the Indian Reserve lands at Prince Rupert.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION

The Act as Originally Introduced Has Been Radically Changed—The New Clause.

The Civil Service Act will be changed in committee substantially. Hon. Dr. Young has given notice of his intention to move that practically all the clauses of the original Bill, after Clause 1, be struck out and new clauses similar to a great extent substituted. The changes in the arrangements for superannuation are the more important. Provision is made to enable civil servants to benefit by supplemental savings and annuities to be voluntarily subscribed. Loans to civil servants upon mortgage from the fund are also allowed.

The chief clauses to be substituted follow:

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

25. A fund called the superannuation fund shall be maintained by the Minister of Finance in the treasury department for the superannuation and retirement upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained and set forth, of members of the public service, which fund shall be computed and made up as follows:

(a.) By a payment from the consolidated revenue fund during each financial year, of the capitalized value of the Government's share of contributions as that accrues for services rendered prior to July 1st, 1908, by members retiring during that year.

(b.) By the reservation out of the salary of each member of the public service to whom this Act applies of an amount equal to two and one-half per cent. (2½ per cent.) of such salary for entrants under twenty-one years of age, and thence graded by such scale as shall be order-in-council, by found to be actually necessary to produce a proportionate pension at age of sixty, as each member's contributions shall provide during his respective years of service; such resolution to be made after and to commence from the first day of July, A. D. 1908:

(c.) By equivalent annual payments to those in sub-section (b) from the consolidated revenue fund.

(d.) By the retention of income derived from interest and profits gained from the investment of the moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the superannuation fund.

Interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum is hereby guaranteed:

All moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the superannuation fund shall always be available and may be used for the making of payments and allowances, pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

The Minister of Finance may, upon the advice of the managing committee, as hereinafter provided, from time to time invest, realise upon the investments of, call in and re-invest, all or any part of the moneys from time to time standing to the credit of the superannuation fund.

Provided, always, that within the margins agreed upon by the managing committee, certified by the Attorney-General, and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor by order-in-council, the Finance Minister, after reserving such sums as may be safely estimated to adequately provide for current annuities, death benefits and expenses, during the ensuing financial year, may invest such other portion of the accumulating total funds as the managing committee think fit, at such rates as they may see fit, in any safe securities, or in first mortgages upon the land and houses which members desire to purchase for their homes:

In such mortgages it shall be requisite that the full value of such houses (excluding the land values) shall be covered by insurance as the managing committee shall require, and that committee may make such reasonable terms for repayments as they may from time to time consider most suitable to the conditions prevailing in British Columbia.

Beyond the portion of the accumulated funds thus far currently invested, the Finance Minister may invest such further sums as the managing committee from time to time think fit, in first mortgages to British Columbia householders (but not to speculators) outside the public service, at such rates of interest as the managing committee think fit.

Provided always, that every value of such lands, and the separate value of each house thus mortgaged shall first be certified by such qualified and trustworthy valuers as the managing committee may select, and in all cases the cost of such valuation shall be first paid by the mortgagor.

The fund shall be administered by a managing committee, consisting of the six deputy heads of the chief departments, who shall be the Government's representatives, and six representatives being chosen quinquennially by the contributors. The Auditor-General shall be the chairman, and in his absence the deputy head of the Treasury Department shall act as vice-chairman, but no chairman shall have a casting vote. In the event of equal voting on any question of principle, the matter shall be referred to the Chief Justice of British Columbia, whose decisions shall be final, until any amending act is passed by the Assembly.

SUPERANNUATION.

26. The managing committee shall grant a superannuation allowance not exceeding the allowance hereinafter authorized, which shall be payable and paid out of the superannuation fund to any member retiring from the public service who has been a member of the public service for ten years or upwards, and who has attained the age of 60 years, or has earlier become incapacitated by bodily or mental infirmity from properly performing his duties.

Providing the service in an established capacity under the Executive Government of British Columbia prior to the passing of this Act shall be deemed to be and shall be reckoned as in the public service.

Provided, also, that the service above prescribed need not have been continuously in one department or continuously in one capacity, but may have been rendered in more than one period.

An invalid annuitant shall, upon recovery and re-employment in the public service, relinquish his annuity until finally superannuated, and meantime provide by contributions for increasing his prospective annuity.

27. The superannuation allowance hereinbefore mentioned shall be calculated upon the accumulated value of the contributions made by and on behalf of the member of the public service to whom such allowance shall be made, and that capital sum shall be used to buy, within the fund, such annuity as it will financially purchase according to the actuarial experience of the general expectation of life applicable to his age on retirement.

In computing the accumulating interest and number of years of service for the purposes of this Act, if the actual period of service includes a fraction of a year, that fraction, if equal to or greater than one-half year, shall be computed as one full year's service.

In cases where the actual salaries of old servants are not recorded for bygone years of service, the Auditor-General shall approximately estimate such bygone salaries according to best evidence he can obtain.

28. All allowances, pensions or annuities shall be payable on the last day of each month.

29. The superannuation of every member of the public service shall be provided by a report to the managing committee from the head of the department in which such public servant is then employed, setting forth the term of service of such member of the public service and the reason for his intended superannuation.

30. If any member of the public service is constrained by mental overstrain or by reason of any infirmity of mind or body, not sustained by reason of or due to any negligence, vice or default, to resign from the public service before the time at which he becomes eligible to receive a superannuation allowance pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, by order-in-council, provide and direct to be added to the capitalised accumulation for that public servant, such a gratuity as the merits of the case call for, and that gratuity shall be applied through the superannuation fund to increase the original annuity then payable.

31. If any member of the public service is, by reason of severe bodily injury, received or sustained by him in the discharge of his duties as a public servant, and without any negligence or default on his own part, constrained to resign from the public service before the time at which he becomes eligible to receive a superannuation allowance pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, by order-in-council, provide and direct to be added to the capitalised accumulation for that public servant, or to any person or persons dependent upon his earnings, such a gratuity as the merits of the case call for, and that gratuity shall be applied through the superannuation fund to increase the original annuity then payable.

32. The annuities above provided shall, in the case of all married members, be converted within the fund to a joint annuity on the lives of husband and wife at the time of such retirement, in accordance with the actuarial scale which shall, by order-in-council, be computed for their respective ages; and in the case of other dependents it shall be within the option of any member to likewise convert his annuity within the fund, into one jointly with such dependents, according to the actuarial value of his capitalised accumulation will purchase.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

33. Unless the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for special reasons otherwise orders, retirement shall be compulsory on every member of the public service who has attained the age of sixty-five (65) years or has become incapacitated by bodily or mental infirmity from properly performing his duties, so soon as the superannuation annuity herein provided for him has been voted by the managing committee of such member of the public service; and such allotment shall not be considered as implying any censure upon the member of the public service to whom it is made.

RESIGNATIONS AND DISMISSALS.

34. Nothing in this Act contained shall impair or derogate from the right of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to dismiss or remove any member of the public service.

35. The managing committee, in the event of the dismissal of any member of the public service shall, on the recommendation of the head of the department in which such member of the public service was last employed, by minute direct the payment to such dismissed member of such amount, not exceeding the total amount without interest, contributed by him to the superannuation fund or reserved out of his salary for the purposes of the superannuation fund, as may be thought fit, and such payments, less any defalcations perpetrated by him (if any), shall be paid out of the superannuation fund. Thereupon such person's membership shall cease and he shall have no further claim whatsoever upon the fund.

36. Upon a member resigning his appointment he shall be paid out of the fund the full amount of his own contributions with interest thereupon (but shall not re-

ceive the contribution paid by the Government). Thereupon such person's membership shall cease and he shall have no further claim whatsoever upon the fund.

37. In the event of a superannuated member's death before he has received annuities equal in amount to the combined total of his own and the Government's contributions on his behalf, there shall be paid from the fund to his legal representatives the difference between that combined amount and the total sum he had received in annuities.

SUPPLEMENTAL SAVINGS AND ANNUITIES.

44. To encourage thrift and self-reliance amongst members of the public service, it is further enacted that any member may, by separate account through the pay-roll or otherwise, save through the managing committee such monthly or lump sums as he may decide to reserve from his salary.

Provided always, that every member shall be free to withdraw one-fourth of his accumulated savings bank fund by giving one week's notice, and the whole or balance after one calendar month's notice, shall be kept strictly private.

The balance of the total accumulating funds, so far as not required for current use, may, within adequate margins recommended by the managing committee, and mended by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, be invested through the Finance Minister in like securities to those prescribed in section 25 for the superannuation fund.

Members are thus specially encouraged to mutually accumulate their savings under secure and profitable conditions, in order that those who may wish may finally transfer their accumulated funds at the time of retirement to increase or supplement their annuities purchasable under the superannuation schemes.

45. Any retired or retiring member may at any time increase his annuity according to the actuarial rate applicable to his age, by extra payments into the superannuation fund of sums of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100).

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1908.

THE CONTROL OF THE FISHERIES

Attorney-General Bowser Ready to Champion Province's Right in One of Chief Industries.

In a recent speech delivered in this City by Attorney-General Bowser he stated that one of his chief duties would be to conserve the fisheries, and he held that the gradual falling-off of the pack in the Fraser River district was attributable to the faulty methods of the Dominion Government in its administration of fishery affairs within the Province. Mr. S. T. Bastedo arrived on Friday from Ottawa to defend the alleged rights of the Dominion Government to administer fishery affairs within the Province. The Attorney-General has taken a firm stand with reference to the rights of the Province and Mr. Bastedo will argue the matters in dispute before the Department next week. Mr. Bastedo is confident that the matters in dispute will be settled without reference to the courts. The British Columbia Government maintains that it has control of the fisheries within the Province and Attorney-General Bowser stated that he would enforce stringent regulations for the conservation of the fishing rights.

A recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has maintained that the provinces of Canada retain their rights in the matter of fisheries and that all they possessed prior to Confederation still inhere in their authority. Mr. Bastedo, who was formerly Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario, will undertake argumentative offices for Ontario and Quebec, with reference to the same disputes.

INTERCOM

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THE PROVINCIAL

Conclusion of Consideration in Committee—Discussion at Times

THE MAIN ESTIMATES for the year were completed by the House on Friday afternoon after some further vigorous blocking by Opposition members. Mr. Oliver again tried, through not very effectively, to block the passing of the \$50,000 item for roads in Point Grey. He submitted that according to the miles of work done the cost was outrageous. Hon. Mr. Fulton showed that Mr. Oliver was wrong in his figures and the cost was very little if any above the average.

Mr. Oliver next attacked the grant for the office of the Agent-General in London, saying that the gentleman who performed those duties was not worth the money. Premier McBride, having visited the office in person last Summer, was in a position to correct this statement, and Mr. Stuart Henderson also rounded on his colleague declaring that an office in London was a necessity, and there should be no one better qualified to manage it than an ex-Premier of the Province.

The Socialists attacked the item of \$6,000 for immigration. Mr. Williams moved that it be struck out. Mr. Hawthorthwaite wished to know if it was the intention of the Government to give any of it to the Salvation Army. Hon. Mr. Tatlow assured them that such was not the intention at present. Mr. Hawthorthwaite declared that the same promise had been made last year and broken, and described the Army as "religious truck." Premier McBride took Mr. Hawthorthwaite and his colleagues sharply to task for their statements and asked them what they expected to gain by such tactics. The motion to strike the item out was defeated, only the three Socialists and Mr. Jardine supporting it.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, February 28.—The House went at once into Committee of Supply. Mr. Ellison in the chair.

Mr. Henderson objected to the appropriation of \$7,000 for Yale, saying that of all the constituencies of the Province his had received the shabbiest treatment, since it had produced \$79,000 in revenue and only \$7,000 was to be spent on it. There were 800 miles of roads in the riding and it seemed to him that some arrangement must have been arrived at between the Chief Commissioner and the Road Superintendent.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the honorable gentleman must know that the road from Spence's Bridge to Nicola would not be nearly so much used now the railway was running. The Road Superintendent's estimate for the year was \$8,895, but the percentage had to be taken out to allow for the three months less in the fiscal year than there had formerly been. In view of the needs of the district, however, he had decided to increase the appropriation to \$10,000, but by some mistake it had not appeared in the printed Estimates. It would be allowed all the same.

Mr. Henderson said that was a little more satisfactory.

Mr. Williams criticised the grant of \$50,000 for the Vancouver Island trunk road, which he said would be only used by a few people of the parasitic class with automobiles. It would cost \$84,000 to complete and would not help the farmers at all.

Hon. Mr. McBride said unless a system of roads was provided to put Victoria in connection with the outlying portions of the Island they would otherwise be cut off from it. The member for Newcastle undertook to tell the House that this road would be of no use to farmers in outlying districts. For his part he was quite willing to take the responsibility for this vote. The money was placed there not to be spent immediately, but so that the road might be proceeded with if thought necessary.

Mr. Williams said the road would parallel a water route and a railway, so how could Victoria be cut off from the outlying districts. He had no objections to roads for automobiles, provided they first met the needs of actual settlers.

Mr. Hayward pointed out that the farmers of Cowichan and Newcastle also had petitioned for this road.

Mr. Williams said that anyone could be found to sign a petition, but from his experience petitions had no effect on this Government anyhow.

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Mr. Williams criticised the grant of \$20,000 for the Vancouver Island trunk road, which he said would be only used by a few people of the parasitic class with automobiles. It would cost \$84,000 to complete and would not help the farmers at all.

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DEWDNEY TRUNK ROAD.

Mr. Oliver asked how the \$10,000 for the Dewdney trunk road would be spent.

The Premier said the Dewdney trunk road was to be constructed along the north bank of the Fraser from New Westminster to connect that city and Vancouver with Dewdney riding. It would terminate at Harrison Bay and had all been gazetted, and a great deal of the work had already been done in the Pitt Meadows district. It would cost probably another \$15,000 to complete it and when finished they would have on the north side of the Fraser a road that would be of as good service as the Yale road was south of the river. The Government was doing the work piecemeal and were doing it as economically as possible.

POINT GREY.

Mr. Oliver again objected to the grant of \$50,000 for roads at Point Grey. He said that \$113,000 had been spent last year and this made \$163,000 or about one-fourth of the proceeds of the Point Grey land sale. He thought some explanation was due to the House.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said part of the money had been spent in Hastings township.

Mr. Oliver asked how many miles had been graded with the money spent during the last financial year.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said there had been ten miles of clearing and grading in Point Grey; but a very large part of the money had been spent in surveys which were now completed.

Mr. Oliver: "Then, for the construction and surveying of 10 miles of road we have paid \$113,000, an average of \$11,300 a mile or nearly what it would cost to grade and lay down the metals for a railway. He wished to know the width of the streets."

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "The clearing is 66 feet and grading 24 feet."

Mr. Oliver said that according to his figures they had spent \$83,000 for clearing and grading about 11 miles which would mean a cost of \$7,500 a mile. He had some experience in road building and a few years ago in the same locality had taken a contract for clearing and grading a road 12 feet wide and building bridges and all for \$600 a mile. Yet this Government claimed to be economical. It was certainly paying the men on these roads 20 cents an hour, but what was Mr. McBride, the road foreman, getting?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said Mr. McBride was receiving \$120 a month. But his honorable friend's figures of road mileage were quite incorrect. Instead of 10 miles they had completed 10 miles in Point Grey and 13 in Hastings township or 23 altogether. Then there was the cost of surveys and the expenses of Mr. Todd, the landscape gardener, who had been brought out from Montreal to lay out the streets.

Mr. Oliver said according to that they had paid \$7,751 for surveying 23 miles.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "No, I said the total cost was \$7,000 for all the surveys and the expense of a landscape surveyor."

Mr. Oliver: "Then it costs at the rate of \$300 a mile, more than it costs to survey the Grant Trunk Pacific from the Atlantic to the Pacific, yet you can send a man to Cariboo to do surveying at \$50 a mile. Of course, a man there does not have to wear as fine clothes as in the city, nor does he stay at the Hotel Vancouver and go to the theatres and other entertainments. But, of course, this is quite in keeping with the way things are done in Richmond."

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "The honorable gentleman is misinformed. It is not the road foreman, but the road superintendent who receives that amount."

Mr. Oliver said he got his information from the public documents and if they were incorrect and misleading it was not his fault. He saw nothing to show that Mr. McBride had been appointed road superintendent.

Hon. Mr. Fulton explained that up to July last, Mr. Spratt was road superintendent for that district, but since then Mr. McBride had been placed in charge.

Mr. Oliver said it was quite plain that before he was road superintendent he was getting \$120 a month to watch men who were working twice as hard and were getting twenty cents an hour. But, of course, when it required a landscape gardener to lay out a road it cost more to grade it.

so that what was a luxury in other parts of the Province is a necessity in Richmond. (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Fulton asked where they could get a topographical survey made cheaper than that in Point Grey, or where they could get a surveyor of Mr. Todd's ability at a more reasonable cost. The object was to have the streets laid out with a view to scenic effect, and he was sure the Government would be more than repaid by the enhanced value of their holdings in Point Grey.

Mr. Oliver asked how many miles had been surveyed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "I have not the exact figures with me, but probably about fifty miles."

Mr. Williams: "Has the road superintendent in Richmond an automobile?"

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton: "No."

Mr. Williams said he ought to have for he noticed that according to the returns of expenditure he had spent \$112 in street car fares last year. It was enough to take him round the world, and it would be cheaper if he had an automobile.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that up to June of last year the Road Superintendent looked after four districts, Richmond, Delta, Dewdney and Chilliwack, and the \$400 was for travelling expenses for the whole year.

Mr. Oliver said if he looked a little closer he would find that he put in 13 months in one year. (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Fulton said one month was arrears from last year.

The item then passed.

INTERIOR DISTRICTS.

Mr. Ross said the Leader of the Opposition had stated a few days ago that Fernie had been favored at the expense of Cranbrook. The fact was that Cranbrook was an old settled district; and its roads were opened up, but Fernie was a new district, and needed roads. It was fast filling up as was shown by the fact that last month Fernie stood third in Customs collections in the Province, only Vancouver and Victoria exceeding it.

Dr. King said the roads in Cranbrook were at least in such shape that he was thinking seriously of offering his automobile for sale.

Mr. Oliver wished to know why such large grants were being given to Okanagan. Last night he heard a rumor that the member for Okanagan was to be elevated to a more important position, and it looked as if they were preparing for a by-election.

Mr. Williams said that last year the member for Okanagan exhibited some very fine apples there. He wished to know if it was the intention of the Government to build a road to every apple tree. (Laughter).

Mr. Henderson wished to know for what purpose the vote of \$10,000 for a road to Twenty-Mile Creek was intended?

Mr. Shatford explained that it was to build a road out from Hedley to connect with an important district following the course of Twenty-Mile Creek.

Mr. Oliver asked if any soundings had been taken of the piers of the New Westminster bridge to see if there had been any scouring from the river bed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that soundings were taken every month, and the reports were in the Department. There had been some scouring, and measures would be taken to keep the piers entire.

Mr. Oliver asked why a larger amount than \$9,300 had not been set aside for the destruction of wolves, panthers, and coyotes. It was certainly desirable to exterminate these pests if possible.

Hon. Dr. Young said that he had wished to increase it because these pests destroyed the fur bearing animals in the North, but the farmers in the southern part of the Province had objected saying that they kept down the vermin.

Mr. Henderson said it was certainly desirable to have them exterminated in the interior, and he suggested that a division be made of the Cascade mountains and different bounties be offered on either side.

Mr. Macdonald was pleased to see in the grant of \$2,000 for the City of Rossland, for the remittance of taxation collected on minerals in the city limits, some increase over that of last year, but it was still insufficient. Rossland was simply a mining camp, and while the city had to care for the miners, educate their children and provide streets, police, etc., the Government took the mineral tax, and also taxed the personal property of the mining camps. This left the city nothing but its realty tax, but he claimed if they were given the right to tax the personal property of the mining companies, instead of \$3,000 they would have \$10,000 or \$12,000. He therefore, appealed for \$5,000 for the present year. At present, in Rossland, in order to maintain their civic institutions property had to be assessed at two and three times its value. He appealed to them to give Rossland what she was entitled to.

Hon. Dr. Young said speaking not as a member of the Government, but as the member for Atlin, he considered the member for Rossland had placed the matter fairly and squarely before them, and he for one would do his best to get the Government to meet those views.

Mr. McInnis said that for Phoenix the grant was only \$320. They were much in the same position as Rossland, and why was there this difference?

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the grant was based on the personal property taxable there, which was only assessed at \$50,000, and he considered the grant a fair one.

Mr. Macdonald said that the personal property of mines in Rossland amounted to at least \$1,000,000, and if Phoenix were to be returned the amount of taxation derivable from the personal property, Rossland on the same basis would be entitled to \$5,000 or \$10,000.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said, assuming that the member for Rossland were correct in placing the mining property at \$1,000,000, the taxation coming to them at one-third of one per cent. would be \$5,500.

Mr. Macdonald said he was speaking of the municipal assessment rate.

AGENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Mr. Oliver objected to the grant of \$7,500 for the Agent-General's office in London. He did not think he was worth it, for all the information he could give.

Premier McBride said the member for Delta had never been to London or he would not have said that. Everyone who had visited the office admitted that Mr. Turner was doing splendid work. It might be said that there was no reason why British Columbia should have an office in London any more than any other Province of Canada, but only about two weeks ago he had received a letter from Premier Whitney of Ontario, asking about the working of the office, and stating that it was the desire of the Ontario Government to establish an office there also. He was sure that if his friend from Delta could visit the office, and see the crowds of people there every day asking for information about British Columbia, he would change his mind.

Mr. Oliver: "That is very well, but everyone has not the privilege of travelling to London at the expense of the Province."

Hon. Dr. Young: "The time is coming, John."

Mr. Oliver: "Yes, and some of us may be dead by the time it comes. (Laughter). We want to know now whether anything is being done. I have asked for this information every year, and have always been put off with the same old stereotyped statements."

Mr. Henderson said he heartily agreed with the member for Delta. Manitoba was represented not only in London, but in Toronto, by an office where people could go and get what information they wanted. He certainly thought they should have an office in London, and they should not keep a cheap office, either, but one suited to represent such a Province as this, and surely a man who was an ex-Premier of the Province should be able to satisfy the needs.

Mr. Oliver said his friend said it was good to have an office to give information, but what information could they give with the means that this Government had at its disposal for imparting it. What information could they get out of the two bulletins he had presented to the House. He wanted particulars of what this office did and got only this general statement from the Premier.

IMMIGRATION GRANT.

Mr. McInnis objected to the \$6,900 for immigration. He considered that in view of the number of people already out of work here, he saw no necessity for bringing more people in.

Mr. Williams: "I would like to ask the Finance Minister, who I know is always interested with the Salvation Army, whether any of this money is for that organization."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied that the Government at present had no intention of spending any of the money in that way. There were other ways of spending it for immigration purposes, such as sending out lecturers and distributing literature. The Government had no immediate intention of spending the money, but had placed it there so that they could use it if necessary.

Mr. Williams said if it was not to be spent, why was it there? Has the relationship between the Government and the Salvation Army anything to do with bringing this labor into this Province?

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the agreement with the Salvation Army expired this year, and at present there was no intention of spending any money in that way.

Mr. Williams said that on leaving the House last year the Finance Minister felt like having nothing more to do with the Salvation Army, but when he got over to Vancouver and

had spent a little time in the capitalist society that was so congenial to him he took up with the Salvation Army again and made that agreement they had heard about. He would ask him now to advise the Salvation Army to get their woodyard into good shape for there would very soon be need of it. He would guarantee that within the next three months the Government would be compelled to realise that the men brought here by the Salvation Army working under this Government had been unable to find employment. He had talked to Adjutant Wakefield some weeks ago just about the time that that gentleman found that they would be unable to carry out their contract. They came to Victoria to see if they could get more situations for domestic servants, and the "Colonist" had come out with an article announcing "No more shortage of domestic labor." The position of the Government and the Salvation Army reminded him of the Frenchman who went down to Montreal to sell frogs. He had a large pond near his place and in view of the noise made by this Canadian band at night, went down and offered to supply Montreal with ten tons of frogs' legs. He went back and started to deliver his goods, not by the ton but by the pound. The buyers said they expected a ton, and he replied: "If you had heard all that noise you would have thought there were tons of them too." It was about the same in this matter. A few contemptible, snivelling people sent up a howl about the shortage of domestic servants, and the Government took up the cry. The trouble was that a white Canadian woman would ask \$25 a month, and the Salvation Army said they could get white girls for \$15. But these people would not take the white girl at that as long as they could get a Jap for \$7 a month, who would sleep under the stairs and go down to the Presbyterian Mission and learn English in the meantime. (Laughter).

"I told Adjutant Wakefield the same thing would happen with regard to farm labor. As soon as they began to bring them out wages would drop and the farmer would be able to get a man right at his door at a cheaper rate than the Salvation Army could bring them out. Then I would suggest again that the Government tell the Salvation Army to get their woodyard in good shape. I move to strike out this vote. This fruit exhibit business does not belong to it, and by cutting out this vote we shall make up a little for the money spent in Richmond."

Mr. McInnis said the money spent by the Government last year was now being used by the Salvation Army to advertise for skilled laborers in the industrial centres of England. If they passed such a vote as this the only people who would benefit were the speculators and parasites who grabbed up the land and then waited for these people to come out and develop it. The Government was governed by the class instinct and were working for the interests of their class. If the working class were in power they would do exactly the same thing. The Premier had said this was a working-class Government, but he could only justify this term by the fact that they were working the working class. If they wanted their land developed, why, instead of spending money to bring out people from other places to do it, could they not spend it in placing people that were already in the country upon it?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked if the Government intended to spend any of this immigration money in bringing skilled labor into this country. He noticed the Salvation Army was advertising for miners and skilled laborers in the Old Country.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the Government did not intend to spend money to bring out skilled laborers at all.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked again if it was the intention of the Government to give any money to the Salvation Army for immigration purposes.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said he had already answered that.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the Finance Minister gave the House the same assurance last year, and almost directly afterwards he went and made a most iniquitous bargain with the Salvation Army. He thought it a most contemptible thing to do. The hon. gentleman was supposed to have strong military instincts, but he had not shown much courage on that occasion, or he would have told the House right out what he intended to do, but it seemed as if he dared not, though after the House had risen he went and made an agreement with this religious truck known as the Salvation Army who sent false representations abroad in order to lure people to come to this country simply for the purpose of allowing the capitalists a

chance to exploit the laborer to better advantage.

REBUKED BY PREMIER.

Premier McBride: "I am very sorry that the gentleman should give utterance to the views that he has with regard to the Salvation Army. Surely, he should have common sense enough to see that this organisation has been endorsed by the highest authorities in the Empire for the good work they have done. We have the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Ontario also paying tribute to them for what they have accomplished. Surely their words are deserving of some attention. Mr. Roblin, the Premier of Manitoba, has also spoken in the highest terms of the work they have done there. Not only that, but we have the testimony of the Imperial authorities in England for the splendid work they have done there."

I was sorry to hear the hon. gentleman speaking of the Salvation Army as religious truck. Sir, it was language unworthy of a member of this House, when we have the testimony of hundreds of people in this country as to the splendid work of the Salvation Army has done. On the other hand, we have only the testimony of the member for Nanaimo and his friends that it is not so. It is very easy for him to rise in his place and tell us of conditions of such a character as to make us believe that the country is on the verge of a crisis. We know better. There is not in this country by one-thousandth per cent, the amount of distress they speak about, and I cannot see what they gain by trying to make members of this House believe that conditions in this country are in such a disgraceful state. Are they going to bring people into their party, by stating such things when there is absolutely nothing in these stories? So far as I know there are a number of people out of employment in Nanaimo, but work can be found and the conditions remedied, and I see no reason for alarm whatever.

With regard to the Salvation Army, all the Government has done is to make arrangements to bring in farm laborers and domestic servants. We have farmers and others who are sending in applications to the Government all the time for help of this nature, saying that they cannot possibly get it, and why should we not believe these people? The hon. gentleman opposite talk about the Government bringing in skilled laborers, but I assure them it is the intention of the Government to do no such thing, and I hope they will try to treat this question in a reasonable manner and not arouse unnecessary alarm."

Mr. Jardine said he had not the least objection to the Salvation Army from a religious point of view, but he did object to such an organisation doing work that did not properly belong to it. There could be no question, but many people in British Columbia were to-day out of work and in destitute circumstances, and it was simply a shame to bring in others to swell an overcrowded labor market and make matters worse. He considered that if the Government wanted to engage in immigration work it should do so itself and not use any religious organisation as an auxiliary for that purpose. He hoped the Government, instead of spending this \$6,000 on immigration, would spend it for the relief of the unemployed in Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he wished to say a few words in reply to the Premier's remarks. In the first place he offered no criticism of the religious methods of the Salvation Army. He believed it contained many earnest people, or they would not do as they did, and he would give them credit for having in that way done a great deal of good. He remembered the time when they first started in the Old Country. They could get no assistance from the capitalist Government then, not even police protection, but they were attacked by mobs right and left, and a hard time they had of it. But when they went into industrial affairs, and relieved the capitalist classes by taking up the wrecks of society and when they also went into the slave trade and shipped workers out to be exploited by the capitalists abroad, they suddenly became a respectable organisation and the Government took them under its wing.

He had never said that labor conditions were worse in British Columbia than in any other country. On the other hand, he believed there was not a country where conditions were better, but still, they should not close their eyes to the fact that they were bad enough, and if not relieved there must soon be actual suffering. If the Province wanted immigrants could they not leave that to the law of supply and demand? Workmen would come here if they could get a better living than in another country, and if they could not, it was better that they should keep away, and if the Government tried to interfere with that law only mischief could result. In connection with this immigration work he noticed in an Old Country paper

that a Mr. E. Adair was lecturing in Scotland about the charms of British Columbia. He did not know whether he was employed by the Government or the Salvation Army, or not.

The Premier said he was not employed by the Government.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that anyhow, he was telling most exaggerated stories, such as that strawberries could be raised at the rate of one hundred tons to the acre and such truck as that. He thought it simply monstrous that a man should go around trying to induce people to come to this country with such falsehoods as those.

CONDITIONS NOT VERY BAD.

Mr. Hayward said the other day the member for Newcastle reproached him with being a very poor representative of the district of Cowichan, since he did not know that there were people in his district who were living on less than one meal a day. He had asked for their names, but while the member for Newcastle could not give the names he had given the district. He had written to the Government agent to investigate, and his reply stated that the agent had been to Mount Sicker and made a personal canvass in all the families there. He found ten families and all were in employment except three, who were people of independent means. In view of this, things were evidently not so bad as the member for Newcastle had made out.

Mr. Williams said if these were the facts it pleased him as well as it pleased the member for Newcastle, and that was saying a great deal, for he was certainly pleased. He had received the information in the first place from a source that he believed to be true, but he should be glad if it were not so. At the same time there was a great disposition on the Government side to minimise these evils, and possibly the Government agent at Cowichan was an exception. The Premier had asked them what they expected to gain by stating these things. They expected to gain nothing. The Socialists were not there for gain, but they wished to place the facts before the House. If he was wrong about the people at Mount Sicker, he was glad to know it, but he should make inquiries and if he found the Government agent had misinformed the hon. gentleman, he would certainly let the House know it.

Mr. McInnis said in spite of the statements of the Premier there were thousands of people out of work in the Province to-day, as he would find if he went round among them for a while. The Premier said he did not see what the Socialists had to gain by attacking the Salvation Army. They gained nothing of course, and in fact, lost the chance of adding to their party from members of the Salvation Army. But the Socialist party was not like the Liberals or Conservatives. They did not aim at making political capital, but stood for principle, and if they saw a wrong they pointed it out no matter what the consequences might be. Why was the Government in such a hurry to bring out immigrants and dissipate the natural resources of the country? As long as these were not developed they were there for future time, and it was not likely that this generation would be the last that would be seen in this country, so that he would advise the Government to let things take their natural course, and not be in such a feverish hurry to dissipate the wealth that they possessed.

Mr. Behnson (Victoria) said that independent of all crimes the Salvation Army might have committed, they had done a good work in replacing Chinese and Japanese servants in houses with white girls, who had found good homes and were contented and happy here. They were all anxious to get the Chinese and Japanese out, and surely they must admit that the Salvation Army had done good work in this respect.

Mr. McInnis retorted that if white girls were hired it was only because they could be got for a smaller wage than the Chinese and Japanese. Otherwise the parasites who employed them would never have done so.

A division was then called on the motion to strike out the grant of \$6,000 for immigration. It was defeated by an overwhelming majority, only the three Socialists and Mr. Jardine supporting it, while the rest of the Liberals and all the Conservatives voted solidly against it.

This completed the main estimates and the House adjourned at 6.30 p. m.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. McPhillips to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 38) "An Act to amend the 'Companies' Act, 1897," the following amendments:

1. Section 87 of the 'Companies Act, 1897,' is hereby amended by adding to the said section the following sub-section:

(a) Provided always, that in an action against any past or present director, manager or officer to recover the amount of any bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque, signed by him, whether before or after the pass-

ing of this sub-section, wherein the name of the company is not mentioned within the meaning of this Act, evidence of all the facts and circumstances relating to the transaction may be given, and such director, manager or officer shall not be liable for the amount of any such bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque if it shall be proved that the name of the company was not fraudulently omitted, that the signature affixed by such director, manager or officer was so affixed in his official capacity, and that the said parties to said bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque intended that the said signature should bind the company, and not such director, manager or other officer individually: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any innocent holder thereof for value before maturity."

GALLERY NOTES.

In the Private Bills Committee this morning there was rather a keen fight over the application of Victoria City to take water for their use from the water at Goldstream now used by the B. C. Electric Railway Company for the generation of power. There arose also the question of the application of Victoria City to tunnel under the B. C. Electric Company's property at Sooke.

General Manager Sperling and Mr. L. G. McPhillips, K. C., solicitor for the B. C. Electric Railway Company, were called upon to testify as to the powers given to the Company in Vancouver. Both stated that in Vancouver they had been given no exclusive rights, and instanced the fact that some years ago the Stave Lake Power Company had been given a franchise within the City limits, a franchise they had never opposed. Mr. Sperling said his company had invested in the Province \$10,500,000.

Mr. Taylor, K. C., who appeared for the City of Victoria, asked Mr. Sperling if he would consider municipal competition as a repudiation of the rights given them under their charter.

Mr. Sperling said he certainly should under the circumstances referred to, though there was nothing to prevent the municipalities from buying out the property of the company if they wished to.

The Committee finally decided that they would give the City of Victoria the right to tunnel under the B. C. Electric Company's works at Goldstream, operations to be started within two years and finished within eight years, all necessary safeguards to be taken by the City, towards stopping leaks, etc., in the tunnel.

With reference to power rights asked by Victoria, the Committee decided that they should be granted subject to clauses in the Vancouver charter safeguarding the vested interests of the company. The clauses ratifying and confirming the powers of the Corporation under the Act of 1873 the Committee decided should be struck

out. They also passed a resolution that no powers be granted to expropriate the lands and water rights of the Esquimalt Waterpower company other than the powers contained under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act.

A large delegation of representatives of outside municipalities came down this morning after the convention of the B. C. Union of Municipalities at Nanaimo, to interview the Government with reference to an Old Man's Home for the Mainland, and also to ask powers to increase the assessment for school purposes in municipalities from five mills on the dollar to ten. Among the Vancouver delegates were Ald. Cavanagh and Calland, and Dr. Underhill, Medical Health Officer. There were also present Mayor Kealy, of the City of North Vancouver, and Councillor McNaught of North Vancouver Municipality, Reeve Byrne of Burnaby, and others from surrounding districts.

The Vancouver and Mainland delegates urged very strongly on the Executive the desirability of establishing an Industrial Home for the aged persons the Lower Mainland. They pointed out that the Provincial Home at Kamloops was all the time crowded, and the transportation of the beneficiaries so far from the centres of population on the Coast meant a considerable drain in itself. All that they asked was that the Government should establish and administer the Home, and the municipalities would support it with a per capita grant for the inmates sent there from each municipality. Power to increase assessment for school purposes in rural municipalities was urged, as owing to the increase in teachers' salaries and the cost of maintenance of schools, an assessment of five mills on the dollar was found to be inadequate, and they asked that it be increased to ten. The Government promised to consider as favorably as possible, the different representations made to them, and the delegates left well satisfied.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

From the reports coming from Victoria it appears to be probable that the session of the Legislature will be brought to a close before the end of this week. The Government has had its business well to the front; in this marking a great difference between the present and some previous sessions. The circumstance that there are still several measures of considerable importance to be discussed has arisen from causes entirely beyond the control of the Government. For instance it is stated that the arrangement between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is not settled in regard to some details. But the delay in this matter has arisen from the Company's representatives finding it necessary to confer personally with the Executive in Montreal, thereby necessitating a journey across the Continent and back again to Victoria. It is understood, however, that there is little doubt an agreement will be reached and work be commenced in the present year on the road. The importance of that requires no extended reference, and the success of the Government's efforts to bring about that result will be a matter for satisfaction throughout the Province, and particularly in the important regions along the Coast.

The discussion of the Estimates has occupied the larger portion of the sessions during the past week. The Opposition has shown an inclination to adopt obstructive tactics and actually consumed the greater part of two days in discussing the appropriations for the Richmond district in connection with the amounts proposed to be expended in opening up the valuable Crown property in the Point Grey district. While it is the privilege of the Opposition to criticise and attack the Government's proposals, it is not infrequently prudent to exercise some discrimination in regard to the point to be attacked, and from such a view it is difficult to understand what could be the motives instigating the Opposition to object to expenditures the sole object of which is to enhance the value of the land still unalienated. To the settlers in the Richmond district it is a matter of indifference whether the public money is expended on these lands. Indeed, from their point of view, it would be much more to their interest if the money were expended in repairing or opening roads in their different locations. With about 3,200 acres in the Point Grey reserve still unsold, it would have seemed incredible that there should have been any opposition to the expenditures necessary to make the land accessible. Not only will the construction of these roads make the land

saleable at high prices, but the money expended will be recouped by the increased value given to the land. The Opposition will find that a blunder was committed in this factious opposition.

Although the appropriations for public works are the largest in the history of the Province, it is not a matter for surprise that the representatives of many districts are dissatisfied with the amount appropriated for them. The area of the Province is so immense; its physical character is such that the building of roads is very costly, while the manner in which the population is scattered over vast regions adds still more to the enormous expense involved in the administration of the country. Roads costing one hundred thousand dollars or more are frequently demanded to provide means of communication for a mere handful of people. Realising the weakness of its case if it rested on the population or on the material interests concerned, the Opposition based its demands for the readjustment of various appropriations on the area of the territories included in some of the districts represented by its members. The absurdity of such a contention is obvious. These districts are of such large area because there is only a meagre population on them and it is population, not vast

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stretches of wilderness, that is entitled to representation. The Government is fully alive to the great possibilities of these districts and in most instances has increased the amounts appropriated to them. As they become better settled these sums will be increased. But no sane government would stint a considerable community of the money necessary for ordinary facilities for transportation, and for the other demands of settled districts, in order to open up new districts with very sparse populations. Yet this is what the Opposition insisted should be done, since it is obvious to anyone that the ordinary resources of the Government will not permit of large expenditures all over the Province. Fairminded people will admit that the Government has managed to make very liberal appropriations for public works, and has formulated a policy calculated to advance the interests of all parts of British Columbia. No one realises this fact more clearly than the Opposition in the Legislature.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1908.

DEBATE ON THE PENSION FUND

Speeches of Supporters and Opponents
Superannuation Plan Numerous Yesterday.

NEW LICENCE REGULATION FOR FISH CANNING AND PACKING

Socialist Suggestions to Strike Out
Supply Items Opposed by Both
Sides.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, March 2.—Hon. Mr. Bowser to-day introduced a Bill to exact annual licences from salmon canneries and fish packing plants. The licence fees will be: For one-line canneries, \$100; two-line, \$200; three-line, \$300; four-line, \$400; for the operation of a fish-packing plant, for each establishment, \$100. The licences are to be obtained from the Provincial Commissioner of Fisheries, and anyone operating without a licence will be liable to a fine of not less than \$400 or more than \$800 for the first offence. The Bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Oliver continued the debate on the

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

attacking the superannuation proposal. He said that the money would have to come out of the workers of the country who received no superannuation.

Mr. McPhillips supported him.

Mr. Henderson opposed.

Dr. Kerin said that he would support the second reading.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he considered the Bill one that the House might well support. He was still speaking when the House adjourned.

On the second reading of the resolutions for Supply, Mr. Williams moved to strike out the immigration vote, and Mr. McInnis the Militia vote. Both were defeated. Conservatives and Liberals voting against it.

The Act to authorise a \$10,000 loan to the Canadian Zinc Company passed its third reading.

There was no evening sitting, the Government dinner being held to-night.

THE G.T.P. RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

The agreement entered into between the Provincial Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was laid before the Legislature in the form of a schedule to "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway," before the House adjourned on Saturday. In the results which are likely to be caused by this Bill becoming law, no other measure passed at the present session is likely to be as important or beneficial to the interests of the Province. The negotiations between the Government and the Company which have been given shape and effect in the Bill referred to, have been protracted and somewhat diffi-

cult, since the Government insisted on details in the arrangement that the Company was disinclined to agree to. But an agreement has been reached at last and we are confident that the result will be satisfactory to everyone who is interested in any way in the development of the Province and who realises the great factor which the proposed railway will be in it. While we consider that the public interests are safeguarded by the agreement, and the Province will directly benefit by the enhancement in the value of its lands in the vicinity of the railway that will accrue from the carrying out of this great undertaking, on the other hand there are no unnecessary impediments or difficulties put in the way of the Company, or conditions imposed that might tend to delay construction and prevent the enjoyment at an early date of the commercial and industrial advantages to British Columbia which the actual carrying on of an important enterprise like the construction of a transcontinental railway should bring to Provincial trade and industry.

It will be observed by a perusal of the agreement referred to that it is tripartite in its form, being between the Province on the one part, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Company, Limited on the second and third parts. This is necessitated by the fact that the Townsite Company has acquired from the Dominion Government any title or right which the latter may have or be held to have in the lands on which it is proposed to found the town of Prince Rupert and to establish the Western terminus of the Railway. The agreement sets out in detail the tracts of land to be granted in what has been known as the Metlakatla Indian Reserve, comprising about 13,000 acres, and from which the removal of the Indians has been secured by the payment to the Indian Department by the Railway Company of a sum of money as the consideration to the Indians for

their withdrawal from this part of their reserve.

The Townsite Company is to receive a grant of this area of 13,000 acres from the Provincial Government in consideration of a payment of two dollars and fifty cents per acre and the re-conveyance to the Province of "one-fourth of all lots and blocks into which the said lands shall be sub-divided." The Government will have the selection of one lot or block (according as the particular tract may be platted) and the Townsite Company will then select three lots or blocks, and so on in turn until the whole tract has been apportioned between the two parties.

The Townsite Company is to lay out a townsite of not less than two thousand acres on which the terminal buildings and facilities of the railway are to be located. In order that no delay shall be had in this, the survey and sub-division of this townsite is to be completed before the end of next September. Provisions have been made for the streets in the townsite affording access for the public to the waterfront. One-fourth of the cost of the survey will be paid by the Government and in the staff engaged on the work will be a surveyor nominated by the Lands Department, whose salary will be charged to the general cost of the survey. The cost of the survey and the plan of the townsite must be approved by the Government before any conveyance is made to the Company of any of the lands. Provision in the agreement designate the area that the lots on the waterfront and other parts shall contain.

Through the Crown lands in the Province the Railway Company is given a right-of-way of one hundred feet in width, but only one of sixty feet through the lands comprised in the townsite set out in this agreement, and with the usual concessions as to the right of the Company to take stone, timber, gravel and other material from Crown lands adjacent to the line which may be required for the construction of the road within the boundaries of the Province, but the

Company is not permitted to appropriate any waterfront lands as long as they remain vested in the Crown. Two other provisions require the Railway Company to commence work from its Pacific Coast terminus at Prince Rupert by June 1st next; to prosecute it continuously and with reasonable expedition to the eastern boundary of the Province, and to purchase all materials and supplies in the Province as far as they can be obtained here in suitable quantities and at prices as favorable as those current elsewhere. Wages paid to laborers and others are to be those currently payable to persons in similar occupations in the district in which the railway is being constructed.

In consideration of these agreements by the Railway and Townsite companies, the Government agrees to grant the Railway Company exemption from the taxation to which it would be liable under the "Railway Assessment Act" for a period of ten years from the completion of the railway in the Province, but the exemption shall not extend beyond December 31st, 1921, thus providing protection against the possibility of claims like those made by other companies in the past as to the real meaning of the Act granting such exemption.

The above gives a succinct statement of the main features of the agreement and we have no doubt that the arrangement will be approved by the people of British Columbia. By it the interests of the Province have been safeguarded; it shares in the financial benefits that will accrue from the advent of population and enterprise in Northern British Columbia, while the immediate commencement of construction, and the early development of that section of the Province, will tend to

stimulate trade all along the Coast and provide large opportunities for employment at a period when such a circumstance is of more than ordinary importance in view of the anticipated immigration into British Columbia during the present year.

Consideration of Estimates Concluded—The Civil Servants Bill—Grand Trunk Pacific Agreement.

BEGINNING with a morning session and sitting till six o'clock in the evening, the House put in a day of hard grinding work on Saturday. The Estimates were all completed and nine or ten Bills of more or less importance passed second reading.

In the closing discussion of the Estimates, Mr. Naden, of Greenwood, brought up the matter of the disputed Kettle River bridge near the junction of Similkameen and Greenwood constituencies, and in the course of the discussion which followed had a lively tilt with the member for Similkameen. Mr. Naden accused the Premier and Mr. Shatford of making promises to debase the electorate. Mr. Shatford retorted with a sharp denial and a challenge to the member for Greenwood to discuss the matter with the electors. The Premier said it was the eleventh session he had sat in the House and it was the first time he had been accused of such a thing as that. He rebuked the member for Greenwood for his ungentlemanly language.

Mr. Williams resumed the debate on the Civil Service Bill, and moved an amendment in favor of old age pensions generally, but the Speaker ruled it out of order as Mr. Jardine had a motion that preceded it.

The Premier introduced the Bill ratifying the agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in relation to Indian lands at Prince Rupert. The Province releases its reversionary interest on terms that must be advantageous, since they assure the beginning of actual railway construction this Summer and the prosecution of the same till completed in the Province.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the second reading of the Land Act. One exception to the general reserve is made in the case of hand loggers who may operate under their licences north of Rivers Inlet. It contains no very drastic changes.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, February 29.—The House met at 10 a.m. and went at once into the consideration of the Supplementary Estimates.

In connection with a supplementary estimate for the Legislative Library, Mr. Henderson said that more room should be provided and the Library extended, as at present there was no private room for members. Even the Leader of the Opposition had to take a room occupied by two stenographers.

The Premier replied that he realised the justice of the claim for a room for the Leader of the Opposition and some means would be taken to provide it for another session. There was also need of further public buildings. The Government realised this, but in view of other pressing public needs they could not see their way to extend the buildings at present.

Mr. Williams pointed out that an addition of \$180 for the Nanaimo agency showed that it would be wisdom to open the Ladysmith agency again, as they would save these extras.

The Premier explained that it had been found more economical to administer both districts from Nanaimo. The records were still kept in Ladysmith, and the people of that district suffered no inconvenience whatever.

Mr. Williams said that by closing the agency the Government had lost more in revenue than it had saved in expenditure.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said his colleague was welcome to take the Court House, agency and all from Nanaimo if he wished it. It was the first time he had ever seen a farmer so anxious to have an assessor right in his district.

PROVINCIAL POLICE.

Mr. Henderson asked why there should be an extra allowance of \$7,000 for Provincial Police in addition to the \$70,000 already granted.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said the expenses of the Provincial Police had been very heavy during the past year. With the opening of the North country additional police had to be appointed, salaries had to be increased and it was found that they had overspent their allowance. Even now a salary of \$75 a month was not at all too much for a man who sometimes had control of hundreds of miles of country, but they

had to keep a due balance of expenditure.

Mr. Naden asked if the newspaper report of the failure to capture the Indian Gun-a-Noot were true.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said he regretted to say it was true. There seemed to be a wireless telegraphy among the Indians by which they could communicate. He had sent out two parties lately, but both had returned saying that they were unsuccessful. Simon Gun-a-Noot was one of the most skillful hunters in the North and he had a country which was an empire in itself to lose himself in. At the same time the Department had not stopped. The arm of the law would be put in motion again, and Simon Gun-a-Noot would yet find that he could not escape it.

Dr. Kergin said he was not at all surprised that Gun-a-Noot had not been captured. He was one of the most skillful trappers and most deadly shots in the North country. He might pick off a dozen men before he could be taken, and he would live on food on which a white man would starve. He had caches all over the country, but for the sake of law and order in the North he should be captured at all hazards.

Mr. Williams asked what was the nature of the man's crime. He was a little mixed up about it.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said the murder was probably the result of a drunken orgie between the Indians and some half-breeds, and on the following morning Gun-a-Noot and his partner while travelling on horseback with the others shot the two half-breeds in the back and killed them and afterwards cut their horses to pieces.

Mr. Williams asked if the murder was not the result of immoral conduct on the part of these half-breeds? If Harry Thaw was allowed to escape why should these men be hunted down?

Mr. Jardine said the crime was committed under the influence of liquor, and the men were not so responsible for it as the men who supplied the liquor, and he thought they might let the matter go.

Mr. Oliver and Dr. Kergin both disagreed, saying the men should be brought before the courts of justice even if acquitted.

The Attorney-General objected to the tone of the discussion on the part of some of the members as it might affect the minds of those who would act as jurors in this case.

The item passed.

Mr. Oliver again objected to the supplementary vote of \$20,000 for Richmond.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said it had been spent on relief work on the outskirts of Vancouver, more particularly in D. L. 301, where they had built bunk-houses and other buildings for the accommodation of the men.

Mr. Oliver did not see why it could not have as well been spent on the Government land at Point Grey, if it had to be spent.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton explained that D. L. 301 was well settled and the people wanted roads. This piece of land in his opinion should have been incorporated in the municipality of South Vancouver, but the people had thought differently and consequently it had been left without streets and improvements. They had been contributing revenue direct to the Provincial Government and should receive some assistance. He understood that now there was a disposition on the part of the people of D. L. 301 to join either the municipality of South Vancouver or the City of Vancouver.

Mr. Williams asked whether there had been an earthquake in D. L. 301 that so much more should be spent than in other districts. In Newcastle, the Government had allowed them to climb over the stumps till they were forced to form a municipality.

Mr. Williams next attacked a supplementary of \$2,000 for Stocan. He said that district had a decreasing population and yet within the past two years expenditure had almost doubled. Was that because it had formerly been represented by a Socialist and now was represented by a Conservative?

Mr. Hunter said the member for Newcastle did not know what he was talking about.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the grant was smaller than for last year.

KETTLE RIVER BRIDGE.

On coming to the supplementary vote of \$10,000 for bridges throughout the Province, Mr. Naden, the member for Greenwood, raised the question of the construction of the Kettle River bridge at Rock Creek between the constituencies of Greenwood and Similkameen, and read certain correspondence with the Department of Public Works in connection with the matter.

In the first place, he explained that the Kettle River after running forty or fifty miles due south turned at almost right angles to the East till it reached a point at which Rock Creek came in from the south, and this was almost the dividing line between Greenwood and Similkameen. At Rock Creek, there was a little half-deserted village and further east along the river was a flourishing village called Riverside, with two stores, a Post-Office and a public hall and similar institutions. There had been an agitation to have the river bridge somewhere near this point so that people from across the river could get over to do business at the village. Last season the member for Similkameen had come to him and asked if he would mind if the bridge were built in Similkameen. He (Mr. Naden) had replied that he did not care where it was built so long as it was built wherever it would be of the greatest service to the largest number of people. Late, he had taken up the matter with the Public Works engineer, and he had promised not to have the bridge built till he had personally inspected the ground. The engineer had examined the ground and decided that the bridge should be built in Greenwood, but afterwards Mr. Shatford wrote to the Chief Commissioner who had ordered the work to be stopped.

Mr. Naden then read the correspondence consisting of a letter from Mr. Shatford to the Chief Commissioner, and some resolutions passed by the Rock Creek Conservative Association. In Mr. Shatford's letter he was reported as saying that he had assured his friends that the bridge would be built in Similkameen, and he looked to having that promise carried out. There had also been forwarded to the Chief Commissioner two resolutions passed by the Rock Creek Conservative Association. One was to the effect that Rock Creek was the best place to build the bridge for the people of Similkameen; and the next recommended the dismissal of the Public Works engineer. It was after receiving this correspondence and these resolutions that the Chief Commissioner had ordered that the work begun on the bridge in Greenwood should be stopped. In addition to all this, Mr. Naden said he had a map before him, from surveys made by Mr. Shaw, who had marked four points at which a bridge might be built, and the engineer had made a note on this point in Greenwood saying that this was the place for the bridge.

Mr. Naden continued that the bridge in Greenwood would only require to be 140 feet long, whereas that in Similkameen would have to be over 300 feet long, and the engineer had admitted to him in the Public Accounts Committee that where the bridge was now being built in Similkameen it would cost \$2,000 more than at the place in Greenwood. In addition to that, he had asked how much money had been spent on the bridge started in Greenwood. The engineer did not tell him, but he knew that it would be at least \$1,000, and all this was thrown away in order to please the voters in Similkameen.

Mr. Shatford: "Be careful."

Mr. Naden said he felt positive that more money had been wasted over this bridge than was spent in public works in the whole of Greenwood last year. And after all it did not accommodate the people of Similkameen because there were so few people in the riding of Similkameen over the river. The bulk of the people there were in Greenwood and they had to go a mile up the river to get to the bridge and then another mile down the river to get to the village. In view of all these facts, he would leave the House to guess for what purpose it had been built where it was. Looking at the correspondence it would seem as if one of three persons were responsible for this, namely, the Chief Commissioner, the member for Similkameen and the Public Works engineer. It had been built against the advice of the engineer, and the Chief Commissioner admitted that he had never been on the ground. Who then was responsible? It lay between the member for Similkameen and the Premier of the Province who had visited that district before the election and had debauched the electors by promising that if the Government were elected the bridge would be built. He claimed that the Prime Minister was the member of the Government responsible and it was rather a pitiful spectacle when the Chief Minister would spend money to debase a constituency in that manner—it was bribery pure and simple.

PARTICULARS GIVEN.

Mr. Shatford, "I must congratulate

the member for Greenwood on his lengthy speech. It is not often we hear from him at such length. He would make it appear that this is a very serious matter, and is surprising he has not called for a Royal Commission to investigate. Now just a word or two in explanation. I may say that about three years ago the residents of Rock Creek and vicinity petitioned the Government through myself for the erection of a bridge over the Kettle River in that district. At that time Mr. Green, who was Chief Commissioner, looked into it and decided that there was not sufficient money in the bridge appropriations to proceed with the work, and it was allowed to stand aside. Nothing further was heard of it till January, 1907, when in going through that district, the Liberal candidate, who is now the member for Greenwood, assured his friends that if his party were elected the bridge would be built at once and built in Greenwood riding."

Mr. Naden: "I did not make any promise about the bridge."

Mr. Shatford: "I am very glad to hear that statement, because when I heard that he was opposing the construction of this bridge in Similkameen, I thought he was trying to make good his promise to the people who gave him a handsome majority. I am glad to hear it and accept the statement. Last year when the Estimates were being framed, I got the Chief Commissioner to place in them a sufficient sum for the erection of this bridge in Similkameen district, and if you will look through the bridges required in the Province this item will be found for Similkameen. Now the bridge is being built, and is being built on a site entirely satisfactory to the majority of the people who will use it when it is constructed. Mr. Chairman, knowing the district as you do, you must agree that two most important trunk roads join at this particular point, the road leading from the west fork of Kettle River, as well as the roads from Fairview and Sidleys and Rock Creek Mountain, join within a few feet of it, and the people from those sections would benefit by having it built at that point."

Mr. Naden said the honorable gentleman was mistaken, the road from Rock Creek Mountain did not go anywhere near there.

Mr. Shatford informed him that he was probably thinking of Rock Mountain, and Mr. Naden accepted the correction.

Mr. Shatford continued: "I say that the bridge is being built at the most central point. Why, sir, the Dominion Government has recognised it as a central point for upward of twenty years by maintaining a Post-Office there, and it was only recently that for political purposes and for that alone it had it removed into Greenwood constituency. The people protested and a petition was signed against that change, but Mr. Duncan Ross, I suppose, expects to benefit from the change at the next election. I considered it was the most central point for the bridge, and I consulted many of the people and found that they were nearly united in favor of the bridge being built at this point. I can assure you that as far as the selection of the site was concerned, I am in a great measure responsible for it, and am glad to accept that responsibility. I would be glad if a vote should be taken among the people there, and I venture to say that three to one would favor the construction of the bridge at this particular point. As far as the Public Works engineer is concerned I know nothing of the promise he made to the member for Greenwood."

Mr. Naden: "He made none, except that he would examine the site."

Mr. Shatford: "Well, however that may be, had this bridge been built as originally designed it would not have cost over \$1,000 more than if built at the other point. After all, Mr. Chairman this should not be a question of cost only, but one of the greatest convenience to the largest number of the community intended to be served, which I claim to be so in this case. It was understood that the bridge would be built at Rock Creek in Similkameen and so far as the work being proceeded with before instructions were received, I can only say that the Road Superintendent went carefully over that portion of the district and selected what he considered the best possible site, and from letters received he believed he had instructions to go ahead with the work, which he did. I think my friend from Greenwood will agree with me that the matter is brought up for political purposes only. Anything I have done in this matter has been done in the best interests of the public. I believe the bridge will be completed in a few weeks, and why not arrange so that we can both be present at the opening and discuss this matter with the electors? (Applause.)"

Mr. Naden said he had not brought up this matter for political purposes. He had made no promise to the people before the election, but after the election he had promised to bring the facts before the House. What was

the use of having a Public Works engineer, receiving a large salary from the Province if they did not take his advice?

Mr. Shatford: "What does the Public Works engineer know of the needs of that locality? I have no doubt that he understands engineering problems, but what does he know of the needs of the people and the location that will suit the largest number?"

THE PREMIER'S DISCLAIMER.

Hon. Mr. McBride: "I did not wish to take any part in this discussion, but in justice to myself I feel that I should say one or two words in reply to the remarks of the member for Greenwood. This is the eleventh session I have sat in this House, and during that time I have taken part in many heated discussions, but it remains for the member for Greenwood to charge me for the first time with debauching the electorate. He is the first who has ever referred to me in such ungentlemanly and unparliamentary terms. Sir, I regret the language, and I say that I never promised the people of Similkameen to have the bridge built at any particular point in that district." (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver said that when a bridge had been built at \$2,000 more than it should have cost it amply demonstrated that it was done for political purposes, and to redeem some promise made during the election.

Mr. Shatford said he never made any promise during the election.

Mr. Oliver said he would read the letter written by Mr. Shatford to the Chief Commissioner saying that he had assured the people that it would be built there.

Mr. Shatford said that letter had been written after the election and he had been promised by the Chief Commissioner that the bridge would be built in Similkameen.

Mr. Oliver said they had a Public Works Engineer who was supposed to be a duly qualified man, and he had said the site in Greenwood was the proper place for the bridge, and yet they had the Chief Commissioner compelling the engineer to do something else, while other people were even threatening the engineer's head.

Mr. Shatford: "Has the member for Similkameen ever threatened the head of the Public Works Engineer?"

Mr. Oliver said he did not say so, but they had the resolution of the Rock Creek Conservative Association saying the Public Works Engineer should be dismissed if the bridge was not built in Greenwood. Here were about half-a-dozen Conservatives in conclave compelling the Government to do this and that.

Mr. Shatford: "I must correct my honorable friend. There was at least forty people present at that meeting. The member for Delta, I may say, has never been at Rock Creek and how does he know how many people are there?"

Mr. Oliver said he knew something about these Conservative gatherings in country places.

Mr. Shatford said that might be the size of the meetings of his friend in Delta, but when he addressed a meeting of his constituents in Similkameen there were usually forty or fifty people present. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Oliver said that might be, but he did not think the Premier and his friends were too particular about what they said before an election. Previous to the last election, the Premier had been in his constituency, and had promised that if their candidate were elected, the Government would build the bridge over the Fraser to Westham Island.

The Premier: "I must correct my honorable friend. All I said was that if the Government were continued in office the bridge would be built."

Mr. Oliver said that was very refreshing, but the result had been that of fourteen votes on Westham Island thirteen went for his opponent and one for John Oliver, and that was the vote of the Liberal scrutineer. (Laughter.) Still, as Isaac Watts said, "While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return," and he was glad the Premier was improving. (Laughter.)

The vote for bridges then passed without further discussion.

Mr. Yorton again brought up the question of building a ferry over the Fraser River at Quenel, in which the tender had been given to a Mr. Parson, who tendered for \$1,900 as against a Liberal's \$1,800, but because Mr. Parson signed his tender, "A. Parson, Government supporter," he had been given the tender.

The estimate was passed and the Supplementary Estimates completed amid Government applause.

The House then adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

When the House opened at 2.30 p.m. the Premier submitted by message from the Lieutenant-Governor, "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway."

MR. OLIVER said that this was an altogether new matter, and before the House received it in Committee he

the use of having a Public Works engineer, receiving a large salary from the Province if they did not take his advice?

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MR. OLIVER said that this was an altogether new matter, and before the House received it in Committee he

would be glad if the Premier would give them a slight resume of its contents.

THE PREMIER said he had no objection at all to that. Some time ago the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company acquired from the Dominion Government the right to some 17,000 acres of land on the Metlakatla and Tsimpsean Indian reserves, and had since approached the Provincial Government with a view to adjusting any claims they might have with respect to these lands. The local Government met the company in a very friendly spirit, insisting, however, that the rights of the Province must be upheld, and before it was competent for the Grand Trunk Pacific to take possession it was essential that a Crown grant should be issued in British Columbia. The railway company held that the Dominion Government had asserted that their authority was sufficient to alienate these lands, and supplemented their claim by the production of a Dominion patent. The Provincial Government still persisted that the Province had rights which could not be alienated, and before the railway company could enter into possession their title must be fixed by Crown grant from the Province.

"Then," continued the Premier, "negotiations were entered into between the Government and the company, the result of which is contained in this Bill. The Province conveys this land to the company in so far as three-fourths is concerned, retaining one-fourth for itself. The company pays \$2.50 for each acre. The company also agrees to subdivide this land and in the work of subdivision to co-operate with the Government, three-fourths of the cost of the work to be borne by the company and one-fourth by British Columbia. The company also agrees to secure all supplies from local merchants in connection with their work as far as they can possibly do so. The company also agrees to commence the actual construction of the road not later than the first of June, and to proceed with the work in British Columbia till it is completed.

All through these negotiations, the officials of the company made it known to the Government that unless these matters were adjusted the work of construction in British Columbia would not be gone on with this year, that it was most essential for proceeding with the work in this Province that terminal facilities must be arranged for. In addition to these undertakings, the company in a letter which has just been handed to me, agree to use white labor exclusively, unless they can make it appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council that it is impossible to proceed with construction if restricted to white labor.

The company also agree to file plans with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works which will show the arrangements that are to be undertaken by this corporation for the building of terminals, and all work that is incidental to it will be plainly shown. The townsite portion of the property to be used for business purposes comprises 2,000 acres, which will be surveyed forthwith, so that in the next few months, by September 30th, land for business purposes will be available. These are the main features of this enactment.

The Government in its negotiations with the Grand Trunk Pacific have tried to do everything possible to protect the Province and at the same time to bring about arrangements that would be in the best interests of this country as well as the whole of Canada. I had not, I may say, prepared myself to speak on this subject as I should have done. Nevertheless, I am glad that my friend from Delta has given me this opportunity to place this matter before the House at so early a date." (Applause.)

MR. OLIVER said the observations made by the Premier seemed to convey the impression that Crown grants from the Province were necessary to complete the ownership of these lands. Was that correct?

THE PREMIER: "The Attorney-General advises me that the patent received by the Grand Trunk Company from Ottawa contains no mention of the rights of British Columbia, but there is on file in his office a letter saying that the Dominion Government in making that grant holds itself harmless from any claims that may be advanced by the Province of British Columbia."

MR. OLIVER said he had not seen the Crown grant, but thought the papers would show that the grants from Ottawa were only for such interests as the Dominion had vested in these lands.

The Bill then passed Committee and first reading.

SHOPS REGULATION ACT.

HON. DR. YOUNG moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Shops Regulation Act. He explained that it simply provided for a penalty of not more than \$40 and not less than \$10 for the infraction of the Act, and that the Superintendent of Provincial Police shall enforce the Act in all por-

ties of the Province outside of municipalities.

The Bill passed second reading and was at once considered in Committee.

Mr. Macdonald said he understood the amendment referred to health regulations, and applied outside municipalities, because the local Boards of Health had control inside municipal boundaries, while the Provincial Board had control outside.

Hon. Dr. Young said that was correct.

Mr. McPhillips said the fact was that the Shops Regulations Act was not being enforced at all and he thought before the Committee rose they should be satisfied that measures should be taken to enforce it.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said it was because the member for the Islands had called attention to it that they were making these provisions. The Provincial Police would attend to its enforcement in unorganized district, but it had been thought better to leave to the municipalities to enforce it themselves. It was impossible for the police to go into all the bakeries and stores in the Province.

Mr. McPhillips said he would ask the Attorney-General to call the attention of the municipalities to this matter.

Hon. Dr. Young said that was exactly what he was doing. He was not trying to steal the thunder of the member for the Islands, who was the father of the original Act, but simply trying to remove another blemish from his curly-headed darling. (Laughter.)

The Bill then passed the Committee.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the Land Registry Act, carried.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of an Act to consolidate the acts respecting judgments. He said it was simply a consolidation of these laws with one or two changes destined to make the registration of judgments cheaper than they had been before.

The Bill passed second reading.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Settled Estates Act. He said it had been realised that there should be some means of realising from portions of an estate if necessary and this Bill would enable the courts to decide that a portion of an estate might be sold under a will.

The Bill passed second reading.

FIRST READINGS.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the first reading of an Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act. Carried.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the first reading of an Act to amend the Timber Measurement Act, 1906. Carried.

MR. WILLIAMS moved the first reading of an Act respecting the payment of wages. Carried.

MR. BREWSTER moved the first reading of an Act for the Better Securing of Certain Mine-Worker's wages. Carried.

JURORS ACT.

On Report on an Act to amend the Jurors Act, MR. WILLIAMS moved to increase the petit jury-fees from \$2 to \$3 a day.

HON. MR. BOWSER said the amendment was out of order, as it was beyond the power of a private member to increase the expenditures of the Province.

MR. WILLIAMS asked if the Attorney-General would not increase it himself, as a jurymen was often tied up in a court all day for \$2 when the Attorney-General himself would get \$120.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it might be true that all people were not paid alike, but it was considered the duty of everyone to serve on a jury if necessary. Formerly grand jurors were not paid at all, but an allowance was now given, and he did not feel like recommending an increase at present.

THE SPEAKER ruled the amendment out of order and the Bill passed Report.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

MR. WILLIAMS resumed the debate on the Civil Service Bill. He said it had been very much changed since it first came before the House, but the principle was the same. He believed the qualifying examinations might be a good scheme, but as it worked out at Ottawa, one man might have 100 marks to his credit and another might have 80, but it did not follow that the man with the highest marks would pass. His qualifications had to be reinforced by the O. K. of some man who had a pull before he could get in. However, it was all right if properly worked.

He was not so enthusiastic about the superannuation, though he could not say that he understood it very well, nor did anyone else. He did not object to proper remuneration for civil servants, who were generally obliging, and he usually found that the worst paid were the most obliging, and they became less obliging as the grades went up.

He then attacked the arguments of Mr. Macgowan, who had pointed to the pension systems of corporations. Mr. Williams said the object of these pensions was to prevent strikes, as was shown by the fact that the C. P.

R. put such a system in operation after the tracklayers' strike, and such a system had been offered to the employees of the B. C. E. R. Company, but they had rejected it. What interested him in the Bill before him, was the question whether a scheme of old age pensions for the Province could be based upon it. For his part, he did not think it could. They were there as servants of the people, and to assist them in their duties they had to secure civil servants. They did not compel these people to work for them. If a man considered the Civil Service better than some other service he went into it voluntarily, and he was on the same footing with other workers. A man who worked with his hands who should arrive at old age with nothing saved had to look out for himself. He wished to know why a public servant should be given rights the public themselves did not enjoy. Compare their position with that of the miner, working a thousand feet under the ground, whose life was always hanging on a thread, compare him with a farmer in the bush who went with axe and pick and hammered himself into stupidity and brought up his children in ignorance. How well pleased he would be when he learned that he had to contribute his share towards keeping these other gentlemen. If an ordinary man wanted to provide for his old age he had to take out an insurance policy and contribute towards agents and a manager with a salary of \$150,000 a year, and after paying for 20 years probably the company would break down.

He considered the Bill reeked with the spirit of snobbery, which regarded the fibre of one man's stomach as superior to that of another, or that the shoddy that covers a third-class clerk makes him inferior to the wool that covers a first-class clerk. He considered that the hide of an ordinary working-man was as good as the fat of a priest.

PENSIONS FOR THE DESTITUTE.

He believed that if the Government would provide a pension for all destitute old persons in the Province no longer able to work for themselves, they would be doing a good thing, and it would cost less than \$200,000. Such a system in British Columbia would make it a good country to live in, and though its citizens, impelled by the Western spirit, might wander round every part of the habitable globe, they would always keep in their hearts a warm corner for British Columbia and would be glad to get back to it as one country, at least, where those who had worked to develop its wealth did not die neglected in their old age.

Back in the beginning of things, when man had just sufficiently emerged from the brute enough to realise his responsibility for the well-being of his fellow men and to ask himself this question, "Am I my brother's keeper," even then, in those five words, he showed that he realised his responsibility for his brother man. Again, if he might be pardoned for wandering a little further into the parson's field, there was a passage in Scripture which said, "Honor thy father and mother," and it was the only one that carried a promise, for it said, "and thy days shall be long in the land." And if they would honor and care for their aged people it would bring welfare to the nation as well as to the individual who conformed to that precept. (Applause.)

He then moved in amendment to the Bill that all words after the word servant be struck out, and instead there should be inserted words to this effect, "Whereas the Government recognises the necessity of making provision for civil servants, who are not more deserving than the workers of the Province who work harder and longer hours and receive smaller pay, and are, therefore, less able to make provision for their old age;

Therefore, he it resolved that Bill No. 20 be withdrawn and a new Bill introduced to provide for those who, from age or injury, are no longer able to provide for themselves."

THE SPEAKER said the amendment was out of order, as Mr. Jardine had already moved an amendment to the same Bill, and it was against the rules to allow one amendment to be introduced before another was disposed of.

MR. WILLIAMS said in that case he would hold his motion over till Mr. Jardine's had been decided on.

MR. OLIVER moved the adjournment of the debate.

PROVINCIAL PARKS.

HON. MR. CARTER-COTTON moved the second reading of an Act for the Maintenance of Provincial Parks.

He said the intention of the provisions of the Bill were simply these: The Government had reserved in certain parts of the Province parcels of land to be set aside for purposes of recreation. What the Government proposed to do was to place these parks under Provincial Boards. They had one or two instances of precedents for this action, among which was Stanley Park, Vancouver, which had been deeded to the trusteeship of the City by the Dominion Government, and which was under the Park Board of

Vancouver, and Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, which was granted to Victoria by the Province and looked after by the city. The Bill made provisions for the management of these parks whenever it should become necessary.

MR. OLIVER said he understood from the Bill that it was the intention of the Government to provide one Board to control all parks in the Province outside of organized districts. Yet he understood from the mover that it was the intention of the Government to provide for local park boards.

HON. MR. CARTER-COTTON said that if they would read Section 4 of the Bill it was quite clear what the intention of the Government was. It was certainly not contemplated in that section that all parks should be managed by one central board.

MR. MACDONALD wished to know if the Government intended to vote sums to maintain these parks.

HON. MR. CARTER-COTTON said the time was too early to answer that either one way or the other. These parks were practically Provincial reserves. It might be that in some years a sum would be voted by the House for the maintenance of parks, but the general rule was that when parks were handed over to local bodies, they were expected to provide all the necessary funds.

MR. HAWTHORNTWAITE asked if it was intended only to provide one Park Board for the whole Province.

HON. MR. CARTER-COTTON said that was not the intention, and if the Bill was drafted to convey that impression it would have to be corrected.

The Bill then passed second reading.

LAND ACT.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of an Act to amend and consolidate the laws affecting Crown lands.

He said it was a Consolidation Act rather than an amendment. The Land Act, as introduced in 1897, had been amended almost every year since, and it was desirable that these amendments should be consolidated so that people would know where to find them. Among the amendments that to Section 3 was a matter of detail. The amendment to Section 3 allowed pre-emptors to acquire over 160 acres, which was all the old Act provided for. In running surveys some of the blocks exceeded the 160 acres by a fraction of an acre or two. These could not be pre-empted under the old Act, but this allowed them to be taken up, provided the excess was not more than twenty acres.

Under Section 34 they proposed to allow a pre-emptor 30 days to make application after staking, provided he was within ten miles of a Government office, or one day for every ten miles over that distance, instead of fifteen days, as at present. The reason for this was that in outlying districts 15 days would sometimes be insufficient to allow a man to get to the office and make his application. It was also proposed to allow the sale of tidal lands on an Order in Council, on terms to be specified. Section 37 was intended to apply to North Vancouver and Hastings Township lands sold at the Government sale the same conditions as applied to Point Grey, and assured them the Government would not reserve one-fourth.

In respect to the timber policy, the Government, after a great deal of consideration, had come to the conclusion that no changes should be made this year. The reserve placed on timber land last December would be maintained till comprehensive timber legislation would be brought in, which would probably be next session. Then there was an amendment providing that the holder of a licence should be entitled to renew within 30 days after application, on payment of \$25. They had been asked by various associations to go further and send out notices of the expiration of each licence, but that was entailing too much work on the Department.

Section 59 was the next. It had been the intention to do away with all handloggers' licences, as on paying \$10 they could operate anywhere, and the reserve would not apply to them. It had, however, been pointed out that there were scattered areas of timber in the North which could only be worked by handloggers, and if the licences were not given the mills would have to shut down. The action of the handloggers' licences, however, was confined to the country north of Rivers Inlet and west of the 125th Meridian.

The next important amendment, Section 78, gave the Government power to deal with Indian reserves. There were many cases in which Indians were not using the reserves, and if they could be opened many white settlers might be placed upon them. Outside of any amount the Province might gain from the sale, the lands would become taxable and the Government would derive a revenue from them, which at present they did not.

Section 84 dealt with the strip of land to be reserved above high-water mark, for roadway along the seashore. At first it was intended not to apply this reservation to all land, but it

could, of course, only apply to Crown lands.

Section 97 was also amended, because at present any Crown grant issued in error can be amended on 90 days' notice in the "Gazette." It was intended to do away with this delay, and give the Chief Commissioner power to cancel it at once, and issue a new one to have the same effect as the one cancelled.

The only other section of importance was 123, which gave the Chief Commissioner power to arbitrate in disputes under the Act. The last section of all provided for repealing conflicting amendments.

MR. BREWSTER asked why handlogging should be limited to the North or Rivers Inlet. He considered it works a particular hardship on mills on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, where there were many small mills dependent on handloggers for their supplies.

HON. MR. FULTON said representations had been made to them that the greatest hardship would be suffered in the North, and for that reason they made the permission apply there.

BILL TO AUTHORISE LOAN.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the second reading of an Act to authorise a loan of \$10,000 to the Canada Zinc Company.

He said this Bill might look dangerous, but it must not be regarded as a precedent for future legislation, as he could well see that complications might arise from this practice, but there were conditions in Kootenay that made it very essential that they should encourage the treatment of lead-zinc and galena. Two years ago, Mr. Robert Irving, of Nelson, had approached the Government in relation to the treatment of these metals by the Snider process, and showed that, if successful, it would revolutionise the industry in Kootenay. Mr. Robertson, the Provincial Mineralogist, had gone over to examine the process and had reported that he considered it quite practical. Mr. Irving had since prosecuted his experiments diligently, and had induced some friends to invest some \$54,000 or \$55,000 in the enterprise. Their funds had run out, and they had approached the Government, and after careful consideration they had decided to grant assistance. The Slokan country was, as was well known, rich in lead-zinc ores, but the zinc concentrates from the galena were practically worthless and were a penalty on the industry. If these zinc ores could be utilised and treated successfully the results would be incalculable. There was every reason to believe that this electric treatment of these ores would be successful. In Sweden, the Zangler process, along the same lines, had proved very successful. An eminent professor in mineralogy, Dr. Stansfield, of McGill, had said the Snider furnace was the only one which would treat liquid zinc. Some 20 years ago the Province had spent money for a stamp mill in Cariboo for the purpose of putting the ores on a commercial basis, and the Dominion Government was also now experimenting at the Soo. This Bill, however, did not provide for a direct grant, but simply for a loan, and though the legislation was experimental, he thought the House should have no hesitation in accepting it. In conclusion, he thanked the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Hunter of Slokan for the assistance given him in this matter.

MR. MACDONALD said: while the Bill might look a little dangerous and might encourage other companies to come to the Legislature asking for a loan, he thought there should be no hesitation in passing it. The treatment of zinc ores was of such great importance to Kootenay as could not be over-estimated. In treating ores at present, if zinc concentrates were left in them a penalty was imposed in the depreciation of these metals, but if the zinc, which was twice the value of lead, could be extracted and sold it would mean that all the lead mines in Slokan now lying idle would open again and be worked to a profit. For his part, he thought the matter was of such importance that he would like to have seen a grant made to the company outright, but as they had not asked for that and were content with a loan, he thought the House should have no hesitation in passing this Bill. (Applause.)

The Bill passed second reading.

BULKLEY VALLEY SURVEY.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of a Bill to grant to the City of Victoria a piece of Crown land on the east side of Rock Bay. Carried.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of a Bill authorising the establishment of a new and official survey of certain Bulkley Valley lands. He said there had been errors in the first survey, and this was intended to correct them.

MR. NADEN said a hardship would be worked by this measure, as some people who had good land at present would find themselves shifted over on inferior land under this new survey, which would change the former boundaries.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that if the hon. gentleman would bring any such

cases to his attention they would provide for legal subdivision to avoid this difficulty.

MR. OLIVER said that was impractical, as it would mean a resurvey of the whole area affected. He said he thought the Bill should be passed so far as it affected land already alienated.

MR. MACDONALD agreed with this view, but was willing to deal with it in Committee.

The Bill passed second reading. The House adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC AGREEMENT

Text of Document Decided upon by the Government and the Railway Company.

FOLLOWING is the agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company by the Provincial Government, which was presented to the Legislature on Saturday afternoon last:

This indenture of agreement made this 29th day of February, A.D. 1908, between His Majesty the King, in the right of his Province of British Columbia, herein represented and acting by the Honorable Frederick John Fulton, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of the said Province, hereinafter referred to as the Province, of the first part;

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, hereinafter called the "Railway Company," of the second part; and

The Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Company, Limited, a company incorporated for the purpose of acquiring, holding and managing certain lands along the line of the railway company, hereinafter called the "Townsite Company," of the third part.

Whereas negotiations have been proceeding between the Province and the railway company respecting the early commencement and completion of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from its Western terminus at Prince Rupert to the Eastern boundary of the Province, the acquisition by the railway company of all the right, title and interest of the Province in that portion of the Metlakatla Indian Reserve, hereinafter particularly described, the grant to the railway company of a right for its railway through the Province, the exemption of said railway from taxation and other matters:

And whereas such negotiations have resulted in the following agreement between the parties:

1. The Province, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, agrees to sell and dispose of all its right, title and interest in and to that portion of the Metlakatla Indian Reserve more particularly described as follows:

All those parcels or tracts of land situate, lying and being in the Southern part of the Tsimshian Indian Reserve number two, in the Coast district, in the Province of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, composed of a portion of Digby Island; all that portion of Kalen Island lying within the limits of the said reserve, and a portion of the mainland North of the said Kalen Island, together adjacent to Digby Island and to the said Mainland. The said islands comprising all the islands adjacent to the above-mentioned land which pertain to the said Indian reserve, and which may be described as follows:

Firstly: Commencing at the point on the Mainland where the east boundary of the said reserves strikes the water's edge of the channel between the said Mainland and Kalen Island; thence north along the said boundary to a lot numbered 443; thence S. 89 degrees 40 seconds 30 minutes, west along the said north boundary of lot 443 produced westerly, fifty thousand five hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to a line drawn north astronomically from low water mark at the extreme edge of the channel between the Mainland and Digby Island; thence easterly, following the sinuosities of the shore to the point of commencement; containing, approximately, four thousand five hundred and ninety-two acres of land, be the same more or less.

Secondly: Commencing at the water's edge, on the north-easterly shore of Digby Island, where a line drawn south astronomically from the aforesaid low water mark at the extreme westerly point of Lakanian Island strikes the same; thence south on the said line fifteen hundred and sixty-five feet, more or less, to a line drawn east astronomically from high water mark at the head of the large bay at the north-easterly end of the said Digby Island, known as Sh-keauk Bay; thence west astronomically on the said line nineteen hundred feet, more or less, to the said bay, and again west

astronomically on the said line produced eight thousand eight hundred feet, more or less, to where the said line strikes the west shore of Digby Island; thence south-easterly, northerly, westerly, south-easterly and north-easterly following the sinuosities of the said Digby Island, to the point of commencement, and containing six thousand eight hundred and forty acres of land, be the same more or less.

Thirdly: Commencing at the point on the north-westerly shore of Kalen Island where the east boundary of the said Indian reserve strikes the water's edge; thence south along the said boundary twenty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-six feet, more or less, to the water's edge at the south-westerly shore of the said Kalen Island; thence north-westerly and north-westerly, following the sinuosities of the shore to the point of commencement; containing two thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land, be the same more or less.

Fourthly: Ten islands, described approximately as follows: Lakanian Island, above mentioned, lying between Digby Island and the main land, containing nineteen acres, be the same more or less; Lakwiliapah Island, situated south of Lakanian Island and distant about 460 feet therefrom, containing nine acres, be the same more or less; Island Number One, adjacent to the shore of the portion of land firstly described above, containing two acres, be the same more or less; Island Number Two, situated east of Lakanian Island, and distant about 1,000 feet therefrom, containing one acre, be the same more or less; Islands Numbers Three and Four, adjacent to the easterly shore of Digby Island; containing, respectively, one acre and one acre and seventy-five hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less; Island Number Five, adjacent to the eastern shore of the peninsula at the south end of Digby Island, containing one-half of an acre, be the same more or less; and finally Islands Number Six, Seven and Eight, adjacent to the south-westerly shore of Digby Island; containing, respectively, one acre and seventy-five hundredths of an acre, two acres and half an acre, and one acre and half an acre, be the same more or less, together with all rights to the foreshores and rights of access to the water which may pertain to the lands above described.

The conveyance from the Province to the Townsite Company of the above lands, hereinafter in several places referred to as the lands embraced in this agreement, shall include (when the lands so described above upon or form the shore of any river, lake or stream, all the foreshore and riparian rights which the Province may have in the said lands, including the lands below as well as above low water mark.

2. The Townsite Company hereby agree to pay to the Province for the conveyance to it of all the right, title and interest of the Province in and to said lands, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per acre, to be paid from time to time as Crown grants are received by the Townsite Company, and to reconvey to the Province one-fourth of all lots and blocks into which the said lands shall be subdivided as hereinafter provided, after deducting land required for lanes, streets, squares, parks and such lands as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council decides are necessary for railway purposes, together with the foreshore and riparian rights in and appurtenant to said lots and blocks, including land below as well as above low water mark, the selection of said lots and blocks to be reconveyed to be made as follows, viz: The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or the Chief Commissioner of Lands shall first select one lot or block, according as whether lots or blocks are being dealt with, and the Townsite Company shall select three lots or blocks, and so on in turn, the Chief Commissioner selecting one and the townsite company three of the unchosen lots or blocks until the division is made.

3. The Townsite Company agrees to lay out at Prince Rupert a townsite having an area of not less than two thousand acres. The said townsite shall consist of lands embraced in this agreement, in the Crown grant of the 10th March, 1905, to the railway company, or of lands embraced as to part in this agreement, and as to the remainder of said Crown grant. The survey and subdivision of said townsite shall be shown on a plan to be hereafter prepared, subject to the joint approval of the parties hereto, and when prepared and so approved to be annexed to and incorporated with this agreement and form an integral part thereof. Said survey and subdivision shall be completed on or before the 30th day of September, A.D. 1908, and the plan thereof shall show the location of the stations and workshops of the railway company at said terminal, and shall also show all the lands embraced in this agreement in said townsite, fronting on the sea or other waterway, divided into blocks having a frontage on the sea or waterway of not less than one thousand feet, and a depth of not less than one hundred and fifty feet from high water mark. The water ends of all streets in said subdivision running to the sea shall at all times be open so as to afford the public free and unimpeded access to the sea.

The cost of such survey and subdivision, and of all work incident thereto, shall be borne as to three-fourths thereof by the Townsite Company, and as to one-fourth thereof by the Province.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or the Chief Commissioner of Lands and the Railway Company shall jointly arrange for all surveys mentioned in this agreement. One surveyor shall be nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or the Chief Commissioner of Lands and his salary shall be paid by the Railway Company as part of the cost of said surveys. All vouchers for the cost of all surveys shall be approved by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or the Chief Commissioner of Lands.

Crown grants for any portion of said townsite located on lands embraced in this agreement shall issue as soon as the survey and subdivision of said townsite and the plan thereof have been approved as aforesaid, and by concurrent conveyance the Townsite Company shall reconvey to the Province the portions of said land falling to it.

Should the said townsite be located in whole or in part on land embraced in said Crown grant of the 10th March, 1905, the blocks and lots into which such land has been subdivided, together with the foreshore and riparian rights of and appurtenant to said blocks and lots, including land below as well as above low water mark, falling to the Province under the provisions of said Crown grant, shall be conveyed to the Province on or before the first day of December, A.D. 1908.

4. Of the remaining lands embraced in this agreement, those fronting on the sea or other waterway shall be surveyed into blocks having a frontage of not less than one thousand feet, and a depth from high water mark of at least one hundred and fifty feet, and the balance of the lands embraced in this agreement, and not included in the townsite, shall be surveyed into areas of not more than forty-acre blocks. The said survey, in manner approved by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or the Chief Commissioner of Lands, shall be completed on or before the first day of October, A.D. 1909. Crown grants for the lands referred to in this clause shall issue from time to time as soon as surveys thereof have been completed by the Townsite Company, the cost of such surveys to be borne as to three-fourths thereof by the Townsite Company, and as to one-fourth thereof by the Province. Concurrently with the issue of such Crown grants to the Townsite Company, the latter shall reconvey to the Province the portions of land falling to it under the provisions of clause 2 hereof. Provided, however, that such reconveyance shall be in full of all the interest of the Province in the lands embraced in this agreement, and the Province shall be entitled to no further conveyance from the Townsite Company under section 32 of the Land Act, in the event of the blocks retained by the Townsite Company being, at any time hereafter, divided into town lots.

5. The lands embraced in said Crown grant of the 10th March, 1905, not included in said townsite, fronting on the sea or other waterway, shall be surveyed and divided into blocks having frontage on the sea, or other waterway, of not less than one thousand feet, and a depth of not less than one hundred and fifty feet from high water mark, and the remainder of the lands (if any) embraced in said Crown grant and not included in the said townsite, and said water blocks, shall be surveyed and divided into areas of not more than forty-acre blocks. The

CIVIL SERVICE BILL ADVANCED

Passes Second Reading—Socialist
Support—Government Irrigation
Measure for Next Session.

LIQUOR LICENCE BILL READ A SECOND TIME

Bill to Impose Licence on Salmon
Canneries and Fish-Packing Con-
cerns Also Advanced.

Special to the "News-Advertiser."

Victoria, March 3.—The Civil Service Bill passed its second reading by a large majority to-day, the Socialists and Dr. Kerlin supporting it, but the rest of the Opposition voting against.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite made a strong speech in favor of the bill, scoring Mr. Oliver severely for his inconsistency in regard to labor legislation. Hon. Mr. Bowser's AMENDMENT TO THE LIQUOR LICENCE ACT.

placing the control of licences in un-organised districts in the hands of the provincial police, was severely criticised by the Opposition and Socialists, who said it would lead to political favoritism in granting licences.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton pointed out that the system had been in vogue in the Province till 1899, and that there had been no complaint of evil results. It could be tried, and, if not satisfactory, revoked.

Dr. McGuire said he would rather favor total prohibition of the liquor traffic than anything else, and did not vote on the bill either way.

It passed the second reading by 23 to 15.

Hon. Mr. Fulton introduced AN AMENDMENT TO THE WATER CLAUSES ACT

as preparatory to an Irrigation Bill at the next session.

At the evening session the bill TO LICENCE SALMON CANNERIES passed its second reading, the Liberals only opposing it on the ground that it left too much power with the Fisheries Commissioner. Twenty-two Conservatives and three Socialists voted for it and three Liberals against. The bill

TO RAISE THE BIG GAME LICENCE from \$50 to \$100 also passed, as did the amendment to the Water Clauses Act to prepare for an irrigation scheme.

The House adjourned at midnight.

THE BRINGING IN OF SETTLERS

Annual Report of the Work Done By
the Bureau of Provincial In-
formation.

Mr. R. M. Palmer has presented to the Minister of Finance and Agriculture the following report of work done in the Department of Provincial Information during the last year:

Sir,—I have the honor to present my report as Secretary of the Bureau of Provincial Information for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

The following bulletins, pamphlets, etc., were compiled and published under your instructions during the year:

Bulletin No. 10, Land and Agriculture, 20,000; Bulletin No. 23, Handbook of British Columbia, 10,000; Bulletin No. 17, Game of British Columbia, 3,000; Bulletin No. 22, New British Columbia, 10,000; Supplementary Bulletin No. 1, Bush Lands, 2,000; Supplement to Bulletin No. 21, 2,000; Supplement to Bulletin No. 25, 5,000; Sketch map of British Columbia, 15,000; Circulars to Farmers, 5,000; Returns (help wanted), 5,000.

A special addition of 10,000 copies of Bulletin No. 23, and a like number of sketch maps of British Columbia, were printed in London for the use of the Agent-General's office. The Agent-General was also supplied during the year with the following:

Bulletin No. 10, 20,800; Bulletin No. 17, 1,000; Bulletin No. 21, 980; Bulletin No. 23, 2,600; Potential Riches of British Columbia, 2,060;

3. The Townsite Company agrees to lay out at Prince Rupert a townsite having an area of not less than two thousand acres. The said townsite shall consist of lands embraced in this agreement, in the Crown grant of the 10th March, 1905, to the railway company, or of lands embraced as to part in this agreement, and as to the remainder of said Crown grant. The survey and subdivision of said townsite shall be shown on a plan to be hereafter prepared, subject to the joint approval of the parties hereto, and when prepared and so approved to be annexed to and incorporated with this agreement and form an integral part thereof. Said survey and subdivision shall be completed on or before the 30th day of September, A.D. 1908, and the plan thereof shall show the location of the stations and workshops of the railway company at said terminal, and shall also show all the lands embraced in this agreement in said townsite, fronting on the sea or other waterway, divided into blocks having a frontage on the sea or waterway of not less than one thousand feet, and a depth of not less than one hundred and fifty feet from high water mark. The water ends of all streets in said subdivision running to the sea shall at all times be open so as to afford the public free and unimpeded access to the sea.

The cost of such survey and subdivision, and of all work incident thereto, shall be borne as to three-fourths thereof by the Townsite Company, and as to one-fourth thereof by the Province.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or the Chief Commissioner of Lands and the Railway Company shall jointly arrange for all surveys mentioned in this agreement. One surveyor shall be nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or the Chief Commissioner of Lands and his salary shall be paid by the Railway Company as part of the cost of said surveys. All vouchers for the cost of all surveys shall be approved by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or the Chief Commissioner of Lands.

Crown grants for any portion of said townsite located on lands embraced in this agreement shall issue as soon as the survey and subdivision of said townsite and the plan thereof have been approved as aforesaid, and by concurrent conveyance the Townsite Company shall reconvey to the Province the portions of said land falling to it.

Should the said townsite be located in whole or in part on land embraced in said Crown grant of the 10th March, 1905, the blocks and lots into which such land has been subdivided, together with the foreshore and riparian rights of and appurtenant to said blocks and lots, including land below as well as above low water mark, falling to the Province under the provisions of said Crown grant, shall be conveyed to the Province on or before the first day of December, A.D. 1908.

4. Of the remaining lands embraced in this agreement, those fronting on the sea or other waterway shall be surveyed into blocks having a frontage of not less than one thousand feet, and a depth from high water mark of at least one hundred and fifty feet, and the balance of the lands embraced in this agreement, and not included in the townsite, shall be surveyed into areas of not more than forty-acre blocks. The said survey, in manner approved by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or the Chief Commissioner of Lands, shall be completed on or before the first day of October, A.D. 1908. Crown grants for the lands referred to in this clause shall issue from time to time as soon as surveys thereof have been completed by the Townsite Company, the cost of such surveys to be borne as to three-fourths thereof by the Townsite Company, and as to one-fourth thereof by the Province. Concurrently with the issue of such Crown grants to the Townsite Company, the latter shall reconvey to the Province the portions of land falling to it under the provisions of clause 2 hereof: Provided, however, that such reconveyance shall be in full of all the interest of the Province in the lands embraced in this agreement, and the Province shall be entitled to no further conveyance from the Townsite Company under section 32 of the Land Act, in the event of the blocks retained by the Townsite Company being, at any time hereafter, divided into town lots.

5. The lands embraced in said Crown grant of the 10th March, 1905, not included in said townsite, fronting on the sea or other waterway, shall be surveyed and divided into blocks having frontage on the sea, or other waterway, of not less than one thousand feet, and a depth of not less than one hundred and fifty feet from high water mark, and the remainder of the lands (if any) embraced in said Crown grant and not included in the said townsite, and said water blocks, shall be surveyed and divided into areas of not more than forty-acre blocks. The

surveys and subdivisions of the lands dealt with in this clause, which shall be at the cost of the Townsite Company and the Province, according to their respective interests, shall be completed on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1909, and conveyances to the province of its share thereof, as provided by said Crown grant, shall be delivered to the Province on or before the first day of December, A.D. 1909: Provided, however, that such reconveyances shall be in full of all interests of the Province in the lands embraced in said Crown grant, and the Province shall be entitled to no further conveyance from the Townsite Company under section 32 of the Land Act, in the event of the blocks retained by the company being, at any time hereafter, divided into town lots.

6. The Crown grants to the Townsite Company of lands embraced in this agreement shall, save as varied by this agreement, contain all the provisions that appear in the said Crown grant of the 10th day of March, 1905, with this exception: to wit, that the Crown grants to the Townsite Company of lands situated in said townsite shall not contain proviso number 2 relating to minerals.

7. The provisions of section 68 of the Land Registry Act, and of section 17 of chapter 24 of the Statute of 1906, being an Act to amend the Land Act, shall not apply to the said Crown grant of the 10th of March, 1905, or to the Crown grants to be issued pursuant to this agreement.

8. The Province agrees to convey to the railway company by a free grant a right of way not exceeding one hundred feet in width for said railway, so far as the same extends or shall extend through Crown lands in the Province of British Columbia, but the foregoing provision shall not apply to lands dealt with by this agreement or by the Crown grant to the company bearing date the tenth day of March, A.D. 1905 through which two last-mentioned classes of land the Province shall grant a right of way when the location of such right of way has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, not exceeding sixty feet in width.

9. The Province agrees by free grant to convey to the railway company such vacant Crown lands as may be necessary for sidings, stations, embankments, cut, bridges, culverts, drains and other works and approaches thereto. The Crown lands mentioned in this clause shall be limited to such quantity as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may consider reasonable and necessary for the purposes of the railway company.

10. The railway company, with the consent of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or the Chief Commissioner of Lands, may take from any public lands adjacent to or near the line of the said railway, its branches or extensions, all stone, timber, gravel and other material which may be necessary for the construction of the railway in and through the Province and not elsewhere, and may also fill in upon any public lands.

11. The Province grants to the railway company exemption from the assessment and tax imposed by section 6 of the "Railway Assessment Act, 1907," for the period of ten (10) years from and after the completion of the railway in the Province to the satisfaction of the Minister of Public Works, but said exemption shall not extend beyond the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1921.

12. The railway company hereby agrees not to expropriate any of the water front lands embraced in this agreement or said Crown grant of the 10th of March, 1905, which now are or hereafter may become the property of the Province, so long as said water front lands remain vested in the Crown.

13. The railway company agrees to commence construction within the Province, from its Pacific terminus at Prince Rupert easterly, on or before the first day of June, A.D. 1908, and thereafter continuously and with reasonable expedition to prosecute the work of construction in the Province to the eastern boundary of the Province.

14. The railway company agrees to purchase all material and supplies required for the construction of its railway through the Province of British Columbia from manufacturers, merchants and dealers within the Province, when such material and supplies can be purchased in desirable quantities and of equal quality, suitable for the purposes for which they are required, and upon terms equally favorable as those procurable elsewhere.

15. The workmen, laborers and servants employed in or about the construction of the said railway shall be paid such rates of wages as may be currently payable to workmen, laborers or servants engaged in similar occupations in the district in which said railway is constructed.

Land Act, 225; Registry, Mining, Assessment, Education, Real Property and Water Clauses Acts, 25 each; Report of the Minister of Mines, 1,000; Report of Commissioner of Fisheries, 100; Vancouver Board of Trade Report, 580; Victoria Board of Trade Report, 680, and 1,250 miscellaneous pamphlets, newspapers, etc.

Besides the bulletins above mentioned, a large number of Departmental reports, Acts of the Legislature, agricultural pamphlets, mining miscellaneous publications, including Board of Trade Reports, pamphlets descriptive of different districts of the Province, published by Board of Trade, tourist associations, irrigation and land companies, were distributed, as well as copies of special editions of newspapers describing the natural wealth and industrial opportunities of British Columbia. A small sketch map of the Province was enclosed in every copy of Bulletin No. 10, and a map of the Northern Interior accompanied Bulletin No. 22.

There was a large increase in the general work of the Bureau during 1907, not only in correspondence, but also in the number of visitors seeking information with regard to agricultural and fruit lands, timber, mineral and fisheries resources, business investments and many other subjects.

Investigation of labor conditions added considerably to the year's work, calling for the preparation and distribution of circular letters and schedules which were mailed to employers of farm land and domestic help throughout the Province.

The impetus given immigration through the advertising work of the Bureau, supplemented by the efforts of the Salvation Army and the fruit exhibits in Great Britain, added a large amount of work, and there are indications of still further increase during 1908.

A large proportion of the detail work of the Bureau has fallen upon the Assistant Secretary. The demands upon him have been met with zeal and careful attention, and I desire to bear testimony to the value of his services to the Department.

The number of letters received and answered during the year was 16,920, as compared with 9,280 in 1906.

DENTISTRY ACT BEFORE HOUSE

Provides for College of Dental Surgeons—No Company to Carry on Practice.

The new Dentistry Act introduced by the Attorney-General provides for the establishment of a British Columbia College of Dental Surgeons, somewhat similar in functions to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It will be governed by a council of five, who shall have power to issue licences for the practice of dentistry in the Province on payment of the fees and annual licence fee of \$10, payable by all members. The penalty for practising without a licence is fixed at not less than \$25, and not more than \$100.

Sections 64 and 65 would seem to hit rather hard at those dentists who stick out large signs with corporate names; and section 68 seems to forbid the carrying on of dentistry by joint stock companies.

64. The right by this Act conferred upon a member of the College holding an annual unexpired certificate to practise the profession of dentistry or dental surgery in British Columbia is a personal right, and every such member so practising shall at his office or place of practice, by a proper sign, conspicuously placed, set forth his proper name, so that all persons applying to him for professional aid and treatment may have certainty of his identity and means of availing themselves of the protective provisions of this Act:

(a.) Nothing herein shall be deemed or construed to prevent any partnership between two or more duly registered and licensed members of the College, provided that the proper name of each member of the partnership shall at all times be conspicuously displayed in manner aforesaid.

(b.) Nothing herein shall be deemed or construed to prevent a duly licensed and registered member of the College entering the employ of any other duly registered and licensed member of the College actually engaged in practising the profession of dentistry and dental surgery in British Columbia.

65. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any duly indentured and registered student of dentistry from receiving clinical instruction and practice under the personal supervision of a member of the College, but no student shall engage in or perform any work in the nature of dental surgery, except in the presence of and under the direct personal supervision of a member of the College.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Further Discussion on Civil Service Bill— Many Measures Before the House.

ment would do a just act if they were to restore the superannuation. They did provide for those in the militia.

MR. OLIVER asked how much privates in the militia were paid. Was it not about 50 cents a day?

WOULD SUPPORT THE BILL.

MR. McPHILLIPS said officers were paid from \$4 to \$6 a day, and the majority of civil servants certainly were not as well paid. He considered the Bill a just one and intended to support it.

MR. HENDERSON said the Government and civil servants were a close corporation and had fixed the Bill to suit their interests. He thought it very wrong, especially as it left appointments to the Civil Service in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. It was another instance of relegating all power to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and gave room for the exercise of political favoritism. In the superannuation clauses, they had adopted everything that other provinces had discarded. In Manitoba it had been tried three or four years and cast aside. In Ontario it had been tried among school-teachers, but had been found so unsatisfactory that it had been thrown aside. The Civil Service needed no inducements to applicants; there were always half-a-dozen for every vacancy, and it attracted people to it by its very nature. Nor were the duties of such a nature as to require men of great ability. He should certainly oppose the superannuation clauses, but on the rest of the Bill he would reserve his opinion.

DR. KERGIN said that he would support any Bill that tended to improve the Civil Service, and he believed this Bill would do that. There were some clauses in the latter part of the Bill that he thought might be eliminated or changed to advantage. This, however, could be done in committee, and he would, meanwhile, support the second reading of the Bill.

PRINCIPLE A GOOD ONE.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said the problem implied by the Bill was one that confronted humanity everywhere to-day. Not only were the governments of the world trying to solve it, but the great corporations were also working on it. It was certainly unjust that men and women who had done useful work during their lives, should find themselves neglected in their old age, like refuse thrown out in the bonyard. As yet no scheme of old-age pensions that had been tried had been entirely successful. Even in New Zealand, which was the most advanced country in the world in this respect, the system had not worked out to general satisfaction.

The member for Delta had asked why this Bill had been withdrawn in Manitoba. The reason was plain. It was simply that it had not been founded on a sound financial basis. This matter had been taken up by the Dominion through Mr. Fielding, but owing to want of knowledge it had been thought best to abandon it for the time and lay it aside for another session.

"For my part," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite, "I have no hesitation in congratulating the Government on having the courage to face this problem and to try to solve it. The member for Newcastle attacked the Bill as first brought in, but this Bill is constructed on a totally different financial basis. Now, in regard to the first Bill, I have given a great deal of time in endeavoring to understand it. We have had little opportunity of studying the second Bill, as placed on the orders of the day. As it first came down there were many faults apparent."

One provision was that a man might be compelled to retire after 25 years of service. There was also a clause that the pensions should be based on the average amount paid in by a clerk three years before his retirement. All this might be open to question, but he thought the House should deal with the Bill on broad lines, quite apart from political bias and political considerations. It was the easiest matter in the world to be a demagogue and oppose any Government for the sake of obtaining political advantage, but in dealing with such a Bill they should put party aside.

The principal objection urged against the Bill, and it was sound, was this—that there are other persons in the community as much entitled to consideration as the members of the Civil Service. I agree that the member for Newcastle was right in this respect, and when this Bill becomes law, the Government should also extend it to deserving members of the community generally, more particularly as he was satisfied that the Bill they were going to produce in amendment to that before them would solve the problem as far as humanity is concerned. Sitting there as a Socialist, he believed it was a beginning. The Socialists did not say how it could be done, they believed in catching the hare before they skinned it, and they believed also that there was sufficient genius in the human race to solve these problems as they arose. Any such scheme under

Socialism or capitalism must be entirely fair before it could receive his support, and he believed the Bill before them was eminently so, and endorsed a principle which Socialists throughout the world could support. After careful consideration, he had come to the conclusion that if this Bill were passed it was one that could be put in operation and made effective. (Applause.)

At this juncture the Premier rose and said it was the desire of the House for certain reasons to adjourn, and he asked Mr. Hawthornthwaite if he would mind adjourning the debate till to-morrow.

To this Mr. Hawthornthwaite readily consented, and the House adjourned at 5:20 p.m.

GALLERY NOTES.

Mr. Parker Williams on Saturday last had a number of questions to ask the Finance Minister in regard to the "Hotel Welcome" of the Salvation Army in Vancouver. Mr. Williams wished to know what rates were charged, if any persons had been provided with free accommodation, and if so, for what length of time, and also whether any profits accrued from the operation of the institution.

Honorable Mr. Tatlow replied that no charges were made to those in absolute need of food and shelter. One storey is provided for workmen seeking employment, and there is also a free labor bureau, through which 1,217 situations were found last year. Prisoners on suspended sentences are cared for and work found for them where possible. Where charges are made they are from fifteen to thirty-five cents a night; but since last June the Army had provided 265 free beds, 270 free meals, and 146 free garments. The institution is run absolutely without profit.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton has given notice that when an Act to provide for the maintenance of Provincial parks is considered in Committee of the Whole he will move to give boards in charge of these parks power to lease any portion for athletic purposes.

Hon. Dr. Young has introduced an Act to amend the Placer Mining Act, which provides that in future claims shall be measured as follows: The size of placer claims shall be as follows: In creek diggings a claim shall be two hundred and fifty feet long, measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and shall extend in width one thousand feet, measured from the general course of the stream five hundred feet on either side of the centre thereof.

In bar diggings a claim shall be: (a.) A piece of land not exceeding two hundred and fifty feet square on any bar which is covered at high water; or (b.) A strip of land two hundred and fifty feet long at high-water mark, and in width extending from high-water mark to extreme low-water mark.

In dry diggings a claim shall be two hundred and fifty feet square.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL passed second reading on Tuesday afternoon by a large majority, the three Socialists and Dr. Kergin, of Skeena, voting with the Government in its favor. Mr. Hawthornthwaite spoke strongly in favor of the Bill, and scored Mr. Oliver for his attack on it the day before, and also for the inconsistency of his actions in regard to labor legislation.

Hon. Mr. Bowser's Liquor Licence Bill, placing the control of licences in unorganised districts in the hands of the Provincial Police, aroused quite a lively debate. Liberals and Socialists alleging that it would lead to favoritism in granting licences. The Attorney-General and the President of the Council explained very clearly that the same method had been in vogue up till 1899, and there had been no complaint, but should it prove to be unsatisfactory in this case, they could easily revert to the old system. Dr. McGuire expressed the view that he would be better satisfied with total prohibition, and did not vote on the Bill either way. It passed second reading by a vote of 25 to 16.

Mr. Oliver resumed the debate on the Land Act, and it was adjourned by Mr. Macdonald.

At the evening session the Bill to license canneries, a Bill to increase the game licence to \$100, a Bill to amend the Placer Mining Act, and a Bill to amend the Water Clauses Act in preparation for an irrigation measure, all passed second reading.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, March 3. — The resolutions reported from Committee of Supply passed third reading, and the House again went into Committee of the Whole to consider ways and means. The report was adopted and the Supply Bill passed first reading.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, an Act to amend the Settled Estates Act, and an Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act passed third reading.

The House went into Committee on an Act to Consolidate and Amend the Municipal Elections Act, Mr. Jardine in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a saving clause so that cases proceeding under the old Act could be transferred to the amended Act.

The Act was reported complete with amendments, and the report was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Act to amend the Act to Provide for Provincial Parks. Hon. Mr. Cotton moved the following amendments:

Section 3, lines 1 and 2—To strike out the words "The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint a Board, to be called the 'Provincial Parks Board,' and substitute therefor 'The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint a Board in and for any designated locality, to be called the 'Provincial Park Board.'"

Section 3, line 3 — To strike out the words "all existing Provincial Parks," and substitute therefor "any existing Provincial reserves or parks in said locality."

Section 3, line 5 — To insert after the word "Parks" the words "in said locality."

He explained that these were for the purpose of making it clear that these parks could be governed by local boards.

The amendments carried.

Hon. Mr. Cotton next moved to add as a new sub-section to Section 17: "Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the Board may lease any portion of a Provincial Park which it has power to manage under the provisions of this Act to any athletic club or association, to be used for the purposes of said club or association."

The amendment was carried and the Bill reported complete.

WATER CLAUSES ACT.

HON. MR. FULTON introduced by message a Bill to amend the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1857.

MR. OLIVER asked if the Minister would give them some idea of the scope of the Bill.

MR. FULTON said that unfortunately the report of Professor Carpenter on irrigation came down so late that it was impossible to bring down a comprehensive irrigation bill, and this would have to be left for another session.

The Bill before the House only dealt with a few matters, and its principle object was to provide for the storage of water. It also compelled power companies applying for certificates to advertise so that the public would have notice.

MR. OLIVER said he knew of a man who had been at great expense to bring water from a creek, but after laying his pipes found himself unable to get the water out. Was there anything to meet a case like that?

HON. MR. FULTON said that was a matter of detail for which no provision was made in that Bill.

The Bill then passed first reading.

HON. MR. FULTON next brought down a Bill to amend the Game Act, by message from the Lieutenant-Governor.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE asked if there was any clause in it to provide for a gun licence.

HON. MR. FULTON said its object was to increase the licence for big game from \$50 to \$100.

The Bill passed first reading.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE continued the adjourned debate on the Civil Service Bill. He said the debate had been adjourned on the previous day after dealing with some of the objections to the Bill. He considered the amendment to the Bill proposed by Mr. Jardine did not apply to the Bill as changed by the proposed amendments.

MR. OLIVER rose to a point of order. He said that the proposed amendments were not yet in the Bill and discussion on these amendments was therefore out of order.

THE SPEAKER: "The honorable gentleman is quite correct."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said it was perfectly absurd to discuss the Bill without discussing these proposed amendments, which were really part of a new bill. The object of the member for Delta in raising his point of order was quite obvious.

MR. OLIVER: "I object. The gentleman is imputing motives to me and is again out of order."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "I was not imputing motives."

MR. OLIVER: "Well, Mr. Speaker, he said my object in raising a point of order was perfectly plain. What does he mean by that?"

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said that what he had said was that his motives could be seen, that could not be called imputing motives. He did not see how they could go on with the discussion at all if it was not competent to deal with the Bill in its altered shape.

MR. McPHILLIPS said that when notice was given of amendments to a bill to be brought in in Committee it was always customary to discuss them, so that he considered the discussion quite in order.

HON. DR. YOUNG said in introducing the Bill he gave a very definite statement that the Bill would be liable to change. He had given very definite notice of the changes, but they did not change the principle of the Bill.

MR. MACDONALD said that if that point were maintained, it would mean that amendments placed on the Order Paper to be discussed in Committee of the Whole which quite changed the Bill could be discussed before they were introduced in Committee.

HON. DR. YOUNG said that had the amendments changed the principle of the Bill it would have been a different matter, but it simply meant that the proposal to pay \$200,000 out of the public treasury had been eliminated only to be brought in in a different way.

THE SPEAKER said if that were admitted it would mean that it would not be necessary for a Minister of the Crown to give notice of amendments in Committee at all. As it was amendments might be placed on the Order Paper and then withdrawn so that they could never be discussed in Committee, so that they could see in what position they would be if discussion were allowed on matters not properly before the House.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said that in the seven years he had been in the House he had never seen this done before; but surely there could be no objection to his discussing the method pursued by the Government in introducing the Bill. He might, as he understood it, discuss the amendments, but not as part of the Bill. On the previous day he had given the Government full credit for introducing this Bill, but suggested that a better

method might be found. The member for Esquimalt had introduced an amendment to the Bill to the effect that instead of taking \$200,000 for the benefit of the Civil Servants who worked under comfortable conditions, they should expend it on roads, trails and bridges, for the benefit of the unemployed. That was, however, quite apart from the question, as roads and trails would have to be built anyhow.

The member for Delta yesterday had drawn a very pathetic picture of the men in the coal mines, but he had thought at the time it would be better if he had described methods round a haystack or something with which he was familiar. He had also spoken about the men in the woods and the men on the railways, and you would think his heart bled for them. If they could believe he was sincere it would be another thing, but if they looked up the records of the House on labor matters they would find it was only on a few occasions when he might get some political advantage that the member for Delta had taken up their cause. Take the men in smelters, about whom he was so pathetic yesterday. In 1915, when he (Mr. Hawthornthwaite) had introduced the eight-hour Bill for smelters, the member for Delta had voted against it. He had talked a great deal about the long hours men worked, and yet last year when Mr. McInnis had introduced a Bill to establish a general eight-hour day, the member for Delta had joined the member for Okanagan in giving it the six months' hoist. He remembered also that when the Workmen's Compensation Act was introduced in that House the member for Delta had supported an amendment that detracted from its powers, and even during the present session he had been found lined up against a Bill introduced by him for the purpose of protecting persons employed in dangerous industries.

EXPOSURE CONTINUES.

"Time after time he voted against our bills," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite energetically, "and in season and out of season there has been no more consistent opponent of the cause of labor than the member for Delta, and, sir, when this present Bill was introduced he rises in his place and poses as the friend of the workingman. Sir, it is the most profound hypocrisy, and yet this friend of labor—"

MR. OLIVER: "I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker. No member has the right to speak about the profound hypocrisy of another member in this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Well, I will withdraw those words, but I think under the circumstances I had some justification for using them."

MR. OLIVER: "The honorable gentleman will say anything."

THE SPEAKER: "The honorable gentleman will please confine himself to the debate."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I simply wished to show that the honorable member's actions are not consistent and that he cannot be sincere in this matter. I hope he will not again interrupt. I think, sir, this is a Bill in the interests of the working people and any course detrimental to it must be opposed. I understood that the member for Newcastle objected to \$200,000 being taken out of the public treasury for this purpose, but I have understood that that has been changed, and that being so, I would suggest another plan, and that is that the Government shall reserve 2 1/2 per cent. of the salaries of young men entering the service, and they might make it say four of five per cent. for a man entering over forty years of age. This is a scheme that can work no hardship on anyone."

He continued that many corporations had adopted systems of superannuation. One scheme was to give to the retiring employee a pension based on the wages received during the whole term, and another was based on the wages paid in the last seven years of service. This was objectionable in two ways. It worked out to the advantage of the better paid employees, and again it gave the company a chance to exert favoritism.

The Bill as originally introduced was undoubtedly open to the objection that it set aside a large sum of public money for the benefit of a class, but if, as he suggested, the Government would set aside a portion of the men's wages, and then set aside an equal sum, they would have a model system. There should be a clause also that a man should only be dismissed for cause and on dismissal should at least receive again the amount he had paid into the superannuation fund.

PRaisEWORTHY ASSISTANCE.

There was nothing in the argument that civil servants under this Bill were receiving something for nothing, as it was simply deferred wages and nothing else. In grading the amount to be withdrawn for superannuation purposes, he considered it would be a good thing to fix the contribution according to the age at which the employee entered the service. He also suggested that this money might be loaned to civil servants themselves for the pur-

pose of building homes. It could be loaned at 5 to 6 per cent. This would, of course, be opposed by loan companies and similar organizations. It is well known that these companies extract enormous sums from the public, as the member for Newcastle had shown, to pay managers \$150,000 a year and other extravagant purposes.

The member for Skeena had shown an independent spirit in stating that he would support this Bill whether other members of the Opposition did so or not. In fact, he was sure that it would receive the support of everyone if the Government would do the one thing necessary to make the Bill complete, and that was to extend its scope to include all aged, infirm and destitute people in the Province. Then no possible objection could be urged against it.

"This is a magnificent opportunity for the Government of the day. Indeed, for any government, not only in British Columbia, but in any country in the world. We find that wherever we look governments are engaged in efforts to solve this problem, and that there is a general tendency to adopt the methods I have suggested to-day. Here we have this Government, with a strong majority at its back, presented with this glorious opportunity of placing this Bill in such a position as will be to the advantage of every worker in British Columbia. I am satisfied that if they do so they will never regret their actions. It will inflict comparatively no hardship and the cost will not be anything at all. The fund can be made almost entirely, if not entirely, self-sustaining by wise investment, and the Government has such an opportunity of applying it to all workers as they will never have again. Once it is known to the powers that be, to the insurance companies and others who are interested in this matter, every string will be pulled and every wire drawn to prevent the passage of this Bill, so that now I say is the time to act."

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Just one word from the standpoint of the party I represent. I do not know that at any time in this House I have been confronted with a greater temptation than at the present time. You will understand that to a revolutionary Socialist such as I am, it must seem apparent that the reign of capitalism will be sooner brought to a conclusion by harsh and unjust measures on their part, and the greater number of palliatives introduced the further must the day to which we look forward be postponed. The member for Delta took a stand yesterday which was a great temptation to me to do the same to-day, and I think I could have made a stronger case, because I am better acquainted with the facts, but would that be fair to the workers of this Province? I am confident that it will be only a brief period, anyhow, before the co-operative commonwealth is established, but it is not established to-day, and in the meantime many must of necessity suffer great hardships. Therefore, I say, if I would allow myself to be influenced by party methods, I would be doing a wrong to the workers, and in spite of the fact that this Bill is the greatest palliative measure ever introduced by a Government in this House, and the most dangerous to our cause yet I say that if the Government will extend it to all workers I must inevitably support it.

The civil servant is not a capitalist. He is a wage-earner, like the rest. It has been urged because this Bill does not apply to all wage-earners we should vote against it. Suppose I had followed that policy in introducing an eight-hour Bill for miners. I might have said "Oh, but it does not apply to farmers, who need it badly enough, or to men in sawmills and a host of others. Had I taken that view nothing would have been accomplished at all. The great thing is to get the principle established, and then it can be extended to other classes. Therefore, I say that this Bill should receive the support of members of this House on the second reading under any circumstances. Of course, if the Government will not extend the Bill it will be time enough for us to vote against it on third reading. As far as I am concerned, if the amendments proposed for committee are not adopted with some others I wish to propose, I will vote against it, but, in the meantime, I propose to support the second reading." (Applause.)

This closed the debate, and a division was called on Mr. Jardine's amendment to strike out the superannuation clause, and instead to resolve that the \$200,000 proposed to be spent, be expended in the construction of roads, trails and bridges, the improvement of the public schools, or the remission to municipalities of the personal property tax.

It was defeated on a vote of 39 to 12, the Socialists and Dr. Kergin voting with the Government against it.

The Bill passed second reading on the same division.

LAND ACT.

MR. OLIVER resumed the debate on the Land Act. He said he would not

discuss it at great length, but asked to point out that under the present system of pre-empting lands there was a great deal of room for fraud through speculation, and he had proposed that a Homestead Inspector should be appointed to see that the provisions of the Act were carried out. He regretted to see that the Government was still continuing its policy of selling the agricultural lands. Speaking of the timber lands, he said that in the Dominion belt there was a provision that when a portion of the land was denuded of timber the Government could withdraw it from licence, and he thought this might be done with Provincial lands also.

He criticised the Government for withdrawing hand-loggers' licences except in an area north of Rivers Inlet, and even there the licence had been increased from \$10 to \$50. He thought, instead of increasing the licence and restricting the area, it would be better to let the Chief Commissioner issue hand-loggers' licences for certain localities that could not otherwise be profitably worked. He also objected to Section 75, which proposed to give power to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to dispose of the reversionary interests in Indian lands at their own sweet will. He thought it would be to the interest of the Province if they were compelled to bring these matters before the House.

Again, it proposed to give the Government power to lease or Crown grant foreshore reserved for roadway purposes. He considered the principle objectionable, since many of these pieces of land were most useful for industrial purposes, and should only be disposed of by competitive tenders. He objected next to the provisions under which holders of timber limits were allowed 30 days for renewal of licence. He thought it would be better if the Government gave notice to a licensee-holder that his licence would expire on a certain date, or if that meant too much work, they could at least fix a certain day in each year by which licences could be collected, and holders would know then when they were expected to pay and would not let licences lapse. If the present system was to be continued they might at least give 30 days' notice. It would only mean that post-cards must be issued, and the work might be done by a fourth-class clerk. At the same time, he was in accord with the principle of giving holders of licences 30 days' grace to renew their applications, but objected to the methods.

MR. MACDONALD moved the adjournment of the debate.

COAL MINES ACT.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Coal Mines Act. He said the first section was amended to make the statement of title more definite than for timber lands. The fourth section of the old Act provided that before a certificate could be issued a lessee must show that he had constantly worked the mines. Such a course in cases where there was no transportation was both impossible and inadvisable, since if the coal were taken out and left exposed it would only deteriorate and become valueless. The Act, as amended, required that the holder of coal lands must spend \$100 on each claim, and a lessee \$150, though if a man had ten claims he might do all his work on one. The Bill also provided for staking coal under the sea, as it was said that this could be done.

The Bill passed second reading unopposed.

LAND REGISTRY.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Land Registry Act. He said it dealt with the procedure of registering Crown lands that had been forfeited. There had been some doubt, and the bill was meant to place it beyond all question. Mr. Garden had also brought up the question of laying out city streets, and Section 63 of the Bill provided for that. It also provided that in a dispute about plans there might be an appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. There was also a provision that plans of subdivisions of land should be left in the land registry office for inspection, so that purchasers could see them at any time.

The Bill passed second reading.

LIQUOR LICENCE ACT.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Liquor Licence Act. He explained that in handling affairs connected with liquor, after consultation with the Superintendent of Provincial Police, they felt that there should especially be some control of Indians in the North; and, therefore, they placed this control of the traffic in the hands of the police. Last Fall they had cancelled licences in the North, and this Bill placed all licences outside municipalities in the control of the Police, who, under Section 4, would have power to cancel a licence where its provisions were not being observed. After taking office he had instructed the Superintendent of Police to take a tour of inspection of the Province, and he had reported on his return that in several cases, in Kootenay particularly, he found men

with wholesale licences running what are called "blind pigs," and it was desirable to give the police power to cancel these licences.

In answer to Mr. Jardine, the Attorney-General said that so far the system had worked well, and they would try it till the end of the year, when, if they found it did not work they would go back to the old system.

MR. HENDERSON said the Superintendent of Police would have to get his information from people on the ground, and it was unfair to place such a power in the hands of the police. He suggested that cancellation should be subject to an appeal to a County Court Judge at least, but this Bill did not even allow of that.

MR. MACDONALD: "What the Attorney-General proposes to do is to take the power out of the hands of the Licence Commissioners and place it in the hands of the Provincial Police. It is a most dangerous thing. Little jealousies and prejudices will arise among the people in a neighborhood, and it is proposed to place in the hands of these petty officials of the Provincial Police the right to deprive a man of his licence and means of livelihood, and it does not even allow of an appeal to the County Court Judge for redress."

SAME THING BEFORE.

HON. MR. CARTER-COTTON reminded him that the provisions of this Bill had been in operation in the Province up till 1899.

MR. MACDONALD: "Then this is a truly Conservative measure. It was a step backward. In 1899, the Government took a step forward and placed control in the hands of local commissioners, and now it is proposed to go back and place that power in the hands of these petty officials. It is getting away from the principle of decentralization which obtained throughout the Dominion of leaving the control of the liquor traffic to local bodies; it is getting away from the principle of local option, which was steadily gaining ground, and this is to turn back on this principle and extend the power of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, which have been too much extended. I trust that even the President of the Council,

who naturally likes to refer to 1899; I trust that with all his old Tory predilections; I trust he will see the folly of this Bill and use his influence for its withdrawal."

MR. MUNRO: "It strikes me that this is a very reactionary and dangerous thing. We are assured there can be no appeal from the standpoint of the police. I say nothing against the police, who may be very worthy men, but our knowledge of human nature warrants us in assuming that from the standpoint of the policeman, he would not be above the temptations peculiar to our race. Suppose him to be capable of temptation, the applicant for a licence is within his mercy and he can impose any condition, he may choose before granting that licence. This is wrong in principle, it is vicious, it is taking away the power from local officials to whom it should belong, and placing it in the hands of officials appointed by this Government. (Applause.)"

THE BEST COURSE.

HON. MR. CARTER-COTTON: "I am very sorry that I cannot agree with the gentleman opposite. Up till 1899, the law was exactly as the Attorney-General now proposes in regard to unorganized districts. The law relating to licences was left entirely in the hands of the Superintendent of Police, and I am not aware that any difficulties arose in reference to it. If I remember aright, Mr. Speaker, you were at that time Attorney-General and have had as much experience in this matter as anyone. It was suggested by Mr. Joseph Martin to the Government to which I had the honor to belong, that the system of controlling licences in Manitoba might be adopted here. The change was made in that way, and licences placed in control of Boards of Licence Commissioners. The result is not satisfactory. You can understand that in thinly populated districts the Licence Commissioners are all neighbors. In such communities everyone knows everyone else, and it is hard for the Commissioners to refuse a licence to one of their neighbors, and there have been many cases in which Licence Commissioners have not acted wisely in granting these licences. I know of at least two instances where the general opinion was against granting the licences, but still they were issued. Now, the Attorney-General proposes to go back to the system in effect in 1899 which worked satisfactorily, and if, as the Attorney-General says, the experience of this year shows it does not work well, it is easy to revert to the Board of Licence Commissioners. No one is more in favor of decentralization, and giving public opinion a chance to express itself than I am, but in these thinly populated districts I think it would be in the interests of the people and in the interests of temperance to place these matters in the hands of the Provincial Police. Certainly

If I thought it would encourage intemperance I would oppose it, but I think it would work in an opposite direction, and since the Government has decided to adopt the plan it has received numerous letters of approval, not only from their friends, but also from their opponents who are strong advocates of temperance. (Applause.)"

DR. KING said the reason why the Act was changed in 1899 was due to the development of the country. At that time in Cranbrook the system had come to a state that a commission of inquiry had to be sent to Cranbrook, and the result of that inquiry was not very creditable to the old system, to which they were now going back.

MR. NADEN said the trouble with local Boards of Commissioners had been that they were Government appointees and were not always satisfactory to the people. If the Government would extend the principle to allowing the people to elect Commissioners by vote, it might be all right. As it was, a man would have to ingratiate himself with the nearest policeman in order to make sure of his licence.

MR. OLIVER said that if the last speaker had said the liquor interests under this law would have to identify themselves with the Government in order to retain their licences, he would have hit the nail on the head.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said he thought the intention of the bill was to limit the number of saloons in rural districts. At present if certain forms were gone through, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council had to appoint a licence district, but under this Act the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council could grant licences or refuse them, as he might see fit, and consequently the number of licences would be limited. He asked the Attorney-General's opinion of this.

NUMBER IS FIXED.

HON. MR. BOWSER said the member for Nanaimo was wrong in saying the bill would limit licences. The Superintendent of Police could grant or cancel a licence but the number for any particular district was fixed in the Act.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE suggested that the power of the Superintendent of Police should be enlarged by making it compulsory for him to cancel the licences of disorderly houses. They had been tinkering with this liquor question for 150 years and were no further ahead, and as long as the system of profits obtained the liquor traffic would be carried on. Prohibition methods had been attempted, but of what use were they? They simply removed the liquor from the saloon to the drugstore, and generally more drunken men were seen on the streets than in so-called licence towns.

ADVOCATED PROHIBITION.

DR. McGUIRE said he could not agree with the member for Nanaimo. He thought if the Government could prohibit the liquor traffic altogether they could reduce their police force one half. The member for Nanaimo made certain statements which like many more of his were not in accordance with the facts. He would find if he looked it up carefully that there was less drunkenness in prohibition places than others, and he would generally find the people more wealthy and more intelligent than in other districts. If the Government wished to reduce crime they should prohibit the traffic altogether. He agreed that as long as they had licence boards they should be elective and then the control of the traffic would be in the hands of the people, but British Columbia had not yet arrived at that stage. He knew of places where people had been unable to rid themselves of a saloon, simply because they could not place their hands on some police court conviction against it. He contended that if these cases were in the hands of the Provincial Police, licences would not be issued. In this matter, he was almost inclined to take the position of the Socialists in regard to the capitalist regime, namely, that the worse this thing became the sooner it would be wiped out. (Applause.)

MR. WILLIAMS said that the bill as he understood it was to give legal sanction to something the Government had already done. It seemed that when a Government had been in power for some time they took a great deal on their hands. It provided for a system that might easily be annexed to a political machine. The Commission would have to conform, more or less, to the will of the people, but a Provincial policeman was the servant of the Government. He thought the bill was a backward step, since it would really only continue the present system of Government control. So far as the prohibition question went, that was always a matter of difference of opinion. If the workingmen were to cut out drinking, smoking and everything else, their wages would only drop so much lower, and they would be no better off.

If I thought it would encourage intemperance I would oppose it, but I think it would work in an opposite direction, and since the Government has decided to adopt the plan it has received numerous letters of approval, not only from their friends, but also from their opponents who are strong advocates of temperance. (Applause).

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MR. WILLIAMS said that the bill as he understood it was to give legal sanction to something the Government had already done. It seemed that when a Government had been in power for some time they took a great deal on their hands. It provided for a system that might easily be annexed to a political machine. The Commission would have to conform, more or less, to the will of the people, but a Provincial policeman was the servant of the Government. He thought the bill was a backward step, since it would really only continue the present system of Government control. So far as the prohibition question went, that was always a matter of difference of opinion. If the workingmen were to cut out drinking, smoking and everything else, their wages would only drop so much lower, and they would be no better off.

A division being called, the bill passed second reading, being carried by 25 votes to 16 divided as follows: Yeas: Messieurs Tallow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thompson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—25.

Nays: Messieurs King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Forston, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis—16.

MR. HAWTHORNTWHAITE asked if the Government had yet done anything towards providing employment for men out of work in Nanaimo.

HON. MR. FULTON said they were finding work for a number of them in the vicinity of Ladysmith, and were considering means of providing for others.

MR. MCPHILLIPS rose to a question of privilege on an article in the Victoria "Times" accusing him of biased action on the Victoria Waterworks Bill. He said that he was not peculiarly interested in either the Esquimalt Waterworks Company or the Victoria Waterworks, the two contending parties. He was connected with the B. C. Electric, but it did not enter into the question. He was bound as chairman of the Private Bills Committee to exert his privilege and give the casting vote.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m. till 8.30 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The third reading of the Supply Bill was called at the evening sitting.

MR. OLIVER said it was somewhat confusing in holding two sittings a day, but he understood that a bill should only be allowed to pass one stage in a day.

THE PREMIER said it was never customary to debate the Supply Bill. He understood that the best of motives prompted the member for Delta in making his observations, but assured him there was no disposition on the part of the Government to rush legislation. Every opportunity would be given for the fullest discussion.

An Act to consolidate Acts respecting judgment passed third reading. An Act for the maintenance of Provincial Parks passed report.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL AGAIN.

HON. DR. YOUNG said he was ready to proceed in Committee with the Civil Service Bill.

MR. OLIVER objected to this. THE PREMIER said that in the Imperial House it was quite customary to pass a bill through two stages in one day. The amendments to this particular bill had been on the Order paper for several days and there could be no surprises. The Government had no disposition to rush the bill. They would take the less contentious clauses and then adjourn.

MR. OLIVER STUCK TO HIS POINT.

THE SPEAKER said that according to his interpretation the point was well taken. The rules said plainly that if any member objected a bill could only pass one stage a day. There was no mention of sitting.

THE PREMIER said he had every respect for the Chair, but if that ruling were correct and two sittings in the day were but one they could make little progress. In order to expedite legislation and overcome formalities they held two sittings. He thought that if the Speaker's decision was to hold the rules should be revised.

MR. OLIVER said in 1902 the Premier, as Leader of the Opposition, had opposed the passage of bills through more than one stage a day.

THE PREMIER said that he hoped they were not to be bound by the actions of 1902. Anything he had done then was for a good purpose and not for obstruction.

MR. MACDONALD said the reason for the rule was quite obvious. It was to enable members to consider what course they should take on the next reading of the Bill. If the House adjourned at six and met again at eight there was no chance for that. The Opposition did not intend to obstruct or take advantage of the Speaker's ruling so far as Bill that they did not intend to oppose were concerned, but this was a Bill of such a nature that they needed time to consider it.

COAL MINES ACT.

The House then went into Committee on the Coal Mines Act, Mr. Gifford in the chair.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the following amendments:

That the words "including any lands covered by water," be inserted after the word "Province," in the third line of sub-section (2) of section 2.

That the following be added as sub-section (2a), section 2:

"(2a) In cases where, owing to the ground being covered with water, it is impossible to place the initial post as provided by this Act, then the land may be marked by placing a legal post marked 'reference post,' as nearly as possible to the corner required to be described under this section, and nothing on the post the distance and direction such reference post may be from

such corner, which distance and direction shall be set out in the record of the land."

Mr. Macdonald suggested that two posts would be necessary.

Mr. Garden agreed that it would be better and Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to allow the section to stand over.

Mr. Macdonald objected to a clause providing that improvements shall be done to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. He considered it was placing too great a power in the Chief Commissioner's hands.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite had also an objection compelling holders of coal licences to pay \$150 a year to the Department of Lands and Works whether they worked it or not. It would be hard on the poor man.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said under the old conditions it was much harder, because they had to keep working it and only a capitalist could do it. He thought the change a benefit to the poor man. He moved: That sub-section (c), section 4, be struck out and the following sub-section be inserted in lieu thereof: "Provided further, that the lease shall contain provisions binding the lessee to carry on coal or petroleum mining and works incidental thereto, and to expend not less than the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars in each and every year in the development of a mine; or in the alternative to pay to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars in each year, in lieu of performing said development work; and to make a reasonable use of the premises thereby granted for the purposes intended, and any such lessee may be subject to any general stipulations which the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may see fit to impose."

Mr. Macdonald said this introduced a principle that had kept back metalliferous mining. He thought the holder of a licence should be compelled to do a certain amount of development work each year.

Hon. Mr. Fulton asked what was the use of compelling a man to take out coal to go to waste if he could not transport it.

Mr. Macdonald said if coal were mined it would be an inducement to get transportation in instead of allowing it to be tied up for speculation.

Mr. Ross said it was hardly fair to compare metalliferous and coal mines as the geological formation was different, and you had to spend thousands of dollars on a coal mine before you could get it on a shipping basis. If you took coal out and let it lie it would slack and become useless.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the method of exploiting for coal was by boring, and having done that they knew what they had, but to compel them to get out what they discovered, when they could not transport it was simply wasteful.

The Premier said the clause in the Coal Mines Act providing that they must do a certain amount of work was very little good as it was indefinite.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to allow the amendment to stand over.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said this Bill would give a prospector power to go and bore for coal wherever he wished. He could dig holes all over a man's farm, or even on the streets of Vancouver.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he would allow this section to stand over, but considered its provisions justified.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on an Act to amend the Land Registry Act, Dr. King in the chair.

Mr. Williams pointed to the need of some kind of legislation to prohibit the practice of real estate men wild-cattling with townsites, and so protecting the public.

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Timber Measurement Act. He explained that it was simply to add to the appointments and powers of supervisors of sealers.

The Bill passed second reading and by consent of the House was at once committed and reported complete.

TAXING SALMON CANNERIES.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of the Salmon Canneries and Licence Act. He said: "We are now starting on to raise by way of licence fees certain revenues from the canneries of the Province and are also determining our right to collect the same. It was laid down by a decision of 1906 that the Province owned the fish in the rivers, and it was simply proposed by this Bill to licence the canneries that used the fish from these rivers."

He did not know that it was necessary at so late an hour to go into the details of the Bill. They were simply licensing salmon canneries in the same way they issued trades licences. It must be admitted that the salmon busi-

ness was not in the condition they would like to see it. On the Fraser River, year by year the pack had declined and there must be some reason for it, and it was the duty of the Government in so far as they could, to regulate the business so that the salmon canneries might be restored to their former state. They had power to licence canneries and hoped to see that those engaged in the business were protected under the Provisions of the Act.

MR. OLIVER said he scarcely thought the remarks of the mover were any recommendation why the Legislature should accept the Bill. He thought the proposal to licence cold storage plants would affect several people who were engaged in curing and dry salting salmon in his district and they would be put out of business altogether. There were also factories for the by-products which would come under the Act and which would be encouraged rather than taxed.

HON. MR. BOWSER said it was not the intention to apply the Bill to small packers and dry-salters.

MR. MACDONALD said that canneries were at the mercy of the Government, and could not be compared to men working under Trades Licences. If the Government refused a licence they would put a cannery out of business. He asked if it was the intention of the Bill to give the Government power to refuse licences if they wished.

HON. MR. BOWSER said the Commissioner of Fisheries had discretion in the matter.

MR. MACDONALD said it was on a line with the legislation which had been followed by this Government right along, of placing the powers of the Government in the hands of the Departments. It gave room for political favoritism if necessary. "And again," he added, "I protest against this policy of taking away powers that should belong to this House and placing them in the hands of any member of a Department." (Opposition applause).

A division being called the Bill was carried by a majority of 25 to 9, the Socialists voting with the Government for the Bill.

SECOND READINGS.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of the Succession Duty Act. He said that its purpose was simply for the purpose of simplify the collection of succession duties.

HON. DR. YOUNG moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Placer Mining Act. He said it was for the purpose of facilitating the staking of claims. Instead of making it from base to base it prescribed an exact size for every claim.

The Bill passed second reading.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Water Courses Act. He said the Bill did not go so far as he could have wished, but it facilitated the taking out of water records. It provides that not only shall records be taken out to divert water, but also to store water, which was one of its most important provisions. It provides also that application for irrigation purposes shall be made in the district where the land lies. It also provided that effect should be given to previous applications to store water. Where more than one record has been given to store water at one site, regulations were provided for measuring the water and take it out. The Bill provides for expropriation for a reservoir site. This was necessary as where land had all been bought up a reservoir might be necessary for storing for irrigation. The last clause decided that when a power company was applying for water for its works the public should have notice of it. My only regret in connection with this Act is that it is impossible to bring down a more comprehensive Act this session. Starting in August with Prof. Carpenter, he had hoped that he would have been able to draft a Bill and send copies to the various members. But while he had his own views, he felt that it would not be wise to do so before receiving Prof. Carpenter's report. Before another session, he proposed to have a larger Bill drafted and copies sent out so that the public should have due notice of it.

"I believe this is one of the most important measures that has come before this House. It should be above all party considerations, and I hope that when the Bill comes before us in full form it will receive the support of every member of this House."

The Bill passed second reading.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of the Game Protection Act. He was sorry he had not had time to go into this matter more fully, but the matter had been brought before him too late. One provision was that specimens of animals and birds of the Province might be exported under certificate. Section 2 provided for the increase of from \$50 to \$100 for the licence to shoot big game. This amount would be nothing to the class of men who came here to hunt big game, but it would be a substantial addition to the revenue, and all the

money derived would be used for the protection of the game. Another section provided for the establishment of game preserves.

MR. WILLIAMS said the increase in the big game licence was a move in the right direction, but as far as game preserves went it was different. He hardly knew whether it would be wise to allow the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council power to make game preserves as the knickerbocker element in Victoria might place it right at somebody else's back door. He thought there was too much tendency to Government by Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

MR. McPHILLIPS said there were some beaver in his constituency and he thought they should be preserved.

MR. MACDONALD: "Does the honorable gentleman mean to say that the Government should build houses to protect the beaver?"

MR. McPHILLIPS: "I don't think it would be out of the way." (Laughter). He added that if they went in for protecting game, they might as well include the beaver.

The Bill passed second reading and the House adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

GALLERY NOTES.

The City of Victoria has dropped its Waterworks Bill, which was originally brought forward for the purposes of enabling the city to obtain an additional water supply from Sooke Lake. The withdrawal was precipitated by the action of the Private Bills Committee in considering the case. The city asked for power to take water over or under the works at the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, and all other means of conducting water with all necessary and incidental powers in that behalf. Mr. A. P. Luxton, K.C., who appeared as counsel for the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, proposed as an amendment: Provided that nothing herein contained shall authorize the taking of or interfering with the reservoir site of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company below the power house of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, Limited.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, K.C., who appeared for the City of Victoria, objected to this as it would shut out the city from the only available site for a reservoir. While there were sites higher up the stream, they were so high that the pressure would be so great as to burst the waterpipes.

The Committee decided on the casting vote of Chairman A. E. McPhillips to allow the amendment.

The Mayor and counsel for the city then withdrew and after some consultation Mr. Taylor returned and announced that in view of the amendment adopted by the Committee, the City had decided to drop its Bill for the present session.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Wednesday next:
Hon. Mr. Bowser to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 35, entitled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Classes Act,'"

The following amendments:
To strike out Sub-section 42b of Section 4 and insert the following in lieu thereof:
42b. To compel existing telephone, electric light or power companies, whether operating under special or private Acts or otherwise, to replace all or any existing wires and means of transmitting electrical current for power, light, heat or energy underground, the municipality providing suitable distribution points in each block with right of access thereto and the right of distribution therefrom across the adjacent lands and the paying of cost of removal and replacing of any such means of transmission, due consideration being given to the difference in the cost of maintenance of the two systems for a period not exceeding fifteen years, such amount to be ascertained prior to the commencement of the work and in cases of dispute to be settled under the terms of the 'Arbitration Act.' The cost of any such work may be imposed upon the real property benefitted, proceedings to be taken as in the case of local improvements under Section 256 and subsections of this Act. The assent of the electors shall, in manner provided by Section 75 of this Act, be and is hereby declared to be necessary to the validity of any by-law to be passed under the provisions of this sub-section.

Hon. Mr. Bowser to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 74, entitled "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway," to add the following as Section 4:
4. The Crown grant to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of the 10th March, 1905, subject to the changes made in the conditions thereof by the agreement set out in the schedule hereto, is hereby ratified and confirmed, but nothing contained in this section, or in this Act, shall affect any rights acquired under any Crown grant of mineral claims heretofore issued, or any right of operating such Crown-granted mineral claims under the provisions of the Mineral Act."

By the Hon. Mr. Bowser—On Thursday next:
That Rule No. 57 of the Rules of this House be amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:
5. In addition to the fee of \$300 prescribed by Sub-section 1 of this Rule, any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill to incorporate a company or to increase the capital stock of a company shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, at the time he pays the said sum of \$300, the following charges in addition to said sum, viz.:

(a.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is \$50,000 or under, \$ 50
(b.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$50,000 and does not exceed \$100,000, 100
(c.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$100,000 and does not exceed \$150,000, 125
(d.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$150,000 and does not exceed \$200,000, 150
(e.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$200,000 and does not exceed \$250,000, 175

(f.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$250,000 and does not exceed \$300,000, 200
(g.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$300,000 and does not exceed \$400,000, 250
(h.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$400,000 and does not exceed \$500,000, 300
(i.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$500,000 and does not exceed \$750,000, 400
(j.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$750,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000, 525
(k.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,000,000 and does not exceed \$1,500,000, 650
(l.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,500,000 and does not exceed \$2,000,000, 775
(m.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$2,000,000 and does not exceed \$2,500,000, 900
(n.) For every additional \$500,000, or fractional part thereof, 100

By the Hon. Mr. McBride—On Wednesday next:
Whereas the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, by an Address signed by the Speakers of the Senate and Commons of Canada, on the 26th day of April, 1907, did petition the King's Most Excellent Majesty to cause to be laid before the Imperial Parliament a measure to make certain amendments to the scale of payments to be made by Canada to the several Provinces of the Dominion, under Section 118 of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' or by or under any terms or conditions upon which any other Province were admitted to the Union, and praying that such amended scale of payments should be a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be paid yearly to the several Provinces of the Dominion for local purposes and the support of their Governments and Legislatures; and

Whereas, by 'The British North America Act, 1907,' passed by the Imperial Parliament, to make further provision with respect to the sums to be paid by Canada to the several Provinces of the Dominion, it is enacted, inter alia, that:
'An additional grant of one hundred thousand dollars shall be made yearly to the Province of British Columbia for a period of ten years from the commencement of this Act'; and

Whereas, this grant of one hundred thousand dollars a year for ten years was intended by the Dominion Parliament as a settlement of the claim of British Columbia by special treatment at the hands of the Prime Minister of Canada in the Dominion House of Commons on March 25th, 1907, and as also appears by the proceedings of the Conference between members of the Government of Canada and of the various Provincial Governments, at the City of Ottawa, in the month of October, 1906; and

Whereas, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, by a resolution passed on the 25th day of March, 1907, declared that:
'The proposed additional allowance of one hundred thousand dollars annually for ten years, as compensation for the recognized claims of British Columbia, is inadequate, and cannot be accepted as a final and unalterable settlement'; and

Whereas, 'The British North America Act, 1907,' does not make final and unalterable said amended scale of payments to the Province, and cannot affect the right of future negotiations between the Province and the Dominion with reference to said recognized special claim of British Columbia;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this House, adhering to the position that said grant of one hundred thousand dollars annually for ten years is inadequate, affirms its right to further urge on the Dominion Government that steps be taken to bring about a fair and adequate settlement of the recognized claim of British Columbia for special treatment at the hands of Canada; and

That an humble Address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council.

(f.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$250,000 and does not exceed \$300,000, 200
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(h.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$400,000 and does not exceed \$500,000, 300
(i.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$500,000 and does not exceed \$750,000, 400
(j.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$750,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000, 525
(k.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,000,000 and does not exceed \$1,500,000, 650
(l.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$1,500,000 and does not exceed \$2,000,000, 775
(m.) When the proposed capital stock of a company is over \$2,000,000 and does not exceed \$2,500,000, 900
(n.) For every additional \$500,000, or fractional part thereof, 100

By the Hon. Mr. McBride—On Wednesday next:
Whereas the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, by an Address signed by the Speakers of the Senate and Commons of Canada, on the 26th day of April, 1907, did petition the King's Most Excellent Majesty to cause to be laid before the Imperial Parliament a measure to make certain amendments to the scale of payments to be made by Canada to the several Provinces of the Dominion, under Section 118 of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' or by or under any terms or conditions upon which any other Province were admitted to the Union, and praying that such amended scale of payments should be a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be paid yearly to the several Provinces of the Dominion for local purposes and the support of their Governments and Legislatures; and

Whereas, by 'The British North America Act, 1907,' passed by the Imperial Parliament, to make further provision with respect to the sums to be paid by Canada to the several Provinces of the Dominion, it is enacted, inter alia, that:
'An additional grant of one hundred thousand dollars shall be made yearly to the Province of British Columbia for a period of ten years from the commencement of this Act'; and

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1908.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Consideration of the Civil Service Bill Checked—Concessions Made by the Grand Trunk Pacific.

ON WEDNESDAY afternoon the House went into Committee on the Civil Service Bill, but its progress was seriously checked by Mr. Oliver, who appeared to be bristling with obstructive points of order. He held that since Clause 2 of the amended Bill was intended to benefit more people than the same clause in the original Bill, it was clearly out of order, and could only be introduced by message. After a long argument the Speaker was called in to decide. He reserved his decision, and the Committee rose.

During the course of the discussion Mr. Oliver objected to the presence in the House of the actuary who was assisting Hon. Dr. Young with the Bill, and his point of order was sustained: the actuary went up in the people's gallery and took his notes there.

Hon. Mr. McBride moved the second reading of the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill in regard to Indian lands at Prince Rupert. In so doing he read a letter from Vice-President Wainwright saying that only white labor would be used in the construction of the road in British Columbia, unless the Government consented to the use of other labor. Mr. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Supply Bill and the Provincial Parks Act passed third reading, as did also an Act to amend the Timber Measurement Act.

At the evening sitting, the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill passed second reading, only Socialists opposing it. Mr. Macdonald spoke in favor of the Bill as a whole, but criticized details. The Attorney-General replied in a strong and effective speech.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Dentistry Act. Mr. Macdonald, speaking in opposition, claimed that it was aimed at the Boston Dentists in Vancouver, and the Attorney-General, when engaged in a case against that firm, which he had lost, had threatened to bring in a Bill that would fix them. Hon. Mr. Bowser denied this statement entirely. Mr. Macdonald accepted the denial, but still held that the Bill was aimed primarily at the Boston Dentists.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, March 4.—At the opening of the House, the Premier stated in reply to Dr. McGuire that it was not the intention of the Government to give a grant for an agricultural exhibition in Vancouver this year. The Government had already made an appropriation for the Agricultural Society of New Westminster, and did not feel justified in making two grants for the same district.

The House went into Committee on the Supply Bill, Mr. Ellison in the chair. The Bill was reported complete, and by consent of the House passed third reading.

An Act for the Maintenance of Provincial Parks and an Act to amend the "Timber Measurement Act" passed third reading.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Civil Service Bill, Mr. Ross in the chair.

Hon. Dr. Young moved to amend the definition of civil servants in Section 2, as follows: "All persons employed and holding office at the pleasure of the Crown in or under the several departments, branches and institutions of the Executive Government of the Province of British Columbia who are paid a yearly salary, voted by the Legislative Assembly, either by commission, lump sum, or otherwise."

As there were several clauses, Mr. Oliver objected on a point of order that only one clause could be considered at a time.

Mr. Ross held that it was quite competent to amend one section at a time, and that was all that was being done now.

Mr. Henderson asked how many more beneficiaries were provided for by this amendment, as compared with the original Bill. The first Bill classed civil servants only as those receiving yearly salaries, but this included also those receiving commissions and lump sums.

Hon. Dr. Young explained that this was to make it applicable to such departments as the Provincial Police and Board of Health who were allowed a

lump sum every year. It made no difference to the Bill, as the first Bill had provided for all permanent employees.

Mr. Oliver said he wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that there were strangers on the floor of the House making written notes and passing memoranda to members. As a member of the House he asked that the floor be cleared.

Mr. Ross ruled that it was quite permissible for the Committee to call in expert assistance, as was done in this case.

Mr. Oliver said that under Rule 9 of the House he was within his rights, and asked that the floor be cleared.

Mr. Ross said if he insisted the rule must be sustained, but it was not customary.

At this point the actuary, who had been assisting Hon. Dr. Young, left the House, and Mr. Oliver withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Oliver next objected that the number of beneficiaries under the Act would be increased by the amendment, and since this was an interference with the revenues of the Province it could not be introduced in Committee of the Whole, but must be brought down by Royal Message.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said that while not inclined to disagree with the member on that point, the amendments would not increase but rather would decrease the burdens on the people.

Mr. Henderson said that might be the result of all the amendments but it did not apply to this one item.

At this point some visitors took chairs on the floor. Mr. Hawthornthwaite, amid considerable laughter, raised Mr. Oliver's objection to strangers appearing on the floor, and the visitors smilingly left.

Mr. Oliver said the objection of the President of the Council was a peculiar one, since the number of persons to be benefited were proposed to be increased by this section; and by what mathematical proposition could the burden be said to be decreased.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton asked him to prove that the number was increased.

Mr. McPhillips said as long as an amendment was within the scope and title of the Bill it was in order.

Mr. Oliver said the amendment was within the title, but not within the scope of the Bill, as it went beyond the scope of the Bill as it had passed second reading.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton agreed there was some difference between the two bills, but if he would look at subsection (a) of the original Act and Section 2 of the amended Act, he would find the language identical, describing the classification of civil servants as follows: "Members of the public service shall, for the purposes of this Act, be classified as deputy heads of departments, officers, chief clerks, clerks, stenographers and permanent employees."

Mr. Oliver still insisted that the new Bill included persons not contained in the old.

Mr. Ross ruled that Mr. Oliver's point was not well taken.

Mr. Oliver appealed to the Speaker. The Speaker came in and the different arguments were submitted to him.

THE POINT ARGUED.

MR. McPHILLIPS went back to 1812. In the British Commons, when special provision was made in a bill in Committee for the widow of Mr. Spencer Percival, the assassinated Premier.

MR. MACDONALD referred to the case of General Wolseley, who for his services in Egypt was rewarded by the British House with a lump sum instead of a pension, and a Royal Message was thought necessary to make the change.

HON. MR. CARTER-COTTON said this was a case that affected the incidence of taxation, since a pension spread over a large number of years only involved a small sum, whereas a lump sum would mean a much larger amount. He repeated his former objections to Mr. Oliver's point of order.

MR. McPHILLIPS challenged the gentlemen opposite to cite one instance in which a Minister of the Crown could not move an amendment to increase the incidence of taxation.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE asked if members could speak more than once on a point of order.

THE SPEAKER said they could not. MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE asked that the rule be enforced.

THE SPEAKER said this was a very important Bill, and they could hardly expect him to give a decision on this

point of order off hand. The gentleman who had raised it had evidently taken a long time to prepare it, and he could not digest his objections in a minute. He would, therefore, reserve decision.

HON. DR. YOUNG said that in view of that decision he would move that the Committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again.

LIQUOR LICENCE ACT.
The House went into Committee on the Liquor Licence Act, Mr. Ellison in the chair.

Mr. Henderson moved that the title be amended to "An Act to provide free drinks for Provincial Constables."

The amendment was defeated.

Dr. Hall moved in amendment to give a licence holder the right to appeal from the Superintendent of Police, as he might appeal from the Commissioners at present.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said all they were doing now was to enlarge the powers of the Superintendent of Police under the old Act. Under the Act obtaining before 1900 there was no appeal from the Superintendent of Police. They did not intend to change that. They wanted the Superintendent of Police to have absolute control, as their experience showed that where a licence district was created a provincial constable had to follow. If they allowed an appeal, then the County Court Judge would be Licence Commissioner, and not the Superintendent of Police. They considered that the police could better enforce the regulations if there was no appeal.

Mr. Macdonald said there used to be a rule in England that if a law were once in existence it was always in existence, and this seemed to be the policy of the Government in this instance. The police were not administrators. They were simply appointed to carry out the processes of the law. It was monstrous to place such power in their hands. While he did not vote for the amendment of the member for Yale, there was a great deal in it. A policeman who desired it could get all the free drinks he wished, under this system, and they might have a Provincial Police force controlled by saloon influence. Surely the Attorney-General could let licence-holders appeal to a County Court Judge. Did he fear that the Judge would not do justice? It was monstrous that no protection should be given to licence-holders against any injury the police might do them.

Mr. Henderson said the Bill was the worst outrage the Attorney-General had ever perpetrated in this House. It did not provide that a licence should be granted or refused on petition, and simply gave the people no rights. It was an attempt to seize upon the liquor business of the Province for the purposes of the Provincial Government.

PROVISIONS FOR PROTECTION.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that he supposed that it was because Sir Oliver Mowat had control of the liquor business in Ontario for years that his friends opposite were so afraid of the Bill. In regard to petitions, as mentioned by the member for Yale, he had drafted an amendment to cover that. Under the old Act all the notice required in application for a licence was two weeks, but this Bill would compel applicants to advertise for a full month in a local newspaper, and it also provided that a petition for the licence must be signed by two-thirds of the property-owners of the district before it could be granted. He knew that from the reputation Superintendent Hussey had made for himself there would be little difficulty in the management of saloons when this Act came into force.

Mr. Macdonald said that under this system, in 1899, affairs became so bad in the Province that a Commission of Inquiry had to be appointed, and though it had never reported they had reason to believe their findings were strongly against the system, because the system had been changed immediately afterwards. Now it was proposed to go back to the old system, but it would be worse now because it would apply to thicker settled communities. He certainly thought that the people of the districts should have some control over these matters, and have some say as to whether licences should be granted or not.

Mr. Ross said the inquiry spoken of by the Opposition Leader took place, not under the old system, but under the new.

Dr. King said it was held directly after the new system was inaugurated, but its inquiries related to the working of the old system.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that in speaking of East Kootenay, he would remind them that Superintendent Hussey had taken a trip through there last Fall, and found three men selling liquor by retail under wholesale licences. The honorable gentlemen seemed to think that the Provincial policemen would take the money for licences, but this was not so. This work would be entirely in the hands of Mr. Hussey, the Superintendent of Police, who had recently taken two long trips to make himself acquainted with conditions.

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The sooner the House and the country understood that Mr. Hussey would have full control in this matter the better.

Mr. Williams said that he had been of opinion that the control of licences would be better in the hands of the police, but he knew of one case in which a licence had been granted by them in his district to a man who had not even a hollow tree in the bush, let alone a building, to use it in.

Hon. Mr. Bowser explained that in this case a largely signed petition had been circulated asking for a licence, and they had the best of testimony to the character of the grantee, who for years had held a licence in Nanaimo. He was now building a hotel at Wellington, but had wished an assurance of a licence before proceeding.

Dr. Kergin said the Superintendent of Police, who was to have control under this Bill, could not be in every place at once. In so large a Province he would do well if he could visit every district once a year. Besides that, Mr. Hussey would not always be in control of the Provincial Police, and though they might have confidence in him, they did not know who they might have in future. He considered that the right of appeal should certainly be given.

Mr. Munro said that while he had known of cases where licence commissioners were wrongly chosen, the responsibility for it could always be traced. He considered the proposal to place the control of the liquor traffic in the hands of the Provincial Police introduced a vicious phase. A great difficulty in small towns was to get constables free from the influence of this business, and this system was calculated to corrupt the Provincial police. The very fact that there was no appeal from the Superintendent of Police created this situation, since it would mean that the very existence of a saloon-keeper depended on the will of the Superintendent of Police. He could not be supposed to be immaculate, and it was unfair to force such a temptation on a man. He thought it much better to place these matters in the hands of three well-known men than to place this arbitrary power in the hands of the Provincial Police.

Mr. Ross said, in reference to licences in Kootenay, the Licence Commissioners had refused wholesale licences to the men prosecuted, but an appeal was made to the County Court Judge, and he decided that under the rules if they paid the money they were entitled to a wholesale licence, so that the Commissioners were not to blame.

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

The Bill to impose an annual licence on salmon canneries was considered in Committee and reported complete with amendment.

G. T. P. AGREEMENT.

PREMIER MCBRIDE moved the second reading of a Bill to ratify an agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in regard to Indian lands at Prince Rupert. He said that in view of the explanations given in Committee of the Whole House, and also after the wide publicity given to the bargain there would be little need for him to go into details, but on a matter of such great importance to the Province he felt that he must make a few observations.

In the first place, the Province was to be congratulated on the release of this 13,000 acres of Indian lands which would now be thrown open for settlement. They had in the Songhees Reserve at Victoria, an instance of the difficulty of securing these Indian lands for the people. The City authorities had used their best endeavors to make that reserve available for settlement, but the Indians were still in possession. At times the city was blamed, then the Provincial Government was taken to task and then the Federal Government, but that the Indian had a strong case was shown by the fact that under his treaty rights and backed by the Dominion Government he was still in possession.

In regard to Prince Rupert with its reserve of 13,000 acres of Indian reserve lands, it was evident that this same difficulty would come up. When the G. T. P. officials first approached them they told them it would be necessary first to treat with the Indians themselves, and they did so and with the assistance of the officials of the Indian Department at Ottawa, who deserved great credit for the part they had taken, they were enabled to get the Indians to relinquish any claim they had on the land at a consideration of \$7.50 an acre. Having so far succeeded the officials then approached the Provincial Government, with the result that they had sold their reversionary rights in the land at \$2.50 per acre. While the Province would receive a fair sum immediately, that was infinitesimal compared with the large sum they would yet realize from that one-fourth portion of the land still remaining to the people of British Columbia.

Their friends opposite no doubt would ask, in parting with their reversionary rights, what was the Gov-

ernment getting? Well, it would be admitted that it might be hundreds of years before these lands would have fallen to the Province as a matter of right, and it would require an actuary to calculate how much the interest on that land would be worth to the Province in the meantime, and the Government had concluded that \$2.50

an acre with the other concessions they had obtained were important and valuable considerations. Of course, gentlemen opposite might say that immediate construction of the road did not amount to much as it had already been arranged for by Federal legislation. This, however, was incorrect. No definite promise had been made of construction in British Columbia, though there was at one time a movement headed by Mr. Templeman to have inserted in the agreement with the G. T. P. a clause to the effect that construction should begin on the Pacific Coast within a prescribed time, but Mr. Templeman found that he had to content himself with a letter which contained no assurance at all. But in the Bill before them, they had the absolute assurance of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company that by June 1st they would commence actual construction and keep it up till the road was completed to the Eastern boundary of British Columbia.

A MATERIAL BENEFIT.

"This," said the Premier, "is something we have always striven for, because we have always felt that in its bargain with the Grand Trunk Pacific Company the Government should have given exactly the same assurances to the people of the Pacific Coast as were given to the people of Eastern Canada."

Concession number two involved the purchase of supplies in British Columbia. Honorable gentlemen opposite might say that could easily be evaded, but when a company with the reputation of the Grand Trunk Pacific made that promise he was prepared to accept their statement as a solemn and binding bargain that would be lived up to to the latter. It took a great deal of negotiation to extract that promise, and he showed that they looked upon it as a serious matter, and something they must be bound by.

The third concession was the fair wage clause. It might be said that this was provided for by the Dominion Act anyhow, but they were fortunate in being able to incorporate this in their agreement.

In regard to Oriental labor, the representatives of the Government had urged that restrictions against Oriental labor would be inimical to the policy of the Dominion Government; but they had passed upon them so strongly the sentiment of the Legislature in favor of white labor that at last their views prevailed and he had just received the following letter from one of the officials of the company:

Victoria, February, 28, 1908.

Hon. Richard McBride,

Premier, Victoria.

Dear Sir,—In consideration of the exemption from taxation granted to our company in its agreement with your Government I hereby undertake on behalf of the said company that in the construction of its railway within the Province white labor shall be exclusively employed unless otherwise permitted by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. (Applause.)

I further undertake to implement this letter by any other or formal undertaking under the seal of the company that may be necessary to give legal effect thereto. Yours truly

W. WAINWRIGHT.

Second Vice-President.

"While this promise is not inserted as part of the enactment," said the Premier, "it is something that falls within the four corners of the Bill, and constitutes a very substantial concession to the people of British Columbia brought about by the arrangement under discussion. I would like to impress the House with the fact that throughout the negotiations the sole aim of the Provincial Government was for the good of the Province. We had no desire to make any political capital for ourselves, but simply to conserve and preserve the very best interests of the country. (Here, hear.)

MUCH LAND NECESSARY.

The Premier continued that it might be asked why the Kalen Island bargain should be made if it was necessary for the company to secure this additional 13,000 acres. Well, he did not pretend to be an authority on terminals, but he understood that for an up-to-date modern terminal a great deal of room was necessary. As an instance of it, they had the fact that for station and yarding purposes the company had been allowed in Alberta and Saskatchewan 650 acres every seven miles and 2,560 for every divisional point. He would not go so far as to say that this large amount was necessary, but certainly with the rapid growth and development of traffic on a transcontinental line considerable additions would be necessary for the establishment of terminal points. The Government explained when the Kalen Island bargain was made it was the

best thing they could do for the country, and that it was so was shown by the fact that their policy had since been sustained by the people. It might be asked why in the face of the previous 10,000 acres, the additional 13,000 acres was necessary, and when they considered how important and great a metropolis the City of Prince Rupert would be in future, 23,000 acres was not too much for terminal purposes.

A year ago the Federal Government appealed to them saying it was necessary to the needs of the Grand Trunk Pacific for terminal purposes that they should have possession of the Indian lands around Prince Rupert and they appealed to them to give up their reversionary rights. They did not do so at the time because they considered they should first stand up for the interests of the Province, (applause) and thresh out their claims. That they had done so effectually was shown by the fact that they had been able to retain one-fourth of all the land, which, as such real estate went, must in future mean millions of dollars to the Province. (Applause.)

Section 3 of the agreement dealt with that provision in the Land Act which requires that Crown lands in the Province shall be sold by public auction. In considering the Prince Rupert townsite, the Government had decided that the best course to take would be that which any ordinary man would take. He could not recall in British Columbia any case where sales of this kind were made except by private treaty. In selling the C. P. R. lands in Vancouver, which were worth millions of dollars, no business had been done through the auctioneer, and the Government considered they were acting wisely in asking the Legislature to give them power to dispose of these lands at Prince Rupert by private treaty as was done in ordinary business dealings. Honorable gentleman opposite might consider this a very drastic change in disposing of Crown lands, but the Government adopted this course because they considered it business-like in dealing with this townsite land.

DISPOSAL OF THE LAND.

Mr. Jardine: "Will the Premier define to the House the exact policy the Government intends to pursue in regard to these lands?"

The Premier: "I am pleased to inform my friend that just so soon as the lands are surveyed and the townsite in shape to be disposed of the Government will appoint the proper authorities, or clothe the agents of the Government with authority to dispose of the land under conditions that will safeguard the country against any abuses. Of course, it will be said if this land is sold privately abuses will creep in, friends of the Government will be favored and others kept out. I can only say that the past policy of the Government in regard to public lands will be followed in this instance. No Government can afford to risk its reputation by unfair dealing in connection with a matter of such great public interest."

The Premier continued that as a specimen of public sale the gentlemen opposite would probably point to the sale of lands in Point Grey, Vancouver, which had netted great returns. But the conditions were different. The City of Vancouver was established and conditions ascertained and there was a large population ready to bid. Or the case of the land at Fernie might be cited, but here again a section of the land had been segregated by the Government and conditions were entirely different. Both of these were in old settled districts, but Prince Rupert was now a terminal site and different methods would have to be adopted and the lands sold as they were required.

"I do not think anything more can be said on this Bill," said the Premier. "I ask the House to give it their unanimous support. There has been no desire on the part of the Government to deal with this question on political lines at all, but they have been actuated by the very best motives of the interests of the Province. We want to secure the construction of the road as early as possible; we want to secure to our workmen full recognition of their rights; and we want to secure to the merchants of British Columbia their full share of the benefits of this national undertaking." (Applause.)

MR. MACDONALD moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned till 8 p.m.

EVENING SITTING.

The House went first into Committee on an Act to amend and consolidate the Municipal Elections Act, Mr. Parson in the chair.

An amendment was moved by Dr. Kergin to amend the term householder to grant universal suffrage in municipalities. At present the franchise was restricted to men or to women property-holders. No one could say that women were not as much interested in municipalities as men. Take the mother of a family and how great was her interest? It might be said that women were not well enough posted on public affairs, the same might be said

of many men, and the way to get women informed in these matters was to grant them the franchise. Even as it was, there were many women who were quite as well qualified to vote in municipal affairs as the men could possibly be and it would tend to elevate municipal government if they were allowed to vote.

The amendment was defeated, the Government voting solidly against it. The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

BILLS BEFORE COMMITTEE.

The House went into Committee on the Succession Duty Act. It was reported complete without amendments and passed third reading.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Placer Mining Act. Mr. MacKay in the chair. The Report was adopted and the Bill passed third reading.

The House went into Committee on an Act to amend the Water Clauses Act. Mr. McInnis in the chair. The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

GAME PROTECTION ACT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on an Act to amend the Game Protection Act. Mr. Hunter in the chair.

The Bill provides among other things for the increase of the big game licence from \$50 to \$100.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved an amendment to the section giving the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council power to set aside land for a game preserve. He said at present the section gave the Government power to set aside large tracts of valuable lands for game preserve purposes and then sell them to private individuals. He moved to restrict the preserves to Crown lands only.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he had no objection to that and the amendment was inserted.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite suggested that some amendment might be introduced to shorten the seasons for shooting grouse and other game.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Government had by Order-in-Council restricted the shooting season in different districts last year. They looked for guidance from Game Associations and such bodies and were guided largely by their suggestions.

Mr. Munro thought there should be some restriction on the number of birds one person was to be allowed to kill. These people who plucked a hundred birds a week, would kill a hundred in a day. This was not sport but slaughter, and should be stopped.

Mr. Williams said he did not like the idea of amending the Game Act by Orders-in-Council. He thought a better plan would be to amend the Bill in the House where there were people who understood various districts.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Legislature met in the Winter and the shooting was done in the Summer, so that it was impossible to see ahead and provide for it. He thought it a wise provision that the Government had power to deal with this matter by Order-in-Council.

Mr. Hayward said it would be almost impossible to limit the number of birds killed as it was difficult to ascertain the number of birds killed by anyone. While such a law would be desirable, it would be difficult to enforce. He thought it would be a good thing to shorten the season for pheasant shooting.

Mr. Williams said the difficulties about these Orders-in-Council for different districts were to know where the boundaries were. Near the boundary of Alberni and Nanaimo a distance of a few yards made all the difference between a fine of \$50 and no fine at all.

Dr. Kergin asked what steps had been taken towards importing deer on Queen Charlotte Islands?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that as yet no steps had been taken, as there were no funds available, but after July 1st, when the Estimates were available, some steps would be taken.

Mr. Brewster asked if there could not be some way of restricting men with big game licences from slaughtering birds.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that men with big game licences generally went away into the woods and did not bother the smaller game much. He was considering the problem of licensing guides and so making them officials of the Government so that they could report on these matters.

Mr. Naden asked if there was any restrictions for fishing on different streams.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that there were none at present, but when it had been finally decided whether the fish in the streams belonged to the Province something might be done.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked if there was any means of preventing the sale of deer on the Mainland as well as on the Island. He said the Mainland markets were full of deer meat where they had none on the Island.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that they were

trying their best to carry out the law equally in that respect.

Mr. Oliver wished to know if there was any law to prevent people shooting his cattle. (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the law was there.

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. Hall asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. What water records have been issued to the municipalities of Kaslo, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria, under the provisions of the "Water Clauses Act," for water other than for power purposes?

2. What are the respective quantities of water held under such records, and the amounts charged for rentals under same?

3. Is it the intention of the Government to exempt municipalities from rentals on water records for consumption for domestic use? And for power or light purposes?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

"1. One record issued to the City of Kaslo for 250 inches for domestic and fire protection purposes; no rental charged therefor. One record issued to the City of Nelson for 100 inches for household, fire and general domestic purposes; annual rental of \$3 charged. Two records issued to City of Vancouver, for 1,500 and 1,400 inches; annual rentals of \$41 and \$38 charged therefor. No records issued to City of Victoria.

2. Answered by reply to question 1.

3. The matter will be taken into consideration."

Mr. Munro asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

Who was caretaker on Matsqui Dyke from October 1st, 1906, to September 30th, 1907?

2. What salary was paid to caretaker for same period?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: "1. C. J. Payne from 1st October, 1906, to 31st January, 1907. D. Duguid from 1st February, 1907, to 30th September, 1907.

2. C. J. Payne, \$155. D. Duguid, \$478.50."

PULP COMPANIES.

Mr. Kergin asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

As a condition upon which the Bella Coola Development Company holds its lease—

1. Does the Company have to spend a stated sum upon buildings by a stated time? If so, what sum and by what time?

2. Does the company have to begin construction of mills by a stated time? If so, what time?

3. Does the company have to have in operation mills of a stated capacity by a stated time? If so, what mills and by what time?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: "1. No, except as set out in answer to question 3.

2. No, except as set out in answer to question 3.

3. The company must erect, equip and maintain a pulp or paper mill, the capacity of the mill to have a daily output of one ton of pulp or half a ton of paper for each and every square mile of limits included in lease. Such mill must be kept in operation for six months in each year, unless the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works shall, for good and sufficient reason, release the company from operating said mill for the whole or any part of the said period of six months in each and every year."

Mr. Kergin asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question:

On what condition, other than the payment of royalty, may the Oriental Pulp and Pulp Company log timber other than pulp wood?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: "The lease to the Oriental Pulp and Pulp Company does not authorise the company to cut timber, except for pulp wood purposes."

GRIST OF BILLS BEFORE HOUSE

Five Private Measures Brought in by Socialists Killed on Second Reading.

THE CARE OF THE AGED AND INDIGENT

Leaders Virtually Agree as to Need of Some Means of Meeting Situation.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, March 5.—It was Private Members' Day in the House and many Bills were dealt with. Five Bills introduced by Socialist members were killed on the second reading. They were a Bill to regulate the employment of labor in dangerous industries by imposing the educational test; a Bill to establish a general eight-hour day; a Bill to regulate the procuring of employment for workmen outside the Province; a Bill to establish an eight-hour day in marine and shipbuilding works, and an amendment to the Health Act to compel more frequent inspection of bunk-houses. The measures received scant support outside of the Socialists, though Mr. Jardine supported most of them.

Mr. Macdonald's Act to provide that five years' residence in the Province be sufficient for

ENTRANCE TO THE PROVINCIAL OLD MEN'S HOME.

was held over on a point of order raised by Hon. Mr. McBride that it was not competent for a private member to introduce. At the same time the Premier said he was not hostile to the measure. The Provincial Home was overcrowded and the Government was seriously considering the proposal of a union of the British Columbia municipalities to establish homes.

Mr. McPhillips's

FACTORY ACT

passed Committee. It was amended to extend hours for laundries, and salmon canneries and fruit packing establishments were exempted from its operation.

Mr. Schofield's Bill to amend

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR SMELTERS

by providing that there shall be no penalty for excess time in changing shifts, passed without opposition and was given a third reading.

Hon. Mr. Bowser intends to introduce an amendment to the Interpretation Act, to validate

THE JUDGMENTS OF MAGIS-

TRATE ALEXANDER.

while Acting Police Magistrate in Vancouver.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Grand Trunk Pacific Agreement Discussed— Many Private Bills Defeated.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

(Concluded.)

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

MR. MACDONALD, the Leader of the Opposition, resumed the debate on the second reading of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill. He said at the outset that he intended to support the second reading of the Bill. He agreed with the Premier that this was a matter above party politics, and they on that side intended to treat it on that basis. He could not agree with the Premier that 23,000 acres of land was necessary to this Company for town-site purposes. He thought if sufficient were given for terminal purposes and right-of-way that should be enough.

This was in an entirely different position than the 10,000 acres on Kalen Island, which was given to the G. T. P. Company three years ago. At that time the Province owned land in fee simple, but in this case they were giving three-fourths of 13,000 acres in which they had not fee simple, and were not likely to have for three or four hundred years, so that as the Premier said, if the value received from these lands were capitalised and extended over a large period of years it would amount to a very large sum. He con-

sidered the course of the Government in this matter a wise one in the interests of the Province. (Hear, hear.)

While holding no brief for the Dominion Government, he considered the Premier's strictures on that Government in this matter were not justified. He had implied that they had hinted that the Province should have given up its reversionary rights in these lands, but if they looked the matter up they would find that the Company had, through its solicitors, first approached the Provincial Government, and the Premier had told them that nothing could be done with the lands unless the Dominion Government first removed the Indians from the reserve. That was the first time this matter had been mooted by the Grand Trunk Company to this Government. They first approached this Government to find what they should do and then approached the Dominion Government, and through the Indian Department obtained from the Indians the Indian title. The position of the Dominion Government, as expressed by the Honorable Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, was that they had no interests in these lands except to hold them in trust for the Indians.

"They were not attempting to force anything on the Province," said Mr. Macdonald, "they were not attempting even to force the railway company, the

company which that Government had brought into existence, and which I think all people will recognise as one of the greatest works undertaken in Canada since the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, we know, is recognised by the Liberal Party as a monument to the statesmanship of our great leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier (applause), just as the Canadian Pacific Railway is recognised as the monument of his great predecessor, Sir John A. Macdonald. (Hear, hear). So even while the Dominion Government had brought this great corporation into existence for the benefit of Canada, there was no suggestion, when the Order-in-Council was passed suggesting that this Province should waive its rights in these lands, there was no suggestion that it would be for the benefit of the company, but for the benefit of the Indians, because, according to Mr. Oliver, the Indians alone were to be benefited by the suggestions made to this Government.

TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS.

Now, following the letter I have just read from the Premier to the solicitors of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Indian Department undertook to secure the removal of the Indians on terms satisfactory to them. Because these Indians, as the Premier said, have rights, they have treaty rights which are sacred. It is one of the boasts of the British and Canadian people that their treatment of the Indians has always been equitable, and on account of that equitable treatment we have had less trouble with the Indians than other countries that have treated them on a less equitable basis. The whole aim and object of the Indian Department, as explained by Hon. Mr. Oliver, was to see that the Indians got these rights. The Grand Trunk proceeded to negotiate with the Indians, and were willing to pay the price they asked for the land, and the question was then to be dealt with by the Province of British Columbia, which is now dealing with it in the Bill before the House."

Mr. Macdonald continued that while there were details of the Bill he would criticise, it was one on the whole that would certainly receive his support, because, instead of giving away a three-quarters interest in fee simple, as in the Kalen Island deal, they were in this Bill getting something of present value that otherwise they could not have had. The Premier took credit to himself for inserting a clause in the agreement that the company should purchase all supplies from British Columbia merchants, as long as they could be obtained on the same terms as from other sources. That looked well, but they knew that railways, as well as individuals would buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. If the G. T. P. found that they could buy things a shade lower in other provinces they would do so. If they could buy them as cheaply here they would do so without this provision, so that the interests of the merchants of the Province would be just as well protected if there were no such clause, which was practically worthless, anyhow.

As for the fair wage clause, it was not nearly as satisfactory as that already in the Railway Act which governed the building of this road, and so was absolutely worthless. He had been amused in hearing the Premier read the letter from Mr. Wainwright that afternoon, and while criticising Hon. Mr. Templeman for accepting a letter from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company at the last Dominion election, in reference to beginning construction at this end, he had done exactly the same thing himself. The Hon. Mr. Templeman felt then, as no doubt the Premier had felt that afternoon, that he had absolute confidence, that the company would carry out its promise.

HON. MR. MCBRIDE: "There is nothing definite in that letter to Mr. Templeman, such as is contained in the letter I read from Mr. Wainwright."

MR. MACDONALD: "Well, there is this at least definite, it was a distinct promise to commence the construction of the road from the Pacific end and prosecute it from that end."

HON. MR. BOWSER: "Read the House the letter."

MR. MACDONALD: "I have not got the letter with me at present."

HON. MR. BOWSER: "Wait a little, while I get it."

CONFIDENCE IN THE COMPANY.

MR. MACDONALD: "Well, whether the Attorney-General can pick flaws in that letter or not I say it was given as an assurance that construction would be started from this end, and I say that promise should have been carried out just as faithfully as the promise contained in the letter read by the Premier to-day. He expressed the utmost confidence that it will be carried out. While the railway company refuse to put in any agreement or be bound by it, they will give a letter which the Premier says is so valuable that he will accept it with the utmost confidence. Is he in any better position than that occupied by Mr. Templeman? Mr. Templeman had the fullest confidence in that railway company, and so far as he knew had no reason to doubt that that confidence was well

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reposed, and these two gentlemen are in exactly the same position. In one case, the Hon. Mr. Templeman abandoned his amendment, and in the other case the honorable gentleman does not insist on it in this Bill because of this assurance. And, therefore, I was surprised to hear the honorable gentleman criticise the course taken by Mr. Templeman, when he has followed suit in every particular himself. (Applause).

Mr. Macdonald continued that he would not deal any longer with the general features of the Act, but would criticise some of the details. He held that Section 3, providing for the private sale of these lands, was very objectionable. He believed it was a good principle that public land should be sold by auction, as it gave everyone an equal chance, and there could be no suspicion of favoritism. He hoped, also, that when the Bill came into Committee it would be so amended as to make it perfectly clear that at least a portion of these lands would be placed on the market within a definite period. They knew what complaints there had been about the present townsite, how men had been ordered off by the company, how difficult it was for the public to get there, and how so far it had been impossible for anyone to purchase land. He hoped there would be no objection to a provision that would cure these complaints, and give the public an opportunity to go in and buy the land.

HON. MR. McBRIDE: "Do I understand you to suggest that a section shall be placed in the Bill that these lands shall be placed on sale within a certain time?"

MR. MACDONALD: "Yes."

HON. MR. McBRIDE: "Well, I do not think that is objectionable at all."

MR. MACDONALD: "Well, I am glad of that assurance, because it is something that we should have. While the attitude we have taken in regard to this Bill may not be quite in accord with the attitude of some of our Party outside the House, for I believe that one of our newspapers has taken an attitude hostile to this Bill. (Mr. Hawthornthwaite laughed.) I notice the member for Nanaimo laughs, but I believe I have a right to my opinion, as good a right as he has to his opinions, however erratic they may be, and for the most part they are very erratic."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Rank, did you say? Is that included under Rule 15, Mr. Speaker?"

SUPPORT WILL BE GENERAL.

MR. MACDONALD: "The honorable gentleman is mistaken, I did not use the expression 'rank,' I said erratic. I say those who differ from us are entitled to their opinions, just as we in this House are entitled to our opinions. I believe that when the true bearing of this Bill is considered, when the fact is considered that we are not giving away anything that belongs absolutely to the Province now, but something that may not belong to the Province for hundreds of years, something not at present an asset of the Province, but for which we are obtaining a fair remuneration, I say that when all these things are considered the universal sentiment of this Province will be in favor of this agreement." (Loud applause).

HON. MR. BOWSER rose amid cheers from the Government side to reply. He said he was sure they were glad to hear from the Leader of the Opposition that he was going to support the Bill. At the same time he was in a critical mood so far as many portions of the Bill were concerned. He was surprised to hear him say that the Province had given the company entirely too much for terminal purposes. He was evidently not of the same mind as his friends in Ottawa on that subject, since they had considered that the 10,000 acres given three years ago was not sufficient, and they asked the Provincial Government to release their reversionary interest in 13,000 acres more, so that the Leader of the Opposition showed that he was not in sympathy with his Ottawa friends. Why, he had apparently not read the Order-in-Council of the Ottawa Government, which says, that in order to get possession of this land the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company should use its influence with this Government to endeavor to get it to part with its reversionary interest in this reserve, which we were now selling to the Grand Trunk Pacific at \$2.50 an acre and retaining one-fourth, and which the Dominion Government wanted to part with for nothing at all.

THE DOMINION BARGAIN.

Hon. Mr. Bowser continued to read from the Dominion Order-in-Council in connection with this matter: "The Minister further submits that if the Indians are asked to surrender this land to be sold for their benefit to the G. T. P. Railway Company, the Province will not be asked to give them land in lieu thereof; and it is further considered that as it will be in the public interests of the Dominion, as well as of the Province, that the G. T. P. Railway

Company should be allowed to acquire this land for terminal purposes, thereby affording a great benefit both to the Dominion and the Province generally, as well as enhancing the value of the lands adjacent thereto to such an extent as to realise a sum equal to, if not greater than, the present value of the reserve as now constituted."

Hon. Mr. Bowser said he failed to see in what way the Province would receive any great benefit. It was true that the Indians were to receive \$7.50 an acre, but as far as this Province was concerned we were to receive nothing if we followed the advice of the Dominion Government.

"I want to approach this question as the Premier approached it, in a broad spirit as a great public question, but no one knows better than my honorable friend that it was not till we had opposed the claims of the Dominion Government that we found the true inwardness in this case. I simply want to point out the errors of the ways of this party in power. This patent to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was issued without the question of our claims being hinted at."

MR. MACDONALD: "My honorable friends know, as a lawyer, that the Dominion Government cannot give anything it has not got. And he knows, also, that in his speech in the House of Commons in 1906, the Hon. Frank Oliver recognised our rights."

HON. MR. BOWSER said that might be so, but in spite of the fact that at the present time they had got the Dominion Government to agree that the titles of Indian lands should revert to the Province when they were no longer used, it was only after the Courts and the Privy Council had decided that the Dominion Government could only issue patents on Indian reserve lands in this Province as a quit claim. But the Grand Trunk Pacific did not want a quit claim. They wanted a patent out and out, which they could show as a clear title to purchasers. It was a peculiar thing when the papers in connection with this question were brought down in the Dominion House, among them was given all the correspondence in connection with the Tsimpsean Peninsula, and among these papers was a letter which shed some light upon the matter. The Minister of Justice had written that letter and the Provincial Government had been trying to get it, but it was a peculiar thing that they could not get it at the time, but after communicating with Ottawa, at last they got the Minister of Justice to bring the letter down. It stated that in the instrument executed with the Grand Trunk Pacific the Dominion Government is fully protected against any claims that the company might have in case the courts decided that British Columbia had reversionary rights in the land.

PECULIAR FEDERAL METHODS.

"That is their method," said the Attorney-General, "instead of giving a quit claim right out they make an agreement on the side protecting themselves against our reversionary interests." He continued that from the tone of the letter of the Minister of Justice he was evidently so ashamed of the deal that he practically said, "It is for you in the Indian Department to protect yourselves if people buy lands from the Grand Trunk Pacific, thinking they have a clear title and knowing nothing of the reversionary rights of the Province of British Columbia." What would the general public think of it when they saw this particular letter with this peculiar thing in it, which had been left out of the return? The Minister of Justice had said, "It is a question for your Department whether you owe any duty to the public in this matter, whether innocent purchasers are liable to be misled and should be protected." "That speaks for itself," said Hon. Mr. Bowser. "I shall say nothing further in connection with the statement of my honorable friend from Rossland that the Dominion Government had always recognised our rights."

The Opposition Leader had said that in this particular case the Province was getting a quarter of the land on Tsimpsean Peninsula, but in the Kaimosi Island deal, three years ago, they gave away three-quarters of the land that belonged to them. No one knew better than the honorable gentleman himself that at that time the northern country was a barren wilderness, and its only chance of settlement in the immediate future lay in its being made the terminus of a transcontinental railway. The Government had used its opportunity to bring the terminus there, and it made the land valuable, so that we have one-fourth not only in the first 10,000 acres, but also in the thirteen thousand acres adjoining, and it was all a result of that agreement made with the Grand Trunk Pacific in 1905, because once located there the Grand Trunk Pacific Company took measures to have the Indians removed and their reversionary rights fell back to the Province.

That the Government had made a good move in locating the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Prince Ru-

bert by that bargain was not only his opinion, but the opinion of the electors of this country as taken in February, 1907. (Applause). He was surprised that the Leader of the Opposition had the hardihood to stand in his place and bring this matter up again after that overwhelming defeat.

"After all his talk, after spreading broadcast over the country that celebrated expression of his, about 'adventurers, male and female,' what was the result? You will see, Mr. Speaker, by the splendid majority on your right, belonging to us instead of to the gentlemen on your left, as my honorable friend would have wished. (Applause). He says the undertaking of the company to purchase supplies in this Province amounts to nothing. Then he has a very poor opinion of his own company, this company which was conceived and brought forth and established by his party. We have at least confidence enough in that company to know that the assurance they give will be worth something, and we expect them to treat us fairly as we will treat them fairly. We pride ourselves on being a business Government, and we believe we are dealing with a business corporation, a corporation that is building this railway from one end of Canada to the other, and when such a company makes this promise we expect them to keep it. And on this very point I hope my honorable friend will use his influence to see that this agreement is carried out. He is in a position to do so, because under the agreement made between the Dominion Government and this company, the Government guarantees three-fourths of the cost of construction in British Columbia, so that there are partners in this enterprise."

MR. MACDONALD: "Does my honorable friend contend that a mortgagee is partner of the mortgagor?"

OPPOSITION CAN HELP.

HON. MR. BOWSER: "I say this that they are guaranteeing three-fourths of the cost of the railway, and if they are going to stand good for three-fourths of the cost and the G. T. P. for the other quarter, then my honorable friend can use his influence with his friends in Ottawa and make it certain that the supplies are bought here." (Applause).

Turning to Mr. Templeman's celebrated letter, Hon. Mr. Bowser said (sarcastically) he regretted to be dragged into Dominion politics, but he had to deal with it, as his honorable friend said Mr. Templeman was given an assurance. They all know that he was given assurance to fool the people of this country. The Conservatives pointed this out at the time, but the people thought they were taking the wrong view, and as a result he regretted to say returned seven Liberals to the Dominion House. To show what the letter really contained he would read it. It said that as soon as surveys would permit due progress would be made and early construction begun. That was in 1904, and this was 1908, and nothing had been done till now, when something was done, not by the Ottawa Government at all, but it was done in this agreement made by a Conservative Government. (Applause).

Mr. Templeman himself construed the letter to mean that in two or three months construction would be begun and prosecuted to completion. The action could have been put in the Bill, compelling them to carry out the promise, but it had not been done, and the difficulty was overcome by this Government taking the action it had taken. (Applause).

His honorable friend said the white labor clause amounted to nothing, yet they had Mr. Wainwright's assurance that the promise would be given under the seal of the company if necessary. What more did they want? His honorable friend asked why the agreement was not put in the Bill. It was not put in the Bill because they knew the policy of the Dominion Government on this question of Oriental labor, and they did not want the Bill disallowed. That was why they did not put it in the Bill.

THE SELLING OF THE LAND.

In regard to Section 3 of the Bill, he would ask his honorable friend if he had any interests in real estate, and knew the fluctuations in the market, or whether if he had 5,000 acres of land he would put it all on the market to be auctioned off in one day at any price. Would it not be better to put on say a hundred lots at first and if they did not sell well they need sell no more, but take it off till a more favorable time? Selling in that way they would have the advantage of the advertising of the Grand Trunk Pacific, with whom they were in partnership in this matter.

When the Bill came into Committee he would insert the word lease, so that they could, if they wished it, lease these blocks of 1,000 feet of waterfront so that for a hundred years to come it would belong to the people of this country, and they would get the benefit of it for all time if they wished. (Applause). (At this point Mr. Henderson shook his head.) "The member for Yale shakes his head," said

Hon. Mr. Bowser. "He cannot grasp this argument, but the people of this country will grasp this argument and will support us in connection with this bargain when the time comes." (Applause.)

One of the most important portions of the Bill was the agreement of the Grand Trunk Pacific not to expropriate any Government lands at Prince Rupert, so that they could not come in at present prices and expropriate our waterfront. In this way we can control our waterfront both in Prince Rupert and the outlying portions, where the Government still owns land.

"But best of all," said M. Bowser, triumphantly, "we have settled for all time the question of early construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in this Province. The first 100 miles from Prince Rupert is, according to the engineers, going to cost \$8,500,000, and the whole cost in British Columbia will be \$100,000,000, so that we have ensured the beginning of construction by June 1st of this year, and the expenditure of millions of dollars in the near future."

Again, we have settled the question of street ends, and which caused trouble and litigation for so many years in Vancouver, and they will be free to all future citizens of Prince Rupert to get to the waterfront. Then, we have settled the question of the townsite, not the exact spot, perhaps, but the permanent townsite of 2,000 acres is to be carved out of the 13,000 or 13,000 acre block, and we shall thus have no repetition of the course of the C. P. R. at Port Moody, where hundreds were ruined by the removal of the townsite to Vancouver. The surveys must be completed by September 30th next, so that the townsite is permanently located.

PEOPLE'S RIGHTS FIRST.

To show how much the Grand Trunk Pacific wanted and how much they got, Vice-President Morse wrote our Premier a year ago saying he wanted 200 feet right-of-way, and we have only given 65 feet. He wanted a subsidy of 250 acres a mile, and we have given them not an acre. He asked for exemption from taxation on all railway and personal property for an indefinite period. We have simply given them 10 years' exemption on a taxation of \$90 a mile for ten years. He said if we did all this they would go on with construction, but not unless. That was in 1905; this is in 1908, and you see what we have done now, and no wonder the Leader of the Opposition and his friends cannot help supporting this Bill.

I have spoken at greater length than I intended, owing to the discussion that has arisen; but I think it is something the country should know all about, and when they do I am sure that this Bill will not only commend itself to this House, but also to the great majority of the electors of this Province. (Loud applause.)

MR. WILLIAMS said that the Socialists had supported the first proposal to give 10,000 acres of land to the Grand Trunk Pacific for terminal purposes, but now it was proposed to add 13,000 acres to this amount. He could not see any need to set aside 36 square miles for a townsite at Kaizen Island. He considered that Vancouver had made good progress in 20 years, and four or five square miles at the outside was all it occupied. Nevertheless, the Liberal Party, which had said 10,000 acres two years ago was a graft involving adventurers male and female, had turned a complete somersault and were supporting this Bill. It certainly passed his understanding. In 1904,

Senator Templeman had buncoed the electors with a letter regarding early construction; and now with another election in sight the Liberals seemed anxious to get this Grand Trunk Pacific Railway business out of the way. He saw no reason for granting such a large amount of land for a townsite, and did not see why they should support it.

DR. KERGIN said the Premier had introduced the Bill in a fair spirit, and the Leader of the Opposition stated that he agreed that it was a question which should be above party politics, but the Attorney-General wasted time by discussing the Federal attitude on this question. He had tried in his humble way to paint the wealth of the northern country, but the building of this railway would, in a few years, cause every member to realise it. For the reasons stated by his Leader, and speaking as the member for Skeena, it gave him great pleasure to support the Bill.

This closed the debate, and the Bill passed second reading, only three Socialists voting against it.

DENTISTRY ACT.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of the Dentistry Act. He said all other professions were incorporated, and this provided for the incorporation of dentists. The Act was modelled after that of the Province of Saskatchewan. The examining board of this College would be composed of five members, who would control the affairs of the Association. Any practising dentist now licensed in the Province could become a member of the

Association on paying the ordinary fees. One change made was that it prohibited the practice of dentistry by incorporated companies, and insured to the public the service of regular practitioners. The Bill simply guarded the public against disreputable members of the profession, and that was its object.

MR. MACDONALD said that he did not know what was meant by "disreputable members of a profession," because, in the first place, dentistry was not a profession at all, and required no more skill than was required for watchmaking or similar professions. If they went on forming associations of this kind, dental, medical, pharmaceutical, and even legal, the time would come when an indignant public would arise and wipe these corporations out altogether. (Applause.) What did the Attorney-General mean by "disreputable members of the profession?" It was evidently aimed at dental corporations.

HON. MR. BOWSER said he never made such a statement.

MR. MACDONALD said he was told on what he believed to be good authority that this Bill was aimed at the Boston Dentists in Vancouver. He was told that the Attorney-General himself, in a case in which he was engaged against the Boston Dentists, had said that he would bring in a Bill that would fix that institution.

HON. MR. BOWSER: "I must correct my honorable friend. I never made such a statement as that at all."

MR. MACDONALD said he would accept that explanation, but would the Attorney-General say that the Bill was not aimed at the Boston Dentists, whose only crime seemed to be that they did good work at reasonable prices? This company had been incorporated under the laws of the Province, and this bill was introduced for the purpose of taking away the rights then conferred, and there was no justification for it.

MR. McPHILLIPS said the member for Rossland was wrong in saying that dentistry was not a profession. In the Old Country it was thought to be so important that it was placed under medical supervision. This Bill would keep out unqualified men, and stop corporations from practising under fancy names. It would do good in that it would compel the patient to come in direct contact with the dentist, and not leave him to some irresponsible person, parading under some fancy corporate name. There had been cases known where blood-poisoning set in as result of awkward operations and people had died. They had also in the Old Country known people to be prosecuted and convicted for advertising falsely. He considered there was urgent need for some protection, and thought the Bill quite justified.

MR. McINNIS objected to the Bill as establishing another close corporation, of which they had too many already.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE thought the clause forbidding corporations to practise should certainly be struck out, as the public had a right to patronise whom they liked.

MR. OLIVER said he was amused at the attitude of the member for Islands on advertising, because he believed that gentleman's legal firm also advertised.

MR. McPHILLIPS: "No, sir. My firm does not advertise in any paper in British Columbia."

MR. OLIVER said he would accept the statement, though it was contrary to the evidence of his own eyes. He thought the objection to this particular company arose from the fact that they entered into competition with other members of the profession. He was informed that the Attorney-General was the solicitor for the parties opposed to this corporation, and following a case in Court which he had lost, had threatened to get even with them. The Attorney-General had denied that statement and, of course, he accepted the denial. At the same time he saw no justification for the Bill before the House.

A PROTECTION ALL ROUND.

DR. McGUIRE spoke in defence of the Bill as a protection both for the profession and the public.

MR. WILLIAMS condemned the Bill as the spawn of the Benchers' Association, and a further attempt to skin the public. He considered that if a Vancouver dentist could not hold his own against a Boston dentist he might as well go to the wall first as last, for he would go sooner or later. He considered the Bill was a small job for the Attorney-General to take up. The great complaint about these Boston Dentists seemed to be that they did work at reasonable prices, and of course the other men in the tooth-pulling business did not like this, and had urged the Government to bring this Bill before the House to put them out of business. So far as the argument of the junior member for Vancouver (Dr. McGuire) was concerned, when he said that the Bill would ensure that only qualified persons—those holding a diploma—would practise dentistry, all he could say was that he did not care what education a man had so long as he could do the work. This

Bill was simply an attempt on the part of a number of pettifoggish practitioners to put a rival out of business, and he considered that it was a very small job for the Attorney-General of the Province to take up.

MR. HAYWARD said the member for Newcastle had just made the most inconsistent speech he had ever heard in that House. The member for Newcastle had been speaking all session against allowing people to come from the Old Country to compete with their white laborers, but now he was the apostle of competition by advertising dentists against those who were properly practising their profession.

MR. McINNIS asked him if in supporting the Bill he was not quite as inconsistent as the member for Newcastle.

MR. HAYWARD said he was always consistent. He voted consistently against all measures brought in by the member for Newcastle and his friends. (Laughter.)

A division was called and the Bill passed on a mixed division, by a large majority. Dr. Kergin, Dr. King and Mr. Henderson voting with the Government.

DISTRICT LOT 264A.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Special Surveys Act. He said it was in connection with the re-survey of District Lot 264A, in Vancouver. Mr. Abbott, who had been appointed a Commissioner to examine into the matter, had reported that a re-survey would be necessary to complete this work, and this further amendment to the Survey Act was necessary to enable this to be done.

The Bill passed second reading.

FALSE CREEK FORESHORE.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill to amend the False Creek Foreshore Act. It passed first reading.

"An Act regarding the issue of a certificate to the Greenwood Waterworks Co." passed first reading.

The House adjourned at 1:25 a.m.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Victoria, March 5. — At the opening of the House this afternoon, the members went into Committee of the Whole on the Factory Act, Dr. Kergin in the chair.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved to strike out the qualifying clause in Section 4, prohibiting child labor under certain conditions. He urged that child labor should be prohibited altogether.

Mr. McPhillips said it was considered that the labor of young persons was required in salmon canneries in the fishing season, and he thought the qualifying clause should apply to these.

Mr. Oliver said fruit canning would be an important industry, and the labor of children, if necessary, should be allowed in connection with it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite declined to withdraw his amendment. He saw no reason why children should be employed under any circumstances.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said it would be a mistake not to allow canneries to employ young Indians. They had depended on this labor for so many years that it would not be right to harass them with drastic legislation that would cut it out at once.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said this was not drastic, but just ordinary decent legislation, to stop the exploitation of children.

Mr. Munro saw no reason why children should not be allowed to make a little money in the fruit season.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that they should not be forced into such degrading associations for the sake of making a few dollars.

Mr. Munro said that the honorable member did not understand the situation or he would know that the occupation was not hard or unpleasant, and the surroundings were quite moral.

Mr. Hayward said it would be a hardship if children in country places were deprived of the chance of making a few dollars in fruit picking time. They all looked forward to it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said they were, by such laws, assisting parents to break the laws by keeping children from school and placing them in these degrading industries.

Mr. McPhillips said that had canneries kept quiet they would have no trouble, as the Bill did not apply to them, but they had insisted on special legislation to apply to them and had brought this trouble on their own heads.

Hon. Mr. Bowser gave it as his opinion that the Act would include canneries.

Mr. Brewster said that was his opinion. He explained that Indian girls under fifteen who worked in canneries were practically matured women, and there was none of that exploitation of children that the member for Nanaimo talked about.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion was defeated, only the Socialists supporting it.

Mr. Hayward moved that no children should be employed in a factory

except in the work of packing fruit, and the industries attendant thereto.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said they might as well have it in all the industries at once.

Mr. Hayward's amendment was carried.

Mr. McPhillips then moved a specific clause to exempt salmon canneries from the provisions against child labor during the time of the salmon runs.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said they had now gone the whole length, and the Act as it stood would allow them to exploit children from daylight to dark. He believed that the school laws would not allow these provisions to work out. If members were going to allow that all that he could hope was that their own children would be worked nine to twelve hours a day in these canneries and then they would realise what a shame it was.

Mr. McPhillips said he had no reason to believe that children were exploited as the member had stated. If the statement could be shown to be correct they should at once place the inhibition on these people.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked how the member for Delta voted.

Mr. Oliver: "Well, the member for Delta doesn't roar—"

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "Mr. Chairman, I asked a question every member has a right to ask in this House. How did the member for Delta vote?"

Mr. Oliver: "I am not going to satisfy the curiosity of the member for Nanaimo. I want to hear him roar." (Laughter.)

The Chairman said Mr. Oliver had voted for the amendment.

LAUNDRY HOURS.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved in amendment that no person should be employed in any laundry except between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. He said it had been pointed out by the Laundrymen's Association that they had to compete with Chinese laundrymen who worked eighteen or nineteen hours a day, and this restriction would relieve them from that competition.

Mr. McPhillips said the laundrymen had asked for an extension of the hours of labor. At present they were not to work later than 8 o'clock, and he did not think the amendment of the member for Nanaimo was necessary.

The amendment was defeated on a vote of 22 to 12.

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

DEBATE RESUMED.

PREMIER McBRIDE resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Bill for the regulation of employment in dangerous industries. He said in the first place he would ask the Speaker to explain that heretofore in connection with Bills for the protection of persons in smelters and underground mines he had been able to vote with the member for Nanaimo. But in this Bill he went further than ever before. If it were passed it would mean that several hundreds of Asiatics would be driven from their present occupations, and would further disturb conditions by seeking employment elsewhere. But even if that were not so, it would be an easy matter for these Asiatics to school themselves to learn enough English to pass this test. By the adoption of such legislation they would be going a considerable length in interfering between employers and employees. He believed at present these relations were friendly, but if Parliament were continually interfering there would be evil results.

Another thing was that British Columbia had to depend on a large market, and as long as other Provinces did not adopt these laws it would place British Columbia at a great disadvantage. He had the pleasure lately of receiving a delegation from the trades unions of Victoria, and he noticed that while they endorsed an eight-hour day on Government works, they did not ask the Government to go further. For these reasons, he would oppose the Bill.

MR. MACDONALD said he had no doubt the introducer of the Bill knew before introducing it that if passed, it would be of no effect. A similar law was passed some years ago and in the Union Colliery case it was decided by the Privy Council that the Province had no jurisdiction in these matters. After such a judgment to come down with such a Bill as this some years later was simply trifling with the Legislature.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Do you say the Bill is ultra vires?"

MR. MACDONALD: "I do, and I base my belief on the judgment of the Privy Council."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE said that was because of the word Chinaman.

MR. MACDONALD said the judgment of the Privy Council was directed strongly on legislation against aliens, and this Bill could be construed as nothing else but discrimination against aliens; and, knowing this, he did not intend to place himself in the ridiculous position of voting for a Bill

which he knew would certainly be disallowed.

MR. McINNIS said they had been talking for weeks about their desire to make this a white man's country. If they wanted to do so they should take away the inducement that brought Orientals here. They did not come here for their health but to make what money they could, and if the chances of employment were taken from them they would soon cease to come. The Leader of the Opposition said the Bill was unconstitutional, but the Premier, who was also a lawyer, had said no word against it on that score. It was said it would interfere with the industries of the Province, but the resources of this country were such that they could easily stand competition in that way. If the Asiatics could be got rid of, work might be found for some of the 6,000,000 men in North America now out of employment. Their presence did not help the bourgeois either, because they did not purchase anything to speak of. The white workers had no race hatred of the Orientals, but would prefer to see them stay and fight out their class problems at home, and let us do the same. They had no objection to them because they were black or yellow, as they recognised that they also were of flesh and blood, but it did not help them by coming here and it injured our workingmen. Members had been talking a great deal about their anxiety to keep the Orientals out, and this was a chance to test their sincerity. (Applause from the gallery.)

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE asked the Attorney-General if he thought the Bill would be ultra vires.

HON. MR. BOWSER said notwithstanding the opinion of the Leader of the Opposition he considered that in the Tomny Homa case the Privy Council recognised the right of the Province to legislate in civil matters. He thought certain things had been lost sight of in the case of Brydon vs. Union Colliery Co., and in his opinion the Province would be within its rights in passing such a Bill as this.

The Bill was defeated, only the Socialists, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Henderson supporting it.

APPLAUSE FROM THE GALLERY.

THE SPEAKER said he must again draw attention to the fact that at the conclusion of an honorable member's speech there had been applause from the gallery. In his position he could not see from what source the applause came or he would at once have the offenders removed. While pleased to see visitors in the galleries, it must be remembered that they were a part of the House and should be kept quiet, and if this applause occurred again he should be compelled to order that the galleries be cleared.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Do you mean to say that you can prohibit applause from the galleries without some member objects?"

THE SPEAKER: "Yes, I certainly can."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "There was a little applause at the end of a labor member's speech. There has been applause for Government speeches and no notice taken of it."

THE SPEAKER repeated that he did not know from where the applause came, nor would it make any difference. If allowed for one it must be for another and they would have no order at all. If it occurred again he would certainly order the galleries to be cleared.

On the second reading of an Act to amend the Companies Act, MR. MACDONALD said that, having looked into it, he had concluded that, as amended by the member for the Indians who had moved it, it was a Bill he could readily support.

By consent of the House the Bill was at once considered in Committee and reported complete and passed report.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

MR. McINNIS moved the second reading of a Bill to establish a general eight-hour day. Last year he had introduced the same Bill, and it had only been supported by four votes. He hardly hoped that the Bill would pass the Legislature, but he did hope it would receive a larger supply. In looking round the world they would find that countries where short days were established could compete successfully with all others. With our improved machinery we should be able to produce as much in eight hours as they could in fifteen hours—twenty-five years ago. In Australia and New Zealand, the system had been adopted and those countries were as prosperous as others. Our own industries were such as would enable us to compete with shorter hours. Nor did he think a shorter day would lessen production, as machinery would be speeded higher and labor intensified. The men would be fresher and more attentive and would do better work. In countries where shorter hours obtained the people were generally better off. They took more pains to educate themselves and attained to a higher mental and moral standard.

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MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE asked the Attorney-General if he thought the Bill would be ultra vires.

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The Bill was defeated, only the Socialists, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Henderson supporting it.

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The member for Delta had talked the other day about accidents on trains as a result of the nerve-wracking labor of engineers, and nearly all accidents resulted from overstrain or some similar cause. There were thousands of men out of work in the country at present, and if the Bill were passed it would help to relieve the situation. For all these reasons he hoped the House would support the Bill.

MR. JONES favored eight-hour days where feasible, but he knew that in his own district there were many cases where it would not apply and he instanced the hydraulic mines. The shifts were so arranged that the Bill would be quite impracticable as one shift would work eight hours a day and another shift three hours. The Bill would not fit in and he would vote against it.

A division being called the Bill was defeated, only the three Socialists and Mr. Jardine supporting it.

PROVINCIAL HOME ACT.

MR. MACDONALD moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Provincial Home Act. He said it was intended to enlarge the scope of the original Act. It had been found particularly in mining districts that many men through accidents or injury were unable to support themselves and could not enter the home. The present Act provided that a man must live fifteen years in the Province before he could enter the Home. He thought the Act too narrow, and he proposed to give anyone who had worked continuously at one occupation for five years and was unable to support himself the right to enter the home. It was true, the present Provincial Home was too small, but with an overflowing Treasury he saw no reason why the Government could not increase the accommodation or build another home.

THE PREMIER objected on a point of order that this Bill would increase the expenditures of the Province, and therefore it was not competent for a private member to introduce it. At the same time he commended the zeal of the member for Rossland for the well being of miners in his constituency. If any scheme for the protection of aged miners were devised the Government would seriously consider it, but this was a Bill that would require a great deal of executive consideration, and as it increased expenditure also it was out of order.

MR. GARDEN asked what was the intention of the Government.

THE PREMIER replied that the Government had under consideration the proposal of the British Columbia Union of Municipalities for the erection of certain homes for the care of the aged and infirm. It was an elaborate scheme and it was hardly time to indulge in extended remarks on it, but it was an indication to show that the people of British Columbia were interested in this subject.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said while the Bill would receive their support, it was not the proper way to deal with it. The proper method would be by way of old age pensions.

THE SPEAKER said he would reserve decision on the point of order raised, and THE PREMIER moved the adjournment of the debate.

ANOTHER BILL KILLED.

MR. WILLIAMS moved the second reading of a Bill to regulate the procuring of employment for workmen. He said at the present time any irresponsible person might go East or to the Old Country, and induce people to break up their homes and come out here. It was difficult for anyone to go to the Old Country and give the working people an adequate idea of the conditions of the workman here, and more particularly was it true that an employer of labor looking for men had a tendency to minimise the evils and exaggerate the advantages. The consequences was that when you met these people after being out here a short time, they would invariably complain that they had been misled. He instanced several cases in which this had occurred. Corporations usually cared nothing if they brought ten thousand men out, if it only tended to cheapen labor. The Bill provided that anyone hiring men abroad must first apply to the Provincial Secretary for a certificate and he would have the right to demand that he should place before the people he wished to bring out all particulars and advertise his demands.

MR. MACDONALD said he supposed that ever since men were induced to change their place of residence, for the purposes of employment, false representations had been made, but this Act would not cure the difficulty at all. People could be brought out by agencies in the Old Country, as for example, the Salvation Army, which was not an employer of labor, but was

working in connection with the Government in bringing out immigrants. He considered that all the Bill could accomplish was to put people who did not wish to deceive anyone to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble. It would mean that a man who wished to send out to Ontario or the Old Country for a clerk would have to apply to the Provincial Secretary and advertise. This would be absurd and in view of the fact that the Bill would not accomplish the object aimed at he would vote against it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said the Bill was not at all aimed at such a case as that cited by the member for Rossland; but the fact was that men were brought in by hundreds by corporations and left here to starve, and it was to prevent this that the Bill was aimed.

MR. McINNIS said if the Bill had any shortcomings there was no one who was more able to correct them than the member for Rossland, and if he believed in the principle of the Bill he ought to support it.

MR. MACDONALD said he had been misunderstood. He had not said that he believed in the principle of the Bill, but he had admitted that an abuse existed, and the only effect of this Bill would be to impede the honest man while it would not arrest the just.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Then we should do nothing at all."

MR. MACDONALD: "I don't think we can by legislation."

The Bill was defeated, only the three Socialists, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Ross supporting it.

OTHER MEASURES CONSIDERED.

MR. HAYWARD moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Municipal Clauses Act.

It passed second reading.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE moved the second reading of an Act to regulate the hours of labor in Marine and Shipbuilding Works. He said it would reduce the hours of labor in these places from ten hours to eight hours a day. He said in all other works of the kind in the Province they had adopted the eight-hour system, with the exception of Bullen's yards at Esquimalt. There had been a strike there last year and numbers of the men were still out of work. This company was the last that would have to give in because it was subsidised by the Government, and in his opinion would never concede unless forced to by the Legislature.

THE PREMIER said that he had already stated his views on the question of eight-hour days in British Columbia. They were well known and he would not have to repeat them. He could not accept the Bill.

MR. MACDONALD said he saw no reason why the hours in shipbuilding yards should be reduced. It was not particularly dangerous or arduous, and shipbuilders had to compete with all the nations of the world, and it would be unfair to hamper their efforts to establish industries with legislation of this kind. While he was in favor of the eight-hour day, they must be careful in taking a step forward not to go too far forward and destroy their industries. To the credit of British Columbia it must be admitted that it was more advanced than other Provinces, but they could go too fast. He knew that certain gentlemen in the House took the position that capital and labor were naturally at enmity. He did not take that view. He thought that under the present system anyhow capital and labor must work hand in hand, and if they drove out capital they destroyed a field for labor, and they must always consider the effect of competition from other countries.

MR. WILLIAMS said he did not see how shipbuilding companies were in any different position from other companies. In Victoria, they had one pap-fed company with which other companies outside had to compete. The Bill would not injure them since a man could do as much work in eight hours as ten.

MR. JARDINE said that eight hours was as much as the Supreme Being ever intended a man to work. But while he voted for a general eight-hour day, he did not think it altogether right to single out a particular industry. He thought the Government should bring in such measures as these and not a private member, but on the ground that half a loaf was better than no bread he proposed to support the Bill.

The Bill was defeated, only Mr. Jardine and the three Socialists supporting it.

MR. SCHOFIELD moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Labor Regulation Act. He said that the Eight-Hour Smelter Bill penalised anyone working more than eight hours a day. It was found necessary to put on three shifts as smelters have to run continually. To make it easier for the men it was desirable to change the shifts once a week so that one gang would not be kept continually working at night. To do this, it was necessary to extend the hours on change days

for one shift at least, and the object of the Bill was to remove the penalty against the employer for so doing.

The Bill passed unopposed, and by consent of the House was at once committed and passed third reading. Mr. Schofield being greeted with applause as he returned to his seat.

MR. McINNIS moved an amendment to the Health Act to compel inspectors to inspect bunkhouses three times a year, instead of once as at present. A bunkhouse might become in a very deplorable condition in a year and such an inspection was not sufficient.

HON. DR. YOUNG said the reports of the Health Inspectors showed that they performed their duties efficiently, though it was difficult to reach all the camps. To have an inspection three times a year would mean doubling the number of inspectors, and while willing to do everything they could, they could not go that far at present.

DR. KING suggested that inspections might at least be made in July and August when typhoid fever was most prevalent.

DR. HALL said he thought also that more thorough inspection was necessary as owing to bad sanitary arrangements there was a great deal of typhoid fever.

The Bill was defeated on a straight party vote, the Liberals voting solidly with the Socialists for and the Conservatives against.

The House adjourned at 6:15 p. m. to meet again at 8 o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Oliver—On Saturday next—Questions of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works—

1. Have any handlogger's licences been issued to any Japanese persons?
2. Have any licences to cut timber on Crown lands been issued to any Japanese person?

The Hon. Mr. Bowser to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 74) intitled "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway," to add the following as section 4:

"4. The Crown grant to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of the 10th March, 1905, subject to the changes made in the conditions thereof by the agreement set out in the schedule hereto, is hereby ratified and confirmed."

Mr. McPhillips to move, upon consideration of the report on Bill (No. 15) intitled "An Act for the protection of persons employed in factories," to add as a new section after section 60, to be numbered section 61 (all the following sections to be renumbered), the following:

"61. In any case where the Inspector may instruct an employer to make alterations or additions conforming with any section of this Act, and said employer has reason to believe that such changes or additions are needless and not necessary within the spirit of this Act, he, the employer, may appeal from the decision of the Inspector to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, who shall judge and decide whether such alterations or additions are necessary."

By Mr. McINNIS—On Friday next—Questions of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary—

1. Has the Government entered into any arrangement with Messrs. Gage & Company, Toronto, to furnish the textbooks required for the public schools of this Province?
2. Has the Government arranged with any other firm for school books?
3. What discount is the Government allowed over the regular made price?
4. For what period are these arrangements made?
5. Is there any provision whereby either party can terminate its agreement before the time specified?

By Mr. WILLIAMS—On Saturday next—Questions of the Hon. the Minister of Finance—

1. Has the Government paid the Salvation Army three dollars per head for bringing the following persons into Victoria:
J. A. Ivory, Mrs. Ivory, J. A. Ivory, Jr., T. E. Charlton, Robert Dean, Mrs. Dean, Miss Murial Dean, Miss Bella Dean, Donald Dean, F. G. Green, J. Galbraig, R. Keboll, Mrs. Richards,

Mrs. A. Mansell, Mrs. R. Percy, A. Roy, W. Thorn, Mrs. Ada White, four children of Mrs. White?

2. How many of these people were brought from other Provinces of Canada?

3. How many of the women in above list were coming to husbands who have been in this Province prior to the Government's agreement with the Salvation Army?

4. How many of these people are employed as domestics and as agriculturalists?

5. In what occupations are all others of these people employed?

GALLERY NOTES.

A rather amusing incident occurred in the House, on Wednesday afternoon, during the discussion in Committee of the Whole on the Civil Service Bill. Mr. Oliver had objected to the presence of the actuary who was assisting Hon. Dr. Young in working out the details

of the Civil Service Bill. The member for Delta based his objection on the ground that under Rule 9 of the Regulations of the House strangers were forbidden to appear there and communicate with members. He carried his point, and the actuary left. A few moments later, Messrs. Wainwright and Tate of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and one or two others were ushered by the Sergeant-at-Arms to seats on the floor of the House. Mr. Hawthornthwaite arose and called the attention of the chairman to the fact that strangers were occupying seats on the floor of the House. Without waiting for the chairman to enforce the ruling, the visitors arose, smiling good naturedly, and left.

Attorney-General Bowser is introducing an amendment to the Interpretation Act to validate the decisions of Magistrate Alexander, while acting as Police Magistrate for Vancouver during the absence of Magistrate Williams.

There is now a general expectation that the session will be brought to a close on Saturday night. This will, of course, mean that a great many private members' bills now on the Order paper will have to die a natural death, for the present session, but it is the general opinion that many of them will be none the worse if kept over for another session.

A large delegation of Victoria people waited on the Government this morning in reference to a resolution passed at a meeting of ratepayers on Wednesday evening asking that the Legislature should pass an Act confirming certain rights of expropriation for waterworks purposes that the City already claims to possess. They were promised consideration, but it is hardly likely that a Bill can be brought in so late in the session.

SOCIALISTS AND LIBERALS

Create Unseemly Scene Distantly Relative to Government's Satisfactory Agreement With G.T.P.

SUPERANNUATION PLAN SHELVED FOR A TIME

Hot Debate on Dentistry Bill—False Creek Foreshore—Prorogation Probable To-day.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, March 6.—A disgraceful scene occurred in the House this afternoon, in the discussion in Committee of the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill. In the course of the discussion the Kalen Island deal of three years ago was raked up.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite accused the Liberals of swallowing their position then, by voting for this Bill now.

Mr. Oliver said that he (Mr. Hawthornthwaite), was arguing from false premises, and deliberately so.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite jumped up and said that the Liberals, during the last election, had falsely and deliberately misrepresented the position of the Socialists on this matter.

Mr. Macdonald asked the Chairman to compel him to withdraw this statement.

Mr. Ross, who was in the chair, asked Mr. Hawthornthwaite to withdraw his remarks, but he refused unless Mr. Oliver did first.

Mr. Macdonald said that this thing was becoming too common. Mr. Hawthornthwaite had twice within the last week refused to obey the ruling of the chair, and if the dignity of the debate was to be upheld this should be stopped.

Hon. Mr. McBride suggested that both should explain and withdraw.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite refused till Mr. Oliver did so. He said that the House knew Mr. Oliver's nature.

There were loud cries of "Order" from the Liberals.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite shouted, "Order yourself!" I am not going to be bulldozed and howled down.

Mr. Ross said that he had asked him to withdraw. Mr. Hawthornthwaite had refused. He could go no further, but moved that they proceed with the Bill.

The Bill was reported complete, the amendments introduced by Mr. Macdonald to various sections being voted down.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL passed Committee.

Hon. Dr. Young announced that the Government had decided to drop the superannuation clauses, but the rest of the Bill remains. The

FALSE CREEK FORESHORE ACT

passed third reading.

The Dentistry Act passed report after a warm debate.

Mr. Macdonald described it as a confiscation of vested interests, and charged that it was intended to drive out the Boston Dentists from Vancouver, who had been incorporated by the Province.

Mr. McGuire said that there was no such intention. There was nothing to prevent Dr. Baker hanging out his sign and practising like any ordinary dentist.

PROROGATION PROBABLE TO-DAY.

There is little business left and the House will almost certainly prorogue to-morrow (Saturday) night.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1908.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The session of the Legislative Assembly, which was brought to a close yesterday, was one of more than usual interest. Although the period during which the Legislature was in session was shorter than has generally been the case in the past, the record of the proceedings furnishes a long list of Bills that have been considered and added as statutes to the law of the land. But the chief interest in the work of the session will be found in the fact that one result of it has been the removal of any obstacle to the construction of another transcontinental railway and the assurance that work on the line through British Columbia will be commenced at an early date and prosecuted continuously to completion. In some respects that fact is of the greatest importance and interest to the public. Railway construction on a large scale will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the community, particularly at a season like the present when there is a diminution in the commercial and industrial enterprise that has characterised the last few years. Both directly and indirectly the result of the arrangement entered into between the Government and the Railway Company will stimulate business throughout the Province, and turn the attention of foreign capital to British Columbia and the fresh opportunities for profitable investment that the opening of an immense territory to settlement and trade will furnish. Directly the benefits will accrue from the greater demand that will be created for all kinds of materials and supplies, while employment will be furnished for a large number of persons whose wants will in return make a larger demand for food and other produce and a large increase in the markets available to the farmers, fruit growers and stockmen in this Province. Indirectly the benefits will be really as important although not so apparent as those which are easily realised by the greater demand for all kinds of commodities and the larger field for employment.

Probably the next most important measure that was passed was the Bill dealing with the Civil Service of the Province. The Bill as introduced by the Provincial Secretary consisted really of two parts—one dealing with the organisation of the Provincial Civil Service and the other providing a scheme of superannuation for the members of the Service. The need of a better organisation of the Service has been long realised by successive Executive Councils, by the Civil Servants themselves and by the public. With the increase in the number of Government employees that the progress of the Province and the greater amount of administrative work which that progress entailed, a reform in the methods pursued had become imperative, and on the proposition that action should be taken without more delay there was little difference of opinion between the Government and the Opposition. But in regard to the superannuation scheme the Opposition expressed itself as hostile to the proposal—at least at the present time. While there is good reason for believing this opposition was caused more by lack of thorough appreciation of the importance of the matter and a failure to give the Government's proposal intelligent consideration, the fact remained that any attempt to

force the measure through the House would have resulted in the adoption of obstructionist tactics on the part of the Opposition and a probable extension of the session for three or four weeks. The Government did not consider that the matter involved required that it should put the country to the expense, or members of the Legislature to the inconvenience, that such a circumstance would have caused. In consequence it passed the first part of the Bill through the House and abandoned the clauses in the Bill dealing with superannuation for the present. As we believe that the adoption of a carefully thought out scheme of superannuation, based on sound principles, would be of advantage both to the country and the Civil Service, we hope that the project will again be brought before the House, and we have little doubt that ultimately the proposal will be adopted and put into operation.

As usual municipal administration occupied a good deal of the time and labor of the members of the Legislature. While no one who pays careful attention to the subject would think of suggesting that legislation on municipal administration has reached—or is likely for many years to reach—finality, there is some reason to think that the big crop of changes and amendments in the Municipal Act that each legislative session brings forth might be considerably reduced without injury to the various municipal bodies or to the public. One branch of this subject might, we think, be considered with advantage. That is, the formulation of provisions for the incorporation of localities which neither by their population nor wealth would be justified in undertaking the cost or responsibilities entailed by incorporation as civil or rural municipalities. And while on this subject of localities in a period of transition from the rural to the urban state, we would refer to the need there is for some provision whereby in an unorganised district the people could get power to levy a rate on themselves on the local improvement plan to supplement the appropriation by the Government to their district. The value of such an arrangement in some suburban districts in this Province would be very great.

The Estimates were more fully discussed than usual, and while the appropriations for Public Works are on a scale considerably larger than it has been possible in the past to afford, the debates showed that still larger aggregate appropriations will be demanded in the future if the Government is to provide the details of administrative requirements and the facilities for transportation and communication over the vast areas into which population is flowing from the East, West and South. Substantial as the surplus has been for the past year, and is likely to be for the current fiscal period, the requirements for public works and other things will reduce it to moderate proportions. The Government is also pledged to considerable reductions in the present rates of direct taxation. With prudent administration and economy in all branches of the Government it should be possible to meet all current and extraordinary expenditures, not only without adding to the burdens of the taxpayers, but from time to time allowing the rate of taxation to be lowered. At the same time as our Provincial assets are realised, care should be taken on the other hand to lessen the permanent debt, and thus leave available for various purposes an increasing proportion of the amount now required for the discharge of interest and sinking fund payments.

PROROGATION THE LEG

Took Place Yesterday Afternoon
Hawthornthwaite Has Courage of His Government to be Asked to Prorogue in Canada—Third Reading Resolution Carried.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, March 7.—The Legislature was prorogued shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Hawthornthwaite remained seated while the Lieutenant-Governor was in the House, the other two Socialists being absent.

The House opened at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion, asking the Governor-General to request the Imperial Parliament to appoint a ROYAL COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THE IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

was passed, the motion of Mr. Macdonald to strike out the recital being defeated.

A resolution by Mr. Hawthornthwaite asking for the

REINSTATEMENT OF MISS AGNES DEANS CAMERON

was not accepted, but the Minister of Education stated that if Miss Cameron made an application for reinstatement it would be considered.

THE THIRD READINGS.

The Consolidated Land Act, Coal Mines Act and the amended Municipal Clauses Act, passed third reading without further amendment, though many were proposed by the Opposition.

Mr. Macdonald again moved to make timber licences renewable from

THE PROVINCIAL

Superannuation Clauses of Bill Dropped—Scene During of G. T. P. Arg

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY. (Concluded.)

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

At the evening sitting, the House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Hayward's Bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act, Mr. Ross in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to strike out Clause 19A, which provides that in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants the councils may enact such regulations for the good of the city as are specifically provided for. He considered this was altogether too wide a power to give to a municipality.

Mr. McPhillips said it was a reversal of principle and would constitute the municipal council a petty parliament.

Mr. Oliver said the member for Island had turned a remarkable turnabout-face. A few hours since he was advocating the delegation of most arbitrary powers to a body of men responsible to no one, as in the Dental Association Bill, yet here he objected to giving powers to the councils elected by the people to govern themselves. The amendment was carried.

Hon. Mr. Bowser next moved an amendment to Section forty-two (b) of the Bill, which gives municipalities power to compel electric and telephone companies to place wires underground. He added a proviso, that the municipality should have the power provided that they provided suitable distribution points for the wires. He said that if this section passed it would mean that the City of Victoria, which had suggested it, could compel the B. C. E. Railway Company to take down their overhead wires and to place them underground. He considered such action would be most unfair. It would mean that having been given the right to erect poles by the city they would be compelled to take them down, tear up their entries into buildings, and offices and construct underground wire

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Took Place Yesterday Afternoon --- Mr. Hawthornthwaite Has Courage of His Convictions---Imperial Government to be Asked to Probe Immigration Problem in Canada---Third Readings---"Better Terms" Resolution Carried.

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THE THIRD READINGS.

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Mr. Macdonald again moved to make timber licences renewable from

year to year interminably, but was defeated.

Mr. Brewster's Bill for the better securing of

MINE WORKERS' WAGES

was killed in Committee. The Premier's

"BETTER TERMS" RESOLUTION carried without discussion.

An amendment to the Municipal Clauses Act by Mr. Oliver to give cities the power to expropriate lands for waterworks purposes, was defeated, the Hon. Mr. McBride explaining that the

GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING IT

and might bring down a measure next session dealing with it.

PRESENTATION TO PREMIER.

At the close of the House the Premier was presented with a life-size picture of himself by the Government members.

Slocan Socialists Choose Mr. Davidson, From Our Own Correspondent.

Nelson, March 7.—Mr. William Davidson, of the Slocan, formerly member for that district in the Provincial Assembly, has been chosen by the Socialists here to contest this constituency at the coming Federal elections. At the last election Mr. William Baker, of Slocan, a member of the Denver executive of the Western Federation of Miners, contested the district against Mr. W. Gallher and ex-Governor Mackintosh, coming in at the foot of the poll, and exercising no influence upon the regular party vote.

it be fair for the City of Vernon to come and ask the House to give them power to take down their poles and pull down their wires?

Mr. Jardine: "It would be quite right."

Hon. Mr. Bowser said the honorable gentleman took very strange views. Such views, he was glad to say, were not entertained on the Conservative side. Gentlemen on that side were not blown aside by every breeze, like those opposite.

Mr. Jardine: "It is a pity the Conservatives are bound hand and foot to the Attorney-General." (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Bowser said they were not tied at all, but just happened to think the same way, as he did.

Mr. Munro said the Attorney-General had gone out of his way to slur members on that side of the House who belonged to the Municipal Committee. He said they were not to be blown aside, etc. If that were so, what was the cause of their change, since sitting in Committee on this Bill? They had not heard that night a single argument that had not been heard by the Committee, and he saw no reason for their change now, unless it was in obedience to the arbitrary mandate of the Attorney-General. They were not confiscating anything or destroying vested rights. They provided for compensation for every cent of cost the companies might be put to, and he resented once more the slur cast upon the Committee by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Oliver said what was the use of appointing a Municipal Committee if its labors were to be swept away by the whim of the Attorney-General?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the Attorney-General represented that rainy hollow, the City of Vancouver, where they had these powers already. There was considerable jealousy between the two cities, and what a fine thing it would be for him to go back to Vancouver and tell the people how he had kept Victoria back by refusing to allow them to take down these unsightly poles from their streets, etc. Mr. Hawthornthwaite then went into an ironical tirade against the Attorney-General, but was checked by the chairman.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to amend the section giving a municipality power to sell water records they were not using. He said the trouble with this was that it would give a municipality a chance to get a prior right to a water record, and traffic in it afterwards. He understood the City of Nelson wished that right for a special reason, and the Government was willing that they should have it, but they asked that the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council should be given in all cases, so that they could guard against abuses.

The amendment carried.

The Attorney-General next moved to strike out Section 15 of the Bill, which provided for the collection of unpaid taxes by summoning a delinquent before a magistrate and placing him in prison, if necessary. He thought that was too arbitrary, and the Committee agreed with him, and struck the section out.

A motion was made by Mr. Oliver to strike out Section 16, which provides that in future, in a rural municipality, a man must be 60 years of age before he can be exempt from statute labor, instead of 50, as at present.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected to the proposal.

The Attorney-General said the change had been made by the request of the B. C. Union of Municipalities, and it should stand.

The section was passed.

The Bill was reported complete, after some further amendments.

SETTLERS' RIGHTS ACT.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE rose to move the second reading of the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Amendment Act.

THE PREMIER rose and objected that the Bill affected Crown lands, and it was, therefore, not competent for a private member of the House to deal with it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE objected that a decision of the Privy Council had decided that the lands affected by the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act were not Crown lands.

THE PREMIER said the Privy Council had decided that the Provincial House had power to deal with these lands, which showed that the lands were under the Crown.

THE SPEAKER held that the Bill distinctly referred to Crown lands.

THE PREMIER said that further on the Bill dealt with public funds also.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE pressed his point, and urged that the decision of the Privy Council should be produced, before a ruling could be given.

THE SPEAKER said he would defer his decision.

On Mr. Macdonald's Provincial Home Act amendment, the SPEAKER ruled that if it would create a new class of persons to be provided for out of the funds of the Province, and, therefore, was out of order.

TELEGRAPHERS' AND SIGNALMEN.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE moved the second reading of a Bill to regulate the hours of labor of telegraphers and signalmen. He said the idea was to restrict the hours of labor of these persons to eight out of every twenty-four. A year ago there was a strike of telegraph operators. In some States they had laws regulating the hours of these persons and there they had no trouble. More than one accident with frightful results had followed as a result of overworking telegraphers and signalmen. Some of these men were kept on duty 18 or 19 hours, and could not keep their minds clear. The corporations employing these men were wealthy, and could well stand the added expense of employing a few extra men. The Premier had expressed a fear that if labor legislation were passed it would drive out capital. He did not think so. The action of the Premier and Attorney-General on these matters was very different from what it was a few years ago. By their actions then they had got into power by a large majority, and he warned them that if they continued their policy the same result would happen to them at the next election as had happened to the Liberals at the last. The number of men affected by this Bill was small, and if passed the Premier would never regret it.

THE PREMIER said in the first place there was no demand for this legislation, and secondly, if it did become law, it would only affect men working on railways under charter from the Dominion Government, so that it would be ineffective. These people were strongly organized and were in a position to press their own claims through their Association, if they wished.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said a delegation had been there that day, and it was at the request of their union that he had introduced this Bill.

THE PREMIER said that he had seen nothing of them.

MR. McINNIS said delegations had been down there time after time and had been coldly turned down by the Government.

THE PREMIER said there had been no delegation interviewing the Government on this question of an eight hour day. The Government always met labor delegations reasonably, and had never turned anyone down.

MR. MACDONALD said he believed the hours of labor for telegraphers should be shortened so that the lives of the travelling public should be protected and the property of the companies complying them preserved. He did not know what there was in the Premier's contention that these men came under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, but at least they could pass this some of these people had called on him, Bill as an expression of their desire. There were details that might be amended in Committee, but he proposed to support the principle of the Bill.

HON. DR. YOUNG moved to adjourn the debate.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE appealed to him to withdraw his motion, and allow free discussion of the Bill. It was the last private members' day they could have this session, and the motion would practically kill the Bill.

MR. WILLIAMS said that the Premier's argument that the Telegraphers' Association might settle this matter was fallacious, because, however strong that Union might be, the C. P. R. was usually stronger, and it had its spies everywhere. He instanced that recently, when over in Vancouver, some of these people had called on him, and he had told them that if there was anything further they wished to add to their representations afterwards they could send it over by mail. They had replied that they dare not do that, as the C. P. R. detectives would see the letters on the boat and find out what was in them, so they could see what position they were in. The Premier had said he had never turned down a labor delegation, and he could quite believe him. He had the happy faculty of making them believe they were all right, anyhow, and they would not find out they had been fooled till they got home. If the Premier had not turned down labor delegations, he had certainly turned down all the labor legislation, with one exception, introduced in the House this session.

The Bill was defeated on a party vote: Liberals and Socialists supporting and the Government opposing it.

RAILWAY LANDS.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE moved the second reading of an Act to amend an Act relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province.

THE PREMIER objected that this Bill, like the other introduced by the member for Nanaimo, interfered with Crown lands, and it was, therefore, out of order for a private member to introduce it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE again urged that these were not Crown lands and asked the Speaker to look up the decision of the Privy Council in this matter.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Superannuation Clauses of the Civil Service Bill Dropped—Scene During Discussion of G. T. P. Argeement.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY. (Concluded.)

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

At the evening sitting, the House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Hayward's Bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act, Mr. Ross in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to strike out Clause 19A, which provides that in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants the Councils may enact such regulations for the good of the city as are specifically provided for. He considered this was altogether too wide a power to give to a municipality.

Mr. McPhillips said it was a reversal of principle and would constitute the municipal council a petty parliament.

Mr. Oliver said the member for Island had turned a remarkable turn-about-face. A few hours since he was advocating the delegation of most arbitrary powers to a body of men responsible to no one, as in the Dental Association Bill; yet here he objected to giving powers to the councils elected by the people to govern themselves. The amendment was carried.

Hon. Mr. Bowser next moved an amendment to Section forty-two (b) of the Bill, which gives municipalities power to compel electric and telephone companies to place wires underground. He added a proviso, that the municipality should have the power provided that they provided suitable distribution points for the wires. He said that if this section passed it would mean that the City of Victoria, which had suggested it, could compel the B. C. E. Railway Company to take down their overhead wires and to place them underground. He considered such action would be most unfair. It would mean that having been given the right to erect poles by the city they would be compelled to take them down, tear up the entries into buildings and offices and construct underground wire

mains. Such an interference with vested rights the Government did not intend to permit, as long as he could control a majority in that House. He moved that this change should only be made on condition that the city provided suitable points of distribution in each block and gave free right of access across adjacent lands.

Mr. Oliver said the Government had nominated a majority of the members of the Municipal Committee, this Committee had heard all the evidence and had come to an agreement. Then the Attorney-General took the position of the Tsar of Russia, and said the people of the city must come to him if they wanted these privileges, and he said as long as he could command a majority that vested rights should not be interfered with. He set at naught the wishes of his own Committee and the wishes of the city. The Committee had provided for a Board of Arbitration to grant compensation to the Company for any loss to them in changing the system. Nothing could be more reasonable than this, and yet the Attorney-General, the autocrat of the House, set their wishes at defiance.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said he was rather surprised at the attitude of the member for Delta. He had criticised him for his absence from the House during a professional engagement; but tonight he was here to do his duty as chief law officer of the Crown, and to see that vested rights were not interfered with. If the Committee would not accept this amendment, he would be justified in asking members on that side to vote the section out altogether. Men in London had invested thousands of dollars in these undertakings, and it was his intention to see that these men were protected. The member for Delta had no responsibility and did not care what happened, but they were in office and would do their duty and protect the men who had been induced to invest their money in this country by virtue of the agreement the city was now trying to violate. Take the Okanagan Telephone Company, for instance. This year they had put up poles and strung wires by powers given by that Legislature, and would

THE SPEAKER reserved his decision on this point also.

WORKMEN'S WAGES.

MR. WILLIAMS moved the second reading of an Act respecting the payment of wages. He said the Bill itself was an old friend, but this year he had made one change, namely, that the fortnightly system of payment of wages should only apply to industries employing over 100 men. This should remove one of the strongest objections urged against the Bill in past years. He held that a monthly wage led to the adoption of a credit system, which was ruinous to workers and business men alike.

MR. ROSS said he had twice before supported the Bill and should do so again. He was sent there to express the wishes of his constituents, and was instructed that they desired it and so also did the business men, and he hoped it would become law.

MR. McINNIS supported the Bill on the ground that it would tend to eliminate the credit system.

MR. MACDONALD said it was a Bill that ought to pass and would be welcomed, not only by the wage-earners, but also by those doing business with them. He had supported it last year and had not changed his mind since.

The Bill was defeated on a vote of 21 to 16, Messrs. Ross and Schofield voting with the Opposition for it.

MINE-WORKERS' WAGES.

MR. BREWSTER moved the second reading on an Act for securing the better payment of workmen's wages. He said it arose from a condition of affairs in his own constituency. A company would start a mine and send an agent down to the States to sell stock. If he sold stock, the miner would get his wages. If he did not, or did not return, pay day would come and the miners would get nothing. The mine workers were in a peculiar position; they had nothing as the result of their labor that they could retain as security for their wages. In some cases men would work for six weeks and get nothing in the end. The object of the Bill was to compel the mine owner to take out from a bank a certificate of responsibility for the wages of the workmen. This certificate should be posted up in a conspicuous place, where the workmen could see it. If the Bill became law it would assure workmen of their pay, or if the certificate were not posted it would be a warning for them to cease work.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the adjournment of the debate.

HON. MR. BOWSER introduced a Bill to amend the Interpretation Act.

THIRD READINGS.

The Supply Bill passed third reading. The Land Registry Act passed third reading.

On Report on the Liquor Licence Act, DR. HALL introduced an amendment to give a licence holder who felt himself aggrieved the right to appeal from the Superintendent of Police to a County Court Judge.

The amendment was defeated on a party vote, and the Bill passed third reading.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved, on Report of the Salmon Cannery Licence Bill an amendment to exempt from the licence persons engaged in curing dog salmon.

MR. OLIVER said this would be of no service to small packers. The only one it would benefit were the Japanese.

HON. MR. BOWSER then agreed to change it so that it should apply to those in fish curing other than on a cold storage scale.

The Bill then passed third reading.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE AGAIN.

On Report of the Bill to amend the Municipal Elections Act, Mr. Naden again moved his woman suffrage amendment. It was defeated on a party vote, Liberals and Socialists supporting it.

The Bill then passed third reading. The House went into adjourned Committee on the Civil Service Bill, Mr. Ross in the chair.

Mr. Oliver withdrew his point of order against Section 2 and business proceeded.

Most of the amendments proposed by Hon. Dr. Young altering the minor details of the Bill were accepted with little criticism, and when the Bill was about three-fourths through, the Committee rose and reported progress. The portion dealing with superannuation has yet to be considered.

FALSE CREEK FORESHORE.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of the False Creek Foreshore Act. He explained that it was simply for the purpose of changing the date of the election on it for 30 days, so that a larger vote would be taken at the usual elections.

It passed second reading, and by consent of the House passed through Committee of the Whole.

The Dentistry Act was passed through Committee of the Whole and reported complete.

An Act amending the Special Surveys Act, in reference to the resurvey of District Lot 264A, Vancouver, was, by consent of the House, given third reading.

An Act respecting a certificate given to the Greenwood City Waterworks Company passed second reading.

The House adjourned at 1:55 a.m.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Victoria, March 6.—At the opening of the House this afternoon Mr. MACDONALD arose and called attention to a shocking fatality that had recently happened in a school in Cleveland, and suggested that in the construction of our public schools such a calamity should be guarded against in future.

THE PREMIER said the suggestion was well worthy of consideration of the Department of Instruction, and he would be pleased to bring it to their notice, especially with regard to the larger schools.

In reply to Mr. Garden, he stated that smaller schools usually consisted of one room and had one exit.

MR. JARDINE said schools for boys and girls should be kept separate and none should be more than two storeys in height.

THE PREMIER said the Government would be pleased to consider any suggestions that would make for the greater safety of children in schools.

THIRD READINGS.

The amended Liquor Licence Act, an Act providing for licences for Salmon Canneries, an Act to amend the Municipal Elections Act, and an Act to amend the Water Clauses Act, passed third reading.

On Report of the Dentistry Act, MR. OLIVER moved an amendment to section 63, by striking out the proviso and substituting the words "Provided that this Act shall not apply to any corporation incorporated before the passing of this Act."

Mr. Oliver said he believed there was one company that had paid its incorporation fees and sold its shares and it would be put out of business by this Act. The Attorney-General had been very eloquent in defence of vested rights the day before, and here was a direct interference with rights vested in this company by the Province. There was no complaint about this corporation, and he understood that this law was to carry out a threat made by the Attorney-General, and though he had denied it, such was his information; but if the Attorney-General wished to defend vested rights here was a chance to show it.

MR. WILLIAMS agreed that vested interests were as well worthy of protection in this case as the others mentioned by the Attorney-General. It could not be shown that there was anything illegitimate in the practice of this company and he would like the Attorney-General to explain in what manner they were in a different position to any other incorporated companies.

MR. McPHILLIPS said the Companies Act was never intended for such purposes as these, and he defied gentlemen opposite to show a single instance in the British Empire for the incorporation of a profession requiring high skill like this, and on the practice of which so much depended. Suppose a physician should incorporate himself into a company for the purpose of trade, what would they think of it? "I am astonished at any member of this House speaking of this matter as of vested interests and characterising it like a street railway company and other public utilities. This business could not be classed with these. As for vested interests, what do they amount to in leasing a few rooms in a city and putting in a dentist's chair and instruments? The business is purely personal, but when a fancy name is blazoned on the windows it is deceptive. The person who went there for an operation, did not meet a company, but a man. The only vested interest in this business is professional skill. In the Old Country, they will not even allow a dentist to advertise, but here they advertise in large letters like business corporations. It might be said we need not be bound by the Old Country customs, usages and ethics, but it was owing to these customs, usages and ethics that we enjoy the liberties we do, and without which those liberties would have been long ago swept away. (Applause.)

MR. MACDONALD said nothing the honorable gentleman had said would not apply to every incorporated company in existence. This matter showed one of the evils of the party system. There were many men on the Government side that would not take the position they did on this Bill but they were dragged into line by the man who had assumed the leadership, the Napoleon of that party, who whipped them into line. He heard that the Attorney-General was engaged as counsel for the Dental Association and it was in a case against the Boston Dentists, a case that he had lost, that he had made the threat to put them out of business.

HON. MR. BOWSER: "I never acted against the Boston Dentists."

MR. MACDONALD: "Well, against some other dentists."

HON. MR. BOWSER said he had a perfect right to hold a brief for anyone who engaged him.

MR. MACDONALD said he did not deny that and accepted the explanation; but last evening he had told the House that as long as he had control he would not allow the vested interests of a certain company to be taken away. Was there any difference between taking away those interests and that of taking away the vested interests of this corporation?

DR. McGUIRE asked what vested interests there were in this case.

MR. MACDONALD said that when a company secured quarters and established a practice, surely they had some vested interests.

DR. McGUIRE: "I would ask what is to prevent the chief shareholder of this company from hanging out his sign and practising his business like any ordinary man?"

MR. MACDONALD asked the honorable gentleman how he would like having established a business in Vancouver, to be compelled to move out to Revelstoke or some other town.

DR. McGUIRE said the honorable gentleman was mistaken. There was no necessity for these people to change their quarters. All they had to do was to follow legitimate methods, and employ only men qualified to practise in the Province.

MR. MACDONALD said that was not the question. The question was whether they were to put this company out of business or not.

MR. McPHILLIPS said that was not the question either. Could lawyers incorporate as a joint stock company? If any of them attempted to do so they would be struck off the roll in five minutes.

OTHER INSTANCES.

MR. MACDONALD said he knew that there were medical men practising as corporate companies. Did the medical men take action to prevent these people from practising? No. The reason why such a custom had never been introduced among lawyers, was because there was a conservatism among lawyers which had heretofore excluded it. His honorable friend asked him a question as to what should be done with a lawyer employing persons in his office not qualified to practice in British Columbia. He knew it was a common thing to employ in law offices men from other Provinces who had not qualified for the bar in British Columbia.

MR. McPHILLIPS rose to reply, but MR. McINNIS objected. "Mr. Speaker, we are sick and tired of hearing these lawyers chewing the rag." (Laughter).

MR. McPHILLIPS, however, explained that while this business of incorporating as companies might obtain among medical men, it was certainly not professional.

MR. McINNIS said he saw no reason why one set of grafters should be allowed to bring in a Bill to shut off others from competing with them.

DR. McGUIRE: "Did the honorable gentleman say a set of grafters?"

THE SPEAKER said he had not heard the words.

MR. McINNIS said if it were unparliamentary he would withdraw it, but it was appropriate all the same. The member for the Islands was very keen to protect dentists and lawyers from exploitation, but was not so keen about the workmen. If they passed this Bill they should also pass some measure to protect the public by regulating the prices charged by the dentists.

The Bill then passed second reading, on a mixed vote, the Government being solidly for it and supported by Dr. Kergin, Dr. King and Mr. Henderson, the rest of the Opposition and the Socialists voted against it.

The False Creek Foreshore Act passed third reading.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The House again went in Committee on the Civil Service Bill, Mr. Ross in the chair.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite pointed out that the superannuation clauses had been struck out. He asked the Provincial Secretary if he intended to drop the superannuation clauses altogether.

Hon. Dr. Young: "Yes."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he regretted it. It was, he supposed, owing to the objections raised by the member for Delta. The Attorney-General and he had been accused of concocting a farce, but it was evident that the member for Delta and the Provincial Secretary had concocted a farce in this instance, and it was evident the member for Delta had the best of it. He considered in view of the fact that they had only been seven weeks in session and had had their allowance increased to \$1,200 they might well have spent a few more weeks over it, but the Government in their anxiety to scatter for home had surrendered to the member for Delta. They had been recreant to their duty and instead of passing a Bill that might have been the basis of an old age pension scheme for the Province, were merely passing a Bill providing for

the grading and promotion of clerks. He considered the whole thing had degenerated into a farce.

Hon. Dr. Young substituted for the superannuation clauses an amendment, giving the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council power as heretofore to make an annual allowance to any person who at the age of 65 might either by virtue of length of service or because of infirmity retire from the service.

The Bill was reported complete and Hon. Dr. Young asked that it might be allowed to pass third reading.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the Government had done wrong in surrendering to the member for Delta on the question, and he challenged a vote on third reading.

Mr. Oliver said he thought the Government had acted wisely. They had not surrendered to him, but had conformed to public opinion, and the Bill was stronger for it.

The Bill passed third reading, only the three Socialists and Mr. Stuart Henderson opposing.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC AGREEMENT.

The House went into Committee on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill.

Mr. Macdonald asked if the Government intended to amend it to compel the company to put a portion of its land on the market within a definite period? He so moved.

The Premier said they could hardly accept that. The agreement had been executed with the Railway Company and the Bill should be taken as it stood.

Mr. Macdonald's amendment was defeated.

Mr. Macdonald next moved to amend the Act that the grant should not affect any mineral rights already staked. He asked the Attorney-General to stand by his position as the champion of vested rights by accepting the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said it would affect no real mineral claims. A few people had taken claims at Prince Rupert in order to get a little land to pitch their tents on, but they had no intention of mining. Only one man had done any work and he had agreed to sell out to the company.

The amendment was defeated.

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to amend the Bill to give the Government power to dispose of its lands either by sale or lease.

Mr. Macdonald moved that lands should be sold only by public auction. He trusted the Government would consent and remove any suspicion of favoritism.

Hon. Mr. McBride replied that conditions were such that the auction system at Prince Rupert was inapplicable. They were acting in partnership with the Grand Trunk Pacific and it would not be wise to attempt to sell their lands by auction while the company sold by private treaty. He thought it best to follow the ordinary business man's course, and so far as favoritism was concerned, the Government might be depended on to see that none was shown.

Mr. Macdonald said the Government were trustees for the people, and as such should follow court practice and sell the land entrusted to them by public auction. To say the Government was the partner of the Grand Trunk Pacific was a frank admission in view of the fact that the lands were to be reconveyed to the Province.

The amendment was defeated.

Hon. Mr. Bowser next moved to amend section 4 to confirm the title to the 10,000 acres of land granted to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in Kalen Island by Order-in-Council in 1905.

Mr. Macdonald said this confirmed the contention of the Opposition when the agreement was made in 1905, namely, that the title to the land was not clear till confirmed by the Legislature. This accounted also for the delay in putting lands on the market at Prince Rupert and commencing the work of construction. They were afraid to do so because they knew the title given by Order-in-Council was not a valid one.

TITLE WAS GOOD.

The Premier said the amendment was placed there at the request of the company, but that the original grant was good was shown by the opinion of the then Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Wilson. The reason the Railway Company had not placed the land on the market and proceeded with construction was that they were still uncertain as to whether they would obtain the additional 13,000 acres, but now that was certain they were quite prepared to go ahead with their work.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said the member for Delta had complimented Mr. Wilson as being a better lawyer than he (Mr. Bowser), and Mr. Wilson had said he had no doubt of the legality of the original title, but this amendment was to remove all doubt from the public mind, and had been inserted by the request of the company for this reason.

Mr. Oliver said the Premier had just stated in his speech that the reason why construction had not been started earlier from this end was because the Grand Trunk Pacific Company had not sufficient land for terminal purposes. Yet all these years this Government had been blaming the Government at Ottawa for the delay, though by his own admission he had shown that it was due to the fault of the Provincial Government.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that they would nominate one of the surveyors for three of the company's and the plans would naturally show where those works were to be located anyhow.

The Premier said they could not alter the bargain as made and it called for completion of surveys by September 30th.

Mr. Macdonald said that was no answer. What was the use of passing a Bill through the House at all, if they were not to be allowed to amend it?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the member for Rossland seemed very anxious to patch up this agreement, but in accepting it he had swallowed the Kalen Island deal that he had ranted against last year in supporting this present Bill.

Mr. Macdonald said he did nothing of the kind. This was an entirely different matter from the Kalen Island deal as he had already explained.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said nevertheless the Liberal Leader and the Liberal press had hounded the Socialists all over the country for voting for that agreement and now he had swallowed it himself.

Mr. Macdonald said the member for Nanaimo with his usual inconsistency, was swallowing one thing to-day and another to-morrow, and was now trying to justify himself for his action at that time. He had played to the gallery in voting for the Kalen Island deal and was playing to the gallery again in voting against this Bill.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "It is no worse to play to the gallery than to corporations."

Mr. Macdonald: "My honorable friend does both."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that no such bill as that mentioned by the member for Rossland had been introduced till this one was brought down to-day. The only difference between the Kalen Island deal and this was that in this they had received \$1.50 more in the price of the land. He had not voted on any Bill, because more had been introduced, but he had voted against the vote of censure on the Kalen Island deal brought in by the member for Rossland, as he would vote against similar motions from any side because he had no more want of confidence in one party than another.

Mr. Oliver said the member for Nanaimo put words in the mouth of the Leader of the Opposition he had never used. As for the Kalen Island deal, what were the facts?

The chairman asked him to discuss the Bill before the House.

Mr. Oliver claimed the right to proceed and by permission of the House went over the old ground. He said the member for Nanaimo argued from false premises.

STRONG ACCUSATION.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite replied stating that the member for Delta and the Leader of the Opposition had falsely and deliberately misrepresented the position of the Socialists on this question.

Mr. Macdonald asked that those words be withdrawn.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the member for Delta had accused the Socialists of falsely and deliberately stating what they knew to be untrue, and he asked that he withdraw first. Mr. Macdonald: "This sort of thing is becoming too common in this House. If the dignity of debate is to be upheld, the chair should insist that its rulings be observed."

The chairman, Mr. Ross, asked Mr. Hawthornthwaite to withdraw his words.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the member for Delta must first withdraw his.

Mr. Macdonald said that was twice within a few days that the member for Nanaimo had used discourteous language, and he refused to withdraw it. Such things should not be allowed to pass.

The Premier said that the incident was very regrettable. He took it there might be some little lapse of memory on the part of the member for Delta as well as some misunderstanding on the part of the member for Nanaimo. He suggested that if the member for Delta had been misunderstood he might explain it, and the member for Nanaimo might withdraw his words, if the House was to maintain the respect of the people they should conduct themselves with dignity.

Mr. Macdonald said there was a well recognised way of dealing with these matters. If the member for Delta had used offensive language it was the privilege of the member for

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Mr. Macdonald said there was a well recognised way of dealing with these matters. If the member for Delta had used offensive language it was the privilege of the member for

Nanaimo to call attention to it at the time, and ask him to withdraw his words. But that had not been done, but afterwards the member for Nanaimo had risen and used language that was grossly insulting not only to the member for Delta, but also against himself. There was one way to do, and that was for the chair firmly and politely to request the member to withdraw his words.

The Premier said that he could only renew his request that if the member for Delta would explain his position and the member for Nanaimo to explain his and then both might withdraw any words they had used it would end it. He did not think it was an occasion for drastic measures.

Mr. Oliver said he had not used the offensive words attributed to him and he had nothing to withdraw.

Mr. Ross said he had taken down the words of the member for Nanaimo. He considered them unparliamentary and asked him to withdraw.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he never sought the protection of the chair. If members attacked him he hit back. As for the member for Delta they knew his nature.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's further progress was drowned by loud cries of "order" from the Liberal side.

"Order, yourself," shouted Mr. Hawthornthwaite. "I am not going to be bulldozed and howled down by members of this House."

Mr. Ross called the Committee to order. He said: "I have asked the honorable gentleman to withdraw his words. He refuses, and that is as far as I, as chairman of this Committee, can go. Let us return to business. Shall the amendment pass?"

After this business proceeded more quietly.

AFTER THE STORM.

Mr. Macdonald moved to amend section 14: "The Railway Company agrees to purchase all material and supplies required for the construction of its railway through the Province of British Columbia from manufacturers, merchants and dealers within the Province, when such material and supplies can be purchased in desirable quantities and of equal quality, suitable for the purposes for which they are required and upon terms equally favorable as those procurable elsewhere."

He moved that all words after "Province" be struck out so that the company should buy from British Columbia merchants under any conditions.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said they had tried to have the agreement framed in that manner, but it had been pointed out by the Railway Company that the Dominion Government was guaranteeing three-quarters of the cost of construction, and would object to a clause which would compel them to buy an article in British Columbia which they could get somewhere else for \$2. In view of this the Government could not insist upon it.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Macdonald next moved to amend clause 15: "The workmen, laborers and servants employed in or about the construction of the said railway shall be paid such rates of wages as may be currently payable to workmen, laborers or servants engaged in similar occupations in the district in which said railway is constructed."

He moved that the word "white," be inserted before workingmen so as to ensure white men's wages being paid.

The Premier said they had Mr. Wainwright's assurance to that effect; and it was not likely that the Dominion Government, which was guaranteeing 75 per cent. of the cost, would consent to this clause and they did not want the Bill disallowed.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the lowest wage paid be \$2.50 a day.

The motion was defeated, only the three Socialists and Messrs. Jardine and Henderson supporting it.

Mr. Macdonald again moved in amendment that the Railway Company agree to put their lands on the market within a time to be specified.

The Premier said he had the assurance of the company that as soon as surveys were completed and approved, which must be by September 30th, the land would be put on the market, and the amendment was unnecessary.

Mr. Macdonald next moved to strike out the clause providing that the lands be disposed of as might seem best to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This also was defeated and the Bill reported complete with amendments.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Dentistry Act passed third reading.

On THE PREMIER moving the adoption of report on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill, MR. MACDONALD again moved the amendments he had moved in committee, and with the same result. They were all defeated by a solid Government vote.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE again moved his amendment to provide for minimum wage. It was also defeated, only the three Socialists and Mr. Jardine supporting it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE next moved to strike out Section 9: "The Province agrees by free grant to convey to the Railway Company such vacant Crown lands as may be necessary for sidings, stations, embankments, cuts, bridges, culverts, drains and other works and approaches thereto. The Crown lands mentioned in this clause shall be limited to such quantity as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may consider reasonable and necessary for the purposes of the Railway Company."

He said the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council might give this company thousands of acres of the public lands. This was also defeated on the same vote.

MR. MACDONALD moved to add the words "on a large scale" to Clause 13, providing for the commencement of construction by June 1st.

The amendment was defeated on a party vote.

The white labor clause met the same fate. MR. MACDONALD again moved that one-fourth of the land should be put on the market within a month, and that Provincial lands should be sold by public auction. These also were defeated.

The report was adopted, and the Premier moved third reading. It passed by a large majority, the three Socialists and Mr. Jardine opposing, and thirty-five Conservatives and Liberals voting for it. The result was received with Government applause.

An Act regarding a certificate issued to the Greenwood City Waterworks passed third reading.

An Act to further amend the Interpretation Act, the subject of which is to validate the decisions of Magistrate Alexander while acting as Police Magistrate in Vancouver, passed Committee of the Whole.