

**M A R**

**1909**

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## THREE NEW BILLS ARE INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

### Victoria to Get Grant of a Lot Used as a Fire Hall Site

The chief commissioner of lands yesterday brought down a bill authorizing the lieutenant-governor-in-council to grant to the city of Victoria lot 921, which is now being used by the corporation as a fire hall. The land is now held by the city subject to a trust, of which the municipality has been asked to be relieved.

Another new bill brought down yesterday was W. R. Ross' (Ferne) amendment to the Master and Servant act. The amendment provides that every workman employee or servant paid at the rate of \$4 per day or less shall have a pay day every two weeks. The operation of the act is restricted to companies having a payroll exceeding \$50,000 per month. The Socialists have often asked for some such a measure, although they are understood to desire one of wider application.

The chief commissioner of lands has also brought down a bill providing for new official map of Alberni. It appears that there are now two official maps, which contain some errors, and so a new and correct map has been substituted which is validated by this act.

Sunday, February 28, 1909

## PROMISE AID TO ORGANIZATION

### Provincial Government Pledge Assistance to Vancouver Island Trails

## DELEGATION IS RECEIVED

### Claims Pressed By Committee of Vancouver Island Development Association

After promising the deputation of the Vancouver Island Development league which waited upon the executive yesterday morning that the government would make some provision for building trails in the unsettled districts of Vancouver Island, Premier McBride told the representatives of the development league that he was enthusiastically in favor of the policy adopted by that body.

"I wish to say," stated the premier, "that I am heartily in accord with the work of the Vancouver Island Development League. While it may not be permitted to me to take as active a part as I would like in the way of that organization, I want you to feel that as a Victorian and as one of your representatives in the legislature, I am in full sympathy with your aims. The statement made here this morning by Col. Prior that in a few hours you succeeded in raising \$4,000 in the city of Victoria for the development scheme of which we have been speaking gives this association and its scheme a status that no government can afford to overlook. It is not a Victoria scheme, but one for the benefit of the entire island. Get the island opened up, and you need not fear for the future of Victoria."

Raised Readily Col. Prior's statement, to which the premier alluded, was to the effect that with the assistance of Mr. Leiser and Mr. Ker he had succeeded in a very short time in raising \$4,000 in Victoria towards building trails on the island. This Col. Prior mentioned for the purpose of showing that in asking the government for assistance the league was also prepared to do its share.

The premier told the delegation that, as his estimates for the coming year had already passed the committee of the whole house, the government would at this session ask the legislature for any additional grants. However, the treasury this year allowed of a larger appropriation for miscellaneous and contingent purposes than ever before, and for that reason there would be no difficulty, where the conditions warranted, in giving Vancouver Island a fair share of this appropriation.

H. B. Thomson, M.P.P. (Victoria) brought up the question of government aid in clearing land for agricultural purposes. Mr. Thomson suggested that the commission to be appointed by the government for the purpose of investigating the timber and forestry situation also take this question into consideration. He suggested again the scheme which he unfolded in the House at the time of the budget debate, that farmers be authorized to form co-operative companies to borrow money from the government for the purpose of clearing their land.

Roads to Sea

H. C. Helgesen, Metchoshin, asked the

government to provide the citizens of Colwood and Metchoshin with access to the sea. He said that this could be easily done, as the main highway ran close to the salt water, and it would require very little expense to lead roads through to the sea at Metchoshin and Colwood. He received executive assurance of support.

The deputation, headed by Col. E. G. Prior, included Simon Leiser, president of the Board of Trade; H. B. Thomson, M.P.P.; Fred Davey, M.P.P.; H. F. W. Behnson, M.P.P.; H. C. Brewster, M.P.P.; W. J. Sutton, A. J. Shallcross, D. R. Ker, L. A. Genge, F. Elworthy, A. W. McCurdy, C. H. Lugin, John Nelson, R. E. Gosnell, Capt. Goss, Colwood; H. C. Helgesen, Metchoshin, and others.

Col. Prior, in introducing the deputation, said that the Vancouver Island Development league, which was represented by himself and his colleagues, was representative of the entire island. It had been decided that one of the first things to be done was to open up a large part of the island, hitherto closed to settlement, by the building of cheap trails in districts now impossible of access on account of dense timber. The deputation was not asking for a great expenditure of money for roads, but only for trails to allow a man with a pack to get into the country. Trails suitable for the purpose would cost on the average \$150 a mile, and the trails on the plan drawn up by Mr. Sutton would come to about 200 miles. Thus the total sum asked of the government was \$30,000.

Col. Prior produced a map prepared by Mr. Sutton, on which the suggested trails were marked. A large map prepared for the chief commissioner of lands was brought in and spread out on the table, and Mr. Sutton borrowed a cane and proceeded to show where the proposed trails were to run.

### The Trail Routes

The first trail proposed was from the mouth of Campbell river up to Campbell lake and around Crown mountain. From this a trail would run from Kartmutsen lake to the head of Kyuquot Sound, and another from the head of Nootka Sound. Another trail would connect with Buttle's lake by way of the upper Campbell lake. Another would be from Sproat lake, through Sutton Pass, connecting the upper reaches of the Taylor river with those of Elk river, which empties into Kennedy lake. Others were from Nanaimo lakes connecting with the Cowichan lake trail; another is from Cowichan lake to Alberni and another from San Juan up the Robertson river to Cowichan lake. Some of these trails had already been made, but had been rendered impassible by falling timber, etc.

Mr. Sutton pointed out that the country on Vancouver island was entirely different from anything on the mainland. On the west coast where the undergrowth grew luxuriantly a mile a day was good going where no trail existed. He said that the district was a petriographical province, and large deposits of mineral might be looked for if prospectors could get through to the interior. Taking Comox district as an example, he said that there were three great natural assets. Underground were coal measures ten feet thick, and in places other minerals; above was timber that would run 50,000 to the acre, and when the timber was cleared off, the land was excellent for agricultural purposes.

All the available wealth of Vancouver island was immediately available from the fact that there was ready access to water. Although the island had been settled fifty years, very little was known about the mineral resources. Hitherto the eagle and the Siwash had made it a happy hunting ground, but a new era was dawning.

### Nanaimo's Request.

Col. Prior read a communication from the Nanaimo Development association, signed by H. Sheperd, Ezra Cook, Robert Gillard, J. R. McKenzie, Smith Moore and A. Cowie, and asking that the old government trail from the north end of Cowichan lake to Alberni, thirty miles in length, be opened by a road passable by vehicles; that a road be built from Nanaimo waterworks dam for eight or nine miles along the north side of the south fork of the Nanaimo river, capable of extension past Mount Battle to connect with the Cowichan-Alberni road; that a trail be built from the end of Errington road, thirteen miles in a south-westerly direction, to Mount Arrow-smith; that the road on the south shore of Nanaimo lake and the trail along Green river be repaired; that an expert on mineralogy be sent to examine these sections and report; and the government endeavor to secure "better terms" from the E. & N. for the encouragement of prospecting in the railway belt.

Mr. Thomson thought the request of the deputation for the sum of \$30,000 very modest indeed, and was sure that if the proposed work were done very considerable development would follow. He wished to touch on the matter of land clearing, a considerably more difficult problem. For two or

three years the state of Washington had been grappling with a similar problem. He asked the government to include in the investigation to be undertaken by the proposed forestry commission the question of clearing logs off the land. The mere project of getting the land cleared was not a difficult one. Co-operative corporations could be established by the farmers in the same way as the creameries, and money could be borrowed from the government. But the question was to originate a broad system whereby the settler could be encouraged to log his land and improve it.

Mr. Leiser said that the government had this year made liberal allowances for the various districts, almost double the amounts last year, and he hoped that next year the amounts estimated would again be doubled. He said the present proposition was a business one entirely, Vancouver island was contributing a fair share towards the revenue of the province. By spending a little more money on Vancouver island the government could get a larger return. He said that the league was at work on a scheme for bringing in people here, the details of which it would soon be in a position to disclose to the government, and the two should work together.

### Various Suggestions.

Mr. Brewster said that an agricultural expert should be sent out to make a report on certain areas which had already been surveyed, and on which the government already had some information.

Mr. Behnson pointed out that almost one-half of the island belonged to one concern, and if there was any possible way this company should be induced to give better terms to the settler. Vancouver island was, he said, the storehouse of the world in point of timber. He said that the island was in a different position from any other part of the province.

Mr. Helgesen said that he had a small request to make on behalf of the people of Metchoshin and Colwood. He said that Metchoshin had fourteen miles of coast, and no access to salt water. The people wanted a public road from the main highway at Colwood and also at Metchoshin.

Mr. McCurdy said that the scheme presented by the deputation was looked upon by the whole island as a fair business proposition.

Mr. Lugin was heartily in sympathy with everything that had been said by the various speakers. He would endorse the statements made by Mr. Brewster regarding the paucity of information as to the land in certain districts.

Mr. Davey said that the plan submitted was a practical, feasible scheme. He was surprised to see that the League had done so much in so short time.

Mr. Shallcross said that in a recent interview Mr. Templeman had said that the Dominion geological survey was prepared to do some work on Vancouver island, but that the difficulty was the impossibility of getting through the country. If the trails were improved it would greatly facilitate the work of the Dominion government in this respect.

Col. Prior here announced that he, with Mr. Leiser and Mr. Ker, had succeeded in a few hours in raising \$4,000 in Victoria towards the scheme proposed.

### Premier in Reply.

Premier McBride, in reply to the deputation, said that although the capital city of the province was on Vancouver island, the amount of exploration and development work had been relatively small as compared to the other parts of the province. The physical difficulties told of by Mr. Sutton had played no small part in this.

Regarding the request for a grant of \$30,000 for trails on Vancouver island, and the improvement of existing trails, he stated that the estimates for the year had been adopted by the Legislature, and this session the government would not ask for any more appropriations. However, the state of the treasury had made it possible to have a large sum voted for miscellaneous and contingent expenses. Where conditions warranted, there would be no difficulty in Vancouver island getting a fair proportion of this vote. He said that \$30,000 more had been granted for roads, trails and bridges on the island than was voted the previous year.

As for the Dominion government, if representations were made to the Department of Public Works regarding plans on foot this year, there would be every disposition on the part of the government to cooperate with the federal authorities as far as was in the public interest.

### Comments Proposal

He said that Mr. Thomson's suggestion of leaving to the decision of the forestry commission the question of the clearing of land was a good one. This was a very difficult and complex problem, and so far it did not seem that a plan had been evolved that would satisfy all the conditions. If any government came in and aided in clearing the land, some compensation would have to be made the old pioneers who made slaves of themselves to get their holdings cleared.

He was surprised to hear that the citizens of Metchoshin had the right of way to the sea. The question of getting down to the sea had been freely discussed of late in the Legislature, and the ministers could well claim to be experts. Mr. Helgesen's remarks had made an impression on the Minister of Public Works, and there would surely be no difficulty about giving the Metchoshin people access to the sea.

Mr. McBride closed with his eulogy of the Development League and its work.

Col. Prior moved a vote of thanks to the government for their courtesy and promise of cooperation.

Tuesday, March 2, 1909

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## PEOPLE WILL DECIDE ABOUT LOCAL OPTION

### Premier McBride Has Decided to Submit the Matter to a Plebiscite

Premier McBride has given an answer to the deputation headed by the Rev. Dr. Spenser which recently interviewed the government in reference to Local Option. The delegation had an interview with the executive February 2 and made a strong plea for the introduction of legislation which would result in communities being able to decide for themselves whether or no the sale of intoxicating liquor should be permitted in their midst.

Mr. McBride, at the time assured the deputation, whose demands were supported by a largely signed petition, that the matter would receive the most careful consideration at his hands and those of his colleagues. As a result he wrote to Dr. Spenser on Saturday informing him that the decision of the cabinet was that on a matter of the first importance such as local option, the wishes of the electorate should be taken. Accordingly the question will be submitted to a plebiscite of the people.

The date of the submission and the exact form it will take have not yet been decided upon, and when these details are settled further advices will be sent to Dr. Spenser.

## BILL FOR PROTECTION OF GAME ANIMALS

### Chief Commissioner of Lands Brings in a Drastic Measure

A bill having for its object the furnishing of more adequate protection for the game of the Province was introduced in the legislature yesterday by message by the Chief Commissioner of Lands. One of the chief provisions of the bill is that forbidding the use of the automatic shotgun in the pursuit of game in this province.

The bill makes it an offence to buy, or sell, or to offer to buy or sell, the heads of mountain sheep, elk, moose or caribou, or the teeth of wapiti or elk. The sale of protected birds and animals during the close season is prohibited, "provided always, that if lawfully killed and obtained they may be exposed for sale for five days immediately after the commencement of such periods of protection, and may be had in possession for the private use of the owner and his family for fifteen days immediately after the commencement of such period of protection, but game shall not be kept in cold storage at any time."

Other provisions of the bill are:

"It shall be unlawful for any person (other than officers and men of His Majesty's Army and Navy and of the permanent corps of Militia for the time being on active service in the Province), who is not actually domiciled and has not been in actual residence for six months in the province, to at any time hunt, take or kill any animal or bird in this Province without first obtaining a license in that behalf. Every such license may be signed and granted by the provincial game warden or any government agent in this province. The fee to be paid for a general license to shoot any animal or bird shall be \$100, but such license shall not give the holder the right to shoot more than two moose, one wapiti or elk, three goats, three caribou, and three deer of any one species, or more than five in all, or more than 250 ducks. Such license to hold good from September 1 to July 15.

"A license to hunt deer, bear and goats for any one month between September 1 and December 15; the fee to be paid for such a license shall be \$25.

"A license to hunt bear in the spring between December 1 and July 15; the fee for such license shall be \$25."

### Penalties Stated

The penalties for infractions of the act are set out as follows:

"For shooting each mountain sheep during the close season, not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred and fifty dollars;

"For shooting each mountain sheep in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred and fifty dollars;

"For shooting ewe or lamb of the mountain sheep at any time for each animal, not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred and fifty dollars;

"For shooting mountain goats during the close season not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal;

"For shooting mountain goats in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal;

"For shooting moose, wapiti or caribou during the close season, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each animal;



"For shooting moose, wapiti or caribou in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each animal."

"For shooting any species of deer, other than moose, wapiti or caribou, during the close season, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal."

"For shooting any species of deer other than moose, wapiti or caribou, in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal."

"For using an automatic shotgun in the pursuit of game, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each offence."

The bill provides that game wardens may search shops, restaurants, etc., for game. It is made unlawful to trap bear south of the main line of the C. P. R.

Yesterday a deputation consisting of J. Muegrave, secretary of the Vancouver Island Game Association, W. F. Burton, and A. E. Todd called on Mr. Fulton regarding the prohibition of automatic guns and the fuller protection of brant. While one of these matters is dealt with in the bill, the Chief Commissioner promised his full consideration of the other one.

## WATER CLAUSES ACT WAS TAKEN UP

Thirty Out of Three Hundred  
and Eleven Sections Con-  
sidered Yesterday

The net result of yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Legislature was very small, although the great Water Clauses Act lost one section during the proceedings, and now contains only 310 instead of 311.

The Chief Commissioner's measure was taken up by the Committee of the Whole House, but only got as far as section 39, when the Leader of the Opposition stated that he had come to the end of his notes, and asked that further consideration of the bill be adjourned until today. The real clause of contention, that which provides that there shall be no appeal from the decisions of the Board of Investigation to be appointed for the purpose of adjudicating upon existing water records, was not reached yesterday afternoon.

At 5:40 the House adjourned until 8 p.m.

### Some New Bills

The Chief Commissioner of Lands introduced by message a bill to amend the Game Protection Act, 1908. This bill was given first reading.

Mr. McBride introduced a bill to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act. This was read a first time.

Dr. Young introduced a bill intitled "An Act to provide for the inspection of Hospitals, Orphanages, Sanitariums, Maternity Homes, and places where persons are undergoing medical or health treatment."

Mr. McPhillips introduced a bill intitled "An Act respecting assignments of wages and salaries to be earned in the future."

The resolutions reported from committee of supply on 24th, 25th and 26th February were read the first time, but Mr. Henderson (Yale) objected when the Minister of Finance moved second reading, and the motion was withdrawn.

"We want to clear this away," said Mr. Tatlow.

"It will be cleared away fast enough," replied Mr. Henderson.

The Water Bill was considered in committee of the whole house, Mr. Macgowan (Vancouver) acting as chairman.

In the defining section, Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) took exception to the definition of "water" which included springs and ravines. He said that if a man had a spring on his land it should not be subject to being staked by another man. Mr. Fulton said that he would ask to have the section stand over as he wished to amend the definition of "mines" so as to include coal measures. Mr. Macdonald also drew attention to several other definitions which he did not consider worthy of Noah Webster.

Sections 4 and 5, confirming to the Crown the ownership of all water, also stood over at the request of the Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Macdonald also criticized section 10, which provides that the board of investigation should consist of the Chief Water Commissioner and such other persons as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time appoint. He said the Legislature should decide who should be the members of the board. He noticed also that nothing was said in the bill as to a quorum. The section was allowed to stand over.

### Taking of Evidence

Mr. Macdonald found fault also with the section allowing the board to make a personal investigation of any stream or works, and to act upon the examination to the exclusion of any evidence that might be brought before them. He said this was too sweeping. At the time of the inspection the conditions might be entirely different from those existing at any other time of the year. On his motion the words "to the exclusion of any other evidence, etc." were struck out. In the same vein, the Leader of the Opposition objected to the clause providing that, in the event of the board being unable to give personal notice to the persons interested in any stream or

their intention to adjudicate upon such stream, notice should be sent by letter through the mails, or it should be advertised in a local newspaper. This clause stood over.

Section 29, which stipulates that no special or particular form shall be necessary in the conduct of proceedings by the board, was also held up by Mr. Macdonald. He said that the board would be one of the most important and powerful courts in the country, and the Legislature should carefully set forth the necessary procedure. The section was allowed to stand over.

At the end of section 30, Mr. Macdonald said that he had reached the end of his notes, and moved that the committee rise and report progress. Mr. Fulton said that it would take the House a long time to get through the bill at 30 sections a day, and asked Mr. Macdonald whether he would be ready to go on at the night sitting. Mr. Macdonald asked that the bill be held over until today, and the committee rose.

### Coal Mines Act

The bill to amend the Coal Mines Act (Mr. Fulton) was considered in committee. Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the clause that no prospecting license issued under the act shall be transferred without the written consent of the Chief Commissioner of Lands be struck out. He said this was unfair. Mr. Fulton said it was aimed to give the department discretionary powers, and, in one respect to prevent Orientals from getting licenses.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite wanted this express prohibition placed in the act, as in the Elections Act, but Mr. Fulton said that the Dominion government would disallow it.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) asked whether a Japanese or Chinaman could get a license direct from the department.

Mr. Fulton said that he thought there had been instances where applications by such people had been refused.

The section was held over, and the committee reported progress.

## NO PENSION BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

Unlikely That Supplementing  
Measure Will Be Passed  
This Session

### THE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

Receives Second Reading—Is  
Much the Same as Meas-  
ure of Last Year

While the public service act received second reading at last evening's session of the Legislature and beyond some little cavelling by John Oliver (Delta) and the Socialist contingent, it is doubtful if the bill embodying the pension clauses of the former bill amended and improved will be introduced at the present session. Hon. Dr. Young explained the measure in brief and referred to the companion measure but it is believed that the difficulty of fixing the funds necessary for the inauguration of a pension fund as a charge upon the consolidated revenue still deters the government from taking the projected step. The bill given second reading is merely an improved edition of the bill of last year and beyond providing for the appointment of officials to grade the civil servants and providing an entrance examination, little new is observable in its provisions.

The debate upon the second reading of the coal mines regulation act was adjourned.

### Coal Mines Regulation.

The resolutions reported from committee of supply on February 24, 25 and 26 were read a second time.

Hon. Mr. McBride moved third reading of the bill to amend the Coal Regulations act. Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) moved that the third reading of the bill be discharged and the bill referred back to committee for the consideration of two amendments; one to the effect that wages to underground miners should be paid every two weeks; another to the effect that an inquest should always be held if the bodies of all persons whose death may have been caused by explosion or accident in any mine.

Mr. McBride explained that the amendment had no bearing on the original bill, and so Mr. Hawthornthwaite was out of order. The bill had to do with the board of examiners in coal mines. There was another bill at present before the House, dealing with amendments on the same subject. This was the bill introduced by Mr. Ross (Fernie) and dealing with the payment of wages.

The debate on third reading was adjourned.

The report on the attorney-general's bill to amend the Jurors' act was adopted.

The attorney-general's bill to amend the Ditches and Water Courses act, 1907, was considered in committee of the whole house. The bill was reported with minor amendments.

The committee of the whole considered the attorney-general's bill to

amend the law of vendor and purchaser, and to simplify titles. The bill was reported without amendments, although Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) stated that the title was a misnomer, as the bill would not tend to simplify titles, he considered.

### Public Service Bill.

Hon. Dr. Young moved second reading of the public service bill dealing with the grading of the civil service in the province. Dr. Young said that the present bill was intended to follow out the policy adopted by the present government in the matter of the civil service. The matter had been before the Dominion and other provincial governments for many years and every effort was being made to place the civil service on a business basis. Owing to the peculiar conditions in the province, the great amount of work to be handled, and the method of appointment of civil servants, through which many men were in the service more for their party than for their fitness, the civil service was unbalanced.

The necessity for civil service reform had been recognized throughout the Dominion. It was shown by the action of the Dominion government last year, the appointment of the civil service commission, and the bringing in of a bill to endeavor to deal with the case. There was at present a class of men in the civil service that, while there was no doubt as to their integrity, were unfitted by their early disadvantages to perform the duties demanded of them by the growing business of the province. The service was overloaded with old men, more so than in any other country except China. Over 57 per cent. were over 40 years of age; 11 per cent. were over 60; while barely 3 per cent. were under 20. On the other hand, in view of the increasing responsibilities of the office, the man over 60 decreased in efficiency from 25 to 30 per cent.

The system in this province had grown out of the patronage system, and the object of the present bill was to do away with patronage and to introduce a system founded upon efficiency and merit. Some inducement should be held out to men to enter the civil service and make it their life work, the remuneration and chance of advancement being so slight at present that many young men will not enter the service.

While re-enacting in great measure last season's bill the present measure did not include the superannuation clause. Last session a member of the opposition had brought up a technicality to the effect that this part of the bill should have been brought down by another message. So the superannuation part had been dropped, while the principle of the bill had been adopted, so that the work of grading the service could be carried on during the summer.

In view of the fact that the question was being dealt with at Ottawa, the government had held the bill over in the public interest. The newspapers of Canada and of the whole country

government did not believe in a system of wholesale increases. The amount set aside in the estimates for the movement. The problem was being grappled with in the Old Country, and the principle adopted in the bill was practically the same as that which was being adopted in Ottawa and in the Old Country.

One of the most interesting features of the problem was the increasing difficulty of procuring sufficiently able men to enter the service, and the difficulty experienced by civil servants in maintaining their position on the meagre salaries paid. The Dominion government had introduced a resolution providing a flat increase of \$150 a year, but this was only for the time being, and was to be set against the increases brought about by the regrading. The regrading was the vital point in civil service reform. The

increases, \$25,000, was \$950 less than the amount provided for increases the previous year. It was false economy to pay too low salaries, and the government believed that the civil servants should receive as high salaries as employees of business houses received for similar services. In the larger departments the responsibilities were great, and it behooved the government to place its employees in a position above reproach, at least on an equal footing with employees of commercial houses.

### To Encourage Merit

Instead of providing a flat increase to civil servants, the bill contained clauses intended to encourage young men to enter the service. Those entering at the age of 16 received \$35 a month, and in four years would receive \$47 a month, while those entering at 20 years of age would receive \$47 a month, the principle being that the four years additional education made up for the four years spent in the service. This was done to encourage merit and ability.

Grading was vital to secure practical efficiency and the practical working of this bill and so provision was made for the appointment of not more than three qualified persons to regrade the staff. This work was to be done in six months from March 31, next, and the allocation of the \$25,000 was made in the estimates as from that date.

Any employee who was dissatisfied by the classification will have the right to appeal to the Civil Service Commission, and the decision of that body will be final.

The government endeavored to lay down the principle that the work done by the civil servants is the criterion by which they will be judged and that their advancement will depend on

their own efforts. The main object of every clause of the bill was to lay a permanent and comprehensive basis for the most complete and satisfactory civil service the government could devise.

Dr. Young said that he would lay on the table a copy of the proposed superannuation bill for examination by the members. In view of the large number of the civil servants who were reaching the age of superannuation, the government could not afford to extend the present system very far. The haphazard system prevailing now actually cost the province more than a regular system would. Last year 54 per cent. of the staff was over 40 years of age; this year the proportion was 57 per cent. At this rate of increase the province would be called upon to bear a burden that would be a great demand upon the consolidated revenue unless some special provision were made to meet it.

Dr. Young spoke briefly of the suggestion made last session by the member for Chilliwack, regarding the extension of the pension system to include teachers. He said that the majority of teachers are indifferent to the scheme. Cards sent last summer to the 850 teachers in the province brought only 47 per cent. replies. Twelve to fifteen per cent. of teachers remain in the teaching profession permanently, while four years is the average term of teachers.

Another objection was the manner in which teachers are paid, a part of their salary coming from the municipality. If a contributory scheme were inaugurated, there would be a difficulty in settling the parties to contribute. Again, teachers changed frequently, a year being the average term of a teacher in one school. Dr. Young suggested a system like the English educational pension fund, which is an entirely independent fund.

### Some Criticisms

Mr. Oliver (Delta), said that the superannuation bill was withdrawn last session because it was unworkable. He said that the provincial secretary did not understand it himself.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle), said that the "pull" would still work in the civil service appointments.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), did not oppose the proposal to pension civil servants but he thought that it should be brought into force only when a general pension scheme for the worker should be devised. The Socialist party held that the worker whatever the nature of his occupation, providing it was of an essential nature was worthy of the same remuneration as the highest official in the land.

The worker was the man who made possible the reward gained by the alleged head of the business and he took a fling at Rockefeller, the man who with millions at his back and call could not when placed in the box, give the most ordinary details of his business.

He alluded to Dr. Young's remarks with regard to the teachers, a grossly underpaid class and evoked a further explanation from Dr. Young regarding the cards, which the minister had stated the teachers had neglected to fill out and return and upon which were to be based the pension calculations.

The bill without further comment passed second reading.

Parker Williams (Newcastle), resumed the debate upon the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bush Fire Act. The provisions of the bill would interfere with the clearing of land.

Mr. Oliver (Delta), said that the government had to choose between two things. The safer was to be allowed to go on and clear his land as he best could; or he was to be stopped at certain seasons. It was practically impossible for him to clear his land commencing in October.

The bill passed second reading.

### Two Stages in One Day

The attorney-general moved second reading of his bill to amend the Municipal Elections Act. This was passed.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands moved second reading of the bill to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to grant to the City of Victoria Lot 921 in said city, used as the site of the Kingston Street Fire Hall. This was passed.

The attorney-general's bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act passed second reading.

Mr. Oliver (Delta), said that this bill in effect amends the New Westminster Incorporation Act, which is a private bill. He thought this a bad practice.

Mr. Bowser agreed. However, he said that next year New Westminster intends to come wholly under the Municipal Clauses Act.

Mr. Oliver suggested that all municipalities be brought under the act.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland), thought that when New Westminster asked for amendments to its charter this would repeal the public act.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), proposed that regulations dealing with the inspection of milk be incorporated in the act.

Mr. McBride's bill to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act was given second reading. Its aim is to enable the department of mines to change the code of signals in use in mines in the province as need arises. This bill had been introduced at the afternoon session.

Hon. Dr. Young moved second reading of his bill to provide for the inspection of hospitals, sanitariums and other institutions of the kind. He explained that the charge on the consolidated funds of the province was so great that the government should have

some supervision over all institutions of this nature. The object of the bill was to place all these institutions on the same plane. The bill passed second reading.

The report on Mr. Ellison's bill to enable the Goldstream Estate Company, Limited, and the White River Irrigation and Power Company, to amalgamate their water rights, was adopted, as were the reports on the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway and the Graham Island Railway bills.

When the adjourned committee on the Goat River Water, Power & Light Company was announced, Mr. Schofield promptly shouted "Pass," and the House applauded.

The Vancouver and Northern Railway bill (Mr. Garden), was considered in committee. It was reported complete with minor amendments.

The bill to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900 (Mr. Macgowan), was considered in committee.

### The Telephone Clause.

Mr. Macgowan brought in again the "telephone" amendment, thrown out by the private bills committee. He said he believed it was a step in the right direction that the city should control its public service.

Mr. Ross (Fernie), asked the House to ratify the finding of the committee. He said the matter had been well considered. The inconvenience of a dual telephone service, and the possibility of the government taking over the telephones had been arguments against the clause.

Mr. Macgowan said that the city only asked for itself what it could grant to others. It was a matter of self government.

Mr. Munro (Chilliwack), said it was perhaps a matter of self-defence rather than self government. He said that Chilliwack had been compelled to instal its service for this reason and it had been a success.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands), spoke of the difficulty a city would experience in getting outside connections. He said that there was a certain duty owed to a company that had expended capital in furnishing a public service.

Dr. McGuire (Vancouver), explained that Vancouver had always found difficulty in dealing with the B. C. Telephone Company. In many cases the company would not put in telephones unless they were given the right to put their poles down the streets instead of the alleys. If the people of Vancouver were willing to put up with the inconvenience of a dual service, the legislature should not stand in the way.

Mr. Macgowan said that the company had grown rich on the exorbitant charges made on the people of B. C. He said that on Comox street it was impossible to get a telephone, on account of differences between the city and the company. There had been trouble continually with the company.

Mr. Henderson (Yale), cited the cases of Seattle and Ottawa where a double telephone service had proved a nuisance. He upheld the finding of the private bills committee.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), suggested that this clause be inserted in the Municipal Clauses Act, so that all municipalities might take advantage of it.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) said there was power in the house to establish a board to see that the company carried out the terms of its charter.

Mr. McMeines (Grand Forks) said that the Vancouver members probably knew the needs of their city better than others.

Mr. Carter Cotton said that the commercial men in Vancouver were opposed to the amendment because of the inconvenience of the double telephone system. He said that it was not a good time to do anything to curtail the borrowing power of the company at a time when it was trying to raise money to enlarge the service. As a ratepayer of Vancouver he was opposed to the city dabbles in telephones. The city had no intention of going into the telephone business, but intended to hold the right over the head of the telephone company.

Mr. Macgowan said that the two companies in Seattle were opposition companies. In this case the one concern would be a municipal concern.

Dr. McGuire said he was not prepared to say what section of people in Vancouver Mr. Cotton associated with, but he did know that not ten per cent. of the business people would be opposed to the amendment.

Dr. Hall (Nelson) said that all municipalities should be allowed to take over their telephone system if they wanted to.

Mr. McPhillips made a strong plea for the company stating that all the capital entailed had been raised in the province and in eastern Canada.

Mr. Behrman (Victoria) said that the company operating in Vancouver was a distinct company. He said he had to pay six months in advance for his telephone.

Mr. McPhillips said he knew all about the International Telephone company. He said that a large portion of the debentures issued by the company was held in the City of Victoria. He said it was a mistake to think that corporations in this province were paying enormous dividends. Many of them were putting the money into further development.

Mr. Oliver suggested that the amount of income tax paid by the company be looked into.

The amendment was lost on the division. Messrs. Macgowan, McGuire, Behrman and Davey voting in favor, with the Opposition and Socialists, and Dr. King (Cranbrook) and Mr. Henderson (Yale) opposing the amendment.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved that the



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The amendment was lost on the division. Messrs. Macgowan, McGuire, Behnes and Davey voting in favor, with the Opposition and Socialists, and Dr. Ross (Cranbrook) and Mr. Henderson (Yale) opposing the amendment.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved that the

committee rise and report progress. He did not believe in going through the farce of enacting legislation at one o'clock in the morning. However, the general feeling was against the member for Delta, and he lapsed into a semi-comatose state again while the chairman read on.

The bill was reported complete without amendments.

The bill for the incorporation of the Portland Canal Short Line Railway, (Dr. Kergin) was read the second time.

Mr. Oliver again protested about the sitting continuing. He said it was an outrage, and that bills were not receiving proper consideration.

The bill to incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company (Mr. McPhillips) was given second reading.

Mr. Oliver moved adjournment of the debate.

The house adjourned at 1.05 a.m.

#### THE WATER QUESTION

We wish to present a few points upon the legal aspect of the water question, as it is at issue just now between the city and the Esquimalt Water Works company.

The rights of the city depend upon the Act of 1873, which gives it power to "appropriate any springs, streams, lakes or bodies of water" within twenty miles of the city, authorizes it to conduct waterworks "in the city of Victoria and parts adjacent," and gives power and authority to supply the districts adjoining Victoria with water. It is claimed that the grant of these powers carries with it the obligation to supply adjacent localities with water on terms to be agreed upon, but this is not pertinent to the present discussion.

The next enactment bearing on the subject is the Esquimalt Company's Water Works Act passed in 1885. This gave the Company the right to conduct water works in the town of Esquimalt and the Esquimalt peninsula, and to appropriate within ten miles of the town of Esquimalt "the waters of Thetis Lake and Deadman's river and its tributaries."

In 1892 this Act was extended so as to be construed that the Esquimalt Water Works company was authorized "to divert and appropriate so much of the waters of Goldstream River and tributaries as they may deem suitable and proper, subject, however, to any grant of rights, privileges and powers arising under the Victoria Water Works Act of 1873."

It has been contended on behalf of the Esquimalt company that the reservation in the Act of 1892 only applies to such powers as the city had already exercised under the Act of 1873, and that the city's right to Goldstream has therefore been taken away. We submit that at the most the rights of the company under the Act of 1892 are in derogation of the rights of the city under the Act of 1873, only so far as those rights have been exercised by the company. That is, the company having entered upon the Goldstream watershed, impounded water and built flumes, the city may not under the Act of 1873, appropriate the company's works, but the moment the impounded water has passed out of the possession of the company, even although it may be upon the company's land, it may be appropriated by the city under the Act of 1873.

Goldstream being within twenty miles of Victoria, the city has the right to appropriate the natural flow of the water therein, and that natural flow includes not only that which may be in the stream from time to time from purely natural causes, but any water therein, no matter if it has at some time been impounded by the company or any one else; and hence it comes under the operation of the Act of 1873. We do not think that the provisions of Section 47 of the Water Clauses Act of 1897 apply to the water after it has left the company's actual possession at the power house; or if it does, it ought not to. The company has used the water and set it free, and as it runs freely away it is no part of "the source of supply, the records or the water works system" of the company, and the bed of the stream and the adjacent land, although owned by the company, are no part of "the lands and works connected with and appertaining" to its waterworks system. Hence if the city has the right under the Act of 1873 to take the water below the power house, the company would have no right to the bonus under Section 47 of the Water Clauses Act.

The city is asking legislation to reaffirm the powers conferred by the Act of 1873; and to this the company objects. We cannot see what reason there is for the objection, unless it is contended that the reaffirmation of the

city's rights under the Act of 1873 would be construed as taking the water works system of the company out of the operation of Section 47 of the Water Clauses Act. We distinguish between the water works system of the company, as it has been established, and the rights of which the company might avail itself under the Act of 1892, but has not seen fit to take. We are neither admitting nor denying that the company's whole undertaking is not subject to the rights conferred upon the city by the Act of 1873, but are only suggesting that in our opinion, which may be worth very little, the only rights which the company can possibly claim to have acquired under the Act of 1892 are such rights as it has actually availed itself of and is at present enjoying, or as it may hereafter avail itself of or enjoy before the city has exercised its rights. When the company contends that the city's rights by the law of 1873 do not override the company's rights conferred by the Act of 1892, we reply that, granting this to be the case, the company's rights under the last mentioned Act only extend far enough to cover what it has actually done or may do in the way of storing and utilizing water; and that the moment the water passes out of the actual physical possession of the company, it may be appropriated by the city under the Act of 1873, and that the Water Clauses Act ought not to apply in fixing the value of the company's property which the city might take for the purpose of utilizing the released water.

There are some other statutory provisions which have a bearing upon the city's rights, but they do not appear to be involved in the question now before the legislature. In our view of the case we do not see how the city will gain by the proposed new legislation anything more than it now possesses, or how the company will lose any right conferred upon it by the Act of 1892, if the new section is carefully framed. We do not think it would be fair to the company to deprive it of any rights conferred by the Act of 1892 unless it shall be shown to be in the public interest that those rights should be abridged or qualified in some way which provides for adequate compensation.

Wednesday, March 3, 1909

## LONGER COURSE IN MEDICINE

House Decides in Favor of a  
Five-Year Term of  
Study

MR. BOWSER OBJECTED

Hon. Dr. Young Opposed His  
Colleague on Medical  
Act

The advisability of the five years' course in preparation for the practice of medicine was debated at some length by the legislature at last night's session, and the attorney-general hotly opposed the system, declaring that the province should wait until the universities should make the five years' course uniform.

Hon. Dr. Young disagreed with his colleague on the issue, and declared that British Columbia was only trying to keep abreast of the time in introducing this plan.

The Medical bill was considered in committee, but was not finished. The amendments dealing with osteopathy and homeopathy were adopted.

Most of the night session was spent in committee on the now wearisome Water Clauses act. The committee got as far as section 108 of this voluminous measure, almost every section being challenged by Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) and many sections being held over for further consideration.

The bill to amend the law of vendor and purchaser and to simplify titles (Mr. Bowser) was read the third time and passed.

#### The Water Clauses Act.

Then the House went into committee on the Water Clauses act, taking up the tale where it had left off at the afternoon sitting, namely, at section 71.

Mr. Macdonald said that the plans required of the licensee were too onerous and would discriminate against settlers and in favor of companies.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) said that takes on the land of a settler belong to the settler.

Mr. Fulton said that Mr. Macdonald's charge was unfair. As for the

other criticism he said that the water on a man's land does not belong to him.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite protested against the statement that the crown owns water on the land which a settler has paid for. He said a clause should be put in the act protecting the settler in this respect. The offending section and the six succeeding sections were held over.

When the question of power companies using water for other than power purposes came up, Mr. Macdonald again objected, stating that this was a radical departure from the old act, and one which in his opinion was very dangerous.

As a result of this protest fifteen more sections stood over.

The next debate was over the sections dealing with the laying of pipes for the distribution of water within municipalities. The interpretation of the word "shall" in one clause was dealt with by the member for the Islands, and Mr. Oliver (Delta) remarked that "tonight he was paying for legal advice all it was worth, to wit, nothing."

Section 100, which provides that the consumer of water who is supplied by a municipality or company shall use only such taps for drawing and shutting off water as are approved by the municipality or company, came in for much criticism. This section was taken from the old act, but Mr. Oliver (Delta) wanted to know why it should be kept.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) said he was not enough of a mechanic to explain this. He had, however, heard taps throbbing when turned off, and thought there must be some difference in taps.

Mr. Oliver suggested that the chief commissioner consult some authority on "throbbing taps."

The section stood over.

#### The Draughtsman.

Mr. Oliver said that he understood that a former attorney-general had been employed to draft the bill, and had spent forty-two days on it. Now it appeared that he had been putting in clauses from the old act.

Mr. Fulton said it was no reflection on the draughtsman of the bill that these clauses had been inserted. The bill had been in operation for twelve years and there had never been any complaint of the provisions of these clauses.

The provision that water rates should be a charge on the land, and that the water might be shut off was criticized by Messrs. Macdonald and McPhillips.

Mr. Macdonald said that the first provision meant that the land must pay the debts of the tenant.

Mr. McPhillips said this was a drastic section. The principle was not yet known to the law. He also said that the water should not be shut off without notice, as this would in some cases work a hardship.

Discussing further sections where the Chief Commissioner stated were lifted from the Old Act, Mr. Macdonald said that the Tory argument was: "What is, is right."

At the end of section 108 the committee rose and reported progress.

#### Other Bills Advanced.

The bill to enable the Goldstream Estate Company, Limited, and the White Valley Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, to amalgamate their water rights was read a third time and passed.

The report on the bill to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900 (Mr. Macgowan), was adopted.

The bill to amend the False Creek Foreshore Act, 1904 (Mr. Macgowan), was given second reading.

The Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound Railway bill (Mr. Mackay), was read the second time.

The bill to consolidate the mining claims and water rights of John Hopp, in the Cariboo country (Mr. Thomson) came up for second reading but the debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Jones (Cariboo).

The bill to incorporate the British Columbia Loan Company (Mr. McPhillips), was read the second time.

Mr. Thomson (Victoria), moved second reading of the bill to amend the Corporation of Victoria Waterworks act, 1873, and the Victoria Waterworks Statutes of 1892 and to give additional powers. He said that the bill as it stands was largely a matter of detail in working out the city's waterworks system. In committee, Mr. Thomson said he proposed to introduce an amendment reaffirming the rights of the city as set forth in the act of 1873. The bill was read the second time.

The report on the bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act (Mr. Hawthorthwaite), was adopted.

#### The Five Years' Course.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Medical bill (Dr. King.)

The clauses dealing with the internal management of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were all agreed to without debate.

Dr. King moved an amendment to the section requiring that after January 1, 1913, the applicant for a certificate to practice must hold a diploma from the Medical School requiring a five years' course of study, to the effect that every person beginning the study of medicine after Jan. 1, 1912, shall be required to produce such a diploma.

Mr. Bowser protested against this amendment.

Dr. King said that the University of McGill, Queen's, Manitoba, Harvard, and others were now requiring a five years' course, and he thought the standard should be kept up in B. C. as well as elsewhere. Mr. Bowser thought it should be left to the universities themselves to decide what their course



should be. He said the medical profession in B. C. had far more stringent regulations than any other. The strict examination required of physicians who come here to practice was protection enough for the public.

Mr. Henderson (Yale), said that the legal profession had sufficiently stringent regulations regarding a lawyer from another province to practice here. He said that a doctor's mistake was often beyond remedy, while a lawyer's mistake was not as a rule.

Dr. Hall (Nelson), stood for a high standard of the medical profession.

Dr. Young disagreed with Mr. Bowser. It was not a question of protecting the public, but of keeping the medical profession in B. C. abreast of the times. The question of the universities would settle itself, as nine-tenths of the universities in North America were endeavoring to fix a five years' course, and indeed, to fix a six years' course so as to combine an arts course with a medical course. The request of the Medical Council would not put a hardship on anybody as those now in college would come under the four years' course.

Mr. Bowser thought the idea was not fair to the universities which did not change their term.

Dr. Young was sorry that his colleague had not studied his brief better. He said that 80 per cent. of the states in the union required that professional men applying for leave to practice should have certificates from some "recognized university," or a university, in effect, that has a five years' course in medicine. B. C. had the smallest requirements of any place in North America with the possible exception of some of the southwestern states.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands), said that the doctors were more liberal in admitting men to practice in the province than the lawyers. Nobody from the United States could practice law in B. C. He supported the five years' course.

Mr. Henderson (Yale), said that probably the new B. C. university would require a five years' course. If that were so, it would be unfair to our own youth to admit men from outside the province who had taken a four years' course.

Mr. Bowser said that if the amendment would not take effect for a number of years, it would be as well to wait until the universities made uniform regulations. He moved an amendment embodying this.

Mr. Bowser's amendment lost, 11 to 9. Dr. King's amendment carried without a division.

**Osteopathy and Homeopathy**  
Dr. King's amendment permitting duly qualified osteopaths to practice, provided that the applicant pass an examination on anatomy, physiology, chemistry, conicology, pathology, bacteriology, histology, neurology, physical diagnosis, obstetrics, gynaecology, minor surgery, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, principle and practice of osteopathy, was adopted.

A similar amendment with regard to homeopathic physicians was adopted.

Dr. Hall (Nelson) introduced an amendment to the section defining the duties of the registrar of the council, to the effect that that officer shall mail to every member an annual report, which shall contain a financial statement. This was adopted.

The sections regarding annual fees and penalties for practicing medicine without certificate were struck out and the following section substituted: Each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia shall pay to the registrar, or to any person deputed by the registrar to receive it, such annual fee as may be determined by bylaw of the council, not less than \$2.50 and not more than \$10 (ten dollars) towards the general expense of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, which annual fee shall be payable on the first day of January in the year for which the same is imposed, and obtain annually a certificate under the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, stating his qualifications to practice, and that the certificate is in force for one year from its date; and such annual fee shall be a debt deemed to be due by the member to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, and shall be recoverable, with costs of suit, in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, in the county court, small debts court or other court having jurisdiction at the place where the member resides.

Provided always, that such fee shall be paid by any member of the College so long as his name is in the register, whether he be resident in the province or not, or whether he be practicing or not.

Provided further, that any member of the college may at his own request, in writing, have his name removed from the register, and any member whose name has been so removed may have his name replaced on the register on his written request, without any examination, by paying to the college all yearly fees which would have been payable by him if his name had not been removed as aforesaid.

In the section regarding striking off names from the register of the council for an indictable offence, Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) said that it was possible for a physician to be convicted for an indictable offence and yet have the right to practice.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) said that this should only apply to offences in connection with the practice of his profession.

Mr. Brewster (Alberni) said this was giving the council too much power, as it might be used to disqualify a man who was successful in his profession,

and who had something in his record that might be recalled.

Mr. Bowser said that it kept the tone of any profession up to have a clause of this kind in the act. The section was held over, and the committee rose and reported progress. The House adjourned at midnight.

## ANOTHER SITTING ON WATER CLAUSES ACT

House Considered Forty Sections of Lengthy Bill Yesterday

Two bills were passed, and forty more sections of the interminable Water Clauses Act were considered in committee in the legislature yesterday.

The bills were the amendments to the Jurors' Act (the attorney-general) and the bill to amend the Ditches and Water Courses Act, 1907 (the attorney-general).

In the consideration of the Water Clauses bill an interesting debate arose over the advisability of giving the right of appeal from the decision of the board of investigation appointed to look into existing water records. The chief commissioner was of opinion that no right of appeal should be given, but he left the matter to the discretion of the House. On motion of Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) an amendment was passed giving the right of appeal to the full court, and to the supreme court when the latter has been established.

Attorney-General Bowser, on behalf of Mr. Ross (Ferne) introduced a bill for the relief of the municipal corporation of the city of Fernie.

The resolutions reported from committee of supply on February 24, 25, and 26 were read the third time and agreed to. The House then resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, and Mr. Tatlow read the estimates, asking for a total sum of \$6,699,537.12. The report was adopted.

The minister of finance introduced the supply bill. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole house, and was read the first time.

The attorney-general's bill to amend the Jurors' Act was read the third time and passed.

The report on the attorney-general's bill to amend the Ditches and Water Courses Act, 1907, was adopted and the bill was read the third time and passed.

### Division on Report

The report on the attorney-general's bill to amend the law of vendor and purchaser and to simplify titles was held up for a time while the member for Nanaimo sought information.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) said that the clause making recitals of fact contained in deeds twenty years old should be taken as prima facie evidence would strike a blow at settlers in the E. & N. railway belt, who had been in possession of their land for over twenty years. Under this clause the railway might evict these settlers under old deeds.

Mr. Bowser said the clause would not apply to the case mentioned. The clause was copied from the English law, the Ontario law, and the Manitoba law.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) said that twenty years' possession would also be accepted as prima facie evidence.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite insisted on a division and the report was adopted. Messrs. Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Jardine, Williams, McInnis, and Hawthornthwaite voting against, while the rest of the House voted in favor. The report of the House was in favor. The report was adopted 23 to 7.

The Water Clauses Act was considered in committee of the whole House.

A debate arose over the clause providing that the decision of the board of investigation should be final, admitting of no appeal. Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) said it was evidently designed to prevent disputes dragging along from court to court. He held that appeals were necessary because they held the lower courts up to the mark, and it was possible for a court to go wrong both on questions of law and questions of fact. He said that there should be at least "the right of appeal on questions of law."

Mr. Fulton said that it was his personal idea that there should be no appeal, but he had decided to leave that matter to the House. The commission was more of a jury than a court. The questions to be determined were questions of fact alone. The board must get all possible data before adjudicating on any dispute. He could hardly see where a question of law could come in. There was the danger of long delay and expense in appeals and a company with large interests might use the right of appeal to the great injury of poorer claimants. If appeal were to be taken to the courts, he suggested that it be directly to the full court.

### The Right of Appeal

Mr. Macdonald said that undoubtedly questions of law would arise, especially as to priority.

Mr. Hayward (Cowichan) asked whether it would not be advisable to have appeal lie to the lieutenant-governor in council.

Mr. Macdonald said that the lieutenant-governor in council was not a lawyer.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) said that the chief commissioner's idea of referring the matter to the House was a new one. It was the first time such a thing had been done in six years. He suggested that this privilege be extended.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) sup-

ported the right of appeal to the courts and submitted an amendment that there should be a right of appeal to the full court and to the supreme court when established, but no further right of appeal.

Mr. Hayward said that the matter of expense was very serious in connection with an act of this kind. Appeal to the lieutenant-governor in council would make it more satisfactory to the smaller interests.

Mr. Macdonald said that the trouble was that in the lieutenant-governor in council there were friends pulling each way and the body did not know where to turn.

Mr. Williams said that in every case where a moral right conflicted with a legal right the latter prevailed.

Mr. McPhillips replied that there was a Golden Rule even in the court of law.

The amendment carried.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) came across the words "writ of certiorari" in the next section and immediately suggested that this clause be translated. He said it did not appear in the curriculum of the schools of the province. For the sake of the common people, the bill should be made plain. This appeal was disregarded by the committee.

Mr. Fulton introduced a new section, as follows: "Except on the information of the attorney-general no provincial court shall by injunction, or any other process of the court, restrain or interfere with any claimant seeking to establish his claim before the board." This was included in the bill.

Mr. Macdonald took exception to the order in which the priority of claimants for licenses to use water was decided. He objected to steam and power purposes being given precedence to logging and mining. The section stood over.

The committee went through the bill to section 70, and then rose and reported progress.

The House went into committee on the minister of agriculture's bill to amend the Farmers' Institute and Co-operation Act. The committee reported progress.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock until 8 p.m.

The provincial government is to enact a measure to provide for the inspection of hospitals, sanitariums, orphanages, maternity homes and other places where persons are undergoing medical or health treatment. Close supervision of all such institutions is imperative and the measure will, we are sure, work very much to the interest of the general public. We do not imagine that the long-established and reputable institutions of the kind mentioned are so lax in their methods that governmental inspection is needed to work reforms, but from time there are established in the chief cities of the provinces places offering medical and health treatment which it would be just as well to inspect frequently.

### FRUIT GROWING.

Almost daily we hear of something gratifying in connection with the fruit growing industry in British Columbia. Not only our own people but those of other countries and especially of the United Kingdom, are beginning to realize that it is one of the greatest potential sources of wealth in this western province. The consumption of northern fruit is growing at an enormous rate. Canada consumes a vast quantity; the United Kingdom seems able to take an unlimited amount; the European market is a very large one, and there is growing up a demand in the Orient, which the productiveness of our orchards will be taxed to its utmost to supply. Under these circumstances we are glad to know that this industry holds a very prominent place in the estimation of the provincial government. Naturally the Premier himself is not the foremost of the Ministers in the mind of the public, when matters relating to agriculture in its various branches is considered, but he never has an opportunity when he can express his appreciation of fruit growing that he does not do so, and it may not be generally known that he has shown his faith in it by setting out a fine orchard in the Okanagan country. Fully appreciating from his extensive opportunities of observation what fruit growing means for British Columbia, he has been very hearty in his support of every line of policy calculated to promote it, and Captain Tatlow, under whose ministerial supervision all matters relating thereto directly come, has found in his leader all the sympathetic support that he could desire. Captain Tatlow, who takes the keenest and most intelligent interest in the subject, has availed himself of the services of some excellent assistants in carrying out the policy of his Department. We have in mind this morning Mr. R. M. Palmer and Mr. W. E. Scott. The former's name is a household word among the orchardists of British Columbia; the

latter during his recent visit to England with the fruit exhibit, showed signal qualifications for the services in which he was engaged. The province is very fortunate in having in Mr. J. H. Turner, Agent-General, a man who, during his residence here took the greatest interest in all matters relating to agriculture and especially the branch of it now being considered. He has done British Columbia great service during the past few years, and it is to be hoped that he will long be spared to fill the very useful position now held by him.

These remarks have been suggested by the presence in the city of a number of representatives of the British Columbia fruit growers to discuss the question of freight rates with officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the government giving the delegates all the assistance they can to bring about the desired results. The meeting was held at the instance of the railway company, which is in every way sympathetic with the fruit industry, the full development of which means more than can easily be told to that road, which is so located that it must always command a very large share of the transportation of the orchard products of the province. The meeting was a business one, and as we said the other day when speaking of the Farmers' Institutes, the profitable prosecution of every line of farming is every day becoming more and more a question of straight business. The farmer and the orchardist have to take into account freight rates just as the merchant has to take them into account, and they are alike learning the value of co-operation to secure favorable treatment. We are sure that every one will agree with us when we say that the policy of the present government has proved highly beneficial to fruit-growing and has placed it on a plane far higher than it ever before occupied among the resources of the province.

Thursday, March 4, 1909

## WATER SUPPLY FOR OAK BAY

City and Municipality Reach a Settlement of Their Differences

### RESULT OF CONFERENCE

Proportion of Water Supply to Be Delivered at the City Boundary

The long-standing differences between Victoria and Oak Bay municipality in regard to the latter district's water supply have been amicably settled. For three hours yesterday afternoon His Worship Mayor Hall, a number of prominent and representative citizens, and members of the Oak Bay council wrestled with the problem. The result of the conference was the drafting of an agreement that was pronounced eminently satisfactory by both parties. The Mayor and W. E. Oliver, who was the principal spokesman in behalf of the adjacent municipality, shaking hands just before adjournment as evidence of their gratification over the termination of a lengthy and serious misunderstanding. One of the conditions, it is understood, was that the amendments which the Oak Bay council was insisting on having inserted in the Victoria Waterworks Act now before the provincial legislature should be withdrawn. Mayor Hall and Councillor Oliver waited on H. B. Thomson, M. P., who has the bill in charge, at the House last night, after the City Council had endorsed the arrangements made at the conference of the afternoon, and informed him of the changed condition of affairs and the consequent determination of the Oak Bay board to cancel their amendments.

**Agreement in Detail.**  
The principal clauses of the agreement, which are concise and very clear follow:

**The City of Victoria.**  
(1). Agrees to supply Oak Bay municipality with its proportion of the existing supply of water, to be determined upon by the number of services then in use, until such time as the City of Victoria shall procure an improved system; said water to be supplied in bulk at a price not to exceed 20 cents per 1,000 gallons.  
(2). Agrees that when it shall procure such improved system it will supply Oak Bay with its proportion of the total supply of such improved system at a re-adjusted price.

(3). All matters arising out of the relations between the City and Oak Bay in connection with water supplies, including price, shall be determined by the water commissioners appointed under the Water Act of 1909.

## MANY PRIVATE BILLS WERE ADVANCED

Yesterday Afternoon's Sitting of House Devoted to Private Members

The afternoon sitting of the legislature yesterday was devoted entirely to the consideration of private bills, and a number of the private bills before the House were passed to the report stage.

Among these was the bill to incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan company. An amendment dealing with the nature of the investments to be allowed the company was introduced by Mr. Henderson (Yale) and will be considered when the bill reaches the report stage.

A debate arose over the bill to consolidate the mining and water rights of John Hopp in the Cariboo country, and second reading was adjourned on motion of Mr. Eagleson (Lillooet).

The Goat River Water Power and Light company bill was passed in committee with the exception of the clause dealing with expropriation powers.

The bill to incorporate the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway company was given third reading and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Graham Island Railway company was given third reading and passed.

The bill to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900, was given third reading and passed.

**Goat River Bill**

The House then went into committee on the bill to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power and Light company, Limited (Mr. Schofield). The section of the bill giving the company the right to expropriate was held over on motion of Mr. Williams (Newcastle) who said that the company was demanding the same powers with regard to private lands as were ordinarily given to railways passing through public lands.

A new section was introduced by Mr. Schofield giving the company power to cut down trees for a space of 75 feet on either side of their line, when the latter passed through a wood. For the damage thus caused compensation must be made by the company to the owner, and in case of dispute as to this compensation, the Arbitration Act was to be taken advantage of. This was adopted.

The committee rose and reported progress. The bill to amend the False Creek Foreshore Act, 1904 (Mr. Macgowan), was considered in committee. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The bill to incorporate the Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound Railway company was considered in committee. The bill was reported without amendments.

The bill to incorporate the B. C. Permanent Loan company was considered in committee.

**B. C. Permanent Loan**

Mr. Henderson (Yale) introduced an amendment restricting the investments of the company to mortgages or hypothecations upon purchased or leased real estate, or other immovables, and the debentures, bonds, stocks and other securities of any government or any municipal or school corporation or chartered bank. He drew the distinction between an investment and speculative company. He said the company in question was a loan company, using the savings of comparatively few people for its investment. The government should be very careful in the matter of the securities in which the company should be allowed to deal. He did not think that these investments should include the securities of incorporated companies generally.

Mr. Bowser thought that the clause limiting the investment of the company to 20 per cent. of its paid up capital in the securities of incorporated companies afforded sufficient protection to the public.

It was decided that the amendment should be placed on the order paper and moved when the bill comes up for report.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

**The John Hopp Bill**

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill to consolidate the mining claims and water rights of John Hopp, in Cariboo, was the next order. Mr. Jones (Cariboo) said that he had about twenty telegrams from Kamloops and Barkerville protesting against the passing of this bill. He said the people in Cariboo were opposed to the bill because they believed it was not in their interests to tie up a large area of mining land by giving away the water. He said the bill affected ten square miles of land and 13,400 miners' inches of water, thirty-five records affecting twenty streams, having been taken out. He said that Mr. Thomson had stated that there was no need for any change in the existing law, and within a month he had brought in this bill. The company was like a wild-cat. It wasn't a question of getting rid of it, but of getting rid of it.

Mr. Forsyth (Cariboo) said that if the powers asked for were granted it



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March 4, 1909

## SUPPLY OR OAK BAY

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brought in this bill. The company was  
like a wild-cat. It wasn't a question  
of getting rid of it, but of getting rid  
of it.

Mr. Yorsico (Cariboo) said that if  
the powers asked for were granted it  
would be unfair to the other miners.  
He said the bill would give Mr. Hopp  
power to hold up holders of other  
claims in his vicinity for forty years.  
He declared that the bill would put a  
stop to prospecting in the district af-  
fected, and that the people in Cariboo  
were a unit against it.

Mr. Henderson (Yale) said that the  
bill would not be introduced if there  
were easy communication with the  
district affected. The province was  
parting with all the land and water  
within a radius of ten to twelve miles  
to an American citizen. Hopp was  
asking for 19,066 acres, 13,400 miners'  
inches of water and the entire flow  
of French creek.

"We have not the information neces-  
sary to discuss this matter in a  
businesslike way," said Mr. Hender-  
son. "The law of the land states that  
not more than ten claims shall be  
amalgamated while this bill asks for  
twenty. It also asks that less work  
shall be required than is required un-  
der the law on the claims he now  
holds, and that work done on real es-  
tate claims shall also count under the law."

He said that the bill was an at-  
tempt to grab land and water, for no  
reason given and for no claim. It was  
the giving away by the province of  
the rights over a section of territory  
and receiving nothing in return.  
Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) pro-  
duced a telegram from 55 gentlemen  
in the district affected in favor of the  
bill. He said that the Cariboo coun-  
try was not an individual miner's  
country, but one for the operations of  
companies or men with large capital.  
He said that the private bills com-  
mittee had taken care to make the  
bill conform to the Water Clauses Act,  
and secured protection in the way of  
indemnity to the interests affected by  
the diversion of water in the district.

Mr. Eagleson (Lillooet) moved ad-  
journment of the debate.

The House adjourned until 8.30.

## MR. OLIVER RAISED POINT OF ORDER

Attempt By Opposition to De-  
clare John Hopp Bill Out  
of Order

A number of private bills were  
cleared from the order paper of the  
legislature at last night's sitting. The  
House spent the greater part of the  
evening in discussion of a point of or-  
der raised by Mr. Oliver (Delta) and  
adjourned shortly after eleven o'clock.

In debate on the second reading of  
the bill to consolidate the mining  
claims and water rights of John Hopp,  
in Cariboo, Mr. Oliver raised the point  
that it was out of order for a private  
member to introduce a bill dealing  
with the disposition of lands and wa-  
ter, the property of the crown. This  
point was discussed at length, the  
speaker finally reserving his decision.

### The Coal Resolution

The speaker announced at the open-  
ing of the sitting that the resolution  
proposed by Mr. Oliver (Delta) that a  
royal commission be appointed to in-  
vestigate into the price of coal in the  
province was in order. A debate on  
this took place at a former sitting.

Dr. McGuire moved that the debate  
on the resolution be adjourned. Mr.  
Oliver protested against what he term-  
ed "shelving the matter near the end  
of the session." The adjournment  
of the debate was put to a vote and was  
sustained by the House, 21 to 12.

The resolution is as follows:  
"Whereas it would appear that the  
cost of coal to the consumer in the  
province of British Columbia is out of  
all proportion to the cost of produc-  
tion; and

"Whereas, owing to the abundance  
of the coal deposits in this province  
and the proximity of the sources of  
supply to the market, the cost of coal  
to the consumer in British Columbia,  
should be much less than at present is  
the case; and

"Whereas the excessive price of coal  
in British Columbia has the effect of  
retarding and preventing the estab-  
lishment in this province of industries  
depending upon a fuel supply; and

"Whereas much of the product of  
the coal mines of the province is be-  
ing exported to foreign markets and  
sold at a price that enables it to com-  
pete with coal from other countries in  
such foreign markets; and

"Whereas a belief exists that an un-  
derstanding exists between the per-  
sons or corporations controlling or  
owning such coal mines to maintain  
the high prices now being charged to  
consumers in this province;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that an  
humble address be presented to his  
honor the Lieutenant-governor by this  
House praying him to appoint a royal  
commission to inquire into the follow-  
ing questions:

"1. Whether or not a combine or un-  
derstanding exists amongst the coal  
producers, or any of them, of this  
province to establish and maintain  
prices charged for coal.

"2. Whether or not coal is being sold  
by producers, or any of them, for con-  
sumption outside British Columbia for  
a less price than that sold for con-  
sumption in the province.

"3. Whether or not the prices charged  
by the producers, or any of them, for  
coal consumed in British Columbia is  
excessive.

"4. Whether or not the prices charged  
by the producers, or any of them, of  
coal in British Columbia bears a rea-  
sonable proportion to the cost of pro-  
duction."

### Private Bills Passed.

The bill to incorporate the Vancou-

ver and Northern Railway company  
was given third reading and passed.

The report on the bill to amend the  
False Creek Foreshore act, 1904, was  
adopted, and the bill was given third  
reading and passed.

The report on the bill to incorporate  
the Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound  
Railway company was adopted, and  
the bill was given third reading and  
passed.

The House went into committee  
again on the Goat River Water, Pow-  
er and Light company bill. The ex-  
propriation clause was one of the two  
that remained to be considered and  
Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) moved  
that the section be struck out, as  
this was covered by the Water Clauses  
act. The amendment was assented  
to, and the bill was reported with  
amendments.

There was enthusiastic applause as  
the bill reached the end of the com-  
mittee stage. Mr. Hawthorthwaite  
reminded the House that the bill had  
still to pass the stage of report and  
third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Portland  
Canal Short Line Railway company  
passed through committee and was re-  
ported without amendments.

### A Point of Order.

The adjourned debate on the John  
Hopp bill came up again. Mr. Eagle-  
son (Lillooet) opening the discussion.  
He said the bill was unjust to the  
miners in Cariboo. He did not see  
where it was possible for the company  
to use 13,400 inches of water during  
the mining season, and in any case  
other miners would be shut out from  
the use of this water.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) said that  
the members from the mining districts  
who had spoken against the bill knew  
more about the conditions than any-  
body else in the House. He said that  
the bill was one of the clumsiest pieces  
of work ever turned out by the private  
bills committee. He said that a pro-  
posed amendment to the consolidation of  
the water rights in question he had with-  
drawn from the private bills commit-  
tee, and two other members of the  
committee had done the same, so that  
the committee sitting on the bill had  
been made up entirely of Conserva-  
tive members.

Mr. Jardine (Esquimalt) opposed  
the bill as unfair to the free miner.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) declared that the  
bill was out of order. He said that it  
should have been brought down by  
message as dealing with the disposi-  
tion of land and water, both the prerog-  
ative of the crown.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) held  
that the bill was not changing the  
ownership of the land and water. He  
cited precedents to show that there  
had been no point of order taken in  
similar cases before.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) stated  
that the decisions cited by Mr. Mc-  
Phillips were given before 1892,  
which year the waters of the province  
were vested in the crown. He said  
the bill proposed to give a new lease  
on new terms, and for that reason the  
bill would have to be brought in by  
message.

Mr. McPhillips said that the crown  
as the owner of the fee land was  
also the riparian owner in the  
streams. Even before 1892 the crown  
had owned the water in the province,  
whether this was expressed in statute  
or not.

Mr. Tatlow moved adjournment of  
the debate.

The House went into committee on  
the premier's bill to amend the Min-  
eral act.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) protested  
against the imposition of a fine of \$25  
for mining on crown lands without a  
free miner's certificate. The section  
stood over.

The committee reported progress.

The bill to amend the Land Registry  
act (the attorney-general) was con-  
sidered in committee and was reported  
complete with minor amendments.

The supply bill was given second  
reading.

The bill for the relief of the muni-  
cipal corporation of the city of Fer-  
nie (the attorney-general) was given  
second reading. This is to empower  
the city council of Fernie to enforce  
the building bylaws which were re-  
laxed on account of the fire of last  
summer.

The House adjourned at 11.10 p.m.

## GOTHENBURG SYSTEM VERSUS LOCAL OPTION

J. H. Hawthorthwaite Offers  
Resolution Asking For a  
Royal Commission

Another feature has been introduc-  
ed into the Local Option question by  
a resolution which J. H. Hawthorth-  
waite (Nanaimo) has put down on  
the order paper for discussion today.  
The resolution calls for the appoint-  
ment of a Royal Commission to in-  
vestigate into everything connected  
with the liquor traffic in this province,  
and also to gain information regarding  
the Gothenburg system, which the mo-  
ver apparently considers to be more  
efficacious in the cause of temperance  
than local option.

The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas it is in the interest of the  
people of this province and of humani-  
ty that some solution of evils arising  
out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be  
arrived at;

"Whereas local option, which aims at  
prohibition in given localities of the

sale of intoxicating liquors, is objec-  
tionable from certain standpoints and  
ineffective as a remedy;

"Whereas the government has decid-  
ed to grant a plebiscite at some fu-  
ture date on this question;

"Whereas it has been shown that the  
Gothenburg system of manufacturing  
and distributing liquors removes many  
of the evils complained of; and

"Whereas it is desirable that the peo-  
ple of this province, before taking a  
plebiscite, be seized of full information  
on the questions:

"Be it, therefore, resolved, that an  
address be presented to his honor the  
Lieutenant-governor, asking him to  
take into consideration the advisabil-  
ity of appointing a royal commission  
immediately, to inquire into all mat-  
ters in relation to the manufacture  
and sale of intoxicating liquors in this  
province, with a view to ascertaining  
the amount of liquor manufactured,  
imported and sold in this province, the  
amount of capital invested, the num-  
ber of wage-carriers employed, the es-  
timated profits obtained by such em-  
ployment, and further to obtain such  
information in regard to the Gothen-  
burg system as may enable the people  
to intelligently comprehend its merits  
or demerits, with a view to the pos-  
sible adoption and establishment of  
this system, or a modification of it, in  
the province of British Columbia.

## COMMITTEE'S STAND ON WATER QUESTION

Last Year the Request For a  
Tunnel Was Granted By  
the Legislators

The consideration of the city's  
Water Works bill now before the  
house was passed at yesterday after-  
noon's session by Mr. Thomson who  
is in charge of the bill, in order to  
give time for the conference to be  
held between the representatives of  
Oak Bay and Victoria, called in the  
hope of arriving at an amicable set-  
tlement as to the supply of water to  
that constituency. In the meantime  
representatives of all interests are  
very busy pressing their views upon  
reluctant private members.

One of the features of the present  
controversy has been the number of  
erroneous statements in circulation as  
to the legislation which the Private  
Bills committee, both during the pre-  
sent session and at the sitting last year  
has been prepared to recommend.

As to last year, an inspection of the  
records show that the committee re-  
fused to recommend the clause reaf-  
firming the rights of the city, the  
clause in question being the same as  
that presented again this year. The  
clauses dealing with the right of the  
city to sell power, which was opposed  
by the B. C. Electric company, were  
also cut out of the bill. In other re-  
spects the report of last year's commit-  
tee shows that the city's wishes were  
acceded to in material respects.  
Among the recommendations of the  
committee are to be found the follow-  
ing:

That the city be given the right to  
tunnel through the property of the  
Esquimalt Water Works company,  
provided that the work is done with  
proper safeguards with reference to  
leaks in tunnel, and draining the wa-  
ter from the Esquimalt Water Works  
property. The work on this tunnel to  
start within two years, and to be fin-  
ished within eight years from the  
passing of this act.

The clauses relative to the internal  
management and powers of the Water  
Commissioner, under this act, to be  
safeguarded.

That no specific powers of expro-  
priation of the Esquimalt Water  
Works Company's lands be granted in  
this act in excess of those powers  
specified in the Water Clauses Con-  
solidation act.

In connection with the expropria-  
tion of the reservoir site belonging to  
the Esquimalt Water Works Company  
situated below the power house on  
Goldstream, the majority of the com-  
mittee ruled that the city should not  
be authorized to take or expropriate  
this reservoir site, or interfere with  
it, as it was the key to the whole of  
the Esquimalt Water Works com-  
pany's property. With this end in  
view, the committee ruled against par-  
tial expropriation in so far as it af-  
fected this portion of the Esquimalt  
company's property; as without the  
reservoir site, which is the only one  
available, for them at a low level in  
which they could collect all the water  
from their storage lakes, the property  
would be made of no value.

The city was not satisfied with the  
bill in this shape and instructed  
those in charge of the bill to withdraw  
it.

This year, the situation was some-  
what different. The city abandoned  
all question of power, and had also  
adopted a new plan for going to Sooke  
lake which would obviate the neces-  
sity of a tunnel. In fact during the  
discussion before the Private Bills  
committee, Mr. Luxton intimated in  
reply to a remark from Mr. Taylor  
that there would be no difficulty in  
arranging for a right of way for the  
city pipe line across the company's  
property if such should prove neces-  
sary.

This year, of course, the main fight  
is over the reaffirmation of the city's  
rights under the act of 1873. The  
words were again struck out of the  
act in the Private Bills committee,  
but will be re-introduced by Mr.  
Thomson on the floor of the house.



## THE CITY MEMBERS.

Mr. H. B. Thomson, M.P.P. for Victoria, is having no picnic these March days. The task of a man who has charge of municipal legislation is never a happy one, and when it is waterworks legislation for Victoria, he has both his hands and his heart full. As he listens to the demands of his own constituency, the appeals of Oak Bay and the arguments of the Esquimalt company, he can appreciate the feelings of the poet who sighed:

"How happy would I be with either  
Were tother dear charmer away."

But Mr. Thomson's shoulders are broad and his nerves steady, so that he is able to bear the burdens of the day with unfailing humor, and bring to bear upon their solution a sound common sense and an excellent knowledge of affairs. We feel able to say, with confidence that the opinion will be generally endorsed, that Mr. Thomson is "Making good" in a very pronounced way as a representative.

His colleagues, Messrs. Davie and Behnson, are not quite so much in the limelight as he, but those who are in touch with what is going on will willingly bear testimony to the fact that they are proving exceedingly useful members of the House. They are both men of sagacity with a strong sense of what is fair, and while good party men can be relied upon to deal impartially with all matters calling for their attention. Mr. McBride's position as the Premier necessarily makes it impossible for him to take a strictly local view of many questions. He has been criticised for not doing so, but he is bound by his position to look upon every question that arises from the standpoint of the whole province, and he ought not to be expected to throw his whole influence as the leader of the dominant party in the House in favor of everything that may be advanced on behalf of Victoria.

## THE WATER QUESTION.

The discussion at the meeting of the City Council on Tuesday night regarding the water supply of Oak Bay demonstrated, though demonstration was hardly necessary, the strength of the position which the Colonist has all along taken, namely that the supply of Victoria and all the immediately adjacent districts ought to be in the hands of one authority, charged with the duty of meeting all requirements. We have only suggested on former occasions that this authority should be the city of Victoria, but there may be something in the proposal, made privately, that a plan similar to that adopted in London, should be agreed upon, and that all the sources of water appurtenant to Victoria and its environs should be vested in a water board independent of municipal control and charged with the duty of furnishing water within a certain area. We do not wish to be understood as advocating this, because we have not yet looked into the matter far enough; we only throw out the idea that it may be thought over by those who are taking an interest in the water question in a broad way.

Speaking specifically of the supply of Oak Bay, we think the City Council would be very ill-advised to proceed upon the assumption that it is under no obligation to furnish the residents of that municipality with water, or that, having undertaken to supply them, it can of its own mere motion shut off the supply. The history of this whole subject is such that the public may well hesitate before extending its fullest confidence to those who have and have had for some time past the direction of the city's affairs in that regard. We do not wish to be understood as impugning the motives of any one; we only suggest that the present condition of things does not argue well for the soundness of the judgment of those, whose recommendations have been followed.

We note that the city authorities have in contemplation some such general arrangement as is mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, for we find that Mr. Thomson is to move the following section in amendment to the bill now before the house:

3. Section 4 of the "Victoria Water Works Act, 1873," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "Provided that if satisfactory provisions shall be made by the corporations of the districts of Oak Bay, Saanich and North Saanich for the assumption by each of the said municipalities of a just and equitable proportion of the costs, charges and expenses incurred, or to be incurred, by the Corporation of the City of Victoria in connection with the installation, operation, maintenance, exten-

sion or addition to or of any existing or future water works system of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, the said duty of the said commission shall be so far extended as to include the said Municipalities, in order that the burdens and advantages of any water works system shall be borne and enjoyed proportionately and similarly upon a like provision being made to include the districts of Highland, Malahat, Goldstream, Sooke, Esquimalt and that portion of the City of Victoria known as Victoria West, consistently with (so far as concerns the Districts of Esquimalt, Highland, Malahat, Goldstream, Sooke and Victoria West) the terms and conditions prescribed in 'Victoria Water Works Act, 1873, Esquimalt Water Works Extension Act, 1892,' 'An Act to amend the City of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873,' being chapter 64 of the Statutes of British Columbia of the year 1892; and this Act. In case of any differences of opinion between any of such Municipalities as to the terms of any such agreement, such differences may be referred to any two Judges of the Supreme Court, who shall have power to hear and determine the same."

Section 4, which it is proposed to amend authorizes the Water Commissioner "to examine, consider and decide upon all matters relating to supplying the City of Victoria, by means contemplated by this act with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water for the use of the inhabitants." As we pointed out a day or two ago, the Water Commissioner is given power by section 47 of the Act of 1873 to supply water to the Districts of Victoria, Lake, Saanich or other districts." The proposed amendment is only an amplification of section 47, for we submit that the expression "other districts" is broad enough to cover Esquimalt, Highland, Malahat, Goldstream, Sooke and Victoria West. The inclusion of these places expressly in the section is probably only out of an abundance of caution, and they are named for the purpose of preventing any question from arising at any time as to the powers of the city in the event of its taking over the property of the Esquimalt Water Works company. The amendment contemplates, therefore, that the city may take over that property. It seems to be an equitable one for all concerned as far as it goes, but we fancy that the municipality of Oak Bay may not be satisfied with it, because its passage in its present form might release the city of any obligation arising out of its grant of powers under the Act of 1873, and make the supply of that municipality dependent upon the willingness of the city to furnish the water. The proposed amendment makes such obligation depend upon satisfactory arrangements being first made, and nothing is said to require the city to enter into such arrangements. The interests of Oak Bay and those of the city of Victoria are identical in so many essential particulars that we feel it to be our duty to scrutinize any proposed legislation from the point of view of both municipalities, and we therefore submit this question for the consideration of all concerned. In event of the proposed amendment becoming law, will the city be in a position to refuse to make any arrangement for the supply of water to Oak Bay and the other districts named?

An effort is being made by the two municipalities to reach an agreement that may make any legislation unnecessary on this point.

Friday, March 5, 1909

## COMMISSION ON LIQUOR BUSINESS

House Adopted Resolution to Appoint a Royal Commission

## THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM

Commission Will Look Into Facts and Obtain Full Information

The legislature last night adopted a resolution presented by J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) asking for the appointment of a royal commission to look into the facts of the liquor business in British Columbia, and to make a study of the Gothenburg system with a view to the possible adoption of this system in the province.

This system, which at present ob-

tains in Norway and Sweden, entails virtually government control of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. The business is handed over to certain companies, which are subject to strict regulation, for example, forbidden to make a profit of more than five or six per cent. It was claimed by Mr. Hawthornthwaite that this system has worked out satisfactorily in Sweden, and in various parts of England where it has been introduced.

There was no debate on the resolution. Mr. Hawthornthwaite, speaking to his motion, inveighed against the propaganda of the local option advocates, and declared that until medical science had said its last word, the public could not deal with the liquor traffic intelligently.

There was a lively passage between Mr. Hawthornthwaite and Mr. Ross (Fernie) over a bill introduced by the latter and affecting the wages of laborers. The member for Nanaimo accused Mr. Ross of pirating one of the bills introduced at a former session by Mr. Williams (Newcastle).

Mr. Hawthornthwaite had a tilt with the Speaker for the personal references which he made to the member for Fernie.

The Public Service act, which was considered in committee, led to considerable debate, and the committee reported progress.

Mr. Bower introduced a bill to amend the Police and Prisons' Regulation act.

Mr. Taylor introduced a bill to amend the Steam Boilers Inspection act, 1901.

## The Local Option Matter.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) introduced the following resolution:

Whereas it is in the interest of the people of this province and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at;

Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy;

Whereas the government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question;

Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the questions;

Be it therefore resolved, that an address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a royal commission immediately, to inquire into all matters in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this province, with a view to ascertaining the amount of liquor manufactured, imported and sold in the province, the amount of capital invested, the number of wage-earners employed, the estimated profits obtained by such employment, and further to obtain such information in regard to the Gothenburg system as may enable the people to intelligently comprehend its merits or demerits, with a view to the possible adoption and establishment of this system, or a modification of it, in the province of British Columbia.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he believed that the premier and the government were wise in deciding to leave the local option matter to a plebiscite. The petition presented by the local option people had not represented more than ten per cent. of the voters of British Columbia, let alone the population. The fact that there had been a large petition did not necessarily prove that the object aimed at was right.

## Science and Temperance

Some of the temperance people took a strong stand, and attributed to the use of liquor all the evils that afflict humanity. Yet it was only recently that science had made any utterance on the subject, and until medical science had said its last word the public would not be in a position to deal with the matter.

The idea that drink causes waste of the money of the workingmen was absolutely incorrect. The sooner the local option champions studied a little political economy the better. If every workingman in British Columbia today would refuse to indulge in intoxicating liquor, it would simply mean a further reduction in their wages. The wages of workingmen were based on the standard of living in the country. Should the workers of British Columbia begin to deny themselves, wages would tend to go down.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that he had often noticed in the Pioneer, the organ of the local option people, statements to the effect that under local option what now goes over the bar would go into the till. This was directed at the merchant class. It was a grave mistake to imagine these statements to be true.

Local option was a partial form of prohibition and prohibition had not been an entire success wherever it had been tried. Last year in Maine \$2,000,000 was spent in intoxicating liquor. Were local option introduced in a town, saloons would spring up all around that town. Liquor would be sold from trains going into the town, and liquor would be driven out of the saloons into worse places and into private homes.

As a Socialist, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he objected to the bill from the standpoint of human liberty. He

did not see why a small majority of the people should force the rest of the people to obey their idea of morality. Fifty-one per cent of the people could "Siwash" the other 49 per cent, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said. Democracy in some forms had some advantages, but democracy in administration did not carry the policeman's club.

The Gothenburg system, Mr. Hawthornthwaite explained, had first been tried in the city of Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1865, and had proved successful. The government handed over to certain companies the whole of the liquor traffic, and these companies were limited to a small profit, 5 per cent in Sweden and 6 per cent in Norway. The manager of each of the different liquor establishments was paid a fixed salary. The system had found its way into parts of England, and had had its result in cleaning up the liquor traffic generally.

## Resolution Was Sustained

The resolution was put to a division and was sustained.

The Liberal wing voted solid against the amendment, with Messrs. Young, Tatlow and Hayward of the Conservative side. The Premier, the rest of his party and the Socialists, were for the resolution.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved second reading of his bill to amend the Labor Regulation act, 1907. This provides an eight-hour day for smelter workmen.

The debate was adjourned on motion of the premier.

Mr. Ross (Fernie) moved second reading of his bill respecting the payment of wages in certain cases. He said that it provided for a fortnightly payday in certain cases, not only in mines but in industrial institutions where the pay roll was more than \$50,000 per month. He said this was urged by the miners in his district.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite opened a fierce attack on Mr. Ross. He said that the bill had been stolen "holus bolus" from one formerly introduced by Mr. Williams (Newcastle). He said it was one of the most deliberate and shameless steals he had ever seen.

## A Tilt With the Speaker

The Speaker called Mr. Hawthornthwaite to order, and succeeded in making the Nanaimo member sit down for a second, but only for a second. He was up again on the dot and attacked the Speaker, who told him to "sit down." Mr. Hawthornthwaite obeyed again, but renewed his attack again, demanding to know the rule he was violating.

The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. McPhillips (The Islands).

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) moved second reading of his bill respecting assignment of wages, or salaries to be earned in the future. This provides that such assignment shall be assented to by the wife of the assignor, and the assignment shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the municipality, or the government agent, if in an unorganized district.

The supply bill was given third reading and passed.

The bill to authorize the lieutenant-governor in council to grant to the city of Victoria lot 921, in said city, used as the site of the Kingston street fire hall, was moved for third reading, but Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected to the bill passing two stages in one sitting, and the bill was held over.

The House went into committee on the Public Service bill. On motion of Hon. Dr. Young an amendment was embodied in section 5 providing that the government ought if necessary go outside the province for expert advisers.

## Public Service Bill

Mr. Henderson (Yale) criticized the section by which a boy entering the service at 16 receives \$35 a month is advanced in four years to \$47 a month, whereas a man entering at the age of 20 begins with a salary of \$47 a month. He said this was unfair, and the principle was artificial.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) said that the advantage of the 20-year-old boy in education would outweigh all other features.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) also thought the system unfair.

Dr. Young said that the young man of 20 could come in and take charge of the office. Eventually the section was allowed to stand over.

Mr. Henderson objected to the illustration at the end of clause 10. Such a thing was unknown in legislation. Dr. Young had been so often asked for a concrete illustration during the past year that he had incorporated it in the Act. He had no objection to its being cut out, which was done.

In clause 11 Mr. Henderson objected to a junior clerk not being eligible for promotion till over 20. It was penalizing youth, and had no good object if the youth under 20 were capable.

Mr. McPhillips supported the clause. In his own profession a man was not allowed to be turned loose to prey on the public till he was over 21. His judgment was more mature then.

Mr. McInnis—"Is preying on the public a sign of matured judgment?"

Dr. Young said that there had been a good deal of pleasantry over the bill, but that it had been the result of a good deal of hard work. He thought that the legislation being introduced at Ottawa would be found to be along the same lines.

If that were the case Messrs. Macdonald and Henderson both thought the Ottawa government for once would be wrong. A division was challenged and the amendment defeated on a straight party vote.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) moved to strike out clause 19, giving power to the lieutenant-governor in council to specially advance employees for special reasons. This would destroy the whole principle of the Act, and leave the civil service as much in politics as ever. Such clauses had

been stricken out in England and elsewhere.

Mr. Macdonald supported the amendment. This clause would destroy the independence of employees, and tend to perpetuate partisanship.

Dr. Young defended the clause. In the interests of good administration there should be some way of rewarding exceptional merit.

Mr. Munro (Chilliwack) pointed out that special merit could be rewarded by an addition in the estimates. This would be more gratifying to the recipient, and would not be open to the objections levelled at the present clause. Dr. Young, however, did not see his way clear to accepting the motion. The committee then reported progress.

The act to amend the Municipal Elections Act then passed through the committee stage without material amendment.

## Other Bills Advanced

The bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act was reported with amendments.

The bill to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act (the Premier) passed through committee, was given third reading, and passed.

The bill to provide for the inspection of hospitals (the provincial secretary) was reported from committee.

In committee on the bill for the Relief of the Municipal Corporation of Fernie, the attorney-general stated that the government had been supplied with copies of all the bylaws and arrangements entered into by the city in consequence of the fire.

Answering Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the Premier stated that in the opinion of the government they had no jurisdiction over the way in which the surplus funds subscribed for the relief of sufferers by the fire should be disbursed. It lay entirely with the Relief Committee. The Premier thought it possible that trouble might arise from this source in the future, but did not see how the legislature could interfere at this stage.

The bill passed through the committee stage.

The Alberta official may act passed through committee without debate.

The act to amend the Timber Manufacture act was read a second time without a division.

An act giving increased powers to the arbitrator in the Victoria West arbitration passed a second reading.

In introducing the Fruit Depots Act, Capt. Tatlow said it was largely an outcome of the recent fruit growers convention. It had then appeared that the two chief needs of the industry were cold storage warehouses. The C. F. R. was going to establish one at Okanagan landing, and the government saw no reason why aid should not be extended in a manner analogous to that given to creameries.

An outline of the new act appears in another column. It was read a second time without debate.

By this time it was 12:15 and John Oliver objected to sitting longer. However the Portland Canal Short Line Railway bill passed report.

The Victoria Waterworks amendment act and the John Hopp bill were passed, after which H. B. Thomson moved the second reading of the Pacific Northern & Omernia railway.

The house then adjourned at 20 minutes after midnight.

## MEDICAL BILL IS BEFORE COMMITTEE

All But Two Sections of Measure Adopted at Yesterday's Sitting

The Medical bill was fairly well doctored up in committee at yesterday afternoon's sitting of the Legislature. Only two clauses, those referring to the definition of the practice of medicine, were held over. However, these clauses are two that have been the subject of many protests, and in suggesting that they be held over Attorney-General Bower explained that it would be well to weigh the matter very carefully before allowing the bill to go through finally.

The clause prohibiting companies from practicing medicine was struck out altogether, and that placing private hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Medical Council was remodelled so as to bring these institutions under the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Bower introduced a bill relating to the City of Victoria, being chapter 46 of the statutes of 1907.

Mr. Tatlow introduced by message a bill to provide for the establishing of depots for the distribution of marketable fruit. The bill was given first reading.

## The Price of Coal

Dr. McGuire (Vancouver) opened the debate on Mr. Oliver's resolution for the appointment of a Royal Commission to look into the price of coal in the province.

Prefacing his remarks by the statement that he, unlike Mr. Oliver, was not "a Venustus of gab, capable of eruption on the slightest provocation," Dr. McGuire said that throughout British Columbia there was a well-defined feeling that we pay too much for coal. The cost of production was from \$1.15 to \$2.75 per ton, and there was cheap water transportation to all the large centres of population, yet the consumer was asked to pay \$7.50 per short ton for his coal. It was a fair conclusion that something was wrong



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been stricken out in England and else-  
where.

Mr. Macdonald supported the amend-  
ment. This clause would destroy the  
independence of employees, and tend  
to perpetuate parliamentarism.

Dr. Young defended the clause. In  
the interests of good administration  
there should be some way of reward-  
ing exceptional merit.

Mr. Munro (Chilliwack) pointed out  
that special merit could be rewarded  
by an addition in the estimates. This  
would be more gratifying to the re-  
cipient, and would not be open to the  
objections levelled at the present  
clause. Dr. Young, however, did not  
see his way clear to accepting the  
motion. The committee then reported  
progress.

The act to amend the Municipal  
Elections Act then passed through the  
committee stage without material  
amendment.

#### Other Bills Advanced

The bill to amend the Municipal  
Clauses Act was reported with amend-  
ments.

The bill to amend the Inspection of  
Metalliferous Mines Act (the Premier)  
passed through committee, was given  
third reading, and passed.

The bill to provide for the inspection  
of hospitals (the provincial secretary)  
was reported from committee.

In committee on the bill for the Re-  
lief of the Municipal Corporation of  
Fernie, the attorney-general stated  
that the government had been sup-  
plied with copies of all the bylaws and  
arrangements entered into by the city  
in consequence of the fire.

Answering Mr. Hawthornthwaite,  
the Premier stated that in the opinion  
of the government they had no juris-  
diction over the way in which the  
surplus funds subscribed for the relief  
of sufferers by the fire should be  
disbursed. It lay entirely with the  
Relief Committee. The Premier  
thought it possible that trouble might  
arise from this source in the future,  
but did not see how the legislature  
could interfere at this stage.

The bill passed through the commit-  
tee stage.

The Alberni official map act passed  
through committee without debate.

The act to amend the Timber Manu-  
facture act was read a second time  
without a division.

An act giving increased powers to  
the arbitrator in the Victoria West ar-  
bitration passed a second reading.

In introducing the Fruit Depots  
Act, Capt. Tatlow said it was largely  
an outcome of the recent fruit growers  
convention. It had then appeared that  
the two chief needs of the industry  
were cold storage warehouses. The C.  
P. R. was going to establish one at  
Okanagan landing, and the govern-  
ment saw no reason why aid should  
not be extended in a manner analo-  
gous to that given to creameries.

An outline of the new act appears  
in another column. It was read a sec-  
ond time without debate.

By this time it was 12.15 and John  
Oliver objected to sitting longer. How-  
ever, the Portland Canal Short Line  
Railway bill passed report.

The Victoria Waterworks amend-  
ment act and the John Hopp bill were  
passed, after which H. B. Thomson  
moved the second reading of the Pa-  
cific Northern & Omenica railway.

The house then adjourned at 20  
minutes after midnight.

## MEDICAL BILL IS BEFORE COMMITTEE

All But Two Sections of Meas-  
ure Adopted at Yester-  
day's Sitting

The Medical bill was fairly well doc-  
tored up in committee at yesterday  
afternoon's sitting of the Legislature.  
Only two clauses, those referring to  
the definition of the practice of medi-  
cine, were held over. However, these  
clauses are two that have been the  
subject of many protests, and in sug-  
gesting that they be held over Attor-  
ney-General Bowser explained that it  
would be well to weigh the matter  
very carefully before allowing the bill  
to go through finally.

The clause prohibiting companies  
from practicing medicine was struck  
out altogether, and that placing pri-  
vate hospitals under the jurisdiction  
of the Medical Council was remodelled  
so as to bring these institutions under  
the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Bowser introduced a bill relating  
to the City of Victoria, being chapter  
46 of the statutes of 1907.

Mr. Tatlow introduced by message  
a bill to provide for the establishing  
of depots for the distribution of mar-  
ketable fruit. The bill was given first  
reading.

#### The Price of Coal

Dr. McGuire (Vancouver) opened  
the debate on Mr. Oliver's resolution  
for the appointment of a Royal com-  
mission to look into the price of coal  
in the province.

Prefacing his remarks by the state-  
ment that he, unlike Mr. Oliver, was  
not "a Venetian of gab, capable of  
eruption on the slightest provocation,"  
Dr. McGuire said that throughout British  
Columbia there was a well-defined  
feeling that we pay too much for coal.  
The cost of production was from \$1.15  
to \$2.75 per ton, and there was cheap  
water transportation to all the large  
centres of population, yet the con-  
sumer was asked to pay \$7.50 per  
short ton for coal. It was a fair  
conclusion that something was wrong

somewhere. The retailer was not to  
be blamed entirely, but somebody was  
to blame, and corporations were liable  
to exact the last possible farthing  
from the community. It behooved the  
legislature to find a remedy.

Again, practically one-half of the  
coal mined in the province was ex-  
ported outside the province, and in  
many instances sold at a lower price  
than in British Columbia. The ques-  
tion was not one that came properly  
within the domain of the province.  
The department of trade and com-  
merce at Ottawa had investigated sim-  
ilar matters in the past, such as the  
lumber question in the northwest, the  
beef combine, and the price of coal  
in Toronto a few years ago. He sug-  
gested that the matter be sent up by  
resolution to the Governor-General  
praying that the Dominion government  
look into the whole question. Dr. Mc-  
Guire moved an amendment to this  
effect.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved adjourn-  
ment of the debate.

#### Timber Claims

Mr. Oliver moved a resolution to the  
effect that a select committee of five  
members of the house, namely, Messrs.  
Garden, Grant, Ross, Henderson and  
the mover, be appointed to inquire  
into the truth, or otherwise, of the al-  
legations set out in the petition of  
John McLarty, presented to the house  
on the 17th day of February last, with  
power to call for persons, papers, let-  
ters, telegrams and documents, and  
to examine witnesses on oath, and  
such committee to report their find-  
ings and recommendations and the  
evidence to the house.

Mr. Oliver said that the petitioner  
had declared that he was unable to  
get justice in the department of lands  
and works, and when he attempted to  
appeal, the attorney-general had set  
the sum as security for costs too high.  
The case was one, he said, which the  
petitioner had staked timber claims,  
which he declared he had properly  
staked and advertised. The claims  
were handed over by the department  
to other parties, who, the petitioner  
stated, had not complied with the law  
regarding staking and advertising.

Mr. Bowser moved adjournment of  
the debate.

The bill to amend the Coal Mines  
Regulation Act (Mr. Hawthornthwaite)  
was read a third time and  
passed. This measure provides  
for the use of safety clutches in shafts.

The house went into committee of  
the whole on the Medical bill (Dr.  
King).

#### Medical Bill

Several amendments were added to  
the clauses regarding the erasing of  
names from the register of the college  
for "infamous and unprofessional con-  
duct," the amendments being aimed  
to limiting the discretionary powers  
of the council. These amendments  
were:

"The Council shall cause, where the  
inquiry is called for by written state-  
ment, to be filed with the Provincial  
Secretary the synopsis of all proceed-  
ings, including minutes of evidence  
had or taken by or before the council  
in connection with any application  
against a registered medical prac-  
titioner for infamous or unprofessional  
conduct."

"Such copy of such minutes shall  
be filed within thirty days after the  
determination of the Council thereon."  
"Provided that the name of a per-  
son shall not be erased under this or  
the preceding section on account of a  
conviction for a political offence nor  
on account of a conviction for an of-  
fence, which, though within the pro-  
visions of the last preceding clause,  
ought not, in the opinion of the coun-  
cil, either from the trivial nature of  
the offence or from the circumstances  
under which it was committed, to dis-  
qualify a person practicing under this  
Act."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo)  
moved an amendment to the effect  
that it shall be deemed unprofessional  
conduct for any physician to have an  
interest in any drug store or associa-  
tion for the sale of drugs, or to have  
the name of any such firm on his pre-  
scriptions.

He said that the temptation was  
open to physicians to prescribe too  
many drugs, and that this amendment  
would remove the temptation. On the  
representations of Dr. King (Cran-  
brook) that this would work a hard-  
ship on physicians who had been  
practising for a long time, Mr. Haw-  
thornthwaite withdrew the first part  
of his amendment, leaving the part  
dealing with the names of drug-stores  
on physicians' prescriptions.

On motion of Mr. Bowser two weeks'  
notice to the defendant, instead of one  
week, was provided in the case of an  
inquiry into charges brought against a  
person registered under the Act.

#### Provision for Nurses

Amendments introduced by Mr. Jar-  
dine (Esquimalt) dealing with a ma-  
ternity council, were withdrawn at the  
request of Hon. Dr. Young. They were  
as follows:

Any female nurse who has served  
four years in any hospital, recognized  
as such by the governor in council, and  
has served one year as head nurse or  
assistant nurse in any maternity hos-  
pital, may petition the governor in  
council that it is her desire to appear  
before the Maternity council for ex-  
amination in any subjects which the  
examining board may choose.

"The day and date of examination  
to be published in the British Colum-  
bia Gazette and in the district where  
the examination is to be held, two  
weeks previous to the date of the ex-  
amination."

"The governor in council shall ap-  
point a council for the examination of  
maternity students which shall consist  
of two head female nurses from a re-  
cognized hospital or maternity home  
and one medical practitioner. Where  
the council is not unanimous, a two-

thirds majority will decide finally in  
subject-matter in which the student  
may have been examined upon. The  
student having passed to the satisfac-  
tion of the examining board, shall  
forthwith obtain a certificate to prac-  
tise mid-wifery."

"The governor in council shall es-  
tablish, stock and equip public dis-  
pensaries in charge of a certificated  
druggist for the sale by prescription."  
Dr. Young said that there was no  
such board in B. C. and the motion  
was out of order as involving the ex-  
penditure of public money.

Sections 60 and 61, defining the  
practice of medicine within the mean-  
ing of the Act, were held over on mo-  
tion of Mr. Bowser.

Dr. King moved an amendment  
striking out "provided that such aid  
is not given for gain or hire," from the  
section providing that private persons  
may give necessary medical or surgi-  
cal aid in times of urgent need. This  
was adopted.

The section providing that no phys-  
ician shall be entitled to recover any  
charge in any court of law for medical  
or surgical advice, etc., unless he be  
registered under the Act, and complied  
with other provisions, was amended by  
striking out the words "and has a cer-  
tificate or certificates for the years  
during which such services were ren-  
dered," and further amended by pro-  
viding that he could recover such  
charges if he was registered under the  
Act at the time they were incurred.

#### Companies May Practice

The section forbidding companies to  
practice medicine was struck out.

It was further provided that the  
Lieutenant-governor in council, under  
the Medical council, shall issue per-  
mits to private hospitals.

Mr. Bowser amended the section that  
provides for the handing over to sur-  
geons of bodies of persons found dead,  
or destitute, by making this matter  
allowable but not imperative.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) had a  
protest to make here against deliver-  
ing up such bodies to the tender mer-  
cies of "amateur sawbones," but he  
was over-ruled.

Mr. Williams wanted to know what  
disposition would be made of the  
bodies after the surgeons had finished  
with them. Hon. Dr. Young said that  
the subject was a gruesome one, and  
said that ample provision had been  
made for this. He said it had been  
found necessary to adopt this system  
of getting anatomy subjects, to do  
away with the scandal that arose be-  
fore, through the difficulty of getting  
these bodies.

Mr. Jardine (Esquimalt) shuddered  
from the idea that because a poor  
man's body was found in the gutter,  
he was considered a subject for the  
dissecting table simply because he had  
no friends.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) suggest-  
ed that the bodies of capitalists be  
taken as subjects for dissection. He  
said this class served no good purpose  
when alive, and might well be turned  
to account when dead.

The committee adopted the entire  
bill with the exception of the two sec-  
tions depending on the definition of  
the practice of medicine.

The report on the bill to amend the  
Land Registry Act (the attorney-gen-  
eral), was adopted, and the bill was  
read the third time and passed.

#### Farmers' Institute Act

The house went into committee on  
Mr. Tatlow's bill to amend the Farm-  
ers' Institute and Co-operation Act.

Mr. Tatlow introduced an amend-  
ment to the effect that no shareholder  
in a farmers' co-operative association  
should be allowed to vote on more than  
one-fiftieth of the entire shares.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) moved  
a further amendment giving one man  
one vote only.

A debate arose over this and Mr.  
Tatlow proposed that the bill be re-  
ported and the amendment considered  
in the report stage.

On motion of Mr. Hawthornthwaite  
(Nanaimo) the committee rose and re-  
ported progress.

The bill to amend the Bush Fires  
Act (chief commissioner of lands)  
passed through the committee stage.

The house went into committee on  
the bill to authorize the lieutenant-  
governor in council to grant to the city  
of Victoria lot 921 in said city, used  
as the site of the Kingston street fire  
hall. The bill was reported without  
amendments.

The house went into committee on  
the supply bill, which was taken as  
read, and reported.

The bill respecting the official map  
of Alberni townsite (chief commis-  
sioner of lands) was given second re-  
ading.

Mr. Macgowan (Vancouver) pre-  
sented a petition asking for the in-  
corporation of the Roman Catholic  
diocese of Vancouver.

Mr. Macgowan introduced a resolu-  
tion asking for the suspension of the  
rules of the House so that the bill  
might be dealt with in all its stages,  
without the intervention of the private  
bills committee, the special exigencies  
of the case permitting this. The bill  
was introduced and read the first time.

Saturday, March 6, 1909

45

## NO COMMISSION ON PRICE OF COAL

Resolution Moved By Mr. Oli-  
ver, (Delta) Defeated on  
Party Lines

IS REFERRED TO OTTAWA

Amendment of Dr. McGuire  
to Ask Ottawa's Inter-  
vention Adopted

The resolution introduced by Mr.  
Oliver (Delta) asking for the appoint-  
ment of a royal commission to inves-  
tigate into all matters connected with  
the price of coal in the province was  
defeated in the legislature this after-  
noon by a distinctly party vote.

The amendment proposed by Dr.  
McGuire (Vancouver) that the mat-  
ter be again referred to the Dominion  
government, was sustained. It will be  
remembered that the legislature last  
session, by a resolution called upon  
the department of Trade and Com-  
merce at Ottawa to look into the mat-  
ter. No action was taken by the Ot-  
tawa authorities, but the affair will  
again be brought to their notice.

The legislature got through a large  
amount of work at the sitting, several  
bills being advanced three stages.  
Next week the way will be fairly clear  
for the Water Clauses bill, the Grand  
Trunk Pacific measure, and the con-  
tentious Provincial Elections bill.

The water bill came up again in  
committee yesterday, and the usual  
objections to every clause were taken  
by the leader of the opposition. The  
bill was left at section 144.

#### The Coal Debate

Mr. Oliver opened the debate on his  
situation in the province, and on Dr.  
royal commission to look into the coal  
resolution in the province, and on Dr.  
McGuire's amendment, referring the  
question to the Ottawa government.

Mr. Oliver said it was the duty of  
the legislature and of this government  
to act. Last year the resolution was  
sent to Ottawa; a year had gone by  
and nothing was done. This was not  
because the Ottawa government had  
been lax, but because the matter was  
one that fell under the jurisdiction of  
the province.

Mr. Oliver read from the criminal  
code to show that the alleged coal  
combine was an offence, and from the  
British North America Act to show  
that it was the duty of the province to  
look into these matters. He quoted  
from the decision of the speaker on  
the point of order raised by the pre-  
mier in connection with the resolution  
to the effect that if the allegations  
were true they would come under the  
jurisdiction of the province.

Mr. McInnes (Grand Forks) op-  
posed the resolution, stating that the  
member for Delta was trying to  
"duck" the law of supply and demand.  
He said that but for the making of this  
law the member for Delta might  
charge \$5 more for a ton of potatoes,  
and the junior member for Vancouver  
might charge an extra "four bits" for  
extracting a tooth. If the coal opera-  
tors of the province were making an  
abnormal profit, at once the money  
that was invested in other industries  
would be diverted to coal mines, and  
the price of coal would go down. Stat-  
ing that he was not a friend of cap-  
italists, Mr. McInnis said that he want-  
ed to see the capitalist get a fair  
deal. All the industries were making  
on the average the same profit for the  
money invested. The whole gang of  
them were nothing more than a pack  
of pirates. Mr. McInnis protested  
against going into a crowd of thieves  
and picking out one particular thief  
for punishment.

"It is the same old Asiatic game  
over again," declared Mr. McInnis.  
"This is an attempt on the part of the  
provincial government to throw the  
responsibility on the shoulders of the  
Dominion government; and on the  
part of the opposition to place the re-  
sponsibility of the provincial govern-  
ment, which happens at the time to be  
Conservative."

#### Amendment Carried

The amendment was carried on  
straight party lines, Liberals and Social-  
ists against government members,  
23 to 14.

Midway in the division Mr. Haw-  
thornthwaite (Nanaimo) arose and  
asserted his right to speak to the  
question. The speaker called him to  
order, and Mr. Oliver (Delta), mover  
of the resolution, assured the speaker  
that the member for Nanaimo was in  
order. The speaker maintained that  
in putting the amendment he put the  
whole question to the House. Mr.  
Hawthornthwaite separated amend-  
ment and resolution. The speaker  
considered the matter, declaring that  
the right to speak was lost when the  
division bell rang.

As soon as the amendment was dis-  
posed of, and before the main ques-  
tion was put, Mr. Hawthornthwaite  
(Nanaimo) resumed his feet. Mr.  
Macdonald (Rossland) raised a point  
of order which was over-ruled. Mr.  
Hawthornthwaite dealt with the coal  
question from the political economist's



viewpoint, largely after the style followed by the member for Grand Forks.

#### Timber Licenses

Mr. Bowser spoke to the resolution moved by Mr. Oliver (Delta) for the appointment of a select committee of the House to look into the charge brought by John McLarty, of Vancouver, with regard to certain timber licenses on Vancouver Island. Mr. Bowser said he did not think it advisable for the House to take up its time on a matter of this kind, which was purely a departmental affair, involving the department of land and the attorney-general's department.

J. E. Bird, a Vancouver barrister, in August, 1907, applied for certain timber licenses on Vancouver Island. In September, Bird was notified that an application for the same licenses had been received the same day from one T. E. Henderson, and it had been learned that Henderson's staking was prior to Bird's. McLarty, one of the commissioners in the case, claimed that there had been fraud, and a suit was instituted. The attorney-general allowing his name to be used, on the understanding that a fraud had been committed on the department of lands. The sum of \$300 was deposited and at a later date when a survey was made to see whether the lands had really been staked by Henderson, Bird refused to put up the additional money, and the case was dropped. Mr. McLarty claimed that only \$615 of the \$300 deposited had been returned from the attorney-general's department, but the department had a receipt for the entire \$300.

The resolution was lost, no division being asked for.

#### Many Bills Advanced

The bill to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in council to grant to the City of Victoria lot 921 in said city, used as the site of the Kingston street fire hall, was given third reading and passed.

The report on the bill to amend the Municipal Elections act (Mr. Bowser) was adopted, and the bill was given third reading and passed.

In the report stage on the bill to amend the Municipal Clauses act, Mr. Bowser introduced an amendment allowing Oak Bay to proceed with its bylaws as it had been doing until Jan. 1, 1910. Mr. Bowser said that Oak Bay had always had the power to proceed with its local improvements without the consent of the electors, and it wished to keep up the system until the date in question, when the municipality will either be incorporated as a city or bring in a private bill. The amendment was adopted.

The bill to provide for inspection of hospitals (the provincial secretary) was given third reading and passed.

The report on the bill to correct the official map of Alberni townsite was adopted.

The House went into committee on the Water Clauses bill. Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) asked for reconsideration of the section empowering municipalities to ask leave of the Lieutenant-Governor in council to appropriate any water license and the works constructed thereunder, except in the case of water required by an individual for domestic purposes, and water acquired by a company already supplying a municipality.

Mr. Macdonald questioned the clause providing that the net profits of a company supplying a municipality with water shall not exceed 20 per cent per annum on the paid up capital. He said it was impossible to regulate this, in this way, as the company would never be more than a 20 per cent profit. He favored a general clause governing rates. The section stood over.

As to the clause defining the powers of a power company, which occupied two pages of the ninety-two page bill, Mr. Macdonald thought it too long, and asked that it be held over until it might be expressed in a paragraph.

The leader of the Opposition objected to the clause giving tramway companies having the right to use their lines against all other vehicles. Mr. Macdonald said it was enough to give the tramway the right of way. The section was held over.

At the end of part 9, after 144 sections had been considered the committee arose and reported progress.

The bill to amend the Timber Manufacture act, 1906, passed committee stage.

The bill to amend an act relating to the City of Victoria, being chapter 46 of the statutes of 1907, passed committee. The bill was given third reading and passed.

The bill to provide for fruit depots passed through committee, was given third reading and passed.

Mr. Bowser moved second reading of the bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation act. This provides for the appointment of an inspector of police.

The bill to incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway company was given third reading and passed.

The House adjourned at 6:10 p.m. until Monday afternoon.

Sunday, March 7, 1909

## EIGHTEEN BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

Week in House Was the Busiest Since Opening of Session

The fact that eighteen bills were passed during the week in the legislature indicates the activity of that body between Monday and Saturday. Every effort was made by the Government to make expeditious work of the business of the session, and the results mentioned show that their energy was not entirely wasted. Of these bills seven were private measures and the remaining eleven public bills.

It was believed in the earlier part of the week that the session might be brought to a close by Friday night, or possibly by a Saturday sitting. But these hopes were dissipated when the Water Clauses bill came up before the committee of the whole House. The length of the bill, which contains 111 sections, would make it at best a slow order of business, while the continual protests lodged by the Opposition members have multiplied its vexatiousness several times. It is probable that several entire sittings will be devoted to the bill this week. The field is fairly open now for the Water bill and the Grand Trunk Pacific measure, the less important matters, as well as the private bills, being now well cleared from the order paper.

The principal point of contention ament the Water bill was the question of allowing an appeal from the decisions of the proposed board of investigation. This tribunal is to be appointed under the act for the purpose of adjudicating upon all water records, present and future, and the bill as drafted made the board's decision final. On the instance of Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) provision was made for appeal to the full court, and to the supreme court when that has been established in the province.

#### The Medical Bill

The Medical bill, which promised to evoke a great deal of debate in the House, passed through committee during comparatively mild weather. However, two of the most important sections, dealing with the definition of the words "practice of medicine" and "practitioners," were reserved for future discussion.

The Medical bill led to an interesting division in the House, one which knew no party lines whatever. This was over the five-year course of study in medical schools. The bill provides that the Medical Council of British Columbia shall require an applicant for registration to produce a certificate from some medical school requiring a five-year course. This will take effect, practically speaking, in 1910, or in the case of students entering medical schools in 1912. Mr. Bowser thought the clause unfair to the schools now requiring a four-year course, while Dr. Young was enthusiastic in his support of the regulation. The attorney-general was voted down.

Not the least interesting of the week's debates were those on the resolution brought in by Mr. Oliver (Delta) and Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) respectively, and dealing with the price of coal and the local option question.

#### Some Resolutions

Mr. Oliver's contention was that it was "up to" the province to appoint a Royal Commission to find out whether or not a coal combine exists in British Columbia, and to inquire into possible methods of regulating the price of that commodity to the consumer. Represented by Dr. McGuire (Vancouver) the government wing maintained that the proper authorities to make such an investigation were to be found at Ottawa. Mr. McGuire brought in an amendment to this effect to Mr. Oliver's resolution, and was sustained.

The student of theoretical political economy would have been vastly edified to hear the views expressed in that debate by the members of the Socialist contingent. Both Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) and Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) took a highly intellectual view of the matter, maintaining that such things as the price of coal were regulated automatically by the law of supply and demand, and that if the coal operators were making undue profits, capital would be at once diverted to coal mines, and the prices forced down.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite's amendment regarding local option was also interesting, in that it commits the government to an entirely new policy on this question. The plan is to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the workings of the Gothenburg system, which maintains in Norway and Sweden, and see whether it can be introduced in this province. The Opposition was a unit against the resolution, which was supported by a large government majority, and adopted.

Two points of order are hanging fire, pending the decision of the Speaker. As the rules of the House always come more into prominence as the session wears to a close, and the struggle between Government and Opposition waxed fiercer, it may be interesting to mention these matters.

#### Points of Order

The premier introduced a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act, the main provision of which was a

clause aimed to relieve small collieries, which are unable to support a separate board of examiners, by having a general board. The bill passed through all the stages to third reading, and at that juncture Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) introduced an amendment whereby Orientals would be excluded from obtaining certificates as qualified coal miners. When this was moved Mr. McBride declared that the member for Nanaimo was out of order, as the amendment had nothing to do with the main subject of the bill. The Speaker reserved his ruling.

The other point of order came up in connection with a bill to amalgamate the mining rights and water rights of John Hopp in the Cariboo country. This bill was hotly opposed by the members for Cariboo, and by the Opposition generally. Finally Mr. Oliver (Delta) raised the question that the bill was out of order as coming from a private member, and affecting the disposition of Crown property. It had been introduced by Mr. Thomson (Victoria). On this matter also the Speaker reserved decision.

#### The List of Bills

The public bills passed during the week were as follows: The supply bill (minister of finance); a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulations act, by making safety-clutches compulsory (Mr. Hawthorthwaite); a bill to amend the Land Registry act (Mr. Bowser); a bill to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines act,

by providing for new signal codes. (The Premier); a bill to amend the Jurors act (Mr. Bowser); a bill to amend the Ditches and Water Courses act (Mr. Bowser); a bill to declare the rights of vendor and purchaser, and to simplify titles (Mr. Bowser); a bill to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in council to grant to the city of Victoria the site of the Kingston street fire hall (Mr. Fulton); a bill to amend the Municipal Clauses act (Mr. Bowser); a bill to provide for the inspection of hospitals (Dr. Young); a bill providing for the Victoria West bill arbitration (Mr. Bowser); and a bill to provide for the establishment of fruit depots (Mr. Tatlow).

The private bills were: A bill to incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway company (Mr. Garden); a bill to amend the False Creek Fore-shore act (Mr. Macgowan); a bill to incorporate the Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound Railway company (Mr. Mackay); a bill to incorporate the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway company (Dr. Kergin); a bill to incorporate the Graham Island Railway company (Dr. Kergin); a bill to way company (Dr. Kergin); a bill to incorporate the Vancouver Incorporation act, 1900 (Mr. Macgowan); a bill to amalgamate the Coldstream, Es-late Company, Limited, and the White River Irrigation and Power Company, Limited (Mr. Ellison); a bill to incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway company (Dr. Kergin).

## PROGRAMME OF WEEK

The Legislature Has Several Contentious Bills On Its Hands

The programme in the legislature during the coming week includes several bills that are bound to be contentious, and which have been left over to the end of the session until the minor measures have been cleared away, and the arena is open for the bigger issues. The coming week, it is universally expected, will see the wind-up.

In addition to the water bill, over which some weary sittings will take place, the Grand Trunk Pacific bill is due to come up in committee. If the opposition to the details of this bill in committee is as keen as that which marked its second reading, it will afford some interesting discussion.

The Provincial Elections Act, which has already proved a source of trouble, especially from the Socialist end, has not yet passed committee. Another debate will probably attend the amendments to the Dentistry bill. Mr. McPhillips (the Islands) has an amendment to the effect that unless convicted of an indictable offence, the council may only suspend a man for six months, and this clause shall be retroactive.

The Public Service bill, which is now in the committee stage, will be fought out at considerable length, although this bill does not contain the elements of the bills previously mentioned, of the house, will probably produce the Victoria Waterworks bill, which has led to so much discussion outside considerable debate in committee.

Tuesday, March 9, 1909

## THE REGULATION OF COAL MINES

Socialist Motion for Bi-Weekly Payday Voted Down By House

After a lengthy debate, and two divisions the premier's bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act was given third reading and passed yesterday afternoon in the legislature.

The bill had to do with the boards of examiners maintained at the various collieries to examine applicants for certificates as coal miners. At the third reading stage, Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) brought in two amendments, one providing for a bi-weekly pay-day at collieries, the other providing that an inquest should be held on the body of every coal miner killed as the result of an accident.

The premier declared that the amendments were not general to the matter of the bill, and were, therefore, out of order. The speaker, however, ruled in favor of the member for Nanaimo. The amendments were voted down by the house.

Four bills were passed at the afternoon sitting. These were a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act (the premier); a bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act (attorney-general); a bill to correct the official map of Alberni townsite (chief commissioner of lands); and a bill to amend the Bush Fire Act (chief commissioner of lands).

The Water Clauses Bill and the Public Service Bill were both before the committee of the whole house for some time, but little progress was made.

#### New Bills Introduced

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) introduced a bill entitled "An act for the protection of workmen engaged in industrial operations." This was given first reading.

The attorney-general introduced two new bills, one to amend the Explosives Storage Act, and the other for the relief of the Armstrong Power and Light company, limited. Both were given first reading.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) it was resolved that all correspondence, documents and copies thereof relating to the recently constructed Rossland-Trail road be brought down to the house by the honorable the minister of public works.

The speaker announced his decision with regard to two amendments to the premier's bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, introduced by Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) when the bill was in third reading stage. One of these was that wages should be paid to underground workers every two weeks; the other that an inquest should be held on the body of every underground miner who met death by accident. When these were brought in, the premier raised a point of order, stating that the amendments did not come within the meaning of the bill. The speaker sustained Mr. Hawthorthwaite.

#### The Bi-Weekly Payday

Mr. Hawthorthwaite then pressed his amendments. The premier said there was no disposition on the part of the government to interfere in the relations between employers and employees, except in cases of urgency, such as the eight-hour law and the employees in smelters. It would be dangerous for the government to interfere in the internal management of commercial enterprises. A bill to the same effect had been introduced by the member for Fernie, and to speak of Mr. Hawthorthwaite's amendment was to speak of Mr. Ross' bill.

"I may say in dealing with this," said the premier, "that it is a mistake to imagine that our friends on the other side of the house alone have the interests of the workmen in the province of British Columbia are the men who support this administration."

The premier then passed to Mr. Hawthorthwaite's second amendment, that dealing with inquests. Mr. Hawthorthwaite objected that this was another debate.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) said that the demand for the bi-weekly payday was an urgent one.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) said the bill either went too far or not far enough. There was no connection between "underground workers" and a bi-weekly payday. He was in favor of Mr. Ross' bill but opposed to the amendment.

The motion to recommit the bill on this amendment was lost, 13 to 25.

The division was as follows: Yeas:—Henderson, Jardine, Brewster, Naden, Yorkton, Hall, Jones, Oliver, Ross, Williams, Hawthorthwaite, McInnis and Eagleson.

Nays:—Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Hunter, Manson, Behnsen, Grant, Gifford, Macgowan, Garden, Taylor, Young, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Thomson, King, Macdonald, Munro, Shatford and McPhillips.

#### The Inquest Matter

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) brought up his second amendment, that regarding inquests. He said that by a recent amendment to the act it was left to the option of the

coroner whether an inquest was held or not. Accidents had occurred recently when an inquest should have been held. He charged the mine owners with a readiness to conceal the facts in such accidents.

The Premier gave his reasons for opposing this amendment as two: (1) He did not think the occasion required legislation of the kind; and (2) if there was anything to be done it could be done by a departmental circular to the coroners. He said that a few years ago there had been a regulation requiring coroners to hold an inquest in every case of death by accident, and the coroners had shown such zeal that there had been a great bill of expense to the government. Under the present administration where there existed the slightest grounds for investigation instructions were issued to carry out such investigation.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) said that the provincial inspector of coal mines had nothing to do with the case. In some cases these men knew nothing about coal mines. Too often the coroner got his information about accidents from the company's side.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) favored the amendment on two grounds. He said that while it would be too great a financial drain on the province, it would be a good thing from the point of view of the province under the criminal code. From the point of view of the relatives and friends of the deceased, as giving valuable information in connection with claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act, it would also be very valuable. This amendment also was lost on the division.

Yeas:—Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthorthwaite, McInnis, King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones and Yorkton.

Nays:—Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Manson, Behnsen, Grant, Gifford, Macgowan, Garden, Taylor, Fulton, Young, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey.

The bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act was given third reading and passed.

The bill to correct the official map of the Alberni townsite was given third reading and passed.

On report on the bill to amend the Bush Fire Act (Mr. Fulton) Mr. Williams (Newcastle) introduced the following amendment:

"4. Any farmer or settler clearing land adjoining or contiguous to lands held as wild land under the Assessment Act shall, upon satisfying the government agent for the district in which such lands are situated that his operations will be facilitated thereby obtain an order from such government agent requiring the owner of such wild lands to clear a satisfactory fire-guard around, or partly around, such wild lands, and in case any owner refuses to comply with such order within a reasonable time, the government agent shall cause such guard to be made, and shall assess the costs of the said work against such wild lands."

The chief commissioner said this was a drastic regulation and suggested that if it be left to the timber commission for decision. He said that Mr. Williams' amendment was out of order, as it dealt with the expenditure of public money.

The speaker ruled the amendment out of order, and Mr. Williams appealed to the House. The speaker's ruling was sustained.

The bill was given third reading and passed.

#### The Water Clauses Bill

At the report stage in the bill to amend the Timber Manufacture act, 1906, Mr. Fulton introduced an amendment providing that the export of piles, telegraph and telephone poles, posts and rails, should be permitted. This amendment was held over to allow its being printed.

The Water Clauses bill was taken up in committee at section 145.

On section 148 Mr. Henderson (Yale) grounded on a certain "shall" which in his opinion should be "may." The chief commissioner held to his "shall" and a division was called. The amendment was lost, the original verb winning out by a large majority.

Mr. Henderson also objected to the definition of "engineer" in the bill. He said that the mere fact of a man's being employed by a company made him an engineer. He wanted the word "engineer" struck out of the section providing that, in the case of companies clearing streams for driving logs, "the licensee, his engineer, surveyors and servants may enter into and upon Crown lands etc." Mr. Henderson stated that he could name fifteen companies that employ incompetent engineers. The amendment was lost.

In a further section providing for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in council of an engineer to examine and report on proposed undertakings and works, the words "or some other competent person" were added after "engineer" on motion of Mr. Henderson.

The committee rose and reported progress after considering section 166. The Public Service bill was considered in committee. The bill was not finished.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) moved adoption of the report on the bill to incorporate the B.C. Permanent Loan company. Mr. Henderson (Yale) moved his amendment cutting out the securities of incorporated companies from the list of securities that may be dealt in by the company.

Mr. Henderson said the company had been registered under the Companies Act with a capital of ten millions. It now sought a reduction of capital to five millions, and enlarged powers. It sought to invest



REGULATION OF COAL MINES

Motion for Bi-Weekly Voted Down By House

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Mr. Henderson (Yale) moved his amendment cutting out the securities of incorporated companies from the list of securities that may be dealt in by the company. Mr. Henderson said the company had been registered under the Companies Clauses act with a capital of ten millions. It now sought a reduction of capital to five millions, and enlarged powers. It sought to invest

not only their paid up capital of a million and a half, but other sums in a different class of funds from those generally dealt in by trust companies. The securities asked for were those of any company with domestic incorporation, or Canadian incorporation. They might invest, for example, in a mine and it was not well to allow a loan company to invest in a mine. The two classes, loan companies and gambling companies, should be kept apart. Mr. McPhillips moved adjournment of the debate. The House adjourned at 6.15. OBSTRUCTION IS EMPLOYED Liberals and Socialists Unite to Spin Out Hours of the Closing Session ELECTIONS ACT THE CAUSE All Night Session Achieved By Much Eloquence From the Members to Left The provincial legislature spent last evening and the early hours of this morning in passing or practically passing but two bills. One was the measure providing for the incorporation of the farmers' institutes, which passed final reading and the other, the Timber Manufacturers' Act, which passed committee. Then the house sat for wearisome hours in committee upon the bill amending the Provincial Elections Act. It is an important bill. It defines the conditions which must govern the striking off a voter's name from a voters' list. The terms of the bill are generous. They provide that thirty days' notice must be served upon the man at his address before such action may be taken, terms much more generous than those provided in previous acts. They did not suit the opposition, however. The measure was fathered by the head of the law department, the attorney-general, and the latter does not seem popular with his opponents to the left of the speaker. Moreover, the government members, having already said their say upon the bill, did not seem disposed to answer over and over again the objections of the opposition. Some queer spirit or spite affected them and they elected to obstruct. They did so. Honorable members talked against the clock for hours at a time—honorable members for the opposition. Honorable members for the government grew weary of the ceaseless war of words. Many of them repaired to the library and seeking edifying literature, improved not the shining but the darkening hours and exhibited the illustrations to other honorable members growing sleepy under the soporific eloquence of the member from Grand Forks. When the hours of going to press grew near, Mr. McInnes (Grand Forks) was still waxing eloquent upon the principles of Karl Marx, the attorney-general was regarding abstractedly the third light decorating the cornice of the gallery at the right hand side of the speaker, hon. the premier was out on business and many other hon. members still read improving literature. The committee then had not risen nor had it reported progress. It had wearied and retired one chairman and the second had nearly reached the same stage. At the opening of the evening session, E. A. McPhillips (Islands) moved his amendment to the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation act providing that there should be only one vote to one man. This would restore a measure of co-operation to the bill. His constituents also had objected to it. Hon. Capt. Tatlow welcomed the question raised by the amendment, and wished the unbiassed opinion of the house. While feeling the force of the arguments advanced, on the other hand it was urged that with one man one vote, there would be difficulty in raising the necessary money, for which some inducement was needed. Hence he had devised a compromise by which an individual investment was limited to one-twentieth of the capitalization, and individual voting power to one-fiftieth. The amendment was lost 21 to 14, the government side largely opposing it. The bill was then read a third time. On the report stage of the act to amend the timber manufacture act, the chief commissioner of lands moved the following amendment: 2. The lieutenant-governor in council may authorize the export by lessees or licensees of the crown of the following kinds of timber cut on ungranted lands of the crown, or on lands of the crown which shall hereafter be granted, namely, piles, telegraph and telephone poles, ties and crib timber, although not manufactured nor to be used in the province. Mr. Fulton thought that while this was designed to meet the same end as that submitted by the leader of the opposition, yet it was better in that it kept control of the industry.

J. A. Macdonald (Rossland) was glad to see that the government was alive to the needs of the tie and pole makers. But he deprecated a renewed attempt to get fresh power for the government. The exported material would have to be inspected anyhow, and that would be sufficient protection. This would entail a great amount of red tape, as many of the contractors were small ones. The premier thought the two amendments were the same in spirit, the only difficulty being the requirement of permission from the governor in council. It was a wise precaution. The law would not only apply to Mr. Macdonald's district, and it had been represented to them that there could not be too much caution in preventing the export of the timber. A result of this had been the great growth of the saw mill industry, but lax methods might result in an evasion of the law. There would be no red tape about the very ordinary application necessary. John Oliver (Delta) said that a similar provision had been inserted in the land act of 1903, by which the lieutenant-governor in council could remit the export tax. His constituents had found that there was a great deal of red tape in getting the necessary leave, and hundreds of thousands of dollars lost as a consequence. The export should be permitted subject only to inspection as Mr. Macdonald's amendment provided. J. H. Hawthornthwaite thought Mr. Oliver's attitude inconsistent. He had formerly offered an amendment permitting export subject to regulations by the lieutenant-governor in council. Mr. Fulton's amendment was adopted and the bill passed report. Provincial Elections' Act In committee on the provincial elections' act, the first amendment considered was that of Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks). "Provided however, that in case of any voter leaving an electoral district to reside in another electoral district in the province, at least one year must elapse before the name of such person shall be struck off the register, except on request of the voter himself." Parker Williams (Newcastle) repeated his former arguments that without the amendment many workmen would be disfranchised. The bill was supposed to be introduced in order to clean up lists. Both parties striking dead men, and he thought the attorney-general should prosecute the dead men which arose from the grave at election times and insisted on voting. Mr. Oliver protested against the assertion that both parties indulged in corrupt practices. If Mr. Williams had sufficient evidence to warrant him making such an assertion, it was his duty to place it before the attorney-general. So far as rumors went, there was a persistent rumor that at the last general election some 250 persons were brought from Seattle to Nanaimo to vote Socialist, though personally he did not believe it. Mr. Williams wanted to know why the Liberals had not pressed their protests, and claimed that "saw-offs" were common. Mr. Oliver denied having ever at any time heard of any "saw-offs." Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it was common knowledge, and scored him for his position. "Why does not the honorable member insist on an investigation," said Mr. Williams. Greek Meets Greek Mr. Oliver: "If my honorable friends have no evidence in support of their statements, in common decency they should not make them. If they have evidence they should produce it." Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "Our evidence is the affidavits filed by Liberals on which petitions were based." He then went on to score the alleged malpractices of the Liberal at the last Dominion election at Nanaimo. They had brought voters in in numbers. He knew personally of many absentees brought in. Mr. Oliver: "If that is the case will the hon. member explain how it is that his bye-election, concerning which no such charges were made, he polled some 200 votes less in Nanaimo than at the Dominion election." Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "That remark is about as true as most of his remarks. There was great excitement and a general holiday on the Dominion election day, and I polled 715 votes in Nanaimo. At the bye-election there was no excitement and the miners were working, but still I only polled from 15 to 20 votes less." Support Amendment Mr. McInnis spoke in favor of the amendment and was followed by Mr. Williams, who appealed to the attorney-general to submit the bill once more to the caucus. J. Jardine (Esquimalt) also supported the amendment and stated that he was voicing the opinion of the trades and labor organizations of Victoria. Mr. Hawthornthwaite read a telegram from the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver stating that they approved the amendments suggested by Messrs. McInnis and Macdonald. He then proceeded to deliver a very lengthy exposition of the origin, history and aims of Socialism, the crimes of capitalism and the shortcomings of "dukes and ducks" in the past. Unless he greatly misjudged the temper of the working class they would not let their franchise go without a struggle. "Were I to be deprived of my ballot I would not like to stand in the attorney-general's shoes. I would take the law into my own hands, and from my place on the floor of this house, I advise the workers to do the same," said the member for Nanaimo. He concluded by announcing his intention of taking every means in his power of preventing the bill becoming law. At the meantime Mr. McInnis had

rested, and he rose once more to laud Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved to report progress. This was voted down and the leader of the opposition rose. Leader of Opposition. He thought there were occasions when it was justifiable to resort to extreme measures to prevent the passage of undesirable legislation, and so he would speak once more. He deprecated the threats of violence from the Socialist members in the event of the bill becoming law. Otherwise he associated himself with the arguments advanced. Telegrams had been received from representative bodies protesting against such legislation. The bill was unfair, and gave collectors of votes the power to strike off names without having evidence from the man whom it was sought to disfranchise. He appealed to the member for Fernie (Mr. Ross) and predicted it would especially affect that riding. Some 25 per cent. of the voters might lose their votes. W. R. Ross: "You need not worry about me. I can look after my own affairs." Mr. Macdonald then referred to the Minister of Works and to the Premier, who had that afternoon said he was a champion of the workmen. He criticized the silence of Conservative members, and stated that the reason was that they were not prepared to give the question an unbiased opinion. He appealed to private members not to be bound to the chariot wheels of the attorney-general. They were there to represent all classes. Mr. Hawthornthwaite next took up the parable and dealt with the various kinds of anarchists, from whom he disassociated himself. He paid a tribute to Tolstol and then launched into a lengthy dissertation on the subject. Advocates General Strike. Later on he explained that the weapon he had referred to was not violence, but the general strike. George Naden (Greenwood) next added his quota to the obstructive tactics of the evening. When he concluded he moved to report progress. E. A. McPhillips took the point of order that nothing had intervened since the last motion to the same effect. This gave an opportunity for another debate in which Messrs. Macdonald, Oliver, Williams and Naden took part. Mr. McPhillips: "All I can do is to cite the rules." The honorable member then proceeded to quote from May. John Oliver was surprised that the member for the Islands did not know better after so much experience. Mr. McPhillips: "Read the book." (Laughter.) Stuart Henderson supported the view that the rule did not mean that a clause in the bill had to be disposed of before another motion to report progress could be made. The chairman expressed the opinion that the point was not well taken but the Speaker was sent for, and much more time was wasted to the great delight of the opposition. At three o'clock this morning honorable members were still sitting and the debate was in full swing. Wednesday, March 10, 1909 TWENTY HOURS OF OBSTRUCTION Liberal and Socialist Members Hold Up the Election Act SLEPT IN THE LOBBIES The Weary Members Establish Dormitories About the Legislative Buildings After twenty-one hours of obstruction on the part of the Liberal Opposition and Socialist members, the attorney-general's bill to amend the Provincial Elections' act was given a rest for a while when the committee of the whole House rose and reported progress at six o'clock yesterday afternoon. The debate will be resumed again, and it is openly stated by the opponents of the measure that they are "good for" many days of such tactics as marked Monday night and yesterday morning. From eight o'clock Monday evening until almost 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the committee sat on, as one member after another—but always on the Opposition side—arose and sparred with Father Time for periods varying from three hours to fifteen minutes. At 1.55 the attorney-general moved adjournment until 2 o'clock. However, the House did not meet until 3 o'clock, the weary legislators taking advantage of the respite for a good rest. Had it not been for the resolution adopted by the House earlier in the session and providing for two distinct sittings a day, the committee would without doubt be sitting yet. As it was, when the House met last evening the entire order of the day had to be begun over again, and so the Provincial Elections act was safely shelved until the House might recover from its involuntary insomnia. Prepared for a Siege.



There was loud and prolonged applause from both sides of the legislative chamber, when, at midnight, just as the contentious bill was being approached, the premier arose to move adjournment. It was a pleasant disappointment, because members on both sides were fully prepared for an all-night session.

"Fully prepared" is the correct term. Most elaborate were the preparations carried on all afternoon yesterday to insure a modicum of comfort to the members during the weary night watches. For the first time in the history of the legislature, if one old campaigner is to be believed, cots and mattresses were imported into the sacred precincts of the lobbies.

The Conservative army occupied the ministers' private room as a dormitory. The Liberals confiscated a corner of the library, and spread their blankets. In another little room the Socialist contingent sought repose, and dreamed up new issues for the debate. The debate was carried on by relays, one man talking against time, while another man slept.

Needless to say, the debate exhibited a frayed appearance after the dawn broke yesterday and the orators were all but exhausted. Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) after three hours on his feet, betrayed great ingenuity in finding things to talk about. He talked about the member for the Islands; he referred feelingly to the Premier; he dealt with the Attorney-General in unmeasured terms.

#### The Locusts and the Corn

Mr. Naden (Greenwood) attempted to emulate the record of John Irving, who in the great debate of 1898, read from the dictionary while the Speaker was asleep. Mr. Naden started in to tell a certain antique story about the locusts and the corn. Mr. McPhillips (the Islands) was acting as chairman at the time, and the converse was something like this:

Mr. Naden: "And another locust went in and took out another grain of corn."

Mr. McPhillips: "The Hon. gentleman is out of order."

Mr. Naden: "And another locust went in and took out another grain of corn."

Mr. McPhillips: "The story is not relevant to the motion."

And so on. As regards the bill itself, which was for the most part lost sight of in that remarkable debate, it stands in precisely the same position as it did when hostilities opened. Mr. Innis (Grand Forks) has an amendment to the effect that in the case of an elector being absent from an electoral district for a year, his name shall not be struck from the voters' list in that period except at his request. That amendment formed the topic of all the speeches—some thirty odd—and it is confidently expected that it will form the topic of thirty more before the session ends.

#### Grand Trunk Pacific Bill

Considerable work was done at last night's session and several bills were advanced three stages by the consent of the house.

The Grand Trunk Pacific bill in the committee stage promised to be almost as large a bone of contention as the Provincial Elections act itself. The public galleries were thronged with sightseers who expected a continuation of the morning and afternoon debate, and these inquiring persons were regaled by Mr. Oliver (Delta) with some of his choicest eloquence on the subject on the subject of the Prince Rupert townsite.

The bill was held up for several hours, and finally the Chief Commissioner signified his willingness to bring down a lot of information asked for by Mr. Oliver in order to facilitate the passage of the measure.

#### Timber Manufacture Act

Dr. Hall (Nelson) introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Master and Servant Act Amendment Act, 1908." The bill was given first reading.

The premier on behalf of the attorney-general introduced a bill to further amend the Land Registry act. This was given first reading.

The bill to amend the Timber Manufacture act, 1906 (chief commissioner of lands) came up for third reading. Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved that the bill be re-committed, for the purpose of adding the following section:

"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the export of pile and crib timber, railway ties, mining props, telegraph or telephone poles, fence posts or fire wood."

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) said that this was the same as an amendment added to the bill by its introducer in committee, with the exception that that amendment made necessary an application to the lieutenant-governor in council before this class of timber could be exported.

The chief commissioner said that the provision for an application to the lieutenant-governor in council offered a necessary safeguard, and he refused to accept the amendment. The amendment was defeated 12 to 20, and the bill was given third reading and passed.

#### Public Service Bill

The Public Service bill was taken up in committee. On motion of Hon. Dr. Young an amendment was added to the effect that only British subjects might become members of the civil service, except where technical knowledge is required, when appointments must be made by the lieutenant-governor in council. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Dr. Young announced that the completed superannuation bill would be laid on the table during the sitting for the consideration of the members during the recess.

#### Grand Trunk Pacific Bill

In committee Mr. Oliver (Delta) brought up his old charges that the

streets of Prince Rupert did not go clear to the sea. He was opposed to all the clauses in the bill that conflicted with the act passed last year. The townsites had not, he said, been laid out according to the Statutes, and the legislature was asked to ratify a violation of the law.

In reply the chief commissioner started out by saying that as usual the member for Delta had begun with the assumption that he possessed the only "gray matter" in the House.

"I admit, without prejudice, that this may be so," said Mr. Fulton. "I say without prejudice, for there might be some doubt."

He said the matter had had the close attention of the executive for many months. It would be foolish to wipe out the well considered action of the executive on the superficial knowledge of the member for Delta.

"Never before in the history of this province have the interests of the public been safeguarded as they have been at Prince Rupert," declared the chief commissioner. "It is the intention of the government to retain in its possession all this waterfront, not to part with a single foot of it, so that the interests of the public will always be safeguarded."

He said that the criticism of the member for Delta came with bad grace, in view of the action of the Dominion government in attempting to make the provincial government give up the Indian lands on Kalen Island without compensation.

Mr. Oliver said that the order-in-council sent out by Ottawa on that occasion was merely a request and not "almost a command" as the Chief Commissioner had said.

Mr. Oliver drew attention to another matter in connection with Prince Rupert.

"Ten thousand acres of the most magnificent timber lands at Prince Rupert were sold at \$1 an acre," he declared.

The Chief Commissioner said that this sale was made as to the agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

"Where did R. J. Patterson and Peter Larsen come in on the thing?" asked Mr. Oliver.

He said the parties referred to had received the contract from the Provincial government, and if it was for the railway, why was it not made out direct to the railway company, instead of to E. V. Bodwell? Why was it necessary to put in the contract a clause providing that Mr. Bodwell should not dispose of the lands to any person or corporation other than the Grand Trunk Pacific?

Mr. Oliver was deep in the journals of the House looking for this agreement, and the chief commissioner said that he would find there a telegram from President Hayes of the G. T. P., to the effect that Mr. Bodwell was the accredited agent of the railway company.

"Send the book over and I'll find it," suggested Mr. Bowser.

Mr. Bowser had some difficulty in finding the telegram, and Mr. Oliver suggested sarcastically that he "change his glasses."

"Will the minister explain?" asked Mr. Oliver. "Why the G. T. P. paid at least \$46,000 for these same lands? Who got the other \$36,000?"

#### Dominion and Province.

Mr. Oliver then went back to defending the steps taken by the Dominion government with regard to the Indian lands at Prince Rupert.

"Is the hon. gentleman aware that the Dominion government conveyed to the G. T. P. the 13,000 acres of Indian lands in fee simple?" asked the chief commissioner. "Is he aware that to protect themselves against any claim the province might have the Dominion government took a bond of indemnity?"

Mr. Oliver asked what was the depth of water opposite waterfronting Block P, at Prince Rupert.

"Twenty to two hundred feet, depending on the distance from the shore line," said the chief commissioner. "We have room for a wharf 799 feet long, and 80 feet wide, the depth of water above the wharf at high water to be between 50 and 60 feet."

Mr. Oliver asked the distance between the railway track and the water at high tide. Mr. Fulton was not prepared to say. He said that in the western 750 feet of the block the railway right of way was only 60 feet wide.

Mr. Oliver declared that this was because the water was too deep at that point.

Mr. Oliver asked definite information regarding the depth of water at that point. Mr. Fulton referred him to the works department. Protesting against the reticence of the government, Mr. Oliver sat down.

Mr. Naden (Greenwood), said it was impossible to discuss the bill without further information. He said he had many times rowed over the government waterfront lots in a boat.

The Chief Commissioner said he would undertake to bring in the information asked for if the committee would hold the offending section over.

#### The Exchange of Land.

Mr. Oliver held up the clause providing for an exchange of land between the province and the Townsite company. To make the townsites uniform it was found necessary to include in the townsites a triangular piece of land, and the crown was to receive a tract of equal value within the townsites. Mr. Oliver withdrew his objections after explanations by the Attorney-General and the Chief Commissioner of Lands.

The Chief Commissioner moved that the following be added to the bill as a new section:

Plans of the lands mentioned in chapter 19 of the statutes of 1908, ap-

proved by the chief commissioner of lands, shall from time to time be deposited in the proper land registry office when the registrar is satisfied that such plans have been approved as aforesaid. After the deposit of such a plan the registrar shall keep an index of the lands described or designated by any number or letter on such plan by the name by which it is designated thereon, and any part thereof, affecting the land, or any part thereof, executed after such plan has been deposited as aforesaid, shall conform thereto, otherwise the same shall not be recorded or registered.

No person, except when authorized in writing by the attorney-general, shall be permitted to copy said plans when deposited as aforesaid.

Mr. Fulton explained the latter paragraph by saying that the railway company intended to copyright the plans and seal them.

Mr. Oliver asked whether the plans had not been already copyrighted. Of no such occurrence.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The chief commissioner said he knew **Business Rushed Through.**

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation act.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) protested against corporations being empowered to have special constables. He described these constables as "things."

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) introduced an amendment making it illegal to attempt to extract evidence from prisoners by means of so-called "sweating" methods. This was held over to the report stage of the bill.

The attorney-general's bill to amend the Explosives Storage act, which includes gasoline tanks in the list of explosives, was read a second time.

By permission of the House the bill was considered in committee forthwith, and the report adopted.

The bill for the relief of the Armstrong Power and Light Company, Limited, was read a second time. This is to release the company from the consequence of an error committed in getting the plans of their works approved. This bill was allowed to go into committee forthwith. It was given third reading and passed.

The House adjourned at midnight.

## THE AFTERNOON SITTING

When the House met again at 3 o'clock every bill on the order sheet was passed until the Provincial Elections Act was reached.

"Adjourned committee Bill No. 2," announced the speaker.

"Ready, Mr. Speaker," said the Attorney-General.

It was Mr. Oliver (Delta), who reopened the debate, amid loud applause from the Opposition benches. Some-what hoarse from his previous efforts on the same bill, Mr. Oliver plunged again into discussion of Mr. McInnis' amendment, while the Attorney-General retired into a book. A fierce attack on Mr. Bowser by the member for Delta did not serve to make the Attorney-General leave his reading.

Mr. Oliver said that the Attorney-General proposed to give notice to dead men that their names were to be taken from the list. He suggested that Mr. Bowser make personal delivery of these letters.

Mr. Jardine (Esquimalt), took up the parable for fifteen minutes, when he was relieved by Mr. Henderson (Yale).

Mr. Henderson said he had no doubt that by this time the Government members were sorry they were where they were, "and we," he added, "are sorry we are where we are."

"It can be easily remedied," observed Mr. McPhillips (The Islands).

"Yes," said Mr. Henderson, "by the Attorney-General withdrawing some of the objectionable features in his bill."

Mr. Henderson explained that he, unlike the member for The Islands, was not attached to springs that kept him bounding to his feet all the time. He then went on to show that the B. C. Elections Act contained no clear definition of the term "residence." He called the measure a heinous bill. He read some dozen cases from Hardcastle touching on British decisions in the matter of residence.

Passing to the question of notices, Mr. Henderson said that a man who was sued for five dollars was summoned by bailiff, while a man who was threatened with the loss of his franchise was notified only by letter.

He said that the senior member for Vancouver held forcible but erroneous ideas regarding the legal profession. He said that if bailiffs were employed in the challenging of voters, the costs would all come on the Conservative party, as after the first time there would be few Liberal names left on the list.

"That would matter little so long as there were costs," remarked Mr. Macgowan.

About five o'clock, Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks), took up the parable, speaking until 5.50 p.m.

At that point the Premier moved that the committee rise and report progress.

The House then adjourned until 8 o'clock.

## THE MORNING SITTING

Shortly after midnight Dr. Hall (Nelson) moved that the committee rise and report progress. This was defeated. Several hours later Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) put a similar motion. The speaker was called in to decide on a point of order. The motion was lost.

On the morning Mr. Oliver (Delta) discovered that the house had

been out of order for five hours, as an amendment introduced by the attorney-general took precedence of the one under discussion. This debate lasted an hour or so, and at the end the old course was resumed.

About daylight Mr. Naden (Greenwood) moved that the committee rise and report progress. This was defeated.

The place of the chairman was an anxious one. Mr. Gifford (New Westminster) was the chairman, but he was relieved at intervals by Ellison (Okanagan), Macgowan (Vancouver) and McPhillips (The Islands).

When Mr. Macgowan relieved the question was raised as to the right of the chairman to change off. The speaker had to be called in to decide, and he left Mr. Macgowan in charge.

A well thumbed volume of Balzac proved a boon to the government members. It passed from hand to hand all night and at noon the minister of finance, no longer drowsy, was deep in its pages.

#### A Slumberous House.

As the hours rolled on after midnight, the house grew sleeper and sleeper, but still the endless boom of Socialist or Opposition voice went on. The government benches were silent, except for snores. Once the minister of finance, after a sleep of an hour's duration, was pointed out by Mr. Hawthorthwaite. In a trice, Mr. Tatlow was wide awake and on his feet, protesting that he had been intently listening to every word. The attorney-general had a prolonged nap in his place on the treasury benches. Mr. Macgowan (Vancouver) reclined in a back row chair, slumbering cherubically. Beside him the member for Columbia dreamed on undisturbed. Mr. Hunter, of Slocan, the venerable member, enjoyed at least eight hours' repose. But everybody was more or less asleep.

Mr. Oliver (Delta), who likes to go to bed at 9 o'clock, had an inspiration. He came across a wing of the library that wasn't busy, and at once it became the bed-chamber of sleepy Liberals. It was generally understood this morning that the members were to bring up their beds and place them in the corridors if the debate was to be continued. About 10 a. m. the wiser members were out scenting along the lobbies, picking out promising sites for bunks. There was considerable wrangling as somebody "jumped" somebody else's claim.

The chairman of committee, Mr. Gifford, of New Westminster, had the worst of the deal. The other members could go out and wander at will, waiting only for the division bell. But the chairman was tied to his place, and, strange to say, kept awake. At 10.30 a. m. he called Mr. McPhillips (the Islands), to relieve him while he went to breakfast. Mr. Hawthorthwaite was on the floor at the time, and had been for several hours, and he eagerly seized the opportunity to

talk about Mr. McPhillips for ten minutes.

"Let us make it so that the workingman may sleep in peace without the fear of losing his franchise," exclaimed Mr. Hawthorthwaite later. "Even as the attorney-general and the

hon. the member for Columbia are now sleeping on the floor of the house."

#### A Legislative Marathon.

It was a sort of legislative Marathon, with fifty-two entries and few finishers. Longboat Hawthorthwaite, an easy favorite, was going strong at the steenth lap, with Dorado Williams and Hayes McInnis following close. But the course was dotted with the bones of those that fell by the wayside.

The thing developed into farce along about eleven o'clock when the member for Nanaimo was getting short of ammunition. Four fat Chinamen were taken to enter the gallery, and Mr. Hawthorthwaite at once saw his cue. He pointed out the Celestials and declared that the attorney-general had summoned his cohorts. The sleepy house burst into laughter, and then Mr. Hawthorthwaite, encouraged, went on to say that the Japanese and Hindus would come next.

The chairman solemnly protested that the member was not addressing the chair with any relevance.

Mr. Henderson (Yale) maintained that Mr. Hawthorthwaite was in order, as there was a clause in the Elections Act dealing with Chinese, Japanese and Hindus. Mr. Hawthorthwaite went on.

At 11.20 a. m. Mr. Hawthorthwaite sat down, stating that he would just go out and get some lunch and then start again. He said he was good for several months.

Mr. Naden (Greenwood) followed.

#### The Locust and the Corn.

In his ardent desire to kill time he started to tell the ancient story of how "another grain of corn." He was called to order, and moved that the committee rise and report progress.

He was called to order as having already moved a similar motion. Mr. Williams (Newcastle) arose to put the motion. He said that the attorney-general shared with his prototype Napoleon the quality of "mulsiness."

Mr. Williams talked for half an hour and then subsided, and the chairman was about to put the amendment to a vote when Mr. Munro (Chilliwack) jumped to his feet and entered the debate. Telling a humorous story about a tramp who had been repeatedly thrown from a train by a brakeman, he said that the Opposition was ready to keep up the fight "as long as their pluck and their pants held out."

At 12.30, Dr. King (Cranbrook) took up the tale. He said it was unfair that the Conservative members should sit in the house sixteen hours and not

make any reply to the honest arguments adduced by opposition members.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) climbed into the breach when the member for Cranbrook sat down. He said his position was like that of a man who goes into a museum and spends sixteen hours conversing with a statue. He said that any tactics, even if questionable at other times, were legitimate in cases such as this.

Dr. Hall (Nelson) asked the attorney-general whether seafaring men had the right to choose their "domicile" under the act.

Mr. Bowser said the proper place was the home port of the boat.

At 1.15, Mr. Henderson (Yale) relieved Dr. Hall. He read the election

laws of Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and other provinces to show that these had fair lists, left in the hands of the clerks of the municipalities, and not in the hands of officers of the government. The act was against the spirit and intelligence of the people. The only thing the people of B. C. had ever done to merit such treatment was to make it possible for the attorney-general to hold that position.

Mr. Brewster (Alberni) came into the fray for the fourth time at 1.30. He spoke of the difficulty of getting letters in the unsettled districts.

On motion of the attorney-general the committee rose at 1.59 and the house adjourned until 2.

## SKETCHES OF LONG SITTING

Yesterday morning Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) pointed out four Chinamen sitting in the public gallery of the House as belonging to the "cohorts" of the attorney-general. The Chinamen in question were fairly prosperous specimens of the merchant class and while the member for Nanaimo was talking they felt that somehow they were being treated to more than their share of notoriety.

Moses B. Cotsworth, the eminent actuary retained by the government in connection with the civil service pension bill, happened to be in the gallery and as the disgraced Chinamen rose to leave, they applied to Mr. Cotsworth for some light as to what was going on.

"What do?" asked one of the Celestials.

"Waste time," responded Mr. Cotsworth.

"H'm. We got no time," grunted the Chinaman, and he departed, followed by the rest of the "cohort."

#### Dormitories in the House.

For the first time, it is said, in the history of the legislature in recent years, dormitories were fitted up in the Government buildings yesterday for the accommodation of the members during the all-night sitting, made necessary by the policy of obstruction settled upon by the Liberal Opposition and Socialists.

The Conservative dormitory was the most pretentious. All yesterday afternoon workmen were to be seen carrying in mattresses and cots to the ministers' private room, on the same floor as the legislative chamber, and by six o'clock that apartment was fitted up like a dormitory in a boys' boarding school. More than a dozen beds were set up, and a noble fire was burning in the grate.

The Liberals had a room adjacent to the library fitted up. Realizing the natural results of their policy, the Liberal members got to work first, and had their room prepared, first driving out the fair stenographer, who formerly used it as a place of business. Then the Liberal orators slept in turns while their appointed orators were killing time in the House.

On the word of Mr. Eagleson (Lillooet) the Liberal members, even in repose, kept going through the gestures that had grown so familiar to them in the course of the debate, pounding the mattress from time to time to emphasize a point, and snoring dramatically, as their fevered dreams reached a paroxysm.

The Socialist members had another corner allotted to them, and there, while his colleagues were taking his place in the legislative chamber, Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) slept and renewed himself for the weary fight.

#### THE FRANCHISE BILL

There is a terrible tempest in a teapot in progress across James Bay and a number of gentlemen, whose political sympathies are not exactly with the government, but quite the reverse, are sacrificing themselves in various ways upon what they are pleased to imagine is the altar of their country's liberty. The whole trouble is over a difference of opinion as to the procedure when names should be struck off the voters' lists. The government thinks that if a man is given thirty days' notice that it is proposed to strike off his name and pays no attention to it, he cannot reasonably object if his name is taken off. He can get his name restored, if he wants to, and in 999 cases out of every 1,000 nobody could be in the slightest way prejudiced by the proposed provision. The Opposition want the law to provide that in no event shall a man's name be struck off a list until he shall have been absent a year, except at his own request. Such an arrangement would prevent the purging of the lists, and there might always be



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a similar motion. Mr.  
castle) arose to put the  
id that the attorney-  
with his prototype  
uality of "multishness."

s talked for half an  
subsidized, and the chair-  
to put the amendment  
Mr. Munro (Chilli-  
on Mr. Munro entered  
to his feet and entered  
sling a humorous story  
who had been repeat-  
hat the Opposition was  
up the fight "as long  
and their pants held

King (Cranbrook) took  
He said it was unfair  
rivate members should  
be sixteen hours and not

make any reply to the honest argu-  
ments adduced by opposition mem-  
bers.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) climbed  
into the breach when the member for  
Cranbrook sat down. He said his  
position was like that of a man who  
goes into a museum and spends six-  
teen hours conversing with a statue.  
He said that any tactics, even if ques-  
tionable at other times, were legiti-  
mate in cases such as this.

Dr. Hall (Nelson) asked the attor-  
ney-general whether seafaring men  
had the right to choose their "domici-  
cle" under the act.

Mr. Bowser said the proper place  
was the home port of the boat.

At 1.15, Mr. Henderson (Yale) re-  
lieved Dr. Hall. He read the election

laws of Ontario, New Brunswick,  
Manitoba and other provinces to show  
that these had fair lists, left in the  
hands of the clerks of the municipali-  
ties, and not in the hands of officers  
of the government. The act was  
against the spirit and intelligence of  
the people. The only thing the people  
of B. C. had ever done to merit such  
treatment was to make it possible for  
the attorney-general to hold that position.

Mr. Brewster (Alberni) came into  
the fray for the fourth time at 1.30.  
He spoke of the difficulty of getting  
letters in the unsettled districts.

On motion of the attorney-general  
the committee rose at 1.59 and the  
house adjourned until 2.

## SKETCHES OF LONG SITTING

Yesterday morning Mr. Hawthorn-  
thwaite (Nanaimo) pointed out four  
Chinamen sitting in the public gal-  
ery of the House as belonging to the  
"cohorts" of the attorney-general. The  
Chinamen in question were fairly pros-  
perous specimens of the merchant class  
and while the member for Nanaimo  
was talking they felt that somehow  
they were being treated to more than  
their share of notoriety.

Moses B. Cotsworth, the eminent  
actuary retained by the government in  
connection with the civil service pen-  
sion bill, happened to be in the gallery  
and as the disgraced Chinamen rose to  
leave, they applied to Mr. Cotsworth  
for some light as to what was going  
on.

"What do?" asked one of the Celestials.

"Waste time," responded Mr. Cotsworth.

"H'm. We got no time," grunted the  
Chinaman, and he departed, followed  
by the rest of the "cohort."

## Dormitories in the House.

For the first time, it is said, in the  
history of the legislature in recent  
years, dormitories were fitted up in  
the Government buildings yesterday  
for the accommodation of the members  
during the all-night sitting, made  
necessary by the policy of obstruction  
settled upon by the Liberal Opposition  
and Socialists.

The Conservative dormitory was the  
most pretentious. All yesterday after-  
noon workmen were to be seen carry-  
ing in mattresses and cots to the  
ministers' private room, on the same  
floor as the legislative chamber, and  
by six o'clock that apartment was fitted  
up like a dormitory in a boys' boarding school. More than a dozen  
beds were set up, and a noble fire was  
burning in the grate.

The Liberals had a room adjacent  
to the library fitted up. Realizing the  
natural results of their policy, the  
Liberal members got to work first, and  
had their room prepared, first driving  
out the fair stenographer, who formerly  
used it as a place of business.

There the Liberal orators slept in  
turns while their appointed orators  
were killing time in the House.

On the word of Mr. Eagleson (Lillooet) the Liberal members, even in  
repose, kept going through the ges-  
tures that had grown so familiar to  
them in the course of the debate,  
pounding the mattress from time to  
time to emphasize a point, and snor-  
ing dramatically, as their fevered  
dreams reached a peroration.

The Socialist members had another  
corner allotted to them, and there,  
while his colleagues were taking his  
place in the legislative chamber, Mr.  
Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) slept and  
renewed himself for the weary fight.

## THE FRANCHISE BILL

There is a terrible tempest in a tea-  
pot in progress across James Bay and  
a number of gentlemen, whose politi-  
cal sympathies are not exactly with  
the government, but quite the reverse,  
are sacrificing themselves in various  
ways upon what they are pleased to  
imagine is the altar of their country's  
liberty. The whole trouble is over a  
difference of opinion as to the proce-  
dure when names should be struck off  
the voters' lists. The government  
thinks that if a man is given thirty  
days' notice that it is proposed to  
strike off his name and pays no at-  
tention to it, he cannot reasonably  
object if his name is taken off. He  
can get his name restored, if he wants  
to, and in 999 cases out of every 1,000  
nobody could be in the slightest way  
prejudiced by the proposed provision.  
The Opposition want the law to pro-  
vide that in no event shall a man's  
name be struck off a list until he  
shall have been absent a year, except  
at his own request. Such an arrange-  
ment would prevent the purging of  
the lists, and there might always be

carried along on them a number of  
names of persons, who are not living  
or who had left the country for good,  
whereby the door would be opened  
for all manner of personation. Most  
people will agree with us that a thirty-  
day notice is long enough for a voter  
to protect his interest, and the propo-  
sal that a year shall be allowed in  
every case is really no guarantee that  
the lists shall be kept free from names  
that ought not to be on them. At the  
very most the issue is only a matter  
of a difference of opinion and no  
special principle is involved in it. The  
Opposition and the Socialists have  
made up their minds to force the  
Attorney-General to yield, and he  
seems to have determined to try con-  
clusions with them. Mr. Bowser is  
not yet prepared to submit to govern-  
ment by a minority, and he is quite  
right.

Under the law as it now stands  
there is nothing to prevent a Registrar  
of Voters from striking off the names  
of absentees at his own sweet will.  
All he need do is to assume that a  
person, who is not residing in the dis-  
trict, has left the province and mail  
him a notice at his last address, and  
proceed to strike off the name, unless  
the voter shows cause to the con-  
trary. It is true that the present law  
only applies to persons, who are out  
of the province, but as the Registrar  
is not required to have any proof as to  
the voter's whereabouts, it is quite  
immaterial where the voter may be.  
He may have only moved to another  
street in the same city, and if he fails  
to get the notice mailed to him, off  
his name will go. This is the law  
that has prevailed in the province for  
years, and the fact that it has never  
been abused is a sufficient guarantee  
that the proposed change in the law  
is not likely to be abused. The change  
reduces the power of the Registrar  
instead of enlarging it, for before he  
can give notice of his intention to  
strike off a name, he must have some  
evidence that the person is out of the  
district. This is for the protection of  
the voter. A Registrar can surely be  
trusted to see that the evidence pre-  
sented to him is such as authorizes  
him to treat the voter as an absentee.  
If the evidence shows that the voter  
is only temporarily away, he will not  
treat him as an absentee. Let us take  
a possible case: A voter in the city  
of Victoria leaves for England. Under  
the law as it now stands, if the  
Registrar wished to get the voter's  
name off the list, he could of his own  
mere motion send a notice to the  
voter's address here, and unless cause  
was shown he could strike the name  
off, if three weeks elapsed between  
the time the notice was sent and the  
revision. The fact that nothing of  
the kind ever occurred, is pretty good  
proof that the Registrars do not abuse  
their official powers. Under the  
amendment proposed by the Attorney-  
General, before the Registrar sent a  
notice to the man who had gone to  
England, he would have to receive  
some evidence that he had left the  
city to reside elsewhere, and in the  
event of the absence really being only  
temporary, such evidence could not be  
given and therefore no notice could be  
sent out. The case would be just the  
same if the voter had gone to Atlin  
or Kootenay or anywhere else.

The suggestion that the Attorney-  
General would use the proposed  
amendment, for the purpose of strik-  
ing off the names of people, whom  
he thought were not in political sym-  
pathy with him, is a monstrous thing.  
We protest that Mr. Bowser's record  
as a man and as a public official does  
not warrant the attribution to him of  
any such intention. Moreover, the  
suggestion presupposes a degree of  
baseness on the part not only of the  
Attorney-General but also of the  
Registrars, which we are happy in be-  
lieving able to believe is not for one mo-  
ment to be thought of as possible.  
We would despair of the country if  
we believed for a moment that the  
Opposition believed any officials would  
so prostitute their powers, for to  
think so would be to suppose that the  
members of the Opposition regard  
such things as legitimate, and we do  
not believe they do. The whole ab-  
surd exhibition, which the Opposition  
and the Socialists are putting up is  
a piece of play to the gallery. In the  
entire absence of any real political  
issues, they have invented this issue.  
But they are reckoning without their  
hosts, and their hosts are the electors  
of the province, who are not so blind  
that they cannot readily see through  
their transparent tactics. If the Opposi-  
tion were in earnest, it would have  
contented itself with a dignified protest,  
but not being in earnest, being  
only desirous to make some sort of  
impression upon the public, they have

chosen the means to which they are  
now resorting. It is a pitiable ex-  
hibition, but, as we have said, the  
government can hardly yield to such  
tactics.

Thursday, March 11, 1909

## WATER BILL IS AGAIN DELAYED

Point of Order Raised By Stuart Henderson Regarding City's Position

## THE LEADERS' SPEECHES

Premier McBride and J. A. Macdonald Support the Measure

The ban has not yet been lifted from  
the Victoria water supply question.  
Something crops up regularly to spoil  
the arrangement when it seems to have  
been arrived at, and no better illustra-  
tion of the adage concerning the num-  
ber of slips betwixt cups and lips  
could be found than the negotiations  
on this vexed question. The evening  
before last an agreement was appar-  
ently arrived at, and one of those most  
prominently concerned in the affair so  
informed the Colonist. Yesterday  
morning, however, the representatives  
of the company, to the great disap-  
pointment of the representatives of the  
city, declared the reports of an agree-  
ment to have been grossly exaggerated,  
and that in fact there was no  
agreement at all.

The result was that the campaign  
was renewed in the lobbies of the  
house, although there were no more  
conferences. Finally the matter was  
transferred to the floor of the house,  
when H. B. Thomson presented his  
amendments to the committee of the  
whole. His first amendment, reinser-  
ting the clause that the powers, etc., of  
the city "are hereby ratified and con-  
firmed to the corporation of the city  
of Victoria; and it is hereby declared  
that such powers, rights and privileges  
are in no way abrogated by any act  
subsequent to the Victoria Act of  
1873," was passed, but the others were  
temporarily held over, and the rest of  
the bill was considered and adopted.  
W. R. Ross got leave to withdraw his  
amendments, shortly after which J. A.  
Macdonald asked that the committee  
rise and report progress, to meet again  
at the next sitting. To this request  
Mr. Thomson somewhat reluctantly  
acquiesced.

At the evening session no one op-  
posed the bill except the Socialists  
and Stuart Henderson. The premier  
strongly supported the measure, and  
the leader of the opposition also en-  
dorsed the bill in a well thought out  
and scholarly address. Messrs Haw-  
thornthwaite and Williams did not  
seem inclined to press their objections  
to extremes, and everyone thought  
that the troubles of the bill were prac-  
tically over when Mr. Henderson raised  
a point of order. Mr. Thomson's  
reply showed the point to be mere ob-  
struction, and then Mr. Macdonald  
again suggested that the debate be ad-  
journed, as the bill was one in which  
a widespread interest was being taken.  
Mr. Thomson seemed much disgusted,  
but finally consented on the under-  
standing that the matter be settled  
next time the bill came up, and that  
there would be no more obstruction.

## Debate Opens

The debate was opened by the So-  
cialists. Quoth Parker Williams:

"Why should this house be asked to  
put a price of \$700,000 on the property  
of the Esquimalt Water Works Co?  
What do we know about its value?"

H. B. Thomson: "This amendment  
is agreeable to the city, which believes  
that it contains a fair way to deal  
with the property in question. This is  
Victoria's proposition."

P. Williams: "I know little of the  
matter, save what I learned as member  
of the private bills committee; but I  
understand that this sum was offered  
by the city as complete payment on  
the advice of an expert named Adams,  
who no doubt made every possible al-  
lowance, as experts always do. This  
offer was refused."

H. B. Thomson: "I have knowledge  
of the offer, but if the company re-  
jects the price, there will be arbitra-  
tion under the Water Clauses and Con-  
solidation Act, save that the rate of  
interest will be six per cent. instead  
of fifteen, the bonus 20 per cent. in-  
stead of 30 per cent. The offer comes  
from the city."

S. Henderson: "Why is this method  
adopted instead of the natural form of  
expropriation, an expropriation based  
on the value instead of the cost of the  
plant?"

Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected that  
in the interests of the city, the price  
should be fixed at not more than \$700,-  
000, instead of not less. The city  
council might offer a million and a  
half. Such things had been done. In  
any event, the house was not supposed  
to deal with values. Mr. Thomson  
again explained that the figure had  
been arrived at by the city, who wish-  
ed to deal absolutely fairly. The city  
was prepared to make this offer to the  
company if it wanted the property. At

present it was the intention to go to  
Sooke, but if prevented by any reason,  
financial or otherwise, they wanted to  
be able to expropriate this company's  
property.

## Mr. Macdonald's Speech

J. A. Macdonald: "I feel that the  
house is being placed in a difficult and  
delicate position when it is asked prac-  
tically to interfere in a dispute be-  
tween two parties, and to settle the  
legal rights to the water at Goldstream.  
I may say at the outset that I intend  
to vote for it, because it seems to be  
the most satisfactory end to a dis-  
agreeable tangle. I understand that  
there is no dispute as to the right of  
expropriation, or to arbitration, but  
that the only difficulty lies in deciding  
the basis upon which arbitrators shall  
compute the value. I understand that  
the company is willing to sell on the  
basis of the value of the property to-  
day as found by arbitration. This  
would seem fair enough, but there are  
complications such as the rights of the  
city of Victoria given in 1873.

"In that year, as I understand it,  
Victoria was given exclusive rights  
within a 20-mile area. This act was  
amended later on in 1892, and in the  
same year the Esquimalt company was  
also given certain rights subject to the  
rights of Victoria, and on that char-  
ter the company went ahead and con-  
structed its works. Now the citizens  
of Victoria find that they need a new  
water supply, which is a most im-  
portant matter for them. Thus they  
must either take the Esquimalt prop-  
erty or go further on to Sooke at  
greater expense. The city wants its  
right to choose between these two  
made plain, or in the alternative to  
go to Sooke without interruption so  
far as their right of way is concerned.  
"Now we are asked to fix the basis  
of arbitration. This is as laid down  
in the Water Clauses Consolidation  
Act, which provides, inter alia, that it  
shall be the cost of the works and  
their maintenance. To this is added  
interest at 6 per cent, and then a  
bonus of 20 per cent. In this way it  
is thought that both the city and the  
company are fairly dealt with.

"Such legislation is very dangerous.  
The prosperity of this province is  
largely dependent on the investment  
of capital, and if interfered so as to  
render an individual investment un-  
safe, we are striking a blow at every  
company in the province that may  
want to ask for capital. In this case  
I see that a difficulty would arise  
over the present worth, a question  
which would probably be raised be-  
fore the arbitrators. The company  
would say our water rights and fran-  
chises, apart from our investment, are  
worth so much. Victoria would rejoin  
that you have no goodwill or franchise  
having a cash value on account of  
the priority of our rights under our  
act of 1873. This dispute would give  
rise to litigation which would be sure  
to be taken to the privy council, and  
cause great expense; and more un-  
fortunate still the citizens would be  
kept in doubt for years as to their  
water supply. In these circumstances  
I think the House would be right to  
put an end to the uncertainty, espe-  
cially as there will be no real danger  
to the Esquimalt company or its  
shareholders."

## Premier's Speech.

Premier McBride—"I am very glad  
to hear so many strong and emphatic  
words of commendation from the  
leader of the Opposition, and sitting,  
as I have done, for several years by  
my colleague, I am sure that  
would not present anything to this  
House which would not commend it-  
self to any reasonable person, and it  
is refreshing to listen to such a learned  
and excellent disquisition in favor  
of the measure my colleague has in  
charge.

"This is a question of pure water  
for the capital city of Victoria. Not  
that we have not now a good water  
supply, but this is an energetic part  
of the world, and what with the great  
development going on now through-  
out Vancouver island as well as Vic-  
toria, it will not be a great many  
months before we shall need a great-  
ly increased supply. All that the bill  
means is that there will be an in-  
creased supply of water within reach;  
but there is absolutely no suggestion  
that it means confiscation. Not a  
member of this House, not even the  
member for Nanaimo, who is always  
an exacting person, would lend him-  
self to anything like confiscation. But  
if there were any grounds on which  
the House might depart from its or-  
dinary customs, we have them here  
tonight. So if any overexact critic  
should charge that we are being too  
hard on the Esquimalt company, there  
is the good excuse of an adequate  
water supply for the city of Victoria.

"It has been my privilege and  
pleasure during the past few days to  
have had many interviews with the  
representatives of both sides, and  
while here and there there have been  
signs of considerable feeling, I could  
feel that all were anxious to reach a  
solution; but I also feel that it would  
be quite impossible to reach a solu-  
tion which would satisfy every one.  
But still I may say on behalf of the  
Mayor and Council of Victoria that  
they have never shown anything like  
a desire for confiscation, on the con-  
trary they have been fair and busi-  
nesslike. They contend for their  
rights, but they are willing to extend  
a fair consideration to those of the  
company, and I think that my friend  
and colleague has fairly summed up  
this consideration in his amendment.  
I do not hesitate to say that the mea-  
sure now under consideration is in  
every detail fair and equitable, is a  
proper solution of a troublesome situ-  
ation, and an adequate and proper  
compensation to the company."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite renewed his  
criticisms of the bill on the ground  
that the city's rights were inadequately  
protected, after which the amend-  
ments appeared to be on the eve of  
passing. At this juncture, however,



Stuart Henderson arose on a point of order. He claimed the amendments were out of order as conferring powers in excess of those contained in the petition and advertisement of the bill. Consequently the bill should go back to the private bills committee.

Mr. Thomson pointed out that such was not the case. The main feature of the advertisement and petition was the re-enactment of the powers conferred by the act of 1873. These were absolute and ample, and the amendments merely defined and qualified them.

Mr. Macdonald remarked that many Victorians and others were taking an interest in the bill, and suggested that the committee rise and report progress. After some conferring, Mr. Thomson agreed that he would do so on the understanding that it would be dealt with promptly at the next sitting and that there was no obstruction, a remark which Mr. Henderson resented.

## A LATE SITTING ON THE WATER BILL

House Sat Until 1.30 a.m. Despite Protests From Delta

A determined effort to get the Water Clauses Act through the committee stage marked last night's sitting of the legislature.

Despite the protests of Mr. Oliver (Delta) against late hours, the house sat on into the morning, while the chairman read out the sections of the bill. There were comparatively few interruptions from the opposition until 12.30, when Messrs. Henderson (Yale) and Oliver (Delta) began to take exception to some clauses.

At 1.15 the protests from the sleepy opposition members became so insistent that the chief commissioner moved that the committee rise, leaving the bill at clause 296, with fifteen clauses to go.

The bill to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power and Light company (Mr. Schofield) was given third reading, and passed amidst loud applause.

### Extension of Bonus

At the report stage in the bill to extend the time for the operations of the Pacific Northern and Omnica railway, Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) introduced an amendment providing that the time limit in which the railway might earn the provincial bonus of \$5,250 per mile previously granted be not extended.

Mr. McPhillips said this was out of order, as not being germane to the substance of the bill, and also as affecting the Subsidy Act, which was not within the right of a private member.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said the bill was simply an amendment to the original bill, and the bonus would lapse unless the present bill was passed. Unquestionably the bonus would be paid unless some special provision were put in. He read from the journals of the house a case in which Mr. McPhillips had moved a similar amendment in 1902. (Laughter.)

The speaker ruled that Mr. Hawthorthwaite's motion was out of order, as being foreign to the meaning of the bill. Mr. Hawthorthwaite appealed from the house, and the division that resulted upheld the speaker's decision.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite then declared that the bill was out of order, as amending a bonus bill.

The speaker declared the bill in order. The report was adopted.

The report on the bill to create the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver and his successors in office a corporation sole was adopted, and the bill was given third reading and passed.

The bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act (the attorney-general) was given third reading and passed.

### Grand Trunk Pacific Bill

In the report stage on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, the chief commissioner presented a few minor amendments, which were adopted.

The report was adopted on a division as follows:

Yeas—Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Manson, Behnson, Macgowan, Garden, Taylor, Fulton, Hayward, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—20.

Nays—Hawthorthwaite, Williams, McInnis, Macdonald, Oliver, Henderson, Naden, Hall, Jardine—9.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Coal Mines act (the premier). This was reported complete without amendment.

### Water Clauses Bill

The Water Clauses bill was resumed at 10.30. The chief commissioner moved that the following new section be added in the part dealing with the rights of loggers:

"If as a result of the construction of any works by a licensee under this part, any water power is created, the licensee shall not, by reason of such construction only, have any right, title or claim to use the power so created."

The water bill went more quickly than at any previous sitting. The Opposition raised very few questions as the chairman of the committee, Mr. Macgowan (Vancouver) read on by the hour at the interminable measure.

At 12.00 a.m. Mr. John Oliver (Delta) protested against being "kept up half dead, to watch the government rushing legislation through." The protest passed unheeded.

At one o'clock Mr. Ross (Fernie) relieved the chairman, whose voice had grown somewhat husky from too much reading.

The committee rose at 1.15. The chief commissioner introduced by message a bill to amend the Land act. He moved that the message be referred to the committee of the whole house forthwith.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved that the word "forthwith" be struck out and the words "at the next sitting of the House" be substituted therefor. He said that the members were in no condition, physically or mentally, to carry on the business of the legislature.

The amendment was defeated, 11 to 18.

The Speaker was led away and then the chief commissioner moved that the committee rise and report the bill. But the member for Delta now insisted on seeing the bill. The motion was put to a vote and was sustained.

The bill was given first reading. The chief commissioner of lands introduced by message the Fernie Park Subdivision act. This was given first reading.

The House adjourned at 1.20.

## TIMBER LEASES TO BE PERPETUAL

Premier McBride Announces Timber Policy of the Government

TO ACT NEXT SESSION

Report of Forestry Commission to Be Waited For as Regards Terms

Premier McBride announced to the legislature at the afternoon sitting yesterday the policy of the government with regard to the tenure of timber leases.

He stated that the government has decided that it is advisable to make the tenure of these leases perpetual, but that the matter will be held over until next session.

The terms and conditions attaching to the matter will be left in large measure to the decision of the proposed forestry commission. This announcement has been eagerly awaited for many weeks, and many guesses have been hazarded from time to time as to the probable attitude of the government.

The Public Service bill passed the House as did the attorney-general's measure to add gasoline tanks to the list of explosives in the Explosives Storage act. The Grand Trunk Pacific bill passed committee safely.

The bill for the consolidation of the mining claims and water rights of John Hopp, which caused a great deal of discussion in the legislature at second reading stage, was withdrawn by Mr. Thomson (Victoria).

### The Timber Policy.

The premier's announcement was as follows:

"Before the business of the day is taken up, I would like to make a statement of considerable importance, which has been waited for by many people of the province with considerable interest. I refer to the question of the tenure of special timber licenses, which has been the subject of some controversy of late, and the principal commission of several delegations representing the timber interests in British Columbia.

"I beg to announce that the government has come to the determination that the tenure of these licenses will at the next session of the legislature receive the attention of the administration in the way of some provision that will make for the perpetuity of the licenses until the timber is removed, but on such terms and conditions as the government may then deem prudent in the interests of the people of British Columbia.

"It has been deemed wise to defer this matter until we have received the advice of the commission on forestry, and it is upon the report of that body as to the terms and conditions advisable that the government will act."

Mr. Oliver (Delta) complained that nothing had been heard of an order passed by the House for the bringing down of returns of the prosecutions under the fisheries department. The attorney-general produced the returns, stating that it had been his intention to bring them in at this sitting.

Private bills were then taken up, it being private members' day.

### Private Bills.

Mr. Henderson (Yale) withdrew his amendment to the B. C. Permanent Loan Company bill, and depriving the company of the right to invest in the securities of chartered companies in Canada. He substituted an amendment to which he said, all parties had agreed. This gave the company the right to invest in the securities of fire and life insurance companies, and of any chartered companies in Canada on approval of the lieutenant-governor-in-council and the majority of the shareholders. This amendment was accepted, and the bill passed report stage.

The bill to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power and Light Com-

pany, Limited, passed report stage. The Pacific, Northern and Omnica Railway bill was considered in committee. This bill asks for an extension of time for the building operations of the company.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) moved an amendment to the effect that the extension of time granted by the bill be not construed as extending the time wherein the railway may earn the provincial bonus of \$5,000 a mile. The amendment was held over to the report stage.

The bill to create the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver and his successors in office a corporation sole was given second reading. On permission of the House the bill was considered in committee forthwith.

Mr. Thomson (Victoria) asked that the order for the second reading of the bill respecting the consolidation of the mining claims and water rights of John Hopp, be discharged.

### Several Bills Passed

The attorney-general's bill to amend the Explosives Storage Act, was given third reading and passed.

The provincial secretary's public service bill was reported, given third reading and passed.

In report stage on the attorney-general's bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act, Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) introduced an amendment providing for the abolition of the "sweating" system of extracting evidence from prisoners.

He said that it was commonly stated that American methods of extracting evidence by the "third degree" were being introduced in the province. From the standpoint of humanity, no such methods should be established in the fall of this province. It was bad enough to have these methods in Russia.

Mr. Bowser said that no such methods are employed in British Columbia. Every man was considered to be innocent until he was proved guilty. The whole thing was based on vague rumor. He refused to accept the amendment, as such a regulation was entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) said that in the case of Bill Miner "sweating" methods had taken place in the Kamloops jail, according to the statements made generally in the newspapers. There had never been an authoritative denial of this. The danger of the system was that innocent men were in some cases induced to confess crimes they never committed, and to incriminate other innocent persons.

The amendment was lost, 7 to 26.

The bill was reported.

### Grand Trunk Pacific Bill

The House went into committee on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) said the legislature was asked to confirm an incomplete plan of the Prince Rupert townsite. He was unalterably opposed to this and to the scheme carried out between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific to cut the townsite off from the sea. He thought the government would be going far enough to extend the time for the completion of the surveys, to take in the triangular piece of land referred to, and leaving the approval of the plans to such a time as they might be completed.

The attorney-general reviewed the concessions which the government was able to obtain from the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

He said that if Mr. Oliver's motion to strike out the third section of the bill were adopted, it would undo all the work carried through up to this date by the government.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) returned to the charge with his old arguments.

A question arose over the intention of the government to go into partnership with the G. T. P. in the sale of lithographed copies of the plans of the townsite of Prince Rupert. An amendment to the bill, brought in by the chief commissioner, provides that nobody shall be allowed to copy these plans. The attorney-general said that the government and the G. T. P. would divide the cost and the profits, the province on a basis of one-fourth and the railway on a basis of three-fourths.

The attorney-general said that the amount realized would be \$200,000, but he later corrected this statement, saying that he did not know the estimated profit.

The chief commissioner moved that the schedules attached to the bill be taken as read.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) said that there were statements in the schedule that were incorrect, as the plans were incorrect and incomplete. The schedules and preamble were taken as read.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The water bill was again considered in committee. Eight sections only were taken up, and the committee rose.

The chief commissioner of lands asked that the second reading of the Game Protection Act be discharged, and he re-introduced the bill by message.

The bill to amend the Land Registry Act (the attorney-general) was given second reading.

## TIMBER LICENSES

Mr. McBride made an important announcement in the Legislature yesterday. He informed the House that at the next session a measure will be introduced to make the tenure of licenses perpetual, provided the regulations to be prescribed are observed. We refer to the report of the proceedings of the House for his exact language, but what has just been said conveys an accurate idea of its meaning. The timbermen expected legislation during the present session, and undoubtedly it would have proved very advantageous to many of them if a Bill had been brought down and passed, but a formal official announcement of the nature of that made by Mr. McBride is, under the circumstances, equivalent to the enactment of a law on the subject. Any Act that could have been passed this session would of necessity have been made subject to regulations hereafter to be adopted. The framing of such regulations is a matter calling for much greater consideration than can be given during a session, and it is one upon which the assistance of experts will have to be asked. We appreciated this when referring to the matter a day or two ago, at which time we said the regulations "ought not to be hastily framed, and so that it is understood that they will be made, the principle of renewals can be safely adopted, and the regulations be made as experience and investigation shall show is desirable." The principle has been adopted. It is true that it has not been crystallized into an Act of the Legislature, but a formal declaration by the Premier that such a measure will be introduced is tantamount thereto. The announcement of the Premier will be heartily welcomed by the timbermen, who will feel safe in preparing for their future operations with the knowledge that their investments will be protected.

A Commission is to be appointed to investigate all questions relating to our forests, and it will be instructed to make recommendations for the regulation of lumbering operations on crown lands. We understand that experts of repute from other parts of the Continent will be asked to act upon the Commission. It is very clear, however, that regulations for British Columbia must be very different from those that would prove satisfactory in Eastern Canada or even the Middle States. Forest conditions in this province are different from what they are in the parts of the Continent just mentioned. Therefore the government will, we assume, appoint on the Commission men having local knowledge and experience. Mr. McBride has not stated that the regulations recommended by the Commission will be adopted in full. They will serve as a guide to the government and Legislature, who after all must be the final judges of what is best in this regard.

Friday, March 12, 1909

## CONCESSION IS MADE TO THE HAND LOGGERS

Licenses Will Be Obtainable in Any Section of British Columbia

The Land Act Amendment Act, just introduced into the house by the chief commissioner of lands, is a measure of some importance to loggers, as one of its main provisions is to remove the present restriction within which hand-loggers' licenses are granted. At present they can only be obtained within a limited area on the coast, north of Rivers Inlet, along the coast of one of the Queen Charlotte Islands group and in places along the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Hereafter hand-loggers may receive licenses anywhere in the province subject to the approval of the forest ranger or one of the assistant timber inspectors. With the exception of Indians, only persons on the voters' list will be eligible for these licenses. The object, apparently, of this clause, is to shut out Chinese and Japanese.

Further formalities are also prescribed in respect to the acquirement of public lands by purchase. Hereafter, after the report of the surveyor has been received, the acceptance of the survey will be published in the B. C. Gazette for sixty days, during which period any persons having adverse claims to the lands must file their objections with the surveyor-general.

The time for the renewal of lapsed timber license is also extended by the new act. The renewal fees have to be paid before the expiry of the license, but upon payment of a fine of \$25 in

addition to the amount of the license fees within 30 days a renewal could be obtained. This period of grace has been extended to three months, and the section is made retroactive as far back as November 1, 1907, though in the case of past lapses the fine is \$50 and the privilege must be taken advantage of within 60 days of the passing of the act. Of course, such renewal is only granted where the timber is still in the possession of the crown, and in addition to the fine and the renewal fee, the fees which would have been paid had the holder kept his license going in the meantime must be forthcoming.

Express power is also reserved to grant quarrying leases on any lands covered by timber leases or licenses on such terms and condition as to the lieutenant-governor in council may seem advisable.

## WATER CLAUSES BILL REPORTED

Liberals Withdrew Objections to Lengthy Bill at Midnight Sitting

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

Member For Nanaimo Moved Second Reading of Bill to Extend Franchise

At midnight, after a long sitting on the Water Clauses bill, the Liberal wing withdrew all opposition, and the remaining sections of the bill were put through, by a unanimous committee. Before leaving his place, J. A. Macdonald (Rossland), leader of the opposition, said that it was of no further use to offer suggestion or criticism, as the government seemed determined to push the bill through as drafted.

"The responsibility is on the government," replied the chief commissioner of lands. Thereafter the Liberal benches were empty for the most part. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Several interesting features were shown in last night's sitting of the legislature.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) moved second reading on his bill to extend the franchise to women, and made it the occasion for a fervid appeal to the house. He stated that it was his aim to put the house on record on the question.

The provincial secretary made an important amendment in connection with a bill brought in by Mr. Williams (Newcastle) providing for the maintenance of "first aid" facilities at industrial establishments three miles distant from a medical practitioner. In asking the member to let his bill stand over, Hon. Dr. Young announced that next session he would bring in a comprehensive bill for the establishment of health officers throughout the province, who would conduct ambulance classes, etc. The scheme, said the provincial secretary, would include charities and hospitals also.

The committee on the bill respecting assignment of wages to be earned in the future (Mr. McPhillips) Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) protested against "tinkering with trade relations." He said the most sensible thing the member for the Islands could do would be to withdraw the bill. He moved an amendment to cut out the provision for filing assignments with the local government agent or municipal clerk.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) said the bill gave corporations an opportunity of discriminating in favor of certain business men and against others. He said that the efforts of the legislature would be better directed towards obtaining a living wage for the workmen of the province.

Mr. McPhillips was surprised by the attitude of the Socialist members. The bill, he said, was intended to take the workmen out of the hands of unscrupulous usurers, who gave them a small percentage of the earnings in advance in return for an assignment of the whole sum. In the eastern provinces there was a homestead protection, and the bill aimed to give the workman in this province some measure of protection. He said that he could see no room for opposition except from the argument of the usurer.

"I wish to protest," said Mr. McPhillips "against certain members of this House arrogating to themselves the right to legislate solely for the workmen. The Conservative party has in the past proved the friend of the workmen."

Mr. Oliver (Delta) said that the Dominion parliament had enacted legislation against usury. He had been in British Columbia a long time and he did not know of a class that borrowed from the usurers for drinking and gambling. If it were true, it was time to do away with liquor.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said that if the bill had openly stated that assignments of wages for the purpose of drinking and gambling were forbidden, it would have been an honest bill, and would have been supported. He said that the clause requiring the consent of the wife before an assignment



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is valid was the only sensible one in  
the bill.

The amendment was defeated, 17  
to 13.

The proceedings at this point devel-  
oped humorous features. Mr. McInnis  
(Grand Forks) was on his feet, when  
the member for the Islands moved  
that the committee rise. The motion  
was being put to the vote when it was  
discovered that the member for the  
Islands had been out of order. Mr.  
McInnis took the floor and rapped the  
bill and its introducer severely.

The bill to extend the franchise to  
women was moved to second reading  
by Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo).

He noted that the bill had been  
numbered 23, and hoped this was an  
accident. He had seen the bill re-  
ferred to in the capitalist press as a  
"Hardy Perennial." This was not  
true. The bill had only been intro-  
duced two or three times. His idea  
was to put each House on record on  
the question, and the women of the  
province had not yet had an opportu-  
nity of seeing where the members  
stood.

The question had advanced materi-  
ally in the last few years. At one  
time the man who brought in a bill  
of the sort was a laughing stock. Now  
the different countries of the civilized  
world were beginning to extend the  
right to women. Even in England the  
Liberal party had decided to extend a  
limited franchise to women. He drew  
some graphic pictures of the treat-  
ment extended to the women in Eng-  
land who are working for the fran-  
chise, and declared that men were  
cowardly in this matter, and the con-  
duct of the men who opposed the suf-  
frages in England was brutal.

He stated that any basis of society  
other than one of complete equality  
was immoral and wrong. He insisted  
on an economic equality and an ethi-  
cal equality. He said that the ordi-  
nary man's conception of a good wife  
was a pleasant slave.

The premier moved adjournment of  
the debate.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) moved  
second reading of his bill for the pro-  
tection of workmen engaged in indus-  
trial occupations. The bill provides  
that every employer of labor situated  
more than three miles from the office  
of a medical practitioner shall main-  
tain about the works at least one per-  
son possessing a certificate of com-  
petency to render first aid to the in-  
jured, and shall also provide an am-  
bulance box. Mr. Williams said that  
he had been asked by the provincial  
secretary to let his bill stand over,  
as that minister was intending to  
bring in at the next session a more  
comprehensive bill covering the same  
ground. However, he would ask the  
House to pass the measure, and it  
would not interfere with the other  
bill.

Hon. Dr. Young said that at present  
the government was working on a  
very large scheme. If the present  
bill passed no machinery was pro-  
vided for examining the men to do  
the work. It was the intention of the  
government to bring down a bill that  
would not only involve the ground  
covered by the bill, but would also  
involve the establishment of medical  
health officers throughout the province  
to examine the school children, and  
to form ambulance classes, such as  
were already in existence in Nanaimo.  
As head of the department with juris-  
diction over the public health, he  
must oppose the bill, as he knew that  
the machinery was not in existence to  
carry out the bill.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo)  
explained that it was impossible for  
the member for Newcastle to bring in  
the bill in the form suggested, as it  
would be out of order. He had hoped,  
however, that the government would  
offer the necessary amendments.

In further explanation Hon. Dr.  
Young stated that he hoped next year  
to bring in a comprehensive measure  
dealing not only with the question at  
issue, but with charities and hospitals  
as well.

The order for the second reading of  
the bill was discharged.

The report on the Premier's amend-  
ment to the Mineral Act was adopted  
with the following amendment by Mr.  
Macdonald (Rossland):

"The Lieutenant-governor in council  
may re-instate the free miner in the  
position he was in before the default  
mentioned in sub-section (1) of sec-  
tion 4 and in section 5 of the act upon  
such terms and conditions as to him  
seem just."

### The Water Bill.

The house then went into commit-  
tee on the water bill. The sections  
left over for consideration were tak-  
en up.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) advocat-  
ed a number of water boards in-  
stead of one, so that the difficulties  
might be dealt with speedily. He said  
that one board would find innumera-  
ble difficulties in covering the  
ground. The Chief Commissioner of  
Lands suggested that this section be  
left without change for the present,  
and if need arose it could be amended  
next session. This proved satisfac-  
tory.

In clause 21 dealing with the notice  
to be given to persons affected by an  
adjudication on water rights, Mr.  
Macdonald thought the provisions  
were insufficient for the purpose. After  
some debate Mr. Fulton inserted  
an amendment to meet his views.

Clause 29 providing that no special  
forms be necessary was retained. Mr.  
Fulton urging that there should be  
no clause of a just claim being de-  
fected by technicalities.

Mr. Macdonald said in connection  
with the clause defining the powers  
of the board, that this body had plen-  
ary powers in the case of the indi-  
vidual record holder, while in the  
case of companies their powers were  
restricted.

He said the government was adopt-  
ing one position with ordinary indi-

viduals and another with corpora-  
tions.

He said that a bill of this kind  
should first be submitted to a small  
committee and taken up clause by  
clause until it was in shape to be  
introduced in to the house. He sug-  
gested that the bill be held over until  
next session, so that it would not be  
a thing of "shreds and patches."

Mr. Fulton said that he did not  
claim the bill to be perfect. He said  
that legislation should go through at  
once so that the work of getting the

bill perfect could be started at once.  
It was possible that by next session  
the work of the board of investiga-  
tion should have gone on so far as to  
allow of the bill being amended.

Mr. Macdonald replied that the bill  
was not understood by the people who  
would be affected. It was not even  
understood by the house. It was not  
advancing the settlement of the prob-  
lem to introduce an imperfect bill. An  
act could be framed that would be  
simpler than the present one and  
would go much farther towards  
settling the matter. The bill insisted on  
claims being settled by the full board.  
It would take years for this board to  
complete the round. Provision should  
be made for the various members going  
about first and taking up at least the  
uncontested claims, leaving the con-  
tested claims for the full board. The  
bill as drafted would not advance the  
business one iota.

At midnight, as the contested sec-  
tions were being rushed through, Mr.  
Macdonald raised another protest  
against the bill being put through in its  
present "half baked condition."

"It seems of no use to offer sugges-  
tions or criticisms," said Mr. Macdon-  
ald. "We may as well let the bill go."

"The responsibility rests on the gov-  
ernment," said Mr. Fulton.

At this point Mr. Macdonald left his  
chair and went out, and the Opposition  
benches were empty. When, a few  
minutes later, Mr. Munro (Chilliwack)  
walked in and took his seat, he was  
greeted with applause.

At 12.45 the committee finished its  
work and the bill was reported.

Hon. Richard McBride at 12.50 an-  
nounced that it was hoped to pro-  
rogate that evening (Friday).

Stewart Henderson (Yale), said that  
he had no objection to an early pro-  
rogation but asked that the attorney-  
general place his amendments to the  
Provincial Elections act upon the or-  
der paper. He understood in general  
terms in what these consisted, but de-  
sired to have them before him as early  
as possible.

Mr. Henderson protested vigorously  
against the house in committee pro-  
ceeding to consider the act to amend  
the Game Protection Act (1898).  
Though the act which was brought  
down by special message is precisely  
the same as the one introduced some  
weeks ago and later withdrawn, the  
committee rose until the next sitting  
of the house.

The act to amend the Land Act was  
committed as was the act termed the  
Fernie Park Sub-division Act.

The act to incorporate the British  
Columbia Permanent Loan Company  
was given third reading as was Dr.  
King's Medical Bill. The latter elicited  
some applause from Liberal ranks.

The house rose at 1 a.m., and stood  
adjourned until today at two, with but-  
two non-controversial bills to be com-  
mitted, the Provincial Elections Act,  
to which the attorney-general has an  
amendment to offer and the Victoria  
Water Works Amendments' Act.

## WATERWORKS BILL IS THROUGH COMMITTEE

Company Asks For Further  
Changes Which Would In-  
crease Value of Holdings

The Victoria Waterworks bill passed  
through committee yesterday after-  
noon without opposition. Stuart Hen-  
derson (Yale) withdrew his opposition  
to Mr. Thomson's amendment on the  
understanding that on report he would  
be given an opportunity to bring up  
his point of order.

As a result of the bill passing the  
committee a deputation of shareholders  
of the Esquimalt Waterworks company  
and their counsel interviewed the pre-  
mier and the members for Victoria.  
They appeared to be indignant at the  
action of the committee and wished  
to have changes made in the bill at the  
report stage. It is understood that  
the two chief amendments asked for  
were that the rate of interest allowed  
on the capital investment should be  
calculated at eight instead of six per  
cent, and secondly the dividends paid  
should not be taken into consideration  
and deducted.

These two changes would make a  
very considerable difference in the  
price to the city, should Victoria de-  
cide to take over the undertakings of  
the company. On the basis provided  
by the bill as amended the price of the  
property, taking figures obtained from  
the company's books, works out at, in  
round figures, \$940,600. The dividends  
paid to date amount to \$218,622, so if  
this sum be not deducted and the rate  
of interest be raised to eight per cent,  
the price of the enterprise would be,  
in round figures, \$1,328,000. This  
makes a difference of nearly \$400,000,  
and is about the figure at which the  
company has been holding its under-  
taking. It is confidently expected,  
however, that the bill will go through  
the House in the shape it now as-  
sumes.

"Among those who made up the de-  
putation were Hon. C. E. Pooley, K.C.,  
Forbes Vernon, Jos. Sayward, W. E.

Oliver, H. Pooley, A. P. Luxton, K.C.,  
Fred Peters, K.C., T. Lubbe, J. Mus-  
grave, Dr. O. M. Jones, J. Hunter, Jas.  
Phair and Lindley Crease. After  
leaving the House the deputation vis-  
ited the mayor and city council. The  
latter body was not prepared to make  
further concessions, but was able to  
give some assurances on a point on  
which the company had doubts in ref-  
erence to the interpretation of the act.  
Late last night Stuart Henderson  
(Yale) gave notice of his intention to  
move the following amendment at the  
report stage to section 2:

"Provided that this last proviso, in-  
cluding subsections (a) and (b) shall  
not be in operation after the 1st day  
of April, 1911."

This has the effect of putting a two-  
year time limit on the new sections.

## G.T.P. BILL PASSED THIRD READING

Motion of Mr. Oliver (Delta)  
For Recommittal Was  
Voted Down

## LABOR BILLS ARE KILLED

House Rushed Through Much  
Work at Afternoon Sitting  
Yesterday

The Grand Trunk Pacific bill was  
finally passed at yesterday afternoon's  
sitting of the legislature. A resolu-  
tion introduced by Mr. Oliver (Delta)  
for the recommittal of the bill was de-  
feated by a party vote, and the bill  
was promoted from the order paper.

A great deal of work was got through  
at the afternoon sitting, it being the  
firm determination of the government  
to be ready for prorogation Saturday  
night. The pruning hook was used to  
some advantage yesterday, two bills  
being defeated on second reading, and  
relegated to the scrap heap.

One of these was a bill introduced  
by Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks), the  
aim of which was to extend to all la-  
borers in smelters the privileges of the  
eight hour day law.

The other was a bill introduced by  
Mr. Ross (Fernie) for a bi-weekly  
payday in business establishments,  
with a monthly pay roll of over \$50,000.

The Medical bill passed committee  
stage. The amendment to the Land  
act, the principal clause of which is  
provision for licenses for hand-loggers,  
passed second reading.

### Medical Bill Advanced.

The definition of "the practice of  
medicine" in sections 60 and 61 was  
the subject of consideration by the  
committee of the whole House. Dr.  
King moved an amendment to add to  
the defining clauses the following:

"Provided always, that this section  
shall not apply to the practice of  
dentistry or pharmacy, or to the usual  
business of opticians or optometrists,  
or to vendors of dental or surgical in-  
struments, apparatus and appliances,  
or to the ordinary profession of nurs-  
ing, chiropodists and ordinary bath at-  
tendants."

Mr. Thomson (Victoria) moved the  
following amendment:

"Or to the practice by adherents of  
any church or religious body of the  
tenets or beliefs of such church or re-  
ligious body, without the aid or use  
of medicine or surgical appliances."

This amendment was withdrawn by  
Mr. Thomson on the understanding  
that an amendment introduced by the  
attorney-general, cutting out the  
words "method or practice" from the  
defining clause, had covered the case.

The bill was reported complete with  
amendments.

### Labor Legislation Dropped.

Premier McBride opposed second  
reading of the bill introduced by Mr.  
McInnis (Grand Forks) to extend the  
application of the eight-hour law to  
smelter workmen in addition to the  
regular employees. He asked the  
member for Grand Forks to withdraw  
the bill until next session. The oper-  
ation of this bill would disturb the in-  
ternal working of the industries effec-  
ted as well as affecting the different  
labor communities involved.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) said the  
bill went too far. He did not think  
that all smelter workmen should be  
included.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo)  
said he was unwilling to wait until  
next session because if the provincial  
elections act passed, he himself and  
his Socialist colleagues might not be  
in the House next session, as the  
electoral lists would be in the hands  
of the attorney-general. He declared  
that the Socialist members had never  
attempted to interfere in matters of  
trade and commerce, but had confined  
themselves to measures for the pro-  
tection of the life and limb of work-  
ingmen. He said that the course the  
government was taking with regard to  
labor legislation would sooner or later  
unsseat every member on the govern-  
ment side of the House.

The motion for second reading was  
defeated, 16 to 23.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands), op-  
posed the bill introduced by Mr. Ross  
(Fernie), and providing that workmen  
whose wages do not exceed four dol-



earn a day shall be paid every two weeks, in the case of industrial operations where the pay-roll exceeds the sum of \$50,000 per month. Mr. McPhillips said it was a dangerous precedent for the legislature to establish if it passed this bill. He stated that to make an arbitrary change of this kind would disturb trade arrangements. He described it as "parental legislation," and the legislature should be slow to interfere in contractual relations between employer and employee.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks), charged Mr. McPhillips with inconsistency in opposing the bill, when he himself had a bill on the order paper to prevent the assignment of wages to be earned in the future, in itself an interference in the contractual relations of individuals in the community. The only fault he had to find with the bill was that it did not go far enough.

The motion for second reading was lost 17 to 22.

#### The Assignment Bill.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting assignment of wages or salary to be earned in the future (Mr. McPhillips). This bill provides that no assignment of wages for a loan of less than \$200 unless such assignment were accepted by the employer and afterwards filed with the government agent of the district or the clerk of the municipality. In the case of a married man, the written consent of the wife must be filed also.

Mr. Oliver (Delta), wanted to know why the limit of \$200 was set.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands), said that the bill was to deal with small transactions, and was intended to protect the masses.

Mr. Oliver said that the bill would serve to make the employer responsible for the debts of his employees. He said that the Legislature had no authority to instruct the government agents to register these assignments.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), said that the bill was paternal legislation, "grand motherly legislation," in fact. It would place the employee more than ever at the mercy of his employer. He moved an amendment cutting out the provision for the filing of the assignment with the officials referred to.

Mr. Henderson (Yale), took a point of order, on the ground that the introducer of the bill had left a blank in place of the figures representing the percentage of the wages assigned that the money advanced therefor should reach.

The Premier attempted to speak to the bill, but was called to order.

Mr. McPhillips contended that his bill was neither "in blank nor incomplete." Messrs. Oliver (Delta), Henderson (Yale), and Macdonald (Rossland), pressed the point of order. Mr. Macdonald said that as the bill stood it was absolutely meaningless.

The discussion waxed warm. Mr. McPhillips cited the English rules to show that no bill could be withdrawn when in committee because of inaccuracies. Mr. Henderson said that according to the rules of the Legislature the English rules should sway only in "unprovided cases," and this case was provided for.

"There is a time for all things," protested the member for The Islands. Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), said that the House itself had decided against this principle. Some nights ago when it was time to go to bed the House had continued to sit.

The chairman, Mr. Manson (Dewdney), decided in favor of Mr. McPhillips.

"I think you had better send for the Speaker," suggested Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

The Speaker was ushered in and the arguments were rehearsed before him. The Speaker ruled that the objection had been taken too late, as the bill had passed second reading.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Dr. Hall (Nelson), moved second reading of a bill to amend the Master and Servant Act, providing that in cities of 3000 inhabitants and under, physicians at any industrial institution should be elected by a majority of the workmen by ballot.

The debate was adjourned on motion of the Premier.

#### Grand Trunk Pacific Bill.

At third reading stage on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved the following:

"Whereas Bill 21 provides for the approval and ratification of a certain marked plan showing the subdivision of the townsite of Prince Rupert, as well as the division of the lands in said townsite fronting on the sea;

"And whereas, in the partition of the lands in the said townsite fronting on the sea, it is apparent that the province has not received one-fourth in value of such lands fronting on the sea;

"And whereas in the laying out of the townsite of Prince Rupert, the interests of the province have not been sufficiently protected by providing sufficient access to the sea by street ends;

"And whereas the province has been saddled with the expense of all railway crossings, which, by reason of the provision that they shall be by overhead bridges, will be very costly to the people;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the order for the third reading be discharged and the bill re-committed, for the purpose of considering amendments which shall protect the public interests in the particulars above recited."

The resolution was defeated on the following division:

Yeas: Messrs. Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter,

Manson, Behnson, Grant, Macgowan, Gordon, Taylor, Fulton, Young, Hayward, McGulre, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—24.

Nays: Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yorton, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnes—14.

The bill was given third reading on the same division and passed.

The water bill was taken up where the committee left off at the night sitting. The bill was read through in committee, even into the 31th clause before the committee rose. There remain, however some seventy sections to be reconsidered.

The Attorney General's bill to amend the Land Registry Act was considered in committee. The bill was reported complete without amendments. It was given third reading and passed.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands moved second reading of the bill to amend the Game Protection Act. He stated that the intention of the bill was largely to make the act clear, owing to the great difficulty experienced by game wardens in obtaining convictions. The penalties were also increased. The use of automatic shot-guns was prohibited, owing to the destructive powers of this weapon. This regulation is now in force all along the Pacific Coast, in the eastern provinces and in many states of the Union. The bill was given second reading.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands moved second reading of the bill to amend the Land Act.

The chief provision of this is for the issuing of licenses to hand loggers. Mr.

Fulton said it had been brought to his attention that the amendment of last session had worked great hardship on bona fide hand loggers. Some mills in the interior held no timber licenses and were dependent on hand loggers for their supply of logs. The amendment of this year allowed hand loggers licenses to be issued in any part of the province. To safeguard this, it was enacted that the district to be covered by the operations should be specified in the licenses, and only Indians and residents in the district were eligible for licenses. The bill passed second reading.

The Fernie Park Sub-division Act, (Mr. Fulton) was given second reading.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) said that this was the scheme of a townsite company to sell lots in an annex to the city of Fernie.

The Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway Bill was given third reading and passed.

Saturday, March 13, 1909

## VICTORIA GETS HER PRIVILEGES RESTORED

### The Waterworks Act Becomes Law With H. B. Thomson's Amendments

The amendment to the Victoria Water Works Act has become law, and the city undoubtedly has achieved a substantial victory with the aid of the Premier and H. B. Thomson, and has put the legal status of the Esquimalt Water Works Company with reference to the city beyond all dispute. The bill passed through the report stage yesterday afternoon after a short debate, and was immediately given its third reading. All that was then left was the Royal assent, which was given during the evening. The result is that now if the city should decide to take Goldstream rather than go to Sooke, they know exactly what it will cost them, and there will be no need for protracted legal proceedings.

Thus ends the most determined struggle of local import that has been seen in the house for years, the fight, which was started in the private bills committee, was continued in the lobbies and from there to the floor of the house, although the battle was to all intents and purposes won before that stage was reached. The Premier's prestige and influence were known to be behind the measure, while Mr. Thomson was untiring in his efforts to get the dispute sufficiently settled to enable some basis to be arrived at. His efforts in this respect were not entirely successful, as on the main question the wishes of the company were disregarded. Yesterday, however, an amendment was introduced by which the reinvested profits will not be deducted from the interest allowance. This was not intended, but the company representatives feared that the act was so worded that such might be the result.

The only objections advanced to the Victoria Water Works bill yesterday afternoon were voiced by Mr. Henderson (Yale) and Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo). The former moved an amendment providing a two year limit within which Victoria must use or lose the powers of expropriation granted under the act.

#### Henderson Objects

In moving his amendment Mr. Henderson said that he had opposed the bill because he considered that Victoria was not giving the Esquimalt Water Works Company the full value of its undertaking in the arbitration provided for. It was limited in an artificial way. Consequently the provisions should not stand as a permanent blot on the company's charter, making it harder for them to raise money

or for the shareholders to get the price for their stock which they might otherwise obtain. Either the city wanted the property or it did not. In the former case two years was long enough for it to make up its mind, while in the latter the disability should be removed.

He had listened to the speeches of the premier and the leader of the opposition. He agreed with the reasons advanced by the latter, but not with his conclusions, but the premier had done little but eulogize his colleague from Victoria. This was not a party matter and he proposed to vote as he thought was right. He had been a member of the private bills committee, whose members were in a semi-judicial capacity, and had listened to the arguments of both sides for days. He felt very strongly on the subject. It was interfering with vested rights in a way which had never before been done in this province, and if he voted for the bill he would be striking a blow at every enterprise in the country that required the investment of capital. He was a member for a district which was undeveloped and which required large amounts of capital if it were to progress properly, and if he voted for this bill, he would feel that he was voting against his own constituency.

#### Refuses Amendment

Mr. Thomson, who was in charge of the bill, stated that he could not accept the amendment. He said in part:

"It has been brought up too late, and there is no opportunity of properly discussing it. The honorable member says that this is an interference with vested interests. But this is no ordinary case. The Esquimalt Waterworks company knew when it took up the Goldstream watershed that it was taking it subject to the prior rights of Victoria. That is clearly stated three times in their charter. As to the time limit, it is too short. There are many conceivable conditions under which it might render the bill worthless. I am also instructed to say on behalf of the city that there is no intention to tie up the Esquimalt Water Works company. Victoria will probably go to Sooke for its water supply, and if it does so the company will probably be able to get a release from the city. Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the bill placed the members of the house in a difficult position. It should not be called upon to decide between two rival corporations. It was looked upon as a court of last resort, and so should not be appealed to until every other expedient, legal and otherwise, had been tried. The house had taken a wrong position from the start. It was but common sense and fair play that if the company was going to be expropriated in an unusually unfavorable manner by the order of the house, that there should, in common decency, be a time limit."

#### How Members Voted

A division was then taken in which the only members who voted against Victoria were: A. E. McPhillips, Hon. Capt. Tatlow, Hon. F. C. Carter-Cotton, J. F. Garden, L. W. Shatford, N. F. Mackay, Stuart Henderson, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, and John McInnis. Those voting for the bill were: Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yorton, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Hon. Richard McBride, Hon. W. J. Bowser, Price, Ellison, Ross, Thomson, Hunter, Hon. F. J. Fulton, Young, Hon. Thos. Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Parson, Davey, twenty-five in all.

At the evening session an incident occurred which caused some comment and not a little amusement. Parker Williams, who was not in the house in the afternoon while the debate was on, arose on a point of privilege. He asked leave to read an extract from a Nanaimo paper which accused the Socialist members of having aided the Esquimalt Water Works company in their fight against the city. He mentioned this in order to deny it, quite oblivious of the speech delivered by his colleague from Nanaimo during the afternoon, and of the way in which he and the member for Grand Forks had subsequently voted.

## PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Session Came to An End at 9.20 Last Evening

### WATER BILL WAS PASSED

### Contentious Provincial Elections Act Put Through at Yesterday's Sitting

The legislature was prorogued at 9.20 last night by the lieutenant-governor, after a session of slightly over seven weeks' duration. At the final sitting the Water bill, which is by far the most important piece of legislation passed during the session, went through the final stage, and the contentious Provincial Elections Act was passed, after a compromise had been entered into between government and opposition.

In proroguing the house, the lieutenant-governor referred to the Water Act, the act for the revision and consolidation of the statutes, the act pro-

viding for co-operative fruit-cooling depots for provincial-grown fruit, and others. His speech to the house was as follows:

#### Lieutenant-Governor's Speech

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"Before releasing you, at the close of the third session of this legislature, I feel it a duty to congratulate you on the results of your labors, as embodied in the many important and useful measures to which I have given assent."

"The Water Act, designed to insure the economical use of water under equitable regulations, minimises the causes for litigation, and will be of great benefit to all industries requiring water."

"The consolidation and revision of the laws, which you have authorized, will greatly simplify their interpretation, and prove a convenience to all concerned."

"The Act providing for co-operative fruit-cooling depots fills a much needed want of the fruit-growers, and should have the effect of further stimulating this growing industry."

"It is very gratifying to observe the substantial provision which you have made for the prosecution of surveys and public works."

"I thank you for the liberal supply voted for the public service, and I feel assured that the amount will be disbursed economically, and with a view to securing the best possible results."

"Wishing you health and success in your personal undertakings, I now take leave of you, and relieve you from your sessional duties."

The house concluded its business about nine o'clock, and the speaker declared a recess of half an hour until the lieutenant-governor arrived. At about 9.30 his honor was ushered in, accompanied by his two secretaries, and the clerk of the house read out the bills passed during the session, and these were assented to. The lieutenant-governor read his address, and assented to the supply bill, after which he withdrew.

The provincial secretary announced to the house that by the wish of the lieutenant-governor, the house was prorogued, and the third session of the eleventh legislature of British Columbia closed with the singing of "God Save the King" by the members.

#### The Bills Assented to

During the session just closed 66 bills in all were passed. The bills assented to were as follows:

No. 2—An act to declare the rights of the Crown in respect to water and water power, and to amend and consolidate the laws of the province relating to the diversion, acquisition and use of water.

No. 4—An act to regulate the use of liquor on club premises.

No. 6—An act to amend the Ditches and Water-courses act, 1907.

No. 7—An act to amend the Municipal Elections act.

No. 8—An act to amend the Municipal Clauses act.

No. 9—An act to amend the Provincial Elections act.

No. 10—An act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act.

No. 12—An act to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser, and to Simplify Titles.

No. 18—An act to amend the Court of Appeals act, 1907.

No. 21—An act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

No. 22—An act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery.

No. 24—An act to amend the Highway Traffic Regulation act.

No. 27—An act to amend the Reformatory act.

No. 29—An act to amend the Jurors' act.

No. 30—An act to amend the Mineral act.

No. 31—An act further to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act.

No. 32—An act to amend the Companies act, 1897.

No. 33—An act to amend the Placer Mining act.

No. 37—An act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.

No. 38—An act to amend the Land Registry act.

No. 40—An act to amend the Farmers' Institute and Co-operation act.

No. 41—An act to amend the Timber Manufacture act, 1906.

No. 42—An act to amend the Bush Fire act.

No. 43—An act respecting the Official Map of Alberni Townsite.

No. 45—An act authorising the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant to the City of Victoria Lot 921 in said City, used as the site of the Kingston Street Fire Hall.

No. 46—An act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines act.

No. 47—An act to provide for the Inspection of Hospitals, Orphanages, Maternity Homes, and places where Persons are undergoing Medical or Health Treatment.

No. 52—An act to incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company.

No. 54—An act to incorporate the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway Company.

No. 55—An act to enable the Coldstream Estate Company, Limited, and the White Valley Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, to amalgamate their Water Rights.

No. 58—An act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation act, 1900.

No. 59—An act to amend the False Creek Foreshore act, 1904.

No. 60—An act to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power and Light Company, Limited.

No. 62—An act to Authorise the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, to Construct Railways, and conferring other Powers.

No. 63—An act to incorporate the Graham Island Railway Company.

No. 65—An act to amend the Corporation of Victoria Water Works act, 1872, and the Victoria Water

Works Amendment act, Chapter 64 of the Statutes of 1892, and to give additional powers.

No. 66—An act respecting the Pacific, Northern and Omineca Railway Company.

No. 67—An act to incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company.

No. 68—An act to incorporate Westminster Hall.

No. 69—An act to incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway Company.

No. 70—An act to incorporate the Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound Railway Company.

No. 71—An act to Create the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver and his Successors in Office a Corporation Sole.

No. 73—An act for the Relief of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Fernie.

No. 74—An act to amend an Act relating to the City of Victoria, being Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1907.

No. 75—An act to Provide for the Establishment of Depots and Facilities for the Preparation for Market and Shipment of Provincial-grown Fruit.

No. 77—An act to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act.

No. 78—An act to amend the Explosives Storage Act.

No. 79—An act for the Relief of the Armstrong Power and Light Company, Limited.

No. 81—An act to amend the Game Protection act, 1898.

No. 82—An act further to amend the Land Registry.

No. 84—An act to amend the Land Act.

No. 85—The Fernie Park Sub-division Act.

#### The Business of Yesterday

The provincial elections act, which came into the committee of the whole house like a lion, went out like a lamb yesterday, when the compromise arrived at between the Conservative and Liberal forces was adopted. Instead of adopting the amendment introduced by Mr. Innis (Grand Forks) and providing that an elector must be absent from his district a year before his name can be struck from the list, the government brought in an amendment providing for a six months' term. There was great applause when the bill was reported from committee, and it was given third reading and passed without further question.

The water bill, too, occupied but little time in the house yesterday. It was advanced from report stage, and passed without a division.

The amendments to the land act passed committee, report and third reading without debate.

The bill to amend the game protection act was the subject of some discussion. Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) wanted a clause inserted prohibiting others than electors' former electors, or the families of electors taking game without a special license. This was not accepted, however, the chief commissioner of lands holding it over.

The penalties for infractions of the game laws were, however, placed at an extremely high figure on motion of the member for Delta. The penalties for killing mountain sheep out of season now run from \$250 to \$500.

Several bills that promised to result in discussion were dropped on second reading. One was the amendment to the dentistry act, introduced by the attorney-general. Another was the bill to amend the steam boilers inspection act, and the third the leader of the Opposition's bill to amend the mechanics' lien act. In view of the criticism to which his measure was assailed, Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) withdrew his bill respecting assignment of wages to be earned in the future while the bill was in committee.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) to extend the franchise to women was voted down.

The member for Nanaimo asked for a division in order to put the house on record, and the premier acquiesced. Only one man on the Conservative side, Mr. Garden (Vancouver), a bachelor, by the way, voted for the second reading of the bill, and in so doing won some applause.

#### Provincial Elections Act

The Premier presented the seventh annual report of the office of the Agent General of British Columbia. On his motion it was decided to print the report.

The act to amend the mineral act (the Premier) was given third reading and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole on the provincial elections act.

The Attorney-General then moved the compromise clause which had been agreed upon by the two parties, as follows:

"It shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be competent to any elector or electors in such electoral district to object to the retention of any name or names on the register of voters, or to the placing of any name or names on such register of persons claiming to vote as aforesaid, on one or more of the following grounds:

That the person objected to is dead; that he ceased for a period of six months next before the holding of the court to reside in such electoral district; that he is not under the provisions of this act qualified to vote; that he was not so qualified to vote when his name was placed on the register of voters."

There was long and tumultuous applause at the amended section, which had excited so much discussion before its revision, passed the committee without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Bowser moved the following clause:

"Upon the holding of such court, it shall be the duty of such registrar to hear and determine any or all objections against the retention of any



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#### Governor's Speech

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t, 1906.

t to amend the Bush

t respecting the Official  
Townsite.

t authorising the Lieu-  
r in Council to grant to  
toria Lot 921 in said  
site of the Kingston

l.

t to amend the Inspec-  
gious Mines act.

t to provide for the In-  
pitals, Orphanages, Ma-  
and places where Per-

going Medical or Health

act to incorporate the  
bia Permanent Loan

act to incorporate the  
and Port Simpson Rail-

act to enable the Cold-  
Company, Limited, and  
ley Irrigation and Power

mitted, to amalgamate  
lights.

act to amend the Van-  
eration act, 1906.

act to amend the False  
re act, 1904.

Works Amendment act, Chapter 64 of  
the Statutes of 1892, and to give addi-  
tional powers.

No. 66—An act respecting the Pacific,  
Northern and Omineca Railway Com-  
pany.

No. 67—An act to Incorporate the  
Portland Canal Short Line Railway  
Company.

No. 68—An act to Incorporate West-  
minster Hall.

No. 69—An act to Incorporate the  
Vancouver and Northern Railway  
Company.

No. 70—An act to Incorporate the  
Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound Rail-  
way Company.

No. 71—An act to Create the Roman  
Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver and  
his Successors in Office a Corporation  
Sole.

No. 73—An act for the Relief of the  
Municipal Corporation of the City of  
Fernie.

No. 74—An act to amend an Act re-  
lating to the City of Victoria, being  
Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1907.

No. 76—An act to Provide for the  
Establishment of Depots and Facilities  
for the Preparation for Market and  
Shipment of Provincial-grown Fruit.

No. 77—An act to amend the Police  
and Prisons Regulation Act.

No. 78—An act to amend the Ex-  
plosives Storage Act.

No. 79—An act for the Relief of the  
Armstrong Power and Light Company,  
Limited.

No. 81—An act to amend the Game  
Protection Act, 1898.

No. 82—An act further to amend the  
Land Registry Act.

No. 84—An act to amend the Land  
Act.

No. 85—The Fernie Park Sub-divi-  
sion Act.

#### The Business of Yesterday

The provincial elections act, which  
came into the committee of the whole  
house like a lion, went out like a  
lamb yesterday, when the compromise  
arrived at between the Conservative  
and Liberal forces was adopted. In-  
stead of adopting the amendment in-  
troduced by Mr. Innis (Grand Forks)  
and providing that an elector must be  
absent from his district a year be-  
fore his name can be struck from the  
list, the government brought in an  
amendment providing for a six months  
term. There was great applause when  
the bill was reported from committee,  
and it was given third reading and  
passed without further question.

The water bill, too, occupied but  
little time in the house yesterday. It  
was advanced from report stage, and  
passed without a division.

The amendments to the land act  
passed committee, report and third  
reading without debate.

The bill to amend the game protec-  
tion act was the subject of some dis-  
cussion. Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nana-  
imo) wanted a clause inserted pro-  
hibiting others than electors, former  
electors, or the families of electors  
taking game without a special license.  
This was not accepted, however, the  
chief commissioner of lands holding  
it over. The penalties for infractions  
of the game laws were, however, placed  
at an extremely high figure on mo-  
tion of the member for Delta. The  
penalties for killing mountain sheep out  
of season now run from \$250 to \$500.

Several bills that promised to result  
in discussion were dropped on second  
reading. One was the amendment to  
the dentistry act, introduced by the at-  
torney-general. Another was the bill  
to amend the steam boilers inspection  
act, and the third the leader of the  
Opposition's bill to amend the mechan-  
ics' lien act. In view of the criticism  
to which his measure was assailed, Mr.  
McPhillips (The Islands) withdrew his  
bill respecting assignment of wages to  
be earned in the future while the  
bill was in committee.

The bill introduced by Mr. Haw-  
thorthwaite (Nanaimo) to extend the  
franchise to women was voted down.  
The member for Nanaimo asked for  
a division in order to put the house  
on record, and the premier acquiesced.  
Only one member on the Conservative side,  
Mr. Garden (Vancouver), a bachelor,  
by the way, voted for the second read-  
ing of the bill, and in so doing won  
some applause.

#### Provincial Elections Act

The premier presented the seventh  
annual report of the office of the Agent  
General of British Columbia. On his  
motion it was decided to print the re-  
port.

The act to amend the mineral act  
(the Premier) was given third reading  
and passed.

The house went into committee of  
the whole on the provincial elections  
act.

The Attorney-General then moved  
the compromise clause which had been  
agreed upon by the two parties, as fol-  
lows:

"It shall, subject to the provisions  
hereinafter contained, be competent to  
any elector or electors in such electoral  
district to object to the retention of  
any name or names on the register of  
voters, or to the placing of any name  
or names on such register of persons  
claiming to vote as aforesaid, on one  
or more of the following grounds:  
That the person objected to is dead;  
that he ceased for a period of six  
months next before the holding of the  
election to reside in such electoral dis-  
trict; that he is not under the provi-  
sions of this act qualified to vote; that  
he was not so qualified to vote when  
his name was placed on the register of  
voters."

There was long and tumultuous ap-  
plause as the amended section, which  
had caused so much discussion before  
its revision, passed the committee  
without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Bowser moved the following  
clause:

"Upon the holding of such court,  
it shall be the duty of such registrar  
to hear and determine any or all ob-  
jections against the retention of any

name or names on the register of  
voters in any electoral district, as  
settled at the previous court of re-  
vision, and on the said list of persons  
claiming to vote, as provided for in  
sub-section (b) hereof, provided notice  
of every objection, and the reason  
thereof, which may be in the form B  
in the schedule hereto, shall have been  
given to the registrar by the person  
objecting thirty clear days previously  
to the holding of such court, and that  
the registrar shall have forwarded,  
twenty-one clear days before the hold-  
ing of such court, a notice, through the  
post office, addressed to the person  
objected to, at his last known place  
of residence, stating the fact of such  
objection, the ground thereof, and that  
the same will be heard at the holding  
of such court. The registrar shall post  
up in his office notice of such objec-  
tion within one week after the receipt  
thereof, and also publish for twenty-  
one days the names of all voters ob-  
jected to in one or more newspapers  
circulating in said electoral district.

"It shall be the duty of such regis-  
trar, at the holding of the court of re-  
vision to strike off the register of  
voters, and off the said list of persons  
claiming to vote, all names thereof of  
persons against whom objection has  
been taken, as above provided, unless  
the voter objected to, or some other  
voter on his behalf, satisfies the regis-  
trar that the objections are not well  
founded; before striking off the name  
of any person for any of the above-  
named reasons, the registrar shall,  
unless in the case of death such death  
shall be registered under the Births,  
Deaths and Marriages Registration  
act, give at least twenty-one clear  
days' notice of his intention to strike  
off such name by posting a letter to  
that effect addressed to such elector  
at his last known residence.

"The registrar, after said court,  
shall forthwith make up the register  
of voters, which shall consist of the  
names on the last register of voters  
(if any) not struck off, and the names  
on such list of persons claiming to  
vote not struck off. The registrar shall  
certify to said register of voters, with  
any additions made thereto, under the  
provisions of section 4 of this act, and  
it shall be the list to be used at any  
election which may take place before  
the next revision has been completed.  
The registrar at such court of re-  
vision shall have the right to administer  
an oath to any person and to require  
that evidence shall be given on oath."

On motion of Mr. Oliver (Delta) an  
amendment was adopted to the effect  
that the voter appearing for the per-  
son objected to before the court of  
revision should be a provincial voter.

Mr. (Macdonald (Rossland) added a  
proviso concerning the administering  
of the oath to witnesses at the court  
of revision, on request of the person  
objected to or the objector.

The bill was reported complete with  
amendments.

#### Game Protection Act

The house went into committee on  
the bill to amend the Game Protection  
Act.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo)  
asked that a provision be put in the  
act forbidding Orientals to take game.  
This was not acted upon.

Later Mr. Hawthorthwaite sug-  
gested that only electors or members  
of electors' families be allowed to go  
hunting.

Mr. Yorston (Cariboo) objected that  
many Americans were taking up land  
in the province, and these men could  
not go on the voters' list for three  
years.

The chief commissioner of lands  
said that he would consider an amend-  
ment of this nature for next session.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) thought that the  
penalties for taking game unlawfully  
were too small. He said the game  
wardens only convicted one law-  
breaker out of every dozen, and the  
penalties should be made something  
worth while. He suggested that in the  
case of mountain ewes and lambs the  
fine should be from \$250 to \$500.

The chief commissioner pointed out  
the bill was already trebling the pen-  
alties.

Mr. Oliver moved an amendment  
that in the penalty clause the words  
\$50 and \$150 should be struck out  
wherever they occurred, and \$250 and  
\$500 respectively substituted. This ap-  
plied to mountain sheep, moose, wapi-  
ti and caribou, and the use of the au-  
tomatic shot gun. This was adopted.

Mr. Oliver thought that the shooting  
of feathered game with rifles should  
be prohibited, as these weapons were  
extremely dangerous in the hands of  
young boys.

An argument arose as to the use of  
the automatic shot-gun. Dr. Hall  
(Nelson) defended the weapon.

The chief commissioner said that  
the gun was extremely destructive.  
In one case brought to his attention a  
sportsman had brought down seven  
birds with one of these guns, and the  
first was on the ground before he had  
finished shooting. Many birds were  
also wounded and not taken.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo)  
again moved his amendment that "no  
person who is not or has not been a  
registered voter of the province of Bri-  
tish Columbia, or a member of the  
family of a registered voter, shall take  
game in the province without first ob-  
taining a general license, or the per-  
mission in writing of the provincial  
game warden, and the fee for such li-  
cense shall be \$25."

The chief commissioner said he  
would like this to stand over, and Mr.  
Hawthorthwaite agreed to hold it  
over to the report stage.

#### Land Act Passed

The bill to amend the Land Act, the  
chief provision of which is the issuing  
of licenses to hand-loggers, passed  
through committee stage without  
amendment or question.

There being no objection from the  
house the bill was given third reading  
and passed.

The second reading of the bill to  
amend the Dentistry Act (Hon. At-  
torney-General) and of the bill to amend  
the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901  
(Hon. Minister of Public Works) were  
passed, the bills being held over until  
next session.

The Victoria Water Works Amend-  
ment Act was given third reading and  
passed.

In committee on Mr. McPhillips' bill  
respecting assignment of wages or sal-  
ary to be earned in the future, Mr.  
Bowser moved an amendment where-  
by assignment should be filed in the  
office of the county court instead of  
with the government agent or municipal  
clerk.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo)  
moved that the entire bill should be  
struck out with the exception of the  
section making it obligatory that the  
written consent of the assignor's wife  
should be attached to the assignment.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) said that  
this was a good section, but it should  
be preceded by legislation giving the  
wife a dower right on her husband's  
property.

After a great deal more criticism,  
Mr. McPhillips said he would with-  
draw his bill, stating that he would  
introduce it again next session. He  
said he looked upon the bill as the  
preliminary to a bill preventing the  
garnishment of wages.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said he was  
surprised that the member for The Is-  
lands had got "cold feet" so soon. He  
said that the second clause would be a  
good one, as if a man intended to out-  
right "a toot," he would have great dif-  
ficulty in getting his wife to assent to  
an assignment of his wages for the  
purpose.

Mr. Thomson (Victoria), suggested  
that the member for Nanaimo, who  
objected to Latin phrases, tell the  
House what the word "toot" meant.

The committee arose, and the bill  
was marked "exit" for this session.

The water bill was given third read-  
ing and passed without a division.

The Premier said, on the motion for  
second reading of Mr. Hawthorthwaite's  
bill to extend the franchise to  
women, that the member for Nanaimo  
had asked him to give the House an  
opportunity to divide on this measure.  
He had already voted on it several  
times, and had no objection.

A vote was taken, and the bill was  
defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Oliver, Henderson,  
Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams,  
McInnis, Yorston, Jones, Hall, Naden,  
King, 14.

Nays—Messrs. Macdonald, Eagleson,  
Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Ellison,  
Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson,  
Hunter, Manson, Behnsen, Grant, Mac-  
gowan, Taylor, Fulton, Young, Hay-  
ward, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Scho-  
field, 23.

At the night session the Provincial  
Elections Act was given third reading  
and passed.

In report on the bill to amend the  
Game Protection Act, Mr. Hawthorthwaite  
(Nanaimo), moved his amend-  
ment restricting the right to take  
game to registered voters, and their  
families.

The Speaker declared the amend-  
ment to be out of order, as it dealt  
with a tax. Mr. Hawthorthwaite  
withdrew the clause on the assurance  
of the Chief Commissioner of Lands  
that he would consider a similar  
amendment for next session.

At third reading stage, Mr. Oliver  
(Delta), asked leave to introduce an  
amendment providing for the prohibi-  
tion of rifles in hunting feathered  
game. He said that a great deal of  
harm had been done by people hunt-  
ing with rifles in cultivated fields, and  
he himself had had cattle killed in this  
way. He would except from the law  
timber cruisers, prospectors and mem-  
bers of survey parties.

The Chief Commissioner said there  
was a good deal in the amendment  
that would commend itself to him,  
but he wanted to have time to con-  
sider it. To pass this now might have  
its result in throwing out the whole  
act.

The Minister of Finance said that  
he was glad to see such a measure  
proposed, as many complaints had  
been received.

Mr. Oliver withdrew his amendment  
and the bill was given third reading  
and passed.

This ended the business of the sit-  
ting.

The Speaker announced that the se-  
lect committee appointed last session  
to revise the rules was not prepared  
to present its report, and Mr. Mc-  
Phillips (The Islands), moved that the  
time be extended to allow of the com-  
mittee reporting to the House next  
session.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said if the  
draft copy of the revised rules which  
he had in his hand was a good sample  
of the committees' work it should be  
discharged. If these rules were adopt-  
ed there would be no use for the mem-  
bers attending the Legislature.

Mr. Oliver (Delta), said there was  
no reason for a revision of the rules.  
The rules in vogue were a generation  
in advance of those in use at Ottawa.  
He said that the rules had permitted  
obstructive tactics in connection with  
the Provincial Elections Act, and so  
had been of great use to the country.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland), said that  
the most important function of the  
committee would be to make a collec-  
tion of the Speaker's rulings.

The motion was carried. 23 to 9.

The Speaker declared a recess of the  
House for half an hour, after which  
the Lieutenant-Governor prorogued  
the House.

## WHICH MINISTER HAS BEEN TELLING TRUTH?

Hon. Dr. Young Proves That  
Immigration Resolution  
Was Sent

At yesterday evening's session Mr.  
Hawthorthwaite brought up a ques-  
tion of privilege. He asked leave to  
read an article in the Colonist of  
March 11, which contained extracts  
from the Dominion Hansard and also  
from the Votes and Proceedings of  
the local House of Feb. 2. He drew  
attention to the fact that earlier in  
the session he had been informed by  
the provincial secretary that the gov-  
ernment had forwarded to Ottawa the  
resolution passed last session asking  
the Imperial government to grant a  
Royal Commission to enquire into the  
question of Oriental immigration into  
this province.

Since then J. D. Taylor, the mem-  
ber for Westminster, had asked a  
similar question of the Dominion gov-  
ernment, and had been told by the  
secretary of state, Mr. Murphy, that  
no such resolution had been received  
by the Dominion government.

"What I want to know," said Mr.  
Hawthorthwaite, "is which gentle-  
man is telling the truth."

Dr. Young in replying said that  
when a similar question had been  
asked him earlier in the session, he  
had spread the official correspondence  
upon the order paper of Feb. 2. This  
correspondence included a letter from  
the lieutenant-governor's office stat-  
ing that a reply had been received  
from Ottawa acknowledging the re-  
ceipt of the resolution and stating  
that it had been laid before the gov-  
ernor-general in council. Beyond that  
the minister could not say what had  
occurred. The dispatch was unques-  
tionably sent in the usual way  
through the lieutenant-governor, and  
the correspondence was on file in the  
provincial secretary's office.

Having thus put it up to Ottawa,  
Dr. Young sat down, and the incident  
closed.

#### THE SESSION

The late session of the British Co-  
lumbia legislature was one of more  
than usual importance, and this not  
only because of the various measures  
which were placed upon the statute  
book. One distinguishing feature was  
that arising out of the financial con-  
dition of the province. The one thing  
which British Columbia needs at the  
present time more than anything else  
is that its great area shall be opened  
by the construction of roads, trails  
and bridges. The buoyant revenue has  
enabled the government to make ex-  
ceptionally large appropriations for  
this purpose, and the members of the  
Legislature are to be congratulated  
upon having been able to secure such  
handsome grants for necessary public  
works in their several constituencies.

The announcement of the Premier in  
regard to the future policy of the gov-  
ernment in respect to timber licenses  
was of sufficient importance to make  
the session notable. Very much de-  
pends upon this action. Not only will  
the timber resources of the province  
be greatly conserved by a policy of  
perpetual tenure, but the revenue of  
the province will be rendered more  
stable and the lumber business will be  
put upon a much more secure founda-  
tion than would be possible if the sys-  
tem of tenure was only of a temporary  
nature.

There was some expectation when  
the House opened that legislation  
would be brought down to inaugurate  
a policy of railway building. The gov-  
ernment, after mature consideration,  
decided that its plans were not suf-  
ficiently advanced to permit of this,  
but the Premier announced that  
the formation of a policy in this be-  
half will be considered during the re-  
cess and a measure will be submitted  
to the House when it reassembles.

The announcement of the Premier  
that a plebiscite will be taken on lo-  
cal option, and the passage of a resolu-  
tion providing for the appointment  
of a Commission to investigate the  
working of the Gothenburg system of  
liquor selling combine to make a very  
important departure in the direction  
of Temperance reform. We are sure  
that the course adopted by the gov-  
ernment will meet with universal ap-  
proval.

Among the legislative measures the  
most important is doubtless the new  
law relating to water. The problem of  
irrigation and the proper utilization of  
water for domestic, municipal and  
power purposes form one of the most  
perplexing of all the questions with



lars a day shall be paid every two weeks, in the case of industrial operations where the pay-roll exceeds the sum of \$50,000 per month. Mr. McPhillips said it was a dangerous precedent for the legislature to establish if it passed this bill. He stated that it would disturb trade arrangements. He described it as "parental legislation," and the legislature should be slow to interfere in contractual relations between employer and employee.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks), charged Mr. McPhillips with inconsistency in opposing the bill, when he himself had a bill on the order paper to prevent the assignment of wages to be earned in the future, in itself an interference in the contractual relations of individuals in the community. The only fault he had to find with the bill was that it did not go far enough.

The motion for second reading was lost 17 to 22.

#### The Assignment Bill.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting assignment of wages or salary to be earned in the future (Mr. McPhillips). This bill provides that no assignment of wages for a loan of less than \$200 unless such assignment were accepted by the employer and afterwards filed with the government agent of the district, or the clerk of the municipality. In the case of a married man, the written consent of the wife must be filed also.

Mr. Oliver (Delta), wanted to know why the limit of \$200 was set.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands), said that the bill was to deal with small transactions, and was intended to protect the masses.

Mr. Oliver said that the bill would serve to make the employer responsible for the debts of his employees. He said that the Legislature had no authority to instruct the government agents to register these assignments.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), said that the bill was paternal legislation, "grand motherly legislation," in fact. It would place the employee more than ever at the mercy of his employer. He moved an amendment cutting out the provision for the filing of the assignment with the officials referred to.

Mr. Henderson (Yale), took a point of order, on the ground that the introducer of the bill had left a blank in place of the figures representing the percentage of the wages assigned that the money advanced therefor should reach.

The Premier attempted to speak to the bill, but was called to order.

Mr. McPhillips contended that his bill was neither "in blank nor incomplete." Messrs. Oliver (Delta), Henderson (Yale), and Macdonald (Rossland), pressed the point of order. Mr. Macdonald said that as the bill stood it was absolutely meaningless.

The discussion waxed warm. Mr. McPhillips cited the English rules to show that no bill could be withdrawn when in committee because of inaccuracies. Mr. Henderson said that according to the rules of the Legislature the English rules should sway only in "unprovided cases," and this case was provided for.

"There is a time for all things," protested the member for The Islands.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), said that the House itself had decided against this principle. Some nights ago when it was time to go to bed the House had continued to sit.

The chairman, Mr. Manson (Dewdney), decided in favor of Mr. McPhillips.

"I think you had better send for the Speaker," suggested Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

The Speaker was ushered in and the arguments were rehearsed before him. The Speaker ruled that the objection had been taken too late, as the bill had passed second reading.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Dr. Hall (Nelson), moved second reading of a bill to amend the Master and Servant Act, providing that in cities of 3000 inhabitants and under, physicians at any industrial institution should be elected by a majority of the workmen by ballot.

The debate was adjourned on motion of the Premier.

#### Grand Trunk Pacific Bill.

At third reading stage on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved the following:

"Whereas Bill 21 provides for the approval and ratification of a certain marked plan showing the subdivision of the townsite of Prince Rupert, as well as the division of the lands in said townsite fronting on the sea:

"And whereas, in the partition of the lands in the said townsite fronting on the sea, it is apparent that the province has not received one-fourth in value of such lands fronting on the sea:

"And whereas in the laying out of the townsite of Prince Rupert, the interests of the province have not been sufficiently protected by providing sufficient access to the sea by street ends:

"And whereas the province has been saddled with the expense of all railway crossings, which, by reason of the provision that they shall be by overhead bridges, will be very costly to the people:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the order for the third reading be discharged and the bill re-committed, for the purpose of considering amendments which shall protect the public interests in the particulars above recited."

The resolution was defeated on the following division:

Yeas: Messrs. Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shattford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter,

Manson, Behnson, Grant, Macgowan, Garden, Taylor, Fulton, Young, Hayward, McGulre, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—24.

Nays: Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yorston, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnes—14.

The bill was given third reading on the same division and passed.

The water bill was taken up where the committee left off at the night sitting. The bill was read through in committee, even into the 31th clause before the committee rose. There remain, however some seventy sections to be reconsidered.

The Attorney General's bill to amend the Land Registry Act was considered in committee. The bill was reported complete without amendments. It was given third reading and passed.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands moved second reading of the bill to amend the Game Protection Act. He stated that the intention of the bill was largely to make the act clear, owing to the great difficulty experienced by game wardens in obtaining convictions. The penalties were also increased. The use of automatic shot-guns was prohibited, owing to the destructive powers of this weapon. This regulation is now in force all along the Pacific Coast, in the eastern provinces and in many states of the Union. The bill was given second reading.

The Chief Commissioner of Lands moved second reading of the bill to amend the Land Act.

The chief provision of this is for the issuing of licenses to hand loggers. Mr.

Fulton said it had been brought to his attention that the amendment of last session had worked great hardship on bona fide hand loggers. Some mills in the interior held no timber licenses and were dependent on hand loggers for their supply of logs. The amendment of this year allowed hand loggers' licenses to be issued in any part of the province. To safeguard this, it was enacted that the district to be covered by the operations should be specified in the licenses, and only Indians and residents in the district were eligible for licenses. The bill passed second reading.

The Fernie Park Sub-division Act, (Mr. Fulton) was given second reading.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) said that this was the scheme of a townsite company to sell lots in an annex to the city of Fernie.

The Pacific Northern and Omnica Railway Bill was given third reading and passed.

Saturday, March 13, 1909

## VICTORIA GETS HER PRIVILEGES RESTORED

### The Waterworks Act Becomes Law With H. B. Thomson's Amendments

The amendment to the Victoria Water Works Act has become law, and the city undoubtedly has achieved a substantial victory with the aid of the Premier and H. B. Thomson, and has put the legal status of the Esquimalt Water Works Company with reference to the city beyond all dispute. The bill passed through the report stage yesterday afternoon after a short debate, and was immediately given its third reading. All that was then left was the Royal assent, which was given during the evening. The result is that now if the city should decide to take Goldstream rather than go to Sooke, they know exactly what it will cost them, and there will be no need for protracted legal proceedings.

Thus ends the most determined struggle of local import that has been seen in the house for years, the fight, which was started in the private bills committee, was continued in the lobby and from there to the floor of the house, although the battle was to all intents and purposes won before that stage was reached. The Premier's prestige and influence were known to be behind the measure, while Mr. Thomson was untiring in his efforts to get the dispute sufficiently settled to enable some basis to be arrived at. His efforts in this respect were not entirely successful, as on the main question the wishes of the company were disregarded. Yesterday, however, an amendment was introduced by which the reinvested profits will not be deducted from the interest allowance. This was never intended, but the company representatives feared that the act was so worded that such might be the result.

The only objections advanced to the Victoria Water Works bill yesterday afternoon were voiced by Mr. Henderson (Yale) and Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo). The former moved an amendment providing a two year limit within which Victoria must use or lose the powers of expropriation granted under the act.

#### Henderson Objects

In moving his amendment Mr. Henderson said that he had opposed the bill because he considered that Victoria was not giving the Esquimalt Water Works Company the full value of its undertaking in the arbitration provided for. It was not an ordinary arbitration, but was limited in an artificial way. Consequently the provisions should not stand as a permanent blot on the company's charter, making it harder for them to raise money

or for the shareholders to get the price for their stock which they might otherwise obtain. Either the city wanted the property or it did not. In the former case two years was long enough for it to make up its mind, while in the latter the disability should be removed.

He had listened to the speeches of the premier and the leader of the opposition. He agreed with the reasons advanced by the latter, but not with his conclusions, but the premier had done little but eulogize his colleague from Victoria. This was not a party matter and he proposed to vote as he thought was right. He had been a member of the private bills committee, whose members were in a semi-judicial capacity, and had listened to the arguments of both sides for days. He felt very strongly on the subject. It was interfering with vested rights in a way which had never before been done in this province, and if he voted for the bill he would be striking a blow at every enterprise in the country that required the investment of capital. He was a member for a district which was undeveloped and which required large amounts of capital if it were to progress properly, and if he voted for this bill, he would feel that he was voting against his own constituency.

#### Refuses Amendment

Mr. Thomson, who was in charge of the bill, stated that he could not accept the amendment. He said in part:

"It has been brought up too late, and there is no opportunity of properly discussing it. The honorable member says that this is an interference with vested interests. But this is no ordinary case. The Esquimalt Waterworks company knew when it took up the Goldstream watershed that it was taking it subject to the prior rights of Victoria. That is clearly stated three times in their charter. As to the time limit, it is too short. There are many conceivable conditions under which it might render the bill worthless. I am also instructed to say on behalf of the city that there is no intention to tie up the Esquimalt Water Works company. Victoria will probably go to Sooke for its water supply, and if it does so the company will probably be able to get a release from the city. Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the bill placed the members of the house in a difficult position. It should not be called upon to decide between two rival corporations. It was looked upon as a court of last resort, and so should not be appealed to until every other expedient, legal and otherwise, had been tried. The house had taken a wrong position from the start. It was but common sense and fair play that if the company was going to be expropriated in an unusually unfavorable manner by the order of the house, that there should, in common decency, be a time limit."

#### How Members Voted

A division was then taken in which the only members who voted against Victoria were: A. E. McPhillips, Hon. Capt. Tatlow, Hon. F. C. Carter-Cotton, J. P. Garden, L. W. Shattford, N. F. Mackay, Stuart Henderson, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, and John McInnis. Those voting for the bill were: Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yorston, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Hon. Richard McBride, Hon. W. J. Bowser, Price Ellison, Ross, Thomson, Hunter, Hon. F. J. Fulton, Young, Hon. Thos. Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Parson, Davey, twenty-five in all.

At the evening session an incident occurred which caused some comment and not a little amusement. Parker Williams, who was not in the house in the afternoon while the debate was on, arose on a point of privilege. He asked leave to read an extract from a Nanaimo paper which accused the Socialist members of having aided the Esquimalt Water Works company in their fight against the city. He mentioned this in order to deny it, quite oblivious of the speech delivered by his colleague from Nanaimo during the afternoon, and of the way in which he and the member for Grand Forks had subsequently voted.

## PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Session Came to An End at 9.20 Last Evening

### WATER BILL WAS PASSED

Contentious Provincial Elections Act Put Through at Yesterday's Sitting

The legislature was prorogued at 9.20 last night by the lieutenant-governor, after a session of slightly over seven weeks' duration. At the final sitting the Water bill, which is by far the most important piece of legislation passed during the session, went through the final stage, and the contentious Provincial Elections Act was passed, after a compromise had been entered into between government and opposition.

In proroguing the house, the lieutenant-governor referred to the Water Act, the act for the revision and consolidation of the statutes, the act pro-

viding for co-operative fruit-cooling depots for provincial-grown fruit, and others. His speech to the house was as follows:

#### Lieutenant-Governor's Speech

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: "Before releasing you at the close of the third session of this legislature, I feel it a duty to congratulate you on the results of your labors, as embodied in the many important and useful measures to which I have given assent."

"The Water Act, designed to insure the economical use of water under equitable regulations, minimises the causes for litigation, and will be of great benefit to all industries requiring water."

"The consolidation and revision of the laws, which you have authorized, will greatly simplify their interpretation, and prove a convenience to all concerned."

"The Act providing for co-operative fruit-cooling depots fills a much needed want of the fruit-growers, and should have the effect of further stimulating this growing industry."

"It is very gratifying to observe the substantial provision which you have made for the prosecution of surveys and public works."

"I thank you for the liberal supply voted for the public service, and I feel assured that the amount will be disbursed economically, and with a view to securing the best possible results."

"Wishing you health and success in your personal undertakings, I now take leave of you, and relieve you from your sessional duties."

The house concluded its business about nine o'clock, and the speaker declared a recess of half an hour until the lieutenant-governor arrived. At about 9.30 his honor was ushered in, accompanied by his two secretaries, and the clerk of the house read out the bills passed during the session, and these were assented to. The lieutenant-governor read his address, and assented to the supply bill, after which he withdrew.

The provincial secretary announced to the house that by the wish of the lieutenant-governor, the house was prorogued, and the third session of the eleventh legislature of British Columbia closed with the singing of "God Save the King" by the members.

#### The Bills Assented to

During the session just closed 68 bills in all were passed. The bills assented to were as follows:

No. 2—An act to declare the rights of the Crown in respect to water and water power, and to amend and consolidate the laws of the province relating to the diversion, acquisition and use of water.

No. 4—An act to regulate the use of liquor on club premises.

No. 6—An act to amend the Ditches and Water-courses act, 1907.

No. 7—An act to amend the Municipal Elections act.

No. 8—An act to amend the Municipal Elections act.

No. 9—An act to amend the Provincial Elections act.

No. 10—An act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act.

No. 12—An act to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser, and to Simplify Titles.

No. 18—An act to amend the Court of Appeals act, 1907.

No. 21—An act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

No. 22—An act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery.

No. 24—An act to amend the Highway Traffic Regulation act.

No. 27—An act to amend the Reformatory act.

No. 29—An act to amend the Jurors' act.

No. 30—An act to amend the Mineral act.

No. 31—An act further to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act.

No. 32—An act to amend the Companies act, 1897.

No. 35—An act to amend the Placer Mining act.

No. 37—An act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.

No. 38—An act to amend the Land Registry act.

No. 40—An act to amend the Farmers' Institute and Co-operation act.

No. 41—An act to amend the Timber Manufacture act, 1906.

No. 42—An act to amend the Bush Fire act.

No. 43—An act respecting the Official Map of Alberni Townsite.

No. 45—An act authorising the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant to the City of Victoria Lot 921 in said City, used as the site of the Kingston Street Fire Hall.

No. 46—An act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines act.

No. 47—An act to provide for the Inspection of Hospitals, Orphanages, Maternity Homes, and places where Persons are undergoing Medical or Health Treatment.

No. 52—An act to incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company.

No. 54—An act to incorporate the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway Company.

No. 56—An act to enable the Coldstream Estate Company, Limited, and the White Valley Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, to amalgamate their Water Rights.

No. 58—An act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation act, 1900.

No. 59—An act to amend the False Creek Foreshore act, 1904.

No. 60—An act to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power and Light Company, Limited.

No. 62—An act to Authorise the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, Non-civic Coast Coal Mines, Limited, Personal Liability, to Construct Railway, and conferring other Powers.

No. 63—An act to incorporate the Graham Island Railway Company.

No. 65—An act to amend the Corporation of Victoria Water Works act, 1873, and the Victoria Water

Works Amendment act, Chapter 64 of the Statutes of 1892, and to give additional powers.

No. 66—An act respecting the Pacific, Northern and Omnica Railway Company.

No. 67—An act to incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company.

No. 68—An act to incorporate Westminster Hall.

No. 69—An act to incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway Company.

No. 70—An act to incorporate the Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound Railway Company.

No. 71—An act to Create the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver and his Successors in Office a Corporation Sole.

No. 73—An act for the Relief of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Fernie.

No. 74—An act to amend an Act relating to the City of Victoria, being Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1907.

No. 76—An act to Provide for the Establishment of Depots and Facilities for the Preparation for Market and Shipment of Provincial-grown Fruit.

No. 77—An act to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act.

No. 78—An act to amend the Explosives Storage Act.

No. 79—An act for the Relief of the Armstrong Power and Light Company, Limited.

No. 81—An act to amend the Game Protection act, 1898.

No. 82—An act further to amend the Land Registry Act.

No. 84—An act to amend the Land Act.

No. 85—The Fernie Park Sub-division Act.

#### The Business of Yesterday

The provincial elections act, which came into the committee of the whole house like a lion, went out like a lamb yesterday, when the compromise arrived at between the Conservative and Liberal forces was adopted. Instead of adopting the amendment introduced by Mr. Innis (Grand Forks) and providing that an elector must be absent from his district a year before his name can be struck from the list, the government brought in an amendment providing for a six months' term. There was great applause when the bill was reported from committee, and it was given third reading and passed without further question.

The water bill, too, occupied but little time in the house yesterday. It was advanced from report stage, and passed without a division.

The amendments to the land act passed committee, report and third reading without debate.

The bill to amend the game protection act was the subject of some discussion. Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) wanted a clause inserted prohibiting others than electors' former electors, or the families of electors taking game without a special license. This was not accepted, however, the chief commissioner of lands holding it over. The penalties for infractions of the game laws were, however, placed at an extremely high figure on motion of the member for Sooke.

Delta. The penalties for killing mountain sheep out of season now run from \$250 to \$500. Several bills that promised to result in discussion were dropped on second reading. One was the amendment to the dentistry act, introduced by the attorney-general. Another was the bill to amend the steam boilers inspection act, and the third the leader of the Opposition's bill to amend the mechanics' lien act. In view of the criticism to which his measure was assailed, Mr. McPhillips (The Islands) withdrew his bill respecting assignment of wages to be earned in the future while the bill was in committee.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) to extend the franchise to women, was voted down. The member for Nanaimo asked for a division in order to put the house on record, and the premier acquiesced. Only one man on the Conservative side, Mr. Garden (Vancouver), a bachelor, by the way, voted for the second reading of the bill, and in so doing won some applause.

#### Provincial Elections Act

The Premier presented the seventh annual report of the office of the Agent General of British Columbia. On his motion it was decided to print the report.

The act to amend the mineral act (the Premier) was given third reading and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole on the provincial elections act.

The Attorney-General then moved the compromise clause which had been agreed upon by the two parties, as follows:

"It shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be competent to any elector or electors in such electoral district to object to the retention of any name or names on the register of voters, or to the placing of any name or names on such register of persons claiming to vote at a forthcoming election, or more of the following grounds: That the person objected to is dead; that he ceased for a period of six months next before the holding of the election to reside in such electoral district; that he is not under the provisions of this act qualified to vote; that he was not so qualified to vote when his name was placed on the register of voters."

There was long and tumultuous applause at the amended section, which had caused so much discussion, before its revision, passed the committee without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Bowser moved the following clause:

"Upon the holding of such court, it shall be the duty of such registrar to hear and determine any or all objections against the retention of any



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or names on such register of persons  
claiming to vote as aforesaid, on one  
or more of the following grounds:  
That the person objected to is dead;  
that he ceased for a period of six  
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There was long and tumultuous ap-  
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Mr. Bowser moved the following  
clause:

"Upon the holding of such court,  
it shall be the duty of such registrar  
to hear and determine any or all ob-  
jections against the retention of any

name or names on the register of  
voters in any electoral district, as  
settled at the previous court of re-  
vision, and on the said list of persons  
claiming to vote, as provided for in  
sub-section (b) hereof, provided notice  
of every objection, and the reason  
thereof, which may be in the form B  
in the schedule hereto, shall have been  
given to the registrar by the person  
objecting thirty clear days previously  
to the holding of such court, and that  
the registrar shall have forwarded,  
twenty-one clear days before the hold-  
ing of such court, a notice, through the  
post office, addressed to the person  
objected to, at his last known place  
of residence, stating the fact of such  
objection, the ground thereof, and that  
the same will be heard at the holding  
of such court. The registrar shall post  
up in his office notice of such objec-  
tion within one week after the receipt  
thereof, and also publish for twenty-  
one days the names of all voters ob-  
jected to in one or more newspapers  
circulating in said electoral district.

"It shall be the duty of such regis-  
trar, at the holding of the court of re-  
vision to strike off the register of  
voters, and off the said list of persons  
claiming to vote, all names thereon of  
persons against whom objection has  
been taken, as above provided, unless  
the voter objected to, or some other  
voter on his behalf, satisfies the regis-  
trar that the objections are not well  
founded; before striking off the name  
of any person for any of the above-  
named reasons, the registrar shall,  
unless in the case of death such death  
shall be registered under the 'Births,  
Deaths and Marriages Registration  
act,' give at least twenty-one clear  
days' notice of his intention to strike  
off such name by posting a letter to  
that effect addressed to such elector  
at his last known residence.

"The registrar, after said court,  
shall forthwith make up the register  
of voters, which shall consist of the  
names on the last register of voters  
(if any) not struck off, and the names  
on such list of persons claiming to  
vote not struck off. The registrar shall  
certify to said register of voters, with  
any additions made hereto, under the  
provisions of section 4 of this act, and  
it shall be the list to be used at any  
election which may take place before  
the next revision has been completed.  
The registrar at such court of re-  
vision shall have the right to administer  
an oath to any person and to require  
that evidence shall be given on  
oath."

On motion of Mr. Oliver (Delta) an  
amendment was adopted to the effect  
that the voter appearing for the per-  
son objected to before the court of  
revision should be a provincial voter.  
Mr. (Macdonald (Rossland) added a  
proviso concerning the administering  
of the oath to witnesses at the court  
of revision, on request of the person  
objected to or the objector.

The bill was reported complete with  
amendments.

#### Game Protection Act

The house went into committee on  
the bill to amend the Game Protection  
Act.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo)  
asked that a provision be put in the  
act forbidding Orientals to take game.  
This was not acted upon.

Later Mr. Hawthorthwaite sug-  
gested that only electors or members  
of electors' families be allowed to go  
hunting.

Mr. Yorston (Cariboo) objected that  
many Americans were taking up land  
in the province, and these men could  
not go on the voters' list for three  
years.

The chief commissioner of lands  
said that he would consider an amend-  
ment of this nature for next session.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) thought that the  
penalties for taking game unlawfully  
were too small. He said the game  
wardens only convicted one law-  
breaker out of every dozen, and the  
penalties should be made something  
worth while. He suggested that in the  
case of mountain ewes and lambs the  
fine should be from \$250 to \$500.

The chief commissioner pointed out  
the bill was already trebling the pen-  
alties.

Mr. Oliver moved an amendment  
that in the penalty clause the words  
\$50 and \$150 should be struck out  
wherever they occurred, and \$250 and  
\$500 respectively substituted. This ap-  
plied to mountain sheep, moose, wapi-  
ti and caribou, and the use of the au-  
tomatic shot gun. This was adopted.

Mr. Oliver thought that the shooting  
of feathered game with rifles should  
be prohibited, as these weapons were  
extremely dangerous in the hands of  
young boys.

An argument arose as to the use of  
the automatic shot-gun. Dr. Hall  
(Nelson) defended the weapon.

The chief commissioner said that  
the gun was extremely destructive.  
In one case brought to his attention a  
sportsman had brought down seven  
birds with one of these guns, and the  
first was on the ground before he had  
finished shooting. Many birds were  
also wounded and not taken.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo)  
again moved his amendment that "no  
person who is not or has not been a  
registered voter of the province of Bri-  
tish Columbia, or a member of the  
family of a registered voter, shall take  
game in the province without first ob-  
taining a general license, or the per-  
mission in writing of the provincial  
game warden, and the fee for such li-  
cense shall be \$25."

The chief commissioner said he  
would like this to stand over, and Mr.  
Hawthorthwaite agreed to hold it  
over to the report stage.

#### Land Act Passed

The bill to amend the Land Act, the  
chief provision of which is the issuing  
of licenses to hand-loggers, passed  
through committee stage without  
amendment or question.

There being no objection from the  
house the bill was given third reading  
and passed.

The second reading of the bill to  
amend the Dentistry Act (Hon. Attor-  
ney-General) and of the bill to amend  
the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901  
(Hon. Minister of Public Works) were  
passed, the bills being held over until  
next session.

The Victoria Water Works Amend-  
ment Act was given third reading and  
passed.

In committee on Mr. McPhillips' bill  
respecting assignment of wages or salary  
to be earned in the future, Mr.  
Bowser moved an amendment where-  
by assignment should be filed in the  
office of the county court instead of  
with the government agent or munic-  
ipal clerk.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo)  
moved that the entire bill should be  
struck out with the exception of the  
section making it obligatory that the  
written consent of the assignor's wife  
should be attached to the assignment.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) said that  
this was a good section, but it should  
be preceded by legislation giving the  
wife a dower right on her husband's  
property.

After a great deal more criticism,  
Mr. McPhillips said he would with-  
draw his bill, stating that he would  
introduce it again next session. He  
said he looked upon the bill as the  
preliminary to a bill preventing the  
garnishment of wages.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said he was  
surprised that the member for The Is-  
lands had got "cold feet" so soon. He  
said that the second clause would be a  
good one, as if a man intended to out  
on "a toot," he would have great dif-  
ficulty in getting his wife to assent to  
an assignment of his wages for the  
purpose.

Mr. Thomson (Victoria), suggested  
that the member for Nanaimo, who  
objected to Latin phrases, tell the  
House what the word "toot" meant.

The committee arose, and the bill  
was marked "exit" for this section.

The water bill was given third read-  
ing and passed without a division.

The Premier said, on the motion for  
second reading of Mr. Hawthorth-  
waite's bill to extend the franchise to  
women, that the member for Nanaimo  
had asked him to give the House an  
opportunity to divide on this measure.  
He had already voted on it several  
times, and had no objection.

A vote was taken, and the bill was  
defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Oliver, Henderson,  
Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams,  
McInnis, Yorston, Jones, Hall, Naden,  
King.—14.

Nays—Messrs. Macdonald, Eagleson,  
Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Ellison,  
Ross, Shafford, McPhillips, Thomson,  
Hunter, Manson, Behnson, Grant, Mac-  
gowan, Taylor, Fulton, Young, Hay-  
ward, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Scho-  
field.—23.

At the night session the Provincial  
Elections Act was given third reading  
and passed.

In report on the bill to amend the  
Game Protection Act, Mr. Hawthorth-  
waite (Nanaimo), moved his amend-  
ment restricting the right to take  
game to registered voters, and their  
families.

The Speaker declared the amend-  
ment to be out of order, as it dealt  
with a tax. Mr. Hawthorthwaite  
withdrew the clause on the assurance  
of the Chief Commissioner of Lands  
that he would consider a similar  
amendment for next session.

At third reading stage, Mr. Oliver  
(Delta), asked leave to introduce an  
amendment providing for the prohibi-  
tion of rifles in hunting feathered  
game. He said that a great deal of  
harm had been done by people hunt-  
ing with rifles in cultivated fields, and  
he himself had had cattle killed in this  
way. He would except from the law  
timber cruisers, prospectors and mem-  
bers of survey parties.

The Chief Commissioner said there  
was a good deal in the amendment  
that would commend itself to him,  
but he wanted to have time to con-  
sider it. To pass this now might have  
its result in throwing out the whole  
act.

The Minister of Finance said that  
he was glad to see such a measure  
proposed, as many complaints had  
been received.

Mr. Oliver withdrew his amendment  
and the bill was given third reading  
and passed.

This ended the business of the sit-  
ting.

The Speaker announced that the se-  
lect committee appointed last session  
to revise the rules was not prepared  
to present its report, and Mr. Mc-  
Phillips (The Islands), moved that the  
time be extended to allow of the com-  
mittee reporting to the House next  
session.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said if the  
draft copy of the revised rules which  
he had in his hand was a good sample  
of the committees' work it should be  
discharged. If these rules were adopt-  
ed there would be no use for the mem-  
bers attending the Legislature.

Mr. Oliver (Delta), said there was  
no reason for a revision of the rules.  
The rules in vogue were a generation  
in advance of those in use at Ottawa.  
He said that the rules had permitted  
obstructive tactics in connection with  
the Provincial Elections Act, and so  
had been of great use to the country.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland), said that  
the most important function of the  
committee would be to make a collec-  
tion of the Speaker's rulings.

The motion was carried. 23 to 9.

The Speaker declared a recess of the  
House for half an hour, after which  
the Lieutenant-Governor prorogued  
the House.

## WHICH MINISTER HAS BEEN TELLING TRUTH?

Hon. Dr. Young Proves That  
Immigration Resolution  
Was Sent

At yesterday evening's session Mr.  
Hawthorthwaite brought up a ques-  
tion of privilege. He asked leave to  
read an article in the Colonist of  
March 11, which contained extracts  
from the Dominion Hansard and also  
from the Votes and Proceedings of  
the local House of Feb. 2. He drew  
attention to the fact that earlier in  
the session he had been informed by  
the provincial secretary that the gov-  
ernment had forwarded to Ottawa the  
resolution passed last session asking  
the Imperial government to grant a  
Royal Commission to enquire into the  
question of Oriental immigration into  
this province.

Since then J. D. Taylor, the mem-  
ber for Westminster, had asked a  
similar question of the Dominion gov-  
ernment, and had been told by the  
secretary of state, Mr. Murphy, that  
no such resolution had been received  
by the Dominion government.

"What I want to know," said Mr.  
Hawthorthwaite, "is which gentle-  
man is telling the truth?"

Dr. Young in replying said that  
when a similar question had been  
asked him earlier in the session, he  
had spread the official correspondence  
upon the order paper of Feb. 2. This  
correspondence included a letter from  
the lieutenant-governor's office stat-  
ing that a reply had been received  
from Ottawa acknowledging the re-  
ceipt of the resolution and stating  
that it had been laid before the gov-  
ernor-general in council. Beyond that  
the minister could not say what had  
occurred. The dispatch was unques-  
tionably sent in the usual way  
through the lieutenant-governor, and  
the correspondence was on file in the  
provincial secretary's office.

Having thus put it up to Ottawa,  
Dr. Young sat down, and the incident  
closed.

#### THE SESSION

The late session of the British Co-  
lumbia legislature was one of more  
than usual importance, and this not  
only because of the various measures  
which were placed upon the statute  
book. One distinguishing feature was  
that arising out of the financial con-  
dition of the province. The one thing  
which British Columbia needs at the  
present time more than anything else  
is that its great area shall be opened  
by the construction of roads, trails  
and bridges. The buoyant revenue has  
enabled the government to make ex-  
ceptionally large appropriations for  
this purpose, and the members of the  
Legislature are to be congratulated  
upon having been able to secure such  
handsome grants for necessary public  
works in their several constituencies.

The announcement of the Premier in  
regard to the future policy of the gov-  
ernment in respect to timber licenses  
was of sufficient importance to make  
the session notable. Very much de-  
pends upon this action. Not only will  
the timber resources of the province  
be greatly conserved by a policy of  
perpetual tenure, but the revenue of  
the province will be rendered more  
stable and the lumber business will be  
put upon a much more secure founda-  
tion than would be possible if the sys-  
tem of tenure was only of a temporary  
nature.

There was some expectation when  
the House opened that legislation  
would be brought down to inaugurate  
a policy of railway building. The gov-  
ernment, after mature consideration,  
decided that its plans were not suf-  
ficiently advanced to permit of this,  
but the Premier announced that  
the formation of a policy in this be-  
half will be considered during the re-  
cess and a measure will be submitted  
to the House when it reassembles.

The announcement of the Premier  
that a plebiscite will be taken on lo-  
cal option, and the passage of a res-  
olution providing for the appointment  
of a Commission to investigate the  
working of the Gothenburg system of  
liquor selling combine to make a very  
important departure in the direction  
of Temperance reform. We are sure  
that the course adopted by the gov-  
ernment will meet with universal ap-  
proval.

Among the legislative measures the  
most important is doubtless the new  
law relating to water. The problem of  
irrigation and the proper utilization of  
water for domestic, municipal and  
power purposes form one of the most  
perplexing of all the questions with



which a legislature and a government can be called upon to deal. Mr. Fulton and his colleagues have attacked it with courage and foresight that were highly commendable. The Bill introduced was long and necessarily a very elaborate one. The Chief Commissioner has never claimed that it was perfect. He has an open mind as to any and all of its details, being, with his colleagues, only concerned with the principle that the water supply of the province shall first of all be conserved for the public use, and next that vested rights shall be safeguarded as far as is consistent with justice and a proper regard for the welfare of the community. We think the government did well to ask the House to pass the Bill. Discussing it several days ago, we said that there was no reasonable objection to permitting the law to come into operation, even though there might be something very like a certainty that it will have to be amended in many material points at the next session. Not very much is likely to be done under it during the first year, and when the necessary steps are taken to bring it into operation, experience will show in what respects alterations may be desirable. As Mr. Fulton said: "The government takes the responsibility." While it has a right to expect assistance from the Opposition, and while it must be conceded that the objections taken to the Bill were not merely captious, if at times they were hyper-critical, the ministry is responsible to the country for any measures, public or private, which become law. We think it was wise to let the law go upon the statute book, on the understanding that such amendments as may be found necessary will be made at the next session.

An interesting piece of legislation is the short Act which changes the name of Reformatories to that of Industrial Schools. We commend the Attorney-General for his appreciation that, Shakespeare to the contrary notwithstanding, there is something in a name. A few years ago, Dr. Walkem expressed an excellent thought when he protested against certain institutions being called "Lunatic Asylums," and Mr. Bowser deserves great credit for determining that the places of detention to which boys, found guilty of offences, may be sent shall hereafter not be called by a name which will be suggestive of criminality. So much depends upon the trend given to a boy's life, when he has through folly been led to violate the law at an age, when he ought not in justice to be treated as a criminal, that we heartily congratulate the Attorney-General upon the adoption of the new name.

The amendment to the Elections Act will prove very useful and will certainly have a tendency to promote purity of elections by keeping the voters' lists clear of names which ought not to be upon them. Now that the battle over the provision for the removal of names is over, we feel bound to say that the Opposition were fighting for a mere shadow, and that under the Bill, as it was originally drawn, it is highly improbable that the slightest injustice would ever have been done any one.

The provision made for the consolidation and revision of the Statutes has come none too soon, for although less than thirteen years have elapsed since the last consolidation, important changes in the laws since that date have been so numerous that a new consolidation is imperative.

In pursuance of the policy of the government to take all necessary steps for the promotion of agriculture, a measure has been passed providing for the erection of co-operative fruit-cooling depots. We are sure that this will be of very great advantage to all persons engaged in raising and marketing fruit. It is a piece of legislation, which while not spectacular, means dollars to those in whose interest it was passed.

The amendment to the Municipalities Act, whereby Boards of Control are provided for and the separation of the executive from the legislative branches of municipal work has been made possible, will, we are satisfied, be found to prove an exceedingly useful piece of legislation in the course of time.

The Public Service Act is a measure that will be found very useful. It is not of any very general public interest, and relates specially to the Civil Service, providing for the proper grading of officials. There is another aspect of the Civil Service, which calls for ac-

tion, and has already received a great deal of consideration, namely the system of retiring allowance; but this involves so many different features that it may well be left until it has been more carefully thought out.

The passage of the Grand Trunk Pacific Act settles very important questions in regard to the new terminal city of Prince Rupert. This measure was the subject of a great deal of criticism, but the public may rest assured that it was prepared only after a great deal of consideration and, so far as the government was concerned, with a desire to protect the public interests as far as was possible consistent with the actual needs of a great transcontinental railway company at its Pacific terminus. The questions involved were not such as can be advantageously discussed by persons unfamiliar with the locality, and therefore much that was said in criticism of the bill was of necessity of very little value. We are satisfied that it will be found that the government has not neglected its responsibility to the future residents of Prince Rupert in the measure which it asked the House to assent to.

The private Acts, though not very numerous, were in some cases very important. We have so recently referred to the Act relating to the water supply of Victoria, that it would be superfluous to add anything to what has already been said. Time will demonstrate, we hope, that this measure is one of the greatest value to the city, and that it has not been unfair to the stockholders in the Esquimalt Water Works company. Under its provisions the city is able at a reasonable price to acquire full control of the water supply of this whole neighborhood, a consummation most devoutly to be wished. The Act extending the time for the construction of the Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway is one that will have an immediate effect upon the development of the large and valuable tract of country reached by way of Kitimaat Inlet.

From this hasty review it will be seen that the Session has been one of more than usual importance. It has not been as interesting from the standpoint of the galleries as some previous sessions have been. The meetings of the House and all the debates were notable for the excellent good humor which prevailed almost without exception. We think that both sides of the House have gained in each other's respect. We feel that we can congratulate the people of the province upon the tact, ability and courtesy displayed by the two leaders under all circumstances, which arose during a session, which at times was more than trying.



**M A R**

**1909**





THE PENALTIES OF POPULARITY.

Conservative Maiden:—"You have left me for those hussies, Mr. McBride. I leave you forever."

VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1909.

### OPPOSITION RAISED AGAINST AMENDMENT

Change in Dental Act Proposed  
by A. E. McPhillips is  
Unpopular.

The committee of the Anglican synod, upon moral and social reform, has taken up the question of the amendment proposed by A. E. McPhillips to the Dental Act. The proposed amendment appeared a few days ago in the Times. A great deal of opposition to the amendment has developed in the House and on the outside, and the member for the Islands is being subjected to considerable criticism for having introduced it.

The committee of the Anglican Synod passed the following resolution on the subject:

"This committee protests most strongly against the proposed amendment of the 'Dentistry Act,' the purpose of which is to limit the powers of the Council of the College of Dentists, so that the council will only be empowered to suspend a member from practice, in case of a first offence for a period not exceeding six months; and to make this provision retro-active. The committee is of opinion that if this amendment is passed by the legislature, the governing bodies of the learned professions will be unduly hindered in maintaining a wholesome discipline over their members, and that a heavy blow will be dealt against morality in general."

### MEETING TO-NIGHT TO DISCUSS WATER

Gathering to Protest Against  
Action of Committee of  
Legislature.

There will be a meeting of citizens in the council chamber to-night, for the purpose of protesting against the action of the private bills committee of the legislature, in refusing to reaffirm the city's rights to water within a radius of twenty miles. It is highly desirable that all citizens who are able to do so shall turn out to this meeting, which has been called by the mayor.

The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock, and the regular council meeting will be adjourned until to-morrow night, to make way for the public meeting.

—In order to safeguard the public Hon. Dr. Young gives notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the inspection of hospitals, orphanages, sanatoriums, maternity homes and places where persons are undergoing medical or health treatment.

### Editorial

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION AND BUSINESS.

There is a strong feeling, which the government would fain prevent from gaining general currency, that the legislature will conclude its labors during the present week. The Premier has been terribly badgered by deputations and other disturbing factors, asking for favors and concessions, and from these he would like to take refuge in the innermost recesses of his public office. Hence the business of the session, or such of it as is absolutely necessary, is being rushed along at express speed. There will be a great slaughter of innocent measures towards the end. Probably the guillotine will be exercised upon some more worthy of life than many it were better in the interests of the public had they never seen the light. But party exigencies, under the circumstances of this provincial government, are of vastly more importance, from a partisan point of view, than giving expression to popular demands which may come into conflict with private interests that are a tower of strength to the administration at time when it is in need of all the strength it can muster. Victoria's request for justice will, of course, come up at the usual time—just on the eve of prorogation—and it will meet with the treatment to which we have now grown accustomed and naturally anticipate. We suppose it would be too much to expect the government to keep the House in session for a few days longer than has been fixed by programme in order to transact the public business in an efficient manner. That is what we pay our government and legislators for doing, but it is a responsibility which was cunningly dodged last year and will be just as adroitly avoided this year. Our city representatives will be given an opportunity to pose as valiant champions. Then the axe will fall, and we shall be just as we were. We ask the people of this city to watch very carefully the proceedings of the House during the present week, and to ponder the things over in their hearts against a coming day of reckoning.



## CIVIL SERVICE AND SALARIES

### POSITIONS ALLOWED FOR IN THE ESTIMATES

#### Over Two Hundred Employees in Permanent Service in Victoria.

In the employ of the province in Victoria there are some 225 people on the regular staff, provided for in the estimates which have just been passed. There has been an increase in the salaries paid to some extent on what have been in force, and when the service is graded and put upon a permanent footing during the next year or so there will be a general betterment effected in the salaries. The positions provided for and the salaries voted for them for the coming fiscal year are given below:

The six ministers receive \$5,000 each, in addition to their seasonal indemnity of \$1,200, the premier getting \$2,000 extra. The present president of the council does not receive any salary.

In the lieutenant-governor's office provision is made for a private secretary at \$1,200 and a messenger at \$300, and in the premier's office for a secretary at \$1,800 and a stenographer at \$720.

In the provincial secretary's office are the deputy provincial secretary at \$2,400, a chief clerk at \$1,440, an assistant chief clerk at \$1,020, two clerks at \$960 each and a messenger at \$360.

In the department of mines there are the deputy minister at \$2,400, mineralogist at \$3,000, chief clerk at \$1,320, assayer and assistant mineralogist at \$1,620; assistant assayer at \$900, one inspector of metalliferous and coal mines at \$2,100, three at \$1,800 each, and one at \$1,500, a clerk at \$960, and a caretaker and janitor at \$720.

In the treasury department there are the deputy minister of finance at \$2,400, two clerks at \$1,620 each, one clerk at \$1,200, one clerk at \$960 and a clerk and typewriter at \$720. In the audit office there are the auditor-general at \$2,400, the inspector of offices and financial inspector of hospitals at \$2,400, an auditor at \$1,920, one clerk at \$1,320 and another at \$1,080.

In the department of agriculture the officials are the deputy minister of agriculture at \$2,400, the inspector of fruit pests at \$1,800, the live stock commissioner at \$1,500, the horticulturist and assistant inspector at \$1,500, two assistant inspectors of fruit pests at \$1,320 and \$1,080 respectively, two inspectors of animals at \$1,200 each, a clerk at \$1,080 and a typewriter at \$600.

In the lands department there are the deputy commissioner at \$2,400, chief clerk at \$1,920, bookkeeper at \$1,800, clerk to chief commissioner at \$1,020, stenographer to chief commissioner at \$720, clerk and mining recorder at \$1,320, five clerks at \$1,320, \$1,320, \$1,080, \$1,020 and \$960 respectively, six clerks at \$900 each, two stenographers at \$960 each, a messenger at \$480, the surveyor-general at \$1,800, nine draughtsmen—one at \$1,440, one at \$1,380, two at \$1,200 each, four at \$960 each, one at \$900, clerk and typewriter at \$900, messenger at \$420. There is a chief timber inspector at \$1,800, five assistant inspectors at \$1,140 each, and a forest ranger at \$1,380.

In the department of education there are the superintendent of education at \$2,400, secretary of the department at \$1,500, clerk at \$900, officer in charge of the free text book branch at \$1,900, assistant at \$1,000, clerk at \$540, six inspectors of schools at \$1,900 each, one inspector of manual training schools at \$1,320.

In the public works department there are the following officials: Public works engineer at \$2,700, two assistants at \$1,620 each, a draughtsman at \$1,560, a chief clerk at \$1,440, a clerk at \$900 and one at \$780, a stenographer to the minister at \$720, a typewriter at \$480 and a messenger at \$360.

In the attorney-general's department are the deputy attorney-general at \$3,600, a chief clerk at \$1,320, a clerk at \$840 and two stenographers at \$720 and \$540 respectively.

In the legislative library there are a librarian at \$1,500, a cataloguer at \$720, a messenger at \$420 and a copyist at \$360. In the provincial museum are a curator at \$1,440, an assistant at \$960, a second assistant at \$360, and a janitor at \$780. The permanent attendants at the parliament buildings include a chief janitor and messenger at \$1,080, seven janitors at \$780 each, an engineer at \$1,020, a carpenter at \$1,020 and a night watchman at \$840.

In the land registry office in the court house are the registrar-general at \$2,400, a chief clerk at \$1,800, a bookkeeper at \$1,200, four clerks at \$1,200 each, one clerk at \$1,020, three clerks at \$900 each and a typewriter at \$600. The law courts officials are a registrar of the supreme court at \$2,000, a registrar of the county court at \$1,500, a deputy registrar at \$1,140, a clerk at \$900, a stenographer at \$780, an usher and janitor at \$960, an assistant janitor and an engineer at \$780 each, and an elevator attendant at \$600.

Other officials at the parliament buildings are: Chief boiler inspector at \$1,920, three inspectors at \$1,500 each, one at \$1,380, three at \$1,320 each, and a clerk and typewriter at \$780; secretary of the statistical bureau at \$1,500, stenographer at \$540 and messenger at \$480; surveyor of taxes and inspector of revenue at \$2,280 and clerk and typewriter at \$720; assessor at \$1,800, assistant assessor at \$1,320, clerk at \$1,200 and two travelling assessors at \$1,620 each; factories inspector, \$1,620.

The administrative staffs at the agencies on Vancouver Island are a government agent and assessor at Cowichan agency at \$1,260, a government agent and deputy assessor at Alberni agency at \$1,260, a government agent and deputy assessor at Comox agency at \$1,560, and at Nanaimo agency a government agent at \$1,620, a deputy assessor and collector at \$1,500, a clerk at \$720 and a janitor and messenger at \$600.

The printing office staff comprises the King's printer and controller of stationery at \$2,400, a chief clerk at \$1,320 and a clerk at \$480, a stenographer and proof reader at \$900 and an assistant at \$480, a mail clerk at \$960 and two assistants at \$840 and \$720 respectively, a foreman of the composing room and a chief linotype operator at \$1,560 each, a linotype operator at \$1,440, five compositors at \$1,224 each, four compositors at \$1,164, \$1,104, \$1,082 and \$1,020 respectively, a pressroom foreman at \$1,560, three pressmen at \$1,224 each and one at \$1,080, three folders and stitchers at \$540, \$480 and \$420 respectively, an apprentice at \$420; a bindery foreman at \$1,560, two finishers at \$1,104 and \$1,080, a paper ruler at \$1,080, two forwarders at \$960 each, an apprentice at \$360, a forewoman at \$900, two folders and sewers at \$480 each, one at \$420 and one at \$240.

The staff at the jail consists of the warden at \$1,200, a jailer and a convict guard at \$960 each, two jailers and a convict guard at \$840 each, two convict guards at \$816 each and a matron at \$240.

## PLEBISCITE ON LOCAL OPTION

### THAT IS THE ANSWER TO REQUEST FOR BILL

#### McBride Government Will Submit the Question to the People.

The government's reply to the local optionists' request for the adoption of a local option bill in this province is that it will take the sense of the electorate by means of a plebiscite.

In an inspired article in yesterday's Vancouver News-Advertiser, evidently from the pen of its editor, Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton, president of the council, the intention of the government is announced as follows:

"We understand that the government has now communicated to the officials of the Local Option League the decision at which it has arrived, after careful consideration of the matter and of existing conditions. Although no one would question the very representative character of the deputation which waited on the government, or dispute the circumstance that the petitions which it presented on that occasion were largely and influentially signed, the fact remains that the question had not been submitted to the people of the province as a whole, or the views of the electorate upon it been asked at the polls. While fully appreciating, therefore, the importance of the subject, and recognizing the very substantial support which the deputation was able to show the movement had received in various parts of the province, the government has come to the conclusion that it should give the electors the opportunity of expressing their views on a matter of such importance before introducing a measure in the legislature making such a far-reaching and drastic change in regard to the liquor traffic as the passage of a Local Option law would bring about.

"It has decided, therefore, that it will submit the matter to the provincial electors by a referendum, which will enable the view of the whole electorate to be obtained upon it free from any complication caused by other issues being connected with it. The government has not yet decided on the exact terms of the proposal which it will place before the electorate or the date on which it will ask for the expression of popular opinion on the matter, as these are details that will require more careful consideration than the executive council has been able to give to them while occupied with the business of the session."

Premier McBride informed the Times this morning that the government had forwarded an answer to Rev. Dr. Spencer on these lines.

In an interview given to the Vancouver correspondent of the Times this morning, Rev. Dr. Spencer, provincial superintendent of the Local Option League, says: "There is no necessity for this action, which only shows the weakness of the government."

The result of the vote taken by the federal government on September 29, 1896, on prohibition is too old to be any guide now, but it is none the less interesting to recall it at this juncture. Out of 55,537 votes in the province, 16,497 went to the polls, and a majority of 975 was given by the province in favor of the passage of a prohibition measure. Victoria city's vote was 338 for and 1,307 against, or an adverse majority of 369. Vancouver constituency, as it was then known, was the rest of the Island, mainly Nanaimo and its vote was 333 to 946, a majority of 13 against prohibition. The other three constituencies gave majorities in favor of prohibition—441 in Burrard (Vancouver), 153 in Yale-Cariboo and 763 in New Westminster.



## BOWSER BEATEN ON MEDICAL BILL

### PROPOSED KEEPING DOWN THE STANDARD

#### Water Act Keeps on Develop- ing Difficulties as it Advances.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 2

The young Napoleon of the provincial Conservatives, Attorney General Bowser, essayed to strike out a provision in the medical bill to-night against the opinion of the only medical man in the cabinet and other university men on the government side. He was defeated in this and, while only a skirmish, he appeared to be nettled at the result.

It was a clause designed to raise the standard of medical training in British Columbia in line with the five-year course now being adopted as a necessity by the important universities on this continent. Hon. Dr. Young declared himself strongly in favor of placing British Columbia abreast of the best, and Conservatives as well as Liberals lined up behind the bill. Two of the Socialist members who were in the House materially helped out the attorney-general's corporal's guard.

The amendments which Dr. King has prepared to the bill appear to have met all objections from other sections of the healing profession, and with the exception of Mr. Bowser's protest the bill went through committee with little trouble. It will be finished up at next sitting of the committee.

The Water Act develops new difficulties as it progresses in committee. While it was prepared by a leading lawyer and a former member of the provincial government, members find innumerable points of objection in it. In three sittings of the committee 100 sections out of the 311 in the bill have been gone through. Of these 46 have been passed, 60 stand for further discussion, 2 have been struck out, one has been superseded by an amendment and two new sections have been added.

#### Whole Divisions Stand Over.

Taking up Part VI of the act, which deals with the procedure necessary to obtain approval of works, there was some discussion as to the procedure by licensees taking and using small quantities of water on their own land for other than power purposes, ending in the holding over of eight sections. These provide that after receiving a license under these conditions for not more than four cubic feet of water per second the licensee shall forthwith survey and lay out the works, sending a plan to the Water Commissioner, who must write his approval on the plan and fix the time for completing the work before the works can be proceeded with. Upon receiving this approval the licensee is required forthwith to proceed with the construction of the works diligently and uninterruptedly to their completion.

Trouble was also experienced on the first section of the other division of this part, that dealing with the procedure by licensees taking and using water for any purpose.

J. A. Macdonald pointed out that companies were being incorporated with all sorts of powers, and if any question of arbitration or expropriation arose it would be very difficult to segregate a company's rights in regard to supplying water from the many others it might enjoy.

Fifteen sections under this head were left over.

#### Water for Domestic Use.

The next part dealt with the general powers and privileges of municipalities and companies using water for domestic purposes. A new section was added which places upon the supplier of water the duty of laying service pipes up to the outer line of the street. The following section places on the occupier of the house or other premises "shall at his own cost construct all other works necessary to receive the water and distribute it as he may desire throughout the premises," keeping them in repair.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite objected to the legislature stepping in between the municipality and the consumer and forcing him to put in connections whether he wanted water on the premises or not.

Mr. Macdonald looked upon the section as entirely out of place.

After considerable cross-firing, and a difference of opinion between A. E. McPhillips and John Oliver as to the mandatory nature of the word "shall," the commissioner of lands compromised by an amendment which made it mandatory only when an occupier desired to use the water.

#### A Question of Taps.

Section 106 read: "Any person supplied with water by the municipality or company may be required to place and use only such taps for drawing and

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shutting off water as are approved by the municipality or company."

John Oliver protested against a section which compelled a consumer to put in his house only such taps as the company or municipality might approve. What right had anyone to dictate to a man what class of tap he should use, or compel him to buy from a certain person? the member for Delta asked.

The commissioner of lands thought the clause all right. The consumer might use a tap which was very detrimental to the company.

"I don't understand what the commissioner means," returned Mr. Macdonald. "The only tap which could be detrimental to the company would be one which would waste water on a flat rate system."

Mr. Fulton said the section was necessary to protect a company. It had been for twelve years on our statute books and he had not heard one word of complaint from the consumer.

"If any gentleman here can show me how this section is a protection to a company I will say, let it stay," said Mr. Oliver.

The section was allowed to stand over.

#### Rates Should be Controlled.

Mr. Macdonald, on the section providing that companies may fix rates of payment for water, urged that it should be in the power of the lieutenant-governor in council to control these rates.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite told the government it was mixing up the powers of municipalities in those of a company.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that in a later clause power was given to regulate the rates when the profits of a company should exceed twenty per cent, but he thought it would be found very difficult to find when a company was earning a profit in excess of that figure.

Mr. Fulton expressed willingness to let the clause stand for further consideration, as his only wish was to have the bill made as perfect as possible. But this provision had been in the old act.

"I understand the government had an eminent lawyer employed for forty-two days drafting this bill," remarked Mr. Oliver. "If so we are entitled to expect something better than a mere copy of the old act."

Mr. Fulton admitted that the gentleman in question (Chas. Wilson, K. C.) had been some 42 days engaged, but he repeated that as the sections had been in the act for twelve years without a word of complaint to the government or any member, there could be no reflection on the gentleman who drafted the bill.

"Because it has been on the statute books for twelve years is no reason why we should not get rid of it now," said Mr. Oliver.

#### The clause stands over.

#### Worse Than Landlordism.

The next clause makes arrears of water rates a charge on the land and buildings where supplied, recoverable by civil process, the supply of water to be shut off.

Mr. Macdonald said this was going further than ever landlords went in England in the collection of rent. There was nothing to prevent a company letting the supply of water go on to an occupier for a year in the absence of the landlord, and then place it as a charge on the land, leaving it to him to pay for water he never got. The principle was utterly wrong and the section should be further considered.

Mr. McPhillips said there should be ample notice given of shutting off of water. Some companies were very inconsiderate in this matter. In Victoria water had been shut off so arbitrarily as to do serious harm.

This clause also stands.

"I think the commissioner of works had better withdraw this bill and consider it for 42 days longer, or 42 years," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite after a couple more sections had been allowed to stand. "He is trying to give the province over body and soul to corporations. If many more such bills are passed here the people will take a tumble and put an end to the farce."

In regard to supplying non-residents section 106 gives municipalities or companies power to supply water and make such agreements as they see fit with persons or corporations outside.

Mr. Macdonald objected to such unrestrained power. It would be possible that non-residents might get water on better terms and at lower rates than residents of the municipality. The people would be taxed for the benefit of outsiders. The terms and rates on which water should be supplied to outsiders, as well as those inside, should be fixed and controlled by the lieutenant-governor in council.

One more was added to the long array of clauses which have to be taken up again, and the committee rose after spending two hours on the bill.

#### Attorney General Objects.

After the slow passage through committee of the Water Act the treatment of the medical bill, with C. W. Munro

presiding over the committee, was so rapid as to make one puff to keep up. The bill is contentious, in a sense, but the amendments to be made to meet objections did not come in until nearly thirty sections had been disposed of. As Mr. Munro read these clearly and rapidly they were passed without comment until section 28 was reached.

This section deals with the qualifications for registration, including all now on the register, men duly registered in the United Kingdom under the Imperial Medical Act prior to June 20, 1887, and any person producing a diploma from a college requiring a four years' course and passing a satisfactory examination. A proviso followed that from any applicant who enters college after January 1, 1912, a five-year course shall be demanded.

The attorney-general saw no reason for making this demand. The council would have the admission of physicians absolutely under their control, and had a stringent examination, so that the profession was amply protected. He moved to strike out the proviso.

Dr. King (Cranbrook), who is in charge of the bill, pointed out that all the leading colleges were fixing the medical course at five years.

Mr. Bowser still saw no need for British Columbia to jump from a four to a five-year course. There would be lots of colleges which would keep to the four-year course.

Dr. King instanced Yale, Harvard, McGill, Toronto and Manitoba colleges.

Dr. Hall (Nelson), spoke of the likelihood of an interprovincial agreement, and British Columbia would want to be equal to any others in its standard.

#### Colleagues Do Not Agree.

Hon. Dr. Young said he could not agree with the stand taken by his colleague. The object of the bill was to keep the profession abreast of the times. A five-year course was being exacted in Manitoba and Toronto universities, and British Columbia could well afford to try to meet the advance in medicine in the same way. There would be no hardship on anyone.

Mr. Bowser replied to the arguments from the opposition side that the medical council of British Columbia should not dictate to the eastern universities as to what length their medical course should be. Let the universities settle it if they wanted a five-year course. There were men in the profession in British Columbia to-day who had taken only a two or three-year course.

"Do you know any college in Canada that has not adopted a five-year course?" asked Dr. Hall.

"That has nothing to do with the question," the attorney-general replied. He repeated his point about men in practice here who had had a short college course and asked how many colleges in Canada had adopted a five-year course.

"All of them," replied Hon. Dr. Young. "I am sorry my colleague is not better informed as to the practice of medical colleges. Eighty per cent of the states require from applicants for registration a certificate that they have come from a recognized university, and that is one that belongs to an amalgamation of colleges in the states that have banded together to raise the standard in all professions, in medicine by a five-year course. I may say that British Columbia has the lowest requirements of any part of North America except some of the smaller states."

#### All Leading Colleges Have It.

Dr. King read the list of Canadian universities with a five-year medical course, which included everyone of the leading colleges.

The attorney-general stuck his guns and again declared that the universities should be let decide for themselves if they wanted the longer course.

"They have decided," replied the provincial secretary. "The hon. gentleman has been informed of that fact four or five times."

The attorney-general retorted that his own university, Dalhousie, had not. A. E. McPhillips supported the bill, and in doing so remarked that doctors were more liberal than lawyers. The Law Society would not admit a United States lawyer to the bar of British Columbia, but the doctors would admit a physician educated in the States if he passed the examination.

On being put to a vote the attorney-general was defeated, the only members voting with him being Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton, Fred Davey, H. B. Thomson, T. Gifford, N. F. Mackay, W. J. Manson, Parker Williams and John McInnis.

#### Other Schools of Medicine.

Dr. King's amendments were then made, placing homeopaths and osteopaths in the same position as allopaths as to the right to registration, upon presenting a diploma from a recognized college of their school and passing an examination conducted by one of their school appointed by the council. The subjects of examination are specified,

and these are all regularly taught in colleges frequented by homeopathic and osteopathic students.

All the sections governing the constitution and powers of the council were passed. It is to consist of seven members, representing five districts. The Vancouver Island constituency, Atlin and Skeena, will form one district and elect two members, Vancouver city will elect two, the electoral districts around New Westminster will elect one, the Yale ridings one and the Kootenay ridings one.

#### Victoria's Bill.

H. B. Thomson, in moving the second reading of the Victoria Water Works Act, said it was a matter of detail in the working out of the system. In committee he intended to move an amendment to reaffirm the rights of the city of Victoria as set forth in the act of 1873.

The bill was read a second time. The following bills were read a third time:

An act to amend the law of vendor and purchaser and to simplify titles.

An act to enable the Coldstream Estate Co., Ltd., and the White Valley Irrigation & Power Co., Ltd., to amalgamate their water rights.

Second readings were given to the supply bill, False Creek Foreshore Act amendment bill, Hardy Bay & Quatsino Sound Railway Co. incorporation, consolidation of mining claims and water rights of John Hopp, British Columbia Permanent Loan Co. incorporation.

## FAVORS SYSTEM OF GOTHENBURG

### WILL MOVE TO HAVE COMMISSION APPOINTED

#### J. H. Hawthornthwaite Wants an Inquiry Into the Liquor Traffic.

The Gothenburg system in the sale of intoxicants is favored by J. H. Hawthornthwaite for British Columbia, and he wants the government to consider the advisability of appointing a royal commission to inquire into all matters affecting the traffic in this province and to obtain information regarding the Gothenburg system. The resolution which he proposes to move in connection with this matter is as follows:

"Whereas it is in the interest of the people of this province and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at:

"Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy:

"Whereas the government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question:

"Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

"Whereas it is desirable that the people of this province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the question:

"Be it, therefore, resolved, that an address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a royal commission immediately, to inquire into all matters in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this province, with a view to ascertaining the amount of liquor manufactured, imported and sold in the province, the amount of capital invested, the number of wage-earners employed, the estimated profits obtained by such employment, and further to obtain such information in regard to the Gothenburg system as may enable the people to intelligently comprehend its merits or demerits, with a view to the possible adoption and establishment of this system, or a modification of it, in the province of British Columbia."

John Oliver intends to move for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the allegations made by John McElroy, of Vancouver, in a petition presented to the House, regarding certain timber claims. He names Messrs. Garden, Grant, Ross, Henderson and himself as the committee.

John Jardine will, this week, move for an order for copies of all papers bearing on the erection of coal oil and gasoline tanks by the Standard Oil Company in Esquimalt, near the city limits.



## MACDONALD GOT RIGHT OF APPEAL

### IMPORTANT CHANGE IS MADE IN THE WATER ACT

#### Other Features Are Pointed Out and Sections Are Held Over.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 2.

Practically the whole afternoon was spent in committee of the whole on the clauses of the Water Act, A. H. B. Macdonald (Vancouver) in the chair. As yesterday the work of criticism fell chiefly upon J. A. Macdonald, who has made a close study of the bill and is watching it closely in order to secure as near an approach as possible to a workable act by pointing out glaring faults in the bill and having them remedied.

When a section proves too knotty for immediate solution or improvement by the commissioner of lands, it is allowed to stand over to be taken up when the bill has been gone through, and these sections are piling up. Of forty clauses of the bill read to-day twenty-four were passed, one was struck out as cumbersome (half a dozen words at the end of the preceding clause superseding it) and fifteen were left over.

The clauses dealing with the board of investigation which is to deal with water rights have to be very closely scrutinized. As framed they clothe the proposed body with absolute power which no court in the realm possesses. The leader of the opposition gained a victory for the people by convincing the majority of the members of the House that there should be an appeal from the board, and a motion to that effect made by A. E. McPhillips was adopted.

#### The Supply Bill.

The minister of finance introduced a supply bill for an aggregate of \$6,739,537.12, after the committee of ways and means had adopted a resolution granting that sum to his Majesty for the expenses of the public service. The bill got a first reading.

The government has taken up a bill for the relief of the municipality of Fernie, prepared by W. R. Ross, member for that city, and it will be put through as a government measure. The bill limits and building by-law and all copies of it having been destroyed along with all other municipal papers, the city council passed a new by-law. This bill ratifies the new by-law and makes it binding on all persons as from August 1st last. The council is also given power to remove, or to cause to be removed or destroyed, at the owner's expense, after June 1st next all wooden buildings within the fire limits.

#### The Water Act.

On the second clause taken up when the House went again into committee on the Water Act, a looseness in drafting was pointed out by the leader of the opposition. This gave the board of investigation power to hear and determine claims submitted upon their merits, notwithstanding any defects in form "or substance." This, Mr. Macdonald showed, empowered the board to determine that a bad claim was a good one.

The commissioner of lands was willing to strike the two words out and stood the section over.

The next section declared that if the holder of a record served with a notice to appear did not appear to prefer or establish his claim the record should forthwith become forfeit and be cancelled, and all works should go to the crown or the owner of the lands upon which they were.

Mr. Macdonald protested that this was a drastic and un-British way of depriving a man of any rights he might have.

This section, also, was allowed to stand.

#### No Appeal Provided.

Section 34 states: "The decision of the board shall be final and conclusive and no appeal shall be therefrom."

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that this was a new principle to adopt in legal practice. There was no court in the Empire from which there was not an appeal in matters of civil rights, but in this most important matter, far-reaching in this province where the right to water was of such paramount importance, without which very often a man's property was valueless, the board was to be left as the final tribunal. The right of appeal was of two-fold importance. It kept the trial court up to the mark; without an appeal a court could not be nearly as perfect as a court whose decisions were open to consideration by an appellate body. Again

the court itself might go wrong or not have the matter properly threshed out before it.

The commissioner of lands hardly saw where any questions of law would come in in the proceedings of the board. It would be almost entirely a matter of fact.

The leader of the opposition reminded him that in the only two water cases up last year the question of priority came in, and most difficult matters of law arose. It was a monstrous proposition that no appeal should lie in a matter that affected a man's rights so very closely. A man with a small amount at stake in a county court could appeal to the full court, but here, where hundreds of thousands might be at stake it was proposed that there should be no appeal.

#### Facts and Law.

Mr. Fulton considered it would be hard to distinguish between what were questions of law and what of facts.

W. H. Hayward asked how an appeal to the lieutenant-governor-in-council would do.

"There would be very serious objection," said Mr. Macdonald. "It would be placing the legal as well as the administrative business of the province in the hands of the lieutenant-governor-in-council. It is not a good principle to adopt and certainly should not be extended to legal matters. The lieutenant-governor-in-council is not a lawyer and very often his advisers are not."

Mr. Fulton said the government had quite enough to do without having the hearing of appeals in water cases thrust upon them. He expressed himself as having an open mind, and would be glad to see the members vote on the principle of appeal or no appeal, as they saw fit. If the vote was adverse to the clause as it stood, he would draft one providing for an appeal.

Parker Williams wished the government would give its supporters this liberty more frequently.

A. E. McPhillips believed that lawyers were satisfied with their treatment at the hands of the lieutenant-governor-in-council. However, he did not agree that Hon. Mr. Fulton's way of letting the House decide was the right one, and to put things right, as he saw it, he moved an amendment of the section which would give an appeal to the full court or the coming court of appeal, but no further right of appeal.

Mr. Hayward did not think the House should be asked if it was in favor of appeal, to say off-hand that the appeal should be to a certain court. The matter of expense was an important one.

#### Lawyers Not Satisfied.

Mr. Macdonald took issue with the member for the islands and told him that he was not familiar with the facts or he would not say that lawyers were satisfied with the lieutenant-governor-in-council as a tribunal. This last year there had been a water case in point. By the mistake of a water commissioner no notice was sent down to the department of a water record issued to a municipality. Ten years after a dispute arose and the lieutenant-governor-in-council, appealed to to put the mistake right, made an order-in-council, but afterwards was induced ex parte to cancel this order and leave the municipality to its legal rights, thus placing the municipality in a most awkward position. In reply to Mr. Hayward the opposition leader pointed out that the cheapest sort of litigation was that which took place through the courts; that the litigation through boards of arbitration or the lieutenant-governor-in-council was the dearest form.

On being put to a vote the amendment was carried by a large majority, the Liberals and Socialists voting for it, and on the government side Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton, Messrs. McPhillips, Ross, Behnson, Gifford, Grant, Shatford, Gordon and Hayward. The clause was held over and will be redrafted by Mr. Fulton so as to carry out the desire of the House that an appeal shall be allowed.

#### Latin Bothered Williams.

The act declares that no writ of certiorari shall be allowed to remove any proceedings before the board, except for want of excess of jurisdiction, and that no writ of prohibition shall issue except for the same reasons. A new section added by the minister declares that except on the information of the attorney general no provincial court shall, by injunction or any other legal process, detain or interfere with any claimant seeking to establish his claim before the board.

The use of the word "certiorari" elicited a protest from Parker Williams as to the use of Latin phrases in the bill.

The leader of the opposition drew attention to two sections, one of which proposed to give municipalities and companies holding records a license upon presentation of evidence of approval of their works by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and the other

giving holders of records issued prior to May 8th, 1897, who have not yet constructed works a license and allowing a year to begin construction. The first, he said, treated companies and municipalities on a different footing to the individual, which was not just. The second proposal did not carry out what previous sections seemed to mean, that the board should cancel all records and issue licenses after considering each case, taking away rights wholly or in part if they thought proper.

The commissioner of lands replied that the board would take all old records away from holders and allow them to be reinstated as licenses according to the amount of water reasonably needed where it was being used; but in case of non-user, instead of cancelling the record peremptorily the holder be allowed a year to show his good faith by commencing construction of works for utilizing the water.

Both sections were allowed to stand over.

John M. Yorton (Cariboo), asked how a man would stand who had a record for four hundred inches but was only using, say, 150 inches when the commissioners were considering his case or examining his rights on the spot. Different crops required different amounts of water, and a man should have a right to water enough for the crop requiring most.

The commissioner replied that the board would take this into consideration and what it would grant would be the maximum amount required for any crop.

#### Mining Put in Background.

The act sets out priority of use of water under seven heads in order—domestic purposes, municipal use for domestic purposes, irrigation, production of steam, power, mining, and, lastly, clearing streams for driving logs.

"This is one of the most extraordinary sections in the act," said Mr. Macdonald. "Mining is the most important industry in our province but it is relegated to sixth place in this list in the matter of importance in regard to the acquisition of water. The next industry in importance is lumbering, but the clearing of streams for driving logs is put in the lowest place. The railways are not forgotten, I see, but come in fourth place, two above mining. The government is proposing to throttle two of the greatest industries in our province, and to say that even if they are using water first any one of five other purposes may come along and secure priority of importance in the use of that water."

At Mr. Macdonald's suggestion the clause was allowed to stand over for further consideration.

On coming to clause 49 it was found to declare that whenever application was made for the use of water on any particular hereditaments "no license shall issue unless the applicant holds the land in fee or otherwise from the crown, according to law."

Mr. Macdonald showed where this section was in conflict with the interpretation clause and other clauses of the act, and would prevent tenants, purchasers under agreement or pre-emptors acquiring water for irrigation; a man must be absolute owner in fee simple. He proposed that the word "owner" be used, which was defined in the interpretation clause as covering pre-emptor or occupant.

The commissioner was willing and held the section over for amendment.

Mr. Macdonald objected to thirty days' notice, posted by an applicant, of his intention to apply for a license, as too short. Some other changes were proposed and the clause was left over. After passing a few minor sections the committee rose.

#### Co-operative Farmers.

The House went into committee on the bill of the minister of agriculture to amend the Farmers' Institute and Co-operation Act, Parker Williams in the chair.

This act is intended to provide that such associations may become to all intents and purposes joint stock companies, but restricted to co-operative dealings. The bill had been about half dealt with at six o'clock, when the committee rose.

Third reading was given to an act to amend the Jurors' Act and an act to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act, and the act to simplify titles was passed in committee.

## MINERS LOSE \$2,700 WAGES

### TEXADA CASE SHOWS NEED OF BREWSTER BILL

#### John Houston Speaks Out From His Experience in Favor of It.

Whatever the government may think the opinion of miners and of merchants with whom they deal is that the bill which H. C. Brewster brought in with the object of securing to all mine workers their wages is urgently needed. The member for Alberni urged the adoption of this very necessary measure last year, but the government got rid of it by promising to deal with the matter during the recess. They did not do so, and Mr. Brewster reintroduced his bill this year, when it was voted down by the machine majority at the behest of the government.

Mr. Brewster sought to remedy a condition which has, unfortunately, become familiar on Texada Island, and in many other parts of the province. Some people from across the line will take an option on a mineral property, send some men in to work on it, and when the vein pinches out or money gets short, skip out and leave the miners in the lurch, with a month or two of wages due them.

This is going on right along. Every little while one hears of a case of this kind. Not only do the miners lose, but the merchants who supply them with provisions or their boarding house keepers lose. The total amount lost in this way runs up into many thousands of dollars. On Texada Island, in the eleven months which have elapsed since Mr. Brewster first brought in his bill, 42 miners have lost an aggregate of \$2,700.

In the last issue of the Prince Rupert Empire the editor, John Houston, a former member of the House and a man who is well acquainted with mining matters, says in part:

"The district represented by Mr. Brewster has been exploited by wild-cat mining operators to the great loss of men working for them, and a consequent loss to the merchants with whom the men traded. Mr. Brewster sought to protect the men by making it obligatory on mine operators to show that they had enough money in a chartered bank to pay the wages from month to month of the men they employed. He claimed that, unlike mechanics, miners could not get tangible property on which to place liens for wages; that a hole in the ground, with no ore in sight, was not a tangible property. This fair and wise contention was frowned on by Attorney-General Bowser, on the ground that it was class legislation; that if mine workers could demand such a safeguard for the payment of their wages men working in sawmills and in other industries would demand like safeguards. The bill was defeated on second reading, every Conservative voting against it. All of which goes to show how great a friend workingmen have in Premier McBride's followers in the legislature."

"There is a case in point right here in Prince Rupert which is good evidence that it is time for the passage of just such a law as Mr. Brewster stands for."

The Empire then goes on to refer to the case of the B. C. Tie and Timber Co., Ltd., whose employees, both white and Japanese, are, it says, still looking for their wages. The paper concludes: "Had that company been compelled to keep in a chartered bank money to meet its monthly pay rolls what injury would such a law have worked on anyone, either capitalist, merchant or workingman?"



## THE WATER QUESTION.

It is stimulating, we might say almost exhilarating, to observe that some of the members of the city council are temperamentally capable of being roused to wrath upon any subject. If there is one question before the people of Victoria at the present time which calls for more than ordinary strength of expression it is the matter of water supply, and especially the attempts made year after year by interested parties to prevent any settlement except one by which they hope to personally profit.

One can make allowances for the antagonism of the Esquimalt Water Works company to the legislature confirming the rights of Victoria in waters which that company has appropriated subject to the priority of our rights. The annual lobby of that concern has become accustomed to and regarded as a mere matter of routine. Its shareholders entertain a hope, which we believe to be vain, that they can either compel this municipality to pay them an annual tribute for the use of their water or to expropriate under outrageous conditions made specially to fit their case, the property upon which they have squatted. But when the municipality of Oak Bay, whose people have for years been supplied with water by this city, and whose dependence for the future must be upon the city, through its representatives co-operate in a legislative lobby with the representatives of the Esquimalt Water Works company against the interests of the city, then assuredly the time has come for some one to "say things right out in meeting."

There is absolutely no reason why there should be any feud between this city and the municipality of Oak Bay over a supply of water and we hope that the officials of each will not permit one to be raised.

We presume that when the legislature conferred on Victoria the right to all water within a twenty-mile radius, it regarded the duty of this city to supply water to those residing within that radius as obligatory. That is a moral obligation the city does not, be believe, wish to combat.

On the other hand, a mistaken idea of assisting a minor municipality in its desire for plenty of water from a larger municipality should not lead the members of the legislature to saddle on this city the obligation to give privileges to the residents of Oak Bay which are denied to residents of Victoria. The two have common interests in this matter. The residents of Oak Bay are Victorians, and entitled to all the advantages of those who reside in the city proper. They should have no more.

The reeve and council of Oak Bay should not permit legal gentlemen to put them in the position of fighting the city for the purpose of serving the ends, not of Oak Bay, but of a private water company.

The proposed amendment to the Victoria Water Works Act standing in the name of H. B. Thomson is one which both Oak Bay and this city should accept unhesitatingly, and the legislature should brush aside all quibbling and accept it. If it is preferred to substitute the name of the Water Commissioner to be appointed under the new act for two judges, we think there should be no objection by the city. On the other hand it entirely covers the ground that every reasonable resident of Oak Bay wants.

It is as follows:

"Section 4 of the Victoria Water Works Act of 1873 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: 'Provided that if satisfactory provision shall be made by the corporations of the districts of Oak Bay, Saanich and North Saanich for the assumption by each of the said municipalities of a just and equitable proportion of the costs, charges and expenses incurred or to be incurred by the corporation of the city of Victoria in connection with the installation, operation, maintenance, extension or addition to or of any existing or future water works system of the corporation of the city of Victoria, the said duty of the said commissioner shall be so far extended as to include the said municipalities, in order that the burdens and advantages of any water works system shall be borne and enjoyed proportionately and similarly

upon a like provision being made to include the districts of Highland, Malahat, Goldstream, Sooke, Esquimalt and that portion of the city of Victoria known as Victoria West, consistently with (so far as concerns the districts of Esquimalt, Highland, Malahat, Goldstream, Sooke and Victoria West) the terms and conditions prescribed in:

"The Victoria Water Works Act, 1873.

"The Esquimalt Water Works Act, 1885.

"An act to amend the City of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873, being chapter 64 of the statutes of British Columbia of the year 1892;

"And this act.

"In case of any difference of opinion between any of such municipalities as to the terms of any such agreement, such difference may be referred to any two judges of the Supreme Court, who shall have power to hear and determine same."

The ardent lobby which is being carried on by several legal gentlemen and one or two who are not lawyers on behalf of Oak Bay we think should be deprecated. There is no justification for it, and it certainly is calculated to create the impression that the city is seeking to work some great hardship on the smaller municipality.

We ask the members for the city and the members generally to insist that the eminently fair and just clause which we have quoted shall be substituted for that offered by the member for Cowichan.

CIVIL SERVICE  
PENSION ACTWHAT THE DRAFT BILL  
PROPOSES TO BE DONEEmployees and Province Pay  
Share and Share—Com-  
mittee to Manage.

Much interest is being taken in the draft superannuation bill which the provincial secretary has laid before the members of the legislature for their consideration. This bill is of particular concern in Victoria, of course, as the great majority of those who would be affected by such a measure are in what is generally described as the inside service.

It is not at all likely that the bill will be introduced this session, as it would involve a great amount of discussion, and could not possibly be satisfactorily dealt with at this stage. It was gathered from Hon. Dr. Young's remarks a couple of evenings ago that he desired to get the matured opinion of members on it after they had gone into it carefully during recess, and also to take advantage of any experience the Dominion has gained in the working out of its present scheme, which is quite different from the old system of superannuation.

As the draft stands it reads as it would if enacted this session, but the dates in it will be changed to suit whenever it is passed.

The act is to apply to all persons in the public employ who are paid a yearly salary voted by the legislature and to all present pensioners who may decide to come under it. Apparently those now receiving allowances can continue as they are, if they prefer to do so.

A fund to be known as the superannuation fund is to be maintained by the minister of finance, to be made up by the reservation out of the monthly salaries of five per cent. for entrants under 21, thence graded by such scale as shall, computed at four per cent. interest, produce a proportionate annuity at sixty; by equivalent monthly payments out of the consolidated revenue fund; by the payment out of the revenue fund to the credit of each person dying or retiring in such financial year, who entered the public service six months or more before April 1st, 1909, of the capitalized value of what would have been the government's contribution had the act been in force during all the time such person had been in the service; by any amount which the employee, the government or any other person may pay into the fund for the benefit of such employee; and by interest derived from the investment of the fund.

## A Managing Committee.

This fund is to be administered by a managing committee consisting of a chairman, to be appointed by the Chief Justice of British Columbia, two government representatives selected by order-in-council and two representatives chosen quinquennially by the contributors at the annual meeting, which is to be held in the parliament buildings at noon on the fourth Saturday in March. For the first year the six senior deputy ministers, on behalf of the prospective contributors, are to select from amongst the other officers two persons as representatives of the contributors until the first annual meeting. In case of death or resignation the remaining representative and the six senior deputies are to select some person until the next annual meeting makes an appointment for the remainder of the quinquennium. The deputy minister of finance is to act as chairman in the absence of that officer, but no chairman is to have a casting vote on any question of principle affecting the equitable disbursement of the fund or its financial stability. In case of an equal vote each side is to make and sign a written report to the Chief Justice, whose decision is to be final.

The government guarantees four per cent. interest, computed half yearly, during the lifetime of all who are contributors, when any change is made, such change only to affect new entrants. The minister of finance is given power to invest the funds, but there is a provision that on the advice of the managing committee he may invest portions of the accumulating funds in first mortgages upon the land and houses which contributors may desire to purchase for their homes.

If any employee is so far insured that the superannuation deduction would be burdensome the managing committee may allow his contributions and those of the government on his behalf to be

paid on his premiums, the committee holding the policies. Power is given the committee to arrange with federal or provincial governments or any insurance corporation for members' insurance against accident, illness or death.

## Annuities Provided For.

For employees who have become incapacitated an "invalidity reserve fund" is to be created, from which may be paid a superannuation annuity not exceeding that purchasable by the combined contributions of government employees. In the case of married employees these annuities shall be converted within the fund to a joint annuity on the lives of husband and wife at the time of such retirement. In the event of employees of under ten years' service being retired for ill-health the managing committee may pay him the accumulated value of his and the government's contributions, with such an amount as it may see fit out of the invalidity reserve fund. A supplemental annuity may be allowed in the case of employees invalided before 60, and in the case of employee's constrained to resign because of severe mental or bodily injuries sustained in the discharge of his duty the lieutenant-governor-in-council may add through the superannuation fund such sum as the merits of the case warrant.

Temporary losses may be made members in case of protracted illness, to be repaid. All allowances, pensions or annuities are to be payable on the last day of each month. As provided in the Public Service Act retirement at 65 is to be compulsory. In case of resignation or dismissal the lieutenant-governor-in-council will decide what proportion of the fund is to be paid in each case.

In case of dishonesty or fraud by an employee the managing committee may recommend that out of his accumulated contributions restitution may be paid. In the event of an employee dying before superannuation, annuities are to be provided for his widow or children, or if none then the accumulated sum to his credit shall be paid to his legal representatives. Where a superannuated person's death occurs before he has received annuities equal to the total of his own and the government's contributions, his widow as joint annuitant will continue, or if he was unmarried or a widower his legal representatives shall get the difference between what he has drawn and the total amount to his credit when he retired.

The lieutenant-governor-in-council is to appoint a registrar of the public service, who will be secretary of the superannuation fund and of the managing committee, and also a superannuation adviser. The auditor-general will audit the funds and an annual report will be made to the house.

FIGHTING FOR  
MINERS' RIGHTSLIBERALS SEEK TO AID  
PREMIER INDUSTRYCoal Resolution Quite in Order  
—Lively Debate on Hopp  
Bill.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 3.  
During the last two days the Liberal party in the legislature has been busy in the defence of those who are engaged in the province's greatest industry, mining. If the Water Act were to pass as drafted it would, in the opinion of mining men, greatly hamper their operations and in many cases destroy their investments and render mining impossible for want of that prime necessity, water. As it happens, the chief mining sections of the province are represented in the Legislature by Liberal members, and the bill has been given particular attention from this standpoint.

The leader of the opposition has made a very careful and detailed study of the measure. As a result of his earnest representations the House has declared that there must be an appeal allowed from the board of investigation which is to be appointed under the act, and numerous sections, some of which vitally affect the mining interests of British Columbia, have been held over, doubtless to be remodelled by the government along the lines which Mr. Macdonald, and not the framer of the bill or the government, have shown to be imperatively necessary.



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This afternoon and evening a night was put up on behalf of the miners and prospectors in the district which as one member put it, was practically all there was of British Columbia forty years ago. One John Hopp for whom, by the way, Canadian nationality does not seem to be good enough, however profitable he finds British Columbia, Mineral claims and water rights—is asking the House to consolidate these claims and rights, notwithstanding the fact that they are widely removed from one another. This gentleman holds twenty record claims, six placer claims, nine real estate placer claims, and thirty-five water records on twenty different streams, calling for an aggregate of 13,400 miners' inches of water in addition to the entire flow of French creek.

It is stated by the members for the district affected and by all who are familiar with mining matters that the passing of this bill would effectually tie up all mining operations over a very wide district save those of John Hopp, owing to his having control of the water of so many streams. A strong protest was put up against the granting of the measure, culminating in the raising of a point of order by John Oliver which would appear to be so well founded as to make the further progress of the bill impossible.

Another matter of interest to mining men was the objection raised this evening by Mr. Macdonald to the finding of prospectors who happen to work over crown lands without being in possession of a free miner's certificate. His arguments made an impression on the Minister of Mines, who expressed an open mind on the point and let the matter stand over.

#### The Hopp Consolidation.

Harry Jones (Cariboo), in resuming the debate on the second reading of the bill to consolidate mining claims and water rights of John Hopp, read a number of telegrams from Barkerville, Clinton, Stanley and other points in Cariboo asking him to prevent the passage of the Hopp bill if possible. There was no doubt, he said, the people of Cariboo were opposed to the bill, believing it was contrary to public interest to tie up so much of the water rights of the district to one person or company. There were thirty-five records, covering twenty different streams, for a total of 13,400 miners' inches. This did not leave a stream he knew of in the area covered by Hopp's claims which was not plastered over with records. Hopp might as well be given the ground as the right to all the water. If the country was to be given away like this other company's would demand the same wide privileges as Hopp.

"We are, up there, like the Irishman who bought a cat; he was caught between the difficulty of holding it or of getting rid of it," said Mr. Jones as he sat down amid laughter and applause.

John M. Yorston (Cariboo) also opposed the bill, which he described as wrong in principle and detrimental to the mining interests of the province. It would place all other prospectors and miners in the power of Hopp and the bill was quite unnecessary. It asked for the consolidation of isolated claims on twenty creeks over an area of ten miles square, which could not be worked as one.

"If the law is good enough for the individual miner it is good enough for the capitalist; if it is not good enough for the capitalist to invest under then let us change the law and all share alike," said Mr. Yorston.

#### Would Stop Prospecting.

The junior member for Cariboo declared that the passage of the bill would stop prospecting in that area, as no man would go in with such a handicap. The people of Cariboo were aroused and if there had been time would have sent down a petition. Instead they sent the telegrams Mr. Jones had read. It was safe to say that 95 per cent. of them were opposed to such a measure.

Stuart Henderson (Yale) pointed out that the section sought to be affected was practically the whole of British Columbia forty years ago. The bill was an attempt to put a damper on that section of the province and prevent its development except as that might be carried on by John Hopp. It would mean the giving away of all the land and water in a territory ten or twelve miles square, giving up the right of domain to an American who had resided in the province since 1892 and never thought it worth while to become a British citizen.

Hopp asked what no other individual or company ever got in this province and instead of putting in the statutory \$1,000 worth of work on each of his twenty claims he wanted to do all the work, not on a record or placer claim but on a real estate claim. He had never done anything to justify the house in doing for him what no one else had ever thought of or had the hardihood to ask for. It was remark-

able that all the mining companies that had ever got any special privileges from parliament had either passed out of existence or were shut down and doing absolutely nothing. This application was simply an attempt to graft land and water that for no claim in the past or future, alleged or possible, should be granted at all. It was asking the legislature to give something to a man who gave absolutely nothing in return but, on the contrary, was required to do considerably less than any other holder of mining claims.

A. E. McPhillips supported the bill and read a telegram from one John Bell, Barkerville, purporting to be the expression of fifty-five persons in favor of the Hopp consolidation.

#### Discourage Prospectors.

Mark Eagleson (Lillooet) resumed the debate in the evening. It asked something which had never been asked from the House before, he said, and the passage of the bill would mean that there would be no encouragement to a prospector to go in through the country which had to depend for water on any of the twenty streams which Hopp sought to monopolize. No matter how rich a strike a prospector might make he could take no advantage of it for he would be unable to get water to develop it. Under the Water Act a farmer who has too much water recorded would be deprived of the excess and he could see no reason why Hopp should be in a different position. No man could use 13,400 inches of water in all his mining operations, so that there could be no doubt that Hopp had far too much.

#### Four Men Who Know.

Parker Williams considered that the House should attach weight to the opinion of the four members they had heard, coming from constituencies in which considerable placer mining was done. The bill was introduced by one of the Victoria city members (H. B. Thomson) who could know absolutely nothing about placer mining and its needs at first hand. The bill, as it had come from the private bills committee, was the clumsiest job that body had ever turned out. Mr. Williams stated that he was informed by the senior member for Cariboo (Harry Jones) that the telegram referred to by Mr. McPhillips was the result of a misleading telegram sent up to Barkerville by Hopp. Most of the fifty-five persons who were said to have signed the petition in favor of the bill were men who had been and expected to be again employed by Hopp.

"If by mischance or otherwise," continued Mr. Williams, "a section gets into a bill passed by this House, no matter how long ago, it becomes for all future time an excuse for lawyers especially to get up and ask us to put the same power in every other bill."

Mr. Williams said that in the committee he had moved to strike out certain portions of the bill, but was voted down and retired from further consideration of it. The committee, as it passed the bill, was composed entirely of Tories. Possibly it was a top-sided body of that sort that the member for the Islands thought best fitted to deal with these matters.

#### An Allen Before Pioneers.

John Jardine declared that the result of legislation of this kind would be to drive legitimate mining men from the country which if it had not been for old Cariboo and the work of the pioneers who developed its mineral wealth, would not be in its present state. These pioneers had worked hard but now an individual named John Hopp, an alien came forward and asked for the consolidation of his claims and water rights, for the purpose of unlawfully diverting water they had been using for a quarter of a century or more.

"It is regrettable," continued Mr. Jardine, "that hon. members should introduce bills of this kind and make themselves responsible for them. I think it would be well to have a committee of the House to keep a watch on these matters. I intend to oppose the second reading of this bill and do everything possible to defeat it."

#### Declares Bill Out of Order.

John Oliver raised the point of order that this bill could not be considered inasmuch as it involved the disposition of the property of the crown, and therefore should be introduced by message from the lieutenant-governor. It proposed to dispose of water rights which, by statute, were declared to be vested in His Majesty. It disposed of lands and of the property of the crown in minerals by giving him a right to convert these minerals to his own use and benefit. The bill was further out of order in that it dealt with matters of revenue by the imposition of a rental. Innumerable authorities could be cited to justify his position, the member for Delta said. In 1902 government bills amending the Companies' Act to the extent of remitting certain fines were objected to on the ground that as they affected the revenue they should have been brought down by

message. Mr. Speaker Pooley upheld this point, and subsequently the bills were reintroduced in the proper way. There it was held that it was not competent for even a responsible minister of the crown to introduce legislation which proposed to remit penalties imposed under the Companies' Act; that such a proposal must come down by message from the lieutenant-governor.

The only point he had to prove, Mr. Oliver continued, was that the bill dealt with the property of the crown; there could be no question of the propriety of his point of order if it did. Section I purported to give to Hopp, his executors, administrators and assigns, for a term of twenty years the lands described. So there was no doubt the land was crown property which was being dealt with. It was the same with regard to the water. Hopp also wanted the right to minerals on certain conditions not known to the mining laws. The very fact that Hopp sought for this bill was positive proof that it contemplated a disposition of the property of the crown in a manner not otherwise provided. Again, the provision for a rental of \$1,189.50 was a direct violation of the privileges of the crown in the matter of the revenue.

A. E. McPhillips contended that the bill gave no new rights and gave Hopp no lands or waters he did not already possess. It was simply a consolidation of existing rights. Mr. McPhillips cited decisions from the Journals of 1885 to 1888, which he considered told for the present bill.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite remarked that the position taken by the member for the Islands now was quite the reverse of the position he took when he called Parker Williams to order for proposing to increase the pay of jurors.

"In that case the attorney-general raised an objection," said Mr. McPhillips.

"I beg your pardon," retorted the member for Newcastle, "the attorney-general never claimed the privileges of the crown. He opposed the proposition purely on principle."

#### Clear Creation of New Rights.

J. A. Macdonald pointed out that decisions from 1885 to 1888 cited by Mr. McPhillips had no bearing on the case, as the water of the province was not declared to be vested in the crown until 1892. In regard to the lands the bill proposed to extend the terms of the leases and to extend them on different conditions to those in the original leases. It was a granting of an entirely new lease, on new conditions and with entirely different terms of demise. This was dealing in the most direct way with the property of the crown. As to the water records it would be found that one, for the entire flow of French creek, went back as far as 1882, granting the use of water which never was the property of the crown when the record was obtained and now reverted to the crown. The incidence of this claim was changed in a manner quite impossible under the Placer Mining Act and gave different rights to Hopp and his associates.

In further reply to Mr. McPhillips, the leader of the opposition pointed out that the bill was distinctly changing the conditions of the original grants, and was enlarging the rights of record holders by giving rights which the crown had retained up to the present time.

Stuart Henderson quoted from the bill to show that Hopp would get the quartz rights and the right to a mineral claim as defined by the Mineral Act, which was an accretion of rights not given in the Placer Mining Act, and therefore put the bill out of order as disposing of crown property.

The speaker asked if the crown consented to the bill going on.

"The crown does not intervene," replied the Premier.

The minister of finance moved the adjournment of the debate to enable the speaker to look into the points raised.

#### John Oliver in Order.

Mr. Speaker Eberts gave a valuable and carefully worded ruling at the opening of the evening sitting on the Premier's point of order that John Oliver's resolution on the coal situation called for an expenditure of public funds, and was thus not within his competence to propose. The speaker reviewed the practice and declared the resolution to be strictly in order, and any such resolution to be quite within the privileges of a private member to move.

Thereupon Dr. McGuire (Vancouver) moved that the debate on the resolution be adjourned. This was rather a surprise to members for more reasons than one. Dr. McGuire was last session the author of a similar resolution, which he succeeded in having adopted by the government majority, calling upon the federal department of trade and commerce to investigate. That he should need time to prepare a speech on the subject was inconceivable, for he is full of it and of its importance to the community. And so alive is he to the need for action that he tried to

get a clause inserted in a private bill this session to compel a coal company to sell as cheaply in British Columbia as without the province. So why he should delay the debate was not clear.

Evidently Mr. Oliver, with parliamentary tactics in mind, suspected that the adjournment would be used as a means to shelve the question for the session, and he insisted that the debate should go on. When Dr. McGuire would not do so he challenged a division on the motion for adjournment, which was carried by the government on a strictly party vote. In a sense this may be taken as a vote on the merits of the resolution itself. It is in the following words:

"Whereas it would appear that the cost of coal to the consumer in the province of British Columbia is out of all proportion to the cost of production; and

"Whereas, owing to the abundance of the coal deposits in this province and the proximity of the sources of supply to the market, the cost of coal to the consumer in British Columbia should be much less than at present is the case; and

"Whereas the excessive price of coal in British Columbia has the effect of retarding and preventing the establishment in this province of industries depending upon a fuel supply; and

"Whereas much of the product of the coal mines of the province is being exported to foreign markets and sold at a price that enables it to compete with coal from other countries in such foreign markets; and

"Whereas a belief exists that an understanding exists between the persons or corporations controlling or owning such coal mines to maintain the high prices now being charged to consumers in this province;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor by this House praying him to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the following questions:

"1. Whether or not a combine or understanding exists among the coal producers, or any of them, of this province to establish and maintain prices charged for coal.

"2. Whether or not coal is being sold by producers, or any of them, for consumption outside British Columbia for a less price than that sold for consumption in the province.

"3. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, for coal consumed in British Columbia is excessive.

"4. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, of coal in British Columbia bears a reasonable proportion to the cost of production."

#### Fining Prospectors.

The premier's bill to amend the Mineral Act, chiefly in technical particulars, was taken up and partly considered in committee, with N. F. MacKay (Kaslo) in the chair.

One of the most important sections was that which re-enacted a section of the original measure under which a free miner is liable to a fine of \$25 and costs for working without a certificate.

Mr. Macdonald objected to this penalizing of a man because he went on prospecting on crown lands without a license. Instead of being penalized, he said, men should get every encouragement to prospect for minerals. As a matter of fact the work they did was of far more benefit to the province as a whole than to themselves, for the prospector seldom made any money while the fruit of his work was the development of the mineral resources, and greatly increasing the wealth of the province. No possible harm could be done anyone by reason of a prospector doing this without having a license. The section ought to be struck out.

The premier admitted that he was not wedded to the section and consented to its standing over. He did not think any harm had been done by such cases, but it had been pointed out to him by his deputy that in some cases men got all the advantages of free miners without taking out a certificate.

#### Goat River Bill Through.

When the Goat River Power Co.'s bill came up for final consideration in committee in the evening, J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved to strike out the provision for a narrow gauge railway.

"When we began this company was to get power to build a standard gauge line, now it has got down to a narrow gauge, and the result there will be no railway at all, which is what we have contended all along," Parker Williams remarked. "It is the getting hold of a valuable water power these people want, not a railway."

J. H. Schofield (Ymir), who has been in charge of the bill, and had a hard time of it, had no objection, and the company was left with power to build a standard gauge railway only.

The reporting of the bill was greeted with some applause out of compliment to Mr. Schofield, although from the



Socialist corner, from which came a good deal of the fight against the broad powers given to the company, was heard, a reminder that the bill had two stages to get through yet.

The bill to incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company, of which Dr. Kergin (Skeena) is in charge, was considered in committee, Fred Davey in the chair, and was reported without amendment.

#### The City's Bill.

H. B. Thomson has given notice that in committee on the Victoria water works bill he will move for the addition of a section making the duty of the water commissioner extend to Oak Bay, Saanich and North Saanich if satisfactory provision is made by those municipalities to assume a just and equitable proportion of the financial burden borne by the city on account of the installation and maintenance of the water works system. Similar provision is proposed as regards Victoria West, Esquimalt, Sooke, Highland, Goldstream and Malahat, and in case of a dispute a reference to be made to two judges of the Supreme court. This is the section which W. J. Taylor, K. C., proposed before the private bills committee, but which Oak Bay rejected.

Twice to-day the order for the committee stage of the bill was called, but on both occasions Mr. Thomson called "stand."

The city, Oak Bay municipality and the Esquimalt Water Works Company were represented in the lobbies this afternoon and this evening watching developments and talking with members in regard to the bill.

#### Private Bills Advanced.

The bill to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power & Light Company was further considered in committee, and several amendments made before progress was reported. The opposition to the bill seems to have been removed by the changes made. J. M. Yorston (Cariboo) presided in committee.

A small bill amending the False Creek Foreshore Act was put through committee, H. F. W. Behlisen in the chair. The same stage was given to the bills to incorporate the Hardy Bay & Quatsino Sound Railway Company, John Jardine in the chair, and to incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company, L. W. Shatford in the chair.

Third readings were given to the following bills:

An act to incorporate the Prince Rupert & Port Simpson Railway Company.

An act to incorporate the Graham Island Railway Company.

An act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900.

## MAY SETTLE WATER QUESTION

### VICTORIA AND OAK BAY AGREE UPON TERMS

#### City Barrister is Not Satisfied With the Course Taken.

There is a prospect now that the city of Victoria and the municipality of Oak Bay may come to an amicable agreement with respect to the question of water supply. All day yesterday and again this forenoon there has been a determined effort made to arrive at an understanding. Among those concerned Mayor Hall has played a conspicuous part, and a basis of settlement has been reached which, however, does not meet with the approval of the city barrister, W. J. Taylor, K. C.

By the agreement the city of Victoria's undertaking is set forth in the following:

"1. Agrees to supply Oak Bay municipality with its proportion of the existing supply of water, to be determined upon by the number of services then in use, until such time as the city of Victoria shall procure an improved system; said water to be supplied in bulk at a price not to exceed 20 cents per 1,000 gallons.

"2. Agrees that when it shall procure such improved system it will supply Oak Bay with its proportion of the total supply of such improved system at a readjusted price.

"3. All matters arising out of the relations between the city and Oak Bay in connection with water supplies, including price, shall be determined by the water commissioners appointed under the Water Act of 1900."

Whether rightly or wrongly the impression seemed to prevail yesterday that there was "too much lawyer" in the case. Accordingly an attempt was made to settle the questions involved without the aid of legal men. Oak Bay council, acting on the suggestion thrown out at the meeting of the city council on Monday night that if Oak Bay succeeded in getting its amendment to the city's water works bill through the house the measure would be dropped, called a special meeting yesterday afternoon.

In order that an amicable arrangement might be reached and to show that Victoria did not want to take any advantage of the adjoining municipality, Mayor Hall with a deputation of Victoria business men asked permission to appear at the gathering. The delegation included Col. E. G. Prior, D. R. Ker, C. H. Todd and H. G. Wilson.

Councillor J. Henrich McGregor opened the discussion by reading the resolution passed by the city of Victoria on April 6th, 1908, when terms by which the water should be delivered to Oak Bay was agreed upon. A copy of that resolution was sent to the Oak Bay municipality he said. Under Mr. Mann an agreement was drawn up but turned down by the city barrister because as far as learned "obligation" was mentioned. Recently a proposition was again made, but it was such that the Oak Bay municipality could not accept. It contained provision for a frontage tax to the city. This was impossible as Oak Bay would have to lay pipes and collect a frontage tax. They could not pay frontage taxes to both municipalities. A pipe was being laid on Oak Bay avenue. Why could the water not be sold in bulk at Foul Bay road. The development of the suburbs was of interest to the city of Victoria.

Last year Oak Bay used only what would be about 1 1/2 days supply for the city. It used only about one two-hundredth part of the supply, paying one-fifth of the cost.

On this a discussion followed. Mayor Hall explained the position of the city and what he felt it would be willing to do. After a free discussion and some few sharp passages, a basis was reached which it was felt might be agreeable to the city council and the citizens generally, and which was satisfactory to Oak Bay. It was in a general way as given above.

A special meeting of the city council was called later, and the whole matter gone into and the arrangements were found agreeable to that body.

The scene was then transferred to the legislative buildings, when the representatives of both councils metaphorically fell on each others' necks and professed abiding faith each in the other. The basis as set forth was drawn up, and W. H. Hayward, who had charge of the Oak Bay amendment, was instructed to withdraw his amendment. H. B. Thomson, who has charge of the city's bill, was duly instructed to incorporate this agreement in the bill, and the members of the Oak Bay council left to catch the last car, feeling assured that all was well.

Trouble developed, however, when the city barrister had looked into the matter. He gave the opinion that the municipality was not entitled under the act to enter into such an arrangement without a by-law being passed upon by the people. Mayor Hall, in order that no advantage might be taken of Oak Bay, at once instructed Mr. Hayward so that the amendment he had might remain on the order paper, and this morning went into the subject with members of the Oak Bay council. The latter, advised by their barrister, E. V. Bodwell, K. C., are satisfied the proposition is all right. The city council will meet and consider the barrister's letter, and may probably agree to go ahead with the bill as agreed upon, seeing that Oak Bay is satisfied and in any event Victoria is not suffering even if the section is found to be non effective.

## Editorial PRICE OF COAL.

A correspondent calls attention to the exorbitant prices consumers of coal in British Columbia are forced to pay for fuel. Mr. Oliver, the member for Delta, moved in the Legislature that a royal commission be appointed to investigate into the causes of these inflated prices and, we presume, to suggest a remedy for them. We British Columbians are addicted to the habit of taunting the magnitude of our natural resources, but of what value are such resources if we permit them to pass into the hands of private parties or concerns, who incontinently proceed to form combines and monopolies for the purpose of fleecing us? Is that too strong a description of the conditions which exist to-day? Are the circumstances of coal consumers in any part of the world analogous to the circumstances of the people on the coast of British Columbia? The coal measures of Vancouver Island and of all the province were originally the property of the people. Yet, although they lie within a few hours' journey of our doors, coal costs the ordinary consumer seven dollars and a half a ton.

The Premier and the Finance Minister of the province frequently allude with unctious to the substantial revenue the public treasury receives from the royalty upon coal. Who pays that tax? Is it not, beyond question, just as much a tax upon the people of the province as the road tax or the revenue tax to which so much objection is raised annually? The public not only pay the royalty upon the coal consumed within the province, but also upon the tonnage used by foreigners outside the province. We submit that the foregoing is an absolutely correct statement of facts. Every year a considerable acreage in coal measures passes into the hands of private parties or companies, and we simper and flatter ourselves that competition will become keener and relief must come. But the tendency is in the direction of higher rather than towards lower prices.

In the face of these facts, which are not only a hardship upon the people of British Columbia, but seriously affect the development of industries of importance to the province, the government of Premier McBride has issued an order that the resolution of Mr. Oliver calling for an investigation of the affairs of this most palpable combine must be voted down. It is with this view of shirking the duty of dealing with such questions, embarrassing to the government, but of vital concern to the people, that the word has gone forth that proceedings must be rushed and business pushed through in a crude state in order that prorogation may take place as speedily as possible.

## What Other People Think THE PRICE OF COAL.

To the Editor:—The action of the government yesterday in voting down the proposal of Mr. John Oliver to proceed with his resolution for a royal commission to investigate into the price of coal, makes it abundantly clear that the Premier intends, if possible, to have this important question shelved.

The price the people are now paying for coal is simply outrageous, and there can be no question that if the royal commission were appointed the people would soon be relieved of the burdensome cost of this most necessary article for domestic use as well as for commercial purposes. There should be a public meeting called at once in order to strengthen the hands of Mr. Oliver, and the demand should be made in the most emphatic manner that the session should not be closed without this matter being brought to a vote.

The Colonist writes a flattering editorial this morning about our city members, but if our members would give some practical evidence of their usefulness it would not be necessary for the Colonist to be wasting its time in thus flattering our representatives.

Considering that we have coal in such abundance right at our doors, the people should not submit a day longer to the extravagant price that is being paid for this article by reason of the combine that exists. Now the question is, are the people going to stand idly by and see the government, by reason of their strength of numbers, defeat Mr. Oliver's resolution, or will they show that they are alive to their own interests by calling a public meeting and strengthening Mr. Oliver's hands?

Action must be taken immediately, as there is no doubt the legislature will close in a few days, and if the people of this city who have the opportunity to make their influence immediately felt do not demand of their representatives that they shall study the people's interests in this matter, then they deserve to be taxed even a higher price for coal than what they are paying at present.

CONSUMER.

## Editorial

The Montreal Gazette, the leading Conservative newspaper of Canada, says: Socialists in British Columbia now want the Japanese excluded from acquiring coal lands. It would be interesting to know how many British Columbia Socialists belong to the active militia and are qualifying themselves to prevent the possible consequences of the frequent insults they and their kind offer to the fighting Asiatics.

We are told that the representatives of Victoria are not really asleep. They only appear to be in that condition when matters of concern to their constituents arise for consideration. The Premier, of course, cannot actively espouse the cause of the people he is supposed to represent, because he does not actually represent us. He represents all the province. He is different, for example, from the representatives of Vancouver, a majority of whom are in his cabinet. One might conclude upon reading the excuses put forth on behalf of the premier (for whom it is necessary to make some sort of an apology) that all the members of the government also occupy positions of distressing isolation as far as their constituents are concerned. But the records prove that this is not so. The representatives of Vancouver in the cabinet are not precluded from working on behalf of their constituency. And they have evidently made official influence count.



## HOUSE VOTES FOR A COMMISSION

### TO INVESTIGATE THE PROBLEMS OF DRINK

#### Public Service Bill in Committee —Socialist and Speaker Have a Clash.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 4.

A long day of hard work was spent by the House to-day, and the evening sitting lasted till far past midnight. The chief feature of interest in the evening was a resolution moved by the Socialist leader, recommending the appointment of a royal commission to examine into the extent of the liquor traffic and the suitability of the Gothenburg system to remove many of the evils incident to it.

The resolution was adopted by the House without debate by a vote of 19 to 12. The members of the government in the House at the time split on the question. Mr. Hawthorthwaite made an excellent speech in support of his motion.

The attorney-general introduced a bill to-night in amendment of the Police and Prisons Regulation Act by giving power for the appointment of an inspector of police. This officer, it is understood, will have immediate charge of the enforcement of the law in the matter of club regulation under the new act.

The minister of public works introduced a small bill to amend the Steam Boilers Inspection Act.

#### The Liquor Traffic.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite moved the following resolution, of which he had given notice:

"Whereas it is in the interest of the people of this province and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at:

"Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy:

"Whereas the government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question:

"Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

"Whereas it is desirable that the people of this province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the questions:

"Be it, therefore, resolved, That an address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a royal commission immediately to inquire into all matters in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this province, with a view to ascertaining the amount of liquor manufactured, imported and sold in the province, the amount of capital invested, the number of wage-earners employed, the estimated profits obtained by such employment, and further to obtain such information in regard to the Gothenburg system as may enable the people to intelligently comprehend its merits or demerits, with a view to the possible adoption and establishment of this system, or a modification of it, in the province of British Columbia."

In support of his resolution the member for Nanaimo said it was necessary to deal with this question now, as it was agitating the people of the province to a considerable extent. A campaign was being waged in favor of local option at present and representations had been made to the government for legislation. Instead of this the government had decided to take a plebiscite, which he considered was a wise decision. The petition which had been presented to the government in support of the request had been largely signed, but only represented ten per cent of the electorate. It by no means proved that the mass of the people were ready for such a measure as was asked. Indeed, one could get a petition signed for anything; he had known miners to sign a petition against the eight-hour day, and petitions for clemency for murderers were not uncommon. For himself, having no belief in petitions he never signed them.

It was not necessary in this day to discuss the evils flowing from the liquor traffic. All were familiar with them. But these evils did not necessarily constitute an objection to the continuation of the traffic. Incident-

ally he might point out that one of the evils the traffic was responsible for was that many of its opponents were little short of fanatical. These evils were always spoken of by temperance people as the result of over-indulgence, but it must be recognized that in some cases moderate indulgence brought evils in its train also. It was a popular error, however, that medical science had declared against the practice of drinking.

#### No Basis for Definite Opinion.

Until a year ago medical science had said little on this question and the public had nothing upon which to base a definite opinion. Recently a French physician had published two works, the result of a life's study and observation, in which he laid it down, and insisted on it, that in every instance the result of drinking was positively bad and detrimental. Other authorities did not share this view, so that the question was by no means one on which science had said its final word.

Another popular error frequently uttered by temperance reformers was that drink caused an enormous waste—that workmen, especially, would save money if there was no liquor for them to buy. This was absolutely incorrect and had no truth in it in any shape or form, as anyone could understand by a study of political economy, whether in Socialist or orthodox writers. If workers denied themselves anything—liquor, tobacco or any other luxury—which was now included in the standard of living they would not have that much more to spend in other ways, but by the iron law of wages their rate of remuneration would tend downwards. Much was made now by temperance advocates of the case of non-drinking men who had bought themselves a home or other property as a result of their abstinence. But it was forgotten that these men did so at the expense of their fellows; that if all saved the rate of wages would go down and these men would not be able to save as they were now able to do.

In a recent copy of The Pioneer, the organ of the local optionists, was a heading, "What now goes into the saloon till will go over the counter." This was a bid for the support of merchants for local option and it seemed to have had its effect.

#### Prohibition No Remedy.

Prohibition, whether local or general, was no remedy. Wherever it was in force it was found that as a whole it had not been an entire success. In Maine, the boasted home of prohibition, he had only to quote from the Pioneer, there was two million dollars' worth of liquor sold in a year. In other cases it was the same and nothing was clearer than that prohibition did not prohibit. From the standpoint of human liberty, also, prohibition was objectionable. If democracy meant that 51 per cent of the people could "sawash" the other 49 per cent he wanted none of it. But that was what either prohibition or local option would mean. It would mean that the policeman's club, the bars of jail, or even the militiamen's bayonet might be called in for the purpose of compelling a large minority of the world to embrace their doctrines.

Since 1865 what was known as the Gothenburg system had been in operation in Scandinavia, and had resulted in a lessening of drunkenness and the consumption of liquor. The profit to the state was not allowed to be more than 6 per cent. In Sweden and 5 per cent in Norway, the managers of the saloons were paid a salary and had no interest in the sale, and food and other refreshments had to be sold also. In England something of the same kind was being done in the case of some 114 public houses. It was possible something in that line might be adopted here and so do away with many of the evils of the liquor traffic while at the same time avoiding the evils which would be experienced were the attempt made to enforce a prohibitory law.

It was advisable, before the people were asked to vote in a local option plebiscite that they should have some accurate and unbiased information in regard to the many phases of the traffic in British Columbia and also as to the Gothenburg system, and to get that information the governor should be asked to appoint a royal commission.

The question was at once put to a vote and was decided in the affirmative as follows:

Ayes—McBride, Bowser, Carter-Cotton, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Hunter, Gifford, Garden, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, McGuire, Davey, Schofield, Hawthorthwaite, Williams, McInnis—19.

Nays—Young, Tatlow, Ellisom, Hayward, Macdonald, Oliver, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, King, Eagleson, Kergla—12.

Absent or paired—Fulton, Taylor, Hall, Henderson, Jones, Yorton, Mackay, Naden, Parson, Thomson—10.

#### Young Men in Service.

The public service bill was taken up in committee, Dr. McGuire (Vancouver) in the chair, and was one-half disposed of. There was no question raised on any of the clauses until that dealing with the appointment of junior clerks or stenographers was reached.

Stuart Henderson objected to a young man who started in the service at twenty receiving as much as one who started at sixteen got at the same age. It was not only unfair but, he considered, emphasized the artificial character of a great deal of the act.

The provincial secretary argued that, as the young man of twenty would probably have been able to pursue his education further than the one who entered the service younger, he would start in about equally equipped—his education putting him on a par with the other's experience in office.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that the minister could have no guarantee that the man of twenty just going in would be as well equipped as the man of twenty who had four years' experience.

J. A. Macdonald held that the one who entered the service at the younger age had, on every ground, a right to receive a better salary than the other. The fact that he entered so young argued in most cases that he was helping to support the family and needed the money, while one whose parents could afford to keep him at school and college longer had no need of as much.

Dr. Young reminded members that the bill had been very carefully thought out and he looked upon the section as fairly drawn. He consented, however, to its being held over.

John Jardine considered that the bringing in of an expert to grade the service, as the government proposed, would be undermining the present men.

Dr. Young did not see how this was possible.

#### Special Rewards.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite proposed to strike out section 19, which provides that efficiency may be encouraged by granting for past services such advance in classification or special gratuity or increase of salary as the merits of the case call for. He looked upon this as leading to a feeling that the members of the service were not independent, and in Great Britain, he remarked, such a provision was long ago cut out of the civil service act.

Mr. Macdonald agreed that such a provision would destroy the independence of the service.

C. W. Munro said that any case requiring special treatment could be dealt with by a money vote made by the House, which would entirely remove any suspicion of political influence, and would really be a much greater mark of honor to the recipient. The government opposed the proposal and the section was retained by a party vote.

A motion by Stuart Henderson to make junior clerks eligible for promotion before twenty if they are competent was voted down in the same way.

#### Fortnightly Pay Days.

W. R. Ross (Ferne) moved the second reading of his bill to provide that men getting under \$4 a day in industries where the pay roll is over \$50,000 a month shall be paid fortnightly. He explained that the measure was introduced at the desire of the Federation of Miners, and he was quite willing to hear any reasonable amendments.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite, while supporting the bill on its second reading, pointed out that similar measures from the opposition side of the House had got little consideration from the government. The member for Newcastle had session after session introduced just this bill, and had it killed by the government side in one way or another, but now it was taken holus-bolus by the member for Ferne, and doubtless would be acceptable to the government. The member for Alberni had introduced a bill last year and again this year to protect miners' wages, but he got no hearing from the government.

Mr. Ross admitted that he had drafted his act on that of Mr. Williams', but had made several important changes in it.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite went on in a manner half badinage, half serious, to talk of Mr. Ross' "stealing" the bill and of "honor among thieves," till the Speaker called him to order. The member for Nanaimo had one of his little tiffs with the presiding officer as a result.

The debate was adjourned by A. E. McPhillips.

#### Other Bills Make Progress.

Mr. McPhillips, in rising a few minutes later to move the second reading of his bill respecting the assignment of wages, hastened to explain that he claimed no originality for it, but had borrowed it from the attorney-general of Manitoba.

Mr. Williams did not see any need

for the bill, and advised wage-earners to live within their incomes.

The second reading was carried. John McInnis (Grand Forks) moved the second reading of a bill to extend the eight-hour day to cases where men were exposed to the fumes or smoke from smelters and refineries.

The debate was adjourned at the request of the premier.

#### The Supply Bill was Finally Passed.

The report of the committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the government to convey to the city the site of Kingston street fire hall was adopted, but Mr. Hawthorthwaite objected to the further stage of third reading being taken until next sitting.

The premier declared that the government had absolutely no motive beyond the wish to press on the business of the session.

"If the rules of the House are to be strictly applied to myself I intend to see that they are as strictly applied to others also," Mr. Hawthorthwaite replied.

#### Cold Storage For Fruit.

The minister of agriculture explained the nature of his bill to provide depots for handling fruit on the second reading. The board of horticulture was to be empowered to grant licenses to any corporate body or association to establish and operate fruit depots equipped with appliances and means for storing and cooling fruits and preparing them for shipment and market. It would be permissible to loan these licenses sums not to exceed an aggregate of \$25,000, and not exceeding \$3,000—but in no case more than three-fifths of the value of the lands and property tendered as security for the loan—in any one case. These loans were to be repayable with 5 per cent interest.

The C. F. R., Capt. Tatlow announced, were this year putting in a cold storage plant of their own for the fruit traffic, originating in the Okanagan district, and would erect one in Kootenay next year.

#### The bill was read.

#### New Archdiocese.

A petition was presented by A. H. B. Macgowan from the administrator of the Roman Catholic diocese of New Westminster, pointing out that the see had been raised to an archbishopric by the name of Vancouver, and asking for the passage of a bill incorporating the Archbishop of Vancouver, and his successors as a corporation sole.

The House gave its consent to the introduction of a bill which will be passed without the usual course of a reference to the private bills committee.

The act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act was read a third time. The following bills were put through the committee stage, the members named in the chair: Amendments to Municipal Elections Act (Mr. Naden), amendments to Municipal Clauses Act (Mr. Hayward), providing for inspection of hospitals (Mr. Behnson), act for the relief of the municipal corporation of the city of Ferne (Mr. Williams), bill confirming new official map of Alberni townsites (Mr. Farson).

J. H. Hawthorthwaite asked, during the discussion of the Ferne bill, if the government had heard anything of the dispute regarding the distribution of the relief funds.

The premier replied in the affirmative, but added that the fund was in the absolute control of the local committee, and he knew of no right or authority on the part of anyone or any body on the outside to interfere. No doubt there was friction, and would be more, he feared, but the government could not intervene.



## MEDICAL BILL IN COMMITTEE

### BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS NOW A MODEL MEASURE

#### Public Are Protected and All Medical Schools Get Fair Play.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 4.

In the bill respecting the profession of medicine and surgery, the consideration of which in committee was practically finished this afternoon, the province will have an act by which the practice of medicine will be raised to a standard equal to that obtaining in every other province.

The measure has been carefully drawn by Dr. J. H. King, member for Cranbrook, who has been in charge of it throughout, and with some amendments suggested to him to-day, it protects the public fully from the irregular practice of quacks and so-called healers, while it gives generous equitable treatment to all the recognized schools of medical science. Every conceivable contingency has been provided for, and the public can rest assured that the general good of the community is being served as well as that of the members of the noblest of professions. While the act provides that all practitioners must be registered members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, it cannot be said to create what is often, and loosely, described as a close corporation.

In getting the bill through committee Dr. King was assisted by the other medical men in the House—Hon. Dr. Young, Dr. Hall (Nelson), and Dr. Kerwin (Skeena).

The minister of agriculture this afternoon introduced, by message, a bill to provide for the establishment of depots and facilities for the preparation for marketing and shipment of provincial-grown fruit.

The attorney-general brought in a bill amending the special act passed in 1907, which dealt, among other things, with the Victoria West arbitration. The bill corrects clerical errors pointed out in the recent litigation, and specifically empowers the arbitrator to determine the bounds of lots.

#### The Price of Coal.

Dr. McGuire (Vancouver), in resuming the debate on John Oliver's coal resolution, handed out some left-handed compliments to the member for Delta. On the merits of the resolution he said that when it was considered that the cost of producing coal was all the way from \$1.15 to \$2.75 a ton, that shipment to the centres of consumption in British Columbia was reasonably cheap, and that still the consumer had to pay \$7.50 a ton there could be no doubt in any mind that too much was being charged. Half the cost product of the province was shipped out and sold at a lower price than was charged within the province. The whole question was, however, a matter for the federal department of trade and commerce, which had investigated similar matters. He, therefore, moved in amendment that, in addition to Mr. Oliver's recital, whereas the House had on February 10th, 1908, prayed the lieutenant-governor to request the Dominion government to make an inquiry it now re-affirmed that resolution and asked His Honor to again bring it to the attention of the Dominion government, and that a copy of the present resolution accompany the request.

Mr. Oliver moved the adjournment of the debate in order that the amendment might be placed on the order paper and enable members to see what it meant.

The Speaker reminded the hon. gentleman that he had already spoken. "But surely I am in order in speaking on the amendment," said Mr. Oliver.

The debate was adjourned.

#### Inquiry Asked For.

Mr. Oliver moved for the appointment of a select committee of five, to consist of Messrs. Garden, Grant, Ross, Henderson and the mover, to inquire into the truth, or otherwise, of the allegations sent out in the petition of John McLarty, presented to the House on February 17th. In doing so he said he had no knowledge of the matter beyond the allegations of the petitioner, who complained that he had been unable to get justice and that by the action of the attorney-general in demanding excessive security for costs he had to abandon his appeal.

The petitioner alleged that he had property staked and advertised certain timber claims which were afterwards handed over to other parties (Henderson and Britton) who had, he alleged, neither staked the land nor advertised as the law required. Further, the petitioner alleged, the attorney-general had demanded \$800 as security for costs when he appealed to the department for justice; that he had deposited this as required but that later the attorney-general had demanded a further deposit of \$1,200, which he was unable to make and therefore had to abandon the matter.

The Speaker intervened to point out that this petition had never been "received."

Mr. Oliver said he had been under the impression it was, but this would not put his motion out of order. The petition had been presented to the House, making certain allegations. He had a letter from McLarty pointing out that he had \$5,000 tied up in the department of lands in respect of licenses, and was unable to put up the excessive security the attorney-general demanded. A letter from a reputable firm of lawyers in Vancouver stated that the allegations in the petition could be supported by evidence.

The attorney-general moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### Striking Doctors Off Register.

The medical bill was taken up at the section dealing with the forfeiture of the right of registration and the reinstatement of members of the college.

H. C. Brewster (Alberni), pointed out that the power to strike a name from the register because of conviction for an indictable offence was too broad. He did not think this should apply to anything but a conviction for some indictable offence committed in connection with the practice of his profession.

Parker Williams asked for a definition of "unprofessional conduct." He thought that doctors might possibly have an idea of what this might mean which would not appeal to the conscience of the general public.

Dr. King moved an amendment declaring that this should not apply to convictions for political offences committed outside of his Majesty's dominions, nor to convictions which in the opinion of the council, were for offences so trivial or committed under such circumstances as not to disqualify a man from the practice of medicine. This, he said, would cover such cases as mentioned by Mr. Brewster, where a boy might have been convicted for some offence and yet grow up a reputable citizen.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite objected to political offences within the Empire being made a bar while those committed elsewhere were not.

The words "outside his Majesty's dominions" were struck out and the amendment was adopted.

#### Prescription Blanks.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that it should be deemed unprofessional conduct for a member of the college to hold an interest in any drug store or association, or to place the name of any drug store or association on any prescription issued by him.

Dr. King pointed out that this would work an injustice in some cases, however desirable it was on general grounds that physicians should not have an interest in drug concerns.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite struck out this part of his amendment, and the provision as to not placing the name of any drug store on prescriptions was accepted by the committee and placed in the bill.

Mr. Jardine's amendments as to nurses were not considered, as Hon. Dr. Young showed that they would involve public expenditure. His amendment calling for the establishment by the government of public dispensaries, in charge of a certificated druggist, for sale by prescription, had to be dropped for the same reason.

The burden of proof as to registration is placed on the person charged with any breach of the act.

In passing section 61, defining the practice of medicine, the committee so amended it as to protect dentists, pharmacists, opticians, optometrists, vendors of instruments, apparatus and appliances, ordinary nurses, chiropodists and ordinary bath attendants.

Section 62 was amended so as to permit private individuals to give necessary medical or surgical aid in times of urgent need even if they are paid for their services.

#### Provisions and Penalties.

No person can recover fees by legal process unless he was registered at the time his services were rendered.

It is enacted that no member of the college shall use any trade name or designation, or corporate name, or any distinguishing mark for his premises. By an amendment made, the power of allowing a private hospital or sanatorium to be conducted was taken out of the hands of the council and placed in

those of the lieutenant-governor-in-council. The section which forbade registered companies carrying on the practice of medicine, surgery or midwifery in the province was struck out, as it was felt that other sections of the bill sufficiently protected the public.

It is provided that none but registered members of the college shall be appointed as a medical officer, physician or surgeon in any branch of the provincial public service, or as house surgeon or physician in any hospital or charitable institution.

The following penalties are provided under the act, the fines to be handed over by the convicting justice to the funds of the medical council: Not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for fraudulently procuring registration; \$100 for the first offence, \$250 for the second offence and three months' imprisonment for subsequent offences, for practicing without registration; not less than \$25 and costs nor more than \$100 and costs, and striking off the register, for practicing with an unregistered person; not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for falsely pretending to be a physician or surgeon; not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for wrongfully using a name or description implying registration. These sections were held over at the request of the attorney-general.

#### Subjects for Dissection Table.

On the closing sections, dealing with the gruesome topic of subjects for anatomy, there was some discussion. The sections were made permissive, instead of mandatory, and set forth that the bodies of persons found dead or who have been objects of public charity may be handed over for dissection unless the person has otherwise directed or the body is claimed by bona fide friends or relatives. The hospital authorities or coroner so handing over a body is to receive \$10 from the person receiving it, the money to be applied in every case to hospital maintenance. A practitioner is obliged to give security before a justice of the peace in the sum of \$100 and two sureties in \$50 each that he will give decent interment to the bodies after they have served the purposes required.

Parker Williams looked on this as a most cruel section. Persons falling by the way were to suffer the horrid penalty of being handed over to amateur saw-bones for practice in cutting up the human body.

Hon. Dr. Young pointed out to the House that subjects for anatomical dissection were necessary in medical schools. In days gone by the demand had been supplied by grave-robbing, until this scandal became so great that legislatures had to step in and end it by providing that unclaimed bodies should be handed over. Dr. Young asserted the House that subjects were not exploited as heartlessly as Mr. Williams imagined, and pointed to the section which made decent sepulchre for the remains imperative.

"Why not make some profit out of these bodies by selling them and turning the money over to the medical association?" was Mr. Williams' grim query on the section regarding the payment of \$10.

John Jardine considered it very unfortunate indeed that the poor, because poor, were the class to furnish subjects for the operating table. He thought it a question whether a body picked up, perhaps, out of the gutter, was the best sort of a subject for educational purposes. Surely other means of conveying anatomical instruction could be conveyed, he said.

The bill is ready for report except as to the penalty clauses, which will be considered at next sitting of the committee.

#### Bills Advanced.

The Bush Fire Act amendments were adopted in committee, John McInnis (Grand Forks), in the chair, and following this bill the same stage was given to the Kingston street fire hall site bill, W. J. Manson in the chair, and the supply bill, Price Ellison in the chair.

A bill to amend the Land Registry Act was read a third time and Hon. Mr. Fulton's bill to confirm a new official map of Alberni townsite, rectifying some errors, got its second reading.

The bill respecting farmers' co-operative associations was further considered in committee, Parker Williams in the chair. A difference of opinion arose as to the voting power of members, whether one share, one vote, as the bill provides, or one man, one vote, as in joint stock companies.

This point will be taken up again when the committee next sits.

## THE MASTER MIND OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The irrigation measure of the Minister of Lands, the result of much labor and expensive investigation extending far beyond the bounds of the province, appears to be about the most imperfect one might say the very crudest, pieces of prospective legislation that has ever been laid before the House. The Minister himself, the author of its being, seems to distrust it and have serious misgivings as to its possible effects. The members at large naturally share in the apprehensions of the Minister. If the measure passes at all—a matter of considerable doubt—it will be because it has been taken in hand by the leader of the opposition, whose discriminating legal eye has detected most of its weaknesses, and who is spending practically all his time and exercising all his special talents in the effort to give it proper form and to eliminate the features which are in conflict with each other and with the already established rights of the people of the province likely to be affected.

The leader of an opposition under our system of parliamentary government is often the subject of some pleasant as to the importance of the duties he may be called upon to discharge as the chief critic of the House. In the case of the leader of the Liberal party in the parliament of British Columbia the office is no sinecure. One does not need to be a regular habitue of the galleries to have that truth impressed upon his mind. But for his constant supervision and keenness in detecting laches on the part of draftsmen, the judges of the court would have more occasion than they have at present (and criticisms are not infrequent) to refer to the careless manner in which acts are drawn up.

As upon Mr. Macdonald has fallen the duty of dressing up the irrigation bill and reducing it to comparative uniformity and symmetry, we might suggest, without any intention of giving offence, that the bill should be withdrawn for the session and given into his hands absolutely. The general opinion at present is that it is without form and void. If our advice should prove acceptable, and the leader of the opposition could be persuaded to undertake the task, we can give an undertaking that at the next session of the legislature, should there be another session of this legislature, it would not be necessary for the author of the bill to ask when in committee that two-thirds of the clauses should be held over for further consideration.

Mr. Fulton means well, that is generally admitted, but in this the first legislative work of any magnitude to which he has applied his hand, his well-meaning has resulted in a painful exhibition of incapacity.

*Editorial*

If the McBride government takes the resolution of Comrade Hawthornthwaite seriously, as doubtless it will do considering that it may furnish an excuse for giving some of its members and some of its supporters a free trip to Scandinavia, we may learn something about the workings of the Gothenburg system, but that system will never be adopted in British Columbia.



# THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

The Legislature, on motion of the representative of Nanaimo, has adopted a resolution empowering the government to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the Gothenburg system of controlling and administering traffic in intoxicating liquors. If anyone but a Socialist had advocated this Scandinavian system of dealing in alcoholic drinks the resolution adopted might have been permitted to pass without a great deal of comment. But to think that a man who is the deadly enemy, or professes to be the unrelenting foe, of everything savouring of the "capitalistic system" should advocate handing any industry, whatever its nature, to a trust of the most pronounced kind passeth all comprehension.

As we understand the workings of the Gothenburg system, the government of any country in which that system may be brought into force, while it may make stringent regulations governing the methods under which intoxicating liquor shall be dispensed, delivers the trade absolutely into the hands of a trust or company of capitalists, simply stipulating that the profits shall not exceed a certain percentage upon the capital actually invested. The chief feature of the system is that it absolutely prohibits any attempt to push or promote the sale of intoxicants. The conditions surrounding the trade are rendered as unattractive as possible. That point, and that alone, we believe, commends the system to the advocates of temperance.

The merits of the Gothenburg system have been the subject of investigation by reformers seeking for a practical solution of the liquor problem. The fact that it has not been adopted, except in a modified form, by any country outside of that in which it originated, seems to indicate that there are defects inherent in the scheme which render it objectionable to advocates of temperance in this and other English-speaking countries.

## DO NOT DESIRE INVESTIGATION

### HOUSE PASSES COAL QUESTION TO OTTAWA

#### Will Not Face Local Inquiry—Water Act Difficulties—Case for Loggers

Legislative Press Gallery, March 5. Once more the Conservative party in British Columbia has placed itself on record as opposed to any inquiry into the exorbitant price of coal in a province which is such a large producer of that mineral, although in the resolution upon which it voted the House declared its conviction that progress and industry are being retarded because of this condition.

At the same time that this is done a double purpose is served in evading the issue and trying to saddle the duty of holding an inquiry on the Dominion government; on the one hand the provincial government is enabled to make a play with the unthinking that it is interesting itself in cheaper coal for the people, while on the other it manufactures another fictitious grievance upon which to attempt to arouse feeling against Ottawa.

It was clearly and concisely shown by John Oliver in the course of the debate this afternoon that the federal authorities have not a shadow of excuse for holding such an inquiry as Dr. McGuire's resolution last year and his amendment to Mr. Oliver's resolution this session calls for. In the Public Inquiries Act is all the power necessary to enable the government to appoint a commission, and if any coal operators or dealers are found to be violating the law as to combines, it becomes the duty of the attorney-general and not of any federal power, to set the machinery of the criminal law in operation.

In fact, if the attorney-general had the case worked up, without any previous inquiry by commission, in the ordinary way he would be but following the excellent example set by his fellow-Conservative and attorney-general in the Ontario government, who has ordered proceedings in several instances within the past three years against combines which were overcharging the public, and secured convictions.

#### Resolution and Amendment.

Mr. Oliver's resolution, which was called for final disposition at the opening of the sitting, was in the following words:

"Whereas it would appear that the cost of coal to the consumer in the province of British Columbia is out of all proportion to the cost of production; and

"Whereas, owing to the abundance of the coal deposits in this province and the proximity of the sources of supply to the market, the cost of coal to the consumer in British Columbia should be less than at present is the case; and

"Whereas the excessive price of coal in British Columbia has the effect of retarding and preventing the establishment in this province of industries depending upon a fuel supply; and

"Whereas much of the product of the coal mines of the province is being exported to foreign markets and sold at a price that enables it to compete with coal from other countries in such foreign markets; and

"Whereas a belief exists that an understanding exists between the persons or corporations controlling or owning such coal mines to maintain the high prices now being charged to consumers in this province;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor by this House praying him to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the following questions:

"1. Whether or not a combine or understanding exists amongst the coal producers, or any of them, of this province to establish and maintain prices charged for coal.

"2. Whether or not coal is being sold by producers, or any of them, for consumption outside British Columbia for a less price than that sold for consumption in the province.

"3. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, for coal consumed in British Columbia is excessive.

"4. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, of coal in British Columbia bears a reasonable proportion to the cost of production."

Dr. McGuire (Vancouver), moved as an amendment that all the words after "province" in the recital be struck out and the following substituted:

"And whereas the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, by a resolution passed on the 10th day of February, 1908, prayed his honor the lieutenant-governor to request the Dominion government, through the proper channel, to cause an inquiry to be instituted by the Dominion department of trade and commerce to decide whether there exists a combine or understanding between the owners or controllers of the coal mines of this province, whereby an excessive price is charged to consumers in the province for coal produced from the said mines; and whereas said request was duly forwarded by his honor the lieutenant-governor to the secretary of state at Ottawa;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this House reaffirms the said resolution passed on the 10th day of February, 1908; and that his honor the lieutenant-governor be prayed to again bring said resolution to the attention of the Dominion government, with an urgent request that such inquiry be instituted; also that a copy of this resolution accompany such request."

#### Duty of the Province.

John Oliver, resuming the debate on Dr. McGuire's amendment, said he must assume the junior member for Vancouver was serious when he moved the resolution which had been placed on the journals last session. The opposition had at that time taken the ground that it was a local matter, that the question of prices charged for coal in British Columbia was a matter for consideration by the provincial legislature, and moved in amendment for a reference to a committee of the House. In moving his own motion this year he had given Dr. McGuire every credit for being accurate in his recital of the disadvantages worked to the province by the present price of coal, and repeated that recital. The trouble was in a more acute form now than it was a year ago, and to give the House an opportunity to retrace the false step taken last year, when it had referred the question to the Dominion government for their consideration, he had proposed his resolution.

It was the duty of the Dominion government solely to investigate into the truth or otherwise of the allegations which were made, alike in his motion and in Dr. McGuire's amendment, and to find a remedy. The duty was cast upon them by statute explicitly, and it was not within the province of the Dominion government to act. By the terms of the Public Inquiries Act, section four provided that "whenever the lieutenant-governor-in-council deems it expedient to cause inquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of this province, on the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, including all matters municipal or the administration of justice therein, and such inquiry is not regulated by any special law, the lieutenant-governor-in-council may by commission intitled in the matter of this act, and issued under the great seal of the province, appoint commissioners or a sole commissioner to inquire into such matter."

#### Comes Under Criminal Law.

By the Criminal Code it was declared that everyone was guilty of an indictable offence who unduly prevented, limited or lessened the manufacture or production, or unreasonably enhanced the price of any commodity, and the penalty was a fine of from \$200 to \$4,000 or two years' imprisonment for individuals, or a fine of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 for corporations. The administration of justice was cast by the constitution upon the provincial government, so that if the matters set out in the recital of the resolution were proved it was the provincial attorney-general who had the duty of prosecuting those who were guilty in any form of a breach of this section of the Code.

These things being so it was idle for the House to again refer to the Dominion government a matter regarding which it had no jurisdiction in this or any other province. As had been pointed out by the Speaker, for whose legal talents and impartiality in the chair he had every respect, when deciding the point of order raised in regard to this resolution: "The resolution asks for a commission to inquire into certain matters of fact which, if true, would be breaches of the criminal law and therefore comes under the administration of justice and the good government of the province."

The member for Delta, summing up, asked the junior member for Vancouver to withdraw his amendment in order that the matter might be dealt



with where it properly belonged, in the province and by a commission appointed by the provincial government.

John McInnis (Grand Forks), declared that the coal operators were not charging too much for their product. If they were their competitors from the other side of the line would send in their product and undersell them.

#### The Divisions.

The question was put on the amendment, which carried on the following vote:

Ayes — McBride, Tatlow, Bowser, Carter-Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Taylor, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, McGuire, Behnson, Manson, Garden, Hayward, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—23.  
Nays—Macdonald, Oliver, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, King, Naden, Hall, Jones, Yorston, Kergin, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis—14.  
Paired—Eagleson and Young; Brewster and Fulton.

On the resolution as amended, being put to a vote, J. H. Hawthornthwaite spoke and was understood to proffer Socialist support to John Oliver's resolution while maintaining that government interference with trade questions was undesirable and useless, but in the result he and his colleagues voted with the government. The final division stood:

For the amended resolution — McBride, Tatlow, Carter-Cotton, Ross, Shatford, Hunter, Taylor, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Garden, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, McInnis—23.  
Against—Macdonald, Oliver, Henderson, Jardine, King, Naden, Hall, Jones, Yorston—9.

#### John McLarty's Petition.

The attorney-general resumed the debate on John Oliver's motion for a select committee to inquire into the truth or otherwise of the allegations of John McLarty. The matters in dispute were departmental matters, and as they involved no scandal or improper conduct on the part of the minister or department, he could not agree to the motion. The facts were that in August, 1907, J. E. Bird, a Vancouver barrister, had filed an application for licenses to certain timber claims on Vancouver Island, and in November he was advised that licenses had been issued to Henderson and Britton, who had applied for the limits on the same day as Bird had. On investigation it had been found that Henderson had staked the claims between July 15th and 27th, 1907. McLarty claimed that previous applications of his for these lands had been refused by Mr. Hoy, the clerk in charge of timber licenses in the department of lands, because on colored paper, but this Mr. Hoy denied and a letter from Mr. Bird bore him out.

Mr. Bird applied for leave to use the attorney-general's name in an action against Henderson and Britton for fraud in obtaining the licenses, and as there seemed to be a prima facie case of fraud in the physical impossibility of Henderson's staking all the claims in the time, he allowed his name to be used, on McLarty giving \$500 security. Bird had a distinct understanding with the department in receiving permission to use the attorney-general's name that he would put up such amount of security as the attorney-general asked. It later developed that there had been an assignment of the claims to the Chipman Farm Lands Company, and Bird wished to join that company in the action. As this made three defendants, Mr. Bowser continued, he had insisted on the deposit being increased to \$500. Bird agreed to drop the proceedings immediately on his demanding any further security than this \$500. If McLarty was unable to furnish it. The defendants made a survey to get the location of his stakes, at a cost of \$1,600 and as he (the attorney-general) began to get nervous in regard to the bill of costs which was running up, for which he, as plaintiff in the action, might become liable, and discovered that the \$5,000 in the hands of the department of lands was assigned to a timber company, and thus not under Bird's control, he insisted on additional security. Not being able to furnish it the suit was discontinued, as had been agreed by Bird.

#### Bowser's Position Ridiculous.

John Oliver pointed out that according to the attorney-general's own statement he had suspicions that fraud had been committed by Henderson, and these suspicions were given added weight by the fact that the defendants had to make a survey costing \$1,600 to establish where their stakes were!

"If my hon. friend wants any more ridiculous position in which to be in before the country I do not know where he will get it," concluded Mr. Oliver.

The leader of the opposition wished to speak but unconsciously ran up against one of the rules of the House. Mr. Oliver, as mover of the resolution before the House, had, of course, the right to reply at the close of the debate, and, having spoken had closed the debate.

The motion was defeated without a division.

#### The Water Act.

Better progress was made on the Water Act this afternoon, twenty-seven of the thirty-four sections taken up being disposed of. The portions of the act dealt with the special powers and privileges of municipalities using water for domestic purposes, and with the powers of power companies.

On the expropriation clauses Mr. Macdonald pointed out that it would not be open to a municipality to expropriate any company's license if the company was supplying water to a municipality, even though that supply might only be a matter of a few inches, although the municipality seeking to expropriate might have urgent need of that particular stream.

#### The section stands over.

Municipalities may expropriate the works of a company supplying it with water on giving one year's notice in writing to the company, the value to be fixed under the Arbitration Act. The arbitrators are to take as the basis of their valuation the then condition of the works and the amount which would be required to construct the works at that time. The municipality shall pay as the price this value plus 30 per cent. as a bonus if the works have been in operation less than five years, 25 per cent. if less than ten, 20 per cent. if less than fifteen, 15 per cent. if less than twenty and 10 per cent. if over twenty years.

#### The Fixing of Rates.

Section 119 declares that when the net profits of a company supplying a municipality with water shall exceed 20 per cent. per annum the rate charged shall be subject, on petition of the municipality, to regulation annually by the lieutenant-governor in council, so that the company shall not be able to pay more than 20 per cent. on the paid up capital.

Mr. Macdonald reminded the commissioner that many companies were engaged in multifarious operations in and out of municipalities, and were not confined to one purpose, as in the old act. In the case of a company supplying water in a municipality, carrying on irrigation works outside and developing power in addition to all this, how could any basis be arrived at for the regulation of rates and profits? And why, if rates were to be regulated inside a municipality, should they not be regulated outside? It would be hopeless to attempt to regulate rates under such a provision as this. Companies always manipulated their profits so as not to show that they were earning more than 20 per cent. It always happened that, no matter how prosperous the country was or how large a passenger or freight traffic a company had, they never got to a point where the province was relieved from the necessity of making up the guarantee of bonds. This was notably the case with the Shuswap & Okanagan, which ran through one of the richest portions of the province.

The commissioner of lands, without comment, agreed to the clause standing.

#### A Wordy Section.

On the very lengthy section embodying the powers of power companies, the leader of the opposition remarked that one of the defects of the old act, continued in this one which was intended to be an improvement upon it, was that all the powers the ingenuity of man could think of were conferred upon a company, and then an omnibus clause added at the end giving them all other powers not enumerated. Mr. Macdonald considered that the verbiage of two pages could be avoided by using one simple phrase, giving the company power to use water "for any and all purposes within the scope of the undertaking of the company." Besides this, as Mr. Macdonald pointed out, the section was a grammatical monstrosity, the moods and tenses being mixed up inextricably.

#### The section stands over.

It was proposed that the cars of a power company, while running on its tramways, "shall have the right to use the said tramways as against all other vehicles whatever."

Mr. Macdonald objected that this was a dangerous phrase to use when all that was intended, as the rest of the section showed, was merely the right of ways to which cars running on tracks were undoubtedly entitled. At his suggestion the words "right of way" were substituted for "right to use the said tramways."

In the matters concerning which directors were to be given power to make by-laws and regulations were included "governing the affairs and servants of the company, and all other persons using the tramway."

This also Mr. Macdonald protested against as being an excessive and improper power to be enjoyed by a company, and the section was held over.

#### Protecting Loggers' Rights.

The bill to amend the Timber Manufacture Act of 1906 was taken up in committee, J. H. Schofield in the chair. This repeats the exemption made in that act of the territory of the Cascades, and the object is to compel the manufacture into sawn lumber of all timber cut in British Columbia.

Mr. Macdonald agreed that the law should protect the province against the export of raw lumber. But, he pointed out, there was a large business in the upper country in the manufacture of cedar posts, pile timbers, telegraph and telephone poles, and other products in manufactured lumber which never passed the saw. But the Timber Manufacture Act dealt with timber which had passed the saw, and the exemption made in 1906 had been put in effect to protect the large business in this line, which extended as far east as New York and into the southern states.

John Oliver spoke of the immense quantities of stuff which might have been, and might still for years be, hewn by hand and exported to paying markets in the United States if the law allowed it. Everyone knew that there was a vast mass of timber in our forests which would not pay to put through the saw, but which would bring in millions of dollars if shipped to the States as ties, telegraph and telephone poles, piles and in other forms of hewn lumber. For over a hundred years an ever-expanding market could be supplied from the waste lumber of British Columbia. To pass the present bill, which prohibited the export of all timber which had not passed the saw in any part of British Columbia, would put a stop to a large trade in lumber which could be exported from British Columbia in as completely manufactured a form as ever it would be.

The commissioner of lands agreed to the presentation of Mr. Macdonald's amendment on the report stage, and the bill passed in committee.

#### Bills in Final Stages.

The following bills were read a third time:

An act to amend the Municipal Elections Act.

An act authorizing the lieutenant-governor in council to grant to the city of Victoria lot 921 in said city, used as the site of the Kingston street fire hall.

An act to provide for the inspection of hospitals, orphanages, maternity homes and places where persons are undergoing medical or health treatment.

An act to amend the city of Victoria Special Power Act, 1907.

An act to provide for the establishment of depots and facilities for the preparation for market and shipment of provincial grown fruit. In this bill the principle of one man, one vote, was adopted as to the proceedings of the co-operative farmers' associations, which Capt. Tatlow's bill makes provision for.

The bill respecting the official map of Alberni townsites stands for second reading.

The bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act was amended in its second last stage by inserting a section providing that in Oak Bay municipality it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of the ratepayers to local improvement by-laws passed before January 1, 1910. The attorney-general explained that this was granted on the undertaking by the municipality that it would become incorporated as a city or secure a special charter.

The attorney-general's bill to provide for the appointment of an inspector of police passed its second reading.

#### Editorial

##### PRICE OF COAL

It may be that there is no coal combine for the purpose of exacting exorbitant prices from the coal consumers of the province of British Columbia. But the general opinion is that there is such a combination and that the charges of the monopoly are outrageous considering the conditions under which fuel is produced. The McBride government had an opportunity of instituting an investigation and ascertaining the facts. It shirked its duty and enacted a farce of passing the responsibility on to the government at Ottawa. The Dominion authorities have nothing whatever to do with the administration of justice. That is matter which under the constitution is reserved for the various provinces. It is the prerogative of the Crown as represented in the provinces to carry out the law of the land and to punish persons or concerns breaking the law. If the Dominion government were to invade the rights of the province of British Columbia in this or any other matter, there would be a loud howl from Attorney-General Bowser about the arrogance of the federal authorities. The operations of combines in other provinces, and particularly in the province of Ontario, have been investigated by the provincial government, and where charges have been proved punishment has been inflicted. If it be true, as apologists for the McBride government maintain in this matter of vital import to the people, that the price of coal is a result of the economic law of supply and demand, neither the combination nor the government had anything to fear from an investigation. The government evidently had something to fear or it would have acceded to the wish of the opposition. The passage of the memorial as amended can have no result, because the Dominion government will be particularly careful in this matter, as in all other matters, not to infringe upon the domain of the province. The consumers of the province must continue to pay not only a monopolistic price for their fuel, but also the tax which the government collects, ostensibly from the companies, upon all coal produced, including the coal sold to fortunate consumers outside of the province.



## TORIES CONDEMN LOCAL OPTION

### PARTY DECLARES IT NO EFFECTIVE REMEDY

#### True Inwardness of Thursday's Resolution, in Which Mc- Bride's Hand is Seen.

Since the legislature, on Thursday last, adopted the resolution of J. H. Hawthornthwaite in favor of a royal commission on the liquor traffic as a preliminary to the taking of a plebiscite vote, and commendatory of what is known as the Gothenburg system, there has been a good deal of discussion regarding the matter about the lobbies of the House. It is felt generally among the opposition members that the temperance people are being "flim-flammed" by the government. Indeed, it is doubtful if many people, whatever views they may hold on this great question, realize just the position the government placed itself in when this resolution was adopted by the House.

It must be remembered that while the motion for a royal commission came from the small Socialist wing of the legislature, it received the tacit endorsement of the government. In fact, if it did not it could not have passed. Other royal commissions have been asked for, and the Conservative members, at the nod of the premier, have voted down the requests. In this case the two dominating influences in the cabinet, the premier and the attorney-general, voted for a commission, and the bulk of the party followed suit.

Members wonder what the local option people will think of such a recital as this in the preamble to the resolution, to which the premier and his party stand committed by the record in the Journals but a few days after a promise that the sense of the electorate would be taken as to local option or no local option.

"Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy."

The recital following does not give much comfort as to the time of holding the plebiscite. It sets forth:

"Whereas the government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question."

And, as is pointed out by several members, the government not only puts itself on record as opposed in advance to local option, but as convinced that the Gothenburg system is successful, on both of which points, it might be assumed, the royal commission's evidence would be necessary before such a definite stand was taken. Here is recital four of the resolution:

"Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of."

In the work which it is suggested that the royal commission should do the government's liquor traffic friends would seem to be considered to the exclusion of the temperance element of the community. It is proposed that it shall "inquire into all matters in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this province, with a view to ascertaining the amount of liquor manufactured, imported and sold in the province, the amount of capital invested, the number of wage-earners employed, and the estimated profits obtained by such employment." Not a word as to the collection of facts on the other side; as to the cost of the traffic to the people and the province.

It is, however, in regard to the close connection between the government and the Socialist leader in the matter of this resolution that discussion of the facts is most animated. It is agreed that the political partnership between Comrade McBride and Comrade Hawthornthwaite is still a fact, and members do not hesitate to ascribe the genesis of the resolution to the premier.

The alacrity with which the proposition was accepted by the government was in itself suspicious. Premier McBride is not in the habit of accepting motions from the opposition side of the House without question. Yet that is what happened. Mr. Hawthornthwaite finished his speech in support of his resolution and sat down. The Speaker put the question and waited, as did everybody else not in the secret, for someone to continue the debate or move its adjournment. No one on the government side stirred, another sus-

picious circumstance. Then the Speaker put the question for the last time, when the premier's "aye" was even clearer and more emphatic than the mover's. On the call for a show of hands his went up among the first. His attitude throughout was that of a man who was carrying out a line of action on which he had made up his mind beforehand.

It is known that the premier was acquainted with the text of the resolution before it appeared among the printed notices of motion in the usual way. When the member for Nanaimo placed his notice on the clerk's file it was read by the first minister as it lay there. It was in Mr. Hawthornthwaite's hands subsequently for alteration, presumably at the instance of Mr. McBride, who, when it was returned to the file, lifted it off and read it again.

For all these reasons many members are satisfied that the resolution is primarily the premier's, and that it has been launched as a means of putting off a plebiscite until after the next general election. In any event, whatever view the people may express by their votes the Conservative party is on record as of opinion that local option is "objectionable" and "ineffective as a remedy." Here is the vote by which that was declared:

For the resolution—Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis (Socialists); McBride, Bowser, Taylor, Cotton, Ross, Shattford, McPhillips, Hunter, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnson, McGuire, Davey, Schofield (Conservatives).

Against the resolution—King, Eagleson, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster (Liberals); Tattow, Ellison, Young, Hayward (Conservatives).

The members absent when the division was taken were: Fulton, Manson, Parson, Thomson, Mackay (Conservatives); Henderson, Naden, Jones, Forston, Hall (Liberals).

## QUESTION TIME IN LEGISLATURE

### MEMBERS GET FACTS ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS

#### Fortunate Friends of the Gov- ernment—A Costly Court House.

A number of questions put by opposition members have been answered in the House during the past week.

Mr. Macdonald asked the minister of public works the following questions:

1. What has the recently completed section of the Rossland-Trail road cost?

2. Did the government engineer report against its construction?

Hon. Mr. Taylor replied as follows:

1. \$19,432.04.

2. H. B. Smith, C. E., was engaged by the government to report on this work, and his report was favorable.

Mr. Jardine asked the commissioner of lands the following questions:

1. The amount of revenue obtained from timber licenses and royalties on Vancouver Island for the years 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909?

2. Specifying the amount of royalties obtained within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway land grant for the above years?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied:

1. 1906, \$45,500 in fees, \$27,260 royalties, \$72,760; 1907, \$259,280 in fees, \$33,353 royalties, \$287,633; 1908, \$468,320 in fees, \$11,843 royalties, \$480,163; 1909, \$463 in fees.

2. Timber within E. & N. railway grant is not subject to royalty, therefore none has been collected.

Paid For Many Services.

Mr. Oliver asked the minister of public works the following question:

What moneys have been paid each month to A. A. Cruickshank, of Chilliwack, during the year 1908 and the month of January, 1909, and for what particular services in each case?

Hon. Mr. Taylor submitted a detailed answer, showing that Cruickshank received \$261.70 as wages and \$27 horse hire as caretaker of Chilliwack dyke; \$2,200, the amount of his contract for digging the Coquitlam drainage ditch; \$365 as superintendent, \$87 for horse hire and \$182 for hire of team in connection with the Chilliwack protection work; \$265 as superintendent, \$33.10 for sundry expenses, and \$98 for hire of

team in connection with the Matsqui protection work; a total of \$3,638.80. The Dominion government refunding half the expense on account of the two protection work the net payment by the province was \$1,819.40.

A supplementary question was asked by Mr. Oliver later, as follows:

1. Was A. A. Cruickshank, of Chilliwack, employed in connection with any road work in Chilliwack electoral district during 1908?

2. If so, when was Mr. Cruickshank so employed?

3. In connection with what work?

4. What was the rate per day paid?

5. In what month was the service rendered?

To this Hon. Mr. Taylor replied as follows:

1. Yes.

2. 13th October to 30th November.

3. Repairing bridges, Yale trunk road, Matsqui.

4. \$5.

5. Answered by No. 2.

Bowser's Brief.

Dr. Kergin asked the attorney-general the following question:

"With reference to the cancelling of the commission of R. L. McIntosh, of Prince Rupert, as stipendiary magistrate, stated by you to be because 'in the public interest,' what was the more particular cause why Mr. McIntosh's commission was cancelled?"

Hon. Mr. Bowser replied as follows:

There is no more particular cause.

Dr. Kergin also asked the department of works:

1. What amount was spent last year, between 31st March and 31st of December, by H. D. Brown at Bella Coola?

2. What amount out of this did he personally receive as foreman of the work?

3. What amount was spent last year, between 31st of March and 31st of December, by F. A. Johnson at Bella Coola?

4. What amount of this did he personally receive as foreman of work?

5. What was the total expense of keeping H. P. O'Farrell in Bella Coola during last year between 31st of March and 31st of December?

6. What was the total expense to the government of sending C. L. McCammon and Mr. Cammon to Bella Coola to report on roads, during 1907?

7. Were these last amounts charged against Bella Coola wagon road?

Hon. Mr. Taylor replied as follows:

1. \$1,422.73.

2. \$281.75.

3. \$2,446.05.

4. \$769.50.

5. \$1,267.

6. \$994.15.

7. Yes.

Mr. Oliver asked the minister of public works:

Have any changes been made in the specifications for the new Vancouver court house since the contract was let?

If so, what changes of specifications have been made? Did such changes increase or decrease the expenditure? If so, to what extent was the expenditure increased or decreased?

Hon. Mr. Taylor replied as follows:

Yes. Changes, Registry Office—Granite abutment arches, south area wall; basement lavatory (installing); substituting galvanized iron frames and wired glass for wood frames and sash and polished plate; nosing front steps; substituting brick in concrete; concrete, heating cellar and under front steps; extra vault doors. Increase, \$36,000, approximately.

Mr. Naden asked the commissioner of lands the following questions:

1. Has the British Columbia Electric Railway Company had any negotiations with the government respecting the grant of land of 50 acres, more or less, as a contribution, or otherwise, from the government, for the construction of the tram-line in the municipality of Point Grey?

2. If so, what stage have the negotiations reached, and what are the conditions of the contract, if any?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied:

1. Yes.

2. Negotiations have been in abeyance since May last and no contract has been made.

Mr. Oliver asked the commissioner of lands:

What have the North Columbia Gold Mining Company and Pine Creek Power Company paid for recording Water Right No. 105, and what rentals have they paid for same up to date?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

Record fees paid, \$680.75; rentals paid, \$393.

Another series of questions was asked by Mr. Oliver regarding the Pine Creek Flume Company, as follows:

1. Did the Pine Creek Flume Company acquire a record of water from Surprise lake?

2. Did the Pine Creek Flume Company pay any rentals for such water record?

3. If so, how much was paid by way of rentals, with the date of payments in each case?

4. Has the record of the Pine Creek Flume Company been cancelled?

5. If so, what was the date of cancellation?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied:

1. Yes.

2. Yes.

3. \$1,187—August 15th, 1908, \$336; June 25th, 1904, \$117; June 7th, 1905, \$117; June 21st, 1906, \$117.

4. No.

5. Answered by No. 4.

Delta District Works.

Mr. Oliver had some questions to ask concerning the cost of works in his own constituency. The first of these was:

1. What was the cost of recovering bridges between Aldergrove and Abbotsford during the calendar year 1908?

2. To whom were the moneys paid, with the amount paid and service rendered in each case?

Hon. Mr. Taylor replied as follows:

1. \$864.19.

2. A. A. Cruickshank, superintendent, \$124.50; T. H. Lehman, foreman, \$68; D. B. McDougall, laborer, \$32.50; V. Ferguson, laborer, \$32.50; H. Ryder, teamster, \$85; R. Lehman, teamster, \$85; A. Lehman, teamster, \$85; Abbotsford Lumber Co., Ltd., lumber, \$327.69; William Miller, hardware, \$24.

Another question was:

How much money was paid to H. Freeman, of Aldergrove, in each month of the calendar year 1908 for each particular piece of work, and for what particular service in each case?

Hon. Mr. Taylor enumerated the payments in August, October, November and December, the totals being \$272 as foreman, \$5 for rent of shack, \$78.50 for powder, fuse, etc., \$22.40 for supplies and \$6.50 for lumber, or a grand total of \$389.40. The work done was all on section 4 of the Yale road.

Hydraulic Mining in Atlin.

Mr. Naden asked the minister of mines the following questions:

1. How many hydraulic mining leases have been issued in Atlin district?

2. The dates of same?

3. To whom issued?

4. By whom now held?

5. The term of each lease?

6. The rentals, if any, in arrear on each lease?

7. How many leases have been cancelled?

8. The reasons for cancellation?

9. The number of years in arrear when cancelled?

10. How long was Pine creek in said district, held by bedrock flume?

11. By whom held?

12. How much rent was paid in the first five years?

13. To whom were rights in Pine creek granted in 1907?

14. What rights and privileges were granted?

15. What rents have been paid therefor?

Hon. Mr. McBride gave the number as 459 and the dates of issue as under:

1899—June 17th, 10; July 7th, 6; July 31st, 6; August 17th, 21; August 24th, 14; Sept. 2nd, 15; Sept. 4th, 4; Sept. 15th, 11; Oct. 13th, 5; Oct. 16th, 6; Oct. 20th, 3; Nov. 14th, 31; Nov. 25th, 1; Nov. 29th, 27; Dec. 4th, 1; Dec. 11th, 2; Dec. 20th, 4.

1900—April 14th, 1; June 15th, 18; July 13th, 4; July 18th, 1; Aug. 3rd, 21; Aug. 22nd, 12; Sept. 6th, 2; Oct. 20th, 1; Nov. 3rd, 1; Nov. 6th, 6; Nov. 17th, 2.

1901—March 21st, 3; March 22nd, 1; May 15th, 2; May 16th, 1; May 17th, 4; June 5th, 4; June 20th, 1; Sept. 6th, 2; Dec. 20th, 2; Dec. 23rd, 1.

1902—May 10th, 1; Oct. 7th, 2; Nov. 25th, 2; Nov. 26th, 1; Dec. 27th, 1.

1903—June 15th, 3; Aug. 18th, 9; Aug. 24th, 3; Aug. 25th, 5; Oct. 5th, 2; Oct. 17th, 1; Oct. 24th, 2; Oct. 29th, 6; Nov. 30th, 1.

1904—Feb. 8th, 5; Feb. 27th, 3; March 4th, 1; March 13th, 1; March 19th, 13; April 17th, 1; May 12th, 2; May 14th, 5; May 30th, 2; June 22nd, 2; June 24th, 1; July 12th, 1; Aug. 8th, 1; Aug. 16th, 1; Aug. 17th, 2; Aug. 18th, 1; Aug. 16th, 1; Oct. 21st, 10; Nov. 9th, 4.

1905—May 31st, 2; June 6th, 1; June 21st, 1; June 22nd, 2; June 30th, 3; July 15th, 2; July 31st, 2; Aug. 7th, 7; Aug. 12th, 1; Aug. 14th, 1; Aug. 23rd, 1; Aug. 28th, 4; Aug. 31st, 1; Sept. 6th, 1; Sept. 14th, 2; Sept. 15th, 3; Oct. 4th, 1; Oct. 9th, 3; Oct. 23rd, 1; Nov. 2nd, 1; Dec. 29th, 2; Dec. 31st, 5.

1906—March 14th, 11; March 19th, 3; March 20th, 3; March 22nd, 2; May 1st, 3; May 16th, 1; May 31st, 3; July 3rd, 1; July 17th, 1; July 30th, 2; Aug. 8th, 1; Aug. 21st, 1; Sept. 12th, 2; Oct. 4th, 2; Oct. 8th, 1; Oct. 12th, 1; Oct. 30th, 2; Nov. 26th, 1; Nov. 30th, 1; Dec. 15th, 8.

1907—March 9th, 1; April 3rd, 1; Aug. 9th, 1.

A long list followed of the original lessees and the present holders. The term of lease was in every case but one or two for twenty years. The total rentals due to December 31st, 1908, were given as follows:

Pine Creek Flume Co., \$5,700; Pine Creek Flume Co., \$100; Spring Creek Power Co., \$350; Societe Miniere de la Colombie Britan-



lique, \$225; S. D. Wolf, \$200; J. B. Sife, \$700; Amalgamated McKee Creek Mining Co., \$225; Otter Creek Development Co., \$140; B. C. Land & Investment Co., \$500; Ruffner, Bass & Co., \$500; F. T. Blumck, \$225; H. Malouin, \$450; A. Sutton and C. D. Queen, \$150; C. D. Mason, \$75; Carroll and McQueen, \$50; McKenna and Fraser, \$50; J. Williams, \$200; E. Williams, \$200; C. Shannon, \$100; J. S. Templin, \$150; A. E. Berry, \$150; H. Calvert, \$150; J. Eggert, \$135; A. B. Taylor, \$135; O. C. Solt, \$75; G. H. Burns, \$25; J. D. Lumsden, \$150; James Stables, \$100; Sweet, Fleming et al, \$50; W. E. Fisher, \$100; E. S. Williams, \$150; J. Fountain, \$150; A. C. Hirschfeld et al, \$200; W. P. Grant and J. H. Black, \$150; Atlin Consolidated Mining Co., \$50; James Reid, \$200; B. A. Dredging Co., \$50; C. L. Queen, \$50; T. N. Campbell, \$50; P. Abbott, \$50; F. J. Fraser, \$50; C. D. Newton, \$75; D. H. McDonald, \$50; A. P. Robinson, \$50; William Brown, \$75; E. A. Robinson, \$75; R. W. Grant et al, \$50; H. McArthey, \$50; F. H. Pearce, \$50; H. P. Pearce, \$50; C. Taylor, \$50; J. Dunham, \$75; J. Roxborough, \$75; S. Mannell, \$50; W. J. Dale, \$50; N. Boardman, \$50. To the remainder of the questions the following answers were given:

7. 253.

8. Nine for lapsed free miners' certificates; 244 for non-fulfilment of conditions.

9. One year in arrears, 1; two years in arrears, 175; three years in arrears, \$1; four years in arrears, \$0; five years in arrears, 7.

10. Until 21st May, 1905.

11. J. M. Ruffner.

12. \$750.

13. Nobody.

14. Answered by 13.

15. Answered by 13.

The premier explained on Friday in reference to this answer that E. V. Bodwell, K. C., had represented to him that the votes and proceedings showed considerable arrears against the company for money due on certain mining leases, but that with regard to these arrears a payment of some \$5,000 had been made that day, after an adjustment had taken place between the department of mines and the company. The premier added that he was unaware of this when he gave the answer and had no desire to misrepresent the affairs of the company.

#### THE COAL COMBINE.

What a bugbear the Tory press would like to make the public believe the Ottawa government to be. We are told that if the McBride government were to undertake to enforce the statute law against combines, such action might lead to all sorts of complications. Whenever an excuse is desired for the Attorney-General refusing to do his duty as the "chief law officer of the Crown" in the province, the bogey is set up that the federal government might question the powers and the jurisdiction of this adroit official.

It is the conviction of every individual consumer of coal that the prices charged for that commodity are outrageous, all the circumstances of production considered. There is absolutely no doubt in the minds of the people that the exorbitant prices charged for coal are the result of a combine, notwithstanding the convenient belief of the Socialist members of the Legislature that the result in question is brought about by the operations of the economic law of supply and demand. Every one who has given any thought to the question knows that there is no coal produced in the western part of this continent that can compete in the open market with the coal of British Columbia. The cost of production is certainly not greater here than it is in the state of Washington. The operators in that state claim the cost is lower. The quality of the coal is very much inferior, while there is a duty charged, which adds to the disabilities of the Washington miners undertaking to do business in this province. Therefore the task of creating a domestic monopoly has not been difficult.

In discussing this matter the other day, we pointed out that not only were the consumers of the province compelled to pay the tax the McBride government claims it collects from the mine operators upon all coal sold within the province, but that the local consumers were also forced to pay the tax upon coal sold in foreign countries. That is a fact. There is no question whatever about it. We might have gone farther, however, and said that the individual consumers also paid the tax upon the coal used by large consumers, such as steamship companies. If the government had consented, as requested by the opposition, to institute an investigation, the fact would have been established also. But the government preferred to keep the facts dark, hence it ordered its obedient supporters to vote for the shelving of the resolution.

In the meantime, what is the situation? The coal measures of the province, ostensibly, are the property of all the people, and the public ought to at least share in the benefits which, under a fair system of administration of natural resources of such great potential value as coal, would naturally flow therefrom. But the coal lands are being gradually absorbed by private companies and are being exploited exclusively for private gain. The results of this policy can be seen in circumstances plain to every observer who makes a proper use of his faculties. The government will not give the protection to consumers which it is its duty to give. In some of the other provinces of the Dominion, notably in the province of Ontario, as soon as the fact became apparent that combines had been formed and were in operation to the hurt of the people, action was taken against such monopolies by the law officers of the Crown, heavy fines were inflicted and other measures taken in the interests of the consumers. It is only necessary for Attorney-General Bowser to proceed against this alleged coal combine and the fact will speedily be demonstrated whether it is a combine exacting exorbitant prices or merely a benevolent monopoly operating for the good of the community. That is all the public asks, and it is something the public has a right to expect. An obvious disregard of this expectation the government ought to be held responsible for.

#### GAME AND ITS PRESERVATION.

The government is showing some interest in the important question of the preservation of the wild game of the province, for which it is to be commended. There is not a province in the Dominion, nor a state in the American union, that is not displaying a similar disposition. It is only within recent years that the governing powers in various parts of this continent have become seized of the idea that game is of any particular value. In some of the provinces of Canada and many states of the union the constituted authorities realized too late the truth in regard to this matter. They began to take measures for game protection practically after the game had been exterminated. But it is to the credit of these recalcitrants that they are now striving with all their might to undo the mischief perpetrated in ignorance. They are going to great expense in restocking the country with game animals and game birds and the streams and lakes with game fish.

In British Columbia the conditions are not yet as bad as they might be considering that practically no efforts have been made to enforce the protective measures which have been enacted as a result of pressure exerted upon the government by thoughtful persons having an eye to the future. We have yet in the woods and in the streams of this country the remains of what was an abundant supply of game and fish. Enterprising and liberal-minded private individuals have undertaken by importation to add to this stock. The Mongolian pheasant and the valley and mountain quail were introduced through the munificence of keen sportsmen of days long gone by. They took kindly to their new surroundings and increased and multiplied abundantly in former years. The larger of the species is in imminent danger of practical extermination, and there is no question that this condition has been brought about principally because there has not been any real attempt to enforce the game laws. In that way the people and the government have shown their lack of appreciation of the public spirit of Mr. Thompson and others. Successors of these gentlemen have gone to great expense and trouble in the effort to introduce and establish colonies of capercaillie, black game, Hungarian partridges and a different variety of pheasants. The measure of success which has attended these experiments is not yet known. But there is no doubt whatever as to what the result will be if the protective law be no more effectively enforced in the future than it has been in the past.

Cutting a month off the open shooting season for feathered game was a wise thing to do—if its effects had not been largely neutralized by stupidity in opening the season for deer hunting on the first of September. Unfortunately, too many so-called sportsmen in British Columbia have no regard whatever for times or seasons in the taking of game or fish, providing they can escape the consequences of their illegal acts. That is not a very difficult thing to do, because no serious attempt is made to enforce the law. This class made the most of its opportunity in September. Every sportsman knows what happened to the grouse upon this island during that month. Consequently, as the government appears to have determined to regulate the open and close seasons for game by order in council, although there is a question as to the legality of such procedure, we hope that it will not yield to the pressure that is being brought to bear upon it to open the season for bird shooting earlier than the first of October and that it will consider the interests of native sportsmen of just as much consequence as the pleasure of outsiders, making something like reasonable provision for the enforcement of the law, although it is to be feared little can be hoped for in that respect, as the law in regard to trout fishing is being openly violated at the present time in practically every stream and lake in the neighborhood of Victoria.

#### What Other People Think

##### THE McBRIDE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL OPTION.

To the Editor:—Now that the McBride government has given its answer to the request for a local option law, the friends of the local option movement ought to know just what to do. It is to be hoped that the leaders in that movement have too much good judgment to spend any time or energy in fighting Mr. McBride's plebiscite or in bothering with Mr. Hawthornthwaite's royal commission to investigate the Gothenburg system. Both of these are red herrings proposed for the purpose of a slim-flaming the temperance people. The friends of local option did not ask for either of these, they have no sympathy with either, and they should treat both with the most absolute indifference, if not with contempt.

What the local option people asked of the McBride government was but just and reasonable. They asked that the people of each municipality be granted the right to manage their own municipal affairs in such a way as seemed best to a majority of its people. They did not ask for prohibition, or for a reduction of the number of licenses, or for restrictive temperance legislation. They asked for a further extension of the right of self-government. This surely is a right which should belong to every community of civilized white men. It does not need any argument to prove that the sovereign people of any civilized country should have the right of self-government, and there is clear evidence when the men whom the people have temporarily elected to transact their business deliberately resort to schemes and red herring expedients to prevent the people from enjoying that right.

The friends of local option asked the McBride government to provide machinery whereby the will of the majority might be ascertained, and made effective after it is ascertained. This request has been refused. What the friends of local option should now do is to appeal from the decision of the McBride government to the masters of that government, the makers and unmakers of governments, the people of British Columbia. Let the fight be made at the polls in the coming provincial election, not over this sham plebiscite or Gothenburg system investigation. Let the local option people see to it that men are elected in whom they have confidence, men who will prove less autocratic in their ideas and more in sympathy with modern methods of government.

When explained carefully the government's proposal to ask the people if they want local option seems about the silliest proposition ever put before any intelligent people since the world began. It is equivalent to asking the people if they are willing to trust themselves, if they have confidence in themselves, if they believe that the people of each municipality have brains enough to manage the liquor traffic in that municipality, should the right to manage it be delegated to them. Surely there are no people in British Columbia, outside of its insane asylum, except it may be, those who are afraid to trust the people, that would vote nay to such a proposition as that.

There ought to be no delusion as to how this local option fight is going to end. When the end does come, whether it be in one year or twenty, there can be no room for doubt as to what that end will be. Human experience for forty centuries testifies conclusively to the survival of the fittest. It was seen in the struggle between Rome and Carthage, and between the Teuton and the Roman, between the Anglo-Saxon and the red man for the possession of this continent, and with the Maori for New Zealand and the negro for Australia and South Africa. It was in evidence in the struggle against slavery in the United States, and in thousands of other instances which might be mentioned. It is the same in the animal and vegetable world. The laws which govern these things are not the products of human minds, they are not subject to human control. They are relentless, immutable, eternal.

"For behind the dim unknown  
Standeth God within the shadows,  
Keeping watch upon his own."

The politician who fights on the side of the liquor traffic is trying to stay the operation of these laws, he is fighting against the decrees of fate. Time is on the other side.

The Liberals of British Columbia ought to welcome such an issue as this. From the day when that great Liberal, Joe Howe, of Nova Scotia, fought the battle of the people against the Family Compact down to the present it has been good Liberal doctrine to trust the people to place all the power and all the responsibility in the hands of the people, and trust to their good sense, honesty and good judgment to do what is right and in the best interest of all. That ought to be good policy for the Liberals of British Columbia at the present time.

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The Revelstoke Observer puts the case neatly and aptly and succinctly in the following editorial paragraph: The Tory party in British Columbia stands charged with two of the most despicable instances of political chicanery that ever occurred in Canadian politics. One was the Grand Trunk-Japanese labor contract he circulated by Attorney-General Bowser the night before the last election, and which was fully exposed by the Dominion commission. The other was the Col- onist telegram forgery whereby Con- servative Leader Borden was made to appear as saying he stood for the ab- solute exclusion of Asiatic labor, when he sent no such telegram. Bowser can- not very well be expected to prose- cute himself for the canard which he put in circulation regarding the Japa- nese labor deal, but it is his duty to prosecute the man who committed the Borden telegram forgery. Unless this is done, the skirts of the Tory party will be bedraggled in the mud. It is in the interest of Premier McBride and Attorney-General Bowser that this course be taken. Otherwise the pub- lic will probably conclude these gen- tlemen must be so mixed up in the matter themselves that they dare not expose the perpetrator.

## MAY DROP WATER CLAUSES BILL

MANY SECTIONS YET TO BE CONSIDERED

Commissioner of Lands Ac- cepts Advice of Leader of Opposition.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 8.  
A quiet afternoon was spent in the legislature this afternoon, the main matter before the House being the Water Clauses Bill. Eleven sections of the bill were discussed, and all were passed. The House has got just half way through the bill, 155 sections out of 331, and of that number 67 have been held over for further considera- tion.

The impression is gaining ground that the bill will be dropped for the session. It is in poor shape and will need a lot of amendment before it suits either the commissioner of lands, who is in charge of it, or the leader of the opposition, who is its most watchful critic, and to whom will really be due the credit, when the bill finally passes, for what- ever good points it possesses.

The attorney-general introduced a bill amending the Explosives Storage Act by declaring that the storage of any quantity of gasoline over 500 gal- lons constitutes the building, tank or other structure where it is kept, a powder magazine within the meaning of the act.

Another bill introduced by the at- torney-general is designed to remedy an inadvertence on the part of the Arm- strong Power & Light Company, Ltd., which failed to apply for a certificate approving its undertakings.

J. A. Macdonald obtained an order of the House for copies of correspondence and the documents relating to the re- cently constructed Rossland-Trail road.

Question Time.

Mr. Brewster asked the minister of public works the following questions: "1. Is it the intention to change the present travelled road—the only road now open from Alberni to New Alberni, running to Waterhouse's wharf?"

"2. If so, can a road of equal or less grade be obtained?"

"3. If so, where?"

"4. If not, will the old road be allow- ed to remain?"

Hon. Mr. Taylor replied that there was no information in the department on any of these points.

Mr. Oliver asked the attorney-general the following questions:

"1. Is there any hotel licensed at Kit- imaat?"

"2. Is there any provincial constable stationed at or near Kitimaat?"

"3. Is liquor being sold at any unli- censed hotel at Kitimaat?"

Hon. Mr. Bowser replied:

"1. Yes, Kitimaat hotel.

"2. No.

"3. Not so far as the department knows."

Mr. Oliver also asked the commis- sioner of lands:

"1. Has the government entered into any agreement or arrangement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite Co. re- specting the sale of town lots at Prince Rupert?"

"2. If so, what are the terms of such agreement?"

Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied:

"1. No. 2. Answered by reply to question 1."

Fortnightly Pay.

The speaker gave his decision on J. H. Hawthornthwaite's motion to re- commit a bill amending the Coal Mines Regulation Act, with the object of se- curing the insertion of new sections dealing with fortnightly pay-days for men working underground, and making inquests compulsory in cases of mine accidents, concerning which the pre- mier had raised the point of order that these proposed amendments were not relevant or within the scope of the bill.

The test of this was whether an amendment was coherent and consist- ent with the scope of the bill. The Coal Mines Regulation Act was passed primarily for the protection of men working in mines, but to it had been added provisions forbidding the pay- ment of wages in mules or taverns and as to payment by weight of coal. These were not particularly drawn for protection of men while in the mine, and he was therefore of opinion that the proposed amendment as to a fort- nightly pay was within the rules and germane to the original act. The other amendment was likewise coherent, be- cause in the original bill the matter of inquests was dealt with, the object be- ing to find out the cause of accidents so that if any legislation would do away with the causes it might be adopted.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then moved that the bill be re-committed to com- mittee to add the pay-day section.

The premier considered that this was one of the sections which was better settled between the parties, and that it was not a sound or wise thing for the legislature, except in an extreme or urgent case, to step in between them. No one was more anxious to protect the workmen than he was and that the workmen appreciated this fact was plain from the fact that the great majority supported the gov- ernment. The premier intimated that W. R. Ross' bill for a fortnightly pay- day in industries paying over \$50,000 a month must fall in the same way. Mr. Macdonald recalled that he had voted in favor of the second reading of bills with a similar object to this, but this amendment either did not go far enough or went too far. In other cases the proposal was that the fortnightly pay should apply to all mine-workers, but this dealt only with coal miners working underground. He could see no particular connection between under- ground working and more frequent pay days. In many cases it would be a hardship on the employer and not be of any service to the employee to get paid fortnightly. Mr. Macdonald said he would oppose this amendment but he would vote for Mr. Ross' bill when it came up.

The motion to recommit was lost, thirteen members voting for it—Haw- thornthwaite, Williams, McInnes, Brewster, Jardine, Henderson, King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yor- ston, Ross.

Accidents in Collieries.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite next moved his amendment making coroners' inquests compulsory.

The premier declared that an inquest was being held in every case in which it was desirable. The coroners in- vestigated every case and where the facts were such as not to warrant the ex- pense of an inquest none was held.

John Jardine supported the amend- ment as a necessity.

Parker Williams pointed out that there were many ugly stories and ru- mors afloat in accident cases where no inquest was held, so that the holding of an inquest was a very desirable thing in every case. In the recent case of a young man who fell 600 feet down a mine shaft at Nanaimo there was no inquest, although surely the question should have been settled as to whether he was responsible himself or whether anyone else was to blame.

Mr. Macdonald considered the amend- ment along the right lines. The law gave relatives a right of action where there had been negligence on the part of the employer, but if they were not convenient and no inquest was held their chance of taking action was prob- ably lost. Coroners, while doing their duty faithfully, were not legal men, and were not in a position to decide from the information they acquired whether there had been criminal negli- gence or not. The province could very well afford to bear the expense of an inquest in every case.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 15 to 24, those voting for it being Haw- thornthwaite, Williams, McInnes, Mac- donald, Oliver, Henderson, Munro, Jar- dine, Brewster, King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones and Yorston.

The bill was read a third time, and the same stage was given to the bills amending the Municipal Clauses Act, and confirming the new official map of Alberni.

Clearing Wild Lands.

Parker Williams proposed an amend- ment to the Bush Fire Act to the effect that any farmer or settler, satisfying the government agent that his clearing operations will be facilitated by ad- joining owners of wild lands clearing a satisfactory fire-guard around such lands, may obtain an order requiring this to be done; and that in case of re- fusal to comply within a reasonable time the government agent should cause such guard to be made and as- sess the cost against the lands.

The commissioner of lands said there was merit in this proposal, which he would have brought before the forestry commission when it met, but as to the amendment he held it was out of order, in proposing an expenditure of public money.

The speaker upheld this point of or- der and when Mr. Williams appealed against the ruling the House upheld the speaker.

The bill was given its final reading.

Follows Macdonald's Advice.

The commissioner of lands brought in an amendment to the Timber Manu- facture Act along the lines suggested by the leader of the opposition the other evening, as to the export of piles, tele- graph and similar timber hewn by hand, giving power to the lieutenant-govern- or-in-council to exempt these from the operation of the law.

Mr. Macdonald said he had an amendment on the notice paper and the bill was allowed to stand over.

### Water Clauses Bill.

The Water Clauses Bill was taken up, at section 145, deal- ing with the powers of munici- palities as power companies. Whenever a municipality passes a by- law for the operation of waterworks, electric light or gas works, street rail- ways, ferries or tramways it may take out a license for water rights, and then has all the rights, powers and privi- leges of a power company and be sub- ject to all the obligations of such a company.

On taking up part eleven, dealing with clearing streams for driving logs, one of the powers of the commis- sioner of lands is to require the pro- visional licensee to furnish security for compensation for loss or damage.

Stuart Henderson did not see any rea- son for this section. If a land surveyor carried out the work, he pointed out, he should be responsible for any dam- age done. He moved that the word "shall" be struck out and replaced by "may," as the commissioner of lands may see fit.

This was voted down.

On the next section, which empowers a licensee, his engineer, surveyors and servants to enter upon all lands along a stream proposed to be improved, Mr. Henderson objected to the use of the word "engineer" as loose and indefinite. He moved to strike it out, but the House allowed it to stay. Hon. Mr. Ful- ton taking the view that it meant an engineer or other competent person, although in the interpretation clause it is stated that "engineer" as used in the act "shall mean any engineer employed by any company in connection with the local or construction of works under this act."

A few sections later came one per- mitting the lieutenant-governor-in- council to appoint an engineer to ex- amine the works, when Mr. Henderson asked what engineer was supposed to mean here.

Hon. Mr. Fulton proposed to add the words "or other competent person," to the section.

Mr. Macdonald said this would not help matters any. The interpretation of engineer was given in the act and to give the lieutenant-governor-in- council permission to appoint an en- gineer could only be interpreted as an engineer in the employ of the com- pany.

"It must mean some other engineer," said Mr. McPhillips.

"It means what it says," returned Mr. Henderson, "and 'engineer' means just what the interpretation clause says it means."

Mr. Henderson moved that the sec- tion be amended by making it read "engineer not theretofore connected with the work."

This was lost and Mr. Fulton with- drew his amendment, the section being altered on the attorney-general's mo- tion by striking out "engineer" and re- placing it by "competent person."

Mr. Oliver suggested that when plans of the works were forwarded to the commissioner of lands copies should also be filed for public information in the registry office of the district.

Mr. Fulton promised to take this into consideration.

The public accounts act was put through the committee stage before the House rose at six o'clock.

## CITY'S WATER BILL HELD UP

NO AGREEMENT CAN BE REACHED ON IT

Premier McBride Refers Sub- ject Back to Conflicting Parties.

The fight made by the opposition for the opportunity to prepare clean vot- ers' lists and the consequent protest against the objectionable amendment proposed by the government have dis- tracted attention from the city's wa- terworks bill. Mayor Hall and the mem- bers of the city council, however, are not allowing the matter to drop and are busy in their effort to get legisla- tion passed this session that will al- low or some move being made.

An amendment was put on the order paper some days ago by W. R. Ross, chairman of the private bills commit- tee, in which it was provided that the city should be able to expropriate the works of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company. It was provided that the



whole of the works should be taken if a move in that direction was made. The intent seemed to be that the actual cost of the works of the Esquimalt Company should be computed without interest and that then 20 per cent should be added to that.

It was specified that in arriving at the cost sub-section (a) of section 129 of the Water Classes Act should apply.

The city council and a citizens' committee met the city barrister, W. J. Taylor, K. C., and H. B. Thompson, who has charge of the bill. The council and citizens seemed satisfied that the bill was all right from their standpoint.

Mr. Taylor redrafted the amendment, striking out some of the phraseology that could not apply in this particular case, but which carried out the same intent. His amendment, which was to take the place of that proposed by Mr. Ross, was to add a new section to the bill as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the commissioner, his agents, servants and workmen, to enter into and upon the land and undertaking of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company and to survey, set out and appropriate the same, but the commissioner shall not have power to appropriate only a portion of said land and undertaking, either under the provisions of this clause or of any other power conferred upon the commissioner unless the commissioner and the company agree to the contrary.

2. In case of any disagreement between the commissioner and the company as to the purchase price of said land and undertaking, the same shall be decided by arbitrators appointed under and with the powers conferred by chapter 64 of the statutes of 1892. The provisions of the "Arbitration Act" shall also apply to said arbitration except where varied by said act of 1892.

3. The arbitrators shall arrive at said purchase price of the company's land and undertaking by ascertaining the sums of money actually and bona fide spent in and about the construction and maintenance of said undertaking and work up to date of purchase, and by adding to such cost twenty per centum thereof, but no other sums.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in the previous section, the commissioner may enter upon the land of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company and may survey, set out and appropriate the portion thereof required to lay water mains of a waterworks system getting its supply from Sooke lake. The provisions of the preceding section shall have no application to the proceedings for entry, appropriation or determination of purchase price of land taken under this section, but all these matters shall be governed by the provisions of said act, chapter 29 of the statutes, 1872, as amended by chapter 64 of the statutes of 1892; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall authorize the commissioner to expropriate the reservoir site below the power house of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company at Goldstream.

A. P. Luxton, K. C., R. H. Pooley and others representing the Esquimalt Company, are bitterly opposed to the proposal of Mr. Ross or of Mr. Taylor, saying that it is absolute robbery.

Last night Mayor Hall and city council met Premier McBride to discuss the situation. Mr. Luxton was also invited by the Premier to be present. No agreement could be reached between the two sides, and in parting the Premier advised them to get together and decide on some action, warning the Esquimalt Company, as on a previous occasion last year, that if something fair was not done to allow Victoria water drastic legislation might follow.

## BOWSER CAPITULATES IN FACE OF OPPOSITION

### Determination of Liberals and Socialists to Carry on the Fight Cowed Tory Napoleon---Consider- ation of Bill Resumed.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 9.  
The Coon Came Down.

At ten minutes to two this afternoon "Napoleon" Bowser came off his high and mighty perch. The Attorney-General of British Columbia, first law officer of the Crown in this province, whose almost contemptuous treatment of all critics of the election bill has been most noticeable, moved that the committee of the whole rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

It was a great tumble for Napoleon, but he had to surrender to the will of the people, as strenuously represented during seventeen long hours by the Liberal and Socialist opposition.

Perhaps the cot beds did it. Those on the inside in opposition affairs knew that the forces were good for a week, day and night, if necessary. Those on the side of "Napoleon" may have calculated on their brute strength of majority.

But when the beds were seen being carried in to the opposition quarters a shiver ran through the government

ranks. This was no weak enemy. Strong in tactics, in knowledge of the rules, in debating talents, as every one knew, here was absolute proof positive that the opposition members were prepared to endure the physical tedium of hours in chairs or on hard pallets in order to fulfil their duty to the people.

The was running on in a steady way that looked good for days. Brewster, of Alberni, had been speaking, and sat down.

To the astonishment of everyone, "Napoleon" Bowser rose and moved the adjournment. Conservative members fell over each other in their hurry to say "Aye." In a moment the speaker was in, the house adjourned until two o'clock, and the members trooped out like schoolboys.

The government had capitulated.

The house met again shortly before three o'clock and at once went into committee on the election bill. The consideration of the amendment submitted by Mr. McInnes was resumed.

The Colonist admits that the people of British Columbia pay too much for the coal they consume; but it fears that if the government of the province were to undertake any measure of relief Ottawa might interfere and block its proceedings. A most reasonable excuse to place before an intelligent reader, assuredly. The coal, be it understood, is the property of the people. The government is trustee for the people. The companies obtain the right to mine coal from the government. In the exercise of this right the companies charge the public seven dollars and a half a ton for every ton of coal handled, except in the case of large consumers. But the government as trustee of the people's property cannot interfere. Suppose the government were barred absolutely by fear of what Ottawa might do from attempting to regulate the prices of the coal which is admitted to be the property of the people, is there any insuperable obstacle to the government, if it has not given all the coal lands away, opening up some of the measures still the property of the people and selling the coal at the actual cost of its production, plus the royalties now paid into the provincial treasury? Some day we shall have a government doing this very thing, if necessary, in the interests of the people.

#### DEFENDING THE FRANCHISE.

Attorney-General Bowser, after the manner of his learned brother the Premier of Manitoba, purposes assuming power to manipulate the provincial voters' lists in the interests of his party. If ever there was a case of justifiable obstruction, the opposition in the British Columbia legislature is justified in using every weapon at its command to defeat such an outrageous measure. We are told upon good Conservative authority that the province of Manitoba is in revolt against Roblinism as a consequence of revelations following the Dominion general election. Bowserism in British Columbia will soon be at a discount also. The Attorney-General is detested by the more independent members of his own party already—and feared by the residue.

## HALF SURRENDER IN INTEREST OF LOGGERS

### Government Partially Adopts J. A. Macdonald's Sug- gestions.

When the House met at 8:30 last night the commissioner of lands moved his amendment that the lieutenant-governor-in-council should have power to authorize the exporting of piles, telegraph and telephone poles, ties and crib timber, although not manufactured in the province.

Another amendment stood on the order paper in the name of the leader of the opposition, to the following effect: "Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the export of pile and crib timber, railway ties, mining props, telegraph or telephone poles, fence posts or fire wood."

Hon. Mr. Fulton went as far as admitting that both he and Mr. Macdonald wanted to attain the same end, but he considered that his own amendment was the better. Under that of the leader of the opposition sawlogs might be exported, but under his the inspectors would be able to examine all poles, etc., which anyone applied for permission to export.

"This is just another instance of the taking of unlimited power into the hands of the lieutenant-governor-in-council," said Mr. Macdonald. "I see no reason why this legislature should not decide what should go out of the province."

His proposal, he said, would not allow any unmanufactured timber out. All the items mentioned in his amendment were manufactured as far as they ever would be. It would not be possible to take sawlogs out under the guise of any of these things. Surely the inspectors would keep lumber men right. Even under the proposal of the commissioner of lands they would have to keep a watch. A large number of contracts had been made, and hundreds of thousands of poles and other hewn timber which had been cut and manufactured complete had been sold under these contracts and were standing on sidings ready to be loaded out. If the commissioner's amendment was carried all dealers would have to apply to the governor-in-council for a license and submit to considerable delay.

#### Inspectors Keep Watch.

The premier considered that in substance both amendments were the same but he thought that of his colleague the more feasible. There would be no red tape and no inconvenience to anyone. The bill would not come into force until July next.

"How do you prevent breaches of the law now?" asked Mr. Macdonald. "Is it not by your officers?"

"Quite so," replied the premier. "I am informed that our officials keep a close watch on the different logging camps, and so far have very successfully prohibited any invasion of the present legislation."

J. H. Hawthornthwaite thought the amendment of the leader of the opposition put the case more plainly and strongly.

The commissioner's amendment was put and, as the Speaker gave it as his opinion, in reply to questions from Mr. Hawthornthwaite and Mr. Macdonald, that the latter's amendment would be out of court in case of its passage, the Liberals allowed it to pass, on the principle that half a loaf would be better than no bread to the loggers. They still hold to the view, however, that Mr. Macdonald's amendment should have been adopted and that nothing short of it would be doing justice to an important industry in the province, one which Mr. Oliver pointed out was worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars.



# THOUSANDS OF ELECTORS MAY BE DISFRANCHISED

Rights of the People Are in Grave Peril—Opposition Fighting Uncompromisingly to Prevent Introduction of Notorious Roblin Methods in This Province.

## GOVERNMENT DISFRANCHISES

The Attorney-General proposes amendments to the election law which would place it in the power of registrars to strike off the names of voters who were out of the electoral district at the time of revision, even if only temporarily. It especially hits at workmen who leave their homes to work—and there are thousands in this province, miners, loggers, fishermen and cannerymen.

The battle royal which has raged in the legislative assembly since yesterday afternoon is still on, the House having sat all night, all this forenoon, and being still in session.

Never in the history of the province has a band of legislators put up a more determined, or a more just fight against an attempt by an arrogant majority to vest in itself the right of the franchise.

The history of the struggle is illuminating. Some time ago Attorney-General Bowser introduced bill No. 9 to amend the Provincial Elections Act. Under this bill he could strike off the list the names of persons who had ceased to reside in the electoral district in which they were registered.

The leader of the opposition, Mr. Macdonald, proposed an amendment intended to safeguard the electors, and to clear up certain uncertainties in the old act. This amendment contained a proviso that the name of no one should be struck from the list who had not ceased for a period of at least one year, to reside in the riding.

This amendment was accepted by Hon. Mr. Bowser, but insisted upon striking out the one year limitation.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks), also moved an amendment—that the name of no person should be struck from the list unless he had ceased to reside in the district for a period of one year.

In order to get a portion of his amendment through, Mr. Macdonald consented temporarily to strike out the year's limitation in it, but insisted that the amendment of Mr. McInnis be taken up as soon as his (Macdonald's) own had been disposed of. Mr. Macdonald's amendment was then passed with the change indicated.

About two weeks ago Mr. McInnis' amendment came up for debate and was vigorously supported by the Liberals and Socialists.

The committee rose without completing the debate and it was repeatedly passed on the order paper until yesterday, when the Attorney-General again brought it up.

It is upon this amendment, namely that no names shall be struck off until non-residence has continued for one year, that the big fight is now being waged.

The Liberals and Socialists contend that without the protection of this amendment, thousands of voters in the province will be disfranchised; that Mr. Bowser's bill is an attempt to repeat what happened in Manitoba; and that if allowed to pass without the amendment above mentioned the government will so manipulate the lists, through their partisan appointees, as to insure, as they think, safe return at the next election.

In other words they are seeking to load the dice for that election.

Already telegraphic protests are beginning to come in from non-partisan bodies like the Trades and Labor council of Vancouver, but it is evident that the government has set its designs on a partisan list, and only a vigorous backing of the Liberals and Socialists by the people of the province can prevent them from giving statutory effect to a gross invasion of the rights of the people.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 9.

The opposition and government have been in grips since 9 o'clock last night, and unless the government gives way the fight will go on until midnight Saturday and be resumed on Monday. At 1.50 to-day the government permitted the committee to rise for ten minutes, the session being resumed at 2 o'clock.

It is a fight for the right of the people—especially of that large class of workmen who have to leave home for a great part of the year—to the exercise of the franchise. The government is trying to force a most iniquitous amendment to the Provincial Elections Act upon the province, and the Liberal and Socialist opposition is following its constitutional right of obstruction in an endeavor to prevent the proposals of Attorney-General Bowser becoming law.

Small in number but thoroughly in earnest and resolute, the opposition can hold its own against even the machine majority behind the McBride administration. Its plans are well-laid, it is admirably generalised, and there is little doubt that the government will be forced to surrender in spite of all the reputed inflexibility and adamant resolution of "Napoleon" Bowser.

Under the guise of cleaning up the voters' lists, which are admittedly in bad shape, overloaded with names of dead and absentee electors, the attorney-general proposes to give the registrars of voters powers which will compel them—no matter how straightforward and honest and honorable they are personally—to strike off the names of bona fide voters whose retention on the list may be objected to. Under the act as it now stands it is not clearly defined for what reasons registrars may strike off names, and as a consequence they are as a rule chary about removing any name except where the voter asks for it or both political parties agree on this being done.

To remedy this the leader of the opposition proposed an amendment setting out explicitly that the reasons for which a name might be struck off or registration refused were: death, that the elector had for a year ceased to reside in the electoral district, that he was not qualified to vote, that he was not qualified when placed on the list. In the usual McBride government fashion, while the principle was in a measure accepted, the attorney-general brought in an amendment of his own. This contained the four grounds of exception to a name—out above, with this important difference, that as regards residence the time limit was not included.

If the retention of a name is objected to a notice will have to be mailed to the last known address of a voter twenty-one days before the date of the court of revision, and unless the voter appears before the registrar and satisfies him that his name should not be removed, off it goes.

It will be apparent at once to anyone who knows even normal conditions of labor in this province that this provides all the machinery necessary for wholesale disfranchisement. Thousands of men have to move from their home to look for work, and besides these there are other thousands who, for some part of the year, leave home for work at some point far removed. Even if they were to get a notice of their name being objected to it would be impossible for them in most cases to attend before the registrar and save their vote. The possibilities of large employers of labor letting out workmen at a critical time, as regards registration, and the consequent scattering of these in search of other employment open up a long vista.

But not even the well known citizen is safe. Should he be away on an extensive business trip, be temporarily living elsewhere for his health, or be traveling abroad, it is open to any unscrupulous party worker to object to the retention of his name, and as he cannot appear "to satisfy the registrar that the objections are not well-founded" that official, no matter how honest, has no recourse but to follow out the law and strike off the name.

To avoid this inevitable disfranchisement of thousands of workers—for it goes without saying that the Conservative party workers would object to every man who was known or suspected to be a Socialist or Liberal—the following amendment to Mr. Bowser's amendment was moved by John McInnis, the Socialist member for Grand Forks:

"Provided, however, that in case of any voter leaving an electoral district to reside in another electoral district in the province, at least one year must elapse before the name of such person shall be struck off the register, except on request of the voter himself."

The debate now going on is on this amendment—with sundry and frequent excursions along other lines.

The preliminary skirmishing which lasted well on into the early morning hours, was conducted most skillfully. Motions to adjourn and points of order took up time, and appeals to the speaker meant further time spent in waiting for that official to be summoned and in debating points before him. Several times Conservative members, notably the member for the Islands, were nearly trapped into raising an objection of some sort, which was taken advantage of to the utmost limit of time, giving the speakers on the opposition side a brief breathing spell.

Every one of the government members on the opposition side is doing his share of the work and by well-arranged reliefs there will be a group of refreshed and wide-awake members in the House at all times and there will not be a minute's let-up in the fight till the government surrenders.

During the early morning hours members on the government side amused themselves throwing rolled-up wet towels, balls of paper, and darts at each other. Some dined in their chairs, others strolled about the lobby and smoked, a few read books and papers. The attorney-general, being responsible for the bill, kept his seat pretty well all night. He might as well not have been there most of the time, however, as he answered no questions, usually directly and pointedly and persistently asked. He took no notice of and engaged no reply to any of the host of arguments levelled against his proposition. Frequently he did not even leave the courtesy to face the speaker at the moment but turned his back squarely. Early this forenoon John Oliver stirred him into a little energy by a relentless tongue-lashing.

The public galleries were well-filled until long after midnight and even until five o'clock this morning two or three interested spectators still remained.

The Election Act.

It was about 3 o'clock when the House went into committee on the election bill.

Parker Williams expressed surprise at seeing the bill again. After having been allowed to lie for three weeks, he said, he had thought the attorney-general was allowing it to die. It enacted it would mean the disfranchisement of thousands, and in some constituencies would place absolute power in the hands of large corporations to elect whom they liked, by discharging men who would have to go elsewhere to search for work, and then be struck off the lists.

"We were once told by the attorney-general that he desired to sweep the voters' list. It reminds me of the habit in some countries, where washing is not much in vogue, to use scum. The attorney-general is applying scum to the voters' list in this bill. He is using scum to remove the evil scum rather than deal in a legitimate way with the cleansing of the lists. Because there are so many dead men on the lists and these dead men persist in rising on election day and voting—although they always vote Conservative. I never knew a dead man vote Socialist—he wants to clean up the lists, but he does so in a way which will result in disfranchising as many live men as it will remove dead ones."

Mr. Williams went on to pay his respects to both parties a propos of election protests and saw-offs.

## FIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE

This is the amendment for the insertion of which in the bill the opposition is fighting:

"Provided, however, that in case of any voter leaving an electoral district to reside in another electoral district in the province, at least one year must elapse before the name of such person shall be struck off the register, except upon request of the voter himself."

Protests and Saw-Off.

John Oliver told the member for Newcastle that if he had any evidence of dead-men voting or any other election irregularities it was his duty to place that in the hands of the attorney-general. As for Mr. Williams' remarks about saw-offs, never in any committee room or anywhere else had there been any sawing-off of election protests. There was a very persistent rumor that in the last provincial election in Nanaimo 256 good citizens from the slums of Seattle came over to vote for the candidate of the Socialist party. He did not think this was true, but he would have just as much ground for saying so on the floor of the House as the member for Newcastle had for what he had said.

Mr. Williams expressed the opinion that if what he had said had been less true the member for Delta would have been less anxious to speak. But it was the attorney-general he wanted an answer from, and not from Mr. Oliver.

"If the attorney-general does not know more than I do about election crimes he must go about Vancouver with his two eyes shut," concluded Mr. Williams.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite repeated the assertions of his colleague as to election protests, and asked if there was not going to be a saw-off between G. H. Barnard in Victoria and Ralph Smith in Nanaimo?

"I do not know of any in the past or any proposed in the future," replied Mr. Oliver, "and I venture to say that the hon. gentleman cannot produce any reliable evidence that will show I have any knowledge of any such proposals as a matter of fact."

Queer Way to Show Confidence.

"If the government have such confidence in the workmen as they pretend, why do they want to deprive half of them of the right to vote?" asked John McInnis in course of a long speech. He read numerous telegrams from labor organizations protesting against the bill.

In a second speech Parker Williams declared that the only thing that kept the government from abandoning the bill was the old Chinese sentiment that these was something disgraceful in retreating; they desired to save their face.

John Jardine opposed the bill as bound to result in the disfranchising of many workers.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite foresaw that if the government passed this bill they would endeavor to get the minds of the people off it by "local option or some other fool subject." As he got on with his speech he warmed up and said:

"I would not like to be the attorney-general if he deprived me of my vote. Having exhausted all legal methods to save my vote I would not hesitate to take the law into my own hands, and I do not hesitate to give the same advice to the workers from the floor of this House. I will exhaust every legal and constitutional means in the House to defeat this bill. If I do not succeed I will use every weapon outside this House, regardless of any consequences to myself, to fight against the attempt to deprive the workers of this province of their votes, which result the attorney-general knows, despite his laughter and sneers, will be the case if the bill passes."



whole of the works should be taken if a move in that direction was made. The intent seemed to be that the actual cost of the works of the Esquimalt Company should be computed without interest and that then 20 per cent should be added to that.

It was specified that in arriving at the cost sub-section (a) of section 128 of the Water Classes Act should apply.

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Mr. Taylor redrafted the amendment, striking out some of the phraseology that could not apply in this particular case, but which carried out the same intent. His amendment, which was to take the place of that proposed by Mr. Ross, was to add a new section to the bill as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the commissioner, his agents, servants and workmen, to enter into and upon the land and undertaking of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company and to survey, set out and appropriate the same, but the commissioner shall not have power to appropriate only a portion of said land and undertaking, either under the provisions of this clause or of any other power conferred upon the commissioner unless the commissioner and the company agree to the contrary.

2. In case of any disagreement between the commissioner and the company as to the purchase price of said land and undertaking, the same shall be decided by arbitrators appointed under and with the powers conferred by chapter 94 of the statutes of 1922. The provisions of the "Arbitration Act" shall also apply to said arbitration except where varied by said act of 1922.

3. The arbitrators shall arrive at said purchase price of the company's land and undertaking by ascertaining the sums of money actually and bona fide spent in and about the construction and maintenance of said undertaking and work up to date of purchase, and by adding to such cost twenty per centum thereof, but no other sums.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in the previous section, the commissioner may enter upon the land of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company and may survey, set out and appropriate the portion thereof required to lay water mains of a waterworks system getting its supply from Sooke lake. The provisions of the preceding section shall have no application to the proceedings for entry, appropriation or determination of purchase price of land taken under this section, but all these matters shall be governed by the provisions of said act, chapter 94 of the statutes of 1922, as amended by chapter 94 of the statutes of 1922; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall authorize the commissioner to appropriate the reservoir site below the power house of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company at Goldstream.

A. P. Luxton, K. C., R. H. Pooley and others representing the Esquimalt Company, are bitterly opposed to the proposal of Mr. Ross or of Mr. Taylor, saying that it is absolute robbery.

Last night Mayor Hall and city council met Premier McBride to discuss the situation. Mr. Luxton was also invited by the Premier to be present. No agreement could be reached between the two sides, and in parting the Premier advised them to get together and decide on some action, warning the Esquimalt Company, as on a previous occasion last year, that if something fair was not done to allow Victoria water drastic legislation might follow.

## BOWSER CAPITULATES IN FACE OF OPPOSITION

**Determination of Liberals and Socialists to Carry  
on the Fight Cowed Tory Napoleon---Consider-  
ation of Bill Resumed.**

Legislative Press Gallery, March 9.  
The Coon Came Down.

At ten minutes to two this afternoon "Napoleon" Bowser came off his high and mighty perch. The Attorney-General of British Columbia, first law officer of the Crown in this province, whose almost contemptuous treatment of all critics of the election bill has been most noticeable, moved that the committee of the whole rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

It was a great tumble for Napoleon, but he had to surrender to the will of the people, as strenuously represented during seventeen long hours by the Liberal and Socialist opposition. Perhaps the cot beds did it. Those on the inside in opposition affairs knew that the forces were good for a week, day and night, if necessary. Those on the side of "Napoleon" may have calculated on their brute strength of majority.

But when the beds were seen being carried in to the opposition quarters a shiver ran through the government

ranks. This was no weak enemy. Strong in tactics, in knowledge of the rules, in debating talents, as every one knew, here was absolute proof positive that the opposition members were prepared to endure the physical tedium of hours in chairs or on hard pallets in order to fulfil their duty to the people.

The was running on in a steady way that looked good for days. Brewster, of Alberni, had been speaking, and sat down.

To the astonishment of everyone, "Napoleon" Bowser rose and moved the adjournment. Conservative members fell over each other in their hurry to say "Aye." In a moment the speaker was in, the house adjourned until two o'clock, and the members trooped out like schoolboys.

The government had capitulated. The house met again shortly before three o'clock and at once went into committee on the election bill. The consideration of the amendment submitted by Mr. McInnes was resumed.

### DEFENDING THE FRANCHISE.

Attorney-General Bowser, after the manner of his learned brother the Premier of Manitoba, purposes assuming power to manipulate the provincial voters' lists in the interests of his party. If ever there was a case of justifiable obstruction, the opposition in the British Columbia legislature is justified in using every weapon at its command to defeat such an outrageous measure. We are told upon good Conservative authority that the province of Manitoba is in revolt against Roblinism as a consequence of revelations following the Dominion general election. Bowserism in British Columbia will soon be at a discount also. The Attorney-General is detested by the more independent members of his own party already—and feared by the residue.

## HALF SURRENDER IN INTEREST OF LOGGERS

**Government Partially Adopts J.  
A. Macdonald's Sug-  
gestions.**

When the House met at 8:30 last night the commissioner of lands moved his amendment that the lieutenant-governor-in-council should have power to authorize the exporting of piles, telegraph and telephone poles, ties and crib timber, although not manufactured in the province.

Another amendment stood on the order paper in the name of the leader of the opposition, to the following effect: "Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the export of pile and crib timber, railway ties, mining props, telegraph or telephone poles, fence posts or fire wood."

Hon. Mr. Fulton went as far as admitting that both he and Mr. Macdonald wanted to attain the same end, but he considered that his own amendment was the better. Under that of the leader of the opposition sawlogs might be exported, but under his the inspectors would be able to examine all poles, etc., which anyone applied for permission to export.

"This is just another instance of the taking of unlimited power into the hands of the lieutenant-governor-in-council," said Mr. Macdonald. "I see no reason why this legislature should not decide what should go out of the province."

His proposal, he said, would not allow any unmanufactured timber out. All the items mentioned in his amendment were manufactured as far as they ever would be. It would not be possible to take sawlogs out under the guise of any of these things. Surely the inspectors would keep lumber men right. Even under the proposal of the commissioner of lands they would have to keep a watch. A large number of contracts had been made, and hundreds of thousands of poles and other hewn timber which had been cut and manufactured complete had been sold under these contracts and were standing on sidings ready to be loaded out. If the commissioner's amendment was carried all dealers would have to apply to the governor-in-council for a license and submit to considerable delay.

### Inspectors Keep Watch.

The premier considered that in substance both amendments were the same but he thought that of his colleague the more feasible. There would be no red tape and no inconvenience to anyone. The bill would not come into force until July next.

"How do you prevent breaches of the law now?" asked Mr. Macdonald. "Is it not by your officers?"

"Quite so," replied the premier. "I am informed that our officials keep a close watch on the different logging camps, and so far have very successfully prohibited any invasion of the present legislation."

J. H. Hawthornthwaite thought the amendment of the leader of the opposition put the case more plainly and strongly.

The commissioner's amendment was put and, as the Speaker gave it as his opinion, in reply to questions from Mr. Hawthornthwaite and Mr. Macdonald, that the latter's amendment would be out of court in case of its passage, the Liberals allowed it to pass, on the principle that half a loaf would be better than no bread to the loggers. They still hold to the view, however, that Mr. Macdonald's amendment should have been adopted and that nothing short of it would be doing justice to an important industry in the province, one which Mr. Oliver pointed out was worth many hundreds of thousands of dollars.



# THOUSANDS OF ELECTORS MAY BE DISFRANCHISED

Rights of the People Are in Grave Peril—Opposition Fighting Uncompromisingly to Prevent Introduction of Notorious Roblin Methods in This Province.

## GOVERNMENT DISFRANCHISES

The Attorney-General proposes amendments to the election law which would place it in the power of registrars to strike off the names of voters who were out of the electoral district at the time of revision, even if only temporarily. It especially hits at workmen who leave their homes to work—and there are thousands in this province, miners, loggers, fishermen and cannerymen.

The battle royal which has raged in the legislative assembly since yesterday afternoon is still on, the House having sat all night, all this forenoon, and being still in session.

Never in the history of the province has a band of legislators put up a more determined, or a more just fight against an attempt by an arrogant majority to vest in itself the right of the franchise.

The history of the struggle is illuminating. Some time ago Attorney-General Bowser introduced bill No. 9 to amend the Provincial Elections Act. Under this bill he could strike off the list the names of persons who had ceased to reside in the electoral district in which they were registered.

The leader of the opposition, Mr. Macdonald, proposed an amendment intended to safeguard the electors, and to clear up certain uncertainties in the old act. This amendment contained a proviso that the name of no one should be struck from the list who had not ceased for a period of at least one year, to reside in the riding.

This amendment was accepted by Hon. Mr. Bowser, but insisted upon striking out the one year limitation.

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks), also moved an amendment that the name of no person should be struck from the list unless he had ceased to reside in the district for a period of one year.

In order to get a portion of his amendment through, Mr. Macdonald consented temporarily to strike out the year's limitation in it, but insisted that the amendment of Mr. McInnis be taken up as soon as his (Macdonald's) own had been disposed of. Mr. Macdonald's amendment was then passed with the change indicated.

About two weeks ago Mr. McInnis' amendment came up for debate and was vigorously supported by the Liberals and Socialists.

The committee rose without completing the debate and it was repeatedly passed on the order paper until yesterday, when the Attorney-General again brought it up.

It is upon this amendment, namely that no names shall be struck off until non-residence has continued for one year, that the big fight is now being waged.

The Liberals and Socialists contend that without the protection of this amendment, thousands of voters in the province will be disfranchised; that Mr. Bowser's bill is an attempt to repeat what happened in Manitoba; and that if allowed to pass without the amendment above mentioned the government will so manipulate the lists, through their partisan appointees, as to insure, as they think, safe return at the next election.

In other words they are seeking to load the dice for that election.

Already telegraphic protests are beginning to come in from non-partisan bodies like the Trades and Labor council of Vancouver, but it is evident that the government has set its designs on a partisan list, and only a vigorous backing of the Liberals and Socialists by the people of the province can prevent them from giving statutory effect to a gross invasion of the rights of the people.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 9.

The opposition and government have been in grips since 9 o'clock last night, and unless the government gives way the fight will go on until midnight Saturday and be resumed on Monday. At 1.50 to-day the government permitted the committee to rise for ten minutes, the session being resumed at 2 o'clock.

It is a fight for the right of the people—especially of that large class of workmen who have to leave home for a great part of the year—to the exercise of the franchise. The government is trying to force a most iniquitous amendment to the Provincial Elections Act upon the province, and the Liberal and Socialist opposition is following its constitutional right of obstruction in an endeavor to prevent the proposals of Attorney-General Bowser becoming law.

Small in number but thoroughly in earnest and resolute, the opposition can hold its own against even the machine majority behind the McBride administration. Its plans are well-laid, it is admirably general, and there is little doubt that the government will be forced to surrender in spite of all the reputed inflexibility and adamant resolution of "Napoleon" Bowser.

Under the guise of cleaning up the voters' lists, which are admittedly in bad shape, overloaded with names of dead and absentee electors, the attorney-general proposes to give the registrars of voters powers which will compel them—no matter how straightforward and honest and honorable they are personally—to strike off the names of bona fide voters whose retention on the list may be objected to. Under the act as it now stands it is not clearly defined for what reasons registrars may strike off names, and as a consequence they are as a rule chary about removing any name except where the voter asks for it or both political parties agree on this being done.

To remedy this the leader of the opposition proposed an amendment setting out explicitly that the reasons for which a name might be struck off or registration refused were: death, that the elector had for a year ceased to reside in the electoral district; that he was not qualified to vote; that he was not qualified when placed on the list. In the usual McBride government fashion, while the principle was in a measure accepted, the attorney-general brought in an amendment of his own. This contained the four grounds of exception to a name set out above, with this important difference, that as regards residence the time limit was not included.

If the retention of a name is objected to a notice will have to be mailed to the last known address of a voter twenty-one days before the holding of the court of revision, and unless the voter appears before the registrar and satisfies him that his name should not be removed, off it goes.

It will be apparent at once to anyone who knows even normal conditions of labor in this province that this provides all the machinery necessary for wholesale disfranchisement. Thousands of men have to move from their home to look for work, and besides these there are other thousands who, for some part of the year, leave home for work at some point far removed. Even if they were to get a notice of their name being objected to it would be impossible for them in most cases to attend before the registrar and save their vote. The possibilities of large employers of labor letting out workmen at a critical time, as regards registration, and the consequent scattering of these in search of other employment open up a long vista.

But not even the well known citizen is safe. Should he be away on an extensive business trip, be temporarily living elsewhere for his health, or be traveling abroad, it is open to any unscrupulous party worker to object to the retention of his name, and as he cannot appear "to satisfy the registrar that the objections are not well-founded" that official, no matter how honest, has no recourse but to follow out the law and strike off the name.

To avoid this inevitable disfranchisement of thousands of workers—for it goes without saying that the Conservative party workers would object to every man who was known or suspected to be a Socialist or Liberal—the following amendment to Mr. Bowser's amendment was moved by John McInnis, the Socialist member for Grand Forks:

"Provided, however, that in case of any voter leaving an electoral district to reside in another electoral district in the province, at least one year must elapse before the name of such person shall be struck off the register, except on request of the voter himself."

The debate now going on is on this amendment—with sundry and frequent excursions along other lines.

The preliminary skirmishing which lasted well on into the early morning hours, was conducted most skillfully. Motions to adjourn and points of order took up time, and appeals to the Speaker meant further time spent in waiting for that official to be summoned and in debating points before him. Several times Conservative members, notably the member for the Islands, were neatly trapped into raising an objection of some sort, which was taken advantage of to the utmost limit of time, giving the speakers on the opposition side a brief breathing spell.

Every one of the seventeen members on the opposition side is doing his share of the work and by well-arranged relays there will be a group of refreshed and wide-awake members in the House at all times and there will not be a minute's let-up in the fight till the government surrenders.

During the early morning hours members on the government side amused themselves throwing rolled-up wet towels, balls of paper, and darts at each other. Some dozed in their chairs, others strolled about the lobbies and smoked, a few read books and papers. The attorney-general, being responsible for the bill, kept his seat pretty well all night. He might as well not have been there most of the time, however, as he answered no questions until directly and pointedly and persistently asked. He took no notice of and essayed no reply to any of the host of arguments leveled against his proposition. Frequently he did not even have the courtesy to face the speaker at the moment but turned his back squarely. Early this forenoon John Oliver stirred him into a little energy by a relentless tongue-thrashing.

The public galleries were well-filled until long after midnight and even until five o'clock this morning two or three interested spectators still remained.

## The Election Act.

It was about 9 o'clock when the House went into committee on the election bill.

Parker Williams expressed surprise at seeing the bill again. After having been allowed to lie for three weeks, he said, he had thought the attorney-general was allowing it to die. If enacted it would mean the disfranchisement of thousands, and in some constituencies would place absolute power in the hands of large corporations to elect whom they liked, by discharging men who would have to go elsewhere to search for work, and then be struck off the lists.

"We were once told by the attorney-general that he desired to sweeten the voters' list. It reminds me of the habit in some countries, where washing is not much in favor, to use scent. The attorney-general is applying scent to the voters' list in this bill. He is using scent to remove the evil smell rather than deal in a legitimate way with the cleansing of the lists. Because there are so many dead men on the lists and these dead men persist in rising on election day and voting—although they always vote Conservative; I never knew a dead man vote Socialist—he wants to clean up the lists, but he does so in a way which will result in disfranchising as many live men as it will remove dead ones."

Mr. Williams went on to pay his respects to both parties a propos of election protests and saw-offs.

## FIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE

This is the amendment for the insertion of which in the bill the opposition is fighting:

"Provided, however, that in case of any voter leaving an electoral district to reside in another electoral district in the province, at least one year must elapse before the name of such person shall be struck off the register, except upon request of the voter himself."

## Protests and Saw-Off.

John Oliver told the member for Newcastle that if he had any evidence of dead-men voting or any other election irregularities it was his duty to place that in the hands of the attorney-general. As for Mr. Williams' remarks about saw-offs, never in any committee room or anywhere else had there been any sawing-off of election protests. There was a very persistent rumor that in the last provincial election in Nanaimo 250 good citizens from the slums of Seattle came over to vote for the candidate of the Socialist party. He did not think this was true, but he would have just as much ground for saying so on the floor of the House as the member for Newcastle had for what he had said.

Mr. Williams expressed the opinion that if what he had said had been less true the member for Delta would have been less anxious to speak. But it was the attorney-general he wanted an answer from, and not from Mr. Oliver. "If the attorney-general does not know more than I do about election crimes he must go about Vancouver with his two eyes shut," concluded Mr. Williams.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite repeated the assertions of his colleague as to election protests, and asked if there was not going to be a saw-off between G. H. Barnard in Victoria and Ralph Smith in Nanaimo?

"I do not know of any in the past or any proposed in the future," replied Mr. Oliver, "and I venture to say that the hon. gentleman cannot produce any reliable evidence that will show I have any knowledge of any such proposals as a matter of fact."

## Queer Way to Show Confidence.

"If the government have such confidence in the workingmen as they pretend, why do they want to deprive half of them of the right to vote?" asked John McInnis in course of a long speech. He read numerous telegrams from labor organizations protesting against the bill.

In a second speech Parker Williams declared that the only thing that kept the government from abandoning the bill was the old Chinese sentiment that there was something disgraceful in retreating; they desired to save their face.

John Jardine opposed the bill as bound to result in the disfranchising of many workers.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite foresaw that if the government passed this bill they would endeavor to get the minds of the people off it by "local option or some other fool subject." As he got on with his speech he warmed up and said:

"I would not like to be the attorney-general if he deprived me of my vote. Having exhausted all legal methods to save my vote I would not hesitate to take the law into my own hands, and I do not hesitate to give the same advice to the workers from the floor of this House. I will exhaust every legal and constitutional means in the House to defeat this bill. If I do not succeed I will use every weapon outside this House, regardless of any consequences to myself, to fight against the attempt to deprive the workers of this province of their votes, which result the attorney-general knows, despite his laughter and sneers, will be the case if the bill passes."



### Tar and Feathers.

Mr. McInnes took the same line, declaring that the workers were prepared to obey the law, but had a right to be a law to themselves. "and if we do God help some of these people." The member for Grand Forks thought it would be useful to take some Conservative members down to the bay and give them a good dose of tar and feathers.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved that the committee rise and report progress.

"What irony to say we are to report progress," remarked Mr. McPhillips. The members were called in and voted down the motion.

"I do not believe in obstruction as a rule," said Mr. Macdonald, "but on certain occasions I believe it is the duty of members to throw every obstacle possible in the way of the passage of legislation which is not in the public interest. I was sorry, however, to hear some unguarded remarks which some hon. gentlemen dropped in regard to possible violence in case this legislation passes. I think when they come to consider it they will regret it, and I regret that any member of this House should advocate anything contrary to the laws of the land."

But the arguments of the members who had spoken, as they dealt with the bill and what its result would be, he agreed with, many of them having been already used by himself. It was as important that the working class should feel they were getting fair play as that they should get fair play. If the present bill passed there would be great danger that very many men entitled to the franchise would be disfranchised. The Elections Act would then be capable of the vilest use. It could not be so now, because of the vagueness of its terms as to the reasons for which a registrar could remove names, but when it was made plain that registrars, without evidence and without men being present, to strike off names of men who had never got any notice of objections being filed against them, but who had as good a right to vote as the registrar himself. There was no doubt need for cleaning up the lists—in Roseland there were 1,200 names on, while in the Dominion election only 821 votes were polled, and in the last provincial elections about 550—but it could be accomplished without endangering the franchise of men who had every right to vote. What had the member for Fernie to say about the rights of his constituents?

"Don't you worry about me," replied W. R. Ross.

### Not Representing People.

"I am not worrying about the hon. member, but about his constituents," returned Mr. Macdonald. "He is here to represent them and not to be considering his own selfish feelings."

Mr. Macdonald went on to ask what the Revelstoke constituents of Hon. Thomas Taylor, who are largely engaged in lumbering, had to say about the bill, and drew attention to the fact that the premier was sitting dumb, without making a single attempt to meet the arguments in support of the amendment or show that they were not just and fair. The other side of the House as a whole were showing that they did not propose to give this question full and fair consideration. They either would not or dare not stand up and express their reasons why this amendment should be defeated. He hoped they would have the manliness to stand up in defence of the franchise of the men who helped to send them to that House.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite explained that he did not believe in either anarchy or passive resistance, and if the votes of the workers were to be taken away he saw danger of an appeal to arms. There was a new weapon, however, that of political strife, and if this act passed he would devote some time to putting this weapon into operation. If the workers all over the province took three or four days' holidays and tied up every form of industry it might wake the government and the rest of the people up.

### Laugh on McPhillips.

At half-past eleven A. E. McPhillips raised the point of order that it was not allowable to discuss a motion for the committee to rise, to the astonishment of members. The laugh was on Mr. McPhillips when he was told that the motion had been disposed of half-an-hour before.

G. R. Naden, who represents the mining constituency of Greenwood, pointed out the hardship it would work on men in any mining district, where they frequently moved from place to place. If a year's absence was not allowed, as the amendment proposed, these men would lose their votes. Mr. Naden concluded by moving that the committee rise and report progress.

Mr. McPhillips took the point of order that as there had been no intervening business transacted this motion was out of order.

"That is twice the hon. gentleman has raised the same point of order without any intervening business," Mr. Oliver remarked.

"But the last point was not well taken," objected Mr. McPhillips.

"This one is no exception," was the comment of the member for Delta.

The point of order was debated, Mr. Williams drawing attention to the anomalous position it would put the government in if held well taken. If no clause was adopted and the opposition went on obstructing it would be impossible to put a motion for adjournment.

Stuart Henderson took the same view as the member for the Islands.

The chairman, Thomas Gifford, ruled against the point of order, and Mr. Henderson appealed to the Speaker.

### Reversed the Chairman.

When the Speaker had come in and the circumstances had been explained to him he reversed the ruling of the chairman and held the point of order well taken. He said he could not hold that mere discussion of a section was the transacting of business, as otherwise one member after another might get up and move that the committee rise for purposes of obstruction. It was open to members to move alternately that the chairman leave the chair and that the committee rise, Mr. Speaker stated on the authority of May.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out to the Speaker that under this ruling the House might go on for day after day, unable to adjourn, if the opposition persisted in its objection to the bill as it stood, and the government would not accept the amendment of the member for Grand Forks.

### Not Handsome Birds.

"I do not agree with the member for Grand Forks in his suggestion for tar and feathering the ministers, for I do not think they would make very handsome birds," said H. C. Brewster on the debate being resumed. "I would like the attorney-general to rise in his place, not necessarily to fly, but to explain why he wants to put this bill through. I have sat here for several hours, and as he does not speak in answer to our arguments or to voice his own, I think we are legitimately entitled to obstruct."

Mr. Brewster went on to remind the House of the premier's argument in support of better terms that this was a province of magnificent distances and hard to get about in. Yet the government now wanted to deal with the franchise as if these difficulties did not exist. He desired to ask the attorney-general how the bill would apply to miners, loggers and cannery men, who were absent from home for several months at a time, but remained domiciled in Victoria, Vancouver or some other place.

The attorney-general, who had been dumb as an oyster all evening, was sitting at the time with his back turned ostentatiously towards the hon. gentleman who was speaking.

### Frequent Motions.

Dr. Hall (Nelson) spoke of the manner in which the bill would affect railway men, commercial travellers and others who had a well-established home, but were absent from it for long periods. This act would mean that objection could be made to their remaining on the list, notices would be mailed which they might not get in time or not at all, and they would come home to find themselves without a vote in the place where they had every right to have one. Dr. Hall concluded at 12:10 a.m. by moving that the chairman leave the chair, but this motion was defeated.

Parker Williams, continuing the debate, gave it as his opinion that among other reasons for the bill being introduced and pressed was a necessity for saving the member for Fernie from his constituents.

At half-an-hour after midnight Mr. Oliver moved that the committee rise, which was defeated by the usual party vote.

Mr. Oliver then raised a point of order as to the priority of Mr. McInnis' amendment and one of the attorney-general. The latter gentleman agreed with him on this point, and for nearly an hour the House wrestled with the problem of what stage the bill was at. Several amendments had already been made, and the numbers of the sections had to be altered two or three times. There are other amendments still on the order paper which overlap each other and profess to amend sections which have been renumbered. After much discussion as to what had been done it was decided that the McInnis' amendment was properly before the committee, and that the previous four hours had not been wasted in debate on a motion which was out of order, which at one time was a view that seemed likely to be taken.

### Speaker Called In.

Mr. McInnis resumed the debate on his own amendment and wound up with a motion that the committee rise.

Mr. Henderson raised the point of order that the member for Grand Forks had already spoken several times, and had previously moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Chairman Gifford ruled that Mr. McInnis was in order.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite appealed from the ruling of the chair.

The speaker was called in, and, after having the circumstances explained to him, gave it as his judgment that the motion was perfectly in order, but would more properly have been put in the form that the chairman leave the chair.

Mr. Macdonald suggested that the decision be put in writing, but the speaker declined just then.

When the chairman resumed the chair he put the question "that the chairman leave the chair."

It was pointed out to him that this was not the motion before the House.

"But the speaker said the motion to rise was not correct," said Mr. Gifford, who was beginning to feel the strain of the sitting.

Mr. Brewster recalled that last session the attorney-general had killed his bill respecting miners' wages by moving that the committee rise. If the motion was correct then it was now.

"And frequently the same motion has been made for the same purpose by the minister of finance, who is unfortunately asleep just now," added Mr. Macdonald.

Captain Tatlow jumped to his feet, blushing, to deny the charge that he was asleep, and the leader of the opposition apologized.

Mr. McInnis altered his motion to one that the chairman leave the chair, which, after some points of order had been settled, was voted down soon after 2 o'clock.

### Unfair to Miners.

Parker Williams took another hand; John Yorton condemned the bill as unfair to miners and then Harry Jones was received with hearty applause from both sides. Mr. Jones declared that the bill would work a great hardship on the people in Cariboo.

John Oliver followed for a spell, and after him John Jardine.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock J. H. Hawthorthwaite made a splendid speech, in which he kept to the strict text of the debate throughout but wandered over a wide field, from Magna Charta onwards. He quoted from the leading legal writers to show that the definition of "domicile" was one on which the authorities did not agree, and yet registrars of voters were to be given power to decide, without appeal, what a man's domicile was. In this way civil and property rights might be affected, and perhaps questions of divorce. Mr. Hawthorthwaite cited Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights of 1689 to prove an argument that the government was out of order in proposing to restrict the rights of many voters, as would be the case if this bill passed.

Mr. McPhillips raised a point of order that the member for Nacalmie was questioning the whole bill while only one section was under discussion, but he gave no authorities to bear out his point.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite paid no attention to him but went on to elaborate his point in regard to the right of the electorate to a free election.

"This legislature could repeal both Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights," declared Mr. McPhillips.

### Was the Chairman?

At this stage Mr. Macdonald drew attention to the fact that the acting chairman, A. H. B. Macgowan, was not in reality the chairman, and following out the legal maxim that one to whom duties are delegated cannot delegate them to another he argued that the committee was not properly in existence.

Mr. Macgowan was pressed for a ruling but seemed more inclined to let Mr. Gifford, the chairman, decide it.

Mr. Macdonald on behalf of the lawyers, got back at Mr. Macgowan for his raps at the lawyers on several occasions when he was championing the cause of the business man. He gently roasted the senior member for Vancouver and appealed to him to give a decision on the legal points with which as a business man he must be familiar.

Mr. Williams remarked that Magna Charta seemed to be in the keeping of the Conservative party, for which reason he pitied Magna Charta and the country.

Mr. Macdonald asked the member for the Islands whether he proposed to repeal Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights.

The speaker, having been sent for, ruled that the chairman had a right to call other members to the chair to relieve him.

### McPhillips' Little Game Failed.

Until about 6 o'clock the debate went merrily on. It was then that A. E. McPhillips thought he had discovered a means of "dishing the Grits" and got himself put in the chair. As soon as Mr. Oliver had got through a speech and moved that the committee rise, Mr. McPhillips ordered him to sit down and proceeded to put the question on Mr. McInnis' motion.

Of course his action was challenged at once, and he explained that he was acting on a rule which gave the chairman power to put the question when he thought motions of a dilatory nature were being made. From his opinion an appeal was taken to the speaker.

The speaker heard arguments as to what constituted a dilatory motion and gave it as his opinion off-hand that what was meant by "the question" was the main question before the committee.

"Then we may as well derogate our privileges," said Mr. Oliver. "There is no use for an opposition on the floor of this House."

"Hear, hear," roared the government members.

### Opposition Was Right.

The speaker came across another ruling in the British House which settled the matter as the opposition had argued.

When Mr. McPhillips got back into the chair he put the motion for the committee to rise, which was defeated.

Dr. Hall (Nelson), considered that South African veterans would lose their votes under this act.

At 7:50 a.m. Attorney-General Bowser moved that the question be now put, and Mr. McPhillips ruled that the motion was in order. An appeal was at once taken, and on the speaker's entrance, the attorney-general handed him a case in which this step was taken in Great Britain in 1902.

"I don't see how that motion could be put, according to May," answer the speaker. "I find that the motion made by the attorney-general is not in order."

"You don't seem to have been much of a success as chairman," remarked Stuart Henderson when Mr. McPhillips got back to the chair.

C. W. Munro, Mark Eagleson and John Yorton continued the debate.

John Oliver was talking at 9 o'clock and quoting from the evidence of the false naturalization and other Conservative election crimes in Winnipeg. He did this to show the necessity for leaving no opening for such a thing happening in British Columbia.

Chairman McPhillips called him to order, alleging that he was reading irrelevant matter.

### Would Take No Dictation.

"I have been ten years in this House and do not propose in my tenth year to be deprived of my rights by any rulings of an arbitrary chairman," said Mr. Oliver. "If necessary I am prepared to stay here and fight for my life the balance of this week. In doing what I am now I am simply following in the footsteps of R. L. Borden."

Mr. Oliver paused in his reading to ask whether the attorney-general had inquired into the case of names being struck off the New Westminster list and afterwards put back.

Mr. Bowser said he had been in communication with S. A. Fletcher but could not trace the names given him by Mr. Oliver.

"I gave my hon. friend no names, nor did he ask for them," Mr. Oliver returned. "I will give him one of the names now, Cross."

The attorney-general promised to inquire further.

The premier spoke of Mr. Fletcher as a straightforward, honest, upright man, respected by all, and intimated that Mr. Oliver must be mistaken.

The member for Delta reminded the premier that he had never had to take anything back and was not going to now. He had seen Mr. Fletcher's certificate that he had struck the name off, and saw that it had been restored to the list.

The attorney-general considered this was only restoring the franchise.

"That is a thing we do not want," retorted Mr. Oliver. "It is no part of the registrar's duty to confer the franchise upon any man."

### A United Opposition.

"For the first time since I have been in this House the Socialist party is lined up with the Liberal party in defence of the inalienable right of the people to the exercise of their franchise as British freemen," said J. H. Hawthorthwaite, who took up the running when John Oliver went off at a quarter past nine for breakfast. "And I can assure the government that it will not be the last time."

For two hours Mr. Hawthorthwaite spoke, eloquently and with frequent flashes of humor and cleverness. He chaffed the attorney-general till that gentleman appeared to grow weary of hearing of himself. The fancied presence of some Chinamen about the House led to a spirited description of the Napoleon of the government sending out rush messengers to call up the cohorts of his Chinese and Japanese and Hindu supporters.

The mention of these Oriental residents called forth from Mr. McPhillips a protest that the hon. gentleman's remarks were not relevant to the bill.

Stuart Henderson, chairman of thevincial Electric chair to Orient the member fore quite in brown and red.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite the member for Delta, minutes sarcasm.

"After he has hour and the chairman the cleared away and after rest light lunch he and spend two weeks, or more the most obtrusive of the ment."

"I don't mind the summer said he, "and a fall out of am at it."

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## TRUCE IS CALLED BY THE GOVERNMENT

**Determined Fight By Liberal Opposition For Right  
of Franchise Forces Other Side to Allow  
Bill to Stand Over.**

Legislative Press Gallery, March 9.

Led into an awkward place again by the attorney-general, the government side in the legislature is now seeking a way out of the difficulty. The determined effort on the part of the opposition to see that the opportunity was not given the government to disfranchise electors at will in wholesale lots has had its effect on the Conservative members and a halt was called after this afternoon's sitting. Premier McBride probably realizing that his government could not afford to make themselves any more unpopular with the country, decided to give the bill consideration in caucus before again taking it up in the House. It was therefore left alone this evening and no announcement made as to when it would again come up.

The determined stand of the Liberal opposition, who were in this instance backed up by the Socialists, had its effect. The government was forced to terms and it is generally believed that when the bill comes up again will be prepared to amend the measure so as to make a time limit for absence from a riding before it will be possible to strike the name off the list. The government proposed to give the power to strike off all names of absentees even though only temporarily absent.

In a province, like British Columbia this is especially unjust. A large number of workmen are engaged in mining, lumbering, fishing and other occupations which call them away from their homes for quite long periods during the year. Under the bill which the attorney-general attempts to get through the House these men's names could all be struck off. The opportunities for "doctoring" the list would be attended with the greatest dangers. It is no wonder the opposition became thoroughly aroused. Even supporters of the government admit after the caucus of the bill that it has great dangers and that a notice of at least six months should be given before a name is finally struck off the list.

The opposition showed that they were determined in their efforts to frustrate any attempts to disfranchise those who were entitled to vote at the elections. With the government showing a disposition to be equally unyielding in its attempt to secure the right to say what names should go on the list, the Liberals saw no other way out but to enter upon a prolonged struggle. After the all night sitting of Monday night it was found necessary to proceed on a well defined system, so that the members on their side of the House might have their rest and yet be within reach at any moment. Accordingly, as mentioned in to-day's Times, mattresses, pillows and blankets were introduced. The Liberal room and also the quarters of J. A. Macdonald, leader of the opposition, were fitted up with sleeping accommodations, and the Liberals took their turns all day to-day in active service in the House, followed by a sleep on the improvised beds.

To the casual visitor to the House the situation might have the appearance of a joke. It had no such aspect from the standpoint of the members concerned. The Liberal members were fighting for a principle, and made up their minds to win out in the cause of keeping the voters' lists clean, in spite of any discomfort such a fight might entail upon them.

Late in the afternoon, with no sign of a surrender on the part of the opposition, the government side adopted similar methods of providing beds. The ministers' room was utilized, and camp beds were put up here.

Before the evening sitting opened, however, a truce was called by the government, and the objection bill was not proceeded with.

The beds, however, remain in the House ready for service.

**Election Bill Again.**

Upon the House resuming this afternoon the premier was absent and the attorney-general took control. Proceeding to the order paper all business was passed until the item "adjourned committee—Bill No. 1 introduced An act to amend the Provincial Elections Act," when the attorney-general said he was ready to go on. The House again went into committee with Thomas Gifford in the chair.

The committee proceeded to discuss the amendment moved by Mr. McPherson. "Provided, however, that in case of any voter leaving an electoral district to reside in another electoral district in the province, at least one year before the date of the election, except on request of the voter himself."

John Oliver was the first on the floor. He referred to his speech of the early morning dealing with the Manitoba election scandal, and continued to deal with them. He asked the attorney-general if he had any intention of securing the services of Robert Fleming Gilmour, the famous Tory organizer. Speaking of the false statement sent on the eve of polling day in 1908, Mr. Oliver said that the person responsible for the alteration of the statement was dismissed from one end of Canada to the other. He was held up to condemnation on all hands. But the man who did this, who altered the statement in the heat of the election campaign in order to gain an advantage, was not to be compared with one who made a false statement such as was made at a previous election, when persons were misrepresented. This was done by the man who was now attorney-general, and who knew his statement was false when he made it.

Statement Absolutely False. "That statement was called on to do the work. The hon. gentleman made a statement he knew was absolutely false, which involved a breach of the confidence reposed in him by a client," said Mr. Oliver. "This gentleman today held up his hands and cried out for pure lies. What can be expected from a source like this? Is it to be expected that pure water can flow from a tainted and polluted stream? The man guilty of the gross breach of confidence is author of this bill."

John Justice made some telling points against the government on the bill before the House. Introduced, he contended, to deprive workmen of the votes they were entitled to.

Stuart Henderson welcomed the attorney-general up in short order. He took exception to the unbecomingly manner in which the Conservative took their rest. He invited them to go around and see the manner in which the Liberals were taking their rest. They were provided with mattresses and blankets. (Laughter.) "And we will see that the minister of Justice say for it all," he added. If the Conservatives would follow the example they would not stretch themselves out in such an unbecomingly manner as they were doing.

Mr. Browder, entering refreshed from a short nap in the committee room, was referred to by Mr. Henderson, who said: "See how fresh he turns up; he has been sleeping on one of the throne minister's beds."

The proposal of the government, Mr. Henderson said, was tyranny and nothing but tyranny. He pointed out that the bill would deprive miners and workmen in the lumber camps of their votes.

Mr. Henderson, next attention to the fact that the government had followed Oliver's lead in their course. It was a pity that the attorney-general should not have imitated that great statesman in more particular, than this which was held to be a mistake of Mr. Oliver's.

Messages of Protest. John McInnis was early checked by A. E. McPhillips, who had relieved Mr. Gifford in the chair. Mr. McPhillips thought the member for Grand Forks was wandering far afield.

Mr. McInnis remonstrated. Mr. McPhillips said: "In the opinion of the chair the debate must end some time."

"That is a mistake," said Mr. Henderson. "You are entirely wrong."

"It is going to take a week to put our position fairly before the House and before the country we propose to do so," said Mr. McInnis. "It will take longer we claim the right to do so. We are only commencing now."

"We know that human nature is weak and especially so in the case of men in politics," said Mr. McInnis.

Mr. McBride had spoken from his heart some time ago when he said the main thing was to get in power and then when there was in power, that was what was attempted by this bill. The government was fortifying itself

behind the amendment of the attorney-general in order to prepare for election. He read additional messages from trades unions complaining of the bill. Mr. McInnis resumed his seat shortly before six.

On motion of the premier the committee rose asking leave to sit again and the House adjourned until eight o'clock in the evening.

## MEMBERS REST WELL ON IMPROVISED BEDS

**Sleeping Quarters Have Been  
Fitted Up About the Par-  
liament Building.**

The wearing fight, which was put up in the legislature by the Liberal opposition against the iniquitous interference with the Elections Act, by which the attorney-general hopes to provide the means for controlling the elections, had some humorous features. With very few exceptions the slumberers, after the long vigils enforced upon them, slept well. The Liberal side had an advantage from the fact that the government had to see that a quorum was always present, and that enough members were within reach to control the House. Until last evening the government side had no beds in the building, so that it was necessary to keep on duty 16 members at least. These had to sleep in their chairs for the most part. For some of them the chairs seemed built purposely to give them trouble.

James Gordon was the envy of all. His form seemed to be peculiarly adapted to the chair, and he was able to sleep by the hour without any inconvenience.

In the Liberal camp there was one disturbing element. It was a snoring member. Sleepy as the members were, few could withstand his fusillade. It was finally decided to break the news to him gently that he had better take his rest away from the building. Harry Jones, of Carleton, had a bitter complaint to register against his bed-fellow. During the change of watch while J. K. Tordson vacated his half of the mattress for Mr. Jones, the bed made evidence sufficiently to lay hands on the pillow. When Mr. Jones awoke his mate was snoring on two pillows, while he himself had no choice but to rest his head on a bulky volume of the national papers. What made the situation more aggravating was the fact that his mate, with two pillows, only used a small corner of each of them.

Speaker Roberts was in bad luck. During Monday night he would no sooner get to sleep than a call would come for the settlement of a point of order. He, therefore, got little rest. To add to his troubles he had only an ordinary lounge, which did not lend itself to the same comfort that he knew the other members were getting on the mattresses and pillows.

The last member to wake up when the House rose at midnight last night was H. B. Thomson, of Victoria. He was discovered on a stretcher with a lighted candle on each side, all the other lights being extinguished.

Some dispute arose as to who should have first claims on the eight beds provided for the Conservatives in the ministers' room. A notice was posted calling it the "Tory Hotel," while strangely enough the president of the council constituted himself runner for the House. The premier was named for the House, the worst bed in the place, the couch, was relegated to him.

The government forces presented a pitiable spectacle yesterday, as indeed they have during the entire session, in face of the demoralizing fire of the opposition. If the "organization" of Mr. Browder had not the binding force of power around it, it would crumble into dust like a long-buried corpse on being brought into contact with the atmosphere.



## NO SETTLEMENT ON WATER BILL

CITY WILL PRESS  
AMENDMENT IN HOUSE

Esquimalt Company Objects to  
Limit Put on Price of  
Works.

The water question is still unsettled between the city and the Esquimalt Water Works Company. Mayor Hall spent a large part of yesterday with A. P. Luxton, K. C., who is acting for the Esquimalt company, but without a settlement being arrived at. Mayor Hall has therefore decided to allow the proposition of the city council to go before the legislature and test the House on the question.

On Monday evening, when the city council met Premier McBride and Mr. Luxton, the whole question was discussed at length. No settlement could be arrived at, and the premier advised the parties to get together. Twenty-four hours was given for arrival at a settlement. Failing an understanding being reached the premier threatened drastic legislation.

Mayor Hall then put his proposition forward, but Mr. Luxton would not agree to it. The mayor has had the proposal of the city council put in form, and notice is already given. The proposition is set forth as follows:

"1. It shall be lawful for the commissioner, his agents, servants and workmen, to enter into and upon the land and undertaking of the Esquimalt Water Works Company and to survey, set out and appropriate the same, but the commissioner shall not have power to appropriate only a portion of said land and undertaking, either under the provisions of this clause or of any other power conferred upon the commissioner unless the commissioner and the company agree to the contrary.

"2. In case of any disagreement between the commissioner and the company as to the purchase price of said land and undertaking, the same shall be decided by arbitrators appointed under and with the powers conferred by chapter 64 of the statutes of 1892. The provisions of the 'Arbitration Act' shall also apply to said arbitration except where varied by said act of 1892.

"3. The arbitrators shall arrive at said purchase price of the company's land and undertaking by ascertaining the sums of money actually and bona fide spent in and about the construction and maintenance of said undertaking and work up to date of purchase, and by adding to such cost 20 per centum thereof, but no other sums.

"4. Notwithstanding anything contained in the previous section, the commissioner may enter upon the land of the Esquimalt Water Works Company and may survey, set out and appropriate the portion thereof required to lay water mains of a water works system getting its supply from Sooke lake. The provisions of the preceding section shall have no application to the proceedings for entry, appropriation or determination of purchase price of land taken under this section, but all these matters shall be governed by the provisions of said act, chapter 20 of the statutes, 1873, as amended by chapter 64 of the statutes of 1892; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall authorize the commissioner to expropriate the reservoir site below the power house of the Esquimalt Water Works Company at Goldstream."

Mr. Luxton takes the ground that if the matter is to be left to arbitration it should be arbitrated without any price being fixed beyond which it could pass such as section 3 of the above amendment provides for. Mayor Hall will not deviate from his stand, however, and it has therefore been put in the hands of H. B. Thomson to introduce the amendment, when it will be fought out in the House.

## HON. F. J. FULTON IS HELPLESS

JOHN OLIVER DRIVES  
MINISTER TO SILENCE

Members of Government Show  
Weakness in Meeting  
Opposition.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 9.

At last evening's sitting of the legislature the galleries were crowded. The citizens gathered to see the legislators, who from the afternoon before, had been sitting practically continuously. The government, however, withdrew from the position that had been taken by the attorney-general, and allowed the bill to stand while general business was transacted.

An interesting debate took place on the G. T. P. bill, in which John Oliver took an active part. The member for Delta renewed his requests for information as to the province's interests in the new townsite, only to meet with the same acknowledgment from the chief commissioner of lands that he knew little or nothing about it.

Hon. Mr. Fulton referred the member for Delta to the department for maps giving information, but was met with the answer that for five weeks a diligent search had been prosecuted by Mr. Oliver and no maps could be found. The chief commissioner, foolishly, for his party, allowed himself to be drawn into a discussion with Mr. Oliver of the original agreements, with respect to the taking over of Kalen Island. The member for Delta, without mercy, held his opponent up to ridicule, showing that although it was the duty of the minister to have looked carefully into everything connected with the business, he did not know what was done. He drove Hon. Mr. Fulton and the attorney-general to silence, as the only way of escaping further castigation.

Lacking information that should have been at the finger ends of the ministry, the bill was laid over for future consideration in committee.

A number of bills were advanced a stage, the House rising at midnight when the notorious election bill was reached on the order paper.

Evening Sitting.

It was ten minutes to nine before the House assembled for business in the evening.

Proceeding to the order paper, Dr. Hall introduced a bill to amend the Master and Servant Act Amendment Act, 1908.

Premier McBride introduced a bill to further amend the Land Registry Act. J. A. Macdonald moved, on the third reading of the bill to amend the Timber Manufacture Act, 1906, that section 3 be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"3. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the export of pile and crib timber, railway ties, mining props, telegraph or telephone poles, fence posts or fire-wood."

This was declared out of order and the mover withdrew it.

John Oliver thereupon moved the same amendment by moving for the discharge of the order for the third reading, and the recommitting of the bill for the purpose of amending.

Speaking to it, Mr. Macdonald said that there could be no objection to including fence posts and firewood in the classes of timber that should be allowed to be exported. The timber used for these could not be manufactured into any other form. With a staff of timber inspectors the government should be able to prevent any violation of the act. He could see no necessity for forcing these to take out licenses to allow the export of these. In the interior there were large quantities of telegraph poles ready for shipment. There should be no objection to holders of small claims doing business in this way without going through a red tape process of getting permission by order in council.

The system of inspectors should do away with the necessity of this. There was no politics in this.

Hon. F. J. Fulton said that the only difference between this amendment and the one he himself had provided was that no precaution was taken in the amendment of the leader of the opposition to have permission by order in council. It was necessary, he thought, to have an order in council, so that sawlogs might not be taken out of the country under the guise of telegraph poles. He would not accept the amendment of the opposition.

Mr. Macdonald, rising to reply, the chief commissioner objected as he was not the mover of the amendment.

The amendment of the opposition was lost on a straight party vote. The

Socialists also supporting the amendment.

The bill passed its third reading.

The House went into adjourned committee on the bill respecting the public service, with H. G. Parsons in the chair.

Several amendments were introduced by Hon. H. E. Young, embodying in a number of instances suggestions made by the opposition.

The bill was reported.

Before leaving the subject the provincial secretary stated that he intended bringing the bill respecting superannuation, which was related to this, down. It would be distributed and could be considered during the recess.

Prince Rupert Townsite.

The bill respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific was committed, with W. H. Hayward in the chair.

John Oliver took exception to features of the bill that allowed of alteration from the spirit of the agreement entered into the year before. The legislature took pains in the act of last year to provide that no street ends on the waterfront should be blocked. The Land Registry Act provided that no block of more than 1,000 feet should be allowed without a street reaching the sea. In the plans approved of for Prince Rupert, a block of 32,000 feet on the sea was left without a street reaching the sea. It was never contemplated that the statute laws of the province should have been set aside in laying out this townsite. The laws had been violated by the government and the railway company. The rights of the people of the province should be protected.

The present bill approved of practically all that had been done. It made the plan of the townsite binding upon the province. It was the intention of the legislature last year that the province would receive one-quarter of the waterfront lots of the townsite. The map showed, conclusively, he thought, that nothing like one-quarter of the waterfront lots was obtained by the province. The recitals of the bill should be altered, he thought. He would like to know why the agreement of last year should be altered.

Considers Bargain Good One.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that the matter of the agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific had been considered by the government for ten weeks or more. He himself had personal knowledge of the waterfront of Prince Rupert for only one day. The government had the advantage of the advice of Mr. Ritchie, who knew every foot of the townsite. He had the most intimate knowledge of the site and the waterfront. He had been consulted in every detail. The government felt that as good a bargain as could be made. The agreement had been most carefully considered. The member for Delta had not as far as he knew been to Prince Rupert.

The waterfront selected by the government was equal in value to one-quarter of the value of the waterfront in Prince Rupert. They had secured 1,500 feet that was acknowledged as the most valuable piece in the whole townsite.

The plan filed with the land department, which was binding, would show not only the one overhead crossing to the sea as referred to by Mr. Oliver, but eight other street-ends leading to the sea. The government had 8,000 feet of waterfront. This was divided. In no other place had the public been better safeguarded. The government did not intend to part with any of it. The Ottawa government had asked the local government to give the Indian Reserve section to the G. T. P. without recompense.

Only a Suggestion.

Mr. Oliver thought it strange that the question of an agreement such as this could not be discussed without a reference having been made to Ottawa, in order to excuse the local government for something done. The order in council from Ottawa would not bear the construction put upon it by the chief commissioner. That could not be interpreted as a demand from Ottawa. It could hardly be called a request. It was only a suggestion.

Hon. Mr. Fulton wanted proof, and Mr. Oliver said he was ready with it. Mr. Oliver referred to the evidence with respect to the acquisition of the land, and asked where the notorious adventurers came in.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that he could inform him that the agreement was made with the accredited agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

"I can tell the House, gentlemen, that although he made that agreement he cannot show one title of proof that he knew that the person named was the accredited agent of the G. T. P."

Mr. Fulton said that this was borne out on the face of it.

"And the face of it was prepared long after," replied Mr. Oliver.

Continuing the dialogue, Mr. Oliver wanted to know where Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson and Peter Larsen came in.

Mr. Fulton thought that that statement should not be made. The land was conveyed to the G. T. P.

Mr. Oliver said that he could quote from Hansard to show that the parties got \$46,000 from the G. T. P. for these 10,000 acres although the government only got \$10,000 for them. Did that show that the land went direct to the G. T. P.

Falls Back on Agreement.

Mr. Fulton said it was specifically set out in the agreement that Mr. Bodwell should not dispose of the land to any other than for the purpose of terminals of the G. T. P.

Mr. Oliver said that if Mr. Bodwell was the accredited agent of the G. T. P., why should it be specified that it should not go to any but the G. T. P. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Oliver showed that the Dominion government in the order-in-council referred to had only advised the granting of land.

Mr. Fulton asked if Mr. Oliver was not aware of the fact that the government had proceeded to give a fee simple deed to the company of these Indian lands.

Mr. Oliver said he was aware of that and he well knew that in doing so the government could only give the rights it possessed.

Mr. Oliver wanted to know what was the depth of water opposite this valuable section of waterfront, block F.

Mr. Fulton said that it varied from 30 feet to 200 or 300 feet. The government would be able to construct a wharf 600 feet by 80 feet with a depth of water of 50 feet or 60 feet at high water.

Mr. Oliver wanted to know what land the government had between the railway tracks and the water.

Mr. Fulton said that he had not figured it out.

After further questioning with only partial answers from Mr. Fulton, Mr. Oliver wished to know if it was not a fact that only for about 600 or 700 feet or this 1,500 the water was sufficiently shallow to allow of wharves being built. The remainder of the block was faced by water too deep to allow of wharves being constructed.

Has No Information.

Mr. Fulton objected to this construction being put on the information.

Mr. Oliver then proposed that Mr. Fulton should state what the depth of water was all along the front of the block.

The chief commissioner said he could not give it. It could be got in the department.

Mr. Oliver said for five weeks he had been trying to get this. He had gone from official to official and could get nothing.

Other questions followed and the chief commissioner admitted that he had personally no knowledge of it.

Mr. Oliver said that the government had competent officials surely and could furnish the information. He was not going to be unreasonable but he thought the House should have the information before proceeding. He suggested therefore that the committee rise.

G. R. Naden also pressed for information but the chief commissioner sat silent.

Mr. Naden alluded to the fact that time and time again it had been stated that a map was in the department giving the information asked. The premier had said the map was in the department but it could not be found.

Mr. Fulton said the map had been there and the premier had been laboring under a wrong impression.

Section Stands Over.

Finally the chief commissioner agreed that section 3, the one under debate, should be held over. The section was as follows:

"The provisions of the said order-in-council, made the eleventh day of August, 1908, a copy of which order is set out in schedule A hereto and the provisions of the said agreement bearing date the seventh day of September, A. D. 1908, a copy of which is set out in schedule B hereto, are hereby ratified and approved, and the lieutenant-governor in council is hereby empowered to carry out the terms of said order in council and agreement."

Section 4 lays rise to some discussion. The section read as follows:

"The triangular piece of land described in the preamble hereto, may, by order of the lieutenant-governor in council, be included in the townsite of Prince Rupert, and the lieutenant-governor in council is hereby empowered to grant the same to the Townsite Company in consideration of a conveyance from the Townsite Company to the crown of land of equal value in the townsite belonging to the Townsite Company."

Mr. Oliver proposed to strike out all the words after Prince Rupert. He knew no reason why a part should go to the G. T. P. The section might be made a part of the townsite, but why should the railway company effect a trade?

Mr. Fulton's answer was why the trade should not be made.



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Mr. Oliver thought it ridiculous to ask him to prove a negative. There must be some reason for trading, why should it not be? Mr. Oliver said the company had no right to any of the land in this triangular piece of 72 acres.

Moves New Sections.

Mr. Fulton moved that the following be added as section 6 thereof: "6. The order in council, approved on the 26th August, 1908, purporting to reserve from location, or any other alienation under the 'Mineral Act,' 'Places Mining Act' or 'Coal Mines Act,' the following lands, namely: Lots Nos. 251, 442, 444, 1,991, 1,992 and 1,993, Range V., Coast district, and the ten adjacent islands described approximately as follows: Lakanian Island, lying between Digby Island and the Mainland, containing nineteen acres, be the same more or less; Lakwilglapah Island, situated south of Lakanian Island, and distant Island No. 1, adjacent to the shore of said lot No. 1,991, containing two acres, be the same more or less; Island No. 2, situated east of Lakanian Island, and distant about a thousand feet therefrom, containing one acre, be the same more or less; Islands No. 3 and four, adjacent to the easterly shore of the Digby Island, containing respectively one acre and one acre and seventy-five one-hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less; Island No. 5, adjacent to the eastern shore of the peninsula at the south end of Digby Island, containing one-half acre, be the same more or less; and, finally, Islands Nos. 6, 7 and 8, adjacent to the south-westerly shore of Digby Island, containing, respectively, one acre and seventy-five one-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 the fore-shores which may pertain to the lands above described, is hereby ratified and confirmed, and it is declared that said order in council had the effect on, from and after the said twenty-sixth day of August, 1908, of reserving said lands from location or any other alienation under the said acts and shall continue to have such operation until cancelled."

Mr. Macdonald suggested that the section stand over as he thought full information should be forthcoming so that no injustice might be worked upon anyone.

Mr. Fulton explained that the section was not retroactive.

In reply to a question of Mr. Macdonald as to existing mineral claims in the townsite, he said that the right to a claim in the townsite had been transferred to the government. This had been promised last May.

The section stood over.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved that the following be added to said bill as section 7 thereof:

"7. Plans of the land mentioned in chapter 19 of the statutes of 1908, approved by the chief commissioner of lands, shall from time to time be deposited in the proper land registry office when the registrar is satisfied that such plans have been approved as aforesaid. After the deposit of such a plan the registrar shall keep an index of the lands described or designated by any number or letter on such plan by the name by which it is designated thereon, and all instruments affecting the land, or any part thereof, executed after such plan has been deposited as aforesaid, shall conform thereto, otherwise the same shall not be recorded or registered. No person, except when authorized in writing by the attorney-general, shall be permitted to copy said plans when deposited as aforesaid."

This also was allowed to stand over as well as other slight amendments proposed.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Bills in Committee.

The bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act was committed, with Charles Munro in the chair.

Parker Williams wanted to amend the bill so as to make it necessary for any acting as private detectives, etc., to register under the police of the province, so as to prevent American detectives from working questionable practices, as was sometimes done in the case of labor strikes.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved against "awetting" processes.

The section were held over and the committee rose and reported progress.

In moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Explosives Storage Act, the attorney-general explained that it had to do with the storage of gasoline. It arose over residents of Victoria West becoming nervous over a storage there. The act would be brought into operation only by order in council and full investigation would follow before that was done.

The bill passed its second reading, and was committed, with W. H. Hayward in the chair.

The attorney-general in moving the second reading of the bill for the relief of the Armstrong Power & Light Company explained that while a large sum had been expended by the company, omission had been made of certain requirements. It was proposed to put them right in this

The bill passed its second reading, and the House went into committee, with J. M. Yorston in the chair. The bill was reported and passed its third reading. The House adjourned at midnight until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

CAN THE LEOPARD CHANGE HIS SPOTS?

Of course the so-called Elections Bill of Attorney-General Bowser is a purely disinterested attempt to "sweeten" the voters' lists and to guard against reprehensible political practices. Emanating from such a source, the measure could hardly be otherwise. Also of course the opposition is fighting the bill from motives which will not bear investigation. Mr. Macdonald and his followers, and the Socialists also, are interested in perpetuating lists swollen to large proportions with the names of dead men and absentees. The proposition is simple. The electoral machinery is entirely in the hands of the government. The opposition, and not the government, is sure to profit by opportunities for electoral crookedness provided by impure lists! We had a demonstration of this fact in the late Dominion elections, not in all of the constituencies of the province—for the registrars in some of the ridings are above suspicion—but certainly in some of the constituencies, as the Attorney-General knows, because the fact has been proven to him.

The sole object of the opposition is to protect the bona fide elector in his franchise. It is just as anxious as the government that the voters' lists shall be purged of the names of all dead and disqualified voters; but it insists that the right of exercising the franchise shall not be dependent entirely upon the will of agents of the government, who in many cases already have been proved to be unscrupulous partisans. The exercise of such powers has created a great scandal in the province of Manitoba. The opposition is determined that there shall be no repetition of such disreputable tactics in British Columbia if it can prevent such occurrences.

The infamous bill of the Attorney-General naturally creates a suspicion that it is the intention of the government to appeal to the people some time during the present year. The McBride government has exhausted all its political blank cartridges. It has made the most of the subterfuge of better terms. Its attitude on the Oriental question has been proved insincere and hypocritical. Mr. Bowser can explode no more sensations on the eve of an election about pending Japanese invasions. He stands naked, but unashamed, as a most mendacious political faker. As a politician he has been proved to be unworthy of belief. In the coming contest, therefore, he must take up new ground. The government's only hope is a partisan voters' list in the hands of partisan officials.

The contest proceeding in the legislature is a repetition of what has occurred in the province of Manitoba. It is also a repetition of the Dominion Franchise Act of a number of years ago, which the Liberals in the House of Commons fought to the last ditch, being forced to succumb by superiority of numbers. A number of years of experience of the Dominion Act left the party which had enacted it without a word to say in its defence. When the Laurier government came into power that measure was repealed and the lists of the various provinces were adopted as the basis of the Dominion franchise. The scheme worked well until the Roblin government of Manitoba came into power and proceeded to incorporate its Tory ideas in the election act. The McBride government of British Columbia purposes following this example, if it can. It is worthy of remark in this connection that, although there are Conservative governments in some of the other provinces no objections have been raised except in Manitoba and British Columbia to unfairness in the lists. There are only two provinces in which the creed that "the thing is to get in, and after you are in to stay in" has been incorporated in the political confession of faith.

The truth is that the McBride government understands that it has been tried and found wanting. It has been in power for six years, during which period it has made no attempt to perform a single act for the promotion of the interests of the province. It has been content to "stay in" and to devise crooked methods for staying in. In the meantime British Columbia has made progress, but the stimulating force behind that progress has proceeded entirely from an extraneous source—from the activity the Dominion government has displayed in stimulating the settlement of the new provinces in the Northwest and providing for the construction of railways upon Vancouver Island and in southern and northern British Columbia.

A desperate effort is being made to create an impression that H. B. Thompson, the third misrepresentative of Victoria, has been assiduous in his efforts to secure a settlement of the water question which would bear an appearance of fairness to the city. If Mr. Thompson has been active, a steady and persistent application of the spur has been necessary to stimulate him into activity. But why, with the Premier as our "accredited agent" in chief and the leader of the government should it be necessary for Mr. Thompson to work so hard to secure Victoria rights which would not be depleting the most insignificant municipality in the province? No one has proposed that injustice should be done the private company concerned—why is Victoria practically the only city in the world in which the interests of a private concern are considered of more importance than the interests of the water consumers of a city of forty thousand souls? The more the situation is considered the more perplexing it appears.



## WATERWORKS BILL APPROVED

### BEST DISPOSITION OF UNFORTUNATE TANGLE

#### Opposition Leader So Terms it —Stuart Henderson Raises Point of Order.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 10.  
This evening the Victoria City bill was practically passed in committee, and while it stands over until tomorrow it is only on a point of order raised by Stuart Henderson, who seems to be alone in his opposition to the bill.

At the afternoon sitting the non-contentious clauses were adopted and the now famous section 2 and H. B. Thomson's city amendment covering the case of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company were left over until evening to give the leader of the opposition an opportunity to peruse the amendment.

Practically all the members of the city council were present in the lobby, with W. J. Taylor, K. C., the city barrister and City Solicitor Mann, while A. P. Luxton, K. C., was there to watch the interests of the company.

#### "Ample" Compensation.

In the chair was H. G. Parson, member for Golden, and little time was taken in getting rid of the clauses in which no one but the city had any interest.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite asked what meaning "ample" was supposed to have as regarded compensation.

Mr. Thomson did not think the word made any difference where it was.

"But we are enacting legislation now," objected Mr. Hawthorthwaite. "There may be 'due' compensation but if we put in 'ample' it may be construed as giving the company a right to demand more than Victoria wishes to give or than would be fair compensation."

The attorney-general moved to strike out the word, and this was done.

W. R. Ross stated that he withdrew the amendments he had on the order paper. These were practically along the same lines as Mr. Thomson's except as to the basis of arriving at the value of the works.

#### The Esquimalt Amendment.

Section 2 as finally passed ratifies and confirms to the city the powers, rights and privileges granted and conferred by the act of 1872, as amended by the act of 1892, and declares that such powers, rights and privileges were and are in no way abrogated or diminished by the Water Classes Act or any other statute.

To this Mr. Thomson proposed to add the following clauses:

"Provided that the commissioner shall not enter upon, take, or appropriate any of the lands, waters, rights or privileges of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company without, if that company so requires, taking, appropriating and purchasing the whole undertaking of the said company; and the price or compensation to be paid by the said corporation to the said company for the value of the property so purchased, taken or appropriated shall, in case of disagreement, be decided by arbitrators appointed under the said statutes of 1872, chapter 23, and 1892, chapter 64.

"Provided also that the corporation of the city of Victoria may expropriate a sufficient right-of-way over, through or under the lands of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, for the purpose of conducting waters from the Sooke watershed to the waterworks system of the city of Victoria, notwithstanding the foregoing. Provided further, that the power in this section contained shall not extend, and the said commissioner shall not have or exercise under any power in that behalf vested in him, the right of expropriation over the land forming the reservoir site below the power-house of the said company at Goldstream. And provided further, that the works for conducting the said water from Sooke Lake watershed shall be begun within two years of the 15th day of March, 1909, and finished within eight years from said date as to the first means of conduit of such waters.

"Provided further, that the following shall govern the said arbitration proceedings in determining the compensation for the expropriation of the undertaking as a whole:

"(a) An offer of purchase shall first be made of not less than \$700,000 (to be deemed a tender), and the company shall have two months to accept or refuse such offer:

"(b) If the company decline such offer and arbitration ensues, the arbitrators shall be limited to awarding to the company, and no such award shall exceed, the sum which the company would become entitled to, determined as if the said Esquimalt Waterworks Company were a company incorporated under the Water Classes Consolidation Act of 1897, and as if its franchises, undertakings, property and assets were in process of compulsory purchase by order in council under the provisions of section 129 of said Water Classes Consolidation Act, 1897, but so that the interest on capital invested shall be calculated at not exceeding six per cent simple interest per annum, and the bonus on the capital actually invested at not more than twenty per cent."

#### Amendment Satisfactory to City.

Parker Williams wanted to know how the House was to arrive at \$700,000 as a price to be offered for the Esquimalt works.

H. B. Thomson replied that the amendment was practically the proposition of the city and had been accepted by the city council.

"One good member would do more for Victoria than the four it has," remarked J. H. Hawthorthwaite as introductory to saying that instead of having "an offer of purchase for not less than \$700,000" inserted in the bill it should be made "not more than \$700,000."

Mr. Thomson repeated that the city had fixed that sum. It wanted to deal absolutely fairly with the Esquimalt Waterworks Company and considered that the figure decided on was dealing fairly. If the city thought it too much it could proceed to arbitration.

#### Best Solution of Tangle.

"This bill presents a rather unusual position to us," said J. A. Macdonald. "We are practically asked to interfere in a dispute between the city and the Esquimalt company. We are practically asked to interfere with the legal rights of the parties in the waters of Goldstream. I propose to vote for the amendment of the fourth member for Victoria, because I believe it would be perhaps the best disposition which could be made of a most unfortunate tangle. As I understand there is really no dispute between the parties as to the privilege Victoria may have to expropriate the whole works of the company. I understand the Esquimalt company are prepared to submit to that expropriation. The only question that remains to be settled between them, or be settled by this legislature, is the basis on which the value of the works shall be ascertained by the arbitrators. I understand the Esquimalt company are prepared to arbitrate on the basis that the city shall pay what the works are worth at their present value. Now that seems a fair and reasonable basis and if there were no complications there can be no question that this legislature would not be justified in interfering. But as I understand it, the city was given the right in 1872 to obtain water within an area of twenty miles. This bill was amended in 1892 and the same year the Esquimalt company was given certain rights, subject to the rights of the city. The Esquimalt company has gone ahead on the authority of that act and is supplying water to a portion of the city."

"The city now finds itself needing a new source of supply. This situation is that it must either take the Goldstream supply or go to a considerably further distance, to Sooke, and take water from there at much more expense. I understand the city want it made plain its right to take over the Esquimalt works and undertaking on certain terms set out in this amendment, or else that it may go to Sooke, not touching the Esquimalt company's property except as to a right-of-way for pipes. We are asked to fix the basis of arbitration at the actual cost, cost of maintenance, six per cent on the investment and then a bonus of twenty per cent. In this way it is thought, this legislature will be dealing fairly with the company and with the city also. I understand it is possible from figures in the hands of the government or the fourth member for Victoria to tell what the total cost has been.

#### Rights of Investors.

"Legislation of this kind is of a dangerous character. We are depending in this province for capital to develop our resources on people from outside or on public-spirited men within our borders. If we are to deal with this matter so as to make the Esquimalt company's enterprise unsafe we strike a blow not only at that particular company but at every enterprise that comes into the province, or needs the investment of capital to bring it to a consummation. The difficulty I see in leaving the parties to decide the

value on a basis of present worth is that when it comes before the arbitrators the company will say their good-will is worth so much and the arbitrators must take it into account. The city will say the company has no good-will, that it came in subject to the city's rights and that good-will has no status in the case. The arbitrators must decide one way or the other, and which ever way it goes there will be appeals going as far as the Privy Council at great expense. What would be more provoking still to the citizens would be that they would be left without water for an indefinite time. I think the legislature should prevent that, and this amendment will do that without any real injury to those who have invested their money in this province."

#### No Confiscation.

The premier said he was glad to hear so many strong and emphatic words of endorsement of the amendment of his colleague, Mr. Thomson, whom he had always felt would never venture to propose anything that would not command itself to every right-minded person. There was no doubt the amendment was well-conceived. In substance, it assured for Victoria a supply of pure water. This did not for a moment mean that the city had not a splendid supply, but this was an energetic portion of the province, developing at a tremendous rate, and making it plain that the city would need a much-increased supply. All that was sought by this amendment was to ensure to the people that this increased supply would be enjoyed. There was no suggestion from anyone that it meant confiscation. No member of the House would lend himself to anything that savored of that or that would mean any impairment of the capital at stake in a foreign or local company. The premier added:

"I am constrained to say on behalf of the mayor and council, with whom I have recently had many meetings, that so far as my cognizance of their acts is concerned they have never shown any sign that would imply that they had any idea of confiscation. On the other hand, they have shown a very fair and business-like attitude to that corporation. They have shown to me, personally and officially, every indication of a desire to give to citizens what they need and to give to the Esquimalt company every consideration they might demand. The measure is one which, in every detail, is fair and equitable, is one which will give the people a right and proper solution of this troublesome question, and give the Esquimalt company ample compensation for the investment they have."

Mr. Hawthorthwaite thought it pleasant to see "the leader of the government leaning on the shoulder of the leader of the opposition and dropping tears on his manly shoulder," especially after the scrap of two nights before. He was not sure that the bill was in the favor of the city and side of the naughty Esquimalt company. For one thing the city could be called upon by the company to purchase all of its large holdings of land if it took any. Another point not in the interest of the city was that if water was to be brought from Sooke Lake watershed the bill compelled the city to commence the works within two years from March 15th next and complete them within eight years from that day.

#### A Point of Order.

Stuart Henderson raised the point of order that no amendment giving extended powers could be made to a bill which was not covered by the advertisement or petition for the bill or had not been considered by the standing committee.

Mr. Thomson argued that there was no extension of powers.

Mr. Macdonald suggested that as the matter was one of interest the bill be laid over until next sitting.

"I will consent on the distinct understanding that it comes up to-morrow afternoon and is disposed of," said Mr. Thomson. "I do not want this bill killed by obstruction."

"So far as I know I am the only one on this side opposing your bill, so there cannot be any fear of obstruction," Mr. Henderson returned.

The bill went over on this understanding.

## TIMBER POLICY WAS COVETED

### ANOTHER LIBERAL PLANK BORROWED

#### Premier Announces Adoption of Principle of Perpetuity of Licenses.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 10.

Another stick has been stolen from the Liberal wood-pile. The McBride government has decided to take steps towards making timber licenses perpetual, as was advocated by the leader of the opposition in the debate on the address, as well as before and since. The matter will be left over till next session, however, when the government expect to have the benefit of advice from the forthcoming forestry commission.

The Grand Trunk Pacific bill went through this afternoon and only awaits its final stages. The leader of the opposition and Mr. Oliver made a final stand upon it, but its passage was, of course, inevitable. When it finally becomes law it will have Prince Rupert tied up worse than Vancouver is now for the coming terminal city has no duplicate of False Creek to utilize as an open harbor—and incidentally will have confirmed a plan of the city which is confessedly not complete. The House has not passed the bill with its eyes shut, as the opposition has repeatedly called attention to the condition the government's last agreement with the company leaves the young city in.

#### First Aid for Workmen.

A bill designed to secure better protection of workers in industrial operations, which will be known if it passes as the Ambulance Act, was introduced by Parker Williams. It will make it imperative upon employers of more than twenty persons, more than three miles from a doctor, to keep about the works always at least one person competent to render first aid to the injured, and also a good ambulance box or boxes. The secretary of the Provincial Board of Health is to determine the qualifications necessary to obtain a certificate of competency, which any duly qualified medical practitioner may issue. A penalty of \$50 or three months is provided for employers failing to comply with the law, and a similar penalty for incompetent persons presuming to hold a certificate. It is proposed that the act should come into force on May 1st, 1910.

Dr. Hall introduced a bill amending the provisions of the Master and Servant Act as to the selection of a physician to be paid by deductions from the men's wage. The provision for each man entering a doctor's name in a book kept by the employer is to be confined to places of over 2,000, and in places under that election of a doctor by the men in any employ is provided for. The employer is to give two weeks' notice of a meeting for nomination and a poll is to be held, to be open until 9 p. m. on the day of polling.

#### The Timber Policy.

Premier McBride rose immediately after prayers and made his announcement as follows:

"Before the business of the day is taken up I would ask permission, Mr. Speaker, to make a statement of some importance and one that is awaited by a great many people in British Columbia at this time with considerable interest. I refer, sir, to the question of the tenure of special timber licenses, which has been a subject of some controversy of late, and the principal mission of several delegations, that have waited upon the government in the past few months in regard to the timber industry in British Columbia, and I beg to announce to the House that the government has come to the determination that the tenure of these licenses will, at the next session of this legislature, receive the attention of the administration in the way of some provision that will make for the perpetuity of the licenses until the timber is removed, on such terms and conditions as the government then may deem prudent in the best interests of the province of British Columbia.

"It is considered wise in our judgment to defer this matter until we shall have had the advantage of the advice of the commission on forestry presently to be appointed, and until we have had the advantage of perusing the conclusions to which that commission may come. So when I make this announcement this afternoon, while the matter is to receive attention next session it must be on such terms and conditions as will, at that time, in the opinion of the government be wise and prudent in the interests of the province."

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Sweating in Cells.

The attorney-general's bill providing for the appointment of an inspector of police, who is to have charge of the work under the club regulations act and a general inspectoral authority throughout the province to relieve Superintendent Hussey, came up for adoption of the committee stage.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved to add the following section:

"It shall be the duty of such inspector to see that all attempts of any nature to extract evidence from prisoners by means of 'sweating,' or any form of torture, shall be abolished or prevented."

"It is rumored that recently in our prisons American methods of extracting evidence have been adopted, such as sweating or putting them through the second or third degree," he said. "I do not belong to any secret order, so I do not know what this means, but it must be something unpleasant or it would not be used. From the standpoint of humanity, to say nothing of common decency, this system should not be used. If justice cannot be obtained without such medieval measures we would be better without such justice."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite went on to refer to a provincial case in which, he said, it was commonly reported that American officers were allowed to go into a Canadian jail and subject prisoners to sweating, the means adopted being said to be the keeping of the subjects awake and man after man going in and asking them questions. Members had such a recent experience of what it was like to be kept awake all night that he believed they would vote for his amendment.

The attorney-general stated that so far as he knew no such system ever had been practiced, or was now in force, in the province. The prisons were well managed under the superintendent, and no such thing would be permitted. In Bill Miner's case nothing of the kind was done.

Bills Advanced.

The bill extending the time for the construction of the Pacific, Northern and Omineca railway was considered in committee, Dr. McGuire in the chair, and passed.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the extension of time should not be construed as extending the time limit within which the company must earn the provincial bonus of \$5,200 a mile.

Mr. Thomson objected, as no notice had been given, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite promised to bring it up on the report stage.

H. B. Thomson announced that the bill for the consolidation of the mining claims and water rights of John Hopp was to be withdrawn, and he moved for the discharge of the order for second reading. The announcement of the abandonment of a bill which called out strong condemnation was greeted with applause.

The bill creating the Roman Catholic archbishop of Vancouver and his successors a corporation sole was read a second time, and taken up in committee, John Jardine presiding. The attorney-general had a section added, continuing to the new prelate the obligations and liabilities incurred in connection with the diocese of New Westminster, now merged in the archdiocese lately created.

The bill stands for its final stages. The Public Service Act was read a third time, and so was the bill amending the Explosives Storage Act by declaring buildings and tanks in which gasoline is stored in large quantities than 500 gallons to be a "powder magazine" within the meaning of the act.

The bill incorporating the Goat River Water Power and Light Company was given another stage and now awaits third reading.

The G. T. P. Agreement.

Discussion of Mr. Oliver's motion to strike out section 3 of the G. T. P. bill was resumed in committee.

"What we object to is that we are asked to confirm an incomplete map," said Mr. Macdonald. "Whatever the rights of the parties are in the future must be found from an act of the legislature and that map. I would like to ask the commissioner of lands what position the province would be in in case of litigation over plans which were admitted to be incomplete when confirmed. The object of striking out section 3 is to leave that matter open, to be brought before the legislature at a time when the government is ready to come before it with a complete plan and the act of the legislature would be a confirmation of an agreement complete in all its parts."

"Not that we object to any agreement being made, but we do object to confirming a plan in the condition in which this is at present. The position of the opposition is that we are not opposing the extension of time for completing the survey of the townsite or the waste lands, we are not opposed to the surveying of these latter lands into blocks of more than forty acres for the purpose of saving expense, we are not opposed to including in the townsite the

triangular block mentioned in section 4, and we are not opposed to section 5 of this bill; but we are opposed to passing a section which confirms an order-in-council, which order itself refers to an incomplete map, and we are opposed of course, unalterably opposed, to the scheme carried out between the government and the company to cut this townsite off from the sea, only giving approaches at places a mile and a half apart. We think this legislature would be going far enough at this time if it extends the time for completing the surveys, if it brings into the townsite this triangular piece of land, and lease it until the government is able to come before the legislature with that complete information which will enable this body to deal with a business matter which can only be dealt with on a knowledge of all the facts."

The attorney-general declared that to strike out section 3 would be to undo all that the government had done in regard to the subdivision of the townsite, sweep it all to one side.

What Liberals Object To.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that the objection was to a part of the agreement which was apparently not complete.

The attorney-general stuck to his opinion that the proposition of the member for Delta rendered nugatory all that had been done last year. The province had secured great concessions from the company in a street to the waterfront in the centre of the company's main block, in the giving up of the additional forty feet of right-of-way through block F, where the government was building a wharf, and the government had made the company run the railway right around the waterfront of the townsite.

Mr. Oliver said it was absurd to say that striking out this section would undo what had been already agreed to in complete form.

Mr. Oliver's motion was voted down. New sections were added to the bill, reserving lands and islands adjacent to the townsite under the mining laws, and providing for the filing of plans in the registry office, which no person is to be permitted to copy except when authorized in writing by the attorney-general.

Plans Copyrighted.

Mr. Macdonald asked what the object of the latter provision was.

The attorney-general replied that as the plans were public property after being confirmed by the legislature this section had been put in to protect the company. There was certain to be great interest in the property when put on the market and this section was intended to prevent any enterprising real estate agent copying the plans and selling copies. The company should have that right.

"The idea evidently is for the company to make a little money on the side by copyrighting the plans," remarked the opposition leader. "They must intend to charge a pretty fair price if they expect to make two hundred thousand dollars out of them."

Confirming Incomplete Plans.

Mr. Macdonald renewed his protest against confirming incomplete plans on motion to adopt schedule A, which embodies the order-in-council of August 11th last. The statement in the order that the index plan annexed was a plan of the townsite either was not in accordance with the facts or the plan was not the real plan of Prince Rupert. The House, in confirming this, was making an affirmation of something which was not true.

The commissioner of lands said that the plan was subject only to such rectification as was found necessary on making the complete survey.

"But what is the use of confirming something that is not final?" asked the leader of the opposition. "If not final, what force is given to it by confirming it an act of parliament? We are simply stultifying ourselves if we confirm a plan and then leave it to the lieutenant-governor-in-council to perhaps alter the plan. I enter a protest against this thing, a protest against bringing matters before the House in the shape in which this schedule has been brought before it."

The attorney-general pointed out the clause in the order allowing for alterations.

"Yes, but what is the good of asking us to pass idle legislation?" persisted Mr. Macdonald. "I have no doubt the government majority will pass it, but it is idle legislation because we are approving something which is not final. In the case of litigation, where are we?"

The schedules were passed and the bill, reported with amendments, now awaits its final stages.

Several clauses of the Water Act were passed before six o'clock.

NEW BILLS COME AT LAST MINUTE

OPPOSITION PROTESTS AGAINST PRACTICE

Rushing Through Sections of Water Clauses Bill—Changing Game Act.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 10.

After the strenuous night spent on Monday and the lively debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement last night the proceedings were comparatively dull this evening, and the hundreds of spectators who had gathered in the galleries did not linger when it became plain that the election act amendments were not to be taken up.

A good deal was accomplished, however, in the way of making progress on several bills, in addition to the city waterworks bill, the proceedings in regard to which are reported in another column.

When the Grand Trunk Pacific bill came up for consideration of the report from the committee stage the commissioner of lands had some small amendments to make in the bill, although it had been under close attention in committee a few hours before. On its coming up for third reading Mr. Oliver has given notice that he will move:

"That whereas bill 21 provides for the approval and ratification of a certain marked plan showing the subdivision of the townsite of Prince Rupert, as well as the division of the lands in said townsite fronting on the sea;

"And whereas, in the partition of the lands in the said townsite fronting on the sea, it is apparent that the province has not received one-fourth in value of such lands fronting on the sea;

"And whereas in the laying out of the townsite of Prince Rupert, the interests of the province have not been sufficiently protected by providing sufficient access to the sea by street ends;

"And whereas the province has been saddled with the expense of all railway crossings, which, by reason of the provision that they shall be by overhead bridges, will be very costly to the people;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the order for the third reading be discharged and the bill re-committed, for the purpose of considering amendments which shall protect the public interests in the particulars above recited."

Third Reading.

The following bills were read a third time:

An act to incorporate the B. C. Permanent Loan Company.

An act to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power & Light Company, Ltd.

An act to create the Roman Catholic archbishop of Vancouver and his successors in office a corporation sole.

An act to amend the Police and Prisons' Regulation act.

There was applause for J. H. Schofield (Ymfr) upon the final passage of the Goat River bill, which met with much opposition in its course through the House on account of the wide powers it gets.

On report stage of the Pacific, Northern and Omineca Railway bill Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the extension of time granted by the bill should not be construed as extending the time limit within which it could earn the provincial bonds of \$5,200 per mile previously given.

A. E. McPhillips raised the points of order that this amendment was not within the scope of the bill, that it proposed to amend a subsidy act and was not open to a private member to propose, and that there was no subsidy of \$5,200; it was \$5,000.

The Speaker ruled that as the original bill did not at all deal with or give any bonus to the company this amendment was not within its scope and therefore was out of order.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite appealed against this ruling, which was sustained. Those voting that it be not sustained were: Hawthornthwaite, Williams, McInnes, Macdonald, Oliver, Yorton, Jones, Eagleson and Hall.

The act to amend the Mineral act was further considered in committee and reported.

Rushing Through Water Clauses Bill.

The water clauses bill was taken up in committee and run through almost to the end. A. H. B. Macgowan was in the chair and read quickly but clearly. There were a few amendments here and there but as a rule the sections went through without discussion.

Half-a-dozen were held over for amendment on defects being pointed out by the opposition. Mr. Macdonald called attention to some which were totally unnecessary, merely repeating matters which are already dealt with in other sections.

About midnight Mr. Oliver made a protest at what, as he put it, was becoming a mere farce. Most important legislation was being put through but no consideration whatever was being given to it from the government side. There were a few members sitting in their chairs but paying no attention to it, and if this was to go on there was no use in going through the farce but legislation might as well be adopted en bloc and save time.

The commissioner of lands and attorney-general paid no attention to this and the reading of the sections went on, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Henderson pointing out the need for improvement here and there.

The committee stopped short some dozen sections from the end.

Eleventh-hour Legislation.

The commissioner of lands had two bills which he brought down by message, one amending the Lands act and the other dealing with the subdivision of Fernie park grant.

Mr. Oliver protested by resolution against bringing down presumably important government legislation at that hour of the night, when members were neither physically nor mentally able to give the measures proper attention.

His motion to consider the message of introduction in committee at next sitting instead of then was, however, negatived by 23 to 11. The House adjourned a few minutes later.

The commissioner of lands to-day withdrew his bill amending the Game Protection act and introduced another to replace it. One of the new sections is designed to protect birds or animals imported for acclimatization. Another brings the favorite device of the lieutenant-governor in council into play, giving power to remove by proclamation the prohibition as to the shooting and sale of Columbian or coast deer, duck of all kinds, snipe and grouse of all kinds, including prairie chicken and partridge, cock and hen pheasants, quail of all kinds, geese of all kinds and partridges. The season will be thrown open by order-in-council yearly, instead of being fixed by statute, as now. It will be unlawful to kill or take more than five Columbian or Coast deer in one season. Hunting deer with dogs is prohibited.

The proceedings of the British Columbia Legislature yesterday confirm our opinion that there is at least one lawyer too many in that assembly of lawmakers.

A WEAKNESS FOR WHICH VICTORIA SUFFERS.

Premier McBride, we are told with becoming gravity, in all questions of vital importance, prefers to be led by rather than to lead public opinion. This statement confirms a general public impression which was hardly in need of confirmation. But it is not altogether correct. It would have been more accurate to say that the leader of the government prefers to follow the leader of the opposition in all cases when he is not driven by his colleague and desk-mate, Mr. Bowser. All who have followed with any degree of diligence the proceedings of the Legislature, more particularly during the present session, will doubtless have noticed that Mr. McBride is very careful to follow the Liberal leader in the debates. That is the usual procedure, we admit; but it is not usual for the speeches of the opposition leader to be so logically sound and unanswerable that the leader of the government, possibly unconsciously, is forced into the position of adopting the suggestions they contain.

By way of illustration: Mr. McBride announced in the House yesterday that the government would adopt a certain policy in regard to timber leases. He did not go into details, because the time has not yet come for doing that. The Premier will take his time to consider the matter—undoubtedly after the general elections, hoping



that his announcement will have the effect of lining all timber men up behind his party. In the meantime he has endorsed the principle of leases in perpetuity, being the policy of the opposition as outlined by Mr. J. A. Macdonald; also a complete reversion of attitude on the part of the government. That is one example of the astute but far from resourceful Premier's way of permitting himself to be guided by public opinion, which of course is given expression by the leader of the opposition.

Another instance occurred in the Legislature yesterday illustrative of the Premier's besetting weakness. The subject of discussion was the private bill of the municipality of Victoria asking for the confirmation of certain rights conveyed by the Legislature of 1873 and succeeding years in regard to the watershed of Goldstream. This was not the first time the city had pressed for a settlement of the question in the interests of citizens. Although the Premier has represented the city for three years and has had opportunities of making his great influence felt in our favor, he never opened his mouth in support of our cause, at least not to the knowledge of his trusting constituents. Although he had occupied his present position for three years previously, and, as his organ claims, was the representative at large of all the people, neither did he at any time think the cause of the people of Victoria was deserving of "a word in season." But yesterday, after the leader of the opposition had reviewed the facts of the case with his usual clearness and moderation, pointing out the imperative necessity of a settlement in the interests of the city without inflicting injustice upon the people who had invested capital in the works of the company, the Premier had the courage to stand up and endorse the position of the actual leader of the assembly.

But, as a citizen interested in water supply pointed out this morning, if Vancouver, not Victoria, had been asking for a confirmation of rights vested in her by the legislature, the Premier would not have been led up to his post of duty on a string in the hands of any man. He would have been driven, chastised if necessary, into discharging his obligations. And Messrs. Bowser and Macgowan would have wielded the whips. Other representatives of the city would also have taken part in the process of subjugation, provided their services were required. The Vancouver delegation under such circumstances would not have gone about their business hanging their heads as though engaged in a task of which they had reason to be ashamed. Lobbyists, whether in the precincts of the chamber or in the lobbies thereof, would have been driven forth like the money-changers from the temple. The right of the Terminal City to take water from whence it pleased and upon the usual conditions governing arbitration proceedings would have been vindicated in short order.

#### OLD AGE PENSIONS IN B. C.

To the Editor:—A bill was brought into the local legislature with a view of providing a pension for government employees, but it is understood that it will not be put through this session.

If we take care of the heritage we have entered into, there is no reason why every man, woman and child in this country should not be well provided for when they grow old.

The lands are vested in the crown for the benefit of the people. The people of this province should always bear in mind that by becoming citizens of this, the finest country in the world, with a future possessing the greatest potentialities, they all have a right to share in the proceeds of the public lands.

Certain portions of the lands are already allocated, or put aside, for the support of a British Columbia University, and there is no reason why other portions should not be set aside for the benefit of each one of us when we get older. Those who have already borne the burden and the heat of the day in the development of the province should have some benefit from these lands as an annuity before they depart. The government should, therefore, face this question without delay and bring the matter to a final issue in the next session of parliament.

FRANK RICHARDS, J. P.  
Vancouver, B. C.

#### SOCIALISM AND LOCAL OPTION.

To the Editor:—Being in the House last Thursday evening I had the privilege of listening to Mr. Hawthornthwaite when he introduced the resolution asking for a royal commission of inquiry upon the liquor traffic. From the tirade which he uttered it is evident that local option will be strongly opposed by the Socialist party.

He said in part: "Science had not said the last word upon the use of liquors." Science has no finality upon any subject, but states and agrees that the use of liquors is one of the greatest evils society has to contend with. He also said the State of Maine (which is prohibitive) spent last year \$2,000,000 in drink, therefore such laws were useless. Rather, a foolish way to present an argument. Supposing Maine had no prohibitive law, "what sum would then have been spent?"

Law at its best is only corrective. We have criminal laws, but they do not stop crime. Would, therefore, Mr. Hawthornthwaite do away with such laws?

Another strong point of his was: "The majority has no right to tell him what he shall eat or drink or how he shall be clothed." Well, that is just what the law does at present; thus, we have a food and drink law, and as regards clothing, let the hon. member appear in the House, say, in the garb of a suffragette, and hear what the Speaker would say. Yes, he cannot even stand up when he wishes. Later on during the session I heard the Speaker call out: "Will the hon. member for Nanaimo sit down." Again, more peremptory: "Sit down." The hon. member sat down, not because he wanted to, but to obey the law.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite also spoke on the Gothenburg system. All these arguments of his seemed wide of the mark. Surely the principle of local option should be acceptable to a majority of both parties. A management of the affairs of the people, by the voice of the people, not necessarily in dealing with the liquor traffic, but also all other affairs. Why, for instance, should not Saanich say whether it wants six licensed houses or sixteen?

It seems as though local option will leave the parties stranded; several on each side not voting. The Premier and his lieutenants were against each other, and the Speaker had to call out: "How does the second member for Victoria vote?" The royal commission will, I fear, shelve the question. In the meantime let local optionists buckle on their armor for the fight.

ALFRED FEW,  
Gorge road, March 10th, 1908.

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## JAMMING WATER BILL THROUGH

### LIBERALS LEFT HOUSE IN SOLEMN PROTEST

#### Prorogation Fixed for This Evening—Medical Bill Passed.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 12.  
At midnight the opposition members left the House as a protest against the manner in which the government was forcing most important legislation through the House, at a time when members were not in a condition to consider the intricate matters involved.

The water bill was badly drawn to begin with, and as it went through committee section after section was left over for amendment and further consideration. The commissioner of lands brought down a number of amendments—but not all that the leader of the opposition had pointed out as necessary—and proceeded to move them. As these were not printed members had to follow them as best they could and work out their meaning and effect hurriedly. This is no way to frame legislation on a subject of paramount importance in this province, and as it became plain that the bill was to be jammed through, the opposition members washed their hands of it and took a dignified course of retiring.

That the government desired to get everything in shape for prorogation this evening, according to the premier's announcement, does not excuse their haste in any way. Being sent here to legislate in the best interests of the people, the members, and the government, in particular, are not supposed to put a desire for concluding the session at a certain hour before considerations of public good.

During the evening the provincial secretary made an interesting statement regarding a piece of legislation dealing with public health matters which is being prepared and which he expects to have ready for introduction next session.

The sitting was one of the most important of the session in the matter of subjects dealt with, these including woman suffrage, the protection of workmen, the status of the medical profession, game protection, the water bill and other measures.

#### Questions Answered.

H. C. Brewster asked the minister of finance the following questions:

"1. Is the E. & N. Railway Company extending its line of railway?  
"2. What steps are being taken to see that they comply with sub-section (1) and (2) of section 52, chapter 50, statutes of 1908?"

This had reference to the proviso that no Oriental labor must be employed on railway construction and that the exemption from railway taxation is conditional upon the payment of the current white wages.

Hon. Captain Tatlow replied that he understood the E. & N. was extending its line, but that when application for exemption was before the executive would be the time to deal with the matter.

The same question in another form was put to the commissioner of lands, as follows:

"1. Is the commissioner of lands aware that the E. & N. railway is extending its line of railway?"

"2. Are they employing Orientals on their work, either themselves or through their contractors?"

"3. Is he aware that Wallis & McLeod are contractors on a portion of this extension?"

"4. Is that firm employing Japanese almost exclusively?"

"5. Has he any officer of his department inspecting the line from time to time?"

Hon. Thomas Taylor, minister of public works, replied:

"1. I have been so informed.

"2. No information.

"3. Have no information as to contractors.

"4. Same as No. 2.

"5. As this company is incorporated by Dominion statute this department has no jurisdiction."

#### Assignment of Wages.

The speaker having ruled that Mr. McPhillips' bill respecting the assignment of wages was in order the House went again into committee on it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite protested against what he called "the growing tendency of the House to dicker and interfere with employer and employee or buyer and seller." The introducer of the bill seemed to think that the workingman was not able to take care of his wages, whereas the only difficulty the laborer had was in getting enough to take care of. If a man wanted to get a temporary accommodation and assign his wages as security the legislature had no right to interfere.

Parker Williams declared that the bill was not needed to meet any conditions in British Columbia. The member for the Islands wanted to get his name attached to some bit of legislation before the session closed, and after looking around in the statutes of eastern provinces or states where this sort of thing was needed he thought this idea would do him and it was adopted by his own benevolent assimilation. If the hon. gentlemen opposite wanted to do something to benefit the workmen let them get him a living wage. The man who could not live on a living wage without borrowing would have to take the consequences, without having this sort of grandmotherly legislation passed to protect them.

Mr. McPhillips declared that the bill was intended to prevent workmen making assignments of their wages in order to get money for drink and gambling. One of the sections provided that in the case of a married man his wife had to give her consent to an assignment.

"That is the only decent section in the bill," remarked the member for Nanaimo.

#### Not Drunkards or Gamblers.

John Oliver said history would show that the Conservatives had been in power for the greater part of the time and yet it was found, according to the member for the Islands, that even in this prosperous province of British Columbia there was a class of people who, because of their necessities, could be exploited by money-lenders. If this was so, then let the legislature make conditions that this class of people would not be in a condition to be the prey of usurers.

Mr. McPhillips thought this was a matter for the Dominion government to attend to.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that the Dominion government had legislation on usury, as the member for the Islands ought to know, and continued:

"I have been a resident of this province for thirty years, but it is news to me to hear that we have a class who are in the habit of mortgaging their wages in order to get money to indulge in drink and gambling. If that is so, let us do away with drinking and gambling."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved to strike out the provision that an employer must sign the consent to an assignment of wages, but this was lost on a party division.

Mr. McPhillips proposed that the committee rise and report progress, stating that he decided to do this because there were other important matters to be discussed.

"Where is all the hon. gentlemen's gush about labor, that he throws up his hands like this?" asked Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

Mr. McNis, who had been on his feet before Mr. McPhillips made his proposition, insisted on his right to speak. He remarked that when the member for the Islands said there were people in the province who did not get enough to live on he gave a left-handed compliment to his leader the premier, who was so fond of boasting of all he and his party had done for labor.

The motion to adjourn the discussion was carried, this practically meaning the end of the bill, as there will not likely be time to take it up again this session.

#### Woman Suffrage.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved the second reading of his bill to extend the provincial franchise to women on the same terms as it is now enjoyed by men. He prefaced his remarks by a promise to be short, saying he had so exhausted himself in defending the franchise for men he had not much vigor left to deal with the franchise for women. The recent developments in the suffrage movement in England were touched on by the speaker, who gallantly defended their tactics and condemned the treatment given them.

Any civilized system which kept the two sexes unequal in any of the relations of life was immoral, unjust, un-Christian and most decidedly wrong, he contended. Woman should be no dual standard in any regard. But these matters would never be remedied by men themselves. If woman was to be placed on an equal plane with man, ethically and economically, it would only be by having the ballot in her own hands. As it was now woman was really the slave of man, even when

his wife. There should be no objection to women suffrage from the government party, for woman was far more conservative than man, from lack of education in higher political principles, less opportunity and limited views.

The premier moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite made a protest against side-tracking his bill, on which he desired to get a division.

The premier assured him that there was no intention on his part to side-track the bill. Another opportunity would be given for a vote.

#### First Aid in Workshops.

Parker Williams moved the second reading of his bill to compel the providing of first-aid facilities in all industrial operations where twenty men or more are employed. The member for Newcastle told of the lack of knowledge among workmen, as among the general public, of what should be done in cases of accident. Every occupation had its own particular dangers and classes of accident, but only a rare workman knew anything of first aid. Nor did any shop have the simple things found in an ambulance box.

When a rag or lint was needed a piece of lining torn out of a dirty coat was what had usually to be made use of. Hon. Dr. Young complimented the member for Newcastle on his public spirit, but asked him to allow the bill to stand over. The government was working on a large scheme and intended next session to bring down a bill which would involve not only this matter but others. They would appoint medical health officers through the province whose duty would be the examination of school pupils, and these men would be put in position to form ambulance classes, such as were already in existence in Nanaimo. He had no objection to the principle of the bill and he would gladly vote for it when it came in in a complete form, but at present it was not workable.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite declared that a private member could bring in as perfect a bill as any minister. This ought to be taken up as a government measure, anyway.

Mr. Williams expressed his willingness to let his bill stand over for a year if he was assured that the government would deal with the matter.

#### Government Will Act.

"Anything brought to the attention of my department since I have been in charge of it, no matter from what side, has met with an instant response, as far as my ability and the finances at my command allowed," said the provincial secretary. "I can assure my hon. friend that I have been working on this question and had hoped to bring it in this year. I have been in touch with men in the east who are working in the same direction and feel confident that I will be able to introduce next year a most comprehensive measure, dealing not only with this subject, but with the general subject of charities and hospitals. I can give my assurance that the government has every intention of bringing this measure down."

By consent of the House the bill was withdrawn.

On the report stage of the Mineral act amending bill Mr. Macdonald secured the insertion of a section protecting the rights of free miners who have made default as to taking out a certificate may be re-instated upon such terms and conditions as to the lieutenant-governor-in-council seem just.

#### Board's Work Will Be Slow.

The bill to consolidate the Water act was once more taken up in committee. A. H. E. Macgowan in the chair, when the commissioner of lands proposed a number of amendments to sections which had been held over.

In regard to the constitution of the board of investigation it is declared that it shall consist of the chief water commissioner and such other two or more persons as the lieutenant-governor-in-council may appoint, a majority of the board to form a quorum.

Mr. Macdonald suggested that the individual members should sit separately to conduct inquiries and then sit together for adjudication. This would save time in the hearing and determining of claims.

The commissioner of lands explained that the board would take up streams ariatim, the most important ones first.

"But some provision should be made for speedy disposition of matters coming before the board," insisted Mr. Macdonald. "This work will last for years and unless you do you will greatly unsettle all water rights."

The commissioner replied that pending the dealing with streams the holders of records would be no worse off than at present.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that they would be worse off in that there would be a cloud on their title until the board had reached their particular stream and heard their claims. If settled conditions were going to be interfered

with they should be dealt with at once, but under this system rights would be unsettled for years, as the work of the board would extend over a long period.

The commissioner suggested, in regard to this and other features of the bill, that after the act had been in operation a year or two the House could see what changes were advisable.

As to the duty and powers of the board the leader of the opposition still declared himself dissatisfied. They were vague and ill-defined, he said. One duty which he considered should be cast upon the board was the reduction of water held by companies. The commissioner was protecting the vested rights of corporations but not of individuals, a most invidious distinction. He should take either one course or other, treating both classes alike. Mr. Macdonald instanced the case of a company which might have a water record for 100,000 inches but which was at present only using 20,000 inches, holding the other 80,000 inches for future use. In such a case the board should prevent the continuance of a monopoly by taking from the company the excess of water above what it was using.

#### Should Hold Bill Over.

"In view of the many imperfections which are being hatched out in this bill in the closing days of the session," said Mr. Macdonald a little later, "and the universal opinion throughout the province that this legislation should receive more careful attention, the commissioner should hold it over for the session. It is practically impossible for one or two men to sit down and draft a bill of sixty-two pages and covering condition differing in every part of the province, and expect to make a success of it. The draft should first be submitted to a committee of about six men of varied knowledge and experience, and taken up clause by clause around the table until it is got into a shape in which it would be intelligently understood by the legislature. The commissioner cannot say it is in that shape now. Would it not, therefore, be best to hold it over so that when we do have legislation it will not be a thing of shreds and patches but a piece of legislation which will do justice to all the interests involved."

The commissioner of lands said that even in the work of creation, which it was said to be good, it was not the best, and evolution had been going on since. He never pretended that this bill was the best that could be framed, but it was a good one. Provisions that would be good to-day in all probability might not be the best in five or ten years. It was important that the bill should go through this session, as if delayed it would hamper the country. The act could be amended next year if found necessary.

#### Forcing the Bill Through.

"I agree that the sooner legislation is put on the statute books the better," said Mr. Macdonald. "I have urged that for years. But last year the commissioner said the bill would be prepared soon after the session and copies sent around. The first we saw of it was when it was introduced this session. I do not think it is understood by the commissioners; I do not understand it all myself. To pass the bill in its present shape will not be advancing the interests of those concerned, but keeping them back. Let us start right and we will go ahead all the faster and more surely."

The commissioner and the attorney-general paid no further attention to the request.

At midnight Mr. Macdonald protested against going on with such an important act at that time of night, when members were not in a fit condition, mentally or physically. As the government paid no attention to this, but rather a disposition to force the bill through without any consideration by the House of the amendments, Mr. Macdonald and his followers got up and walked out in protest. A few members of the opposition returned subsequently to keep a watch that no attempt was made to steal a march with any other bills, but took no part in the further proceedings on this measure. As for the Conservatives, rank-and-file, they have never taken any interest in the discussion, letting the bill go, right or wrong.

In accordance with the resolution of the House a section was added providing for an appeal to the Full court or the Supreme court.

#### Third Readings.

The following bills were read a third time:

An act respecting the profession of medicine and surgery.

An act to incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company.

An act to amend the Fernie Park Sub-division Act.

The House went into committee on the bill amending the Game Protection Act, but Stuart Henderson renewed the opposition protest, and the commissioner of lands gave in.

The House adjourned at 1.05 a.m.



## 82 G. T. P. BILL IS DISPOSED OF

### MEDICAL MEASURE

#### PASSES COMMITTEE

### Several Other Bills Are Advanced—Two Bills Affecting Labor Killed.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 11.  
Some progress was made with order paper this afternoon, three bills getting their final reading, half a dozen coming for second reading and others passing the committee stage.

Among those which were passed was the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, upon which a last protest was recorded by the opposition.

The medical bill underwent the last touches in committee of the whole and will be read a third time to-morrow. It is understood to be quite acceptable to the profession and is regarded as equally fair to the public, who are safeguarded from irregular practitioners.

Going into committee on the medical bill as soon as routine proceedings were over the few unfinished sections were taken up and disposed of. The most important dealt with were 60 and 61, defining what is understood by "practising" medicine, and as amended by Dr. King, Hon. Dr. Young and the attorney-general these finally stand as follows:

#### Definition of Practising.

60. It shall not be lawful for any person not registered to practise medicine, surgery or midwifery for hire, gain or hope of reward, whether promised, received or accepted, either directly or indirectly.

61. Any person shall be held to practise medicine within the meaning of this act who shall: (a) by advertisement, sign, or statement of any kind, allege ability or willingness to diagnose or treat any human diseases, ills, deformities, defects or injuries; (b) or who shall advertise or claim ability or willingness to prescribe or administer, or who shall prescribe or administer any drug, medicine, treatment, or perform any operation, manipulation, or apply any apparatus or appliance for the care or treatment of any human diseases, defect, deformity or injury; (c) act as the agent, assistant or associate of any person, firm or corporation in the practise of medicine as hereinbefore set out.

Provided always, that this section shall not apply to the practise of dentistry or pharmacy, or to the usual business of opticians or optometrists, or to vendors of dental or surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances, or to the ordinary calling of nursing, or to the ordinary business of chiropodists or bath attendants, or to the proprietors of baths.

H. B. Thomson dropped his proposed amendment, exempting "the practise by adherents of any church or religious body of the tenets or beliefs of such church or religious body, without the aid or use of medicine or surgical appliances." He said the amendments made to section 61 made his amendment unnecessary.

The committee, over which C. W. Munro presided, reported the bill as amended.

#### Prince Rupert's Position.

The premier moved the third reading of the Grand Trunk Pacific bill.

John Oliver moved in amendment: "Whereas bill 21 provides for the approval and ratification of a certain marked plan showing the subdivision of the townsite of Prince Rupert, as well as the division of the lands in said townsite fronting on the sea:

"And whereas, in the partition of the lands in the said townsite fronting on the sea, it is apparent that the province has not received one-fourth in value of such lands fronting on the sea:

"And whereas in the laying out of the townsite of Prince Rupert, the interests of the province have not been sufficiently protected by providing sufficient access to the sea by street ends:

"And whereas the province has been saddled with the expense of all railway crossings, which, by reason of the provision that they shall be by overhead bridges, will be very costly to the people:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the order for the third reading be discharged and the bill recommitted, for the purpose of considering amendments which shall protect the public interests in the particulars above recited."

There was no debate on the subject and the amendment was defeated by the following vote:

Ayes—Macdonald, Oliver, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis, King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Yorston—14.

Nays—McBride, Tatlow, Bowser, Carter-Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford.

McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Young, Fulton, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—24.

The third reading was carried on the same division reversed.

#### Eight-Hour Day in Smelters.

The premier resumed the debate on the second reading of John Jardine's bill to extend the eight-hour day to smelters and refineries. He stated that he had been looking into labor conditions up country and the result was that he had to ask the member for Grand Forks to allow the bill to stand over until next session. Mr. McBride went on to utter his stock platitudes as to his own and the Conservative party's anxious solicitude for the working classes, and their pleasure in considering proposals for legislation from the Socialist members. But to pass this bill now would result in disturbing the internal working of the industry affected and also the different labor communities involved.

J. A. Macdonald said the bill was intended to protect men working in dangerous or unhealthy operations, but it went too far. If a man was constantly exposed to fumes which were detrimental to health he should be protected but if he was only occasionally exposed it would hardly be proper to extend the eight-hour day to him. For this reason the leader of the opposition said, he would vote for the second reading of the bill but would propose an amendment in committee.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite spoke of the success of the eight-hour day in other industries and urged its adoption for smelter employees, but he was not hopeful that Conservative members would rise above their habit of blindly following the will of the premier or of the attorney-general.

The motion for second reading was defeated on the following division:

Ayes—Hawthornthwaite, McInnis, Williams, Macdonald, Oliver, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yorston—15.

Nays—McBride, Tatlow, Bowser, Carter-Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Hunter, Young, Fulton, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—23.

#### Fortnightly Pay.

Another adjourned debate was on the bill introduced by W. R. Ross (Ferne), to provide for a fortnightly pay-day for men earning under \$4 a day in industries with a pay roll of over \$50,000 a month.

A. E. McPhillips opposed the bill, saying that at present there was general disturbance and workmen not returning to work after pay day, and it was not desirable to make this state of affairs possible oftener by introducing pay days twice a month.

John McInnis promised the support of the Socialists to the bill.

The measure was defeated on the motion for second reading, only two Conservatives voting for it, the division being:

Ayes—Ross, Schofield, Oliver, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis, King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yorston—16.

Nays—McBride, Tatlow, Bowser, Carter-Cotton, Ellison, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Young, Fulton, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey—22.

#### Assignment of Wages.

The House went into committee on A. E. McPhillips' bill respecting the assignment of wages as salaries to be earned in the future, William Manson in the chair.

This bill proposes that no assignment given in consideration of a loan or advance of less than \$200, except for necessities, shall be valid unless it is accepted in writing by the employer and afterwards filed with the clerk of the municipality, or the government agent of the district where not municipally organized; and that it has been accepted by the wife in writing, where the worker is a married man. A further provision proposed is that the amount loaned must be ..... per cent. of the amount assigned.

After two or three members had spoken on the bill Stuart Henderson raised the point of order that it was not regular in that it had been introduced in blank and incomplete, a practice forbidden by the rules of the House.

Mr. McPhillips argued that even if there was anything in this point it should have been taken on the second reading and could not be taken at this stage. There was a time for all things.

"The side to which the member for the Islands belongs has decided otherwise," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite. "Twelve or one o'clock is generally thought time to be in bed but the other night gentlemen on the government side, by sheer force of numbers—not of intellect—decided that we should not go to bed at all."

The chairman decided to let the speaker settle the point and referred it to him.

The speaker inclined to the view that there was force in Mr. McPhillips' objection but at the request of Mr. Henderson he decided to look into the authorities.

The debate was, therefore, adjourned.

#### Master and Servant.

Dr. Hall (Nelson) moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Master and Servant Act as regards the appointment of a medical man, to be paid by deductions from the men's wages. One of its provisions is that in cities and towns of less than 3,000 the choice shall be by ballot. Dr. Hall said the act had proved unworkable in some respects and other sections of his bill proposed to remedy this.

The premier asked that the bill be held over until the government had looked into the matter carefully, with a view to bringing down a comprehensive measure which would meet the requirements of the case from every standpoint.

The debate was adjourned.

#### The Water Bill.

The water bill was again taken up in committee and the fifteen sections at the end which were left when the committee rose last night were disposed of. The leader of the opposition, John Oliver and Stuart Henderson watched its progress and had several small amendments made to improve the sections.

There are still seventy odd sections to be taken up again, to which amendments have been suggested. The commissioner of lands held them over, but up to six o'clock he had not given notice of any proposed amendments. Some of the sections are very important and amendment is imperative in the public interest.

#### Game Law Amendments.

The second bill to amend the Game Protection Act, brought by the commissioner of lands yesterday to replace the first, was given a second reading. Hon. Mr. Fulton explained that the bill was chiefly the result of difficulties which the game wardens had found in the last year or two in enforcing the law, owing to the failure to make provision for certain contingencies. The penalties for breaches of the law were greatly increased. It would be remembered that earlier in the session a case had been mentioned of American hunters who had been fined for hunting mountain sheep out of season, one of whom had declared that he would have willingly paid twice as much for having got the sheep. It was but right, therefore, that the penalties should be increased.

It was proposed that instead of stating in the schedule what times game could be shot, notice would be given by the lieutenant-governor-in-council each year. At present people looked in the schedule to see when they could shoot. By making it unlawful to shoot at any time people would look for the notice and not the schedule. The use of automatic guns was prohibited, as they were all along the Pacific coast and in great part of the east. They were very destructive. A license to be taken out by fishermen throughout the province was provided for, the fee of \$5 fixed not being an exacting one.

J. M. Yorston (Cariboo), asked if under the provision for the killing of beaver where they were injuring crops, the farmers killing them can dispose of the skins.

The commissioner replied that it had not been intended they should, but in committee on the bill he would consider the point.

The bill passed its second reading.

The commissioner secured the same stage for the two bills he brought down last night, one being a departmental bill amending the Land Act, and the other amending the Ferne Park Subdivision Act.

The bill further amending the Land Registry Act in some small particulars was considered in committee of the whole, H. C. Brewster in the chair, and was afterwards read a third time.

The bill granting an extension of time for the construction of the Pacific, Northern and Omineca railway was given its final reading.

## GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN WAY

### ATTORNEY-GENERAL

#### AMENDS ELECTION ACT

### Six Months' Notice to Precede Striking Off Names.

The end of the session is now in sight. It should close this afternoon or at the latest this evening.

The amendment to the Elections Act, introduced by the attorney-general, which caused as much trouble, is to be settled by the government giving way. The attorney-general has given notice that he will amend the bill so that six months' notice shall be given before a name is removed from the voters' list. This will be satisfactory to the opposition, as it removes the danger of striking off names without a fair chance to protest. The move of the government is a complete come down from the original purpose of striking off the names, giving only 30 days' notice.

The opposition seeing the opening in this amendment for the striking off by partisan registrars of the names of government opponents put up a strenuous fight. It was proposed to make it necessary that 12 months' notice should be given before the names were removed. In order to press the rights of the electorate they made ready to fight the bill indefinitely rather than give in to such a move as the attorney-general proposed.

After one all night sitting, however, and the opposition had shown that it was determined to stand by the rights of the electorate, the government gave way.

The attorney-general will amend the bill in line with what will be agreeable to the opposition, and make six months' notice necessary before a name is removed.

MR. B.

The sturdy opposition Elections Bill form of demonstration in the Times had its an indefensible sibly have me goodly number of government. fully confirmed

Our informal absolutely re Elections Bill only received ment caucus determination was fought b introduction the "non-con that the bill ought never the Legislatu sult was pra the dictation ernment was to amendme position or t surrection. at which th subjected to what is kno United Stat avers in Bri also, as "the orable gentl too fine a p the second c ers. The b hands and v manner as o objections c Thus the action of h his first gre mation is t yet betall h view. The than once parliamenta tion is so l afford to s necessary t al duties. plated retr disagreeab portion of h The caucus It has unra ing the Pre his chief li in fact wo Mr. Bowse autocratic nection wil gentleman and file of longer sub

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MR. BOWSER'S END.

The sturdy determination with which the opposition fought the notorious Elections Bill has borne fruit in the form of demoralization and insurrection in the government camp. The Times had its own suspicions that such an indefensible measure could not possibly have met with the approval of a goodly number of the more independent of Conservatives who support the government. That suspicion has been fully confirmed.

Our information, procured from an absolutely reliable source, is that the Elections Bill of the Attorney-General only received the support of the government caucus by a majority of one. The determination with which the measure was fought by the opposition upon its introduction in the House confirmed the "non-conformists" in their opinion that the bill was an unwise one and ought never to have been submitted to the Legislature for approval. The result was practically a rebellion against the dictation of Mr. Bowser. The government was told that it must consent to amendments satisfactory to the opposition or there would be an open insurrection. A second caucus was held, at which the Attorney-General was subjected to treatment analogous to what is known in police circles in the United States, Mr. Hawthornthwaite avers in British Columbia police circles also, as "the third degree." The honorable gentleman, in fact, not to put too fine a point upon it, emerged from the second caucus minus his tail feathers. The bill was taken out of his hands and will be amended in such a manner as to remove the chief of the objections of the opposition.

Thus the Attorney-General, by the action of his own party, has suffered his first great humiliation. Our information is that a still greater evil will yet befall him from a political point of view. The Attorney-General has more than once expressed his contempt for parliamentary life. His private practice is so large that he really cannot afford to spend at the capital the time necessary to discharge his departmental duties. He has therefore contemplated retirement in order to avoid the disagreeable necessity of spending any portion of his valuable time in Victoria. The caucus has come to his assistance. It has unravelled the tangle by informing the Premier that the resignation of his chief lieutenant would be in order; in fact would be welcome. In short, Mr. Bowser has come a cropper. His autocratic ways, coupled with his connection with M. Gotch, have made the gentleman so obnoxious to the rank and file of the party that they will no longer submit to his dictation.

MR. MARA'S LITTLE JOKE.

It is rather startling to reflect that an announcement that there are yet many thousands of acres of coal lands awaiting development upon Vancouver Island should be received by the majority of people with perturbation rather than gratification. The greater the production of coal, the higher the prices to consumers. The coal of the island is mined almost at our doors, yet the individual householder has to pay more for his fuel than the same coal costs consumers from eight hundred to a thousand miles distant. The foreign consumer, furthermore, has to pay a duty in addition to the cost of transportation, and yet he receives an advantage in price compared with the people to whom the coal, by a unpleasant fiction, is supposed to have originally belonged. Analogically it were infinitely better for the people of Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland if the coal measures which are currently assumed to be a source of great wealth were situated in the interior of the United States or south of San Francisco. In such a case the conditions which at present obtain might be reversed and we should at least be placed upon a position of equality with our neighbors. Yet when the question of the removal of the duty upon coal was yesterday submitted to the Victoria Board of Trade for consideration a member of that body of intensely humorous turn of mind suggested that the question be "referred to John Oliver." Does such a method of dealing with a matter that seriously affects the progress of Vancouver Island reflect the views of the majority of members of a body which is supposed to exist for the purpose of promoting the development of trade and industry in Victoria and upon this island? If the exorbitant price charged for coal is a joke in the eyes of a gentleman of affluence like Mr. Mara, we can tell him that many people who come here with the intention of settling on account of climatic and other advantages consider the matter in a very serious light. The high cost of living turns hundreds away annually. Victoria can never realize upon her assets until a remedy shall be found for such abuses.

The present government of British Columbia dreads to meet the Legislature and hastens the day of prorogation. Which is the most convincing evidence possible that the opposition is discharging its duties with efficiency.



## OPPOSITION WINS ITS POINT GOVERNMENT GIVES WAY ON ELECTION ACT

### Names of Voters Cannot Be Struck Off as Pro- posed.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 12.

When the attorney-general introduced a compromise amendment this afternoon to the Elections Act Bill he has had before the House, there was a round of applause from the opposition benches. The main feature of Mr. Bowser's compromise is to allow an absence of six months from the electoral district on the part of a voter before his name can be struck off the list.

This was regarded as a fair limit, as it meets the case of workers who leave home for part of the year to go to their work, and in the case of the man who has really removed, he will have his name on one list until he has an opportunity to get it put on in his new electoral district.

Two other concessions made are the provision for advertising, for twenty-one days, the names of all voters objected to in one or more newspapers circulating in the district, and the allowing of a voter who is not able to attend the court of revision to be represented by another voter.

The opposition has good reason to feel proud of the result of its protest against the iniquitous nature of the attorney-general's first proposals. The one all-night sitting of Monday last was sufficient warning of the temper of the Liberal and Socialist opposition, and Conservative members who had no sympathy with the proposition of the government, although they would have voted for it, began to insist that they be saved from any more protracted sittings by a compromise.

#### The Compromise.

The new section which the attorney-general had prepared—which, it may be remarked, was originally suggested by the leader of the opposition, with the twelve months' limit, to meet the necessity for a clear definition of the causes for which names may be removed from the list—reads as follows:

"It shall, subject to the provisions hereafter contained, be competent to any elector or electors in such electoral district to object to the retention of any name or names on the register of voters, or to the placing of any name or names on such register of persons claiming to vote as aforesaid, on one or more of the following grounds: That the person objected to is dead; that he ceased for a period of six months next before the holding of the court to reside in such electoral district; that he is not under the provisions of this act qualified to vote; that he was not so qualified to vote when his name was placed on the register of voters."

There was an outburst of applause from the opposition side of the House as soon as the section was adopted, and Stuart Henderson remarked: "Well, we forced the attorney-general to six months by hard labor."

Another concession which the new sections contained was that a voter who is absent may appear by some other voter to satisfy the registrar that the objections taken to him are not well founded.

John Oliver asked why this should be restricted to appearance by another voter; why not let any person whom a voter asks to do so represent him?

The attorney-general thought a man would have no difficulty in getting another voter to represent him, and as the section stood any voter in the province might so act on his behalf. He was willing, however, to add the word "provincial" so as to leave no doubt.

#### Onus on Wrong Side.

Mr. Macdonald objected to the onus being put on the party objected to, to show that he had a right to be on the list.

The attorney-general did not consider there would be any hardship in this. There was not one chance in a thousand under the act as it would stand that a bona fide voter would be put off the list.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite suggested that the section should call for a "valid" objection.

The leader of the opposition secured a small amendment which compels registrars not only to post up in his office notice of objections within one week after their receipt but to keep them posted up.

Mr. Macdonald also had an alteration made in the last clause of the section, making it mandatory on regis-

trars to administer the oath to witnesses on the request of the objector or the person objected to, or his respective agent, and on like request to take notes of the evidence for use on appeal.

These changes the attorney-general agreed to and they were made in his amendment, which finally passed in the following form:

#### The Duty of Registrars.

"Upon the holding of such court, it shall be the duty of such registrar to hear and determine any or all objections against the retention of any name or names on the register of voters in any electoral district, as settled at the previous court of revision, and on the said list of persons claiming to vote, as provided for in sub-section (b) hereof, provided notice of every objection, and the reason therefor, which may be in the form B in the schedule hereto, shall have been given to the registrar by the person objecting thirty clear days previously to the holding of such court, and that the registrar shall have forwarded, twenty-one clear days before the holding of such court, a notice, through the post office, addressed to the person objected to, at his last known place of residence, stating the fact of such objection, the ground thereof, and that the same will be heard at the holding of such court. The registrar shall post and keep up in his office notice of such objection within one week after the receipt thereof, and also publish for twenty-one days the names of all voters objected to in one or more newspapers circulating in said electoral district."

"It shall be the duty of such registrar, at the holding of the court of revision, to strike off the register of voters, and set the said list of persons claiming to vote, all names thereon of persons against whom objection has been taken, as above provided, unless the voter objected to, or some other provincial voter on his behalf, satisfies the registrar that the objections are not well founded; before striking off the name of any person for any of the above-named reasons, the registrar shall, unless in the case of death such death shall be registered under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, give at least twenty-one clear days' notice of his intention to strike off such name, by posting a letter to that effect addressed to such elector at his last known residence."

"The registrar, after said court, shall forthwith make up the register of voters, which shall consist of the names on the last register of voters (if any) not struck off, and the names on such list of persons claiming to vote not struck off. The registrar shall certify to said register of voters, with any additions made thereto, under the provisions of section 4 of this act, and it shall be the list to be used at any election which may take place before the next revision has been completed. The registrar at such court of revision shall have the right to administer an oath to any person, and shall do so on the request of the objector or the person objected to, or his respective agent, and shall at like request take notes of the evidence for use on appeal."

"It might not be inapt to call this a second Waterloo," remarked J. H. Hawthorthwaite before the committee rose. "At any rate it is a capitulation. One other remark I would like to make to the attorney-general, that it would be advisable not to part with those blankets in the Tory hotel at the end of the corridor, as the government may need them after the next election."

"I have an idea it is not a Waterloo," commented the Napoleon of the Tory party.

"It is merely a capitulation, eh?" said the member for Nanaimo.

#### Bills Slaughtered.

A. E. McPhillips' bill respecting assignment of wages met with such determined opposition on going into committee again that he practically withdrew it.

J. A. Macdonald declared that the only workable section was the one which required the consent of a wife to an assignment of wages. It was a step in the right direction which the province would have to take before long, protecting the wife's interest in her husband's property. This section would give her a dower in her husband's earnings, and the House should take a step even in advance of this and give the wife a dower in her husband's property.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite's woman suffrage bill was lost on division, as follows:

In favor—Hawthorthwaite, Williams, McInnis, Oliver, Jardine, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, King, Naden, Hall, Jones, Forster, Garden—14.  
Against—Macdonald, Eagleson, McBride, Tatlow, Bowser, Young, Taylor, Fulton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford,

McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Manson, Behnson, Grant, Macgowan, Hayward, MacKay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—23.

The attorney-general's bill to amend the Dentistry Act was allowed to pass day after day when called for second reading, the government being unwilling to give opportunity for the moving of A. E. McPhillips' proposed amendment of the act to cover a local case of disqualification. Had that matter come up very strenuous opposition would have been made to it.

## CITY'S WATER BILL MADE LAW

### ONLY NINE MEMBERS VOTED AGAINST IT

### Council Passes Vote of Thanks to Mayor Hall for Services.

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When the bill was taken up in the afternoon H. B. Thomson, who was in charge of it, had a few small changes made in the new sections which have been added to the bill, and these stand in the following form:

"Provided that the commissioner shall not enter upon, take, or appropriate any of the lands, waters, rights or privileges of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company without, if that company so requires, taking, appropriating and purchasing the whole under-taking of the said company; and the price or compensation to be paid by the said corporation to the said company for the value of the property so purchased, taken or appropriated shall, in case of disagreement, be decided by arbitrators appointed under the said statutes of 1873, chapter 20, and 1892, chapter 64.

"Provided also that the corporation of the city of Victoria may expropriate a sufficient right-of-way over, through or under the lands of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, for the purpose of conducting waters from the Sooke watershed to the waterworks system of the city of Victoria, notwithstanding the foregoing. Provided further, that the power in this section contained shall not extend, and the said commissioner shall not have or exercise under any power in that behalf vested in him, the right of expropriation over the land of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company forming the reservoir site below the powerhouse at Goldstream. And provided further, that the works for conducting the said water from Sooke Lake watershed shall be begun within two years of the 15th day of March, 1909, and finished within eight years from said date as to the first means of conduit of such waters."

"Provided further, that the following shall govern the said arbitration proceedings in determining the compensation for the expropriation of the undertaking as a whole:

"(a.) An offer of purchase shall first be made of not less than \$700,000 (to be deemed a tender), and the company shall have two months to accept or refuse such offer:

"(b.) If the company decline such offer and arbitration ensues, the arbitrators shall be limited to awarding to the company, and no such award shall exceed, the sum which the company would become entitled to, determined as if the said Esquimalt Waterworks Company were a company incorporated under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act of 1897, and as if its franchises, undertakings, property and assets were in process of compulsory purchase by order in council under the provisions of section 129 of said Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897, but so that the interest on capital invested shall be calculated at not exceeding

six per cent. per annum, simple interest, and the bonus on the capital actually invested at not more than twenty per cent, and no deduction shall be made in respect of so much of the net capital as is used for construction purposes."

Stuart Henderson moved to add after the word "foregoing" in the second paragraph of the above sections the words "making compensation therefor and for all damage at any time thereafter suffered thereby."

This was voted down.

Mr. Henderson then moved to add the following at the end of the sections: "Provided that this last proviso, including sub-sections (a) and (b) shall not be operative after the first day of April, 1911."

In doing so he said he had opposed the bill because he believed Victoria was not giving the Esquimalt Waterworks company value for its undertaking in the arbitration provided for, and the bill limited the arbitrators to what might or might not be the market value. Either the city council wanted the company's works or it did not. If it did it should be required to take them within two years; if not, the company should not be hampered in the raising of money by having this provision against it. Mr. Henderson declared that he felt the whole clause was not in the best interests of the province, coming, as he did, from a district largely undeveloped, and which was looking for capital. To vote for the bill would be to vote against his own constituency. The arguments of the leader of the opposition seemed to be all right, but his conclusion seemed to be all wrong. The Premier had said nothing but eulogize the fourth member for Victoria.

Mr. Thomson said he could not agree to the amendment. The member for Yale seemed to think this bill was going to interfere with the vested interests of the province, but this was not so. The case was not an ordinary one. The Esquimalt company knew when it went to Goldstream and took water in 1892 that it was subject to the rights of Victoria, and this was mentioned in three places in their bill. Victoria could not accept the amendment, as it would limit to a very short time the time in which they could make arrangements. The city had no intention to tie the Esquimalt company up, and if it did not take over the company's works when its arrangements were made the Esquimalt company would be able to get a release from this obligation to city expropriation for all time.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite thought the bill placed members in a difficult position and said they should not be called upon to decide between rival corporations. In common decency there should be a time limit if the company was going to be expropriated in an unfavorable way by an order of the House.

The amendment was voted down. Those voting against Victoria's interests were Stuart Henderson, J. H. Hawthorthwaite, John McInnis, Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Hon. F. L. Carton-Cotton, A. E. McPhillips, L. W. Shatford, N. F. Mackay, J. F. Garden—nine in all.

Those voting for the bill were J. A. Macdonald, John Oliver, G. R. Naden, Dr. Hall, Mark Eagleson, Harry Jones, John Yorton, C. W. Munro, John Jardine, H. C. Brewster, Hon. R. McBride, Hon. W. J. Bowser, Hon. Dr. Young, Hon. F. J. Fulton, Hon. Thomas Taylor, Price Ellison, W. R. Ross, H. B. Thomson, William Hunter, A. H. B. Macgowan, Robert Grant, H. F. W. Behnson, W. J. Manson, H. G. Parson, Fred Davey, altogether 25.

The bill was read a third time at the evening sitting.

The announcement that the bill had passed the legislature made before the council sitting in committee last night was greeted with applause by the aldermen.

Mayor Hall spoke in praise of the work done by H. B. Thomson, who had given a vast amount of time to the city's bill. He was deserving of great praise. The premier had also given valuable assistance, and J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, was also to be thanked for his good work in the city's interests.

When the mayor sat down Aid. McKee moved a vote of thanks to the mayor for the energetic way in which he had worked in this matter. He had day and night worked, and worked alone in the interests of the city.

Ald. Bishop seconded this resolution, which was unanimously carried.

His Worship said that he did not wish any praise like this. He had but done his best.

General satisfaction was felt at the council board, and Mayor Hall is given a large measure of the honor due for the bill being put through.

Under the new act it is felt that if the city finds it advisable to go to Goldstream for a water supply the undertaking can be obtained by this act on fair terms. The cost of siting from



Goldstream to Victoria, would, it is estimated by engineers, be about \$400,000. Should it be used for the city's purposes a reservoir would have to be built below the power house, but the city would have also the power to make a sale of power to the tramway company, carrying the water to Victoria for domestic purposes.

## HEAVIER FINES PROTECT GAME LAW IS MADE MUCH MORE STRINGENT MANY WAYS

### Automatic Guns to Be Prohibited—No Deer-hunting With Dogs

Legislative Press Gallery, March 12.  
The House spent some time this afternoon in committee on the bill amending the laws for the protection of game in the direction of making them more stringent.

One of the features of the bill, after it had got through committee, was the heavy penalties which it imposes for infractions of the law. The commissioner of lands had greatly increased these from what they are at present, but even then, as John Oliver pointed out, they were not enough to deter hunters, especially from across the line, from breaking the law by killing some of the province's big game out of season or taking more than the number allowed. The spirit of many enthusiastic hunters is expressed in the remark of an American who was fined for killing mountain sheep in the Kootenay last year, that he would willingly have paid for the privilege of getting the animals.

Hereafter the killing of animals of the scarcer breeds will be punishable by a fine of from \$250 to \$500 for each animal, Mr. Oliver insisting that there was no use in half measures while the House was fixing the sum.

The use of automatic guns is also to be forbidden under severe penalties. Another new feature of the act will be the exacting of a license to fish from non-residents, just as a license to hunt is now required.

**Oriental Despoilers.**  
The bill amends the Game Protection Act and was taken up in committee of the whole, W. H. Hayward in the chair.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite drew attention to the wanton destruction of game of all sorts by Orientals, especially by Japanese laborers throughout the province. He thought that if this could not be prevented under the law as it stands some amendment ought to be made now that the House had the chance.

The sections making it illegal to export parts of game animals or birds, as well as the whole carcass, forbidding the hunting of game imported for purposes of acclimatization, and prohibiting the dealing in, or offering to buy or sell, the heads of mountain sheep, elk, moose or caribou, or the teeth of elk or wapiti, were passed.

The bill proposed that game lawfully killed may be exposed for sale for five days, and no longer, after the commencement of the close season, and may be had in the possession of the owner for the private use of himself and family for fifteen days after close season opens. The latter period was reduced to ten days upon the suggestion of Mr. Oliver.

**Penalties Should Be Severe.**

When the penalties clause was reached Mr. Oliver declared that some of them were altogether inadequate. There were plenty of Americans who would take a chance, he said, and if the commissioner wished to preserve the game of the province he must double or treble the fines. The wardens only convicted one man out of a dozen, anyway, and when this was done it had better be made a lesson. A minimum of \$350 and a maximum of \$500 was not too much.

The commissioner of lands replied that in the bill some of the fines were trebled. However, he proposed later to make the fine for killing mountain sheep and goats, moose, wapiti or caribou during the close season, or for shooting animals in excess of the number allowed, not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each animal.

Mr. Oliver held out for a minimum of \$250 and pointed out that if there were exceptional circumstances the lieutenant-governor-in-council had power to remit.

In regard to the provision that it shall be unlawful to trap or attempt to trap any species of bear south of the main line of the C. P. R., Mr. Oliver raised the question of farmers who were bothered by bears killing hogs. Mr. Fulton did not see very well how an exception could be made in their case without leaving dangerous openings.

**Automatic Guns.**

Mr. Oliver favored a prohibition of the use of rifles of all calibres in the killing of feathered game, whether in the hands of boys or men.

G. R. Naden pointed out that it would be a hardship on prospectors and others to have to carry both rifles and shotguns.

Mr. Oliver replied that this could be met by excepting miners and prospectors if they were not already excepted under section 12 of the act.

Dr. Hall wished it was possible to penalize people for careless handling of guns, which resulted in loss of life every season.

The use of the automatic gun in pursuit of game is made unlawful, under penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200. It is to come into force on proclamation of the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

Dr. Hall asked what the trouble was with the automatic gun. He thought birds were wounded and got away with any other sort of gun as well as the automatic.

The birds have no more chance against an automatic gun than the attorney-general has when we get after him," remarked the member for Nanaimo, and Mr. Bowser joined in the laugh which followed.

H. C. Brewster wanted to know why the automatic gun should be picked out for prohibition as against the pump-gun, which he thought was just as destructive.

Parker Williams associated himself with this view of the matter.

Other members were of opinion that in actual execution there was nothing in common between the two arms and were satisfied that the use of automatic guns should be prohibited.

Mr. Fulton reminded the House that not only were more birds shot with this weapon than a man had any use for, but that many were wounded and crept away to die, thus being no benefit to anyone.

The hunting of deer with dogs is forbidden and Mr. Oliver inquired whether this applied to Indians.

Mr. Fulton replied in the affirmative. "There seems to be an idea that Indians are above the law," the member for Delta remarked. "They are continually hunting deer with dogs, but the provincial constables take no notice of it."

Mr. Fulton promised that when additional game wardens were appointed this would be attended to.

**Killing of Beaver.**

John Yorston (Cariboo), asked if farmers and settlers who were allowed to kill beaver to put a stop to damage to their lands would be permitted to sell the skins.

Mr. Fulton replied that he did not think it wise to allow this. However, the permission was to be given by game wardens, subject to conditions, and this would be considered when the conditions were decided upon.

Mr. Yorston pointed out that it would be absurd to allow skins to go to waste.

The commissioner stated that probably the government would take the skins and no guard against waste.

The other sections of the bill passed without comment. Anyone who is not a resident of the province, other than members of the Imperial or Canadian forces, wishing to fish in British Columbia, must take out an angler's license, costing \$5.

On the report stage at the evening sitting Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that no person, not a resident voter or a member of the family of a voter, shall kill any game without first obtaining a general license, costing \$5, or permission in writing from the provincial game warden.

This was voted down and the bill passed its third reading.

## UNIQUE REPRESENTATIVES.

In some respects we are a peculiar people in Victoria, and we sometimes send peculiar people to represent us in the parliaments of the province and of the Dominion. This city is represented in the provincial legislature, the third session of which closed last night, by four gentlemen, one of whom is the Premier of the province. The Times has given very full reports of the proceedings of that estimable body, and if in those reports the people of Victoria can find justification for the simple faith they placed in the pledges of their present representatives when they elected them, it is their duty, we suppose, to continue to support Messrs. McBride, Davey, Thomson and Behnson. There is every likelihood that the opportunity of renewing confidence will be afforded some time during the present year. The evident intention of the government is to ask for a dissolution and to appeal to the people. The government has set its house in order by passing large appropriations. We shall have a general election in 1902, therefore, unless something occurs to upset the plans of the executive.

Our new representative at Ottawa, while more active than his brethren of a like political persuasion in the local sphere, permits his activities to assume a somewhat peculiar form. We have no sympathy with members of parliament who ask for appropriations for their constituencies simply in order that their constituents may share in and profit by expenditures. Sometimes governments are charged with being too lenient towards that sort of thing. We do not know what general justification there may be for such allegations. We do know that there have been no federal expenditures in the constituency of Victoria which could not be fully justified by the circumstances of the case. Years ago there was in existence an immigration building erected by a former Dominion government in the neighborhood of the outer wharf. A most unsightly structure it was—dilapidated and a disgrace to its owners, the people of Canada and injurious to the values of surrounding property. That building was burned down, and no one regretted its disappearance. The present government decided to erect a new structure, something that would furnish accommodation for the officials of the immigration department, be useful for immigration purposes in general, and beneficial in its effects upon the surrounding property. When the appropriation was voted representatives of the city of Vancouver protested that the building was going to be raised in the wrong place. They contended Vancouver was the logical seat of the department of immigration in British Columbia. Mr. Barnard objects to the building. He wants to know why it was built. His is the first case on record of the representative of a constituency objecting to improvement and the expenditure of public money in that constituency. Mr. Pugsley, the Minister of Public Works, was obliged to defend the erection of the immigration building against the protests of Victoria's peculiar representative. He said: "It is an immigration building of the ordinary character. The building is two storeys, fireproof, built of brick with stone foundation, and the object is to provide facilities for medical inspection, hospital accommodation and for the other services connected with the handling of immigrants. There are a good many people coming to Victoria. They come from the Orient, they come from the cities along the United States coast, and they require care."

The partial reaffirmation of the rights of the city by incorporation in the Victoria Water Works Act of provisions enabling the city to deal with water rights within a radius of twenty miles may be considered to some extent as a relief from an anomalous condition. Not that the city is yet completely "out of the woods," so to speak, or that the exercise of business prudence will not be necessary by those to whom will be entrusted final negotiations with the Esquimalt Water Works Company should the city desire to acquire that property, but because a basis of negotiation is fixed which should in the end give justice to both parties. The leaders of the government and opposition and their supporters, including Mr. Thomson, are to be congratulated on their work, keeping always in mind, however, that the success of the fight of the last few days was the result of the foresight and faithfulness of the Hon. Robert Beaven, supported by Dr. Milne and others who represented the city in the legislature in 1892. The little community of that day was growing but slowly, and the argument seemed reasonable that the day was far distant when anything more than Elk Lake would be required for the necessities of the city. That argument did not, however, influence Mr. Beaven, who was then mayor of the city, and his supporters, who fought the fine old family compact of that time until the prior rights of the people were unquestionably stated in the bill.

Mr. Bowser says he has no intention of resigning from the government. Two Conservative members say the last caucus of the party decided that the Attorney-General must resign. Events will prove whether the caucus or Mr. Bowser has the greater influence over the Premier. In any case, it is evident that there is an insurrection brewing within the party. Also there are indications outside of the caucus, such as the dissolution of Conservative Associations in Nanaimo and elsewhere, of an impending smash.



## OPPOSITION WINS ITS POINT

### GOVERNMENT GIVES WAY ON ELECTION ACT

#### Names of Voters Cannot Be Struck Off as Pro- posed.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 12.

When the attorney-general introduced a compromise amendment this afternoon to the Elections Act Bill he has had before the House, there was a round of applause from the opposition benches. The main feature of Mr. Bowser's compromise is to allow an absence of six months from the electoral district on the part of a voter before his name can be struck off the list. This was regarded as a fair limit, as it meets the case of workers who leave home for part of the year to go to their work, and in the case of the man who has really removed, he will have his name on one list until he has an opportunity to get it put on in his new electoral district.

Two other concessions made are the provision for advertising, for twenty-one days, the names of all voters objected to in one or more newspapers circulating in the district, and the allowing of a voter who is not able to attend the court of revision to be represented by another voter.

The opposition has good reason to feel proud of the result of its protest against the iniquitous nature of the attorney-general's first proposals. The one all-night sitting of Monday last was sufficient warning of the temper of the Liberal and Socialist opposition, and Conservative members who had no sympathy with the proposition of the government, although they would have voted for it, began to insist that they be saved from any more protracted sittings by a compromise.

#### The Compromise.

The new section which the attorney-general had prepared—which, it may be remarked, was originally suggested by the leader of the opposition, with the twelve months' limit, to meet the necessity for a clear definition of the causes for which names may be removed from the list—reads as follows:

"It shall, subject to the provisions hereafter contained, be competent to any elector or electors in such electoral district to object to the retention of any name or names on the register of voters, or to the placing of any name or names on such register of persons claiming to vote as aforesaid, on one or more of the following grounds: That the person objected to is dead; that he ceased for a period of six months next before the holding of the court to reside in such electoral district; that he is not under the provisions of this act qualified to vote; that he was not so qualified to vote when his name was placed on the register of voters."

There was an outburst of applause from the opposition side of the House as soon as the section was adopted, and Stuart Henderson remarked: "Well, we forced the attorney-general to six months by hard labor."

Another concession which the new sections contained was that a voter who is absent may appear by some other voter to satisfy the registrar that the objections taken to him are not well founded.

John Oliver asked why this should be restricted to appearance by another voter; why not let any person whom a voter asks to do so represent him?

The attorney-general thought a man would have no difficulty in getting another voter to represent him, and as the section stood any voter in the province might so act on his behalf. He was willing, however, to add the word "provincial" so as to leave no doubt.

#### Onus on Wrong Side.

Mr. Macdonald objected to the onus being put on the party objected to, to show that he had a right to be on the list.

The attorney-general did not consider there would be any hardship in this. There was not one chance in a thousand under the act as it would stand that a bona fide voter would be put off the list.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite suggested that the section should call for a "valid" objection.

The leader of the opposition secured a small amendment which compels registrars not only to post up in his office notice of objections within one week after their receipt but to keep these posted up.

Mr. Macdonald also had an alteration made in the last clause of the section, making it mandatory on regis-

trars to administer the oath to witnesses on the request of the objector or the person objected to, or his respective agent, and on like request to take notes of the evidence for use on appeal.

These changes the attorney-general agreed to and they were made in his amendment, which finally passed in the following form:

#### The Duty of Registrars.

"Upon the holding of such court, it shall be the duty of such registrar to hear and determine any or all objections against the retention of any name or names on the register of voters in any electoral district, as settled at the previous court of revision, and on the said list of persons claiming to vote, as provided for in sub-section (b) hereof, provided notice of every objection, and the reason therefor, which may be in the form B in the schedule hereto, shall have been given to the registrar by the person objecting thirty clear days previously to the holding of such court, and that the registrar shall have forwarded, twenty-one clear days before the holding of such court, a notice, through the post office, addressed to the person objected to, at his last known place of residence, stating the fact of such objection, the ground thereof, and that the same will be heard at the holding of such court. The registrar shall post and keep up in his office notice of such objection within one week after the receipt thereof, and also publish for twenty-one days the names of all voters objected to in one or more newspapers circulating in said electoral district.

"It shall be the duty of such registrar, at the holding of the court of revision, to strike off the register of voters, and on the said list of persons claiming to vote, all names thereon of persons against whom objection has been taken, as above provided, unless the voter objected to, or some other provincial voter on his behalf, satisfies the registrar that the objections are not well founded; before striking off the name of any person for any of the above-named reasons, the registrar shall, unless in the case of death such death shall be registered under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, give at least twenty-one clear days' notice of his intention to strike off such name, by posting a letter to that effect addressed to such elector at his last known residence.

"The registrar, after said court, shall forthwith make up the register of voters, which shall consist of the names on the last register of voters (if any) not struck off, and the names on such list of persons claiming to vote not struck off. The registrar shall certify to said register of voters, with any additions made thereto, under the provisions of section 4 of this act, and it shall be the list to be used at any election which may take place before the next revision has been completed. The registrar at such court of revision shall have the right to administer an oath to any person, and shall do so on the request of the objector or the person objected to, or his respective agent, and shall at like request take notes of the evidence for use on appeal."

"It might not be inapt to call this a second Waterloo," remarked J. H. Hawthorthwaite before the committee rose. "At any rate it is a capitulation. One other remark I would like to make to the attorney-general, that it would be advisable not to part with those blankets in the Tory hotel at the end of the corridor, as the government may need them after the next election."

"I have an idea it is not a Waterloo," commented the Napoleon of the Tory party.

"It is merely a capitulation, eh?" said the member for Nanaimo.

#### Bills Slaughtered.

A. E. McPhillips' bill respecting assignment of wages met with such determined opposition on going into committee again that he practically withdrew it.

J. A. Macdonald declared that the only workable section was the one which required the consent of a wife to an assignment of wages. It was a step in the right direction which the province would have to take before long, protecting the wife's interest in her husband's property. This section would give her a dower in her husband's earnings, and the House should take a step even in advance of this and give the wife a dower in her husband's property.

J. H. Hawthorthwaite's woman suffrage bill was lost on division, as follows:

In favor—Hawthorthwaite, Williams, McInnis, Oliver, Jardine, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, King, Naden, Hall, Jones, Yonston, Garden—14.  
Against—Macdonald, Eagleson, McBride, Tatlow, Bowser, Young, Taylor, Fulton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford,

McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Manson, Behnson, Grant, Macgowan, Hayward, MacKay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—23.

The attorney-general's bill to amend the Dentistry Act was allowed to pass day after day when called for second reading, the government being unwilling to give opportunity for the moving of A. E. McPhillips' proposed amendment of the act to cover a local case of disqualification. Had that matter come up very strenuous opposition would have been made to it.

## CITY'S WATER BILL MADE LAW

### ONLY NINE MEMBERS VOTED AGAINST IT

#### Council Passes Vote of Thanks to Mayor Hall for Services.

One of the final acts of the legislature was the passing of the bill which confirms to the city its rights and powers under the Victoria Waterworks Act of 1873. This closes a long dispute, and is looked upon by the members as a fair settlement. After the drafting of the amendment, agreed to by the city, outlining the terms upon which the property of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company may be expropriated, there was no longer any serious opposition to the bill.

When the bill was taken up in the afternoon H. B. Thomson, who was in charge of it, had a few small changes made in the new sections which have been added to the bill, and these stand in the following form:

"Provided that the commissioner shall not enter upon, take, or appropriate any of the lands, waters, rights or privileges of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company without, if that company so requires, taking, appropriating and purchasing the whole undertaking of the said company; and the price or compensation to be paid by the said corporation to the said company for the value of the property so purchased, taken or appropriated shall, in case of disagreement, be decided by arbitrators appointed under the said statutes of 1873, chapter 20, and 1892, chapter 64.

"Provided also that the corporation of the city of Victoria may expropriate a sufficient right-of-way over, through or under the lands of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, for the purpose of conducting waters from the Sooke watershed to the waterworks system of the city of Victoria, notwithstanding the foregoing. Provided further, that the power in this section contained shall not extend, and the said commissioner shall not have or exercise under any power in that behalf vested in him, the right of expropriation over the land of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company forming the reservoir site below the powerhouse at Goldstream. And provided further, that the works for conducting the said water from Sooke Lake watershed shall be begun within two years of the 15th day of March, 1909, and finished within eight years from said date as to the first means of conduit or such waters.

"Provided further, that the following shall govern the said arbitration proceedings in determining the compensation for the expropriation of the undertaking as a whole:

"(a) An offer of purchase shall first be made of not less than \$700,000 (to be deemed a tender), and the company shall have two months to accept or refuse such offer:

"(b) If the company decline such offer and arbitration ensues, the arbitrators shall be limited to awarding to the company, and no such award shall exceed, the sum which the company would become entitled to, determined as if the said Esquimalt Waterworks Company were a company incorporated under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act of 1897, and as if its franchise, undertakings, property and assets were in process of compulsory purchase by order in council under the provisions of section 129 of said Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897, but so that the interest on capital invested shall be calculated at not exceeding

six per cent. per annum, simple interest, and the bonus on the capital actually invested at not more than twenty per cent, and no deduction shall be made in respect of so much of the net capital as is used for construction purposes."

Stuart Henderson moved to add after the word "foregoing" in the second paragraph of the above sections the words "making compensation therefor and for all damage at any time thereafter suffered thereby."

This was voted down.

Mr. Henderson then moved to add the following at the end of the sections: "Provided that this last proviso, including sub-sections (a) and (b) shall not be operative after the first day of April, 1911."

In doing so he said he had opposed the bill because he believed Victoria was not giving the Esquimalt Waterworks company value for its undertaking in the arbitration provided for, and the bill limited the arbitrators to what might or might not be the market value. Either the city council wanted the company's works or it did not. If it did it should be required to take them within two years; if not, the company should not be hampered in the raising of money by having this provision against it. Mr. Henderson declared that he felt the whole clause was not in the best interests of the province, coming, as he did, from a district largely undeveloped and which was looking for capital. To vote for the bill would be to vote against his own constituency. The arguments of the leader of the opposition seemed to be all right, but his conclusion seemed to be all wrong. The Premier had said nothing but eulogies the fourth member for Victoria.

Mr. Thomson said he could not agree to the amendment. The member for Yale seemed to think this bill was going to interfere with the vested interests of the province, but this was not so. The case was not an ordinary one. The Esquimalt company knew when it went to Goldstream and took water in 1892 that it was subject to the rights of Victoria and this was mentioned in three places in their bill. Victoria could not accept the amendment, as it would limit to a very short time the time in which they could make arrangements. The city had no intention to tie the Esquimalt company up, and if it did not take over the company's works when its arrangements were made the Esquimalt company would be able to get a release from this obligation to city expropriation for all time.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite thought the bill placed members in a difficult position and said they should not be called upon to decide between rival corporations. In common decency there should be a time limit if the company was going to be expropriated in an unfavorable way by an order of the House.

The amendment was voted down. Those voting against Victoria's interests were Stuart Henderson, J. H. Hawthorthwaite, John McInnis, Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Hon. F. L. Carlton-Cotton, A. E. McPhillips, L. W. Shatford, N. F. Mackay, J. F. Garden—nine in all.

Those voting for the bill were J. A. Macdonald, John Oliver, G. R. Naden, Dr. Hall, Mark Eagleson, Harry Jones, John Yonston, C. W. Munro, John Jardine, H. C. Brewster, Hon. R. McBride, Hon. W. J. Bowser, Hon. Dr. Young, Hon. F. J. Fulton, Hon. Thomas Taylor, Price Ellison, W. R. Ross, H. B. Thomson, William Hunter, A. H. B. Macgowan, Robert Grant, H. F. W. Behnson, W. J. Manson, H. G. Parson, Fred Davey, altogether 25.

The bill was read a third time at the evening sitting.

The announcement that the bill had passed the legislature made before the council sitting in committee last night was greeted with applause by the aldermen.

Mayor Hall spoke in praise of the work done by H. B. Thomson, who had given a vast amount of time to the city's bill. He was deserving of great praise. The Premier had also given valuable assistance, and J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, was also to be thanked for his good work in the city's interests.

When the mayor sat down Ald. McKeown moved a vote of thanks to the mayor for the energetic way in which he had worked in this matter. He had day and night worked, and worked alone in the interests of the city.

Ald. Bishop seconded this resolution, which was unanimously carried.

His Worship said that he did not wish any praise like this. He had but done his best.

General satisfaction was felt at the council board, and Mayor Hall is given a large measure of the honor due for the bill being put through.

Under the new act it is felt that if the city finds it advisable to go to Goldstream for a water supply the undertaking can be obtained by this act on fair terms. The cost of mining from



Goldstream to Victoria would, it is estimated by engineers, be about \$400,000. Should it be used for the city's purposes a reservoir would have to be built below the power house, but the city would have also the power to make a sale of power to the tramway company, carrying the water to Victoria for domestic purposes.

## HEAVIER FINES PROTECT GAME LAW IS MADE MUCH MORE STRINGENT MANY WAYS

### Automatic Guns to Be Prohibited—No Deer-hunting With Dogs

Legislative Press Gallery, March 12.

The House spent some time this afternoon in committee on the bill amending the laws for the protection of game in the direction of making them more stringent.

One of the features of the bill, after it had got through committee, was the heavy penalties which it imposes for infractions of the law. The commissioner of lands had greatly increased these from what they are at present, but even then, as John Oliver pointed out, they were not enough to deter hunters, especially from across the line, from breaking the law by killing some of the province's big game out of season or taking more than the number allowed. The spirit of many enthusiastic hunters is expressed in the remark of an American who was fined for killing mountain sheep in the Kootenay last year, that he would willingly have paid for the privilege of getting the animals.

Hereafter the killing of animals of the scarcer breeds will be punishable by a fine of from \$250 to \$500 for each animal, Mr. Oliver insisting that there was no use in half measures while the House was fixing the sum.

The use of automatic guns is also to be forbidden under severe penalties. Another new feature of the act will be the exacting of a license to fish from non-residents, just as a license to hunt is now required.

**Oriental Despoilers.**

The bill amends the Game Protection Act and was taken up in committee of the whole, W. H. Hayward in the chair. J. H. Hawthornthwaite drew attention to the wanton destruction of game of all sorts by Orientals, especially by Japanese laborers throughout the province. He thought that if this could not be prevented under the law as it stands some amendment ought to be made now that the House had the chance.

The sections making it illegal to export parts of game animals or birds, as well as the whole carcass, forbidding the hunting of game imported for purposes of acclimatization, and prohibiting the dealing in, or offering to buy or sell, the heads of mountain sheep, elk, moose or caribou, or the teeth of elk or wapiti, were passed.

The bill proposed that game lawfully killed may be exposed for sale for five days, and no longer, after the commencement of the close season, and may be had in the possession of the owner for the private use of himself and family for fifteen days after close season opens. The latter period was reduced to ten days upon the suggestion of Mr. Oliver.

**Penalties Should Be Severe.**

When the penalties clause was reached Mr. Oliver declared that some of them were altogether inadequate. There were plenty of Americans who would take a chance, he said, and if the commissioner wished to preserve the game of the province he must double or treble the fines. The warden only convicted one man out of a dozen, anyway, and when this was done it had better be made a lesson. A minimum of \$250 and a maximum of \$500 was not too much.

The commissioner of lands replied that in the bill some of the fines were trebled. However, he proposed later to make the fine for killing mountain sheep and goats, moose, wapiti or caribou during the close season, or for shooting animals in excess of the number allowed, not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each animal.

Mr. Oliver held out for a minimum of \$250 and pointed out that if there were exceptional circumstances the lieutenant-governor-in-council had power to remit.

In regard to the provision that it shall be unlawful to trap or attempt to trap any species of bear south of the main line of the C. P. R., Mr. Oliver raised the question of farmers who were bothered by bears killing hogs.

Mr. Fulton did not see very well how an exception could be made in their case without leaving dangerous openings.

#### Automatic Guns.

Mr. Oliver favored a prohibition of the use of rifles of all calibres in the killing of feathered game, whether in the hands of boys or men.

G. R. Naden pointed out that it would be a hardship on prospectors and others to have to carry both rifles and shotguns.

Mr. Oliver replied that this could be met by excepting miners and prospectors if they were not already excepted under section 12 of the act.

Dr. Hall wished it was possible to penalize people for careless handling of guns, which resulted in loss of life every season.

The use of the automatic gun in pursuit of game is made unlawful, under penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200. It is to come into force on proclamation of the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

Dr. Hall asked what the trouble was with the automatic gun. He thought birds were wounded and got away with any other sort of gun as well as the automatic.

The birds have no more chance against an automatic gun than the attorney-general has when we get after him," remarked the member for Nanaimo, and Mr. Bowser joined in the laugh which followed.

H. C. Brewster wanted to know why the automatic gun should be picked out for prohibition as against the pump-gun, which he thought was just as destructive.

Parker Williams associated himself with this view of the matter.

Other members were of opinion that in actual execution there was nothing in common between the two arms and were satisfied that the use of automatic guns should be prohibited.

Mr. Fulton reminded the House that not only were more birds shot with this weapon than a man had any use for, but that many were wounded and crept away to die, thus being no benefit to anyone.

The hunting of deer with dogs is forbidden and Mr. Oliver inquired whether this applied to Indians.

Mr. Fulton replied in the affirmative. "There seems to be an idea that Indians are above the law," the member for Delta remarked. "They are continually hunting deer with dogs, but the provincial constables take no notice of it."

Mr. Fulton promised that when additional game wardens were appointed this would be attended to.

#### Killing of Beaver.

John Yorston (Cariboo), asked if farmers and settlers who were allowed to kill beaver to put a stop to damage to their lands would be permitted to sell the skins.

Mr. Fulton replied that he did not think it wise to allow this. However, the permission was to be given by game wardens, subject to conditions, and this would be considered when the conditions were decided upon.

Mr. Yorston pointed out that it would be absurd to allow skins to go to waste.

The commissioner stated that probably the government would take the skins and so guard against waste.

The other sections of the bill passed without comment. Anyone who is not a resident of the province, other than members of the Imperial or Canadian forces, wishing to fish in British Columbia, must take out an angler's license, costing \$5.

On the report stage at the evening sitting Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that no person, not a resident voter or a member of the family of a voter, shall kill any game without first obtaining a general license, costing \$5, or permission in writing from the provincial game warden.

This was voted down and the bill passed its third reading.

#### UNIQUE REPRESENTATIVES.

In some respects we are a peculiar people in Victoria, and we sometimes send peculiar people to represent us in the parliaments of the province and of the Dominion. This city is represented in the provincial legislature, the third session of which closed last night, by four gentlemen, one of whom is the Premier of the province. The Times has given very full reports of the proceedings of that estimable body, and if in those reports the people of Victoria can find justification for the simple faith they placed in the pledges of their present representatives when they elected them, it is their duty, we suppose, to continue to support Messrs. McBride, Davey, Thomson and Behnson. There is every likelihood that the opportunity of renewing confidence will be afforded some time during the present year. The evident intention of the government is to ask for a dissolution and to appeal to the people. The government has set its house in order by passing large appropriations. We shall have a general election in 1909, therefore, unless something occurs to upset the plans of the executive.

Our new representative at Ottawa, while more active than his brethren of a like political persuasion in the local sphere, permits his activities to assume a somewhat peculiar form. We have no sympathy with members of parliament who ask for appropriations for their constituencies simply in order that their constituents may share in and profit by expenditures. Sometimes governments are charged with being too lenient towards that sort of thing.

We do not know what general justification there may be for such allegations. We do know that there have been no federal expenditures in the constituency of Victoria which could not be fully justified by the circumstances of the case. Years ago there was in existence an immigration building erected by a former Dominion government in the neighborhood of the outer wharf. A most unsightly structure it was—dilapidated and a disgrace to its owners, the people of Canada and injurious to the values of surrounding property. That building was burned down, and no one regretted its disappearance. The present government decided to erect a new structure, something that would furnish accommodation for the officials of the immigration department, be useful for immigration purposes in general, and beneficial in its effects upon the surrounding property. When the appropriation was voted representatives of the city of Vancouver protested that the building was going to be raised in the wrong place. They contended Vancouver was the logical seat of the department of immigration in British Columbia. Mr. Barnard objects to the building. He wants to know why it was built. His is the first case on record of the representative of a constituency objecting to improvement and the expenditure of public money in that constituency. Mr. Pugsley, the Minister of Public Works, was obliged to defend the erection of the immigration building against the protests of Victoria's peculiar representative. He said: "It is an immigration building of the ordinary character. The building is two storeys, fireproof, built of brick with stone foundation, and the object is to provide facilities for medical inspection, hospital accommodation and for the other services connected with the handling of immigrants. There are a good many people coming to Victoria. They come from the Orient, they come from the cities along the United States coast, and they require care."

Mr. Bowser says he has no intention of resigning from the government. Two Conservative members say the last caucus of the party decided that the Attorney-General must resign. Events will prove whether the caucus or Mr. Bowser has the greater influence over the Premier. In any case, it is evident that there is an insurrection brewing within the party. Also there are indications outside of the caucus, such as the dissolution of Conservative Associations in Nanaimo and elsewhere, of an impending smash.

The partial reaffirmation of the rights of the city by incorporation in the Victoria Water Works Act of provisions enabling the city to deal with water rights within a radius of twenty miles may be considered to some extent as a relief from an anomalous condition. Not that the city is yet completely "out of the woods," so to speak, or that the exercise of business prudence will not be necessary by those to whom will be entrusted final negotiations with the Esquimalt Water Works Company should the city desire to acquire that property, but because a basis of negotiation is fixed which should in the end give justice to both parties. The leaders of the government and opposition and their supporters, including Mr. Thomson, are to be congratulated on their work, keeping always in mind, however, that the success of the fight of the last few days was the result of the foresight and faithfulness of the Hon. Robert Beaven, supported by Dr. Milne and others who represented the city in the legislature in 1892. The little community of that day was growing but slowly, and the argument seemed reasonable that the day was far distant when anything more than Elk Lake would be required for the necessities of the city. That argument did not, however, influence Mr. Beaven, who was then mayor of the city, and his supporters, who fought the fine old family compact of that time until the prior rights of the people were unquestionably stated in the bill.



## WATER.

To the Editor: It is curious to notice the negotiations respecting water supply for the city. To an onlooker the question seems simple enough. I claim to be an onlooker, and I further claim that when the question was brought before the executive of the local government it adopted the recommendations which I have all along suggested. At the city's request, the executive employed a water expert of very good repute to report to them. His advice was to try to get as near as you can to the offer which the city spurned before they proceed to law, and negotiate. From the support I got from the executive and from nearly every person I spoke to, I feel at liberty to state my case again.

Victorians have now unanimously come to the conclusion that the water of Goldstream is quite fit for city purposes and the power either belongs to the Goldstream company or to the government. If it belongs to the government Mr. Tatlow is wonderfully quiet. I know he is fond of money, so many of his clients keep asking for it. It surely is admitted that the city council's duty is to get the cheapest and best water they can get (in his description I include quantity). I don't know that a single member of the city council has made any inquiry as to price and value. The mayor has done a graceful thing towards Mr. Oliver and apologized and made friends with him. He has left the city barrister, who seems wedded to the Sooke water, in the cold. Well, is it wise for the city council to hold up their hands as Dominic Samson of Scot's novel did, and shout "prodigious?"

The mayor may not feel adequate to the task of enquiry—it requires an expert and for the sake of creating confidence a man of known position in our midst—perhaps two such men would be better.

Some of the aldermen may object to pay for good-will. Some sixty years ago I had to negotiate for the good-will of a medical man's practice. The best selling part of it was the income derived from a large colliery—there was something fixed. All the ordinary practice might go elsewhere. The mayor and Mr. Thomson, M. P., are at present the chief opponents, shall I call them, of negotiations. Their own special business without them at the head might be worth little, but the water flows on forever and the income from Esquimalt residences and from the navy. All of these are more likely to increase than decrease, even although Mr. Lubbe ceased to superintend.

It appears to me the duty of the mayor and the aldermen is simple and imperative, viz.: to get the cheapest and best water without considering who are the sellers. I do not think the provincial government would allow us to use Sooke for power out at Sooke lake and then for ordinary city water purposes here. When the Goldstream company got possession we did not know the value of water with a good fall. Elk lake, Shawnigan lake and Sooke lake are not in it. Let some one see the company and screw them down on price as much as they can.

To propose to take over the company's customers without compensation is monstrous. The man who conceived and made the Lubbe lakes and who has possession of them has a good many points in law in his favor.

I wrote the above last night. This morning's paper says something has been done to arrange matters. I don't much understand the points. I don't mean to reflect very seriously against the mayor and aldermen. I know very few men in Victoria whom I would think fit to undertake the needful negotiations with the Goldstream company. I am still of opinion that the best settlement will come through negotiation, and the wisest thing perhaps is to buy the waste water if we could persuade our mayor and our water commissioner that water will be quite good enough though it has been measured. These two gentlemen have peculiar views on this point.

F. ANGUS.

PROROGATION  
OF LEGISLATUREMANY BILLS RECEIVE  
THE ROYAL ASSENTThird Session of Eleventh Legislature Ends Quietly—  
His Honor's Speech.

Legislative Press Gallery, March 12.

At 9 o'clock this evening his honor the lieutenant-governor, attended by his private secretary, and escorted by Mr. Speaker Eberts and the sergeant-at-arms, entered the legislative assembly chamber and prorogued the third session of the eleventh legislature of British Columbia.

All the members of the House were present and the galleries were filled with citizens who had gathered to see the last ceremonies. These were plain and democratic enough to suit anyone. His honor attended without any ceremony and the whole thing was over in less than ten minutes.

The House met soon after 8 o'clock and finished up some loose ends of business which remained. This done the House took a recess until his honor arrived.

Mr. Speaker Eberts called the attention of the House to the fact that last session a committee on the rules of the House had been appointed and as they were not ready to report he asked for a motion continuing them in their duties until next session.

The necessary motion was made by A. E. McPhillips.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite did not see any need for any alteration in the rules.

John Oliver expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the rules in existence, which he considered a reasonable medium between the "loose irregularity" of the Ottawa rules and the closure of the British House. There was no need for a closure here, in a House of forty-two members, and that the opposition had ample opportunity to exercise its rights was shown by the successful obstructive tactics of Monday, which had won for the people their rights in matters of the franchise.

The motion passed and the committee was continued.

When his honor had entered and taken his seat in the speaker's chair the clerk, Thornton Fell, read the list of bills passed, as follows:

No. 2—An act to declare the rights of the Crown in respect to water and water power, and to amend and consolidate the laws of the province relating to the diversion, acquisition and use of water.

No. 4—An act to regulate the use of liquor on club premises.

No. 6—An act to amend the Ditches and Water-courses Act, 1907.

No. 7—An act to amend the Municipal Elections Act.

No. 8—An act to amend the Municipal Clauses Act.

No. 9—An act to amend the Provincial Elections Act.

No. 10—An act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

No. 12—An act to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser, and to Simplify Titles.

No. 18—An act to amend the Court of Appeals Act, 1907.

No. 21—An act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

No. 22—An act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery.

No. 24—An act to amend the Highway Traffic Regulation Act.

No. 27—An act to amend the Reformatory Act.

No. 29—An act to amend the Jurors' Act.

No. 30—An act to amend the Mineral Act.

No. 31—An act further to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

No. 32—An act to amend the Companies Act, 1897.

No. 33—An act to amend the Placer Mining Act.

No. 37—An act with respect to the Public Service of the province of British Columbia.

No. 38—An act to amend the Land Registry Act.

No. 40—An act to amend the Farmers' Institute and Co-operation Act.

No. 41—An act to amend the Timber Manufacture Act, 1905.

No. 42—An act to amend the Bush Fire Act.

No. 43—An act respecting the Official Map of Alberni Townsite.

No. 45—An act authorizing the lieutenant-governor in council to grant to the city of Victoria Lot 921 in said city, used as the site of the Kingston Street fire hall.

No. 46—An act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act.

No. 47—An act to provide for the inspection of hospitals, orphanages, maternity homes, and places where persons are undergoing medical or health treatment.

No. 52—An act to incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company.

No. 54—An act to incorporate the Prince Rupert & Port Simpson Railway Company.

No. 56—An act to enable the Coldstream Estate Company, Limited, and the White Valley Irrigation & Power Company, Limited, to amalgamate their water rights.

No. 58—An act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900.

No. 59—An act to amend the False Creek Foreshore Act, 1904.

No. 60—An act to incorporate the Goat River, Water, Power & Light Company, Limited.

No. 63—An act to authorize the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, non-personal liability, to construct railways and conferring other powers.

No. 63—An act to incorporate the Graham Island Railway Company.

No. 65—An act to amend the corporation of Victoria Waterworks Act, 1873, and the Victoria Waterworks Amendment Act, chapter 64 of the statutes of 1892, and to give additional powers.

No. 66—An act respecting the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway Company.

No. 67—An act to incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company.

No. 68—An act to incorporate Westminster hall.

No. 69—An act to incorporate the Vancouver & Northern Railway Company.

No. 70—An act to incorporate the Hardy Bay & Quatsino Sound Railway Company.

No. 71—An act to create the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver and his successors in office a corporation sole.

No. 73—An act for the relief of the municipal corporation of the city of Fernie.

No. 74—An act to amend the act relating to the city of Victoria, being chapter 46 of the statutes of 1907.

No. 75—An act to provide for the establishment of depots and facilities for the preparation for market and shipment of provincial-grown fruit.

No. 77—An act to amend the Police and Prison Regulation Act.

No. 78—An act to amend the Explosives Storage Act.

No. 87—An act for the relief of the Armstrong Power & Light Company, Limited.

No. 81—An act to amend the Game Protection Act, 1893.

No. 82—An act further to amend the Land Registry Act.

No. 84—An act to amend the Land Act.

No. 85—The Fernie Park Sub-division Act.

Holding the list up the royal assent was announced by the clerk in these words: "In His Majesty's name his honor the lieutenant-governor doth assent to these bills."

Mr. Speaker Eberts, presenting the supply bill, then said: "May it please your honor, we, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, in session assembled, approach your honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to His Majesty's person and government, and humbly beg to present for your Majesty's acceptance a bill intitled 'An act for granting certain sums of money for the public service of the province of British Columbia.'"

Mr. Fell announced the royal assent, by command of his honor, as follows: "In His Majesty's name, his honor the lieutenant-governor doth thank His Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence and assent to this bill."

Speech From the Throne.

His honor then delivered the speech from the throne, proroguing the session, as follows:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"Before releasing you, at the close of the third session of this legislature, I feel it a duty to congratulate you on the results of your labors, as embodied in the many important and useful measures to which I have given assent.

"The Water Act, designed to insure the economical use of water under equitable regulations, minimizes the causes for litigation, and will be of great benefit to all industries requiring water.

"The consolidation and revision of the laws, which you have authorized, will greatly simplify their interpretation, and prove a convenience to all concerned.

"The act providing for co-operative fruit-cooling depots fills a much needed want of the fruit-growers, and should have the effect of further stimulating this growing industry.

"It is very gratifying to observe the substantial provision which you have made for the prosecution of surveys and public works.

"I thank you for the liberal supply voted for the public service, and I feel assured that the amount will be disbursed economically, and with a view to securing the best possible results.

"Wishing you health and success in your personal undertakings, I now take leave of you, and relieve you from your sessional duties."

His honor then retired. On the return of the speaker the provincial secretary, Hon. Dr. Young, said:

"Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the legislature, assembly, it is his honor the lieutenant-governor's will and pleasure that the legislative assembly be prorogued until it shall please his honor to summon the same for dispatch of business, and this provincial legislative assembly is hereby prorogued accordingly."

The members sang the National Anthem, in which the members of the press gallery and the citizens joined heartily, and the session was at an end.

## VICTORIA DAILY TIMES.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1909.

Now we know why Attorney-General Bowser is not going to resign immediately. He purposes having a purposeless suit which will furnish him with an excuse for a free trip to England during the most pleasant season of the year. His actions in that burlesque fishery business did not result as was expected; but another course has been devised which will do just as well—if the courts do not turn it down also. Is not an annual trip to Great Britain one of the prerogatives of Attorneys-General in the McBride government.

Vancouver News-Advertiser: For the smooth and satisfactory manner in which the business of the House has been conducted not a little credit should be given to Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition. His fairness and moderation, and his good temper even in acrimonious debates, are freely acknowledged by friends and foes alike, and it is generally conceded that in the presentation of a case to the House, or in an appeal to his opponents that they should not be led away by party prejudices, Mr. Macdonald has no superior in the present Legislature.



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without having first obtained a permit from a Fire Warden or Government official empowered to issue one, and this permit would require that he must provide all proper safeguards to prevent the fire from spreading. The third section provided a penalty for anyone found destroying notices posted under the Bush Fire Act.

MR. WILLIAMS moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

#### GALLERY NOTES.

The Railway Committee met this morning, but there was no quorum. Application of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for an extension of the charter of the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway, from Kitimaat to the Skeena River, was adjourned till Tuesday. The charter originally carried with it a Dominion subsidy of \$5,400 a mile, and a Provincial subsidy of \$5,000 a mile. Whether the latter can be retained if an extension is not granted is a question. In order to retain them it is very probable that the Company would have to go on with the work, and this seems to be largely the cause of the Committee's indecision. Already about \$250,000 worth of work has been done on the line.

Reeve Byrne, of Burnaby, is here for the purpose of trying to get the Municipal Committee to insert in the Municipal Act a provision to allow municipalities to have road work and other improvements of the kind done on the local improvement plan where that is feasible.

#### FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.

Mr. Ross, of Fernie, has introduced a Bill which takes a spoke out of Mr. Parker Williams's wheel since it provides for the fortnightly payment of wages to workmen, though under different conditions as the following sections of the Bill will show:

(1.) Every workman, employee, or servant, where the rate of wages does not exceed four dollars per day, shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once every two weeks.

(2.) No contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages at longer intervals than once in two weeks.

Provided, that this section shall apply only to industrial operations carried on where the payroll connected with such industrial operations exceeds the sum of fifty thousand dollars per month.

#### AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. McPhillips has given notice that he will move the following rather drastic amendment to the Dentistry Act:

"2. Section 39 of Chapter 2 of the Statutes of 1903, being the Dentistry Act, is hereby amended by adding the following as sub-section (a):—

(a.) Provided that, except in the case of the conviction of a member of the College of an indictable offence, the Council or the Executive Committee shall only be empowered to suspend from practice, in the case of a first offence for a period not exceeding six months and this provision shall be retroactive, and any member whose name has been heretofore erased shall be entitled to be registered after the lapse of six months from said erasure, or before the expiration such time, if the Council or Executive Committee should so decide; and the reinstatement herein provided for shall be applicable as well to cases where an appeal has been taken from the decision of the Council or Executive Committee."

Mr. Garden is to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 63) entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway Company," the following amendments:—

To amend section 3 by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:—"Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize or empower the company to build branch lines in the valleys of the Squamish, Cheakamus or Chee Kee Rivers."

To amend section 17 by striking out the word "to," in last line of section and substituting the word "may" in lieu thereof.

To amend section 18 by striking out the words "and works," in the second line of section.

## WEEK'S WORK IN LEGISLATURE

### Sixty-three Bills Before House— Points of the Budget Debate.

From Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.

Victoria, February 27.—While the past week has not witnessed the advent of much new legislation of importance, it has seen an unusually large number of bills put through intermediate stages. So far 42 public bills and 21 private bills have been presented to the House. About 20 odd of these bills have passed third reading, and the rest are hovering in that purgatorial state where they are still subject to the attacks of the Evil One in the form of critical opposition.

A rather annoying style of this criticism developed on Monday evening when the Bill to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power & Light Company was being considered in Committee of the Whole. In vain, Mr. Schofield, the mover, with the most imperturbable good nature, assured the House that the company was just asking for ordinary powers. The Socialists insisted that the Nalads paddled in Goat River with cloven hoofs and the Bill harbored some sinister design. So effective was the opposition that at last Mr. Schofield withdrew the Bill for the time, and is now holding it in abeyance till the hostility shall cool or can be avoided. The Bill asks that the company seeking incorporation shall be given power to put in a waterpower plant on the Goat River near Creston in Kootenay, and that they shall have power to generate electricity, operate railroads, etc.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Bill relative to the townsite at Prince Rupert got safely through after a great deal of opposition and criticism, the Premier, in the final stages bringing down on his opponents. Like a club the Dominion order-in-Council granting 13,000 acres of land to the Indians, in which, if the Province had concurred, their interests in two-thirds of the townsite would have been lost to them forever.

In the closing hours of the Budget debate, Mr. Oliver detained the House by wandering, with his usual exuberance of speech, over many more or less familiar fields. He exposed the inner workings of the toll-house on New Westminster bridge, he expatiated on the Attorney-General's cruel prosecution of Fraser River fishermen, and dwelt again upon the iniquities of the million dollar loan. Withal he mingled a few fresh observations that lent interest to his speech, which was certainly delivered in parts with a vigor that held the attention of the House, and at least he atoned for lack of material for argument by the violence of his vituperation.

Mr. Henderson's criticism of the Budget was better than usual, not so much by reason of more logical argument as owing to the fact that there was more vim and fight in his delivery.

On the Government side the most original address was made by Mr. Macgowan, who exhibited his usual sturdy independence, and did not hesitate to beard the lawyers right in the law factory. He stood forcibly for the commercial interests and renewed his plea for a business course in the curriculum of the Provincial University. Messrs. Hayward, Brewster, Jones and Kergin made principally what might be called "district speeches," setting forth the needs of their particular constituencies. The debate was fittingly brought to a close by Mr. Shatford, of Similkameen, in a spirited speech, in which the merits and needs of his own large constituency were vividly pictured.

The estimates, the largest on record, went through with much less opposition and questioning than usual, and the claim of discrimination against Opposition constituencies, which has been so frequent in the past, was scarcely heard at all. The principal criticism was against the largeness of the Supplementary Estimates, which were necessitated by the rapid expansion of the Province during the past year. Otherwise it seemed to be generally felt that the generous provision for the coming year was a happy augury of the great development and growth that the advent of new railway systems portends for British Columbia.

#### THE QUESTION OF LOCAL OPTION.

As was reported in the Provincial press at the time, the Provincial Government was waited upon several weeks ago by a large and influential deputation which asked the Government to pass legislation authorising the adoption of the principle of local option in regard to the liquor traffic in British Columbia. After hearing the arguments adduced by various members of the deputation, in support of the request for such legislation, the Government promised to give careful consideration to the subject and inform the representative of the deputation of the decision which it might reach.

We understand that the Government has now communicated to the officials of the Local Option League the decision at which it has arrived, after careful consideration of the matter and of existing conditions. Although no one would question the very representative character of the deputation which waited on the Government, or dispute the circumstance that the petitions which it presented on that occasion were largely and influentially signed, the fact remains that the question had not been submitted to the people of the Province as a whole, or the views of the electorate upon it been asked at the polls.

While fully appreciating, therefore, the importance of the subject, and recognising the very substantial support which the deputation was able to show the movement had received in various parts of the Province, the Government has come to the conclusion that it should give the electors the opportunity of expressing their views on a matter of such importance before introducing a measure in the Legislature making such a far-reaching and drastic change in regard to the liquor traffic as the passage of a Local Option law would bring about.

It has decided, therefore, that it will submit the matter to the Provincial electors by a referendum, which will enable the view of the whole electorate to be obtained upon it free from any complication caused by other issues being connected with it. The Government has not yet decided on the exact terms of the proposal which it will place before the electorate or the date on which it will ask for the expression of popular opinion on the matter, as these are details that will require more careful consideration than the Executive Council has been able to give to them while occupied with the business of the session.

We have no doubt that the decision reached by the Government will be commended by all reasonable and moderate people on both sides. It is a course similar to that which has been followed in Ontario and other parts of the Dominion in dealing with the subject, and is, indeed, the only course to be pursued if the question is to be decided in a manner that will be fair and equitable and afford to the people as a whole the opportunity of giving expression to their views in a manner that cannot be misunderstood. The issue is one of great importance and its settlement can only be satisfactory if the fullest opportunity is given to both the supporters and opponents of the proposal to express their opinion. Local Option can only be properly carried out if the mass of public opinion is in favor of it, and at present no one can assert absolutely that this is the case in British Columbia. If, as the supporters of the measure state, a large majority of the people favor Local Option, the results of the referendum will make that plain and be a mandate to the Legislature to give effect to popular opinion by the passage of the necessary legislation. It on the other hand, the proposal fails to secure popular support, it will be clear that Local Option under present circumstances could not be enforced in a manner that it must be to give the desired results.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1909.

## WATER CLAUSES ACT IN DEBATE

### Liberal Leader Has Many Criticisms— Game Act Amendments—Ori- entals and Coal Licences.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 1.—The House spent most of the afternoon in Committee on the Water Act. Mr. Macdonald had many criticisms to make, but only 30 sections were considered.

Hon. Mr. Fulton introduced an amendment to the Game Act, prohibiting the exportation of various kinds of game.

The Coal Mines Act was considered in Committee. Mr. Hawthorthwaite wanted an amendment, refusing to transfer coal licences to Orientals.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that that might lead to disallowance, but withheld the Bill for further consideration.

The House sits again to-night.

### DUAL SYSTEM

Of Telephones Not Wanted by Vancouver Business Men.

Victoria, March 2.—The House sat till 1 o'clock on the Vancouver Incorporation Act in Committee. Mr. Macgowan proposed an amendment to give the City the right to install a telephone system.

Mr. Ross and the members of the Private Bills Committee opposed the amendment and were strongly supported by Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton, who stated that there was no demand for such a thing among the business men, as a dual system of telephones would be a source of great inconvenience.

Mr. Macgowan was strongly supported by Dr. McGuire, Mr. Munro, Mr. Hawthorthwaite and others.

Mr. McPhillips strongly opposed the suggestion. The amendment was defeated on a mixed vote of about 12 to 10.

The Bill then passed Committee. Hon. Dr. Young moved the second reading of the Civil Service Bill, which passed unopposed, though speeches on it were made by Mr. Oliver, Mr. Hawthorthwaite and Mr. Williams.

Hon. Dr. Young announced that he would bring down a Superannuation Bill this session.

Several minor bills passed various stages.

Mr. Oliver protested against the long hours as outrageous on the members.



without having first obtained a permit from a Fire Warden or Government official empowered to issue one, and this permit would require that he must provide all proper safeguards to prevent the fire from spreading. The third section provided a penalty for anyone found destroying notices posted under the Bush Fire Act.

MR. WILLIAMS moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

#### GALLERY NOTES.

The Railway Committee met this morning, but there was no quorum.

Consequently the decision on the application of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for an extension of the charter of the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway, from Kitimaat to the Skeena River, was adjourned till Tuesday. The charter originally carried with it a Dominion subsidy of \$6,400 a mile, and a Provincial subsidy of \$5,000 a mile. Whether the latter can be retained if an extension is not granted is a question. In order to retain them it is very probable that the Company would have to go on with the work, and this seems to be largely the cause of the Committee's indecision. Already about \$250,000 worth of work has been done on the line.

Reeve Byrne, of Burnaby, is here for the purpose of trying to get the Municipal Committee to insert in the Municipal Act a provision to allow municipalities to have road work and other improvements of the kind done on the local improvement plan where that is feasible.

#### FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.

Mr. Ross, of Fernie, has introduced a Bill which takes a spoke out of Mr. Parker Williams's wheel since it provides for the fortnightly payment of wages to workmen, though under different conditions as the following sections of the Bill will show:

(1.) Every workman, employee, or servant, where the rate of wages does not exceed four dollars per day, shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once every two weeks.

(2.) No contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages at longer intervals than once in two weeks.

Provided, that this section shall apply only to industrial operations carried on where the payroll connected with such industrial operations exceeds the sum of fifty thousand dollars per month.

#### AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. McPhillips has given notice that he will move the following rather drastic amendment to the Dentistry Act:

"2. Section 39 of Chapter 2 of the Statutes of 1908, being the Dentistry Act, is hereby amended by adding the following as sub-section (a):—

(a.) Provided that except in the case of the conviction of a member of the College of an indictable offence, the Council or the Executive Committee shall only be empowered to suspend from practice, in the case of a first offence for a period not exceeding six months and this provision shall be retroactive, and any member whose name has been heretofore erased shall be entitled to be registered after the lapse of six months from said erasure, or before the expiration such time, if the Council or Executive Committee should so decide; and the reinstatement herein provided for shall be applicable as well to cases where an appeal has been taken from the decision of the Council or Executive Committee."

Mr. Garden is to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 63) intitled "An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway Company," the following amendments:

To amend section 3 by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:—"Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize or empower the company to build branch lines in the valleys of the Squamish, Cheakamus or Chee Kee Rivers."

To amend section 17 by striking out the word "to," in last line of section and substituting the word "may" in lieu thereof.

To amend section 18 by striking out the words "and works," in the second line of section.

## WEEK'S WORK IN LEGISLATURE

Sixty-three Bills Before House—  
Points of the Budget  
Debate.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.

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The House sits again to-night.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1909.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1909.

## APPEAL TO FULL COURT

From Ruling of Board of Water Com-  
missioners Allowed—The Service  
to Municipalities.

FALSE CREEK BILL  
PASSES SECOND READING.

## Water Act Considered in Committee—New Bills Before the House.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press  
Gallery at Victoria.  
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

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Some time was spent also over Hon.

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Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to allow the section to stand.

Mr. Macdonald was not sure what the terms "established priority" meant in connection with the power of the Board to grant licences which had already passed.

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Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the order for the third reading of Bill intituled "An Act to further amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act.'" be discharged and the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to consider the following amendments:—

"3. Section 14 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, aforesaid, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"(a.) Every person employed underground in any mine shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once in every two weeks, and no contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages or remuneration at intervals longer than once in every

Nos. 28 & 29.

## VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

Monday, 1st March, 1909.

TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

Prayers by the Rev. H. A. Collison.

The Hon. Dr. Young presented papers relating to Chapter 23 of the Acts of 1908, being "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia."

The Hon. Mr. Fulton presented to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which read as follows:—

JAMES DUNSMUIR,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits herewith a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Game Protection Act 1898,'" and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

Government House,  
1st March, 1909.

Ordered, That the said Message and the Bill accompanying the same be referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That the Committee rise and report to the House, recommending the introduction of a Bill (No. 49) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Game Protection Act 1898,'" a draft of which is annexed to this Resolution.

Report adopted.  
Bill introduced and read a first time.  
Second reading at the next sitting.

The following Bills were introduced, read a first time and Ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House:—

By the Hon. Mr. McBride—Bill (No. 46) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act.'"

By the Hon. Dr. Young—Bill (No. 47) intituled "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Hospitals, Orphanages, Sanitariums, Maternity Homes, and places where Persons are undergoing Medical or Health Treatment."

By Mr. McPhillips—Bill (No. 72) intituled "An Act respecting 'Assignment of Wages or Salaries to be earned in the Future.'"

Mr. Kergin asked the Hon. the Minister of Public Works the following questions:—

1. What amount was spent last year, between 31st of March and 31st of December, by H. D. Brown at Bella Coola?
2. What amount out of this did he personally receive as foreman of the work?
3. What amount was spent last year, between 31st of March and 31st of December, by F. A. Johnson at Bella Coola?
4. What amount of this did he personally receive as foreman of work?
5. What was the expense of keeping H. P. O'Farrel in Bella Coola during last year, between 31st of March and 31st of December?

with the Board in any way, but agreed to allow the section to stand over as he had an amendment of his own to propose.

Mr. Macdonald objected to section 20 giving the Board power to make personal inspection of a stream and determine rights exclusive of all other evidence. To his mind this was too arbitrary, since the Board might inspect a stream at a time when its inspection would be practically valueless.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to strike out the words "excluding any other evidence that might be brought before the Board," and the section as amended passed.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the order for the third reading of Bill intituled "An Act to further amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act.'" be discharged and the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to consider the following amendments:—

"3. Section 14 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, aforesaid, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"(a.) Every person employed underground in any mine shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once in every two weeks, and no contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages or remuneration at intervals longer than once in every

two weeks."

"4. Section 31 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes aforesaid is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act to the contrary, an inquest shall be held by the Coroner on the bodies of all persons whose death may have been caused by explosion or by accident in any mine."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said objection had been made that the fortnightly payment of wages would interfere with certain industries, but the coal mines at least were in a position to pay these wages. The member for Newcastle had introduced this resolution before but it had been turned down. The member for Fernie had a similar Bill before the House now, and he saw no reason why his amendment should not be accepted.

Hon. Mr. McBride said the amendment was out of order as not being within the scope of the Bill, which dealt with the appointment of Boards of Examination. This Bill had been before the House for eleven days past, and at the last moment the member for Nanaimo brought in this old Bill as an amendment. At the same time there was before the House another Bill dealing with the same subject. He quoted a ruling of Speaker Booth to show that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the ruling in question was to the effect that the amendment could only be ruled out of order by the instructions of the House.

The Speaker said he would give his decision at the next sitting of the House.

Report on a Bill to amend the Jurors' Act was adopted.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act, Dr. King in the chair. The Bill was reported complete with some amendments.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser, Mr. Gifford in the chair.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked why the Attorney-General had provided that recitals and agreements twenty years old should be held to be binding.

Hon. Mr. Bowser explained that the rule followed English and Eastern law by which it was held that an agreement that had stood unquestioned for twenty years should be held valid.

The Bill was reported complete without amendments.

### CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

HON. DR. YOUNG moved the second reading of the Civil Service Bill. He said: "The Bill is one following along the lines of the one introduced last year dealing with the Civil Service policy of the Provincial Government. For a number of years every effort has been made to arrive at some solution whereby the Civil Service of B. C. might be placed on a business basis. Unfortunately in B. C., owing to political conditions a system has grown up by which the Civil Service has become overloaded with persons of advanced years, and the Service has become an unbalanced one owing to the fact that many persons were placed there not because of their fitness for the duty to be performed, but for party reasons. Ex-politicians seldom make the best public servants, because they have seldom become recognised as useful to their party until middle age is reached, when it is too late to begin such duties. With the possible exception of China we have a larger proportion of aged employees than any other government in the world. Of course every member is becoming older every year and therefore the problem is becoming more serious. No less than 57 per cent. are over 40 years of age, and 11 per cent. over 50 years of age, while only 3 per cent. are under 20 years of age.

While not reflecting in any way on the ability or good intentions of the men working in these positions, it must be apparent that in most cases their early training has not been such as best to fulfil the needs of the country. When men have paid for berths by party service, the incentive to rest on their past efforts as age advances is natural, but it has a deteriorating effect upon the efficiency of the public service throughout the Province. The inducement to throw their whole energy into the Service is lacking when they feel that so long as their party remains in power, their position is secure whatever their conduct. If their party goes out of office, and they are likely to be dismissed for incompetency they can cry 'injustice' and 'cruelty.' So much is that felt that on coming into office we refrained from changing the occupants of positions that former Ministries usually changed."

Dr. Young continued that the Government had tried to be fair to the employees and to win their confidence, and was to some extent successful, but neither the Executive nor the employees could stem the waning ener-







WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1909.

APPEAL TO  
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"Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act to the contrary, an inquest shall be held by the Coroner on the bodies of all persons whose death may have been caused by explosion or by accident in any mine."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said objection had been made that the fortnightly payment of wages would interfere with certain industries, but the coal mines at least were in a position to pay these wages. The member for Newcastle had introduced this resolution before but it had been turned down. The member for Fernie had a similar Bill before the House now, and he saw no reason why his amendment should not be accepted.

Hon. Mr. McBride said the amendment was out of order as not being within the scope of the Bill, which dealt with the appointment of Boards of Examination. This Bill had been before the House for eleven days past, and at the last moment the member for Nanaimo brought in this old Bill as an amendment. At the same time there was before the House another Bill dealing with the same subject. He quoted a ruling of Speaker Booth to show that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the ruling in question was to the effect that the amendment could only be ruled out of order by the instructions of the House.

The Speaker said he would give his decision at the next sitting of the House.

Report on a Bill to amend the Jurors' Act was adopted.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act. Dr. King in the chair. The Bill was reported complete with some amendments.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser. Mr. Gifford in the chair.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked why the Attorney-General had provided that recitals and agreements twenty years old should be held to be binding. Hon. Mr. Bowser explained that the rule followed English and Eastern law by which it was held that an agreement that had stood unquestioned for twenty years should be held valid.

The Bill was reported complete without amendments.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

HON. DR. YOUNG moved the second reading of the Civil Service Bill. He said: "The Bill is one following along the lines of the one introduced last year dealing with the Civil Service policy of the Provincial Government. For a number of years every effort has been made to arrive at some solution whereby the Civil Service of B. C. might be placed on a business basis. Unfortunately in B. C. owing to political conditions a system has grown up by which the Civil Service has become overloaded with persons of advanced years, and the Service has become an unbalanced one owing to the fact that many persons were placed there not because of their fitness for the duty to be performed, but for party reasons. Ex-politicians seldom make the best public servants, because they have seldom become recognised as useful to their party until middle age is reached, when it is too late to begin such duties. With the possible exception of China we have a larger proportion of aged employees than any other government in the world. Of course every member is becoming older every year and therefore the problem is becoming more serious. No less than 57 per cent. are over 40 years of age, and 11 per cent. over 60 years of age, while only 3 per cent. are under 20 years of age."

While not reflecting in any way on the ability or good intentions of the men working in these positions, it must be apparent that in most cases their early training has not been such as best to fulfil the needs of the country. When men have paid for berths by party service, the incentive to rest on their past efforts as age advances is natural, but it has a deteriorating effect upon the efficiency of the public service throughout the Province. The inducement to throw their whole energy into the Service is lacking when they feel that so long as their party remains in power, their position is secure whatever their conduct. If their party goes out of office, and they are likely to be dismissed for incompetency they can cry 'injustice' and 'cruelty.' So much is that felt that on coming into office we refrained from changing the occupants of positions that former Ministries usually changed."

Dr. Young continued that the Government had tried to be fair to the employees and to win their confidence, and was to some extent successful, but neither the Executive nor the employees could stem the waning ener-

Pursuant to Order, the Resolutions reported from Committee of Supply on 24th, 25th and 26th February, were received, read a first time and taken as read.  
Resolutions to be read a second time at the next sitting.Bill (No. 2) intituled "An Act to declare the Rights of the Crown in respect to Water and Water Power, and to amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Province relating to the Diversion, Acquisition and Use of Water," was committed.  
Progress reported.  
Committee to sit again at next sitting.Bill (No. 35) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Coal Mines Act,'" was committed.  
Progress reported.  
Committee to sit again at next sitting.

Resolved, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

And then the House adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Monday, 1st March, 1909.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P.M.

The House proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

The Resolutions reported from Committee of Supply on 24th, 25th and 26th February, were read a second time and taken as read.  
Third reading to-morrow.

On the third reading of Bill (No. 31) intituled "An Act further to amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act,'" Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the order for the third reading be discharged and the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to consider the following amendment:—

"3. Section 14 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, aforesaid, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"(a.) Every person employed underground in any mine shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once in every two weeks, and no contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages or remuneration at intervals longer than once in every two weeks."

A point of order having arisen, a debate arose, which was adjourned until to-morrow.

The Report on Bill (No. 29) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Jurors' Act,'" was adopted.  
Third reading to-morrow.Bill (No. 6) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Ditches and 'Water-courses Act, 1907,'" was committed.  
Reported without amendment.  
Report to be considered to-morrow.Bill (No. 12) intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser, and to Simplify Titles," was committed.  
Reported without amendment.  
Report to be considered to-morrow.

The following Bills were read a second time and Ordered to be committed to-morrow:—

Bill (No. 37) intituled "An Act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia."

Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and held that the Legislature should determine the number of members on the Board and what their remuneration should be.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Provincial Government had no desire to interfere with the Board in any way, but agreed to allow the section to stand over as he had an amendment of his own to propose.

Mr. Macdonald objected to section 20 giving the Board power to make personal inspection of a stream and determine rights exclusive of all other evidence. To his mind this was too arbitrary, since the Board might inspect a stream at a time when its inspection would be practically valueless.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to strike out the words "excluding any other evidence that might be brought before the Board," and the section as amended passed.

ment.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

The House adjourned at 5.30 to meet at 8 p. m.

EVENING SITTING.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the order for the third reading of Bill intituled "An Act to further amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act,'" be discharged and the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to consider the following amendments:—

"3. Section 14 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, aforesaid, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"(a.) Every person employed underground in any mine shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once in every two weeks, and no contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages or remuneration at intervals longer than once in every



without having first obtained a permit from a Fire Warden or Government official empowered to issue one, and this permit would require that he must provide all proper safeguards to prevent the fire from spreading. The third section provided a penalty for anyone found destroying notices posted under the Bush Fire Act.

MR. WILLIAMS moved the adjournment of the debate.  
The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

#### GALLERY NOTES.

The Railway Committee met this morning, but there was no quorum. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for an extension of the charter of the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway, from Kitimaat to the Skeena River, was adjourned till Tuesday. The charter originally carried with it a Dominion subsidy of \$6,400 a mile, and a Provincial subsidy of \$5,000 a mile. Whether the latter can be retained if an extension is not granted is a question. In order to retain them it is very probable that the Company would have to go on with the work, and this seems to be largely the cause of the Committee's indecision. Already about \$250,000 worth of work has been done on the line.

Reeve Byrne, of Burnaby, is here for the purpose of trying to get the Municipal Committee to insert in the Municipal Act a provision to allow municipalities to have road work and other improvements of the kind done on the local improvement plan where that is feasible.

#### FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.

Mr. Ross, of Fernie, has introduced a Bill which takes a spoke out of Mr. Parker Williams's wheel since it provides for the fortnightly payment of wages to workmen, though under different conditions as the following sections of the Bill will show:

(1.) Every workman, employee, or servant, where the rate of wages does not exceed four dollars per day, shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once every two weeks.

(2.) No contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages at longer intervals than once in two weeks.

Provided, that this section shall apply only to industrial operations carried on where the payroll connected with such industrial operations exceeds the sum of fifty thousand dollars per month.

#### AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. McPhillips has given notice that he will move the following rather drastic amendment to the Dentistry Act:

"2. Section 39 of Chapter 2 of the Statutes of 1908, being the Dentistry Act, is hereby amended by adding the following as sub-section (a):—

(a.) Provided that, except in the case of the conviction of a member of the College of an indictable offence, the Council or the Executive Committee shall only be empowered to suspend from practice, in the case of a first offence for a period not exceeding six months and this provision shall be retroactive, and any member whose name has been heretofore erased shall be entitled to be registered after the lapse of six months from said erasure, or before the expiration such time, if the Council or Executive Committee should so decide; and the reinstatement herein provided for shall be applicable as well to cases where an appeal has been taken from the decision of the Council or Executive Committee."

Mr. Garden is to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 63) intitled "An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway Company," the following amendments:—

To amend section 3 by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:—"Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize or empower the company to build branch lines in the valleys of the Squamish, Cheakamus or Cheo Kee Rivers."

To amend section 17 by striking out the word "to," in last line of section, and substituting the word "may" in lieu thereof.

To amend section 18 by striking out the words "and works" in the second line of section.

## WEEK'S WORK IN LEGISLATURE

Sixty-three Bills Before House—  
Points of the Budget Debate.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.

Victoria, February 27.—While the past week has not witnessed the advent of much new legislation of importance, it has seen an

large number of intermediate stage bills and 21 private bills presented to the odd of these bills reading, and the that purgatorial still subject to the One in the form tion.

A rather annoying incident developed when the Bill to River Water, Portpany was being co-tee of the Whole, field, the mover, perturbable good House that the asking for ordin Socialists insisted died in Goat River and the Bill had design. So effect tion that at last, drew the Bill for holding it in abey ity shall cool or Bill asks that the incorporation sh to put in a water Goat River near C and that they shall erate electricity, of

The Grand Tru tive to the town pert got safely th deal of opposition Premier, in the ing down on his club the Dominio granting 13,000 ac Indians, in which had concurred, the thirds of the tov been lost to them.

In the closing get debate, Mr. O House by wanderi exuberance of spee or less familiar fl the inner working on New Westmins patiated on the cruel prosecution fishermen, and de iniquities of the r Withal he mingie sations that is speech, which was in parts with a v attention of the h he atoned for las argument by the tuperation

Mr. Henderson's Budget was better much by reason of gument, as owing there was more vi delivery.

On the Governm original address w Macgowan, who sturdy independent hesitate to beard the law factory, for the commercial newed his plea for in the curriculum University. Messa ster, Jones and K cipally what migh trict speeches." se needs of their par cles. The debate wa to a close by Mr. kamsen, in a spirit the merits and nee constituency were

The estimates, the cord, went through wi opposition and question and the claim of against Opposition which has been so fre past, was scarcely heard principal criticism was largeness of the Supp timates, which were the rapid expansion of during the past year, seemed to be generally generous provision for year was a happy augu development and grow vent of new railway ag for British Columbia.

#### THE QUESTION OF LOCAL OPTION.

As was reported in the Provincial press at the time, the Provincial Government was waited upon several weeks ago by a large and influential deputation which asked the Government to pass legislation authorising the adoption of the principle of local option in regard to the liquor traffic in British Columbia. After hearing the arguments adduced by various members of the deputation, in support of the request for such legislation, the Government promised to give careful consideration to the subject and in form the representative of the deputation.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1909.

## WATER CLAUSES ACT IN DEBATE

Liberal Leader Has Many Criticisms—  
Game Act Amendments—Ori-  
entals and Coal Licences.

From Our Own Correspondent.  
Victoria, March 1.—The House spent most of the afternoon in Com-

WEDNESDAY, MAR

## APPEAL TO FULL

From Ruling of Board  
missioners Allowed  
to Municipal

FALSE CREEK BILL  
PASSES SECO

4

1ST MARCH.

1909

9 Ed. 7

Bill (No. 42) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Bush Fire Act.'"

Bill (No. 7) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Elections Act.'"

Bill (No. 45) intitled "An Act authorising the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant to the City of Victoria Lot 921 in said City, used as the site of the Kingston Street Fire Hall."

Bill (No. 8) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Clauses Act.'"

Bill (No. 46) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act.'"

Bill (No. 47) intitled "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Hospitals, Orphanages, Maternity Homes, and places where Persons are undergoing Medical or Health Treatment."

Bill (No. 67) intitled "An Act to Incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company."

The Report on Bill (No. 56) intitled "An Act to enable the Coldstream Estate Company, Limited, and the White Valley Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, to amalgamate their Water Rights," was adopted.

Third reading to-morrow.

The Report on Bill (No. 54) intitled "An Act to Incorporate the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway Company," was adopted.

Third reading to-morrow.

The Report on Bill (No. 63) intitled "An Act to Incorporate the Graham Island Railway Company," was adopted.

Third reading to-morrow.

Bill (No. 69) intitled "An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway Company," was committed.

Reported with amendments.

Report to be considered to-morrow.

Bill (No. 58) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900,'" was committed.

Reported without amendment.

Report to be considered to-morrow.

The House continued to sit after midnight.

On the second reading of Bill (No. 52) intitled "An Act to Incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company," a debate arose, which was adjourned until to-morrow.

Resolved, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until two o'clock to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned at 1:05 a.m. Tuesday, 2nd March.

D. M. EBERTS, Speaker.

By Mr. O  
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By Mr. O  
What are  
the names of

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Act relating t

desired results.



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1909.

APPEAL TO  
FULL COURTFrom Ruling of Board of Water Com-  
missioners Allowed—The Service  
to Municipalities.FALSE CREEK BILL  
PASSES SECOND READING.Water Act Considered in Committee—New  
Bills Before the House.From a Staff Correspondent in the Press  
Gallery at Victoria.  
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Victoria, March 2.—Committee work occupied the House for practically the whole of this afternoon. Most of the time was taken up in considering the Water Act, of which thirty sections were read. Mr. Macdonald criticised it closely all the way along, and having exhausted his notes asked that the Committee rise and report progress, a request to which the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works graciously acceded.

Mr. Macdonald next objected to section 21, which provides that notices for hearing and determining rights may be given to the holder by letter. He said that it was against the Court rule which provided that personal notice shall be given except in very exceptional cases.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to allow the section to stand.

Mr. Macdonald was not sure what the terms "established priority" meant in connection with the power of the Board to grant licences which had already passed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he had an amendment of his own to propose and would hold the section over.

As reached. Mr. the Committee as he had been in the Bill clause reached the end

id he had no de- but if they only ions at a sitting long time. He e the Leader of ever, by stand-

ate said section d from the deci- s most objection-

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se and reported NES.

to Committee on Coal Mines Act. chair.

alte moved that ion 7 be struck as:—

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ked whether a ospecting licence to Japs on Van-

said he did not ed that applica- and refused. He section to stand the member for

Nanaimo might prepare an amend- ment.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

The House adjourned at 5.30 to meet at 8 p. m.

## EVENING SITTING.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the order for the third reading of Bill intituled "An Act to further amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act,'" be discharged and the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to consider the following amendments:—

"3. Section 14 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, aforesaid, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"(a.) Every person employed underground in any mine shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once in every two weeks, and no contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages or remuneration at intervals longer than once in every

two weeks."

"4. Section 31 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes aforesaid is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

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Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the ruling in question was to the effect that the amendment could only be ruled out of order by the instructions of the House.

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## CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

HON. DR. YOUNG moved the second reading of the Civil Service Bill. He said: "The Bill is one following along the lines of the one introduced last year dealing with the Civil Service policy of the Provincial Government. For a number of years every effort has been made to arrive at some solution whereby the Civil Service of B. C. might be placed on a business basis. Unfortunately in B. C., owing to political conditions a system has grown up by which the Civil Service has become overloaded with persons of advanced years, and the Service has become an unbalanced one owing to the fact that many persons were placed there not because of their fitness for the duty to be performed, but for party reasons. Ex-politicians seldom make the best public servants, because they have seldom become recognised as useful to their party until middle age is reached, when it is too late to begin such duties. With the possible exception of China we have a larger proportion of aged employees than any other government in the world. Of course every member is becoming older every year and therefore the problem is becoming more serious. No less than 57 per cent. are over 40 years of age, and 11 per cent. over 50 years of age, while only 3 per cent. are under 20 years of age."

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Dr. Young continued that the Government had tried to be fair to the employees and to win their confidence, and was to some extent successful, but neither the Executive nor the employees could stem the waning ener-

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Oliver—On Wednesday next—

That a Select Committee of five Members of this House, namely, Messrs. Garden, Grant, Ross, Henderson and the mover, be appointed to inquire into the truth, or otherwise, of the allegations set out in the petition of John McLarty, presented to this House on the 17th day of February last, with power to call for persons, papers, letters, telegrams and documents, and to examine witnesses on oath, and such Committee to report their findings and recommendations and the evidence to this House.

By Mr. Oliver—On Wednesday next—Questions of the Hon. the Attorney-General—

What are the names of holders of Liquor Licences in the Town of Camborne, B. C., with the names of the Hotels for which licences are held?

On Thursday next—

The Hon. Mr. Bowser to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend an Act relating to the City of Victoria, being Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1907."

VICTORIA B. C.

Printed by RICHARD WOLFENDEN L.S.O., V.D., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
1909.

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Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Provincial Government had no desire to interfere with the Board in any way, but agreed to allow the section to stand over as he had an amendment of his own to propose.

Mr. Macdonald objected to section 30 giving the Board power to make personal inspection of a stream and determine rights exclusive of all other evidence. To his mind this was too arbitrary, since the Board might inspect a stream at a time when its inspection would be practically valueless.

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MR. WILLIAMS moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

#### GALLERY NOTES.

The Railway Committee met this morning, but there was no quorum.

Consequently the decision on the application of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for an extension of the charter of the Pacific Northern & Omineca Railway, from Kitimaat to the Skeena River, was adjourned till Tuesday. The charter originally carried with it a Dominion subsidy of \$6,400 a mile, and a Provincial subsidy of \$5,000 a mile. Whether the latter can be retained if an extension is not granted is a question. In order to retain them it is very probable that the Company would have to go on with the work, and this seems to be largely the cause of the Committee's indecision. Already about \$250,000 worth of work has been done on the line.

Reeve Byrne, of Burnaby, is here for the purpose of trying to get the Municipal Committee to insert in the Municipal Act a provision to allow municipalities to have road work and other improvements of the kind done on the local improvement plan where that is feasible.

#### FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.

Mr. Ross, of Fernie, has introduced a Bill which takes a spoke out of Mr. Parker Williams's wheel since it provides for the fortnightly payment of wages to workmen, though under different conditions as the following sections of the Bill will show:

"(1.) Every workman, employee, or servant, where the rate of wages does not exceed four dollars per day, shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once every two weeks.

"(2.) No contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages at longer intervals than once in two weeks.

Provided, that this section shall apply only to industrial operations carried on where the payroll connected with such industrial operations exceeds the sum of fifty thousand dollars per month."

#### AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. McPhillips has given notice that he will move the following rather drastic amendment to the Dentistry Act:

"2. Section 29 of Chapter 2 of the Statutes of 1908, being the Dentistry Act, is hereby amended by adding the following as sub-section (a):—

"(a.) Provided that except in the case of the conviction of a member of the College of an indictable offence, the Council or the Executive Committee shall only be empowered to suspend from practice, in the case of a first offence for a period not exceeding six months and this provision shall be retroactive, and any member whose name has been heretofore erased shall be entitled to be registered after the lapse of six months from said erasure, or before the expiration such time, if the Council or Executive Committee should so decide; and the reinstatement herein provided for shall be applicable as well to cases where an appeal has been taken from the decision of the Council or Executive Committee."

Mr. Garden is to move, in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 69) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway Company," the following amendments:—

To amend section 3 by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:—"Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize or empower the company to build branch lines in the valleys of the Squamish, Cheakamus or Chee Kee Rivers."

To amend section 17 by striking out the word "to," in last line of section and substituting the word "may" in lieu thereof.

To amend section 18 by striking out the words "and works," in the second line of section.

## WEEK'S WORK IN LEGISLATURE

Sixty-three Bills Before House—  
Points of the Budget  
Debate.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1909.

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WEDNESDAY, MAR

## APPEAL TO FULL

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FALSE CREEK BILL  
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#### FALSE CREEK

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## APPEAL TO FULL COURT

From Ruling of Board of Water Commissioners Allowed—The Service to Municipalities.

FALSE CREEK BILL  
PASSES SECOND READING.

Medical Bill in Committee—Osteopaths and Homeopaths May Practice—Some Changes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 2.—The House again spent the afternoon on the Water Act.

Mr. Macdonald objected strongly to the section allowing no appeal from the decision of the Board of Water Commissioners.

Mr. McPhillips moved an amendment allowing an appeal to the Full Court, which carried by a large majority on a mixed vote.

### THE NEW FERNIE.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill to give power to Fernie to clean up the fire limits of wooden shacks erected since the fire.

### NIGHT SESSION.

The House sat till midnight. The Water Clauses Bill was again considered. The clauses relating to service to municipalities was criticised severely, and most were held over.

### THE MEDICAL BILL.

The Medical Bill was considered in Committee. Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to strike out the five years' university qualification for doctors, but was defeated.

Amendments allowing osteopaths and homeopaths to practise, carried. The House struck out one penalty clause and the Committee rose after considering about 30 sections.

### FALSE CREEK BILL.

The False Creek Foreshore and B. C. Permanent Bills passed second reading.

## Water Act Considered in Committee—New Bills Before the House.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.  
TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Victoria, March 2.—Committee work occupied the House for practically the whole of this afternoon. Most of the time was taken up in considering the Water Act, of which thirty sections were read. Mr. Macdonald criticised it closely all the way along, and having exhausted his notes asked that the Committee rise and report progress, a request to which the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works graciously acceded.

Some time was spent also over Hon. Mr. Fulton's Bill to amend the Coal Mines Act. Mr. Hawthornthwaite wished to have an amendment introduced specifically preventing any one from transferring coal licences to Orientals. Hon. Mr. Fulton expressed the fear that such a clause might lead to disallowance, but provided that no consent should be given without his permission, he would look after it. In the end he consented to withhold the section for further consideration.

The following Bills passed first reading:—

An Act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act; Hon. Mr. McBride.

An Act to provide for the inspection of Hospitals, Orphanages, Sanatoriums, Maternity Homes, and places where persons are undergoing medical or health treatment; Hon. Dr. Young.

An Act respecting assignments of wages or salaries to be earned in the future; Mr. McPhillips.

Hon. Mr. Fulton introduced by message a Bill to amend the Game Protection Act. The Bill passed first reading.

Mr. Naden asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands the following questions:—

1. Has the British Columbia Electric Railway Company had any negotiations with the Government respecting the grant of land of fifty acres, more or less, as a contribution, or otherwise, from the Government, for the construction of the tram line in the Municipality of Point Grey?

2. If so, what stage have the negotiations reached, and what are the conditions of the contract, if any?

Hon. Mr. Fulton asked that the questions might stand over for a day as the answers were not quite ready.

### WATER ACT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Water Act, Mr. Macgowan in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald moved to strike out the words "springs" and "ravines" from the definition of water or stream. He pointed out that a person having a spring on his land would not care to have another person stake it for irrigation purposes.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he thought the word "ravine" or "gulch" should remain, as they would be useful for storing water. He had put in the word "springs" because all streams originated in springs and they had to go on other men's land to get the water anyhow.

Mr. Macdonald said it seemed to him quite clear that a spring meant simply a body of water rising to the surface of the earth, but not yet formed into a stream, so that it could be of no service for irrigation.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold the section for further consideration as he wished to make the Act applicable to coal mines also, as water was necessary for washing coal.

Mr. Macdonald suggested several other amendments to the definitions in Section 2, which the Chief Commissioner of Lands promised to consider in holding the section over.

Mr. Macdonald objected to section 10 giving the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council power to create a Board of Investigation consisting of a Chief Water Commissioner and such other persons as they might see fit to appoint. He said it was plainly too much power in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and held that the Legislature should determine the number of members on the Board and what their remuneration should be.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Provincial Government had no desire to interfere with the Board in any way, but agreed to allow the section to stand over as he had an amendment of his own to propose.

Mr. Macdonald objected to section 20 giving the Board power to make personal inspection of a stream and determine rights exclusive of all other evidence. To his mind this was too arbitrary, since the Board might inspect a stream at a time when its inspection would be practically valueless.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to strike out the words "excluding any other evidence that might be brought before the Board," and the section as amended passed.

Mr. Macdonald next objected to section 21, which provides that notices for hearing and determining rights may be given to the holder by letter. He said that it was against the Court rule which provided that personal notice shall be given except in very exceptional cases.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to allow the section to stand.

Mr. Macdonald was not sure what the terms "established priority" meant in connection with the power of the Board to grant licences which had already passed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he had an amendment of his own to propose and would hold the section over.

When section 30 was reached, Mr. Macdonald asked that the Committee be allowed to rise, as he had been carefully going through the Bill clause by clause, and had reached the end of his notes.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he had no desire to hurry the Bill, but if they only got through 30 sections at a sitting it would take a very long time. He was willing to oblige the Leader of the Opposition, however, by standing it over.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said section 24 allowing no appeal from the decision of the Board was most objectionable.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that on moving the second reading he had stated that that was his personal opinion, but he was subject to correction, and if the majority of the House thought fit to strike the section out, they could do so.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

### COAL MINES.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the Coal Mines Act, Mr. Yorston in the chair.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that subsection 1 of section 7 be struck out. The clause reads:—

1. No prospecting licence issued under this Act shall be transferred by the licensee to any other person unless the written consent of the Chief Commissioner of Lands shall have been first given.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said this clause placed the coal prospector at the mercy of the Chief Commissioner. It would mean that the genuine coal prospector could not sell his licence without applying to the Department. He saw no reason why the prospector for coal should be placed in a different position to the prospector for timber or minerals.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that as the Act stood at present it provided that notice must be given to the Chief Commissioner in writing of a transfer, but it left no discretion with the Chief Commissioner, and he thought that should be given.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked how they were to rely on the Chief Commissioner not to grant or transfer these licences to Orientals. He would like to draft an amendment to obviate this.

Mr. Jardine thought there should be a specific provision making it illegal to transfer those licences to Orientals.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the result of that would be that the Bill would be disallowed at Ottawa. No difficulty in this regard had been found in the past with leaving these powers in the hands of the Chief Commissioner, who would see that they did not get into the hands of Orientals.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the House might as well express itself openly as go about it in a sneaking underhand way. Liquor licences were withheld from Orientals, and why should not coal licences be placed in the same position?

Mr. Williams asked whether a grant of a coal prospecting licence had not been made to Japs on Vancouver Island?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he did not know, but he believed that applications had been made and refused. He agreed to allow the section to stand over in order that the member for Nanaimo might prepare an amendment.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

The House adjourned at 5.30 to meet at 8 p. m.

### EVENING SITTING.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the order for the third reading of Bill intituled "An Act to further amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act,'" be discharged and the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to consider the following amendments:—

"3. Section 14 of Chapter 133 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, aforesaid, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"(a.) Every person employed underground in any mine shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once in every two weeks, and no contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages or remuneration at intervals longer than once in every

two weeks."

"4. Section 31 of Chapter 133 of the Revised Statutes aforesaid is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act to the contrary, an inquest shall be held by the Coroner on the bodies of all persons whose death may have been caused by explosion or by accident in any mine."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said objection had been made that the fortnightly payment of wages would interfere with certain industries, but the coal mines at least were in a position to pay these wages. The member for Newcastle had introduced this resolution before but it had been turned down. The member for Fernie had a similar Bill before the House now, and he saw no reason why his amendment should not be accepted.

Hon. Mr. McBride said the amendment was out of order, as not being within the scope of the Bill, which dealt with the appointment of Boards of Examination. This Bill had been before the House for eleven days past, and at the last moment the member for Nanaimo brought in this old Bill as an amendment. At the same time there was before the House another Bill dealing with the same subject. He quoted a ruling of Speaker Booth to show that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the ruling in question was to the effect that the amendment could only be ruled out of order by the instructions of the House.

The Speaker said he would give his decision at the next sitting of the House.

Report on a Bill to amend the Jurors' Act was adopted.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act, Dr. King in the chair. The Bill was reported complete with some amendments.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser, Mr. Gifford in the chair.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked why the Attorney-General had provided that recitals and agreements twenty years old should be held to be binding.

Hon. Mr. Bowser explained that the rule followed English and Eastern law by which it was held that an agreement that had stood unquestioned for twenty years should be held valid.

The Bill was reported complete without amendments.

### CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

HON. DR. YOUNG moved the second reading of the Civil Service Bill. He said: "The Bill is one following along the lines of the one introduced last year dealing with the Civil Service policy of the Provincial Government. For a number of years every effort has been made to arrive at some solution whereby the Civil Service of B. C. might be placed on a business basis. Unfortunately in B. C., owing to political conditions a system has grown up by which the Civil Service has become overloaded with persons of advanced years, and the Service has become an unbalanced one owing to the fact that many persons were placed there not because of their fitness for the duty to be performed, but for party reasons. Ex-politicians seldom make the best public servants, because they have seldom become recognised as useful to their party until middle age is reached, when it is too late to begin such duties. With the possible exception of China we have a larger proportion of aged employees than any other government in the world. Of course every member is becoming older every year and therefore the problem is becoming more serious. No less than 57 per cent. are over 40 years of age, and 11 per cent. over 50 years of age, while only 3 per cent. are under 20 years of age."

While not reflecting in any way on the ability or good intentions of the men working in these positions, it must be apparent that in most cases their early training has not been such as best to fulfil the needs of the country. When men have paid for berths by party service, the incentive to rest on their past efforts as age advances is natural, but it has a deteriorating effect upon the efficiency of the public service throughout the Province. The inducement to throw their whole energy into the Service is lacking when they feel that so long as their party remains in power, their position is secure whatever their conduct. If their party goes out of office, and they are likely to be dismissed for incompetency they can cry 'injustice' and 'cruelty.' So much is that felt that on coming into office we refrained from changing the occupants of positions that former Ministries usually changed."

Dr. Young continued that the Government had tried to be fair to the employees and to win their confidence, and was to some extent successful, but neither the Executive nor the employees could stem the waning energy



gies of advancing age among nearly 500 employees without an effective Public Service Reform Act and provision for superannuation for the aged. Where old men were doing their best they must treat them fairly, recognizing that they were less to blame than the system which handicapped both them and the administration. One regrettable feature of the patronage system was that it failed to attract the useful type of younger men who were needed for the progressive development of a Province like British Columbia. The Government was convinced that if they could assure educated young men of fair conditions they would soon become anxious to enter on a Civil Service career.

"We endeavored to deal with this urgent question last year by the Act we propose to repeal by Section 2. Time for mature consideration was then too limited, and shortly afterwards we found that the Dominion Government had decided to pass a similar Act which has been generally received throughout Canada as the greatest contribution to the last Dominion session, and it will have far-reaching results, though in some respects it appears incomplete. When our 1908 Act was being passed we did not know that the Dominion Government was going to deal with the problem, but we felt that their more mature and extensive experience at Ottawa should receive our careful consideration before we put the Act into operation. Therefore we held the Bill over in the public interest, trusting to your approval of our efforts to gain the best for our Province.

I desire to impress upon the House that with the rapid expansion of the Province, responsibility is rapidly developing upon the existing Civil Servants, who need to be above reproach and unassailable by any of the allures that interested people incline to place in their way. Consider the growing responsibilities and need for reticence in our Treasury, Mines, Lands and Works Departments. Can we estimate the loss that it would entail on the Province if valuable knowledge respecting, say, Prince Rupert town lots, the location of new townships, timber limits of special value or mining locations or assays were obtainable by promoters bribing our officials or clerks, who should, like the British service, be placed above temptation or suspicion?

One of the most instructive facts brought to light during the past year's inquiry has been the fact that the cost of living has increased, and that too low salaries tend to force those temptations upon Civil Servants and cause far greater loss to the revenue than reasonable salaries would economically avoid. That is the reason why the Dominion Government have brought before the House of Commons their motion to give an increase of \$100 a year to their clerks.

We consider that the granting of such wholesale increases would be inadvisable under the circumstances prevailing in British Columbia, where the efficient regrading of the staff should, in our judgment, precede any readjustment of salaries. That is why we have left the \$25,000 proposed in the Estimates this year for public service increases of salary to be allotted by the Grading Commission of three members proposed to be appointed under Section 25 of this Bill. The sum is not excessive in view of the fact that it is \$955 less than the \$25,955 granted by the Assembly during the past two years.

The Government, in common with commercial houses, must pay the market price to secure efficiency. We consider that the Government had better lead than follow other employers, and become more of a model employer. The uniform scale of advances at the rate of \$60, enacted in the 1908 Act, should, in our judgment, be revised to grade from \$48, \$60, \$72, and \$84, as per Sections 9, 12, 14 and 16 of the Bill you are now asked to consider.

The proposed biennial increase of \$100 to chief clerks within specified limits is barely equivalent to \$50 per year, but we think that when the position of Chief Clerk is reached, the rate of advance should be steadied to every second year, and that when he gets the advance, it should be commensurate with the standard of his office, and not be at the same rate of increase as the office boy.

The \$35 per month salary shown for both ages 16 and 17 is intended as part of the plan whereby we hope to justly meet the cases of students and parents who make sacrifices of time and money to obtain more than a year's increased education to better fit youths for Government office work, and yet allow of their entry at ages before their methods and habits become too fixed to mould and well qualify them for the training and duties upon which they are entering.

If parents allow their son to continue his education beyond the age of 16 for 4 years till the age of 20, we consider that such an entrant should

receive \$47 per month; otherwise, if all had to enter at the \$35 per month, he would be at too great a disadvantage during succeeding years, and would feel aggrieved if he only received the \$35 per month paid to the youth of inferior education who entered at the age of 16, so we have adopted the principle of allowing the initial salary of an entrant to be increased by \$4 per month or \$48 per year for each year after the age of 17, because we have also to be just to those of longer service who enter at the age of 16, who would on equal merit as junior clerks be really encouraged by being one year or \$34 in salary ahead of those who enter at later ages. But, of course, if the 20-year-old entrant by the four years' better education and superior merit, out-classed the younger entrant of inferior education, then provision is made for the better man to be advanced by Section 19 after proof of such merit, with the safe-guarding proviso to conform to the privileges of this House and preclude favoritism, subject always to confirmation by the annual voting in the Estimates of the Legislative Assembly.

Our idea is that worthy servants should always be led to feel that their prospects in the future mainly depend upon their own efforts and faithful service to the Province, and that no man should feel that he had reached the limit of advancement whilst any post remained ahead of the one he holds. Yet we want prospective clerks to realize the advantage of entering the Service about the age of 20 or before.

In view of the increasing cost of paying salaries or superannuation to aged men, we deem it advisable to restrict the entry of clerks to within 30 years of age, as per Section 5. Except in the two latter provisions, practically all the foregoing were in last year's amended bill as repeatedly placed before this Assembly on the Orders of the Day.

It will be within the memory of most members present that owing to a technical point being raised by the member for Delta on that ground that the amended Bill should have been brought down by message, we have to re-amend the Bill within the limits of the original Message to meet our desire to get the regrading done during the past year. We also experienced difficulty in finding a suitable person to undertake the unenviable duty of regrading the staff in view of the restriction embodied in Section 22 of last year's Act, which provided always that no reduction shall be made by reason of such grading. That tended to prevent a conscientious Commissioner from effectively performing his duties, and would have resulted not only in perpetuating, but in further aggravating odd cases of flagrant injustice.

We view the grading as vital to secure practical efficiency, and, therefore, propose by Section 25 to appoint not more than three duly qualified persons to regrade the staff. That, we consider, is better than conferring that power upon any individual, as last year's Act provided.

Section 26 provides that the regrading shall be accomplished within six months from the 31st of March next, and that the allocation of \$25,990 for advances under Vote 235 is to be made as from that date by the Grading Commissioners.

Section 25 of the Act ensured justice to Civil Servants by providing that anyone who was dissatisfied with the Grading Commissioner's readjustment of his classification should have the right to appeal to the Civil Service Commissioners, whose decision should be final.

Respecting Section 21, which allows latitude for a possible annual increase of salary not exceeding \$100 to deputy heads, I desire to emphasize the fact that such is the maximum advance which could be given under that section. In like manner the \$48, \$60, \$72 and \$84 for the lower grades are maxima beyond which no Minister would be able to go without the consent of the Civil Service Commissioners, even in cases of special merit under Section 19. It does not follow that officers, agents, clerks or others would get those advances, as in all cases we prescribe that he is only 'eligible' to be given such advance, 'subject always to efficient performance of his duties.' Still, we feel that to gain working efficiency it will be advisable in some cases to pay higher salaries for the more responsible positions as that responsibility develops.

Comparison of the corresponding salaries paid to the manager and officers of banks, commercial houses, railways and other corporations, together with City officials, prove that some of our responsible officials are underpaid. On the other hand there are odd cases where an individual appears to be overpaid. Yet no Minister wishes to take the onus of reducing the latter, especially if such had been appointed by predecessors in office. Still, unless the staff can, as the result of this reform, become convinced that patronage is being abolished and that merit and ability will

be the only basis for increase of salaries and promotions from now on, existing evils will at least partly continue.

To eradicate those drawbacks to our Province's progress we consider that the best means, in the mutual interest of the electors, public officials and employees, is to appoint three Civil Service Commissioners and Examiners as proposed in Section 5, with powers to check any efforts towards favoritism or party 'pull,' as outlined in Sections 10 (certifying for extra advances on merit) and 26 (direct appeal by members of the Service).

With the exception of Section 7, practically all the sections I have not mentioned are in last year's Act.

I have purposely left until the last my remarks upon the most vital proposal in the Bill, as contained in Section 7, because that is what should be most carefully borne in mind in its permanent effect towards establishing a better standard of Public Service. 'Officers,' as defined by Sub-section (C) and 'ages,' which include Government agents, assessors, recorders, registrars, etc., come within the regrading required under this Bill along with all clerks, and their successors will require to win their appointments by examination and merit in future.

The Civil Service Commission will displace the patronage list and institute genuine competitive examinations designed to select men practically qualified for the duties they will be required to perform.

We believe that the elimination of patronage and place-seeking will prove a great gain to our Province, and a relief to all concerned except the unworthy. The exacting demands made upon the time of Cabinet Ministers by advocates of candidates for various positions, will cease, and leave Ministers more valuable time in which to mature better public policies and prepare wiser legislation. Both members and Ministers will be relieved of much that is burdensome, degenerating and unnecessary. The lives of conscientious members of the Assembly will become more tolerable.

The main object of every clause in both this and the Superannuation Bill which accompanies it, is to lay a permanent and comprehensive basis for the gradual upbuilding of the most efficient and satisfactory Civil Service we can devise to meet the expanding developments of our territory as they arise in the immediate future, bearing in mind that civil education, keen intelligence, loyal service and capacity of development are the chief essentials we shall strive to call forth in all appointments to be made under this Bill.

In conclusion, I submit the Superannuation Bill for your more leisurely consideration, and desire to point out that it will form an essential part in the realisation of Civil Service Reform. In view of the large number of employees now maturing towards pension age, we cannot afford to materially extend our present system without levying contributions needed to make the annuities adequate. Without adequate superannuation provision for old servants it is hardly practicable to carry out effective re-grading, and raise the standard of efficiency throughout the various offices now loaded up with aged men. But, as we understand that the Dominion Government purposes dealing with its superannuation problem during the present session of Parliament, we are prepared to allow our Superannuation Bill to lie upon the table in order that we may next session embody any improvements which the experience of the Dominion Government or our friends on all sides of this Assembly, can devise. Great care has been taken to ensure that throughout the proposed system of superannuation, every member shall be treated with absolute justice and receive all the benefits in exact proportion to the services he renders to the Province, whilst also leaving the way open for other employers and employees to make similar provision in due time for workers outside the public service.

We cordially invite your assistance to improve both Bills wherever practicable, as we feel that the value of an independent and thoroughly efficient Civil Service to our Province is so paramount, that it raises the consideration of these bills above all party considerations. In that spirit of mutual consideration for our common good, we submit them for your impartial consideration and criticism towards being enacted for the benefit of British Columbia." (Applause).

MR. OLIVER said if they on that side needed any justification of their position on the Superannuation Bill of last year it was furnished by the Bill just now introduced. He did not agree that it was withdrawn on account of a technicality. It was because it was such a Bill as was unfitted to become law, because after a year's consideration the mover admitted that he was not yet prepared to submit the Bill to the House. He had had during that time an opinion

actuary to assist him, and yet he was not prepared to go on with it. You had only to turn to the order paper last year to see that it was covered with fresh amendments every day.

"I want to protest against the statement of my honored friend that it was withdrawn on account of a technicality. The fact was that the Bill was unworkable and inadvisable and my honored friend must have known it."

MR. WILLIAMS said he could well see the necessity for regarding the Civil Service under an independent commission, because unless the Conservative administration here was made of different material to the Liberal Government at Ottawa, the appointments to the Civil Service would be a farce, and there was nothing to show that it would not be the same here. Unless a man were affiliated with the party in power he had a poor chance of getting a job. Men in the Civil Service seemed to stay in the job till death squeezed them out. This and the pains they took to secure these positions showed that the wages paid were above the normal for the ability employed. On the other hand, if the school teacher did not stay in the business for more than four years it showed that the Government did not pay them the wages they should.

MR. McPHILLIPS: "They prefer marriage."

MR. WILLIAMS said that was not all, as many of them left to go into other and better paying business. In the rural districts they felt the effect of this, because by the time a teacher began to get a little experience she would leave. Between the pay of school teachers and Civil Service servants there was no comparison. The Provincial Secretary said the present system of pensioning Civil Servants was becoming too costly. He agreed with that, and there was no reason why the system should not be overthrown, but it did not follow that another should be established. It was, as it stood, a graft pure and simple. The larger a man's salary the more the Government gave him when he quit. It ought to work the other way. A man with a big salary should have put something by for his old age, and the man with the smaller salary should be given the larger pension. If the pension system were turned the other way up he would not object to it. The fact that some of these officials had been a long time in the service showed that they could get no more pay outside. These people deserved no more credit than the man who worked on a ranch or in a mine, and stood on his own feet and fought his own battles for himself.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE said he regretted that the Bill to provide for superannuation had not been brought down last year. He did not think the member for Newcastle objected to pensions for Civil Servants. What he intended to convey was that all men who had spent their lives in the service of the province, whether on a ranch or in a Government office, should not be left destitute in their old age. The Socialists held that any individual who devoted his life to labor was as essential to society as those in the highest positions. The man who cleaned the streets was as worthy of remuneration as those in the highest positions. The Premier devoted his life to his work, and the humblest worker did as much. The head of a business had no more to do with its productiveness than the manual worker. Take the Bill before them. It did not proceed from the brain of the Minister who introduced it, but from a wage-earner hired to do the work. Appointments under the Bill before them would certainly be on partisan lines. He complimented the Minister of Education on the splendid speech he had delivered on the subject of education last year. It was a pity that he had not applied some of the principles he enunciated at that time. He did not think that girls or boys of sixteen should be encouraged to enter the Civil Service, as at that age they should be at school.

According to the Minister's statement, there were a great many old people employed in the Civil Service who should have been retired long ago. He hardly agreed with Carlyle, who had suggested that they should be taken out and shot and salted down for use in the navy. He held rather that when the Minister did bring down a superannuation bill it should apply not only to Civil Servants, but to all persons who had spent their lives in labor and in their old age were not in a position to support themselves. Such a bill they would gladly support.

The Bill passed second reading without a division.

**BUSH FIRES.**

MR. WILLIAMS continued the debate on the second reading of a Bill to amend the Bush Fires Act. He said his experience was that the only way to clear land was by a liberal use of fire, and every restriction added to

the cost of clearing. If before he could burn a few acres to make application, it would mean that no farmer would care to undertake the liability of issuing a permit law. However much one up around, a spark might strike a dry tree two hundred feet away and start a fire. We came into committee he would see an amendment compelling a farmer who issued it to see in burning brush to spread of fire. The only way up land by fire was between October, and that was the prohibited under this Act. passed it would mean that accidentally happen in the they had in the past.

MR. BREWSTER said the fires between the bush would be destroyed were living in the bush, clear their property had save the unimproved timber by an absentee. His method should be adopted these timber owners to clear to help to safeguard in some way. He hoped there would give consideration clause to this effect in the

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE said that it was impossible to clear the bush, but it was not hampered in clearing his natural difficulties enough. In fact, he was some provision made to in that work. If they had a logging engine to clear Government would have vision over the fires. Government might well farmers at so much per work, rather than have further restrictions.

MR. HAYWARD said whether the Bill, the will, would do much good that the only way to clear by fire in the dry season could not start a fire on one would drop a match it would go. On the other hand, if a fire started, it would prove a serious Government. If a fire would put on enough to down. In regard to it assist the farmer in he would like to see the required into and some after investigation, as the presented an enormous individual settler.

MR. OLIVER said that settlers to come try and clear the land, but had become more Government felt bound also. He agreed with speakers that the only off timber lands was a season. During the was impossible. It was beyond the power of the to prevent fires. They must either protect and spare the forests, stop farmers clearing, they must run the acres of valuable timber by fire. The choice is evils, and it was for to say which was the secure some means of difficulty.

The Bill passed second reading.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**

HON. MR. BOWEN second reading of a Bill to amend the Municipal Election Act. It had already been a Municipal Committee. He explained. One the former section provided that any who did not from voting. This Bill disability and still of vote. The other amendment more or less of a technicality. The Bill passed second reading.

**A VICTORIA 3**

HON. MR. FULLER second reading of a Bill to amend the City of Victoria Act. It had already been a Municipal Committee. He explained. One the former section provided that any who did not from voting. This Bill disability and still of vote. The other amendment more or less of a technicality. The Bill passed second reading.

**TO AMEND MUNICIPAL**

HON. MR. BOWEN second reading of a Bill to amend the Municipal Act. It had already been a Municipal Committee. He explained. One the former section provided that any who did not from voting. This Bill disability and still of vote. The other amendment more or less of a technicality. The Bill passed second reading.

MR. OLIVER said that the Bill to amend the Bush Fires Act was a good Bill, but it was not yet prepared to submit the Bill to the House. He had had during that time an opinion



yet he with it. he order t it was nts every the state- i that it f a tech- the Bill able and ve known could well rding the dependent the Con- here was to the tawa, the il Service was noth- not be the were affil- he had a b. Men in stay in the them out. k to secure the wages al for the other hand, not stay in four years rament did hey should. hey prefer at was not go into oth- ess. In the he effect of teacher be- erence she the pay of Service ser- arison. The the present vil Servants He agreed is no reason ut be over- low that an- ed. It was, and simple. ry the more im when he he other way. should have his old age, maller salary rger pension. re turned the not object of these offi- ne in the ser- could get no se people de- than the man or in a mine, set and fought self. (WAITE said Bill to provide ad not been were rather. He did not Newcastle ob- r Civil Ser- rded to convey had spent their f the province, f in a Govern- be left desti- al who devoted as essential to e highest pos- y cleaned the y of remunera- ighest positions. his life to his lest worker did a business had s productiveness rker. Take the did not proceed e Minister who n a wage-earner. Appointments then would cer- lines. He com- er of Education ch he had deliv- of education last, that he had not principles he en- e. He did not boys of sixteen ed to enter the that age they Minister's state- a great many old the Civil Service been retired long reed with Carlyle, that they should shot and salted e navy. He held e Minister did rannuation bill if only to Civil Ser- persons who had labor and in their a position to sup- Such a bill they ort. second reading FIRES.

continued the de- reading of a Bill a Fire Act. He said that the only way of a liberal use of restriction added to

the cost of clearing. If a person before he could burn a few slashings, had to make application for permit it would mean that no fire warden would care to undertake the responsibility of issuing a permit under that law. However much one might clear up around, a spark might carry and strike a dry tree two hundred yards away and start a fire. When the Bill came into committee he would like to see an amendment compelling the official who issued it to assist a settler in burning brush to prevent the spread of fire. The only time to clear up land by fire was between May and October, and that was the very period prohibited under this Act. If the Bill passed it would mean that fires would accidentally happen in the future as they had in the past.

MR. BREWSTER said in restricting the fires between May and October their usefulness for clearing purposes would be destroyed. Those who were living in the bush and trying to clear their property had to suffer to save the unimproved timber land held by an absentee. He thought some method should be adopted to compel these timber owners to cut a fire line or to help to safeguard the timber in some way. He hoped the Minister would give consideration to a clause to this effect in committee.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE admitted that it was important to protect the timber, but the farmer should not be hampered in clearing his land, as his natural difficulties were great enough. In fact, he would like to see some provision made to assist them in that work. If they would provide a logging engine to assist them, the Government would have more supervision over the fires. In fact, the Government might well bonus the farmers at so much per acre for the work, rather than hamper them by further restrictions.

MR. HAYWARD said he doubted whether the Bill, though intended well, would do much good. He agreed that the only way to clear land was by fire in the dry season. If a settler could not start a fire otherwise, someone would drop a match, and away it would go. On the other hand, if he took out a permit it would probably prove of assistance, since the Government, if a fire were started, would put on enough men to keep it down. In regard to the proposal to assist the farmer in clearing land, he would like to see the question enquired into and some action taken after investigation, as the green timber presented an enormous difficulty to the individual settler.

MR. OLIVER said they had invited settlers to come into the country and clear the lands, but the timber had become more scarce and the Government felt bound to protect it also. He agreed with the previous speakers that the only time to burn off timber lands was during the dry season. During the wet season it was impossible. It was, of course, beyond the power of the Government to prevent fires. The fact was that they must either prohibit the fires and spare the forests, and in doing so stop farmers clearing their lands; or they must run the risk of having acres of valuable timber destroyed by fire. The choice lay between two evils, and it was for the Legislature to say which was the least, and to secure some means of meeting the difficulty.

The Bill passed second reading unopposed.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ACT.**

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Municipal Elections Act. He said it had already been approved by the Municipal Committee and needed little explanation. One clause repealed the former section prohibiting men over sixty who did not pay road tax from voting. This Bill removed that disability and still entitled them to vote. The other amendments were more or less of a technical character. The Bill passed second reading.

**A VICTORIA MATTER.**

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of a Bill to authorise the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to grant the City of Victoria the site of the Kingston Street fire hall. He said some years ago an order-in-council was passed allowing the City to erect a fire hall on that lot. They now wished to build a new fire hall, and wished for a clear title, and the Bill was intended to give them that. The Bill passed second reading.

**TO AMEND MUNICIPALITIES ACT.**

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Municipal Act. It gave towns the right to choose an Acting Mayor, and gave small cities power to make regulations for plumbing, slaughter houses and to larger cities to establish Boards of Control.

MR. OLIVER said the Bill amended the New Westminster Charter particularly. He thought it a bad practice to amend a Private Act by a Public Act.

HON. MR. BOWSER agreed with that, but it had been done before, and he was told that it was the intention of New Westminster to come next year under the Municipal Act.

MR. OLIVER said he would like the Attorney-General to consider the advisability of having all municipalities in the Province brought under the Municipal Act.

MR. MACDONALD said there should be some assurance that New Westminster would come under the Municipal Act next year.

HON. MR. BOWSER said he could give no assurance though there had been an intimation that New Westminster would come under the Municipal Act next year.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said that was hardly satisfactory. Anyhow he would like to see provisions for milk inspection inserted in Municipal Act, and would move an amendment to that effect in Committee. The Bill passed second reading.

**INSPECTION OF MINES.**

HON. MR. MCBRIDE moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act. He said the idea was to change the code of signals used in mines. Some years ago he had introduced a Bill fixing a code of signals which had given satisfaction, both to employer and employee, but some changes were now necessary. In making the present changes he had consulted both workmen and employers, and spared no pains to make it as perfect as it was possible to be.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said he was pleased with the Bill, as they should have a uniform signal code in the Province. The present system was likely to lead to accidents. The Bill passed second reading.

**INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS, ETC.**

HON. DR. YOUNG moved the second reading of a Bill to provide for the inspection of hospitals, orphanages, sanatoria and maternity homes. He said the Bill was a short one and should meet with approval. The cost of hospitals and charitable institutions to the Government had become so great that they felt they should have some further supervision and control over them. The Bill provided for the appointment of an Inspector and outlined his duties.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said the Bill should do away with the amendment of Dr. King to the Medical Act providing for inspection of Sanatoriums, etc. Under our present system inspectors were needed on every hand, and as the Bill was intended to correct any abuses that might arise. He would support it. The Bill passed second reading.

**WATER RIGHTS AMALGAMATION.**

Report on a Bill to enable the Coldstream Estate and the White Valley Irrigation and Power Company, to amalgamate their water rights, was moved.

The Speaker remarked that the Bill was marked on the Order Paper as "not printed." While he did not wish to object to the Bill particularly, he would point out that it was hardly fair to members who might wish to read a Bill before it came up in the House not to have it printed and distributed beforehand.

The report was adopted.

**RAILWAY BILLS.**

Bills to incorporate the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson and the Graham Island Railway Companies passed report on motion of Dr. Kergin.

Mr. Garden moved in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 56) intituled "An Act to incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway Company," the following amendments:

To amend Section 3 by adding at the end thereof the following proviso: "Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorise or empower the Company to build branch lines in the valleys of the Squamish, Cheakamus, or Chee Kee River."

To amend section 17 by striking out the word "to," in last line of section, and substituting the word "may" in lieu thereof.

To amend section 18 by striking out the words "and works," in the second line of section.

Mr. Oliver asked what was the object of the first amendment.

Mr. Garden said it was by mutual agreement with another company that had secured a charter for the route.

Mr. Oliver: "Why should not two railways run through these valleys if they wished?"

Dr. McGuire explained that the Railway Committee had dealt with this matter, but owing to some inadvertence the amendment had not been inserted in Committee. It was by mutual arrangement between the two companies that the change was made.

Mr. Oliver said that two private companies had no right to be allowed to divide up the public domain as

they wished.

Mr. McPhillips said representatives of both companies had appeared before the Committee and agreed to the arrangement.

Mr. Garden pointed out that if both companies were given charters over the same route, it would mean that both would find it very difficult to raise the money necessary for their undertaking and for that reason they had agreed on a compromise.

The Bill passed Committee and was reported complete with amendments.

**VANCOUVER CHARTER.**

Mr. Macgowan moved in Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 58) intituled "An Act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900," to add the following as section 10:

"10. Section 125 of the principal Act is hereby amended by inserting the words "ferries," after the words "ferries," in the second line of subsection (2) of said section 125, and by inserting the words "telephone system" after the word "ferries," in the second line of subsection 3 of said section 125."

He said the matter was an important one that dealt with the right of a Municipality to control its public utilities, and he hoped the House would adopt the amendment which intended to give the City of Vancouver the right to install its own telephone system if it so desired.

Mr. Ross said this question had been threshed out in Private Bills Committee, and they had decided to leave it out. They took into consideration the capital invested, the inconvenience of a double telephone system, and the probability of Government ownership in the future, when the whole matter could be taken up.

Mr. Macgowan said the citizens of Vancouver understood the inconvenience they wished, and, notwithstanding all to be allowed to put up with it if they wished, notwithstanding all hopes of Government ownership, the City asked for that privilege now.

Mr. Munro said their experience in Chilliwack was that when they had put in a system of their own they had driven the old system out of business and had secured a better service at about a third of the old rate. He was inclined to support the amendment.

Mr. McPhillips said the Private Bills Committee was justified in its actions. A double telephone system was a nuisance and a tax upon the customers. The advantage of a telephone system was in the number of connections it would give. Moreover they should be careful of injuring vested capital. The private companies had gone into the business and served the public when they needed it worst, and were not in a position to install a publicly-owned system, and the company deserved some gratitude for its enterprise.

Dr. McGuire said the best answer to that was the fact that the people of Vancouver wanted a dual system. They were tired of the present intolerable system. The Telephone Company was found difficult to deal with, and the fact that they had been operating for nine of ten years at a good profit showed they were not in need of much sympathy. The Company had refused to move its pole lines when requested by the City, and they should be made amenable to the wishes of the public.

Mr. Macgowan said that the best answer to the argument that the City could not get long distance connection with its own system was the fact that by ringing up Seattle, where there was a different company operating, they got as good service as at Victoria from the same company. He agreed with Dr. McGuire that the Company in Vancouver did not give good satisfaction, and they failed to put in service where it was needed and had refused to move their poles to the lanes.

Mr. McInnis thought that instead of the public needing to be grateful to the Telephone Company, the Company should be grateful to the public for the franchises they had given. Anyhow, the members for Vancouver should be the best judges of what their City needed.

Mr. Henderson defended the stand of the Private Bills Committee. They had asked the Vancouver City Solicitor if they intended to put in a telephone system if they got the power. He had replied not at present, and they had agreed not to come again when the City was ready. They had carefully considered everything before striking the clause out.

Mr. Oliver said the Company was operating under a charter granted by that House, and the House could, if it liked, easily find a remedy by appointing a board of investigation and compelling them to give satisfaction as to rates, etc. That would be better than putting in another system.

Dr. McGuire said the complaint was not so much about rates as about the service. As the member for Grand Forks had said, the people of Vancouver ought to know best what they wanted.

Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton said it had

not been shown that the people of Vancouver were in favor of the request, and speaking for the commercial community he believed they were strongly against the idea of having to keep two telephones in the office. He knew as a matter of fact that the people of Seattle had been disappointed with the double system. They thought competition would reduce the rates. Instead they found it not only necessary to pay for two telephones, but they had to pay besides higher rates than were being paid in Vancouver to-day. The company in Vancouver really charged less than it had the right to charge. It would be particularly unwise at the present to injure the power of that company to raise loans, as at present it was trying to negotiate for a large sum to improve its system. As a citizen of Vancouver he was strongly opposed to giving the City power to dabble in telephones. The Civic Debt had been very greatly increased within the past few years and there were many things more seriously needed. He did not think that either the Mayor or Council was willing to admit that they were prepared to go into the telephone business, but they were prepared to hold this power as a club over the head of the Telephone Company. He thought it was quite right that they should watch the experience in government ownership in other provinces before going further. He hoped in this instance that the House would approve the action of the Private Bills Committee as in the best interests of the City of Vancouver itself.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the President of the Council had spoken at considerable length, and only said he did not believe in competition.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton: "There is no competition here. There is none in Seattle."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that anyhow he thought it would be better if the amendment were inserted in the Municipal Act. A similar clause had been proposed by himself and others years ago, and he was sorry it had been allowed to drop. He did not agree with the member for Delta that a commission regulating prices would be better than public ownership.

Mr. Oliver explained that his position would be better than a dual telephone system.

Mr. Macgowan said the trouble was that in Seattle the two companies were too close together, and there was no competition, but the municipality could give real competition.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said the hon. gentleman seemed to assume that the people of Vancouver wanted a double system, and his view was that the business men of the City were opposed to it.

Dr. McGuire said he did not know with what section of the people of Vancouver the President of the Council associated, but his view was that if the business men of Vancouver were canvassed on this question it would be found that not ten per cent. of them were opposed to this request.

Mr. McPhillips said they were not there to represent any particular section so much as to look after the interests of the whole province, and the business of the B. C. Telephone Company, a live company, was a corollary to those interests, nor should they needlessly embarrass them in their operations. The company spread out its business over Vancouver and Victoria and placed cables between the two, and was to be commended for its enterprise.

Mr. Behnson said he had been informed that the companies in Vancouver and Victoria were quite separate. If the people of Vancouver wanted this privilege he did not see why the House should deny it.

Mr. McPhillips said the business of the B. C. Telephone Company and the International Telephone Company were identical, and they were supported by money raised in the province. The idea that these companies were making large dividends was altogether wrong, as many of them paid nothing at all for years, and he did not think this company paid more than five or six per cent. He was not the solicitor for the company, but knew of what he was speaking.

On a division being called, the amendment was declared lost on a mixed vote.

**PORTAGE CANAL SHORT LINE.**

DR. KERGIN moved the second reading of a Bill to incorporate the Portage Canal Short Line Railway Company. Carried.

**DELTA'S DENUNCIATION.**

MR. OLIVER rose and pointed out that it was after one o'clock in the morning, and legislation was going through hasty and ill-considered. It was simply an outrage to keep legislators there at that hour, and he entered a strong protest.

**B. C. PERMANENT LOAN.**

MR. McPHILLIPS moved the second reading of a Bill to incorporate the B. C. Permanent Loan Company.

On a vote being called the motion carried, and the House adjourned at 1.05 a.m.



## GALLERY NOTES.

The Railway Committee this morning decided to grant the extension for the completion of its work asked for by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the Pacific Northern & Omineca Road, running from Kitimaat to Copper City, on the Skeena River, and from that point along the Telkwa Valley to Aldermere, at the junction of the Bulkley and Telkwa Rivers. The company promised to build 15 additional miles on the branch from Kitimaat to Copper City during the coming season, and to have the whole line completed by July, 1911. The decision entitled them to retain the Provincial subsidy of \$5,000 a mile granted for this line by the Prior Government in 1903.

The proposed Superannuation Bill which Hon. Dr. Young will bring down and lay on the table to be considered at another session, provides that a superannuation fund shall be accumulated for clerks in the Civil Service, by deducting a certain percentage from their salaries according to age and length of service, and also by the payment by the Government out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of a certain annual amount based on a percentage of the earnings of the different employees. The whole system has been elaborately worked out by Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth, an eminent Actuary from Yorkshire, England, who has been engaged on it for the past month or more.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

## TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Victoria, March 3.—The afternoon's sitting proved rather tedious, the time being again chiefly taken up by Mr. Macdonald's criticisms of the clauses of the new Water Act. However conscientious and useful the criticisms of the Leader of the Opposition might be, they were certainly not interesting to the average layman, as they consisted largely of objections of a more or less technical character. As a result the afternoon closed with about 70 sections considered, a good number having been held over for further consideration. Mr. Macdonald objected very strongly to the clause providing that there must be no appeal from the decision of the Board of Investigation. In this he was supported by Mr. McPhillips, who moved in amendment that an appeal should be allowed to the Full Court or to a Court of Appeal, when established, but that the appeal must go no further. The amendment was carried by a large majority on a mixed vote.

The House was still in committee on Mr. Tatlow's Bill to amend the Act relating to Farmers' Institutes and Co-operative Associations when adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock.

The evening sitting lasted till midnight. A few more sections of the Water Act were the subject of strenuous criticism, especially those dealing with the supply of water by municipalities and companies, and most of them were held over.

The Medical Bill was then considered in committee and numerous amendments introduced. An amendment by the Attorney-General to strike out the five years university course for doctors was defeated. Dr. King's amendments to allow osteopaths and homeopaths to practise were admitted. The committee stuck on a penalty clause, which was held over for consideration, and it then rose and reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Bowser, on behalf of Mr. Ross, introduced a Bill for the relief of the Municipal Corporation of Fernie, Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow introduced the Supply Bill, being the sum of \$6,799,537.12, provided for public service in the province during the coming fiscal year. The Bill was reported to the House in formal style by Committee of the Whole, the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Price Ellison, presiding, and was given first reading.

A Bill to amend the Jurors Act passed third reading.

Report on the Bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act was adopted, and it passed third reading.

Report on a Bill to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser was moved by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said it seemed to him that there was something behind the clause validating recitals and agreements twenty years old. It might mean that people who had lived on and improved their land for twenty years might find that someone else claimed the land. He instanced settlers in the E. & N. belt, who had settled on land and improved it, but it seemed to him that this Bill would give the Railway Company the right to acquire the land on either side of the track.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said he had no intention to interfere with the rights of settlers in the E. & N. belt, nor would the Bill do so. It was simply intended to simplify transactions in land between vendor and purchaser.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said it seemed to him it would give the right to assume old titles and take away rights from present owners.

Mr. McPhillips said there was no cause for alarm. He rather thought the Bill would be of advantage to the settlers referred to, as it seemed to

provide that where a person had been in possession for twenty years his title was confirmed.

Report on the Bill was adopted on vote, three Socialists and six Liberals only opposing it.

## WATER ACT.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Water Act, Mr. Macgowan in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald objected to Section 31: "The decision of the Board shall be final and conclusive, and no appeal shall lie therefrom." He said there were many objections to this. The Board might easily be mistaken in its decision, and the applicant would have no remedy. Probably the object was to keep an appeal from dragging along through the courts. In his view it was a good thing to keep the courts up to the mark, and he thought on questions of law at least an appeal to the Full Court should be allowed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he had given this question a great deal of consideration, and had concluded that the Board was in the position of a jury, and practically all they had to decide on were the facts before them. Questions of law scarcely came in at all, and he had concluded that it would be better to cut off appeals altogether than allow some wealthy corporation to fight the matter out through the courts at great expense and delay, to the disadvantage of a poorer litigant. This was his personal view, but he would bow to the decision of the House. He agreed with the Leader of the Opposition that if an appeal were to be allowed it should go direct to the Full Court, and not drag through the intermediate courts.

Mr. Macdonald said questions of law would be sure to arise, which the Board, with its want of legal training, would be scarcely competent to decide. The poorest litigant in a County Court had the right of appeal, and it was monstrous that here, where records of great value were involved, an appeal should be denied. If they were wrong in allowing an appeal now they were all wrong in the past.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that if there was to be an appeal it should be general and deal with facts as well as law. If the House decided in favor of an appeal he would draft an amendment to that end. He hoped that everyone would vote according to his opinion on this question.

Mr. Hayward asked if an appeal could not be allowed to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Macdonald said there was already too much power in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Besides, these matters should be left to those whose business it was to judge what was right or wrong between man and man. He thought it might be a good thing to limit appeals to the Full Court and not allow them to go beyond.

Mr. Williams said he was generally opposed to appeals, as they were expensive and vexatious, but sometimes a fact arose after a first settlement that changed the view of the situation. They were talking of creating an ornamental appeal court, and might as well give them something to do. It was something new to hear the Chief Commissioner ask people to vote according to their personal opinions. He would like to see this privilege extended, as at present a majority of twelve or fourteen men in a government caucus decided the policy of the house.

Mr. McPhillips suggested an amendment of the section before them limiting the appeals to the Full Court, though looking at it from the standpoint of experience he would prefer appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as he had always found their decisions satisfactory; but as they might not always have in power as good a Government as the present he thought it better, in this case, to provide for appeal to the Full Court or Court of Appeal when established. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Hayward said he thought it would be better to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, as appeal to the courts was too expensive a process for a poor man whose rights might be threatened. If the amendment of the member for Islands passed they would be trying their hands for all time.

Mr. Macdonald said he was not so sure that everyone was so well satisfied with the decisions of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. He instanced a mistake made by a water commissioner in issuing a record disputed by an individual and a municipality. Ten years after the licence had been issued an order-in-council was passed restoring it to the individual and placing the municipality in a very awkward position. A properly constituted court was the best tribunal of appeal, and in spite of what the member for Cowichan said the courts were cheaper than any other institutions for settling these disputes. The machinery was all there, and the judges were paid by the Dominion of Canada. Whereas in the case of an appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-

Council, special dates had to be set and special machinery set in motion, so that it was really the most expensive form of appeal.

## RIGHT OF APPEAL CARRIED.

On a vote being called, the amendment of Mr. McPhillips allowing an appeal to the Full Court, or a Court of Appeal when constituted, carried by a large majority on a mixed vote.

Mr. Williams objected to the word "certiorari" in Section 35. He would like such things put in his mother tongue. The word was quite unfamiliar to him. He never met with it on a ranch or in a mine. He thought at least a translation should be given showing the English meaning, while those who loved the classics might retain the Latin word.

The section passed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved to Section 37 that the following be added as a new section:

"Except on the information of the Attorney-General no Provincial Court shall by injunction, or any other process of the court, restrain or interfere with any claimant seeking to establish his claim before the Board."

He explained that the object was to restrain any court from interfering with the Board in the performance of its duty, which would necessarily take some time, and could be better done untrammelled.

The amendment carried.

Mr. Macdonald said the Act did not make it clear what was to be done with old records. Were they to be cancelled altogether or reduced to the actual amount of water used?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said it was the intention of the Government to cancel old records, but to reinstate them to the amount of water actually needed by the holder. In cases where a licensee held an unusual record it was intended to give him a year to put in his works and make use of it. If he did not the record would be cancelled without any right of compensation.

Mr. Macdonald said it seemed to him that the Board would have absolute control of water records, and such a section as 41, which attempted to define what the Board should do, was quite unnecessary, and simply clouded the meaning of the Bill.

Mr. Yorton asked how the Bill would affect a farmer who, with a record of 400 inches, was only using 150 inches on his grain fields, though next year he might sow a timothy crop and need it all.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Board would be directed to take the nature of crops and the soil into consideration in granting records.

Mr. Macdonald asked what protection was provided in the Bill against large companies who might divert whole streams for their purposes, and small holders in the neighborhood suffer.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Bill protected the right of riparian owners to water for domestic purposes. To go further and provide for sub-irrigation would be to destroy the principle of the Bill.

## PRIORITY OF CLAIMS.

Mr. Macdonald next objected to the definition of the priority of claims for water under Section 47, which places them thus:

First—For domestic purposes.

Second—Municipal purposes, which shall mean and include the supply of water by any company to city, town, village or unincorporated locality for domestic purposes.

Third—Irrigation of land for agricultural or horticultural purposes.

Fourth—Steam, which shall mean and include water required for the production of steam for working railways, steam factories, and all other purposes save the production of electricity.

Fifth—Power, which shall include the use of water for any other purpose excepting mining; and

Sixth—Mining, which shall include the use of water for any purpose in connection with mining.

Seventh—Clearing streams for driving logs.

He said that was an extraordinary section. Water for mining, which was one of the leading industries of the province, was put down sixth, and the clearing of streams essential to the timber industry was placed seventh. Before both was placed water for steam and power purposes. In other words, the Bill would allow railways and power corporations to throttle the miners and timbermen. He considered that this should give the House considerable thought, and asked that it stand over.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold the section over.

Mr. Macdonald next objected to Section 49, providing that a licensee should only issue to an applicant who held his land in fee or otherwise. He asked how that would affect tenants and leaseholders?

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold the section over. He moved in addition to Section 54, which provides for advertising notices of application in a newspaper that "if the application

be for more than four cubic feet per second, then a copy of the notice shall be inserted twice in the British Columbia Gazette." Carried.

After considering the Bill as far as the end of Part 5, Section 70, the Committee rose and reported progress.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Farmers' Institute and Co-operation Act, Mr. Williams in the chair.

At 6 p.m. the Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned.

## EVENING SITTING.

An Act to amend the law of Vendor and Purchaser and to simplify titles passed third reading.

The House resumed consideration of the Water Act in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Macdonald objected to what he termed "the onerous conditions imposed upon an applicant for a water licence," since it compelled him to draw maps and plans. He declared that the result of such a section would be to drive applications for water rights into the hands of corporations. It would be simply impossible for a settler of small means to comply with those conditions. The section should either be struck out altogether or amended to make it workable.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite supported the objection. It would mean that if a man owned a little lake on his farm one of these companies could take the water away from him.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the section providing for applications by companies required a great deal more than that. These conditions were only aimed at for the protection of the public. They wished to know if the irrigation works would interfere with public highways or not, and he thought the criticism of the Leader of the Opposition that the Bill aimed to drive individuals out and place the water in the hands of companies was quite unfair. In regard to a criticism by the member for Nanaimo, that it would interfere with a lake on a man's private property, he would remind him that the man did not buy the water, but the land under it, the water being vested in the Crown. At the same time he was willing to hold the section over for further consideration.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said it was ridiculous to say that a man could not do as he pleased with water on land that he had paid for himself. Suppose he wanted to drain it, would the Government refuse to allow him to do so?

It was agreed to allow Section 71 and the seven succeeding sections dealing with the same subject to be held over.

Mr. Macdonald next objected to Section 70, since it provided that a company might secure water for the purpose of power, irrigation or other purposes. He considered that it was throwing away the old safeguards thrown around companies, and confining them to one object.

Hon. Mr. Fulton asked why a company should not be allowed to use water for all the purposes specified under the Act.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that it was contradictory to a former section, providing that a company must be specially incorporated.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed that there might be something in that, and agreed to hold the sections dealing with it over for further amendment.

## MUNICIPAL SERVICES.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the following amendments relative to water service in cities and towns:

That Section 27 be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"All service pipes which may be required shall be constructed and laid down up to the outer line of the street by the municipality or company, and the municipality or company shall be solely responsible for keeping the same in repair."

Section 28—That the following be added as a new section:

"In all cases where a vacant space intervenes between the outer line of the street and the wall of the building, or other place into which the water is to be taken, the municipality or company may, with the consent of the owner, lay the service pipes across such vacant space and charge the cost thereof to the owner of the premises, or such owner may himself lay such service pipes, provided the same is done to the satisfaction of the municipality or company or person appointed by them in that behalf."

Section 29—That the following be added as a new section:

"The expense incidental to the laying and repairing, as hereinafter provided, of such service pipes if laid or repaired by the municipality or company (except the repairing of the service pipes from the main pipe to the outer limit of the street as aforesaid, which shall be borne solely by the municipality or company), or of superintending the laying or repairing of the same, if laid or repaired by any

other person, shall be borne by the owner, on demand, to the order of the municipality or company, or, if not so collected forthwith, in no case shall the superintendent of the laying of such service pipes be liable for any other person's expenses exceeding one dollar."

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said sections would be better if they were for a bill like this.

Mr. McPhillips said any now for a household water pipes in his o-

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# PROTECTION OF GAME ANIMALS

Chief Commissioner of Land Has an Important Measure Before the Legislature.

A Bill having for its object the furnishing of more adequate protection for the game of the Province has been introduced in the Legislature by the Chief Commissioner of Lands. One of the chief provisions of the Bill is that forbidding the use of the automatic shotgun in the pursuit of game in this Province.

The Bill makes it an offence to buy, or sell, or to offer to buy or sell, the heads of mountain sheep, elk, moose or caribou, or the teeth of wapiti or elk. The sale of protected birds and animals during the close season is prohibited, "provided always, that if lawfully killed and obtained they may be exposed for sale for five days immediately after the commencement of such periods of protection, and may be had in possession for the private use of the owner and his family for fifteen days immediately after the commencement of such period of protection, but game shall not be kept in cold storage at any time."

Other provisions of the Bill are: "It shall be unlawful for any person (other than officers and men of His Majesty's Army and Navy and of the permanent corps of Militia for the time being on active service in the Province), who is not actually domiciled and has not been in actual residence for six months in the Province, to at any time hunt, take or kill any animal or bird in this Province without first obtaining a licence in that behalf. Every such licence may be signed and granted by the Provincial Game Warden or any Government Agent in this Province. The fee to be paid for a general licence to shoot any animal or bird shall be \$100, but such licence shall not give the holder the right to shoot more than two moose, one wapiti or elk, three goats, three caribou, and three deer of any one species, or more than five in all, or more than 250 ducks. Such licence to hold good from September 1st to July 15th.

A licence to hunt deer, bear and goats for any one month between September 1st and December 15th; the fee to be paid for such a licence shall be \$25.

A licence to hunt bear in the Spring between December 1st and July 15th; the fee for such licence shall be \$25."

## PENALTIES STATED.

The penalties for infractions of the Act are set out as follows:

"For shooting each mountain sheep during the close season, not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred and fifty dollars:

"For shooting each mountain sheep in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred and fifty dollars:

"For shooting ewe or lamb of the mountain sheep at any time for each animal, not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred and fifty dollars:

"For shooting mountain goats during the close season not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal:

"For shooting mountain goats in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal:

"For shooting moose, wapiti or caribou during the close season, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each animal:

"For shooting moose, wapiti or caribou in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each animal:

"For shooting any species of deer, other than moose, wapiti or caribou, during the close season, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal:

"For shooting any species of deer other than moose, wapiti or caribou, in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal:

"For using an automatic shotgun in the pursuit of game, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each offence."

The Bill provides that Game Wardens may search shops, restaurants, etc., for any game. It is made unlawful to trap bear south of the main line of the C. P. R.

Yesterday a deputation consisting of J. Muirgrave, Secretary of the Vancouver Island Game Association, W. F. Burtin and A. E. Todd, called on

He did not think the request of the Medical Council was a hardship on anyone, while it insured greater proficiency in the profession and greater security to the public.

Hon. Mr. Bowser asked whether it was fair to other universities, who had only a four years' course, that their graduates would not be allowed to come here. Some of the best doctors in the province to-day had only passed a two years' course. The Medical Council had complete control of the situation in their examination.

Dr. King said the rule would not apply to those studying now. It only applied to students entering college in 1912.

He said he was sorry the Attorney-General's brief more, stated of the University that the would come from five-year courses. amination in British the lowest on the

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aid the doctors in ere more liberal in to practice than yers would not ad- ent lawyers from and doctors would- aid that the future ty of British Col- ould require a five ould it be fair to with a lower edu-

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## ENDMENTS.

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Dr. McGuire thought it rather un- just to compel a physician who was not practising to pay the College fees.

The section passed in spite of the protest.

Mr. Oliver objected to the power given to the Medical Council to strike a member off the role because of an indictable offence committed outside his profession. There was law to punish him for that, but the Council should not have the right to impose additional punishment.

Hon. Mr. Bowser thought the use of the word "may," making it optional, would cover the difficulty.

Dr. King said he would hold the section over, and moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

The House adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

like this did occur he was going to follow it up whether the Chief Commissioner liked it or not.

Mr. Macdonald objected to Section 106, which gave the right to a municipality to charge different rates to its own ratepayers, and those being supplied by water outside its corporate limits. Why should a municipality or company be given such arbitrary power?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that again was a clause that had been on the statute books since 1897.

"That is a good old Tory argument," said Mr. Macdonald. "What- ever is, is right."

Hon. Mr. Fulton said not at all. He also wished to point out that had

other person, shall be payable by the owner, on demand, to the municipality or company, or, if not so paid, may be collected forthwith in the same manner as water rates: Provided that in no case shall the said expense of superintending the laying or repairing of such service, if laid or repaired by any other person as aforesaid, exceed one dollar."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought these sections would be better in the Municipal Act. They were hardly matters for a bill like this.

Mr. McPhillips said it was customary now for a householder to put the water pipes in his own house. By

Nos. 32 & 33.

## VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

### Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1909.

Two o'clock, P.M.

Prayers by the Rev. H. A. Collison.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

Bill (No. 54) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway Company."

Bill (No. 63) intituled, "An Act to Incorporate the Graham Island Railway Company."

Bill (No. 58) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900.'"

Bill (No. 60) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Goat River Water, Power and Light Company, Limited," was again committed.

Progress reported. Committee to sit again at next sitting.

Bill (No. 59) intituled "An Act to amend the 'False Creek Foreshore Act, 1904,'" was committed.

Reported with amendments. Report to be considered at next sitting.

Bill (No. 70) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound Railway Company," was committed.

Reported with amendments. Report to be considered at next sitting.

Bill (No. 52) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company," was committed.

Reported with amendments. Report to be considered at next sitting.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill (No. 53) intituled "An Act respecting the Consolidation of the Mining Claims and Water Rights of John Hopp."

The debate was again adjourned until the next sitting.

Resolved, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until half-past eight o'clock this evening.

And then the House adjourned at 6 P.M.

intention to shut off the water is given, whenever the same is shut off more than six hours at any one time.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it looked to him as if the Chief Commissioner was trying to hand over the people to corporations body and soul.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "I am surprised to hear such language from the member for Nanaimo." These laws have been on the statute-book for twelve years, and he has been in the House for nine years, and now attacks me for this legislation, which he has found no fault with before."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the fact that he might not have done his duty in the past only made the responsibility greater now he had the opportunity. He would be on his feet night and day if he tried to hunt up and point out all the wrong-doings of this Government, but when a chance

any other profession.

Dr. King said that five years was the customary course in all the leading universities of the world, and why should British Columbia require less?

Mr. Henderson said the legal profession insisted on rules for its protection, but a doctor's mistakes were often beyond remedy, while a lawyer's might be remedied. Of the two the rules for medical examinations should be more stringent.

Dr. Hall said they should have the highest qualifications in British Columbia, and the five years' course was required by every university of standing in Canada.

Hon. Dr. Young said it was a question of the medical profession of British Columbia keeping abreast of the times. It was not a question of what the university wanted, but of what the provinces desired. Manitoba and Ontario insisted on a five years' course, and they should do the same.

his name had not been removed as

Dr. McGuire thought it rather unjust to compel a physician who was not practising to pay the College fees.

The section passed in spite of the protest.

Mr. Oliver objected to the power given to the Medical Council to strike a member off the role because of an indictable offence committed outside his profession. There was law to punish him for that, but the Council should not have the right to impose additional punishment.

Hon. Mr. Bowser thought the use of the word "may," making it optional, would cover the difficulty.

Dr. King said he would hold the section over, and moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

The House adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

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Committee on Farmers' Insti- Act. Mr. Wil-

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## GALLERY NOTES.

The Railway Committee this morning decided to grant the extension for the completion of its work asked for by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the Pacific Northern & Omineca Road, running from Kitimaat to Copper City, on the Skeena River, and from that point along the Telkwa Valley to Aldermere, at the junction of the Bulkley and Telkwa Rivers. The company promised to build 15 additional miles on the branch from Kitimaat to Copper City during the coming season, and to have the whole line completed by July, 1911. The decision entitled them to retain the Provincial subsidy of \$5,000 a mile granted for this line by the Prior Government in 1903.

The proposed Superannuation Bill which Hon. Dr. Young will bring down and lay on the table to be considered at another session, provides that a superannuation fund shall be accumulated for clerks in the Civil Service, by deducting a certain percentage from their salaries according to age and length of service, and also by the payment by the Government out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of a certain annual amount based on a percentage of the earnings of the different employees. The whole system has been elaborately worked out by Mr. Moses E. Cotnam, an eminent Actuary from Yorkshire, England, who has been engaged on it for the past month or more.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

## TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Victoria, March 3.—The afternoon's sitting proved rather tedious, the time being again chiefly taken up by Mr. Macdonald's criticisms of the clauses of the new Water Act. However conscientious and useful the criticisms of the Leader of the Opposition might be, they were certainly not interesting to the average layman, as they consisted largely of objections of a more or less technical character. As a result the afternoon closed with about 70 sections considered, a good number having been held over for further consideration. Mr. Macdonald objected very strongly to the clause providing that there must be no appeal from the decision of the Board of Investigation. In this he was supported by Mr. McPhillips, who moved in amendment that an appeal should be allowed to the Full Court, or to a Court of Appeal, when established, but that the appeal must go no further. The amendment was carried by a large majority on a mixed vote.

The House was still in committee on Mr. Tatlow's Bill to amend the Act relating to Farmers' Institutes and Co-operative Associations when adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock. The evening sitting lasted till midnight. A few more sections of the Water Act were the subject of strenuous criticism, especially those dealing with the supply of water by municipalities and companies, and most of them were held over.

The Medical Bill was then considered in committee and numerous amendments introduced. An amendment by the Attorney-General to strike out the five years university course for doctors was defeated. Dr. King's amendments to allow osteopaths and homeopaths to practise were admitted. The committee stuck on a penalty clause, which was held over for consideration, and it then rose and reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Bowser, on behalf of Mr. Ross, introduced a Bill for the relief of the Municipal Corporation of Fernie. Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow introduced the Supply Bill, being the sum of \$6,789,537.12, provided for public service in the province during the coming fiscal year. The Bill was reported to the House in formal style by Committee of the Whole, the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Price Ellison, presiding, and was given first reading.

A Bill to amend the Jurors Act passed third reading.

Report on the Bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act was adopted, and it passed third reading.

Report on a Bill to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser was moved by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it seemed to him that there was something behind the clause validating recitals and agreements twenty years old. It might mean that people who had lived on and improved their land for twenty years might find that someone else claimed the land. He instanced settlers in the E. & N. belt, who had settled on land and improved it, but it seemed to him that this Bill would give the Railway Company the right to acquire the land on either side of the track.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said he had no intention to interfere with the rights of settlers in the E. & N. belt, nor would the Bill do so. It was simply intended to simplify transactions in land between vendor and purchaser.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it seemed to him it would give the right to assume old titles and take away rights from present owners.

Mr. McPhillips said there was no cause for alarm. He rather thought the Bill would be of advantage to the settlers referred to, as it seemed to

provide that where a person had been in possession for twenty years his title was confirmed.

Report on the Bill was adopted on vote, three Socialists and six Liberals only opposing it.

## WATER ACT.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Water Act, Mr. Macgowan in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald objected to Section 24: "The decision of the Board shall be final and conclusive, and no appeal shall be therefrom." He said there were many objections to this. The Board might easily be mistaken in its decision, and the applicant would have no remedy. Probably the object was to keep an appeal from the view it was a good thing courts up to the mark, and on questions of law at least to the Full Court should.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said this question a great deal of attention, and had concluded Board was in the position and practically all they side on were the facts.

Questions of law scarcely all, and he had concluded would be better to cut of together than allow a corporation to fight the through the courts at a and delay, to the disadvantage of the poorer litigant. This was view, but he would bow to the decision of the House. He the Leader of the Opposition an appeal were to be allowed direct to the Full Court through the Intermediate Court.

Mr. Macdonald said that would be sure to arise Board, with its want of a would be scarcely competent. The poorest litigant Court had the right of a was monstrous that here orders of great value were appeal should be denied were wrong in allowing a they were all wrong in it.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said was to be an appeal it should be dealt with fact law. If the House decide an appeal he would dissent to that end. He everyone would vote according to their own opinion on this question.

Mr. Hayward asked could not be allowed to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Macdonald said ready too much power in the Lieutenant-Governor. Besides, these matters all to those whose business judge what was right between man and man. It might be a good thing to to the Full Court and, not to go beyond.

Mr. Williams said he opposed to appeals, as it was a fact that a fact arose after a first that changed the view. They were talking an ornamental appeal might as well give the to do. It was something the Chief Commissioner to vote according to the opinions. He would like privilege extended, as majority of twelve or in a government caucus policy of the house.

Mr. McPhillips suggested the section before the appeals to the though looking at it from point of experience he appeal to the Lieutenant Council as he had always decisions satisfactory; might not always have good a Government as thought it better, in the vide for appeal to the Court of Appeal when moved an amendment.

Mr. Hayward said would be better to appeal to the courts was too easy for a poor man might be threatened. If the amendment of the member for Islands passed they would be trying their hands for all time.

Mr. Macdonald said he was not so sure that everyone was so well satisfied with the decisions of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. He instanced a mistake made by a water commissioner in issuing a record disputed by an individual and a municipality. Ten years after the licence had been issued an order-in-council was passed restoring it to the individual and placing the municipality in a very awkward position. A properly constituted court was the best tribunal of appeal, and in spite of what the member for Cowichan said the courts were cheaper than any other institutions for settling these disputes. The machinery was all there, and the judges were paid by the Dominion of Canada. Whereas in the case of an appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-

Council, special dates had to be set and special machinery set in motion, so that it was really the most expensive form of appeal.

## RIGHT OF APPEAL CARRIED.

On a vote being called, the amendment of Mr. McPhillips allowing an appeal to the Full Court, or a Court of Appeal when constituted, carried by a large majority on a mixed vote.

Mr. Williams objected to the word "certiorari," in Section 35. He would like such things put in his mother tongue. The word was quite unfamiliar to him. He never met with it on a ranch or in a mine. He thought at least a translation should be given showing the English meaning, while those who loved the classics might

be for more than four cubic feet per second, then a copy of the notice shall be inserted twice in the "British Columbia Gazette." Carried.

After considering the Bill as far as the end of Part 5, Section 70, the Committee rose and reported progress.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Farmers' Institute and Co-operation Act. Mr. Williams in the chair.

At 6 p.m. the Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

## THE HOUSE THEN ADJOURNED.

## EVENING SITTING.

An Act to amend the law of Vendor and Purchaser and to simplify titles

other person, shall be no owner, on demand, to the city or company, or, if not be collected forthwith manner as water rates: in no case shall the sal superintending the laying of such service, if laid by any other person, exceed one dollar."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite sections would be better cipal Act. They were in for a bill like this.

Mr. McPhillips said it ary now for a household water pipes in his own mandamus, or otherwise

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3RD MARCH

1909

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The debate was

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1909.

HALF-PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK, P.M.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion moved by Mr. Oliver on February 24th, as follows:—

"Whereas it would appear that the cost of coal to the consumer in the Province of British Columbia is out of all proportion to the cost of production; and

"Whereas, owing to the abundance of the coal deposits in this Province and the proximity of the sources of supply to the market, the cost of coal to the consumer in British Columbia should be much less than at present is the case; and

"Whereas the excessive price of coal in British Columbia has the effect of retarding and preventing the establishment in this Province of industries depending upon a fuel supply; and

"Whereas much of the product of the coal mines of the Province is being exported to foreign markets and sold at a price that enables it to compete with coal from other countries in such foreign markets; and

"Whereas a belief exists that an understanding exists between the persons or corporations controlling or owning such coal mines to maintain the high prices now being charged to consumers in this Province;

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor by this House praying him to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the following questions:—

"1. Whether or not a combine or understanding exists amongst the coal producers, or any of them, of this Province to establish and maintain prices charged for coal.

"2. Whether or not coal is being sold by producers, or any of them, for consumption outside British Columbia for a less price than that sold for consumption in the Province.

"3. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, for coal consumed in British Columbia is excessive.

"4. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, of coal in British Columbia bears a reasonable proportion to the cost of production."

Upon the point of order raised by the Hon. the Premier Mr. Speaker Elberts gave the following decision:—

On moving the above resolution, a point of order was taken that the resolution was out of order in that if it passed, and a Royal Commission of inquiry should be appointed, an expenditure of money would of necessity have to be made, and as such a resolution did not originate in the Committee of the Whole House, it was out of order.

I do not look at a resolution of this kind, having for its main object the presentation of an address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying him to appoint a Commission to inquire into certain questions set out in the resolution, as an infringement of Rule 40.

The resolution asks for a Commission to inquire into certain matters of fact which, if true, would be breaches of the Criminal Law and therefore come under the administration of Justice and the good government of the Province.

The power of appointment under section 4 of the "Public Inquiries Act" authorises the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint Commissioners to inquire into the administration of Justice and the good government of the Province, and as such Act authorises the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make provision for defraying the expenses of such a Commission and a fund is provided therefor upon message, I am of the opinion that the resolution is not one in contravention of section 40 of our Rules, whereby it is declared that the House may not adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue to any purpose that has not been first recommended by message. The resolution is in order.

D. M. EBERTS, Speaker.

was one of the leading industries of the province, was put down, sixth, and the clearing of streams essential to the timber industry was placed seventh. Before both was placed water for steam and power purposes. In other words, the Bill would allow railway and power corporations to throttle the miners and timbermen. He considered that this should give the House considerable thought, and asked that it stand over.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold the section over.

Mr. Macdonald next objected to Section 48, providing that a licence should only issue to an applicant who held his land in fee or otherwise. He asked how that would affect tenants and leaseholders?

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold the section over. He moved in addition to Section 54, which provides for advertising notices of application in a newspaper that "If the application

the street and the wall of the building, or other place into which the water is to be taken, the municipality or company may, with the consent of the owner, lay the service pipes across such vacant space and charge the cost thereof to the owner of the premises, or such owner may himself lay such service pipes, provided the same is done to the satisfaction of the municipality or company or person appointed by them in that behalf."

Section 55.—That the following be added as a new section:

"56. The expense incidental to the laying and repairing, as hereinafter provided, of such service pipes if laid or repaired by the municipality or company (except the repairing of the service pipes, from the main pipe to the outer limit of the street as aforesaid, which shall be borne solely by the municipality or company), or of superintending the laying or repairing of the same, if laid or repaired by any

intention to shut given, whenever more than six h time.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite to him as if the was trying to ha to corporations be.

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Mr. Hawthornthwaite that he might duty in the past responsibility great opportunity. He night and day if and sent out all this government.

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other person, shall be payable by the owner, on demand, to the municipality or company, or, if not so paid, may be collected forthwith in the same manner as water rates: Provided that in no case shall the said expense of superintending the laying or repairing of such service, if laid or repaired by any other person as aforesaid, exceed one dollar."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought these sections would be better in the Municipal Act. They were hardly matters for a bill like this.

Mr. McPhillips said it was customary now for a householder to put the water pipes in his own house. By mandamus or otherwise you could

like this did occur he was going to follow it up whether the Chief Commissioner liked it or not.

Mr. Macdonald objected to Section 196, which gave the right to a municipality to charge different rates to its own ratepayers, and those being supplied by water outside its corporate limits. Why should a municipality or company be given such arbitrary power?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that again was a clause that had been on the statute books since 1897.

"That is a good old Tory argument," said Mr. Macdonald. "Whatever is, is right."

Hon. Mr. Fulton said not at all. He only wished to point out that had

He did not think the request of the Medical Council was a hardship on anyone, while it insured greater proficiency in the profession and greater security to the public.

Hon. Mr. Bowser asked whether it was fair to other universities, who had only a four years' course, that their graduates would not be allowed to come here. Some of the best doctors in the province to-day had only passed a two years' course. The Medical Council had complete control of the situation in their examination.

Dr. King said the rule would not apply to those studying now. It only applied to students entering college in 1912.

Hon. Dr. Young said he was sorry the Attorney-General had his brief more, ates of the Unit- emanded that the hould come from five-year courses. amination in Brit- the lowest on the

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#### ENDMENTS.

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rovided always, that paid by any member o long as his name is whether he be resi- nce or not, or wheth- ing or not.

her, that any member may at his own re- g, have his name re- ne register, and any name has been so re- ve, his name replaced on his written request, mination, by paying to yearly fees which on payable by him if his name had not been removed as aforesaid."

Dr. McGuire thought it rather un- just to compel a physician who was not practising to pay the College fees. The section passed in spite of the protest.

Mr. Oliver objected to the power given to the Medical Council to strike a member off the role because of an indictable offence committed outside his profession. There was law to punish him for that, but the Council should not have the right to impose additional punishment.

Hon. Mr. Bowser thought the use of the word "may" making it optional, would cover the difficulty.

Dr. King said he would hold the section over, and moved that the Com- mittee rise and report progress.

The House adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

## PROTECTION OF GAME ANIMALS

Chief Commissioner of Land Has an Important Measure Before the Legislature.

A Bill having for its object the furnishing of more adequate protection for the game of the Province has been introduced in the Legislature by the Chief Commissioner of Lands. One of the chief provisions of the Bill is that forbidding the use of the automatic shotgun in the pursuit of game in this Province.

The Bill makes it an offence to buy, or sell, or to offer to buy or sell, the heads of mountain sheep, elk, moose or caribou, or the teeth of wapiti or elk. The sale of protected birds and animals during the close season is prohibited, "provided always, that if lawfully killed and obtained they may be exposed for sale for five days immediately after the commencement of such periods of protection, and may be had in possession for the private use of the owner and his family for fifteen days immediately after the commencement of such period of protection, but game shall not be kept in cold storage at any time."

Other provisions of the Bill are:

"It shall be unlawful for any person (other than officers and men of His Majesty's Army and Navy and of the permanent corps of Militia for the time being on active service in the Province), who is not actually domiciled and has not been in actual residence for six months in the Province, to at any time hunt, take or kill any animal or bird in this Province without first obtaining a licence in that behalf. Every such licence may be signed and granted by the Provincial Game Warden or any Government Agent in this Province. The fee to be paid for a general licence to shoot any animal or bird shall be \$100, but such licence shall not give the holder the right to shoot more than two moose, one wapiti or elk, three goats, three caribou, and three deer of any one species, or more than five in all, or more than 250 ducks. Such licence to hold good from September 1st to July 15th.

A licence to hunt deer, bear and goats for any one month between September 1st and December 15th; the fee to be paid for such a licence shall be \$25.

A licence to hunt bear in the Spring between December 1st and July 15th; the fee for such licence shall be \$25."

#### PENALTIES STATED.

The penalties for infractions of the Act are set out as follows:

"For shooting each mountain sheep during the close season, not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred and fifty dollars:

"For shooting each mountain sheep in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred and fifty dollars:

"For shooting ewe or lamb of the mountain sheep at any time for each animal, not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred and fifty dollars:

"For shooting mountain goats during the close season not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal:

"For shooting mountain goats in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal:

"For shooting moose, wapiti or caribou during the close season, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each animal:

"For shooting moose, wapiti or caribou in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each animal:

"For shooting any species of deer, other than moose, wapiti or caribou, during the close season, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal:

"For shooting any species of deer other than moose, wapiti or caribou, in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal:

"For using an automatic shotgun in the pursuit of game, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each offence."

The Bill provides that Game Wardens may search shops, restaurants, etc., for any game. It is made unlawful to trap bear south of the main line of the C. P. R.

Yesterday a deputation consisting of J. Macgrath, Secretary of the Vancouver Island Game Association, W. F. Burtin and A. E. Todd, called on

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3RD MARCH.

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The debate was adjourned until the next sitting of the House on the following division:—

#### YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>McBride,</i>	<i>McPhillips,</i>	<i>Taylor,</i>	<i>Manson,</i>
<i>Bowser,</i>	<i>Thomson,</i>	<i>Macgowan,</i>	<i>Hayward,</i>
<i>Cotton,</i>	<i>Hunter,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McGuire,</i>
<i>Ellison,</i>	<i>Fulton,</i>	<i>Grant,</i>	<i>Davey,</i>
<i>Ross,</i>	<i>Young,</i>	<i>Behnen,</i>	<i>Schofield—21.</i>
<i>Shutford,</i>			

#### NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Forston,</i>	<i>Henderson,</i>	<i>Brewster,</i>
<i>Eagleson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Munro,</i>	<i>Williams,</i>
<i>Jones,</i>	<i>Macdonald,</i>	<i>Jardine,</i>	<i>McInnis—12.</i>

#### PAIRS:

Messieurs

<i>Garden,</i>	<i>Kergin,</i>
<i>Mackay,</i>	<i>Naden.</i>

Bill (No. 60) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Goat River Water, Power and Light Company, Limited," was again committed. Reported complete with amendments. Report to be considered to-morrow.

Bill (No. 67) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway." Reported complete without amendment. Report to be considered to-morrow.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill (No. 53) intituled "An Act respecting the consolidation of the Mining Claims and Water Rights of John Hopp."

Mr. *Oliver* objected to the Bill being proceeded with, as it dealt with Crown lands and waters, the administration of same, and with Crown revenue.

Mr. Speaker *Eberts*, after debate on the point of order, reserved his decision. The debate was again adjourned until to-morrow.

Bill (No. 30) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Mineral Act,'" was committed. Progress reported. Committee to sit again to-morrow.

Bill (No. 38) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Registry Act,'" was committed. Reported with amendments. Report to be considered to-morrow.

Bill (No. 48) intituled "An Act for granting certain Sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia," was read a second time. To be committed to-morrow.

Bill (No. 73) intituled "An Act for the Relief of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Fernie," was read a second time. To be committed to-morrow.

Resolved, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until two o'clock to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned at 11:10 P.M.

D. M. EBERTS, Speaker.

intention to shut off the water is given, whenever the same is shut off more than six hours at any one time.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it looked to him as if the Chief Commissioner was trying to hand over the people to corporations body and soul.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "I am surprised to hear such language from the member for Nanaimo. These laws have been on the statute-book for twelve years, and he has been in the House for nine years, and now attacks me for this legislation, which he has found no fault with before."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the fact that he might not have done his duty in the past only made the responsibility greater now he had the opportunity. He would be on his feet night and day if he tried to hunt up and point out all the wrong-doings of this Government, but when a chance

any other profession.

Dr. King said that five years was the customary course in all the leading universities of the world, and why should British Columbia require less?

Mr. Henderson said the legal profession insisted on rules for its protection, but a doctor's mistakes were often beyond remedy, while a lawyer's might be remedied. Of the two the rules for medical examinations should be more stringent.

Dr. Hall said they should have the highest qualifications in British Columbia, and the five years' course was required by every university of standing in Canada.

Hon. Dr. Young said it was a question of the medical profession of British Columbia keeping abreast of the times. It was not a question of what the university wanted, but of what the provinces desired. Manitoba and Ontario insisted on a five years' course, and they should do the same.



## GALLERY NOTES

The Railway Committee this morning decided to grant the extension for the completion of its work asked for by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for the Pacific Northern & Omineca Road, running from Kitimat to Copper City, on the Skeena River, and from that point along the Telicwa Valley to Alhambra, at the junction of the Bulkley and Telicwa Rivers. The company promised to build 15 additional miles on the branch from Kitimat to Copper City during the coming season, and to have the whole line completed by July, 1911. The decision entitled them to retain the Provincial subsidy of \$5,000 a mile granted for this line by the Prior Government in 1905.

The proposed Superannuation Bill which Hon. Dr. Young will bring down and lay on the table to be considered at another session, provides that a superannuation fund shall be accumulated for clerks in the Civil Service, by deducting a certain percentage from their salaries according to age and length of service, and also by the payment by the Government out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of a certain annual amount based on a percentage of the earnings of the different employees. The whole system has been elaborately worked out by Mr. Moses B. Cotworth, an eminent Actuary from Yorkshire, England, who has been engaged on it for the past month or more.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

## TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Victoria, March 4.—The afternoon's sitting proved rather tedious, the time being again chiefly taken up by Mr. Macdonald's criticisms of the clauses of the new Water Act. However conscientious and useful the criticisms of the Leader of the Opposition might be, they were certainly not interesting to the average layman, as they consisted largely of objections of a more or less technical character. As a result the afternoon closed with about 70 sections considered, a good number having been held over for further consideration. Mr. Macdonald objected very strongly to the clause providing that there must be no appeal from the decision of the Board of Investigation. In this he was supported by Mr. McPhillips, who moved in amendment that an appeal should be allowed to the Full Court or to a Court of Appeal, when established, but that the appeal must go no further. The amendment was carried by a large majority on a mixed vote.

The House was still in committee on Mr. Tatlow's Bill to amend the Act relating to Farmers' Institutes and Co-operative Associations when adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock.

The evening sitting lasted till midnight. A few more sections of the Water Act were the subject of strenuous criticism, especially those dealing with the supply of water by municipalities and companies, and most of them were held over.

The Medical Bill was then considered in committee and numerous amendments introduced. An amendment by the Attorney-General to strike out the five years university course for doctors was defeated. Dr. King's amendments to allow osteopaths and homeopaths to practise were admitted. The committee stuck on a penalty clause, which was held over for consideration, and it then rose and reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Bowser, on behalf of Mr. Ross, introduced a Bill for the relief of the Municipal Corporation of Fernie, Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow introduced the Supply Bill, being the sum of \$6,793,537.12, provided for public service in the province during the coming fiscal year. The Bill was reported to the House in formal style by Committee of the Whole, the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Price Ellison, presiding, and was given first reading.

A Bill to amend the Jurors Act passed third reading.

Report on the Bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act was adopted, and it passed third reading.

Report on a Bill to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser was moved by the Attorney-General.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it seemed to him that there was something behind the clause validating receipts and agreements twenty years old. It might mean that people who had lived on and improved their land for twenty years might find that someone else claimed the land. He instanced a settler in the E. & N. belt, who had settled on land and improved it, but it seemed to him that this Bill would give the Railway Company the right to acquire the land on either side of the track.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said he had no intention to interfere with the rights of settlers in the E. & N. belt, nor would the Bill do so. It was simply intended to simplify transactions in land between vendor and purchaser.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it seemed to him that it would give the right to assume old titles and take away rights from present owners.

Mr. McPhillips said there was no cause for alarm. He rather thought the Bill would be of advantage to the settlers referred to, as it seemed to

provide that where a person had been in possession for twenty years his title was confirmed.

Report on the Bill was adopted on vote, three Socialists and six Liberals only opposing it.

## WATER ACT.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Water Act, Mr. Macgowan in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald objected to Section 21: "The decision of the Board shall be final and conclusive, and no appeal shall lie therefrom." He said there were many objections to this. The Board might easily be mistaken in its decision, and the applicant would have no remedy. Probably it was to keep an appeal from going through the courts up to the mark, as on questions of law at least to the Full Court should.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said this question a great deal of attention, and had concluded Board was in the position and practically all they side on were the facts. Questions of law scarce all, and he had concluded would be better to cut it together than allow corporation to fight through the courts at and delay, to the disadvantage of the poorer litigant. This was his view, but he would bow to the decision of the House. He the Leader of the Opposition appeal were to be allowed direct to the Full Court through the Intermediate Court.

Mr. Macdonald said that would be sure to arise Board, with its want of would be scarcely competent. The poorest litigant Court had the right of it was monstrous that her orders of great value were appeal should be denied were wrong in allowing it they were all wrong in it.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said was to be an appeal it was a deal with fact law. If the House decided an appeal he would draw to that end. He everyone would vote according to their opinion on this question.

Mr. Hayward asked could not be allowed to Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Macdonald said ready too much power in the Lieutenant-Governor. Besides, these matters to those whose business judge what was right between man and man. It might be a good thing to the Full Court and, not to go beyond.

Mr. Williams said he opposed to appeals, as expensive and vexatious, a fact arose after a fit that changed the view. They were talking an ornamental appeal might as well give them to do. It was something the Chief Commissioner to vote according to his opinions. He would like privilege extended, as majority of twelve or in a government caucus policy of the House.

Mr. McPhillips suggested the section dealing with the appeals to the Full Court, looking at it from point of experience, he appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as he had always decisions satisfactory, might not always be good a Government as thought it better, in the wide for appeal to the Court of Appeal when moved an amendment.

Mr. Hayward said would be better to appoint Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to the courts was too easy for a poor man might be threatened. If the amendment of the member for Islands passed they would be trying their hands for all time.

Mr. Macdonald said he was not so sure that everyone was so well satisfied with the decisions of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. He instanced a mistake made by a water commissioner in issuing a record disputed by an individual and a municipality. Ten years after the licence had been issued an order-in-council was passed restoring it to the individual and placing the municipality in a very awkward position. A properly constituted court was the best tribunal of appeal, and in spite of what the member for Cowichan said the courts were cheaper than any other institutions for settling these disputes. The machinery was all there, and the judges were paid by the Dominion of Canada. Whereas in the case of an appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-

Council, special dates had to be set and special machinery set in motion, so that it was really the most expensive form of appeal.

## RIGHT OF APPEAL CARRIED.

On a vote being called, the amendment of Mr. McPhillips allowing an appeal to the Full Court, or a Court of Appeal when constituted, carried by a large majority on a mixed vote.

Mr. Williams objected to the word "certiorari," in Section 35. He would like such things put in his mother tongue. The word was quite unfamiliar to him. He never met with it on a ranch or in a mine. He thought at least a translation should be given showing the English meaning, while the House was in session.

be for more than four cubic feet per second, then a copy of the notice shall be inserted twice in the British Columbia Gazette." Carried.

After considering the Bill as far as the end of Part 5, Section 70, the Committee rose and reported progress.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act. Mr. Williams in the chair.

At 5 p.m. the Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned.

## EVENING SITTING.

An Act to amend the law of Vendor and Purchaser and to simplify titles

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3RD MARCH.

1909

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Friday next—

The Hon. Mr. Taylor to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901.'"

VICTORIA, B. C.  
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1909.

other person, shall be pay owner, on demand, to the city or company, or, if not to be collected forthwith, in manner as water rates: In no case shall the said superintending the laying of such service, if laid by any other person, exceed one dollar."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite sections would be better principal Act. They were for a bill like this.

Mr. McPhillips said it any now for a household water pipes in his own mandamus or otherwise not compel municipality water to householders' general act.

Mr. Oliver asked why city or company should to supply water to any.

Mr. McPhillips, in incorporation clauses Electric Railway Act, were compelled to supply householders who want.

Mr. Oliver asked if compel a household water and connect his he wished to or not.

Hon. Mr. Fulton amend the section by words "if such house use the water." The carried.

## ANOTHER ONE.

Mr. Oliver objected the municipality or required to place and taps for drawing and water as are approved municipality or company.

Mr. Oliver asked use be compelled to use company wanted.

Hon. Mr. Fulton was in the old Act, years this was the first for Delta had ob.

Mr. Oliver said he till he was as old as not understand all the he did, as in this case.

Hon. Mr. Fulton pany should have the to taps which might.

Mr. McPhillips said their effect on the pressure on the pipes suited after the cent the householders would stronger case for rep.

Hon. Mr. Fulton the section over, and have got more light.

Mr. Oliver objected given municipalities parties to determine should be placed and they should be charged.

Hon. Mr. Fulton sions had been in years, and there had of complaint. The had worked on it and had given thought, and he had these sections in.

Mr. Macdonald of Section 163, provided a charge on the land or drastic, since if ant might allow his arrears, and yet the be held responsible, as it were, mortgage man's debts.

Mr. McPhillips said rather drastic. He while water could be payment, it should out notice, as it in ship, water being.

Hon. Mr. Fulton ing rule that water held against the water benefited the would consent to over.

Mr. Macdonald of 105. The municipality shall not be liable by the breaking of attachment, or for any water to repair the mains, if ready intention to shut given, whenever more than six months.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite to him as if the was trying to have to corporations be.

Hon. Mr. Fulton to hear such language for Nanaimo, been on the statute years, and he has for nine years, a for this legislative found no fault with.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite fact that he might duty in the past responsibility great opportunity. He night and day if and point out all this Government.

one of the leading industries of the province, was put down sixth, and the clearing of streams essential to the timber industry was placed seventh. Before both was placed water for steam and power purposes. In other words, the Bill would allow railway and power corporations to throttle the miners and timbermen. He considered that this should give the House considerable thought, and asked that it stand over.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold the section over.

Mr. Macdonald next objected to Section 48, providing that a licence should only issue to an applicant who held his land in fee or otherwise. He asked how that would affect tenants and leaseholders?

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold the section over. He moved in addition to Section 54, which provides for advertising notices of application in a newspaper that "if the application

the street and the wall of the building, or other place into which the water is to be taken, the municipality or company may, with the consent of the owner, lay the service pipes across such vacant space and charge the cost thereof to the owner of the premises, or such owner may himself lay such service pipes, provided the same is done to the satisfaction of the municipality or company or person appointed by them in that behalf."

Section 59.—That the following be added as a new section:

"59. The expense incidental to the laying and repairing, as hereinafter provided, of such service pipes if laid or repaired by the municipality or company (except the repairing of the service pipes, from the main pipe to the outer limit of the street as aforesaid, which shall be borne solely by the municipality or company), or of superintending the laying or repairing of the same, if laid or repaired by any



# PROTECTION OF GAME ANIMALS

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"For shooting mountain goats during the close season not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal;

"For shooting mountain goats in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal;

"For shooting moose, wapiti or caribou during the close season, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each animal;

"For shooting moose, wapiti or caribou in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each animal;

"For shooting any species of deer, other than moose, wapiti or caribou, during the close season, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal;

"For shooting any species of deer other than moose, wapiti or caribou, in excess of the number allowed by this Act, not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each animal;

"For using an automatic shotgun in the pursuit of game, not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars for each offence."

The Bill provides that Game Wardens may search shops, restaurants, etc., for any game. It is made unlawful to trap bear south of the main line of the C. P. R.

Yesterday a Deputation consisting of J. Macgrath, Secretary of the Vancouver Island Game Association, W. F. Burtin and A. E. Todd, called on

He did not think the request of the Medical Council was a hardship on anyone, while it insured greater proficiency in the profession and greater security to the public.

Hon. Mr. Bowser asked whether it was fair to other universities, who had only a four years' course, that their graduates would not be allowed to come here. Some of the best doctors in the province to-day had only passed a two years' course. The Medical Council had complete control of the situation in their examination.

Dr. King said the rule would not apply to those studying now. It only applied to students entering college in 1912.

Hon. Dr. Young said he was sorry that his colleague, the Attorney-General, had not studied his brief more. In most of the States of the United States it was demanded that the medical students should come from universities with five-year courses. The standard of examination in British Columbia was the lowest on the continent to-day.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said the medical profession asked what no other profession did.

Mr. McPhillips said the doctors in British Columbia were more liberal in admitting doctors to practice than lawyers were. Lawyers would not admit the most eminent lawyers from the United States, and doctors would.

Mr. Henderson said that the future provincial university of British Columbia would no doubt require a five years' course, and would it be fair to allow outsiders in with a lower education?

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved that the five years' course be struck out.

The amendment was defeated on a vote of 11 to 2.

Dr. King moved an amendment to allow osteopaths and homeopaths to practice if duly qualified in their profession. Carried.

Dr. Hall moved an amendment compelling the secretary of the Medical Council to mail to every member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons the annual report and financial statement. Carried.

## MORE AMENDMENTS.

Dr. King moved to amend Sections 31 and 32 by striking out the whole of each section, and inserting in their places Section 27 of the old Act, as follows:

"Section 27. Each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of British Columbia shall pay to the registrar, or to any person deputed by the registrar to receive it, such annual fee as may be determined by by-law of the Council, not less than \$2.50 and not more than \$10 (ten dollars) towards the general expense of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, which annual fee shall be payable on the first day of January in the year for which the same is imposed, and obtain annually a certificate, under the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, stating his qualifications to practise, and that the certificate is in force for one year from its date; and such annual fee shall be a debt deemed to be due by the member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, and shall be recoverable, with costs of suit, in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, in the County Court, Small Debts Court or other court having jurisdiction at the place where the member resides."

And add: "Provided always, that such fee shall be paid by any member of the College so long as his name is in the register, whether he be resident in the province or not, or whether he be practising or not."

Provided, further, that any member of the College may at his own request, in writing, have his name removed from the register, and any member whose name has been so removed may have his name replaced on the register on his written request, without any examination, by paying to the College all yearly fees which would have been payable by him if his name had not been removed as aforesaid."

Dr. McGuire thought it rather unjust to compel a physician who was not practising to pay the College fees. The section passed in spite of the protest.

Mr. Oliver objected to the power given to the Medical Council to strike a member off the role because of an indictable offence committed outside his profession. There was law to punish him for that, but the Council should not have the right to impose additional punishment.

Hon. Mr. Bowser thought the use of the word "may," making it optional, would cover the difficulty.

Dr. King said he would hold the section over, and moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

The House adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

like this did occur he was going to follow it up whether the Chief Commissioner liked it or not.

Mr. Macdonald objected to Section 106, which gave the right to a municipality to charge different rates to its own ratepayers, and those being supplied by water outside its corporate limits. Why should a municipality or company be given such arbitrary power?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that again was a clause that had been on the statute books since 1897.

"That is a good old Tory argument," said Mr. Macdonald. "Whatever is, is right."

Hon. Mr. Fulton said not at all. He only wished to point out that had there been anything wrong with it there would certainly have been some complaint about it before now. He agreed to hold the section over.

When Part 6 was completed the Committee rose and reported progress, 103 sections having been considered.

An Act to enable the Coldstream Estate & White Valley Irrigation Company to amalgamate their water rights passed third reading.

Report on a Bill to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act was adopted.

## SECOND READINGS.

MR. MACGOWAN moved the second reading of the False Creek Forthshore Extension Act. Carried.

MR. MACKAY moved the second reading of a Bill to incorporate the Hardy Bay & Quatsino Railway Company. He explained that the object of the Bill was to enable the company to build a line ten miles in length from Hardy Bay, on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, to the headwaters of Quatsino Sound. It would open some valuable timber limits and supply communication with a large pulp mill to be erected on Quatsino Sound. The Bill passed second reading.

MR. THOMSON moved the second reading of a Bill to consolidate the mining leases and water rights of John Hopp, in Cariboo. He said Mr. Hopp was asking only for ordinary powers, and that he might divert water from one of his claims to another.

MR. JONES moved the adjournment of the debate.

MR. OLIVER resumed the debate on the second reading of the B. C. Permanent Loan Company's Bill. He said he had not had time to read it, and did not intend to oppose it.

The Bill passed second reading.

MR. THOMSON moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Victoria Waterworks Act of 1873 and 1892. He said the Bill was largely a matter of detail in connection with the water supply of Victoria. When the Bill came into committee he would move an amendment to give the City the additional powers conferred on it by the Bill of 1873.

The Bill passed second reading.

MR. HAWTHORNTWHAITE moved the adoption of report on his Bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act. Carried.

## MEDICAL BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Medical Bill. Mr. Munro in the chair.

Dr. King moved to amend Section 28, sub-section (c), by striking out the words "from the members of," in the eighth line, and "the college," in the ninth line.

To strike out the word "Provided," in line eleven, and everything following it, and insert instead: "Provided that every person beginning the study of medicine after the first of January, 1912, the diploma or qualification which he shall be required to produce shall be one from a college or school of medicine and surgery which requires at least five years' course of study."

Hon. Mr. Bowser objected to the requirement of a five years' course. He held that that should be left to the universities themselves. So far as the practice in British Columbia went, it was sufficiently protected by its own examination of doctors coming in here. In saying that all must have passed a five years' course they were going too far, and asking more than any other profession.

Dr. King said that five years was the customary course in all the leading universities of the world, and why should British Columbia require less?

Mr. Henderson said the legal profession insisted on rules for its protection, but a doctor's mistakes were often beyond remedy, while a lawyer's might be remedied. Of the two the rules for medical examinations should be more stringent.

Dr. Hall said they should have the highest qualifications in British Columbia, and the five years' course was required by every university of standing in Canada.

Hon. Dr. Young said it was a question of the medical profession of British Columbia keeping abreast of the times. It was not a question of what the university wanted, but of what the provinces desired. Manitoba and Ontario insisted on a five years' course, and they should do the same.

other person, shall be payable by the owner, on demand, to the municipality or company, or, if not so paid, may be collected forthwith in the same manner as water rates: Provided that in no case shall the said expense of superintending the laying or repairing of such service, if laid or repaired by any other person as aforesaid, exceed one dollar."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought these sections would be better in the Municipal Act. They were hardly matters for a bill like this.

Mr. McPhillips said it was customary now for a householder to put the water pipes in his own house. By mandamus or otherwise you could not compel municipalities to supply water to householders without a general act.

Mr. Oliver asked why a municipality or company should be compelled to supply water to anyone.

Mr. McPhillips, in reply, quoted the incorporation clauses of the B. C. Electric Railway Act, in which they were compelled to supply light to all householders who wanted it.

Mr. Oliver asked if the Act did not compel a householder to take the water and connect his pipes whether he wished to or not.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he would amend the section by placing in the words "if such householder desire to use the water." The amendment then carried.

## ANOTHER OBJECTION.

Mr. Oliver objected to Section 100—"Any person supplied with water by the municipality or company may be required to place and use only such taps for drawing and shutting off water as are approved by the municipality or company."

Mr. Oliver asked why a man should be compelled to use such taps as a company wanted.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said this section was in the old Act, and in twelve years this was the first time the member for Delta had objected to it.

Mr. Oliver said he might stay there till he was as old as Methuselah and not understand all the statutes. When he did, as in this case, he objected.

Hon. Mr. Fulton thought a company should have the right to object to taps which might waste the water.

Mr. McPhillips said the taps had their effect on the water supply and pressure on the pipes. If damage resulted after the company's approval, the householder would have a much stronger case for remedy.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he would hold the section over, and they might perhaps get more light on it.

Mr. Oliver objected to the powers given municipalities and water companies to determine where hydrants should be placed and when and where they should be changed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said these provisions had been in the old Act for 12 years, and there had not been a word of complaint. The drafter of the Bill had worked on it for some 42 days, and had given it conscientious thought, and he had decided to leave these sections in.

Mr. Macdonald objected next to Section 102, providing that all payments due for water rates should be a charge on the land. This was rather drastic, since it meant that a tenant might allow his rates to run into arrears, and yet the landlord would be held responsible, and his property, as it were, mortgaged for another man's debts.

Mr. McPhillips agreed that this was rather drastic. He thought also that while water could be shut off for non-payment, it should not be done without notice, as it involved great hardship, water being a necessary of life.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said it was a standing rule that water charges should be held against the property because the water benefited the property; but he would consent to hold the section over.

Mr. Macdonald objected to Section 105. The municipality or company shall not be liable for damages caused by the breaking of any pipes or attachment, or for any shutting off of any water to repair mains or to tap the mains, if reasonable notice of the intention to shut off the water is given, whenever the same is shut off more than six hours at any one time.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it looked to him as if the Chief Commissioner was trying to hand over the people to corporations body and soul.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "I am surprised to hear such language from the member for Nanaimo." These laws have been on the statute-book for twelve years, and he has been in the House for nine years, and now attacks me for this legislation, which he has found no fault with before."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the fact that he might not have done his duty in the past only made the responsibility greater now he had the opportunity. He would be on his feet night and day if he tried to hunt up and point out all the wrong-doings of the Government, but when a chance

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Mr. Fulton regarding fuller, game protection, advocating the prohibition of automatic guns and fuller protection of brant. While one of these matters is dealt with in the Bill, the Chief Commissioner promised his full consideration of the other one.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE BILL.

##### Changes in Grades and Amount of Annual Increases.

The Public Service Act of last session, grading the civil service of the Province, is to be repealed and a new statute introduced by the Provincial Secretary, will replace it.

The members of the public service are defined as all persons employed by the Crown at yearly salaries and appointed by order-in-council, classified as deputy heads, officers, agents, chief clerks, clerks, stenographers and permanent employees. An addition made in the new Bill is that all previous service shall count, not necessarily continuous as to time, department or capacity. The classification "agent" is new and includes every person employed as a Government agent, assessor, recorder, registrar, or chief clerk, thus covering what is known as the outside service.

A civil service commission of not more than three commissioners and examiners is provided for, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Instead of the fourth-class of the former Bill the lowest grades in the service will be known as junior clerks and stenographers, appointed between 16 and 21, at the following scale to begin: When 16 last birthday, \$420 per year; 17, the same; 18, \$468; 19, \$516; 20, \$564. Annual increases of \$48 will be given up to a maximum of \$900 a year. After four years' service and passing the required examination, a junior clerk shall be eligible for promotion to third class clerk, but if he fails to pass the examination before he is 27 he must retire from the service on the last day of the month in which his 27th birthday falls. Instead of at once jumping to the minimum for the third class he will go on at yearly increases of \$60 to the maximum of that class.

The salary of the third-class is not to exceed \$960 a year for the first, advancing to \$60 a year to a maximum of \$1,200. After four years' service a third class-clerk will be eligible for promotion to second class, beginning at \$1,275 and going on at \$72 increase to \$1,500. At any time a second class clerk may be promoted to first, starting at \$1,584 and proceeding to \$1,800 by \$216 increases. A chief clerk's salary runs from \$1,800 to \$2,500 by \$100 yearly increases, with a special provision for larger salaries if the increased responsibilities of any of the larger departments warrant. Deputy heads, after March 31st next, are to receive annual increases of \$100 until they reach the limit decided upon in each case by the council. Increases under the Act are to take effect 28 from April 1st, the first day of the fiscal year.

Beyond these automatic gradations the council may encourage efficiency by granting, for past services, such advances in classification or special gratuity or increase of salary as the merits of the case call for.

The council is given power to appoint not more than three duly qualified persons, apart from the civil service commission evidently as commissioners to supervise the regrading of the service when required. Last year's Act only called for one commissioner.

At the age of 55 all members of the service are to be compulsorily retired upon superannuation.

## NO INSURANCE LEGISLATION

This Session at Least—Provincial Government Will Watch Action at Ottawa on Pending Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 3.—The Government has informed the insurance men who are asking for a Bill requiring a large deposit from outside companies coming in to do business, that it cannot introduce such a Bill this session. Owing to the opposition developed by manufacturers and persons insuring on a large scale, it has been thought advisable to suspend action for a year, to see what the Dominion Government will do in connection with the Insurance Bill it is considering.

## PRIVATE BILLS BEFORE HOUSE

Oliver Has Many Questions to Ask About Our Court House—Vancouver Bills Passed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 3.—This afternoon was devoted to Private Bills in the House. The Vancouver City Bill passed its third reading.

The B. C. Permanent Loan Bill was considered in Committee. Mr. Henderson objected to the section giving the company the right to invest 20 per cent. of its stock with other incorporated companies, saying that some might be speculative, such as mining companies.

Mr. Bower replied that other companies under the Loan Act were allowed to invest all their funds in this way, but this was limited.

Mr. Henderson will move his amendment when the Bill comes up again.

The False Creek Foreshore Bill passed through Committee.

The Bill to consolidate the mining leases of John Hopp in the Cariboo was strongly opposed, and is still under debate.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite gives notice of a resolution for a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor system, with a view of finding whether the Gothenburg system of prohibition is desirable.

Mr. Oliver gives notice of a number of questions regarding the new Vancouver Court House.

At the

#### EVENING SITTING

The Speaker ruled Mr. Oliver's motion, asking for a commission to enquire into Local Option, in order.

Mr. McGuire moved adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Oliver objected, but the House sustained Dr. McGuire's motion, and the debate went over to the next sitting.

The False Creek Foreshore and the Vancouver Northern Railway Bills both passed third reading.

The Goat River Water Bill passed Committee.

The Bill to consolidate the mining leases of John Hopp in the Cariboo was held over on a point of order raised by Mr. Oliver.

## Opposition to Bill to Consolidate Cariboo Mining Leases—Coal Inquiry Resolution in Order.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery, at Victoria.

#### THIRTIETH DAY.

Victoria, March 3.—This was private members' day, and the afternoon proceedings brought forth little of interest. The contentious Goat River Water Company Bill was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and with the exception of one or two clauses was reported complete. The B. C. Permanent Loan Bill passed through Committee and was reported complete, though Mr. Henderson intimated that at a later stage he would move an amendment to prohibit the Company from loaning its money to other incorporated companies. His objection was that many of these companies were speculative and unsafe. A Bill to consolidate the mining leases of John Hopp in Cariboo met with strong and rather unexpected opposition. The two members for the district spoke against it, and produced telegrams from Cariboo to the number of over twenty opposing it. Mr. Stuart Henderson also opposed it, while Mr. McPhillips made an eloquent speech on behalf of the Bill and produced telegrams in its support.

At the evening sitting the time was again nearly all occupied in Committee work. The Bill to consolidate the mining leases of John Hopp in Cariboo went over on a point of order raised by Mr. Oliver, who held that the Bill dealt with the property of the Crown, and, to be in order, would have to be introduced by message from the Lieutenant-Governor. The Speaker reserved his decision on this point.

Mr. Oliver's motion asking for an inquiry into the coal question was ruled in order by the Speaker, but the debate was adjourned on motion of the House. The Goat River Water Company Bill got at last safely through its stormy voyage through Committee of the Whole. Several other bills passed various stages, those to extend the False Creek Foreshore Act, and to incorporate the Vancouver Northern Railway Company passing third reading.

The following bills passed third reading:—An Act to incorporate the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway Company. An Act to incorporate the Graham Island Railway Company. An Act to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1909.

#### GOAT RIVER WATER RIGHTS.

The House went into adjourned Committee on an Act to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power & Light Company, Mr. Yorston in the chair.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved to strike out the word "twenty" and limit the operations of the company to a radius of ten miles from Goat River Canyon. The amendment carried.

Mr. Williams objected to section 36, giving the company power to go on private land and contract for the purchase of any material needed in their works. He feared that the purchase might be forced.

Mr. Schofield agreed to hold the section over.

Mr. Schofield moved to add as section 38, authority to the company to cut down trees or brush for 75 feet on either side of its line on condition that they compensate the property owners.

Mr. Oliver suggested a proviso to compel the company to burn up the underbrush they cut down. Otherwise it would dry up and become a cause of bush fires.

Mr. Schofield said he would consent to such an amendment.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

#### FALSE CREEK FORESHORE.

The House went into Committee on the False Creek Foreshore Act, Mr. Johnson in the chair. The Bill was reported complete.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to incorporate the Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound Railway Company, Mr. Jardine in the chair. The Bill was reported complete.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to incorporate the B. C. Permanent Loan Company, Mr. Shatford in the chair.

Mr. McPhillips moved to amend section 14 by inserting after the word "borrowed" in the fourth line thereof the following words: "and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, may mortgage all or any of the assets of the Company." Carried.

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to prohibit an employee from auditing the books of the Company. Carried.

Mr. Henderson moved to strike out all words in section 12 after the word "bank" giving the Company power to invest in incorporated companies. He pointed out that this would allow the company to put its money in speculative ventures such as mines, and since people of small means placed their money with them for investment, believing it would be safe, he thought such powers dangerous.

Hon. Mr. Bower said they had gone into the matter carefully and the Company could only invest 20 per cent. of its capital in these companies at the most, and as for investments in mines they could rest assured that the shareholders would have their say in that. Fire insurance companies that handled other people's money under the Loan Act could invest it without limit in these companies.

Mr. Henderson contended that the Company was seeking for speculative investment. He agreed to put his amendment on the order paper and bring it up on Report.

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

#### CARIBOO MINING LEASES.

MR. JONES continued the debate on the Bill to consolidate the mining leases of John Hopp in Cariboo. He read a number of telegrams from the district opposing the Bill. He said there were over twenty of these, including Quon Lee Wing among others. Mr. Jones added that it was not a factional matter between himself and the company, but between the people of Cariboo and Mr. Hopp. They believed it was against their interests to tie up so much mining land by giving one man a monopoly of the water. The leases called for \$5,400 miners' inches of water taken from over 20 streams. In fact there was not a stream in the district on which they had no records. The company claimed that they had mineral on all their land, but even if there was, there was no necessity for tying up all this water so that other people could not wash their dirt. The Legislature might make a condition that the company should return the water to the streams from which they took it, but that was too much trouble for the company. One great trouble in Cariboo was that so much water was below the level of the mines and could not be used. If this privilege were granted it would mean that other companies would ask the same thing. It seemed to him that some people never had enough. In Cariboo they found themselves with this company something like a man who had caught a wild cat. The trouble was not in holding it, but in getting rid of it. (Laughter.)

MR. YORSTON supported the contentions of his colleague. He said Mr. Hopp had 25 claims and was compelled by the Placer Mining Act to do \$1,000 worth of work in each and every year. Consequently any one who took up land adjoining him was at a great disadvantage, because Mr. Hopp might do his assessment work on any one of his claims, and hold up his neighbors with his unused records for the others. Or, provided that they started to work their claims and spent thousands of dollars, Mr. Hopp might come in and say, "I want the water," and stop them. If the law would not protect the miners it should be changed. He had no objection to a consolidation of adjoining leases, but in this case the leases were scattered over some twenty localities. Two years ago the Guggenheims had asked for similar privileges which were only granted in part. Something went wrong, and they quit work altogether. The people of Cariboo were a unit against the Bill. Even if it did no harm at present it was dangerous.

MR. HENDERSON said if they could easily communicate with the district the Bill affected, it would not be before the House at all. It asked the Province to part with its right to the water and land in an area of from 10 to 12 square miles to an American citizen, who had been in the Province since 1892 and had never thought it worth while to become a British subject. He asked to be allowed to cover 1866 acres with a blanket to the detriment of all others seeking to operate there. Here, 563 miles from the district, they had not the knowledge of the locality to enable them to judge of the circumstances correctly, but the Mineral Law of the Province, held to be the best in the world, provided that not more than ten leases

should be consolidated; were twenty. To say in the Slough Creek I were asked to do here. There leases were divided Clubs Lake, and there, evening property; and the Billon claims, all contiguous and d these water records. of work were also quite a large sum of money ready invested in the Here there was practice vested, and Mr. Hopp ing to merit different any other prospector try.

Generally these came here to get some a Private Act very and he recited severo prove it. It seemed to attempts should be and none of these pl be granted at all. TI to give away privilege Province was to get turn, and why the Le pass it was a mystery.

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MR. HENDERSON Act was supposed with any Private Act Mr. McPhillips al arguments advanced for Tals, the privile right and proper an public interest.

MR. EAGLESON, Journalist of the d the House adjour meet again at 8.30 p

#### EVENING

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should be consolidated; but here there were twenty. To say they had done in the Slough Creek Bill what they were asked to do here was incorrect. There leases were divided by Jack-of-Clubs Lake, and there was no intervening property; and in the case of the Bullion claims, they were nearly all contiguous and did not ask for these water records. The conditions of work were also quite different, and a large sum of money had been already invested in the former cases. Here there was practically nothing invested, and Mr. Hopp had done nothing to merit different treatment than any other prospector in the country.

Generally these companies that came here to get some privilege under a Private Act very soon shut down; and he recited several instances to prove it. It seemed to him that such attempts should be frowned down, and none of these privileges should be granted at all. They were asked to give away privileges for which the Province was to get nothing in return, and why the Legislature should pass it was a mystery to him.

THE OTHER SIDE.

MR. McPHILLIPS said that in opposition to telegrams opposing the Bill, which had been read to the House, he had one representing some 55 gentlemen in Cariboo supporting the Bill. He believed the Private Bills Committee had given that Bill great care and consideration. It provided that on the 20 leases, \$29,000 was to be spent in each year, so that there was nothing in the argument that less was required of this man than any other. The mining industry was in a state of transition. Formerly the individual placer miner operated; to-day in Cariboo they needed hydraulic mining on a large scale. Mr. Hopp was a man of means and was seeking to consolidate his leases and records in order to carry on his work better. The member for Yale said that water was to be diverted from one section to another; but water did not run up-hill, and could only be taken where its fall allowed. The Private Bills Committee had put in provisions to protect all other interests, and had used good judgment not to throttle the industry, but to place the applicant in such a position as must contribute to the development of the country. Under the Water Act, before the House a Board of Investigation was provided for, which would protect private interests in water.

LEASES.

MR. HENDERSON said the Water Act was supposed not to interfere with any Private Act. Mr. McPhillips said in spite of the arguments advanced by the member for Yale, the privileges asked for were right and proper and not against any public interest. MR. EAGLESON moved the adjournment of the debate. The House adjourned at 6 p. m., to meet again at 8.30 p. m.

EVENING SITTING.

The Speaker at the opening read a ruling holding that the motion of Mr. Oliver, as follows, was in order: "Whereas it would appear that the cost of coal to the consumer in the Province of British Columbia is out of all proportion to the cost of production; and

Whereas, owing to the abundance of the coal deposits in this Province and the proximity of the sources of supply to the market, the cost of coal to the consumer in British Columbia should be much less than at present is the case; and

Whereas the excessive price of coal in British Columbia has the effect of retarding and preventing the establishment in this Province of industries depending upon a fuel supply; and

Whereas much of the product of the coal mines of the Province is being exported to foreign markets and sold at a price that enables it to compete with coal from other countries in such foreign markets; and

Whereas a belief exists that an understanding exists between the persons or corporations controlling or owning such coal mines to maintain the high prices now being charged to consumers in this Province;

Therefore, be it resolved, that an address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by this House praying him to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the following questions:—

1. Whether or not a combine or understanding exists amongst the coal producers, or any of them, of this Province, to establish and maintain prices charged for coal.

2. Whether or not coal is being sold by producers, or any of them, for consumption outside of British Columbia for a less price than that sold for consumption in the Province.

3. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, for coal consumed in British Columbia is excessive.

4. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, of coal in British Columbia

bears a reasonable proportion to the cost of production.

DR. McGUIRE moved that the debate on the motion be adjourned.

MR. OLIVER objected and appealed to the House.

A division was called and the motion for adjournment carried by a solid vote of Conservatives against the combined vote of Liberals and Socialists.

Report on an Act to incorporate the Vancouver Northern Railway Co. was adopted and it passed third reading.

Report on the False Creek Fore-shore Act was adopted, and by permission of the House it passed third reading.

An Act to incorporate the Hardy Bay & Quatsino Sound Railway Co. passed third reading.

GOAT RIVER AGAIN.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Goat River Water Company Bill.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved to strike out section 34 providing for powers of expropriation, as being already covered by the Water Act. Carried.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite next moved to strike out the words "Narrow gauge" from the railway building powers asked in the Bill, as it was against the custom of the House to grant charters for anything but standard gauge roads.

The words were struck out.

The Bill was then reported complete, the conclusion of its troublesome voyage through Committee being greeted with a burst of applause, while its mover, Mr. Schofield, returned smiling to his seat.

The House went into Committee on the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Act, Mr. Davey in the chair. The Bill was reported complete without amendments.

CARIBOO MINING LEASES.

MR. EAGLESON continued the debate on a Bill to consolidate the mining leases of John Hopp in Cariboo. He said it was something that he had never before seen asked in the House. The effect would be to stop prospectors in that territory from following their operations as it shut them out from the use of water. Nor did he see how one person could use 13,000 or 14,000 inches in one season. According to the Water Act before the House, if a farmer had more water than he could use, it could be taken from him for other purposes, and he would like to know if it would not be fair that a miner with the same amount in excess of his needs should not be subjected to the same treatment?

MR. WILLIAMS said four men representing districts in which placer mining was carried on had all opposed the Bill, and they should know what was needed. On the other hand, the Bill was introduced by a member for Victoria (Mr. Thomson), who knew nothing about it. The Bill was the clumsiest ever turned out by the Private Bills Committee. The member for Islands spoke about the evolution of mining industry in Cariboo. It had gone from the placer miner to the mining companies, and from the mining companies it had gone to John Hopp. (Laughter). The men who signed the petition for the Bill were evidently men who expected to be employed by John Hopp. The object of the Bill was to allow him to do the improvement work for five or six claims on one. If they carried the business much further, Mr. Hopp could do his work on a claim in the Boundary country and let those in Cariboo rest altogether. The consolidation of water records was even a worse feature, since it would enable him to lump them all in one stream where he might hold up other miners and sell the water to them. The Private Bills Committee had shown itself in this instance a lop-sided committee, though in view of the member for Islands a Tory Committee was necessarily a good committee.

MR. JARDINE said the House should be very careful in passing such legislation. The free miners who had first prospected the country should be given the first consideration. These men had served their country faithfully in trying to develop its wealth in the past, and now in 1908 an individual named John Hopp came along and tried to extinguish their rights by an application for the consolidation of 37 leases. Such legislation was not in the interests of the people and he hoped it would be defeated there and then.

MR. OLIVER held that the Bill was out of order. It involved the disposition of the property of the Crown, both in lands and water and should therefore have been brought down by message. It also gave Mr. Hopp the right to convert the minerals, the property of the Crown, to his own use. He was not just then able to produce authorities in support of his contention, but would do so if the Bill were held over for a sitting. He quoted a ruling of the House in 1902, and pointed out that further than that it fixed the rentals for these lands, a right clearly reserved to the Crown

and out of order in a Private Bill.

MR. McPHILLIPS said the applicant was in the position of a person who held rights already obtained from the Crown, and he was entitled to quiet possession. The intent of the Bill was not to divert anything from the Crown, but to consolidate something he already possessed. He cited several decisions of speakers from 1885 to 1888 confirming his views.

MR. MACDONALD said these decisions referred to were beside the mark, as the water of the Province was not vested in the Crown till 1892. The land and water in this case had been leased from the Crown, and this was a Bill to create a new lease to take the place of these. Water, which was also the property of the Crown at the time some of these leases were made, could not be dealt with in a Private Bill, and therefore the Bill was one that should have been brought down by message or at least by a Minister of the Crown.

MR. McPHILLIPS still contended that the Bill was in order.

MR. HENDERSON contended that the Bill interfered both with the property and revenue of the Crown, and was clearly out of order.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE took the same view.

THE SPEAKER asked the Premier if the Crown intervened at all in this matter.

HON. MR. McBRIDE: "No, the Crown does not intervene."

HON. MR. TATLOW moved the adjournment of the debate, and the Speaker said he would look into the questions raised in the meantime, and give his decision later.

MINERAL ACT.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Mineral Act, Mr. MacKay in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald objected to section 8. "Every person who mines for any mineral for his own sole use and benefit in any waste land of the Crown in the Province of British Columbia, without having obtained and being the holder of an unexpired free miner's certificate, shall, on conviction thereof, in a summary way, forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding twenty-five dollars, besides costs."

Mr. Macdonald said the prospector worked for the benefit of the country rather than for himself, and should be rewarded and encouraged rather than penalised as this section proposed.

Hon. Mr. McBride said several cases of flagrant violation of a prospector's privileges had been brought to the attention of the Department and it was desired to remedy the matter and strengthen the hands of those who held licences. He would, however, hold the section over as no one was suffering.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Land Registry Act, Mr. Gifford in the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Bowser moved that section 3 of the Bill be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"3. Section 69 of said Chapter 23 is hereby amended by inserting at the end of said section the following:—'together with the blue print of the plan. The blue print shall be for the use of the Municipal or Provincial Assessor, according as the land is or is not in a Municipality, and shall be delivered by the Registrar to the Assessor upon application therefor.'"

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

The Supply Bill passed second reading.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill for the relief of the City of Fernie. He said that following the fire last Summer certain persons were allowed to erect wooden buildings within the fire limits. The persons who did so agreed to tear the buildings down as soon as the fire limits were re-established. The Council simply asked for power to compel this to be done.

The Bill passed second reading.

THE HOUSE adjourned at 11.10 p. m.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

Motion for Inquiry to be Introduced in Legislature.

Victoria, March 4.—The following motions bearing on the liquor traffic, and the new Vancouver Court House appear on the Order Paper:

By Mr. Hawthorthwaite:—

Whereas it is in the interest of the Province and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at:

Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy:

Whereas the Government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question:

Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this Province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the questions:

Be it, therefore, Resolved, That an Address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission immediately to enquire into all matters in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Province, with a view to ascertaining the amount of liquor manufactured, imported and sold in the Province, the amount of capital invested, the number of wage-earners employed, the estimated profits obtained by such employment, and further to obtain such information in regard to the Gothenburg system as may enable the people to intelligently comprehend its merits or demerits, with a view to the possible adoption and establishment of it, in the Province of British Columbia.

By Mr. Oliver:—

Have any changes been made in the specifications for the new Vancouver Court House since the contract was let? If so, what changes of specifications have been made? Did such changes increase or decrease the expenditure? If so, to what extent was the expenditure increased or decreased?

LIMELIGHT FOR NANAIMO M.P.P.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite's Motion for Royal Commission on Liquor Traffic Gets Decisive Support.

GOOD EFFECT SPOILED BY PASSAGE WITH MR. SPEAKER.

Amendments to Medical Bill—Large Amount of General Business Quickly Disposed of.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 4. — The Medical Bill passed through Committee this afternoon with the exception of the clauses defining the practice of medicine, which were held over. Mr. Hawthorthwaite got in an amendment prohibiting doctors from having the name of any particular drug store on their prescription forms.

ROYAL COAL COMMISSION.

Dr. McGuire continued the debate on Mr. Oliver's resolution for a Royal Commission to enquire into the prices of coal. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, which had already investigated the lumber and beef combines in the North-West.

Mr. Oliver moved the adjournment of the debate on the amendment.

Mr. Macgowan introduced a Bill, legalising the creation of a Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Vancouver.

GOETENBURG SYSTEM.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor traffic, with a view to establishing the Gothenburg system, carried by a vote of 19 to 12. Most of the Conservatives voted with the Socialists for it, though Hon. Mr. Tatlow, Hon. Dr. Young, Mr. Hayward and Mr. Ellison voted with the Liberals against. The result was a surprise. Mr. Hawthorthwaite was the only speaker.

MINERS' WAGES.

In the debate on the second reading of Mr. Ross's Bill to secure fortnightly payment of wages to miners, there was a scene between Mr. Hawthorthwaite and the Speaker. Mr.



# PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

## Important Resolution on the Liquor Question Passes—Debate on Price of Coal.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press  
Gallery, at Victoria.

### THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Victoria, March 4.—Dr. McGuire moved an amendment to Mr. Oliver's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the price of coal, that the matter be referred to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. Mr. Oliver moved the adjournment of the debate on the amendment, and the whole question went over for another day.

Most of the afternoon was consumed in committee on the Medical Bill. Many of the features most objected to were eliminated by a series of amendments introduced by Dr. King, notice of which has already appeared. Mr. Hawthornthwaite succeeded in getting in an amendment of his own prohibiting doctors from using the name of any particular drugstore on their prescription blanks.

Mr. Macgowan moved the first reading of a Bill legislating the creation of a Roman Catholic Archbishopric in Vancouver.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion asking for a Royal Commission to investigate the liquor question was carried by a vote of 19 to 12, most of the Conservatives supporting it and Liberals opposing. All the members of the Government supported, with the exception of Hon. Mr. Tatlow and Hon. Dr. Young, who voted against.

When Mr. Ross's Bill to compel the fortnightly payment of wages to coal miners came before the House, Mr. Hawthornthwaite spoke very contemptuously of Mr. Ross, and when called to order by the Speaker, objected to being interrupted, but finally sat down under protest, though he rose again shortly afterwards and continued the debate. Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment.

A Bill by Mr. McPhillips to prevent workmen assigning their wages to usurers passed second reading, and a large number of other Bills passed various stages, the House sitting till well after midnight.

### AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill to amend an Act relating to the City of Victoria. Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow introduced by message a Bill to provide for the establishment of depots for facilitating the sale and marketing of fruit in British Columbia. The Bill passed first reading.

DR. McGUIRE resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Oliver's motion asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the prices of coal in British Columbia. He said the member for Delta had taken exception to his motion to adjourn the debate on the previous day. That gentleman, acting in his usual manner, had ascribed his own motives to other persons. He (Dr. McGuire) had no desire to stave off debate on the amendment; his wish being simply to gain time for consideration.

"Unlike the hon. gentleman," he said, "who is a Vesuvius of gas and liable to erupt at any moment, I cannot get on my feet and speak off-hand as I would wish on so important a subject as this. We know to-day that in British Columbia the consumer has to pay \$7.50 a ton for the coal he uses, and when it is stated authoritatively that this is over twice the cost of production we must conclude that there is something wrong. I don't wish to lay the blame for this on the retailers. They may be getting more profit than their business would justify. I don't know. I know there is very often a considerable amount of waste in handling, and the dealers also lose heavily from bad debts, and from not being always able to get the coal when and where they would like it. I suppose, too, that the people engaged in that business are like the rest of us, and want to make as much money as they can. But if they are not to blame, someone else is, and when we see corporations trying to squeeze the very last cent out of their pockets I think it is time for this House to strive to devise a remedy."

He continued that one factor in connection with this question was the fact that one-half the coal produced in British Columbia was exported and sold outside at a smaller price than in the Province. At the same time, all this being admitted it did not seem to him to be a matter for the Provincial House to deal with. The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa had already investigated lumber and beef combines in the North-West, and he heard they had also investigated this question of the price of coal in Toronto, so that this was the proper authority to deal with such a matter.

A week or two ago he had introduced an amendment to a Private Bill incorporating a Coal Mine Company, for the purpose of regulating the price of coal, but the member for Delta had taken exception to it.

MR. OLIVER said that his objection was that the amendment was not within the scope of the Bill.

DR. McGUIRE admitted that he might have misunderstood the hon. gentleman, but anyhow the coal mines of Alberta were contiguous to British Columbia and there was nothing to prevent them shipping in coal cheaper in competition with the British Columbia mines. It would be beyond the scope of the British Columbia Legislature to enquire into the workings of the coal question in Alberta, but it would be quite competent for the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa to do so and in view of that he moved the following resolution:

### THE AMENDMENT.

That all the words in the resolution after "province," at the end of the recital, be struck out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof:

"And whereas the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Col-

umbia, by a resolution passed on the 16th day of February, 1908, prayed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to request the Dominion Government, through the proper channel, to cause an inquiry to be instituted by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce to decide whether there exists a combine or understanding between the owners or controllers of the coal mines of this Province, whereby an excessive price is charged to consumers in the Province for coal produced from the said mines:

"And whereas said request was duly forwarded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State at Ottawa:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this House reaffirms the said resolution passed on the 16th day of February, 1908; and that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be prayed to again bring said resolution to the attention of the Dominion Government, with an urgent request that such inquiry be instituted; also that a copy of this resolution accompany a copy of request."

MR. OLIVER said the amendment was a very important one, and in order that the House might have an opportunity to study it of the order paper, he moved the adjournment of the debate.

The motion was carried, and the debate adjourned till the following day.

### MOTION FOR A COMMITTEE.

MR. OLIVER moved that a select committee of five members of this House, namely, Messrs. Garden, Grant, Ross, Henderson and the mover, be appointed to enquire into the truth, or otherwise, of the allegations set out in the petition of John McLarty, presented to this House on the 11th day of February last, with power to call for persons, papers, letters, telegrams and documents, and to examine witnesses on oath, and such committee to report their findings and recommendations and the evidence of this House.

MR. OLIVER said that a petition had been presented by Mr. McLarty saying that by the action of the Attorney-General in demanding excessive security for costs he had been unable to appeal from the injustice done him in connection with some timber claims he had applied for in Alberni. He had found that these claims were stated to be held by someone else, but in reality they had never been staked. He asked leave to appeal against the decision of the Department of Lands, but the Attorney-General demanded costs amounting to \$2,000 which were so heavy that the petitioners had been obliged to abandon their appeal. He (Mr. Oliver) had received a letter from a firm of solicitors in Vancouver who alleged that these statements could be substantiated on oath. In order to get at the bottom of the whole matter he moved the resolution.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the adjournment of the debate.

MR. Hawthornthwaite's Bill to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation," passed third reading.

### MEDICAL BILL.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Medical Bill, Mr. Munro in the chair.

MR. WILLIAMS said he would like to see the meaning of "unprofessional conduct" clearly defined in the Act, since as it stood, if the Medical Council wished to "kneel" any member of the profession they could stretch this term to suit their purposes.

HON. MR. BOWSER said the decisions of the Council were always subject to appeal.

MR. Hayward moved in amendment that where a member was suspended for unprofessional conduct a report of the proceedings should be sent to the Provincial Secretary. Carried.

MR. Henderson moved an amendment to exclude the Council from suspending doctors for political offences committed outside His Majesty's dominions.

MR. Hawthornthwaite moved to strike out the words "out of His Majesty's dominions." He said if he was ill and in a rush for a doctor he would not stop to enquire if he had been guilty of a political offence in Russia or Ontario. The words objected to were struck out.

MR. Hawthornthwaite moved a further amendment to provide that it should be deemed unprofessional conduct for a doctor to hold any interest in a drugstore or medical company dealing in drugs, or to use the name of any drug store on his prescription.

DR. KING asked how this would affect doctors who had already invested their money in the drug business?

MR. Hawthornthwaite agreed to amend it so that it should not affect those already engaged in the business, but he pointed out that when a doctor owned his own drug store, there was a temptation to him to sell as much medicine as possible when it might not be always needed. Any-

Hawthornthwaite accused Mr. Ross of stealing the Bill from Mr. Williams, and characterised it as a contemptible piece of business.

"Order!" said the Speaker. "You have no right to speak in that way of any member of this House."

MR. Hawthornthwaite sat down, saying that if Mr. Ross wished to shield himself behind the rules of the House, very well.

MR. Ross said that he had asked for no protection.

The Speaker said that Mr. Ross had asked for nothing, but it was his duty to enforce the rules of the House, and he expected the members to assist him.

MR. Hawthornthwaite said he was willing to obey the rules, but objected to interference from the Speaker or anyone else.

"Order! Sit down!" said the Speaker. "You must not address the Speaker in that way."

MR. Hawthornthwaite subsided, saying that he had been annoyed by interruptions, and continued the debate, saying that he would support the Bill.

MR. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate.

### EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

MR. McINNIS moved the second reading of the Bill to extend the eight-hour day in smelters to mechanics working round the furnaces.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment.

### TO PROTECT WORKMEN'S WIVES.

MR. McPhillips moved the second reading of the Bill to prevent a workman borrowing money on his wages without his wife's consent. The Bill was carried.

### HELPING THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

A Bill of Hon. Mr. Tatlow's to assist in the establishment of depots for cold storage and the better shipment of fruit, passed its second reading.

### OTHER BUSINESS.

The Civil Service Bill was considered in Committee, and a large number of minor Bills passed various stages.

HON. MR. BOWSER introduced a Bill appointing an Inspector of Provincial Police, to assist the Superintendent.

how he moved that a d not be allowed to use any particular drug store prescription form.

An amendment to the carried.

### MATERNITY NU

Mr. Jardine moved to following new sections, to ed 51, 52, 53 and 54: "51. Any female nurse served four years in a recognised as such by t in-Council, and has ser as head nurse or assist any maternity hospital, the Governor-in-Council her desire to appear be ternity Council for exa

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On the motion relating to the City read a first time and

The Hon. Mr. Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant the Establishment o Provincial-grown F

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Ordered, That Committee of the W

Resolved, That tion of a Bill (No. 7 Facilities for the Pr which is annexed to

Resolution and Report adopted Bill introduced Second reading

The House re February 24th, as f

"Whereas it w Columbia is out of

"Whereas, ov of the sources of su should be much les

the usual y by bona fide t he body shall or if the perso as aforesaid be shall be decently Attorney-Genera ment to give to prevent the d thought fit. "S ment pioneer shore. They ment burial," Williams said alace it prov a poor man f might be han sawbones? I up and stu the section e being called the section wh Williams asked



how he moved that a doctor should not be allowed to use the name of any particular drug store on his prescription forms.

An amendment to the latter effect carried.

#### MATERNITY NURSING.

Mr. Jardine moved to insert the following new sections, to be numbered 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse who has served four years in any hospital, recognised as such by the Governor-in-Council, and has served one year as head nurse or assistant nurse in any maternity hospital, may petition the Governor-in-Council that it is her desire to appear before the Maternity Council for examination in

with the bodies after dissection.

Hon. Dr. Young said the subject might seem a gruesome one. It was necessary to medical science to have subjects for proper teaching in medical colleges. Other countries had adopted these methods because the old system of selling skeletons had become a crying scandal. The bodies when finished with were properly disposed of and decently interred.

Mr. Jardine said he thought other means of studying the human body might be devised so that the body of a poor man found dead in the gutter would not have to be used for this purpose.

Mr. McInnis suggested that since capitalists were of no use alive, they might take their bodies to dissect.

Whereas the Government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question;

Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this Province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the questions;

Be it, therefore, resolved, that an address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission immediately, to enquire into all matters in relation to the man-

Intoxicating liquor, with a view to the amount of liquor sold in the Province, and the effect of capital on the wages of earners and profits of the saloon, and for information in the system as to intelligently or demerits, the adoption of this system, or the Province

said he concurred at this matter so agree the Province. A signed asking for local option, he said he had further to sub- question. This was not, he tenth of the, and besides, get a petition, British Col- had refused asked on the her he approv- he had stated

Many people to the drink e claimed even drinking was ear or two ago ot a word to true that a the Pasteur published a the use of health in every t, science had conclusion one until they did ounce upon it. ently pointed mers was that use of waste class. They did not spend ey would save fact if every indulge in in- would simply ould be reduc- is need. There cal economist same view as on this ques- out that many not drink ac- ey and owned even if this the majority t act in the

meant partial and prohibition it there was how that pro- been estab- ter a success- last year \$2.- was consum- prohibition did a local option ee the saloon- or would be er forms and omes. As a local option human liberty. t 51 per cent- sh Columbia cent of the umber who mselves, the ter. It was of the middle

sed to be followers of the lowly Nazarene were applying to the House to give them power to bring into line with their own moral views, by means of the policemen's club and the gael, those who did not agree with their views. As a Socialist he protested against it as a gross infringement of human liberty.

#### SUCCESS OF SYSTEM.

Speaking of the Gothenburg system, he said it had been most successful in Norway and Sweden. There the Government appointed a manager for the saloon at a fixed salary, who obtained no profit from the sales of the drink, though he had a commission on the articles of food and temperance drinks sold at the same place. This encouraged him to sell the latter rather than the former. The same matter had been taken up in England in certain localities by persons anx-

ious to solve this problem, and it was found to be much more satisfactory than depriving people of their liberties by prohibition. It was at least well worth enquiring into it.

"If the Government submits a plebiscite on this subject and the people pronounce in favor of temperance legislation, the Government will be in duty bound to take some action. I think, therefore, they should support this resolution. If such an inquiry is held as I suggest it will put the House and the people in possession of all the facts on this question, and they will be in a better position to pronounce upon it." (Applause).

On a division being called the resolution was carried by a vote of 19 to 12.

#### AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

MR. McINNIS moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1907. He said it was an amendment really to the Smelter Eight-Hour Act. The object of that Bill was to protect men in their work who were liable to be injured by the fumes of the smelter. The only class of employees this Bill would affect would be the mechanics working around a smelter. They were liable to suffer from the heat and fumes as much as the regular employees and he thought the provisions of the Eight-Hour Act should be extended to them and this was the purpose of the Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.

MR. ROSS moved the second reading of an Act respecting the payment of wages in certain cases. He said it was a very short Bill and provided for the fortnightly payment of certain coal miners. It was similar to a Bill introduced by the member for Newcastle which had passed second reading in that House two years ago. This Bill was introduced at the request of the United Mine Workers Association. In framing it he had limited its application to industries with a payroll over \$50,000 a month. Since introducing it an amendment along the same lines had been introduced by the member for Nanaimo, which was in some respects more complete than this Bill; but while the Bill might not be perfect as it stood, if allowed to pass second reading he would accept reasonable amendments in Committee.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE said they ought to see the force of such a Bill as this, and the necessity for the workmen receiving their wages as often as possible. In England they were paid once a week and in British Columbia whenever the employers chose to pay them. He was not aware how the member for Fernie had voted on the Bill introduced by Mr. Brewster to secure better conditions, but they could generally guess his attitude on these measures.

The coal miners of British Columbia were placed at a great disadvantage by this system of monthly pay. The miners felt that and had sent one of their numbers, the member for Newcastle, to the House with instructions to press for such a Bill and he had done so year after year till it began to be referred to as his hardy annual. The Bill introduced by him was executed the same as that introduced by the legal luminary from Fernie.

MR. ROSS explained that he had based his Bill on that of the member for Newcastle, but had made some important changes which had improved it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Well, if the member for Fernie has not brains enough in that big head of his to draft a Bill himself, but must with all his eminence as a lawyer, and he is a prominent lawyer, steal it from a layman, all I can say is that it is a most contemptible piece of business."

THE SPEAKER: "The hon. gentleman is entirely out of order. He has no right to speak contemptuously of any member of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think it is only right that I should protest against the conduct of the member for Fernie, but if that gentleman needs to be shielded by the rules of the House I have no objection."

MR. ROSS: "I have not asked for anything of the kind, Mr. Speaker."

THE SPEAKER: "I am well aware that the hon. gentleman has asked for nothing. I am simply trying to maintain the rules of the House, and I look to the members to aid me in doing my duty."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "And I am trying to do my duty on the floor of the House, Mr. Speaker, and I wish to do it without any interference from you or anyone else."

THE SPEAKER: "Order, at down. You have no right to speak disrespectfully to the Speaker of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Very well, Mr. Speaker, I will sit down." But immediately he rose again and said, "I know that the

Nos. 34 & 35.

## VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

### Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

Thursday, 4th March, 1909.

TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

Prayers by the Rev. A. E. McCoy.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Bowser Bill (No. 74) intituled "An Act to amend an Act relating to the City of Victoria, being Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1907," was introduced, read a first time and Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow presented to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which read as follows:—

JAMES DUNSMUIR,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits herewith a Bill intituled "An Act to provide for the Establishment of Depôts and Facilities for the Preparation for Market and Shipment of Provincial-grown Fruit," and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

Government House,  
4th March, 1909.

Ordered, That the said Message, and the Bill accompanying the same, be referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That the Committee rise and report to the House, recommending the introduction of a Bill (No. 75) intituled "An Act to Provide for the Establishment of Depôts and Facilities for the Preparation for Market and Shipment of Provincial-grown Fruit," a draft of which is annexed to this Resolution.

Resolution and Bill reported.  
Report adopted.  
Bill introduced and read a first time.  
Second reading at the next sitting.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion moved by Mr. Oliver on February 24th, as follows:—

"Whereas it would appear that the cost of coal to the consumer in the Province of British Columbia is out of all proportion to the cost of production; and

"Whereas, owing to the abundance of the coal deposits in this Province and the proximity of the sources of supply to the market, the cost of coal to the consumer in British Columbia should be much less than at present is the case; and

read a first time.  
The House adjourned at 6 p.m. to meet again at 8 p.m.

#### EVENING SITTING.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act.

Hon. Mr. Taylor introduced a Bill to amend "The Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE moved:

Whereas it is in the interests of the people of this Province and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at;

Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy;

that if a body be claimed by bona fide friends or relatives the body shall be delivered to or if the person otherwise disposed of before death, the body shall be decently interred. Attorney-General moved an amendment to give the authorities power to prevent the dissection where thought fit. "Suppose the body of a poor man found and unclaimed be handed over to an anatomist for the purpose of study. He moved the section out.

being called it was resolved the section should stand." Williams asked what was done



Hawthornthwaite accused Mr. Ross of stealing the Bill from Mr. Williams, and characterised it as a contemptible piece of business.

"Order!" said the Speaker. "You have no right to speak in that way of any member of this House."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite sat down, saying that if Mr. Ross wished to shield himself behind the rules of the House, very well.

Mr. Ross said that he had asked for no protection.

The Speaker said that Mr. Ross had asked for nothing, but it was his duty to enforce the rules of the House, and he expected the members to assist him.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he was willing to obey the rules, but objected to interference from the Speaker or anyone else.

"Order! Sit down!" said the Speaker. "You must not address the Speaker in that way."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite subsided, saying that he had been annoyed by interruptions, and continued the debate, saying that he would support the Bill.

Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Mr. McInnis moved the second reading of the Bill to extend the eight-hour day in smelters to mechanics working round the furnaces.

Hon. Mr. McBride moved the adjournment.

#### TO PROTECT WORKMEN'S WIVES.

Mr. McPhillips moved the second reading of the Bill to prevent a workman borrowing money on his wages without his wife's consent. The Bill was carried.

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A Bill of Hon. Mr. Tatlow's to assist in the establishment of depots for cold storage and the better shipment of fruit, passed its second reading.

#### OTHER BUSINESS.

The Civil Service Bill was considered in Committee, and a large number of minor Bills passed various stages.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill appointing an Inspector of Provincial Police, to assist the Superintendent.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

### Important Resolution on the Liquor Question Passes—Debate on Price of Coal.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery, at Victoria.

#### THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Victoria, March 4.—Dr. McGuire moved an amendment to Mr. Oliver's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the price of coal, that the matter be referred to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Oliver moved the amendment, and the matter went over for another day. Most of the afternoon was spent in committee on the liquor question. Many of the features to be eliminated by amendments introduced, notice of which has been given.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite is getting in an amendment prohibiting doctors from their prescription books.

Mr. Macgowan moved the reading of a Bill legislation of a Roman Catholic bishopric in Vancouver.

At the evening sitting Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor question was carried.

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"Unlike the hon. gentleman," he said, "who is a Vesuvius of gas and liable to erupt at any moment, I cannot get on my feet and speak off-hand as I would wish on so important a subject as this. We know to-day that in British Columbia the consumer has

umbia, by a resolution passed on the 10th day of February, 1908, prayed His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to request the Dominion Government, through the proper channel, to cause an inquiry to be instituted by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce to decide whether there exists a combine or understanding between the owners or controllers of the coal mines of this Province, whereby an excessive price is charged to consumers in the Province for coal produced from the said mines.

"And whereas said request was duly forwarded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State at Ottawa:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this

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4TH MARCH.

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"Whereas the excessive price of coal in British Columbia has the effect of retarding and preventing the establishment in this Province of industries depending upon a fuel supply; and

"Whereas much of the product of the coal mines of the Province is being exported to foreign markets and sold at a price that enables it to compete with coal from other countries in such foreign markets; and

"Whereas a belief exists that an understanding exists between the persons or corporations controlling or owning such coal mines to maintain the high prices now being charged to consumers in this Province;

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor by this House praying him to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the following questions:—

"1. Whether or not a combine or understanding exists amongst the coal producers, or any of them, of this Province to establish and maintain prices charged for coal.

"2. Whether or not coal is being sold by producers, or any of them, for consumption outside British Columbia for a less price than that sold for consumption in the Province.

"3. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, for coal consumed in British Columbia is excessive.

"4. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, of coal in British Columbia bears a reasonable proportion to the cost of production."

Mr. McGuire moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mackay,—

That all the words in the Resolution after "Province," at the end of the recital, be struck out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof:—

"And whereas the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, by a Resolution passed on the 10th day of February, 1908, prayed His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to request the Dominion Government, through the proper channel, to cause an inquiry to be instituted by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce to decide whether there exists a combine or understanding between the owners or controllers of the coal mines of this Province, whereby an excessive price is charged to consumers in the Province for coal produced from the said mines:

"And whereas said request was duly forwarded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State at Ottawa:

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That this House re-affirms the said Resolution passed on the 10th day of February, 1908; and that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be prayed to again bring said Resolution to the attention of the Dominion Government, with an urgent request that such inquiry be instituted; also that a copy of this Resolution accompany such request."

A debate arose, which was adjourned until the next sitting.

Mr. Oliver moved, seconded by Mr. Yorton,—

That a Select Committee of five Members of this House, namely, Messrs. Garden, Grant, Ross, Henderson and the mover, be appointed to inquire into the truth, or otherwise, of the allegations set out in the petition of John McLarty, presented to this House on the 17th day of February last, with power to call for persons, papers, letters, telegrams and documents, and to examine witnesses on oath, and such Committee to report their findings and recommendations and the evidence to this House.

A debate arose, which was adjourned until the next sitting of the House.

Dr. Kergin asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following question:—

With reference to the cancelling of the commission of R. L. McIntosh, of Prince Rupert, as Stipendiary Magistrate, stated by you to be because "in the public interest," what was the more particular cause why Mr. McIntosh's commission was cancelled?

The Hon. Mr. Bowser replied as follows:—

"There is no more particular cause."

was ill and in a rush for a doctor he would not stop to enquire if he had been guilty of a political offence in Russia or Ontario. The words objected to were struck out.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved a further amendment to provide that it should be deemed unprofessional conduct for a doctor to hold any interest in a drugstore or medical company dealing in drugs, or to use the name of any drug store on his prescription.

Dr. King asked how this would affect doctors who had already invested their money in the drug business?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite agreed to amend it so that it should not affect those already engaged in the business, but he pointed out that when a doctor owned his own drug store, there was a temptation to him to sell as much medicine as possible when it might not be always needed. Any-

how he moved that a not be allowed to use any particular drug store prescription forms.

An amendment to the

carried.

MATERNITY N

Mr. Jardine moved following new sections, ed 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female n served four years in recognised as such by in-Council, and has se

as head nurse or assi any maternity hospital the Governor-in-Counci her desire to appear b

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Mr. Oliver

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how he moved that a doctor should not be allowed to use the name of any particular drug store on his prescription forms.

An amendment to the latter effect carried.

#### MATERNITY NURSING.

Mr. Jardine moved to insert the following new sections, to be numbered 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse who has served four years in any hospital, recognised as such by the Governor-in-Council, and has served one year as head nurse or assistant nurse in any maternity hospital, may petition the Governor-in-Council that it is her desire to appear before the Maternity Council for examination in

with the bodies after dissection.

Hon. Dr. Young said the subject might seem a gruesome one. It was necessary to medical science to have subjects for proper teaching in medical colleges. Other countries had adopted these methods because the old system of selling skeletons had become a crying scandal. The bodies when finished with were properly disposed of and decently interred.

Mr. Jardine said he thought other means of studying the human body might be devised so that the body of a poor man found dead in the gutter would not have to be used for this purpose.

Mr. McInnis suggested that since capitalists were of no use alive, they might take their bodies to dissect

Whereas the Government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question:

Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this Province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the questions;

Be it, therefore, resolved, that an address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission immediately, to enquire into all matters in relation to the man-

intoxicating with a view of liquor and sold in unit of capital wage earners and profits ob- nent, and fur- nformation in urg system as to intelligently or demerits, sible adoption his system, or the Province

said he con- necessity at this matter so ag- Province. A signed asking it local option- ly said he had urther to sub- question. This s were not, he tenth of the ; and besides, get a petition. British Col- he had refused asked on the her he approv- he had stated. Many people to the drink e claimed even s drinking was ear or two ago of a word to true that a the Pasteur published a the use of ealth in every t, science had conclusion one until they did ounce upon it. ently pointed mers was that use of waste class. They did not spend ey would save fact if every indulge in in- would simply ould be reduc- is need. There eal economist same view as on this ques- out that many not drink ac- ey and owned- even if this e majority t act in the

meant partial nd prohibition t there was how that pro- been estab- a success- last year \$2.- was consum- prohibition did local option e the saloon, or would be er forms and comes. As a local option uman liberty. t 51 per cent. h Columbia cent of the umber who themselves, the eter. It was of the middle who profes- sed to be followers of the lowly Nazarene were applying to the House to give them power to bring into line with their own moral views, by means of the policemen's club and the gaol, those who did not agree with their views. As a Socialist he protested against it as a gross infringement of human liberty.

#### SUCCESS OF SYSTEM.

Speaking of the Gothenburg system, he said it had been most successful in Norway and Sweden. There the Government appointed a manager for the saloon at a fixed salary, who obtained no profit from the sales of the drink, though he had a commission on the articles of food and temperance drinks sold at the same place. This encouraged him to sell the latter rather than the former. The same matter had been taken up in England in certain localities by persons anx-

ious to solve this problem, and it was found to be much more satisfactory than depriving people of their liberties by prohibition. It was at least well worth enquiring into it.

"If the Government submits a plebiscite on this subject and the people pronounce in favor of temperance legislation, the Government will be in duty bound to take some action. I think, therefore, they should support this resolution. If such an inquiry is held as I suggest it will put the House and the people in possession of all the facts on this question, and they will be in a better position to pronounce upon it." (Applause).

On a division being called the resolution was carried by a vote of 19 to 12.

#### AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

MR. McINNIS moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1907. He said it was an amendment really to the Smelter Eight-Hour Act. The object of that Bill was to protect men in their work who were liable to be injured by the fumes of the smelter. The only class of employees this Bill would affect would be the mechanics working around a smelter. They were liable to suffer from the heat and fumes as much as the regular employees and he thought the provisions of the Eight-Hour Act should be extended to them and this was the purpose of the Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.

MR. ROSS moved the second reading of an Act respecting the payment of wages in certain cases. He said it was a very short Bill and provided for the fortnightly payment of certain coal miners. It was similar to a Bill introduced by the member for Newcastle which had passed second reading in that House two years ago. This Bill was introduced at the request of the United Mine Workers Association. In framing it he had limited its application to industries with a payroll over \$50,000 a month. Since introducing it an amendment along the same lines had been introduced by the member for Nanaimo, which was in some respects more complete than this Bill; but while the Bill might not be perfect as it stood, if allowed to pass second reading he would accept reasonable amendments in Committee.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE said they ought to see the force of such a Bill as this, and the necessity for the workingmen receiving their wages as often as possible. In England they were paid once a week and in British Columbia whenever the employers chose to pay them. He was not aware how the member for Fernie had voted on the Bill introduced by Mr. Brewster to secure better conditions, but they could generally guess his attitude on these measures.

The coal miners of British Columbia were placed at a great disadvantage by this system of monthly pay. The miners felt that and had sent one of their numbers, the member for Newcastle, to the House with instructions to press for such a Bill and he had done so year after year till it began to be referred to as his hardy annual. The Bill introduced by him was executed the same as that introduced by the legal luminary from Fernie.

MR. ROSS explained that he had based his Bill on that of the member for Newcastle, but had made some important changes which had improved it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Well, if the member for Fernie has not brains enough in that big head of his to draft a Bill himself, but must with all his eminence as a lawyer, and he is a prominent lawyer, steal it from a layman, all I can say is that it is a most contemptible piece of business."

THE SPEAKER: "The hon. gentleman is entirely out of order. He has no right to speak contemptuously of any member of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think it is only right that I should protest against the conduct of the member for Fernie, but if that gentleman needs to be shielded by the rules of the House I have no objection."

MR. ROSS: "I have not asked for anything of the kind, Mr. Speaker."

THE SPEAKER: "I am well aware that the hon. gentleman has asked for nothing. I am simply trying to maintain the rules of the House, and I look to the members to aid me in doing my duty."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "And I am trying to do my duty on the floor of the House, Mr. Speaker, and I wish to do it without any interference from you or anyone else."

THE SPEAKER: "Order, sit down. You have no right to speak disrespectfully to the Speaker of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Very well, Mr. Speaker, I will sit down." But immediately he rose again and said: "I know that the

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Minister of Public Works the following questions:—

1. Was Mr. A. A. Cruikshank, of Chilliwack, employed in connection with any road work in Chilliwack Electoral District during 1908?
2. If so, when was Mr. A. A. Cruikshank so employed?
3. In connection with what works?
4. What was the rate per day paid?
5. In what month was the service rendered?

The Hon. Mr. Taylor replied as follows:—

- "1. Yes.
- "2. 13th October to 30th November.
- "3. Repairing bridges, Yale Trunk Road, Matsqui.
- "4. \$5.
- "5. Answered by No. 2."

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Minister of Public Works the following questions:—

Have any changes been made in the specifications for the new Vancouver Court House since the contract was let? If so, what changes of specifications have been made? Did such changes increase or decrease the expenditure? If so, to what extent was the expenditure increased or decreased?

The Hon. Mr. Taylor replied as follows:—

"Yes. Changes, Registry Office—Granite abutment arches, south area wall; basement lavatory (installing); substituting galvanized iron frames and wired glass for wood frames and sash and polished plate; nosing front steps; substituting brick in concrete; concrete, heating cellar and under front steps; extra vault doors. Increase, \$36,000, approximately.

Bill (No. 10) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act,'" was read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 22) intituled "An Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery," was again committed.

Progress reported.  
Committee to sit again at next sitting.

Bill (No. 40) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act,'" was again committed.

Progress reported.  
Committee to sit again at next sitting.

The Report on Bill (No. 38) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Registry Act,'" was adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 42) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Bush Fire Act,'" was committed.

Reported with amendments.  
Report to be considered at next sitting.

Bill (No. 45) intituled "An Act authorising the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant to the City of Victoria Lot 921 in said City, used as the site of the Kingston Street Fire Hall," was committed.

Reported without amendment.  
Report to be considered at next sitting

Bill (No. 48) intituled "An Act for granting certain Sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia," was committed.

Reported without amendment.  
Report adopted.  
Third reading at next sitting

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At the evening sitting, Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the price of coal was carried.

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At the evening sitting, Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the price of coal was carried.

"Unlike the hon. gentleman," he said, "who is a Vesuvius of gas and liable to erupt at any moment, I cannot get on my feet and speak off-hand as I would wish on so important a subject as this. We know to-day that in British Columbia the consumer has

4

4TH MARCH.

1909

Bill (No. 43) intituled "An Act respecting the Official Map of Alberni Townsite," was read a second time.

To be committed at next sitting.

Resolved. That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

Mr. Macgowan presented a Petition from John Welch, O. M. I., praying that an Act may be passed incorporating the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Vancouver as a Corporation Sole. The Petition was received.

On the motion of Mr. Macgowan, seconded by Mr. McPhillips, it was Resolved,—

That the Rules of the House be suspended and that the Petition be received, and that the Bill be dealt with in all its stages by the House without the interposition of the Private Bills Committee, the Bill not affecting any interest other than the Petitioners, the special circumstances and exigency of the case warranting the suspension of the Rules.

And then the House adjourned at 5:59 P.M.

Thursday, 4th March, 1909.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P.M.

On the motion of Mr. Macgowan Bill (No. 71) intituled "An Act to Create the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver and his Successors in Office a Corporation Sole," was introduced and read a first time.

Second Reading at the next sitting.

The following Bills were introduced, read a first time and Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow:—

By the Hon. Mr. Bowser—Bill (No. 77) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Police and Prisons Regulation Act.'"

By the Hon. Mr. Taylor—Bill (No. 76) intituled "An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved, seconded by Mr. Williams,—

Whereas it is in the interest of the people of this Province and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at:

Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy:

Whereas the Government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question:

Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this Province, before taking a plebiscite, be seised of full information on the questions:

Be it, therefore, Resolved, That an Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission immediately, to inquire into all matters in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Province, with a view to ascertaining the amount of liquor manufactured, imported and sold in the Province, the amount of capital invested, the number of wage-earners employed, the estimated profits obtained by such employment, and further to obtain such information in regard to the Gothenburg system as may enable the people to intelligently comprehend its merits or demerits, with a view to the possible adoption and establishment of this system, or a modification of it, in the Province of British Columbia.

was in and in a rush for a doctor he would not stop to enquire if he had been guilty of a political offence in Russia or Ontario. The words objected to were struck out.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved a further amendment to provide that it should be deemed unprofessional conduct for a doctor to hold any interest in a drugstore or medical company dealing in drugs, or to use the name of any drug store on his prescription.

Dr. King asked how this would affect doctors who had already invested their money in the drug business?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite agreed to amend it so that it should not affect those already engaged in the business, but he pointed out that when a doctor owned his own drug store, there was a temptation to him to sell as much medicine as possible when it might not be always needed. Any

how he moved that a not be allowed to use any particular drug store prescription forms.

An amendment to the carried.

#### MATERNITY NURSE.

Mr. Jardine moved following new sections, ed 51, 52, 53 and 54: "51. Any female nurse served four years in a recognised as such by the In-Council, and has served as head nurse or assisted any maternity hospital, the Governor-in-Council her desire to appear before the Council for examination."

9 ED. 7

Carried

Williams,  
Hawthornthwaite,  
McInnis,  
McBride,  
Bowser,

King,  
Eagleson,  
Kergin,

Mr. V.

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15: Sept. 4

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"1901

20th, 1; Sep

"1902

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"1905

2; Aug. 7th

Sept. 14th, 3

31st, 5

"1906

May 31st, 3

4th, 2; Oct

"1907



how he moved that a doctor should not be allowed to use the name of any particular drug store on his prescription forms.

An amendment to the latter effect carried.

#### MATERNITY NURSING.

Mr. Jardine moved to insert the following new sections, to be numbered 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse who has served four years in any hospital, recognised as such by the Governor-in-Council, and has served one year as head nurse or assistant nurse in any maternity hospital, may petition the Governor-in-Council that it is her desire to appear before the Maternity Council for examination in

with the bodies after dissection.

Hon. Dr. Young said the subject might seem a gruesome one. It was necessary to medical science to have subjects for proper teaching in medical colleges. Other countries had adopted these methods because the old system of selling skeletons had become a crying scandal. The bodies when finished with were properly disposed of and decently interred.

Mr. Jardine said he thought other means of studying the human body might be devised so that the body of a poor man found dead in the gutter would not have to be used for this purpose.

Mr. McInnis suggested that since capitalists were of no use alive, they might take their bodies to dissect

Whereas the Government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question:

Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this Province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the questions;

Be it, therefore, resolved, that an address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission immediately, to enquire into all matters in relation to the manu-

facturing, with a view to the sale of liquor and sold in the form of capital wage earners and profits obtained, and furnish information in the form of a system as to intelligently or demerits, the adoption of his system, or the Province

said he concurred at this juncture so agree to the Province. A signed asking for local option, he said he had rather to sub-

question. This was not, he thought, the tenth of the and besides, get a petition from the British Columbia had refused asked on the

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did not agree

with their views.

As a Socialist

he protested

against it as a

gross infringement

of human liberty.

#### SUCCESS OF SYSTEM.

Speaking of the Gothenburg system, he said it had been most successful in Norway and Sweden. There the Government appointed a manager for the saloon at a fixed salary, who obtained no profit from the sales of the drink, though he had a commission on the articles of food and temperance drinks sold at the same place. This encouraged him to sell the latter rather than the former. The same matter had been taken up in England in certain localities by persons anx-

ious to solve this problem, and it was found to be much more satisfactory than depriving people of their liberties by prohibition. It was at least well worth enquiring into it.

If the Government submits a plebiscite on this subject and the people pronounce in favor of temperance legislation, the Government will be in duty bound to take some action. I think, therefore, they should support this resolution. If such an inquiry is held as I suggest it will put the House and the people in possession of all the facts on this question, and they will be in a better position to pronounce upon it." (Applause).

On a division being called the resolution was carried by a vote of 19 to 12.

#### AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

MR. McINNIS moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1907. He said it was an amendment really to the Smelter Eight-Hour Act. The object of that Bill was to protect men in their work who were liable to be injured by the fumes of the smelter. The only class of employees this Bill would affect would be the mechanics working around a smelter. They were liable to suffer from the heat and fumes as much as the regular employees and he thought the provisions of the Eight-Hour Act should be extended to them and this was the purpose of the Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### FOURTEENTHLY WAGES.

MR. ROSS moved the second reading of an Act respecting the payment of wages in certain cases. He said it was a very short Bill and provided for the fortnightly payment of certain coal miners. It was similar to a Bill introduced by the member for Newcastle which had passed second reading in that House two years ago. This Bill was introduced at the request of the United Mine Workers Association. In framing it he had limited its application to industries with a payroll over \$50,000 a month. Since introducing it an amendment along the same lines had been introduced by the member for Nanaimo, which was in some respects more complete than this Bill; but while the Bill might not be perfect as it stood, if allowed to pass second reading he would accept reasonable amendments in Committee.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said they ought to see the force of such a Bill as this, and the necessity for the workingmen receiving their wages as often as possible. In England they were paid once a week and in British Columbia whenever the employers chose to pay them. He was not aware how the member for Fernie had voted on the Bill introduced by Mr. Brewster to secure better conditions, but they could generally guess his attitude on these measures.

The coal miners of British Columbia were placed at a great disadvantage by this system of monthly pay. The miners felt that and had sent one of their numbers, the member for Newcastle, to the House with instructions to press for such a Bill and he had done so year after year till it began to be referred to as his hardy annual. The Bill introduced by him was executed the same as that introduced by the legal luminary from Fernie.

MR. ROSS explained that he had based his Bill on that of the member for Newcastle, but had made some important changes which had improved it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Well, if the member for Fernie has not brains enough in that big head of his to draft a Bill himself, but must with all his eminence as a lawyer, and he is a prominent lawyer, steal it from a layman, all I can say is that it is a most contemptible piece of business."

THE SPEAKER: "The hon. gentleman is entirely out of order. He has no right to speak contemptuously of any member of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think it is only right that I should protest against the conduct of the member for Fernie, but if that gentleman needs to be shielded by the rules of the House I have no objection."

MR. ROSS: "I have not asked for anything of the kind, Mr. Speaker."

THE SPEAKER: "I am well aware that the hon. gentleman has asked for nothing. I am simply trying to maintain the rules of the House, and I look to the members to aid me in doing my duty."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "And I am trying to do my duty on the floor of the House, Mr. Speaker, and I wish to do it without any interference from you or anyone else."

THE SPEAKER: "Order at dawn. You have no right to speak disrespectfully to the Speaker of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Very well, Mr. Speaker, I will sit down." But immediately he rose again and said: "I know that the

9 ED. 7

4TH MARCH.

5

Carried on the following division:—

#### YEAS:

Messieurs

Williams,  
Hawthornthwaite,  
McInnis,  
McBride,  
Bousser,

Cotton,  
Ross,  
Shatford,  
McPhillips,  
Hunter,

Taylor,  
Garden,  
Macgowan,  
Gifford,  
Grant,

Behnen,  
McGuire,  
Davy,  
Schofield—19.

#### NAYS:

Messieurs

King,  
Engleson,  
Kergin,

Oliver,  
Macdonald,  
Munro,

Jardine,  
Brewster,  
Tatlow,

Ellison,  
Young,  
Hayward—12.

#### PAIRS:

Messieurs

Fulton,  
Manson,  
Parson,  
Thomson,  
Mackay,

Henderson,  
Naden,  
Jones,  
Yorston,  
Hall.

Mr. Naden asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines the following questions:—

1. How many hydraulic mining leases have been issued in Atlin District?
2. The dates of same?
3. To whom issued?
4. By whom now held?
5. The term of each lease?
6. The rentals, if any, in arrear on each lease?
7. How many leases have been cancelled?
8. The reasons for cancellation?
9. The number of years in arrear when cancelled?
10. How long was Pine Creek in said District held by bedrock flume?
11. By whom held?
12. How much rent was paid in the first five years?
13. To whom were rights in Pine Creek granted in 1906?
14. What rights and privileges were granted?
15. What rents have been paid therefor?

The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:—

"1. 459.

"2. 1899—June 17th, 10; July 7th, 6; July 31st, 6; August 17th, 21; August 24th, 14; Sept. 2nd, 15; Sept. 4th, 4; Sept. 15th, 11; Oct. 13th, 5; Oct. 16th, 6; Oct. 20th, 3; Nov. 14th, 31; Nov. 25th, 1; Nov. 29th, 27; Dec. 4th, 1; Dec. 11th, 2; Dec. 30th, 4.

"1900—April 14th, 1; June 15th, 18; July 13th, 4; July 18th, 1; Aug. 3rd, 21; Aug. 22nd, 12; Sept. 6th, 2; Oct. 20th, 1; Nov. 3rd, 1; Nov. 6th, 6; Nov. 17th, 2.

"1901—March 21st, 3; March 22nd, 1; May 15th, 2; May 16th, 1; May 17th, 4; June 5th, 4; June 20th, 1; Sept. 6th, 3; Dec. 20th, 2; Dec. 23rd, 1.

"1902—May 10th, 1; Oct. 7th, 2; Nov. 25th, 2; Nov. 26th, 1; Dec. 27th, 1.

"1903—June 15th, 3; Aug. 18th, 9; Aug. 24th, 3; Aug. 28th, 5; Oct. 5th, 2; Oct. 17th, 1; Oct. 24th, 2; Oct. 29th, 6; Nov. 30th, 1.

"1904—Feb. 8th, 5; Feb. 27th, 3; March 4th, 1; March 12th, 1; March 19th, 13; April 27th, 1; May 12th, 2; May 14th, 5; May 30th, 2; June 24th, 1; July 12th, 1; Aug. 8th, 1; Aug. 16th, 1; Aug. 17th, 2; Aug. 18th, 1; Aug. 16th, 1; Oct. 21st, 10; Nov. 9th, 8.

"1905—May 31st, 2; June 6th, 1; June 21st, 1; June 30th, 3; July 15th, 2; July 31st, 2; Aug. 7th, 7; Aug. 12th, 1; Aug. 14th, 1; Aug. 23rd, 1; Aug. 28th, 4; Aug. 31st, 1; Sept. 6th, 1; Sept. 14th, 2; Sept. 18th, 3; Oct. 4th, 1; Oct. 9th, 3; Oct. 23rd, 1; Nov. 2nd, 1; Dec. 29th, 2; Dec. 31st, 5.

"1906—March 14th, 11; March 19th, 3; March 20th, 3; March 22nd, 2; May 1st, 3; May 16th, 1; May 31st, 3; July 3rd, 1; July 17th, 1; July 30th, 2; Aug. 8th, 1; Aug. 21st, 1; Sept. 12th, 3; Oct. 4th, 2; Oct. 8th, 1; Oct. 12th, 1; Oct. 30th, 2; Nov. 26th, 1; Nov. 30th, 1; Dec. 15th, 8.

"1907—March 9th, 1; April 3rd, 1; Aug. 9th, 1.

govern introduced the Bill which was read a first time.  
The House adjourned at 5 p.m. to meet again at 8 p.m.

#### EVENING SITTING.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act.

Hon. Mr. Taylor introduced a Bill to amend "The Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE moved:

Whereas it is in the interests of the people of this Province and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at;

Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy;

But if such body be claimed as the usual period of interment bona fide friends or relatives of the body shall be delivered to the person otherwise entitled to the body, and if the body be claimed before death, the body shall be decently interred.

Mr. Bowser moved an amendment to give the authorities power to prevent the dissection where the body might be used for the purpose of dissection. He moved the amendment.

Mr. Bowser said it was a cruel thing to provide that the body of a poor man found dead in the gutter should be handed over to an anatomist for the purpose of dissection and study. He moved the amendment.

On being called it was resolved that the section should stand.

Mr. Bowser asked what was done







how he moved that a doctor should not be allowed to use the name of any particular drug store on his prescription forms.

An amendment to the latter effect carried.

#### MATERNITY NURSING.

Mr. Jardine moved to insert the following new sections, to be numbered 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse who has served four years in any hospital, recognised as such by the Governor-in-Council, and has served one year as head nurse or assistant nurse in any maternity hospital, may petition the Governor-in-Council that it is her desire to appear before the Maternity Council for examination in

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Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this Province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the questions;

Be it, therefore, resolved, that an address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission immediately, to enquire into all matters in relation to the man-

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Many people to the drink e claimed even e drinking was ar or two ago of a word to true that a the Pastore published a the use of ealth in every e science had onclusion one until they did ource upon it. ntly pointed mers was that e of waste lass. They id not spend ey would save fact if every ndulge in in- ould simply ould be reduc- e need. There cal economist ame view as on this ques- nt that many ot drink ac- ey and owned even if this e majority act in the

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sed to be followers of the lowly Nazarene were applying to the House to give them power to bring into line with their own moral views, by means of the policeman's club and the gavel, those who did not agree with their views. As a Socialist he protested against it as a gross infringement of human liberty.

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"If the Government submits a plebiscite on this subject and the people pronounce in favor of temperance legislation, the Government will be in duty bound to take some action. I think, therefore, they should support this resolution. If such an inquiry is held as I suggest it will put the House and the people in possession of all the facts on this question, and they will be in a better position to pronounce upon it." (Applause).

On a division being called the resolution was carried by a vote of 19 to 12.

#### AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

MR. McINNIS moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1907. He said it was an amendment really to the Smelter Eight-Hour Act. The object of that Bill was to protect men in their work who were liable to be injured by the fumes of the smelter. The only class of employees this Bill would affect would be the mechanics working around a smelter. They were liable to suffer from the heat and fumes as much as the regular employees and he thought the provisions of the Eight-Hour Act should be extended to them and this was the purpose of the Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.

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MR. ROSS explained that he had based his Bill on that of the member for Newcastle, but had made some important changes which had improved it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Well, if the member for Fernie has not brains enough in that big head of his to draft a Bill himself, but must with all his eminence as a lawyer, and he is a prominent lawyer, steal it from a layman, all I can say is that it is a most contemptible piece of business."

THE SPEAKER: "The hon. gentleman is entirely out of order. He has no right to speak contemptuously of any member of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think it is only right that I should protest against the conduct of the member for Fernie, but if that gentleman needs to be shielded by the rules of the House I have no objection."

MR. ROSS: "I have not asked for anything of the kind, Mr. Speaker."

THE SPEAKER: "I am well aware that the hon. gentleman has asked for nothing. I am simply trying to maintain the rules of the House, and I look to the members to aid me in doing my duty."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "And I am trying to do my duty on the floor of the House, Mr. Speaker, and I wish to do it without any interference from you or anyone else."

THE SPEAKER: "Order, sit down. You have no right to speak disrespectfully to the Speaker of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Very well, Mr. Speaker, I will sit down." But immediately he rose again and said: "I know that the

#### No. Issued to.

- 134.—Mourrot, Albert
- 135.—McKenna, J. J., Fraser, J. A.
- 136.—McInnes, Frank
- 137.—Ware, Rachel
- 138.—Ware, F. H.
- 139.—Ware, J. Frank
- 140.—Long, J. H.
- 141.—Brownlee, M.
- 142.—Switzer, L. J.
- 143.—Young, H. E.
- 144.—Watts, A. E.
- 145.—Miller, A. C.
- 146.—Switzer, K. S.
- 147.—Mackintosh, J. W.
- 148.—Switzer, M. E.
- 149.—Switzer, M. E.
- 150.—Hawkins, E. A.
- 151.—Hawkins, E. C.
- 152.—Christopher, J.
- 153.—Christopher, C.
- 154.—Swinehart, C.
- 155.—McInnes, T. R. E.
- 156.—Clifford, C. W. D.
- 157.—Hunter, (Mrs.) Ida
- 158.—Clifford, (Mrs.) L. M.
- 159.—Englehardt, R. S.
- 160.—Hunter, Gordon
- 161.—Lumpman, P. S.
- 162.—Irving, John
- 163.—Bethune, J. T.
- 164.—Stokes, James
- 165.—Jones, Thomas
- 166.—Moore, W. H., Phillips, J. H.
- 167.—Smith, Walter
- 168.—Nelson, Mary
- 169.—Needham, R. B.
- 170.—Blackwood, Sir Francis
- 171.—Brownlee, J. H.
- 172.—Williams, Mostyn
- 173.—Hart, H.
- 174.—Studdy, Beatrice
- 175.—Patterson, Moses
- 176.—Troad, S. P.
- 177.—Lowry, R. C.
- 178.—Robinson, E. A.
- 179.—Plumbe, S. H.
- 180.—Macpherson, O. J.
- 181.—Blair, W.
- 182.—Martin, John
- 183.—Mason, C. D.
- 184.—Burns, G. H.
- 185.—Hamilton, Lord Ernest William
- 186.—Latimer, N. H.
- 187.—Brook, W. M.
- 188.—Friedmuth, A. P.
- 189.—Morton, J. F.
- 190.—Law, P. W.
- 191.—Law, Emma
- 192.—Williamson, Geo.
- 193.—Dixon, L. M.
- 194.—Fetherstonhaugh, R. D.
- 195.—Shiels, A. W.
- 196.—Hamilton, Lord Ernest William
- 197.—Reardon, J. R.
- 198.—Marpole, R.
- 199.—Lowry, R. C.
- 200.—Morton, P. F.
- 201.—Rumalls, M. E.
- 202.—Doherty, R.
- 203.—Wheelock & McCloskey
- 204.—Bethune, J. T.
- 205.—Orr, Thomas W.

#### No. Issued to.

- 206.—Carmichael, A.
- 207.—Carmichael, W.
- 208.—Cressell, Thos.
- 209.—Decks, M. A.
- 210.—Decks, C. A.
- 211.—Decks, John F.
- 212.—Ware, J. F.
- 213.—Thomson, Livingston
- 214.—Grime, W. W.
- 215.—Atlin & Willow Creek Gold Mining Co.
- 216.—"
- 217.—"
- 218.—"
- 219.—Barrett, Wm.
- 220.—Bradley, Wm.
- 221.—Sageman, T. W.
- 222.—Burr, W. L.
- 223.—Long, E. F.
- 224.—McInnes, W. W. B.
- 225.—Moran, J. E.
- 226.—Wilson, A. M.
- 227.—White, A. W.
- 228.—Mussen, P. N.
- 229.—Robb, Peter
- 230.—Reid, P. J.
- 231.—Park, W. S.
- 232.—Kirkland, Lillie
- 233.—Kirkland, Thomas
- 234.—Fairhurst & Dibble
- 235.—Atlin Mining Co., Ltd.
- 236.—Atlin Lake Co., Ltd.
- 237.—"
- 238.—"
- 239.—"
- 240.—McNicol, Pat
- 241.—Jones, C. B.
- 242.—Ruffner, J. M.
- 243.—"
- 244.—"
- 245.—Grant, W. P.
- 246.—De Witt, C. H.
- 247.—Carmichael, A.
- 248.—Moran, J. E.
- 249.—Anderson, W. J.
- 250.—Societe Miniere de la B. C.
- 251.—"
- 252.—Cross, A. S., Thain, Anita, McIntosh, J. W.
- 253.—Newberry, C. J.
- 254.—Abbott, Frank
- 255.—Thompson, Charles
- 256.—Stewart, D. G.
- 257.—McDonald, A. R.
- 258.—McLennan, John
- 259.—Mobley, F. H.
- 260.—Garrison, A. H.
- 261.—Stables, James
- 262.—Irvine, Claude A.
- 263.—Mobley, Ida J.
- 264.—Ginaca, Louis A.
- 265.—Hirschfield, Greta Miller
- 266.—Lees, Carrie Todd
- 267.—Mussen, Philip N.
- 268.—Mason, C. Dubois
- 269.—Lees, David Todd
- 270.—Weir, S. D.
- 271.—Costigan, M. C.
- 272.—Berry, A. H.
- 273.—Sageman, Thomas W.
- 274.—Robinson, Edward A.
- 275.—Societe Miniere de la B. C.
- 276.—Abbott, Alfred Thomas
- 277.—Muirhead, Charles H.

but if such body be claimed the usual period of interment shall be delivered to the person otherwise directed before death, the body be decently interred. The Attorney-General moved an amendment to give the authorities power to prevent the dissection where it might be fit. "Suppose the body of a poor man found and unclaimed might be handed over to an anatomist for the purpose of study. He moved a resolution that it be resolved that the section should stand."

A motion was made that the section should stand.

even introduced the Bill which was read a first time.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m. to meet again at 8 p.m.

#### EVENING SITTING.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act.

Hon. Mr. Taylor introduced a Bill to amend "The Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE moved:

Whereas it is in the interests of the people of this Province and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at;

Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy;

Resolved, that the Government appoint a manager for the saloon at a fixed salary, who obtained no profit from the sales of the drink, though he had a commission on the articles of food and temperance drinks sold at the same place. This encouraged him to sell the latter rather than the former. The same matter had been taken up in England in certain localities by persons anx-



# PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

## Important Resolution on the Liquor Question Passes—Debate on Price of Coal.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press  
Gallery, at Victoria.

### THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Victoria, March 4.—Dr. McGuire moved an amendment to Mr. Oliver's motion for a Royal Commission to

enquire into the price of the liquor in the Province of British Columbia. Mr. Oliver's amendment of the amendment, and the went over for another day.

Most of the afternoon was spent in committee on the liquor question. Many of the amendments introduced were eliminated. Notice of which has been given.

Mr. Macgowan moved a reading of a Bill to amend the Roman Catholic Bishopric in Vancouver.

At the evening sitting Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor question was carried by 19 to 12, most of the votes supporting it.

When Mr. Ross's motion for a fortnightly payment of coal miners came before Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor question was carried by 19 to 12, most of the votes supporting it.

When Mr. Ross's motion for a fortnightly payment of coal miners came before Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor question was carried by 19 to 12, most of the votes supporting it.

### AFTERNOON.

Hon. Mr. Dwyer introduced an amendment to the Act relating to the sale and marketing of British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Tallow introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to the sale and marketing of British Columbia.

DR. MCGUIRE moved a resolution asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the price of coal in the Province of British Columbia. He said the motion was taken exception to by Mr. Oliver, who said the motion was taken exception to by Mr. Oliver, who said the motion was taken exception to by Mr. Oliver.

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"Unlike the hon. gentleman," he said, "who is a Vesuvius of gas and liable to erupt at any moment, I cannot get on my feet and speak off-hand as I would wish on so important a subject as this. We know to-day that in British Columbia the consumer has

umbia, by a resolution passed on the 10th day of February, 1908, prayed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to request the Dominion Government, through the proper channel, to cause an inquiry to be instituted by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce to decide whether there exists a combine or understanding between the owners or controllers of the coal mines of this Province, whereby an excessive price is charged to consumers in the Province for coal produced from the said mines.

"And whereas said request was duly forwarded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State at Ottawa:

"Therefore be it resolved that this

8

5TH MARCH.

1909

9 ED. 7

### No. Issued to.

- 278.—Andrews, James
- 279.—Missen, Christian H.
- 280.—Brown, William
- 281.—Hart, John A.
- 282.—Fall, Joseph
- 283.—Jameson, Melbourne R.
- 284.—Malin, Henry
- 285.—Letherdale, John
- 286.—Dunham, John
- 287.—Grant, William Pollard
- 288.—Abbott, A. T.
- 289.—Carlson, Andy
- 290.—Walker, Charles
- 291.—Swanson, Brose S.
- 292.—Hirschfield, Alfred Cyril
- 293.—Dewey, Harry
- 294.—Prescott, John T.
- 295.—Carlson, Joseph
- 296.—Reid, James
- 297.—Brown, John
- 298.—Eldcroft, Oscar
- 299.—Denniston, Arthur C.
- 300.—Robinson, Miram E.
- 301.—Lambert, Roland A.
- 302.—Stewart, Thomas
- 303.—Rogers, Henry N.
- 304.—Curtis, Annie M.
- 305.—Watts, Charles B.
- 306.—Campbell, Thos. N.
- 307.—Letherdale, John
- 308.—Jackson, Rupert A.
- 309.—Jackson, Arthur C.
- 310.—Dymond, Robert
- 311.—Weiler, William F.
- 312.—Kerr, George A.
- 313.—Stewart, Jane G.
- 314.—Wheeling, Nat C.
- 315.—Ross, Donald
- 316.—Fetherstonhaugh, H. E.
- 317.—Brownlee, J. H.
- 318.—Ashton, K. Winnifred
- 319.—Ashton, Frank G.
- 320.—Pickering, Hugh
- 321.—Bruner, William A.
- 322.—Pine Creek Power Co., Ltd.
- 323.—Garrett, Alex. E.
- 324.—Brown, William
- 325.—Abbott, Frank
- 326.—Bradley, William
- 327.—Grime, W. Wallace
- 328.—Richards, William
- 329.—Ross, Alex.
- 330.—Ruffner, J. M.
- 331.—
- 332.—
- 333.—
- 334.—
- 335.—
- 336.—
- 337.—
- 338.—McLeod, Archie
- 339.—Ruffner, J. M.
- 340.—Sangster, Wm.
- 341.—Fraser, F. I.
- 342.—Newton, C. D.
- 343.—Cross, A. S.
- 344.—Blair, Thos.
- 345.—Stokes, James
- 346.—Mason, C. Dubois
- 347.—Grime, W. Wallace
- 348.—McCrimmon, Alexander
- 349.—Koppacher, Otto

### No. Issued to.

- 350.—Chauvenet, Regis
- 351.—Trotman, Venn
- 352.—Lees, David Todd
- 353.—Hirschfield, Greta Miller
- 354.—Switzer, Lilla J.
- 355.—Switzer, Kait S.
- 356.—Peterson, Antone
- 357.—Jackson, Rupert A.
- 358.—Dymond, Robert
- 359.—Denniston, Arthur C.
- 360.—Richards, William
- 361.—Williams, John
- 362.—Williams, Elizabeth
- 363.—Lumsden, Jas. D.
- 364.—Stables, James
- 365.—Fetherstonhaugh, R. D.
- 366.—McDonald, Sarah
- 367.—Knight, H. W., Jr.
- 368.—Robinson, Wm. J.
- 369.—Little, Frank
- 370.—McDonald, D. H.
- 371.—Robinson, Edward A.
- 372.—Robinson, Miram E.
- 373.—Brown, William
- 374.—Brownlee, J. H.
- 375.—Black, Robert
- 376.—McDonald, D. H.
- 377.—Wheeling, N. C.
- 378.—Housel, Jos.
- 379.—Turnbull, J. M.
- 380.—Turnbull, H. A.
- 381.—Fountain, John
- 382.—Fassio, Joseph
- 383.—Foley, Michael
- 384.—Carmichael, Walter
- 385.—Hooper, R. P.
- 386.—Taylor, W. S.
- 387.—Gibbs, Robt. W.
- 388.—Chauvenet, Regis
- 389.—Letherdale, John
- 390.—Ware, Francis H.
- 391.—Ware, Rachel
- 392.—Ware, J. Frank
- 393.—Muir, William
- 394.—Ware, Wilfred G.
- 395.—Dunham, John, Sr.
- 396.—Pritchard, Richard
- 397.—Macartney, Henry
- 398.—Macartney, Henry
- 399.—Kerr, George A.
- 400.—Pearse, Florence K.
- 401.—Pearse, Herbert P.
- 402.—McPherson, John
- 403.—Taylor, Charles
- 404.—Dunham, John
- 405.—Palmer, Joseph
- 406.—Roxborough, John
- 407.—Williams, John
- 408.—Williams, Elizabeth
- 409.—Dale, Eliza Jane
- 410.—Dale, Wm. J.
- 411.—Reid, James
- 412.—Manuell, Stuart
- 413.—Bartram, W. H.
- 414.—Dale, W. J.
- 415.—Ross, Donald
- 416.—Switzer, Oliver T.
- 417.—Plumbe, Saml. H.
- 418.—McGregor, Catherine
- 419.—Duncan, William
- 420.—Fetherstonhaugh, R. D.
- 421.—Stukey, George W.

### No. Issued to.

- 422.—Boarhin
- 423.—Grime,
- 424.—Mason,
- 425.—Albert,
- 426.—Shiels,
- 427.—Lumsden,
- 428.—Mackay,
- 429.—McLeod,
- 430.—Green,
- 431.—Fisher,
- 432.—Brown,
- 433.—Stewart,
- 434.—Switzer,
- 435.—Neville,

Questions 4, 5 a

### No.

- 61 B. C. Lan
- 62 North Co
- 65 B. C. Lan
- 68 Societe M
- 69 "
- 70 "
- 71 "
- 72 "
- 73 "
- 74 "
- 75 "
- 76 "
- 77 "
- 78 "
- 79 "
- 80 "
- 81 "
- 82 North Co
- 93A Pine Cree
- 94A "
- 95A "
- 96A "
- 97A "
- 98A "
- 99A "
- 100A "
- 101A "
- 102A "
- 103A "
- 104A "
- 105A "
- 106A "
- 109 Pine Cree
- 110 Carroll &
- 112 Pine Cree
- 115 "
- 116 Carroll &
- 117 "
- 118 North Co
- 119 "
- 121 B. C. La
- 130 Sipe, J.
- 131 "
- 132 "
- 133 Amal. M
- 134 "
- 135 McKenna
- 136 Sipe, J.
- 137 "
- 138 "
- 139 "
- 148 B. C. La
- 150 Sipe, J.
- 151 "
- 152 "

was in and in a rush for a doctor he would not stop to enquire if he had been guilty of a political offence in Russia or Ontario. The words objected to were struck out.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved a further amendment to provide that it should be deemed unprofessional conduct for a doctor to hold any interest in a drugstore or medical company dealing in drugs, or to use the name of any drug store on his prescription.

Dr. King asked how this would affect doctors who had already invested their money in the drug business?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite agreed to amend it so that it should not affect those already engaged in the business, but he pointed out that when a doctor owned his own drug store, there was a temptation to him to sell as much medicine as possible when it might not be already needed. At-

now be moved that a doctor not be allowed to use the name of any particular drug store on his prescription forms.

An amendment to the is carried.

### MATERNITY NURS

Mr. Jardine moved to following new sections, to be added 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse served four years in any recognised as such by the In-Council, and has served as head nurse or assistant in a maternity hospital, may, on the recommendation of the Governor-in-Council, be appointed to the Council for exam-



Now he moved that a doctor should not be allowed to use the name of any particular drug store on his prescription forms.

An amendment to the latter effect carried.

**MATERNITY NURSING.**

Mr. Jardine moved to insert the following new sections, to be numbered 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse who has served four years in any hospital, recognised as such by the Governor-in-Council, and has served one year as head nurse or assistant nurse in any maternity hospital, may petition the Governor-in-Council that it is her desire to appear before the Maternity Council for examination in

with the bodies after dissection.

Hon. Dr. Young said the subject might seem a gruesome one. It was necessary to medical science to have subjects for proper teaching in medical colleges. Other countries had adopted these methods because the old system of selling skeletons had become a crying scandal. The bodies when finished with were properly disposed of and decently interred.

Mr. Jardine said he thought other means of studying the human body might be devised so that the body of a poor man found dead in the gutter would not have to be used for this purpose.

Mr. McInnis suggested that since capitalists were of no use alive, they might take their bodies to dissect

Whereas the Government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question;

Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this Province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the questions:

Be it, therefore, resolved, that an address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission immediately, to enquire into all matters in relation to the manu-

facturing of intoxicating liquors, with a view of liquor and sold in the Province, and of capital wage earners and profits obtained, and furnish information in regard to the system as to intelligently or demerits, his system, or the Province

said he concurred in this matter so agree Province. A signed asking local options, he said he had further to sub question. This were not, he tenth of the and besides, get a petition British Columbia had refused asked on the he approved he had stated Many people to the drink e claimed even drinking was far or two ago ot a word to true that a the Pasteur published a the use of ealth in every c, science had conclusion one until they did ounce upon it. ntly pointed mers was that use of waste lass. They did not spend ey would save fact if every indulge in in would simply ould be reduc is need. There cal economist same view as on this ques- out that many not drink acy ey and owned even if this e the majority t act in the

On a division being called the resolution was carried by a vote of 19 to 12.

**AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL.**

MR. McINNIS moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1907. He said it was an amendment really to the Smelter Eight-Hour Act. The object of that Bill was to protect men in their work who were liable to be injured by the fumes of the smelter. The only class of employees this Bill would affect would be the mechanics working around a smelter. They were liable to suffer from the heat and fumes as much as the regular employees and he thought the provisions of the Eight-Hour Act should be extended to them and this was the purpose of the Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

**FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.**

MR. ROSS moved the second reading of an Act respecting the payment of wages in certain cases. He said it was a very short Bill and provided for the fortnightly payment of certain coal miners. It was similar to a Bill introduced by the member for Newcastle which had passed second reading in that House two years ago. This Bill was introduced at the request of the United Mine Workers Association. In framing it he had limited its application to industries with a payroll over \$50,000 a month. Since introducing it an amendment along the same lines had been introduced by the member for Nanaimo, which was in some respects more complete than this Bill; but while the Bill might not be perfect as it stood, it allowed to pass second reading he would accept reasonable amendments in Committee.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE said they ought to see the force of such a Bill as this, and the necessity for the workmen receiving their wages as often as possible. In England they were paid once a week and in British Columbia whenever the employers chose to pay them. He was not aware how the member for Fernie had voted on the Bill introduced by Mr. Brewster to secure better conditions, but they could generally guess his attitude on these measures.

The coal miners of British Columbia were placed at a great disadvantage by this system of monthly pay. The miners felt that and had sent one of their numbers, the member for Newcastle, to the House with instructions to press for such a Bill and he had done so year after year till it began to be referred to as his hardy annual. The Bill introduced by him was executed the same as that introduced by the legal luminary from Fernie.

MR. ROSS explained that he had based his Bill on that of the member for Newcastle, but had made some important changes which had improved it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Well, if the member for Fernie has not brains enough in that big head of his to draft a Bill himself, but must with all his eminence as a lawyer, and he is a prominent lawyer, steal it from a layman, all I can say is that it is a most contemptible piece of business."

THE SPEAKER: "The hon. gentleman is entirely out of order. He has no right to speak contemptuously of any member of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think it is only right that I should protest against the conduct of the member for Fernie, but if that gentleman needs to be shielded by the rules of the House I have no objection."

MR. ROSS: "I have not asked for anything of the kind, Mr. Speaker."

THE SPEAKER: "I am well aware that the hon. gentleman has asked for nothing. I am simply trying to maintain the rules of the House, and I look to the members to aid me in doing my duty."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "And I am trying to do my duty on the floor of the House, Mr. Speaker, and I wish to do it without any interference from you or anyone else."

THE SPEAKER: "Order, sit down. You have no right to speak disrespectfully to the Speaker of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Very well, Mr. Speaker, I will sit down." But immediately he rose again and said: "I know that the

No.	Issued to.	No.	Issued to.
422.	Boardman, Harry	436.	Taylor, Alexander B.
423.	Grime, Mary K.	437.	Kershaw, Louis
424.	Mason, Herbert W.	438.	Taylor, Charles
425.	Albert, Elijah E.	439.	Wilkinson, Edward S.
426.	Shiels, Archie W.	440.	Templin, J. S.
427.	Lumsden, James D.	441.	Berry, Albert E.
428.	Mackay, Robert	442.	Calvert, Hudson
429.	McLeod, Norman	443.	Eggert, Jules
430.	Green, John B. et al.	444.	Taylor, Alexander B.
431.	Fisher, William E.	445.	McKee, Robert
432.	Brown, A. N.	446.	Faulkner, Hubert
433.	Stewart, David G.	447.	Wilkinson, Edward S.
434.	Switzer, O. T.	448.	Solt, O. C.
435.	Neville, C. W. A.		

  

No.	By Whom now Held.	Term.	Rental due to 31st Dec., 1908.
61.	B. C. Land & Investment Co.	20 years.	\$ 75
62.	North Columbia Gold Mining Co.	20 "	75
65.	B. C. Land & Investment Co.	20 "	50
68.	Societe Miniere de la B. C.	20 "	50
69.	"	20 "	50
70.	"	20 "	50
71.	"	20 "	50
72.	"	20 "	50
73.	"	20 "	50
74.	"	20 "	50
75.	"	20 "	50
76.	"	20 "	50
77.	"	20 "	50
78.	"	20 "	50
79.	"	20 "	50
80.	"	20 "	75
81.	"	20 "	75
82.	North Col. G. M. Co.	20 "	350
93A.	Pine Creek Power Co.	20 "	350
94A.	"	20 "	350
95A.	"	20 "	350
96A.	"	20 "	350
97A.	"	20 "	350
98A.	"	20 "	350
99A.	"	20 "	350
100A.	"	20 "	450
101A.	"	20 "	350
102A.	"	20 "	450
103A.	"	20 "	450
104A.	"	20 "	450
105A.	"	20 "	450
106A.	"	20 "	450
109.	Pine Creek Flume Co.	20 "	50
110.	Carroll & McQueen	20 "	50
112.	Pine Creek Flume Co.	20 "	50
115.	"	20 "	50
116.	Carroll & McQueen	20 "	50
117.	"	20 "	50
118.	North Col. Gold M. Co.	20 "	50
119.	"	20 "	75
121.	B. C. Land Investment Co.	20 "	50
130.	Sipe, J. B.	20 "	50
131.	"	20 "	150
132.	"	20 "	50
133.	Amal. McKee Creek M. Co.	20 "	50
134.	"	20 "	50
135.	McKenna & Fraser	20 "	50
136.	Sipe, J. B.	20 "	50
137.	"	20 "	50
138.	"	20 "	50
139.	"	20 "	50
148.	B. C. Land Investment Co.	20 "	75
150.	Sipe, J. B.	20 "	50
151.	"	20 "	50
152.	"	20 "	50

but if such body be claimed in the usual period of interment, the body shall be delivered to the person otherwise directed by the coroner before death, the body shall be decently interred.

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to give the authorities power to prevent the dissection where it might be thought fit. "Suppose the body of a pioneer was washed up on a shore. They might wish to give it decent burial," he said.

Mr. Williams said it was a cruel thing to provide that the body of a poor man found and unclaimed might be handed over to an anatomist for the purpose of being cut up and studied. He moved to amend the section out.

On being called it was resolved that the section should stand.

When introduced the Bill which was read a first time.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m. to meet again at 8 p.m.

**EVENING SITTING.**

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act.

Hon. Mr. Taylor introduced a Bill to amend "The Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE moved:

Whereas it is in the interests of the people of this Province and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at;

Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy;

used to be followers of the lowly Nazarene were applying to the House to give them power to bring into line with their own moral views, by means of the policeman's club and the gavel, those who did not agree with their views. As a Socialist he protested against it as a gross infringement of human liberty.

**SUCCESS OF SYSTEM.**

Speaking of the Gothenburg system, he said it had been most successful in Norway and Sweden. There the Government appointed a manager for the saloon at a fixed salary, who obtained no profit from the sales of the drink, though he had a commission on the articles of food and temperance drinks sold at the same place. This encouraged him to sell the latter rather than the former. The same matter had been taken up in England in certain localities by persons anxious



Hawthornthwaite accused Mr. Ross of stealing the Bill from Mr. Williams, and characterised it as a contemptible piece of business.

"Order!" said the Speaker. "You have no right to speak in that way of any member of this House."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite sat down, saying that if Mr. Ross wished to shield himself behind the rules of the House, very well.

Mr. Ross said that he had asked for no protection.

The Speaker said that Mr. Ross had asked for nothing, but it was his duty to enforce the rules of the House, and he expected the members to assist him.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he was willing to obey the rules, but objected to interference from the Speaker or anyone else.

"Order! Sit down!" said the Speaker. "You must not address the Speaker in that way."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite subsided, saying that he had been annoyed by interruptions, and continued the debate, saying that he would support the Bill.

Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Mr. McInnis moved the second reading of the Bill to extend the eight-hour day in smelters to mechanics working round the furnaces.

Hon. Mr. McBride moved the adjournment.

#### TO PROTECT WORKMEN'S WIVES.

Mr. McPhillips moved the second reading of the Bill to prevent a workman borrowing money on his wages without his wife's consent. The Bill was carried.

#### HELPING THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

A Bill of Hon. Mr. Tatlow's to assist in the establishment of depots for cold storage and the better shipment of fruit, passed its second reading.

#### OTHER BUSINESS.

The Civil Service Bill was considered in Committee, and a large number of minor Bills passed various stages.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill appointing an Inspector of Provincial Police, to assist the Superintendent.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

### Important Resolution on the Liquor Question Passes—Debate on Price of Coal.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery, at Victoria.

#### THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Victoria, March 4.—Dr. McGuire moved an amendment to Mr. Oliver's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the price of coal. The matter be referred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Oliver's amendment, and the amendment of Mr. McGuire, were both carried.

Most of the afternoon was spent in committee on the liquor question. Many of the amendments introduced were eliminated. Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved an amendment to the effect that the name of any person on their prescription should be given to the pharmacist.

Mr. Macgowan moved the second reading of a Bill for the creation of a Roman Catholic bishopric in Vancouver.

At the evening sitting Hawthornthwaite's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor question was carried.

Of 19 to 12, most of the afternoon was spent in committee on the liquor question. All the amendments introduced were eliminated.

Government supporters of the liquor question were opposed. All the amendments introduced were eliminated.

When Mr. Ross's motion for the fortnightly payment of coal miners came before Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion for the fortnightly payment of coal miners was carried.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion for the fortnightly payment of coal miners was carried. Mr. Ross's motion for the fortnightly payment of coal miners was carried.

#### AFTERNOON.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill to amend an Act relating to the Victoria Road.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow's message a Bill to provide for the establishment of depots for cold storage and the better shipment of fruit, passed its first reading.

DR. McGUIRE moved an amendment to Mr. Oliver's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the price of coal. The matter be referred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Oliver's amendment, and the amendment of Mr. McGuire, were both carried.

Most of the afternoon was spent in committee on the liquor question. Many of the amendments introduced were eliminated.

Government supporters of the liquor question were opposed. All the amendments introduced were eliminated.

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umbia, by a resolution passed on the 10th day of February, 1908, prayed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to request the Dominion Government, through the proper channel, to cause an inquiry to be instituted by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce to decide whether there exists a combine or understanding between the owners or controllers of the coal mines of this Province, whereby an excessive price is charged to consumers in the Province for coal produced from the said mines.

"And whereas said request was duly forwarded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State at Ottawa:

"Therefore, be it resolved that this

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5TH MARCH.

1909

9 Ed. 7

No.	By Whom now Held.	Term.	Rental due to 31st Dec, 1908.
153	Sipe, J. B.	20 years.	50
154	"	"	50
182	Spruce Creek Power Co.	"	50
183	Mason, C. D.	"	75
184	Burns, G. H.	"	25
185	Amal. McKee M. Co.	"	50
186	Spruce Creek Power Co.	"	75
187	"	"	50
188	"	"	50
189	"	"	50
194	Amal. McKee Gold M. Co.	"	"
195	"	"	"
196	"	"	"
197	B. C. Land Investment Co.	"	50
201	"	"	50
202	"	"	50
203	McClosky, Decker et al.	"	"
204	Otter Creek Dev. Co.	"	40
208	North Col. G. M. Co.	"	"
209	"	"	"
210	"	"	"
211	"	"	"
212	"	"	"
215	Sipe, J. B.	"	"
216	Atlin Cons. M. Co.	"	"
217	"	"	"
218	"	"	"
221	Sagehen & Robinson.	"	"
222	Otter Creek Dev. Co.	"	25
224	"	"	25
226	Spruce Creek Power Co.	"	50
227	"	"	50
228	"	"	50
229	North Col. Gold M. Co.	"	"
230	"	"	"
231	"	"	"
235	Amal. McKee Creek M. Co.	"	75
236	Dominion Trust Co., Ltd.	"	"
237	"	"	"
238	"	"	"
239	"	"	"
240	Sweet, Fleming et al.	"	50
241	Shannon, C.	"	75
242	Ruffner, Bass et al.	"	200
243	"	"	200
244	"	"	200
245	Blunck, F. T.	"	225
247	Otter Creek Development Co.	"	25
248	"	"	25
250	Societe Miniere de C. B.	"	75
251	"	"	50
252	McLaren, Wilcox et al.	"	"
253	North Col. G. M. Co.	"	"
254	"	"	"
264	Shannon, C.	"	25
265	North Col. G. M. Co.	"	"
266	"	"	"
267	Weir, S. D.	"	150
269	"	"	150
270	"	"	150
271	"	"	150
272	"	"	150
273	"	"	150
274	"	"	150
275	Societe Miniere de C. B.	"	50
277	Sutton, A., & Queen, C. D.	"	50
278	"	"	50
279	"	"	50
282	Maluin, H.	"	150
283	"	"	150
284	"	"	150

was in and in a rush for a doctor he would not stop to enquire if he had been guilty of a political offence in Russia or Ontario. The words objected to were struck out.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved a further amendment to provide that it should be deemed unprofessional conduct for a doctor to hold any interest in a drugstore or medical company dealing in drugs, or to use the name of any drug store on his prescription.

Dr. King asked how this would affect doctors who had already invested their money in the drug business?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite agreed to amend it so that it should not affect those already engaged in the business, but he pointed out that when a doctor owned his own drug store, there was a temptation to him to sell as much medicine as possible when it might not be strictly needed.

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now he moved that a doctor not be allowed to use the name of any particular drug store on his prescription forms.

An amendment to the law carried.

#### MATERNITY NURSES.

Mr. Jardine moved to amend the following new sections, to read 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse who has served for four years in any hospital, or who has been recognised as such by the Council, and has served as a nurse or assistant in a maternity hospital, may, on application to the Governor-in-Council, be appointed a Maternity Nurse."

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Hawthornthwaite accused Mr. Ross of stealing the Bill from Mr. Williams, and characterised it as a contemptible piece of business.

"Order!" said the Speaker. "You have no right to speak in that way of any member of this House."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite sat down, saying that if Mr. Ross wished to shield himself behind the rules of the House, very well.

Mr. Ross said that he had asked for no protection.

The Speaker said that Mr. Ross had asked for nothing, but it was his duty to enforce the rules of the House, and he expected the members to assist him.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he was willing to obey the rules, but objected to interference from the Speaker or anyone else.

"Order! Sit down!" said the Speaker. "You must not address the Speaker in that way."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite subsided, saying that he had been annoyed by interruptions, and continued the debate, saying that he would support the Bill.

Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Mr. McNair moved the second reading of the Bill to extend the eight-hour day in smelters to mechanics working round the furnaces.

Hon. Mr. McBride moved the adjournment.

TO PROTECT WORKMEN'S WIVES.

Mr. McPhillips moved the second reading of the Bill to prevent a workman borrowing money on his wages without his wife's consent. The Bill was carried.

HELPING THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

A Bill of Hon. Mr. Tallow's to assist in the establishment of depots for cold storage and the better shipment of fruit, passed its second reading.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Civil Service Bill was considered in Committee, and a large number of minor Bills passed various stages.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill appointing an Inspector of Provincial Police, to assist the Superintendent.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Important Resolution on the Liquor Question Passes--Debate on Price of Coal.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery, at Victoria.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Victoria, March 4.—Dr. McGuire moved an amendment to Mr. Oliver's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor question, the matter to be referred to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Oliver's amendment, of the amendment, and the went over for another day.

Most of the afternoon was spent in committee on the liquor question. Many of the features to be eliminated to amendments introduced, notice of which has been given.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved an amendment to prohibit the name of any party on their prescription.

Mr. Macgowan moved a Bill for the reading of a Roman Catholic bishopric in Vancouver.

At the evening sitting Hawthornthwaite's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor question, was carried.

Of 19 to 15, most of the votes supporting it opposing. All the members of the Government supported the motion.

Mr. Tallow, who voted in favour of the motion, moved the adjournment.

A Bill by Mr. Macgowan to prevent workmen's wages to be used for gaming, and a large number of minor Bills passed various stages.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill appointing an Inspector of Provincial Police, to assist the Superintendent.

AFTERNOON.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill to amend an Act relating to the sale and marketing of British Columbia. The Bill passed its first reading.

DR. MCGUIRE moved a motion asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor question, the matter to be referred to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

He said the members taken exception to his motion, but he pointed out that when a doctor owned his own drug store, there was a temptation to him to sell as much medicine as possible when it might not be always needed.

"Unlike the hon. gentleman," he said, "who is a Vesuvius of gas and liable to erupt at any moment, I cannot get on my feet and speak off-hand as I would wish on so important a subject as this. We know to-day that

umbia, by a resolution passed on the 10th day of February, 1903, prayed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to request the Dominion Government, through the proper channel, to cause an inquiry to be instituted by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce to decide whether there exists a combine or understanding between the owners or controllers of the coal mines of this Province, whereby an excessive price is charged to consumers in the Province for coal produced from the said mines.

No	By Whom now Held.	Term.	Rental due to 31st Dec. 1904.
440	Templin, J. S.	20 years.	150
441	Berry, A. E.	20 "	150
442	Calvert, H.	20 "	150
443	Egbert, J.	20 "	135
444	Taylor, A. B.	20 "	135
445	Gem Mining Co.	20 "	
446	Shannon, C.	20 "	
447		20 "	
448	Solt, O. C.	20 "	75

- "7. 253.
- "8. Nine for lapsed Free Miners' Certificates; 244 for non-fulfillment of conditions.
- "9. One year in arrear, 1; two years in arrear, 175; three years in arrear, 31; four years in arrear, 30; five years in arrear, 7.
- "10. Until 21st May, 1905.
- "11. J. M. Ruffner.
- "12. \$750.
- "13. Nobody.
- "14. Answered by 13.
- "15. Answered by 13."

On the second reading of Bill (No. 39) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Labour Regulation Act, 1907,'" a debate arose, which was adjourned until to-morrow.

On the second reading of Bill (No. 44) intitled "An Act respecting the Payment of Wages in certain cases," a debate arose, which was adjourned until to-morrow.

Bill (No. 72) intitled "An Act respecting Assignment of Wages or Salaries to be earned in the Future," was read a second time.

To be committed to-morrow.

Bill (No. 48) intitled "An Act for granting certain Sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia," was read a third time and passed.

The Report on Bill (No. 45) intitled "An Act authorising the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant to the City of Victoria Lot 921 in said City, used as the site of the Kingston Street Fire Hall," was adopted.

Third reading to-morrow.

Bill (No. 37) intitled "An Act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia," was committed.

Progress reported. Committee to sit again to-morrow.

Bill (No. 7) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Elections Act,'" was committed. Reported with amendments. Report to be considered to-morrow.

Bill (No. 8) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Clauses Act,'" was committed. Reported with amendments. Report to be considered to-morrow.

Bill (No. 46) intitled "An Act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act," was committed. Reported complete without amendment. Report adopted. Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 47) intitled "An Act to provide for the Inspection of Hospitals, Orphanages, Sanitariums, Maternity Homes, and places where Persons are undergoing Medical or Health Treatment," was committed. Reported complete with amendments. Report to be considered to-morrow.

was in and in a rush for a doctor he would not stop to enquire if he had been guilty of a political offence in Russia or Ontario. The words objected to were struck out.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved a further amendment to provide that it should be deemed unprofessional conduct for a doctor to hold any interest in a drugstore or medical company dealing in drugs, or to use the name of any drug store on his prescription.

Dr. King asked how this would affect doctors who had already invested their money in the drug business.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite agreed to amend it so that it should not affect those already engaged in the business, but he pointed out that when a doctor owned his own drug store, there was a temptation to him to sell as much medicine as possible when it might not be always needed.

how he moved that a doctor not be allowed to use the name of any particular drug store on his prescription forms.

An amendment to the law carried.

MATERNITY NURS.

Mr. Jardine moved to following new sections, to be added 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse who has served four years in any recognised hospital, or in the In-Council, and has served as head nurse or assistant nurse in a maternity hospital, may, on application to the Council, be appointed to be a member of the Council for examination of subjects which the

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Bill (No. 73) City of Fernie," Reported complete. Report adopted. Bill read a third time.

Bill (No. 43) committed. Reported with amendments. Report to be considered to-morrow.

Bill (No. 41) read a second time. To be committed to-morrow.

Bill (No. 74) Chapter 46 of the Statutes. To be committed to-morrow.

Bill (No. 75) for the Preparation of the Bill. To be committed to-morrow.

The House closed.

The Report of the Line Railway Commission. Third reading.

Bill (No. 66) read a second time. To be committed to-morrow.

Resolved, That the House do now adjourn.

And then the House adjourned.

By Mr. Macdonald. That all correct. Rossland-Trail Works.

On Monday Mr. Williams Workmen engaged.

By Mr. Oliver. 1. Have the drainage ditch at 2. If so, what



how he moved that a doctor should not be allowed to use the name of any particular drug store on his prescription forms.

An amendment to the latter effect carried.

#### MATERNITY NURSING.

Mr. Jardine moved to insert the following new sections, to be numbered 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse who has served four years in any hospital, recognised as such by the Governor-in-Council, and has served one year as head nurse or assistant nurse in any maternity hospital, may petition the Governor-in-Council that it is her desire to appear before the Maternity Council for examination in any subjects which the Examiners

with the bodies after dissection.

Hon. Dr. Young said the subject might seem a gruesome one. It was necessary to medical science to have subjects for proper teaching in medical colleges. Other countries had adopted these methods because the old system of selling skeletons had become a crying scandal. The bodies when finished with were properly disposed of and decently interred.

Mr. Jardine said he thought other means of studying the human body might be devised so that the body of a poor man found dead in the gutter would not have to be used for this purpose.

Mr. McInnis suggested that since capitalists were of no use alive, they might take their bodies to dissect

Whereas the Government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question;

Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this Province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the questions;

Be it therefore resolved, that an address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission immediately, to enquire into all matters in relation to the man-

of intoxicating liquor, with a view to the amount of liquor sold in out of capital of wage earners and profits obtained, and further information in burg system as to intelligently or demerits, visible adoption this system, or in the Province

he said he considered this matter so agitating to the Province, that he signed asking at local option. He said he had further to submit a question. This was not, he thought, the tenth of the; and besides, to get a petition in British Columbia he had refused to ask on the other he approved. He had stated that many people to the drink he claimed even drinking was a word to true that a the Pasteur published a the use of health in every science had conclusion one until they did ounce upon it. ently pointed rmers was that use of waste class. They did not spend ey would save fact if every indulge in in-would simply could be reduc-is need. There local economist same view as on this ques-ut that many not drink acy and owned even if this the majority t act in the

meant partial and prohibition t there was now that pro- been estab- ter a success- last year \$2.- was consum- prohibition did local option ee the saloon- or would be er forms and comes. As a local option human liberty. t 51 per cent- in Columbia cent of the umberia who themselves, the tter. It was of the middle e who profes- sed to be followers of the lawly Nazarene were applying to the House to give them power to bring into line with their own moral views, by means of the policeman's club and the gaol, those who did not agree with their views. As a Socialist he protested against it as a gross infringement of human liberty.

#### SUCCESS OF SYSTEM.

Speaking of the Gothenburg system, he said it had been most successful in Norway and Sweden. There the Government appointed a manager for the saloon at a fixed salary, who obtained no profit from the sales of the drink, though he had a commission on the articles of food and temperance drinks sold at the same place. This encouraged him to sell the latter rather than the former. The same matter had been taken up in England in certain localities by persons an-

ious to solve this problem, and it was found to be much more satisfactory than depriving people of their liberties by prohibition. It was at least well worth enquiring into it.

"If the Government submits a plebiscite on this subject and the people pronounce in favor of temperance legislation, the Government will be in duty bound to take some action. I think, therefore, they should support this resolution. If such an inquiry is held as I suggest it will put the House and the people in possession of all the facts on this question, and they will be in a better position to pronounce upon it." (Applause.)

On a division being called the resolution was carried by a vote of 19 to 12.

#### AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

MR. McINNIS moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1907. He said it was an amendment really to the Smelter Eight-Hour Act. The object of that Bill was to protect men in their work who were liable to be injured by the fumes of the smelter. The only class of employees this Bill would affect would be the mechanics working around a smelter. They were liable to suffer from the heat and fumes as much as the regular employees and he thought the provisions of the Eight-Hour Act should be extended to them and this was the purpose of the Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.

MR. ROSS moved the second reading of an Act respecting the payment of wages in certain cases. He said it was a very short Bill and provided for the fortnightly payment of certain coal miners. It was similar to a Bill introduced by the member for Newcastle which had passed second reading in that House two years ago. This Bill was introduced at the request of the United Mine Workers Association. In framing it he had limited its application to industries with a payroll over \$50,000 a month. Since introducing it an amendment along the same lines had been introduced by the member for Nanaimo, which was in some respects more complete than this Bill; but while the Bill might not be perfect as it stood, it allowed to pass second reading, he would accept reasonable amendments in Committee.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said they ought to see the force of such a Bill as this, and the necessity for the workmen receiving their wages as often as possible. In England they were paid once a week and in British Columbia whenever the employers chose to pay them. He was not aware how the member for Fernie had voted on the Bill introduced by Mr. Brewster to secure better conditions, but they could generally guess his attitude on these measures.

The coal miners of British Columbia were placed at a great disadvantage by this system of monthly pay. The miners felt that and had sent one of their numbers, the member for Newcastle, to the House with instructions to press for such a Bill and he had done so year after year till it began to be referred to as his hardy annual. The Bill introduced by him was executed the same as that introduced by the legal luminary from Fernie.

MR. ROSS explained that he had based his Bill on that of the member for Newcastle, but had made some important changes which had improved it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Well, if the member for Fernie has not brains enough in that big head of his to draft a Bill himself, but must with all his eminence as a lawyer, and he is a prominent lawyer, steal it from a layman, all I can say is that it is a most contemptible piece of business."

THE SPEAKER: "The hon. gentleman is entirely out of order. He has no right to speak contemptuously of any member of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think it is only right that I should protest against the conduct of the member for Fernie, but if that gentleman needs to be shielded by the rules of the House I have no objection."

MR. ROSS: "I have not asked for anything of the kind, Mr. Speaker."

THE SPEAKER: "I am well aware that the hon. gentleman has asked for nothing. I am simply trying to maintain the rules of the House, and I look to the members to aid me in doing my duty."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "And I am trying to do my duty on the floor of the House, Mr. Speaker, and I wish to do it without any interference from you or anyone else."

THE SPEAKER: "Order, at least. You have no right to speak disrespectfully to the Speaker of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Very well, Mr. Speaker, I will sit down." But immediately he rose again and said: "I know that the

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Bill (No. 73) intituled "An Act for the Relief of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Fernie," was committed.

Reported complete without amendment.

Report adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 43) intituled "An Act respecting the Official Map of Alberni Townsite," was committed.

Reported without amendment.

Report to be considered to-morrow.

Bill (No. 41) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Timber Manufacture Act, 1905,'" was read a second time.

To be committed to-morrow.

Bill (No. 74) intituled "An Act to amend an Act relating to the City of Victoria, being Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1907," was read a second time.

To be committed to-morrow.

Bill (No. 75) intituled "An Act to Provide for the establishment of Depôts and Facilities for the Preparation for Market and Shipment of Provincial-grown Fruit," was read a second time.

To be committed to-morrow.

The House continued to sit after midnight.

The Report on Bill (No. 67) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company," was adopted.

Third reading at next sitting.

Bill (No. 66) intituled "An Act respecting the Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway," was read a second time.

To be committed at the next sitting.

Resolved, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until two o'clock to-day.

And then the House adjourned at 12:20 A.M., Friday, 5th March.

D. M. EBERTS, *Speaker*.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Macdonald—On Monday next—

That all correspondence, documents and copies thereof relating to the recently constructed Rossland-Trail Road be brought down to this House by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works.

On Monday next—

Mr. Williams to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act for the Protection of Workmen engaged in Industrial Operations."

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—Questions of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works—

1. Have the Government given or promised any assistance in aid of constructing a drainage ditch at the Big Prairie, near Chilliwack?

2. If so, what assistance has been promised?

But if such body be claimed within the usual period of interment, the bona fide friends or relatives of the body shall be delivered to the person otherwise directed as aforesaid before death, the body shall be decently interred.

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to give the authorities power to prevent the dissection where it was thought fit. "Suppose the body of a poor man was washed up on the shore. They might wish to give a decent burial," he said.

Mr. McInnis said it was a cruel section. He provided that the body of a poor man found and unclaimed might be handed over to an "anatomical sawbones" for the purpose of cutting up and study. He moved to amend the section out.

A division being called it was resolved that the section should stand.

Mr. Williams asked what was done

when introduced the Bill which was read a first time.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m. to meet again at 8 p.m.

#### EVENING SITTING.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act.

Hon. Mr. Taylor introduced a Bill to amend "The Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE moved:

Whereas it is in the interests of the people of this Province and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at;

Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy;







now he moved that a doctor should not be allowed to use the name of any particular drug store on his prescription forms.

An amendment to the latter effect carried.

**MATERNITY NURSING.**

Mr. Jardine moved to insert the following new sections, to be numbered 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse who has served four years in any hospital, recognised as such by the Governor-in-Council, and has served one year as head nurse or assistant nurse in any maternity hospital, may petition the Governor-in-Council that it is her desire to appear before the Maternity Council for examination in any subjects which the Examiners

with the bodies after dissection.

Hon. Dr. Young said the subject might seem a gruesome one. It was necessary to medical science to have subjects for proper teaching in medical colleges. Other countries had adopted these methods because the old system of selling skeletons had become a crying scandal. The bodies when finished with were properly disposed of and decently interred.

Mr. Jardine said he thought other means of studying the human body might be devised so that the body of a poor man found dead in the gutter would not have to be used for this purpose.

Mr. McInnis suggested that since capitalists were of no use alive, they might take their bodies to dissect

Whereas the Government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question;

Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this Province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the questions;

Be it, therefore, resolved, that an address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission immediately, to enquire into all matters in relation to the manu-

facturing of intoxicating liquors, with a view to the amount of liquor sold and sold in amount of wage earners' profits obtained, and for information in the Gothenburg system as to intelligently its or demerits, possible adoption of this system, or in the Province

He said he considered it necessary at this matter so agitated in the Province. A signed asking for local option. He said he had further to submit a question. This was not, he said, a tenth of the truth; and besides, to get a petition in British Columbia he had refused to ask on the other he approved. He had stated that many people had to the drink. He claimed even that drinking was a word to be true that a of the Pasteur published a the use of health in every science had conclusion one until they did bounce upon it. He pointed out that many of the farmers was that use of waste glass. They did not spend they would save fact if every indulged in in would simply could be reduced. There local economist same view as on this question that many not drink away and owned even if this the majority act in the

meant partial prohibition and there was now that prohibition had been established a success. Last year \$2.5 million was consumed. Prohibition did local option in the saloon. It would be in forms and comes. As a local option human liberty. 51 per cent. of the Columbia who themselves, the better. It was of the middle

govan introduced the Bill which was read a first time.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m. to meet again at 8 p.m.

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ages. These very people who professed to be followers of the lowly Nazarene were applying to the House to give them power to bring into line with their own moral views, by means of the policemen's club and the gaol, those who did not agree with their views. As a Socialist he protested against it as a gross infringement of human liberty.

**SUCCESS OF SYSTEM.**

Speaking of the Gothenburg system, he said it had been most successful in Norway and Sweden. There the Government appointed a manager for the saloon at a fixed salary, who obtained no profit from the sales of the drink, though he had a commission on the articles of food and temperance drinks sold at the same place. This encouraged him to sell the latter rather than the former. The same matter had been taken up in England in certain localities by persons who

lous to solve this problem, and it was found to be much more satisfactory than depriving people of their liberties by prohibition. It was at least well worth enquiring into it.

"If the Government submits a plebiscite on this subject and the people pronounce in favor of temperance legislation, the Government will be in duty bound to take some action. I think, therefore, they should support this resolution. If such an inquiry is held as I suggest it will put the House and the people in possession of all the facts on this question, and they will be in a better position to pronounce upon it." (Applause.)

On a division being called the resolution was carried by a vote of 19 to 12.

**AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL.**

MR. McINNIS moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1907. He said it was an amendment really to the Smelter Eight-Hour Act. The object of that Bill was to protect men in their work who were liable to be injured by the fumes of the smelter. The only class of employees this Bill would affect would be the mechanics working around a smelter. They were liable to suffer from the heat and fumes as much as the regular employees and he thought the provisions of the Eight-Hour Act should be extended to them and this was the purpose of the Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

**FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.**

MR. ROSS moved the second reading of an Act respecting the payment of wages in certain cases. He said it was a very short Bill and provided for the fortnightly payment of certain coal miners. It was similar to a Bill introduced by the member for Newcastle which had passed second reading in that House two years ago. This Bill was introduced at the request of the United Mine Workers Association. In framing it he had limited its application to industries with a payroll over \$50,000 a month. Since introducing it an amendment along the same lines had been introduced by the member for Nanaimo, which was in some respects more complete than this Bill; but while the Bill might not be perfect as it stood, if allowed to pass second reading he would accept reasonable amendments in Committee.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE said they ought to see the force of such a Bill as this, and the necessity for the workmen receiving their wages as often as possible. In England they were paid once a week and in British Columbia whenever the employers chose to pay them. He was not aware how the member for Fernie had voted on the Bill introduced by Mr. Brewster to secure better conditions, but they could generally guess his attitude on these measures.

The coal miners of British Columbia were placed at a great disadvantage by this system of monthly pay. The miners felt that and had sent one of their numbers, the member for Newcastle, to the House with instructions to press for such a Bill and he had done so year after year till it began to be referred to as his hardy annual. The Bill introduced by him was executed the same as that introduced by the legal luminary from Fernie.

MR. ROSS explained that he had based his Bill on that of the member for Newcastle, but had made some important changes which had improved it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Well, if the member for Fernie has not brains enough in that big head of his to draft a Bill himself, but must with all his eminence as a lawyer, and he is a prominent lawyer, steal it from a layman, all I can say is that it is a most contemptible piece of business."

THE SPEAKER: "The hon. gentleman is entirely out of order. He has no right to speak contemptuously of any member of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think it is only right that I should protest against the conduct of the member for Fernie, but if that gentleman needs to be shielded by the rules of the House I have no objection."

MR. ROSS: "I have not asked for anything of the kind, Mr. Speaker."

THE SPEAKER: "I am well aware that the hon. gentleman has asked for nothing. I am simply trying to maintain the rules of the House, and I look to the members to aid me in doing my duty."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "And I am trying to do my duty on the floor of the House, Mr. Speaker, and I wish to do it without any interference from you or anyone else."

THE SPEAKER: "Order, please. You have no right to speak disrespectfully to the Speaker of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Very well, Mr. Speaker, I will sit down." But immediately he rose again and said: "I know that the

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ister of Public  
now open from



# PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

## Important Resolution on the Liquor Question Passes--Debate on Price of Coal.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press  
Gallery, at Victoria.

### THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Victoria, March 6.—Dr. McGuire

moved an amendment to Mr. Oliver's

motion for a Royal

enquiry into the

matter of Trade and

Commerce. Mr. Oliver

announced that the

amendment, and the

went over for another

Most of the afternoon

was spent in committee on

Many of the features

to be eliminated

amendments introduced

notice of which had

ed. Mr. Hawthorne

in getting in an

own prohibiting

the name of any

on their prescriptions

Mr. Macgowan

reading of a Bill

ation of a Roman

bishopric in Yancou

At the evening

thorathwaite's motion

Royal Commission

liquor question was

of 19 to 12, most

vatives supporting

opposing. All the

Government support

ception of Hon. Mr.

Dr. Young, who voted

When Mr. Ross's

the fortnightly

coal miners came

Mr. Hawthorne

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he rose again shortly

continued the debate.

moved the adjourn

A Bill by Mr. Mc

vent workmen's

wages to insurers

ing, and a large

Bills passed various

sitting till still after

### AFTERNOON

Hon. Mr. Dowse

to amend an Act

of Victoria's

Hon. Mr. Tallow

message a Bill to

establishment of

the sale and

British Columbia.

first reading.

DR. McGUIRE

joined debate on

tion asking for

Royal Commission

prices of coal

He said the

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lough the debate

That gentlemen,

manner, had

tives to other

Guire) had no

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ing simply to

tion.

"Unlike the hon. gentleman," he

said, "who is a Vesuvius of gas and

liable to erupt at any moment, I can

not get on my feet and speak off-hand

as I would wish on so important a

subject as this. We know to-day that

umbia, by a resolution passed on the  
10th day of February, 1903, prayed  
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor  
to request the Dominion Government,  
through the proper channel, to cause  
an inquiry to be instituted by the  
Dominion Department of Trade and  
Commerce to decide whether there  
exists a combine or understanding be-  
tween the owners or controllers of the  
coal mines of this Province, whereby  
an excessive price is charged to con-  
sumers in the Province for coal pro-  
duced from the said mines.

"And whereas said request was  
duly forwarded by His Honor the  
Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary  
of State at Ottawa:

It was then resolved that this

how he moved that a doctor  
not be allowed to use the  
any particular drug store on  
prescription forms.

An amendment to the latter  
carried.

### MATERNITY NURSING

Mr. Jardine moved to in-  
following new sections, to be  
ed 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse  
served four years in any  
recognised as such by the G  
in-Council, and has served  
as head nurse or assistant  
any maternity hospital, may  
the Governor-in-Council, in  
her desire to appear before  
ternity Council for examina-  
any subjects which the Ex  
Board may choose.

52. The day and date of  
to be published in the  
mbia "Gazette" and in  
where the examination  
ed, two weeks previous to  
of the examination.

53. The Governor-in-Coun-  
appoint a council for the  
of maternity students  
all consist of two head  
nurses from a recognised  
maternity home and one  
practitioner. Where the C  
unanimous, a two-thirds  
will decide finally in subje  
which the student may be  
examined upon. The student  
passed to the satisfaction of  
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tain a certificate to practi-  
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54. The Governor-in-Coun-  
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Hon. Dr. Young said th  
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Mr. Jardine said he was  
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were out of order he must  
inevitable.

The drastic sections, nu  
and 51, defining the "pr  
medicine," were held over  
other amendment.

Dr. King moved to ame  
54, which reads: "No men  
College shall, in the practi-  
cing, surgery or midwifery,  
trade name or designation,  
porate name, or any dis-  
name for any premises in  
carries on the practice of  
sion, but every such men  
for all purposes in conn  
his profession, use his o  
name. Provided always,  
Council may at any time,  
under the seal of the Col  
a private hospital or san-  
be conducted under such  
style as it may consider p  
vided further, that this s  
not apply to hospitals or s  
supported by the Govern  
municipalities, or by cha  
sociations."

Dr. King's amendment  
the "Lieutenant-Governor-  
for the "Council of the  
Physicians and Surgeons."  
ried.

Section 55 forbidding  
companies from practisi  
were struck out entirely.

### MUST BE SUBJECT TO

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved  
Section 51, which provide  
appeals from summary

under the Act shall be  
a judge of the County Cou  
a jury. He held that ap  
be subject to the ordinat  
of law. The amendment

Mr. Mr. Bowser objec  
provision conferred in Secti  
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was in and in a rush for a doctor he  
would not stop to enquire if he had  
been guilty of a political offence in  
Russia or Ontario. The words ob-  
jected to were struck out.

Mr. Hawthorne moved a fur-  
ther amendment to provide that it  
should be deemed unprofessional con-  
duct for a doctor to hold any interest  
in a drugstore or medical company  
dealing in drugs, or to use the name  
of any drug store on his prescrip-  
tion.

Dr. King asked how this would af-  
fect doctors who had already invested  
their money in the drug business?

Mr. Hawthorne said he agreed to  
amend it so that it should not affect  
those already engaged in the busi-  
ness, but he pointed out that when  
a doctor owned his own drug store,  
there was a temptation to him to sell  
as much medicine as possible when it  
might not be always needed. Altho-



how he moved that a doctor should not be allowed to use the name of any particular drug store on his prescription forms.

An amendment to the latter effect carried.

#### MATERNITY NURSING.

Mr. Jardine moved to insert the following new sections, to be numbered 51, 52, 53 and 54:

"51. Any female nurse who has served four years in any hospital, recognised as such by the Governor-in-Council, and has served one year as head nurse or assistant nurse in any maternity hospital, may petition the Governor-in-Council that it is her desire to appear before the Maternity Council for examination in any subjects which the Examining Board may choose.

"52. The day and date of examination to be published in the British Columbia "Gazette" and in the district where the examination is to be held, two weeks previous to the date of the examination.

"53. The Governor-in-Council shall appoint a council for the examination of maternity students which shall consist of two head female nurses from a recognised hospital or maternity home and one medical practitioner. Where the Council is not unanimous, a two-thirds majority shall decide finally in subject matter which the student may have been examined upon. The student having passed to the satisfaction of the Examining Board, shall forthwith obtain a certificate to practise midwifery."

"54. The Governor-in-Council shall establish, stock and equip public dispensaries in charge of a certificated druggist for the sale by prescription."

Hon. Dr. Young said the sections were very far-reaching. There was too much machinery to put them in motion. Moreover, as they called for expenditure of money by the Crown, they were out of order coming from a private member.

Mr. Jardine said he was sorry, as he believed the amendments were in the right direction, but if they were out of order he must bow to the inevitable.

The drastic sections, numbered 60 and 61, defining the "practice of medicine," were held over for further amendment.

Dr. King moved to amend section 54, which reads: "No member of the College shall, in the practice of medicine, surgery or midwifery, use any trade name or designation, or corporate name, or any distinguishing name for any premises in which he carries on the practice of his profession, but every such member shall, for all purposes in connection with his profession, use his own proper name; Provided always, that the Council may at any time, by writing under the seal of the College, allow a private hospital or sanatorium to be conducted under such name or style as it may consider proper; Provided further, that this section shall not apply to hospitals or sanatoriums supported by the Government, or by municipalities, or by charitable associations."

Dr. King's amendment substitutes for the "Governor-in-Council" the "Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons." It was carried.

Section 55 forbidding incorporated companies from practising medicine was struck out entirely.

#### MUST BE SUBJECT TO LAW.

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to amend Section 51, which provides that all appeals from summary convictions under the Act shall be heard before a judge of the County Court without a jury. He held that appeals must be subject to the ordinary processes of law. The amendment carried.

Hon. Mr. Bowser objected to the powers conferred in Section 51. The body of any person found dead, publicly exposed, or who immediately before death had been supported in and by any public hospital receiving pecuniary aid from the Government of this province shall, unless the person so exposed or otherwise directed, be delivered to persons qualified as hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of dissection. But if such body be claimed by the usual period of interment, bona fide friends or relatives, the body shall be delivered to them, or if the person otherwise directed as aforesaid before death, the body shall be decently interred.

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to give the authorities power to prevent the dissection where it was thought fit. "Suppose the body of an accident pioneer was washed up on the shore. They might wish to give it decent burial," he said.

Mr. Williams said it was a cruel section, since it provided that the body of a poor man found and unclaimed might be handed over to an "anatomical sawbones" for the purpose of cutting up and study. He moved to amend the section out.

A motion being called it was resolved that the section should stand.

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Hon. Dr. Young said the subject might seem a gruesome one. It was necessary to medical science to have subjects for proper teaching in medical colleges. Other countries had adopted these methods because the old system of selling skeletons had become a crying scandal. The bodies when finished with were properly disposed of and decently interred.

Mr. Jardine said he thought other means of studying the human body might be devised so that the body of a poor man found dead in the gutter would not have to be used for this purpose.

Mr. McInnis suggested that since capitalists were of no use alive, they might take their bodies to dissect. They would then become of some use to somebody.

The reading of the Bill was completed, with the exception of a few clauses held over.

Report on a Bill to amend the Land Registry Act was adopted, and it passed third reading.

#### FARMERS' INSTITUTES ACT.

The House went into adjourned Committee on a Bill to amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act. Mr. Shatford in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow moved to amend it by providing that though each share should represent a vote, no one person's vote should exceed more than one-fifteenth of the whole institute or co-operative society.

Mr. McPhillips said that might do for a joint stock company, but would destroy the principle of co-operation. He moved in amendment that one member should have only one vote.

Mr. Hayward, speaking as a farmer, said he considered the compromise of the Finance Minister a very happy one.

Mr. McPhillips read an article from the "Literary Digest" on which he based his plea for one man one vote, and the division of profit according to what a man had to sell, or wished to buy.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite agreed with this view.

Mr. Munro said in so far as the people of his district had taken advantage of co-operation they had gone on the principle of one man one vote.

Mr. Oliver asked if there would be any difficulty in securing capital on the one man one vote principle. If so there was no objection to it. But perhaps it might be necessary in order to secure capital to allot the votes according to shares.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said they were trying to combine the two opposing principles of co-operative societies and joint stock companies and it would never work.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow agreed to hold the sections over, and the Committee rose and reported progress.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Bush Fire Act. Mr. McInnis in the chair. The Bill was reported complete without amendments.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to grant to the City of Victoria the site of the Kingston Street firehall. Reported complete without amendments.

The House went into Committee on the Supply Bill, which was taken as read.

#### TO RECTIFY SURVEY.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of a Bill to rectify the survey of Alberni township. He said mistakes were made in the original survey and the Bill was intended to correct them. The Bill passed second reading.

MR. MACGOWAN presented a petition for the incorporation of the Roman Catholic diocese of Vancouver by transferring the Archbishopric from New Westminster to Vancouver.

Mr. Macgowan moved that the rules of the House be suspended and a Bill embodying the prayer of the petition be introduced to the House without the interposition of the Private Bills Committee, as the exigency of the case demanded it, and no one's interests could be injured.

Leave was granted and Mr. Macgowan introduced the Bill which was read a first time.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m. to meet again at 8 p.m.

#### EVENING SITTING.

Hon. Mr. Bowser introduced a Bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act.

Hon. Mr. Taylor introduced a Bill to amend "The Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE moved:

Whereas it is in the interests of the people of this Province and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at;

Whereas local option, which aims at prohibition in given localities of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy;

Whereas the Government has decided to grant a plebiscite at some future date on this question;

Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors removes many of the evils complained of; and

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this Province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on the questions;

Be it, therefore, resolved, that an address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to take into consideration the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission immediately, to enquire into all matters in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Province, with a view to ascertaining the amount of liquor manufactured, imported and sold in the Province, the amount of capital invested, the number of wage earners employed, the estimated profits obtained by such employment, and further to obtain such information in regard to the Gothenburg system as may enable the people to intelligently comprehend its merits or demerits, with a view to the possible adoption and establishment of this system, or a modification of it, in the Province of British Columbia.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he considered it an urgent necessity at this time to deal with a matter so agitating the people of the Province. A large petition had been signed asking the Government to grant local option. The Premier in his reply said he had decided before going further to submit a plebiscite on the question. This was wise. The petitions were not, he believed, signed by a tenth of the voters of the Province; and besides, that it was possible to get a petition signed for anything in British Columbia. For his part he had refused to sign it, and when asked on the eve of an election whether he approved of local option, he had stated frankly that he did not. Many people were strongly opposed to the drink traffic, and these people claimed even that the most moderate drinking was harmful. But until a year or two ago medical science had not a word to say about it. It was true that a prominent member of the Pasteur Institute had recently published a statement condemning the use of drink as injurious to health in every form. So far, however, science had come to no definite conclusion one way or the other, and until they did it was difficult to pronounce upon it.

Another thing frequently pointed out by temperance reformers was that drink was a great cause of waste among the working class. They claimed that if they did not spend the money in drink they would save it; but as a matter of fact if every workingman refused to indulge in intoxicating liquors it would simply mean that his wages would be reduced to the standard of his need. There was not a single political economist who did not take the same view as Marx and the Socialists on this question. It was pointed out that many workingmen who did not drink accumulated a little money and owned their own houses; but even if this were so, it was because the majority of workingmen did not act in the same way.

Local option simply meant partial prohibition, and in the end prohibition in its entirety. But there was abundant evidence to show that prohibition where it had been established was not altogether a success. In the State of Maine last year \$2,000,000 worth of liquor was consumed, which showed that prohibition did not prohibit. All that local option sought to do was to close the saloon. If this were done liquor would be sold in a thousand other forms and consumed in private homes. As a Socialist he objected to local option from the standpoint of human liberty. If democracy meant that 51 per cent. of the people of British Columbia should slash 49 per cent. of the people of British Columbia who thought different than themselves, the less we had of it the better. It was the old intolerant spirit of the middle ages. These very people who professed to be followers of the lowly Nazarene were applying to the House to give them power to bring into line with their own moral views, by means of the policeman's club and the gaol, those who did not agree with their views. As a Socialist he protested against it as a gross infringement of human liberty.

#### SUCCESS OF SYSTEM.

Speaking of the Gothenburg system, he said it had been most successful in Norway and Sweden. There the Government appointed a manager for the saloon at a fixed salary, who obtained no profit from the sales of the drink, though he had a commission on the articles of food and temperance drinks sold at the same place. This encouraged him to sell the latter rather than the former. The same matter had been taken up in England in certain localities by persons who

lous to solve this problem, and it was found to be much more satisfactory than depriving people of their liberties by prohibition. It was at least well worth enquiring into it.

"If the Government submits a plebiscite on this subject and the people pronounce in favor of temperance legislation, the Government will be in duty bound to take some action. I think, therefore, they should support this resolution. If such an inquiry is held as I suggest it will put the House and the people in possession of all the facts on this question, and they will be in a better position to pronounce upon it." (Applause.)

On a division being called the resolution was carried by a vote of 19 to 12.

#### AN EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

MR. McINNIS moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1907. He said it was an amendment really to the Smelter Eight-Hour Act. The object of that Bill was to protect men in their work who were liable to be injured by the fumes of the smelter. The only class of employees this Bill would affect would be the mechanics working around a smelter. They were liable to suffer from the heat and fumes as much as the regular employees and he thought the provisions of the Eight-Hour Act should be extended to them and this was the purpose of the Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.

MR. ROSS moved the second reading of an Act respecting the payment of wages in certain cases. He said it was a very short Bill and provided for the fortnightly payment of certain coal miners. It was similar to a Bill introduced by the member for Newcastle which had passed second reading in that House two years ago. This Bill was introduced at the request of the United Mine Workers Association. In framing it he had limited its application to industries with a payroll over \$50,000 a month. Since introducing it an amendment along the same lines had been introduced by the member for Nanaimo, which was in some respects more complete than this Bill; but while the Bill might not be perfect as it stood, if allowed to pass second reading he would accept reasonable amendments in Committee.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said they ought to see the force of such a Bill as this, and the necessity for the workmen receiving their wages as often as possible. In England they were paid once a week and in British Columbia whenever the employers chose to pay them. He was not aware how the member for Fernie had voted on the Bill introduced by Mr. Brewster to secure better conditions, but they could generally guess his attitude on these measures.

The coal miners of British Columbia were placed at a great disadvantage by this system of monthly pay. The miners felt that and had sent one of their numbers, the member for Newcastle, to the House with instructions to press for such a Bill and he had done so year after year till it began to be referred to as his hardy annual. The Bill introduced by him was executed the same as that introduced by the legal luminary from Fernie.

MR. ROSS explained that he had based his Bill on that of the member for Newcastle, but had made some important changes which had improved it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Well, if the member for Fernie has not brains enough in that big head of his to draft a Bill himself, but must with all his eminence as a lawyer, and he is a prominent lawyer, steal it from a layman, all I can say is that it is a most contemptible piece of business."

THE SPEAKER: "The hon. gentleman is entirely out of order. He has no right to speak contemptuously of any member of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think it is only right that I should protest against the conduct of the member for Fernie, but if that gentleman needs to be shielded by the rules of the House I have no objection."

MR. ROSS: "I have not asked for anything of the kind, Mr. Speaker."

THE SPEAKER: "I am well aware that the hon. gentleman has asked for nothing. I am simply trying to maintain the rules of the House, and I look to the members to aid me in doing my duty."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "And I am trying to do my duty on the floor of the House, Mr. Speaker, and I wish to do it without any interference from you or anyone else."

THE SPEAKER: "Order, please. You have no right to speak disrespectfully to the Speaker of this House."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Very well, Mr. Speaker, I will sit down." But immediately he rose again and said he knew that the







SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1909.

## Mr. Oliver's Resolution Defeated---No Select Committee Necessary for Mr. McLarty--- Third Readings.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery, at Victoria.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Victoria, March 5.—Mr. Oliver's motion for a Select Committee to investigate the coal question in British Columbia, went down to defeat by a vote of 22 to 13, and by the same vote Mr. McGuire's amendment to refer the inquiry to the Trade and Commerce Department at Ottawa was adopted. The only speakers were Mr. Oliver himself, who held that the Dominion Government had no power to conduct such an inquiry, and Mr.

McGuire, who held that the same thing had been done a year ago, and nothing had come of it. It might be said that was the fault of the Dominion Government; but he would show that the duty of investigating these matters lay with the Provincial Government, and by statute the Dominion Government had no power to hold such an inquiry.

He read from the Statutes and the Criminal Code of Canada in support of his contention. From the latter he showed that any person or corporation, who limited the production or sale of any natural product or resource

from which these matters could be properly viewed. Suppose there were a monopoly of electric light in British Columbia, capital unable to go into it would flow into the manufacture of some similar substance such as gas, and this would reduce the cost of electric light. The law of supply and demand would rule here as elsewhere. Attempts to fix prices had been made a century ago and had always failed. At the same time he would support the motion of the member for Delta as it would at least add to their knowledge on this subject. They also took the position that this was a matter that should be dealt with in the Province and not at Ottawa.

The main motion was then carried.

HON. MR. McBRIDE, speaking on the Order of Questions, said that Mr. Bodwell, solicitor for the Pine Creek Power Company had stated to him that the Notes and Proceedings of yesterday showed a considerable

tion 119 confining the profits of a water company supplying a municipality to twenty per cent. He did not see why it should be confined to a specified amount before the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council could regulate the rates. He thought they might do so in all cases. He doubted whether the fixed amount would work as companies always found means of evading the statement of their profits above a fixed sum. Anyhow, there should be a fixed provision for regulating rates in all cases. It might be left to the discretion of the Board of Water Commissioners.

Section 131, consisting of 20 clauses defining powers to be given to water companies, Mr. Macdonald described as clumsy and needlessly long. At his request it was held over to see if it could not be expressed in fewer and simpler words.

Mr. Macdonald objected to a provision giving a tramway company under the Act the right to pass by-laws governing all persons using their lines. He said it was too sweeping.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed that it should be amended to a milder form enjoining rules to be observed.

At the conclusion of Part 9, section 144, the Committee arose and reported progress. (There are still 167 sections to consider.)

### FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The House went into adjourned committee on "An Act to amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act."

Hon. Mr. Tallow said the Bill had been held over to consider whether the voting power should be one man one vote, or one vote per share. As it stood it provided for one vote per share, but no one's votes were to exceed one-fifteenth of the whole.

The Bill was reported complete, but may be amended on Report.

### NEW TIMBER REGULATION.

The House went into adjourned committee on a Bill to amend the Timber Manufacture Act, 1906, Mr. Schofield in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald said there was a considerable industry in the Upper Country in the manufacture of poles, piles, etc., and this Bill would prohibit the export and marketing of these, as it prohibited the export of any timber which had not been sawed, and these were manufactured by hand. He suggested an amendment to allow this timber to be taken out.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said such an amendment would allow the exportation of all hewn timber as well as sawed, both on the Coast and in the Interior. It might be considered.

Mr. Oliver said he had always taken the view that telegraph poles and piles were manufactured as much as it was possible to manufacture them when they were put into the water. There were enormous quantities of this kind of wood in British Columbia and it would be better exported than wasted.

The Bill was reported complete without amendments, though Mr. Macdonald was told he might move an amendment such as he suggested on Report.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a technical Bill relating to the City of Victoria, in regard to the boundaries of Victoria West. It was reported complete without amendments, and by permission of the House the Bill also passed Report and third reading.

The House went into Committee on "An Act to provide for the establishment of depots and facilities for the preparation for market and shipment of Provincial grown fruits," Mr. Davey in the chair. The Bill was reported complete without amendments. By permission of the House it passed Report and third reading.

### NEW POLICE OFFICE.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Police and Prison Regulation Act. He said it was for the purpose of giving him power to appoint an Inspector of Provincial Police. The business of the Department had increased to such an extent that the Superintendent found it very difficult to leave his office in Victoria to attend to business outside. He wished therefore to appoint an Inspector who could travel all over the Province inspecting other constables, and he could also inspect hotels and clubs and perform any other duties in that line.

The Bill passed second reading.

A Bill to amend the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company passed third reading.

The Attorney-General presented the thirty-sixth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The House adjourned at 6.15 p. m.

### LIQUOR INQUIRY.

The following is the division on which Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion asking for an investigation of the liquor traffic in the Province with a view to the possible ultimate adoption of the Gothenburg system was carried by the House on Thursday last:

No. 36.

## VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

Friday, 5th March, 1909.

Prayers by Rev. A. E. McCoy.

TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion moved by Mr. Oliver on February 24th, as follows:—

"Whereas it would appear that the cost of coal to the consumer in the Province of British Columbia is out of all proportion to the cost of production; and

"Whereas, owing to the abundance of the coal deposits in this Province and the proximity of the sources of supply to the market, the cost of coal to the consumer in British Columbia should be much less than at present is the case; and

"Whereas the excessive price of coal in British Columbia has the effect of retarding and preventing the establishment in this Province of industries depending upon a fuel supply; and

"Whereas much of the product of the coal mines of the Province is being exported to foreign markets and sold at a price that enables it to compete with coal from other countries in such foreign markets; and

"Whereas a belief exists that an understanding exists between the persons or corporations controlling or owning such coal mines to maintain the high prices now being charged to consumers in this Province;

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor by this House praying him to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the following questions:—

"1. Whether or not a combine or understanding exists amongst the coal producers, or any of them, of this Province to establish and maintain prices charged for coal.

"2. Whether or not coal is being sold by producers, or any of them, for consumption outside British Columbia for a less price than that sold for consumption in the Province.

"3. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, for coal consumed in British Columbia is excessive.

"4. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, of coal in British Columbia bears a reasonable proportion to the cost of production."

And the amendment thereto moved by Mr. McGuire on the 4th March, as follows:—

"That all the words in the Resolution after 'Province,' at the end of the recital, be struck out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof:—

"And whereas the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, by a Resolution passed on the 10th day of February, 1908, prayed His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to request the Dominion Government, through the proper channel, to cause an inquiry to be instituted by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce to decide whether there exists a combine or understanding between the owners or controllers of the coal mines of this Province, whereby an excessive price is charged to consumers in the Province for coal produced from the said mines:

"And whereas said request was duly forwarded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State at Ottawa:

Bowser, Cotton, Eason, Ross, Bowser, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnen, Manson, Henderson, McGuire, Parson, Davey, Schofield—23.

Pairs—Messieurs McPhillips, McKay, Brewster, Eagleson.

Dr. McGuire's amendment to refer the question to Ottawa was carried on practically the same vote.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE then continued the debate on the main motion. He said the standpoint from which the member for Grand Forks had spoken, was the only standpoint

The House went into adjourned committee on the Water Act, Mr. Macgowan in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald objected to section 111 excluding from expropriation water acquired by a company supplying a municipality and he pointed out that the same company might have obtained power for irrigation or power or private purposes of their own; and there was no reason this water should be immune from expropriation.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold the section over.

Mr. Macdonald next objected to sec-



Speaker has certain duties to perform, and that certain rules must be carried out in order to carry on the business of the House, and when my attention is called to it I will submit but still when being interrupted continually I must protest." He continued that the \$50,000 clause on the Bill would militate greatly against its usefulness and when the Bill came into Committee he hoped the member for Fernie would accept an amendment eliminating it. They would not vote against the Bill on second reading as it was one that Socialists should support without prejudice.

MR. McPHILLIPS moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### ASSIGNMENTS OF WAGES.

MR. McPHILLIPS moved the second reading of a Bill respecting assignments of wages or salaries to be earned in future. He said he claimed no originality for the Bill. He had copied it from the Attorney-General of Manitoba, where it had worked very successfully. These advances on wages were not always in the best interests of the workmen, and the Bill was an attempt to take their wages out of the hands of the usurers. They borrowed emergency loans for which they paid as high as 75 or 80 per cent. interest and it was these the Bill was intended to eliminate. If a man had to obtain money on his wages for absolute necessities such advances would still be good and valid. This Bill only prohibited assignments under \$200. Moreover, all assignments that should be granted had, in the case of a married man, to receive the assent of his wife on oath or in writing. Both in this and other Provinces they had a deplorable condition of affairs where workmen were living in a condition of slavery on account of these loans on wages, and if by any ameliorative legislation they could avoid it in the future, they should make the attempt. It would not interfere with the grocer or the storekeeper. He could still make his advances and receive an assignment under the conditions of the Bill. As it would benefit many and injure none he hoped the Bill would receive the unanimous support of the House.

MR. WILLIAMS said he doubted whether the Bill could have any material effect for the benefit of the workers of this Province, but he did not think it would do any harm. The wage earners divided themselves into two segments—one of which called their remuneration wages, and the others salary. The difference seemed to be in the clothes they wore and generally speaking the salary earner was about three months behind his pay, and was borrowing money on his life insurance policy and trying to jog along in that way. The wage earner, on the other hand, was generally only about four weeks behind with his grocery bill and this could be remedied by a fortnightly wage. There had grown up a system of garnishee, by which a man sometimes found his wages gone without his knowing it. The Bill might remedy this, and as it would do no harm anyhow he would support it, though he would suggest to the member for the Islands that he might profitably try to understand why it was that such meagre salaries were paid as to necessitate such a Bill as this.

The Bill passed second reading unopposed.

The Supply Bill passed third reading.

Report was adopted on a Bill to grant the City of Victoria the site of the Kingston Street firehall.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITTE objected to its passing third reading. "If the rules of the House are to be enforced in regard to myself, I will see that they are in regard to everything else in the House," he said.

The third reading was accordingly held over.

#### CIVIL SERVICE.

The House went into Committee on the Civil Service Bill, Dr. McGuire in the chair.

Mr. Henderson objected to the difference in salary between a beginner at 15 years of age and a beginner at 20. It seemed to him unfair since both were equally raw, and the 15-year-old boy might be as good as the 20-year-old.

Hon. Dr. Young said he looked at it that the boy who went to school till he was 10 would enter the service better equipped mentally than the boy who started at 15. The 14-year-old boy would receive nearly an advance of \$1 monthly on his salary, so that at 20 he would be getting as big a wage as the new beginner at 20. He agreed, however, to hold the question over.

Mr. Henderson next objected to promotion being limited until after 20 years of age was reached. He styled the rule arbitrary and artificial, since a bright boy might deserve promotion before that. He moved to strike out the section.

Mr. Macdonald said that every candidate for the Civil Service had to pass an examination and if he was

ceeded in doing so he could not see that it mattered what age he was.

Hon. Dr. Young replied that experience and age must count, and in this they were following the Dominion Civil Service Bill.

A vote being called on Mr. Henderson's amendment it was defeated.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved to strike out Section 19. "Beyond the above automatic gradations the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may encourage efficiency by granting for past services such advance in classification or 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."

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said this would lead to promotion for partisan reasons and destroy the merit of the service.

Mr. Macdonald took the motion.

Hon. Dr. Young said was the very opposite, wished to encourage merit was conspicuous.

Mr. Munro suggested a motion for special merit made by a vote in at the time it was needed.

On a division being called the amendment was defeated.

The Committee rose in progress.

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the Elections Act, Mr. Naden in the chair. It was reported.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Municipalities Act, Mr. Hayward in the chair.

The Hon. Mr. Bower moved the Committee of the Whole (No. 5) entitled "An Act to amend the Municipalities Act."

Section 22 of the Act as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (5) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (6) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (7) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (8) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (9) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (10) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (11) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (12) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (13) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (14) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (15) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (16) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (17) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (18) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (19) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (20) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (21) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (22) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (23) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (24) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (25) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (26) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (27) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

Subsection (28) of section 22 as amended after Bill as printed, and that sections be renumbered.

establishing cold storage depots for fruit was comparatively new; but the Government thought that since they assisted creameries and other institutions they should assist the fruit industry also. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company had agreed to establish one of these depots themselves at Okanagan Landing, as they were held more or less responsible for the fruit in transit and it was to their interest to do so. The Government in undertaking to assist the industry in this way provided that they might loan for the assistance of

these depots a sum not exceeding \$25,000 altogether and not more than \$5,000 in any one case. It would be securely safeguarded and should prove of great encouragement to the industry.

The Bill passed second reading.

An Act to incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway passed second reading.

## INVESTIGATION BY DEPARTMENT

At Ottawa Into Coal Prices Favored by Legislature—Select Committee Motion Thrown Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 5. — Mr. Oliver's motion for a select committee of the House to investigate the coal question was defeated this afternoon by a solid Conservative vote against the Liberals and Socialists.

Dr. McGuire's amendment asking the Department of Trade and Com-

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That this House re-affirms the said Resolution passed on the 10th day of February, 1908; and that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor be prayed to again bring said Resolution to the attention of the Dominion Government, with an urgent request that such inquiry be instituted; also that a copy of this Resolution accompany such request."

Question proposed—"Shall the words proposed to be struck out stand part of the question," and Resolved in the negative on the following division:—

YEAS:			
Messieurs			
King,	Yorston,	Henderson,	Williams,
Naden,	Kergin,	Munro,	Hawthornthwaite,
Hall,	Oliver,	Jardine,	McInnis—14.
Jones,	Macdonald,		
NAYS:			
Messieurs			
Tallow,	Shatford,	Garden,	Hayward,
McBride,	Thomson,	Macgowan,	McGuire,
Bousser,	Hunter,	Gifford,	Parson,
Cotton,	Fulton,	Grant,	Davey,
Ellison,	Young,	Behnsen,	Schofield—23.
Ross,	Taylor,	Manson,	
PAIRS:			
Messieurs			
McPhillips,		Brewster,	
Mackay,		Eagleson,	

Question proposed—"Shall the words proposed to be inserted stand part of the question," and Resolved in the affirmative on the following division:—

YEAS:			
Messieurs			
McBride,	Thomson,	Macgowan,	Hayward,
Bousser,	Hunter,	Gifford,	McGuire,
Cotton,	Young,	Grant,	Parson,
Ellison,	Taylor,	Behnsen,	Davey,
Ross,	Garden,	Manson,	Schofield—21.
NAYS:			
Messieurs			
King,	Yorston,	Macdonald,	Williams,
Naden,	Kergin,	Munro,	Hawthornthwaite,
Hall,	Oliver,	Jardine,	McInnis—13.
Jones,			
PAIRS:			
Messieurs			
McPhillips,		Brewster,	
Mackay,		Eagleson,	

Resolution, as amended, carried on the following division:—

YEAS:			
Messieurs			
Williams,	Ross,	Garden,	McGuire,
Hawthornthwaite,	Shatford,	Macgowan,	Mackay,
McInnis,	Hunter,	Gifford,	Parson,
Tallow,	Fulton,	Manson,	Davey,
McBride,	Young,	Hayward,	Schofield—22.
Cotton,	Taylor,		

fruit in British Columbia is the most perfect standard, so that there may be no fear that the Province will not maintain its supremacy in the markets of the world.

## Mr. Oliver's Resolution Committee Necessitates

Staff Correspondent in Victoria, B.C.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY

Victoria, March 5.—Mr. Oliver's motion for a select committee to investigate the coal question in Columbia, went down to defeat by a vote of 23 to 13, and by the vote of Dr. McGuire's amendment for the inquiry to the Trade and Commerce Department at Ottawa. The only speaker for the inquiry was Mr. Oliver himself, who held the Dominion Government had no right to conduct such an inquiry.

King, Naden, Hall,

The House resumed March, as follows:—

That a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the coal question in Columbia, set out in the report of February last, with power to examine witnesses on oath and evidence to the House.

The motion was negated.

Mr. Naden asked the House to consider the following:

1. Has the British Government respecting the coal question, otherwise, from the Government of Point Grey?

2. If so, what stage of the contract, if any?

The Hon. Mr. Fullerton moved the following:

"2. Negotiations have been entered into."

Bill (No. 45) introduced to the City of Victoria was read a third time and passed.

The Report on Bill No. 45 was adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

The Report on Bill No. 45 was considered.

The Hon. the Attorney-General moved the following:

"Provided that in the necessary to obtain the consent of the House before the 31st day of March."

Carried.

Report, as amended, Third reading at 10.15.

The Report on Bill No. 45 was considered.

The Hon. Chief Justice moved the following:

insert the word "Township" in the word "Township."

Carried.

Mr. Garden moved the following:

second line, the words "and the word 'Township'."

Carried.



## Mr. Oliver's Resolution Defeated---No Select Committee Necessary for Mr. McLarty--- Third Readings.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press  
at Victoria.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Victoria, March 5.—Mr. Oliver's motion for a Select Committee to investigate the coal question in British Columbia, went down to defeat by a vote of 23 to 13, and by the same vote Dr. McGuire's amendment to refer the inquiry to the Trade and Commerce Department at Ottawa was rejected. The only speakers were Mr. Oliver himself, who held that the Dominion Government had no power to conduct such an inquiry, and Mr.

matter to Ottawa, though the same thing had been done a year ago, and nothing had come of it. It might be said that was the fault of the Dominion Government; but he would show that the duty of investigating these matters lay with the Provincial Government, and by statute the Dominion Government had no power to hold such an inquiry.

He read from the Statutes and the Criminal Code of Canada in support of his contention. From the latter he showed that any person or corporation, who limited the production or

from which these matters could be properly viewed. Suppose there were a monopoly of electric light in British Columbia, capital unable to go into it would flow into the manufacture of some similar substance such as gas, and this would reduce the cost of electric light. The law of supply and demand would rule here as elsewhere. Attempts to fix prices had been made a century ago and had always failed. At the same time he would support the motion of the member for Delta as it would at least add to their knowledge on this subject. They also took the position that this was a matter that should be dealt with in the Province and not at Ottawa.

The main motion was then carried.

HON. MR. McBRIDE, speaking on the Order of Questions, said that Mr. Bodwell, solicitor for the Pine Creek Power Company had stated to him that the Notes and Proceedings of yesterday showed a considerable

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Section 131, consisting of 20 clauses defining powers to be given to water companies, Mr. Macdonald described as clumsy and needlessly long. At his request it was held over to see if it could not be expressed in fewer and simpler words.

Mr. Macdonald objected to a provision giving a tramway company under the Act the right to pass by-laws governing all persons using their lines. He said it was too sweeping.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed that it should be amended to a milder form enjoining rules to be observed.

At the conclusion of Part 2, section 144, the Committee arose and reported progress. (There are still 187 sections to consider.)

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The House went into adjourned committee on "An Act to amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the Bill had been held over to consider whether the voting power should be one man one vote, or one vote per share. As it stood it provided for one vote per share, but no one's votes were to exceed one-fifteenth of the whole.

The Bill was reported complete, but may be amended on Report.

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Mr. Macdonald said there was a considerable industry in the Upper Country in the manufacture of poles, piles, etc., and this Bill would prohibit the export and marketing of these, as it prohibited the export of any timber which had not been sawed, and these were manufactured by hand. He suggested an amendment to allow this timber to be taken out.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said such an amendment would allow the exportation of all hewn timber as well as sawed, both on the Coast and in the Interior. It might be considered.

Mr. Oliver said he had always taken the view that telegraph poles and piles were manufactured as much as it was possible to manufacture them when they were put into the water. There were enormous quantities of this kind of wood in British Columbia and it would be better exported than wasted.

The Bill was reported complete without amendments, though Mr. Macdonald was told he might move an amendment such as he suggested on Report.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a technical Bill relating to the City of Victoria, in regard to the boundaries of Victoria West. It was reported complete without amendments, and by permission of the House the Bill also passed Report and third reading.

The House went into Committee on "An Act to provide for the establishment of depots and facilities for the preparation for market and shipment of Provincial grown fruits," Mr. Davey in the chair. The Bill was reported complete without amendments. By permission of the House it passed Report and third reading.

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HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Police and Prison Regulation Act. He said it was for the purpose of giving him power to appoint an Inspector of Provincial Police. The business of the Department had increased to such an extent that the Superintendent found it very difficult to leave his office in Victoria to attend to business outside. He wished therefore to appoint an Inspector who could travel all over the Province inspecting other constables, and he could also inspect hotels and clubs and perform any other duties in that line.

The Bill passed second reading. A Bill to amend the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company passed third reading.

The Attorney-General presented the thirty-sixth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The House adjourned at 6:15 p. m.

### LIQUOR INQUIRY.

The following is the division on which Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion asking for an investigation of the liquor traffic in the Province with a view to the possible ultimate adoption of the Gothenburg system was carried by the House on Thursday last:

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5TH MARCH.

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### NAYS:

Messieurs

King,  
Naden,  
Hall,

Jones,  
Yorston,

Oliver,  
Macdonald,

Henderson,  
Jardine—9.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion moved by Mr. Oliver on 4th March, as follows:—

That a Select Committee of five Members of this House, namely, Messrs Garden, Grant, Ross, Henderson and the mover, be appointed to inquire into the truth, or otherwise, of the allegations set out in the petition of John McLarty, presented to this House on the 17th day of February last, with power to call for persons, papers, letters, telegrams and documents, and to examine witnesses on oath, and such Committee to report their findings and recommendations and evidence to this House.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Naden asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands the following questions:—

1. Has the British Columbia Electric Railway Company had any negotiations with the Government respecting the grant of land of fifty acres, more or less, as a contribution, or otherwise, from the Government, for the construction of the tram-line in the Municipality of Point Grey?

2. If so, what stage have the negotiations reached, and what are the conditions of the contract, if any?

The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:—

"1. Yes.

"2. Negotiations have been in abeyance since May last, and no contract has been entered into."

Bill (No. 45) intituled "An Act authorising the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant to the City of Victoria Lot 921 in said City, used as the site of the Kingston Street Fire Hall," was read a third time and passed.

The Report on Bill (No. 7) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Elections Act,'" was adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

The Report on Bill (No. 8) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Clauses Act,'" was considered.

The Hon. the Attorney-General moved to insert the following words after the word "by-laws," in the 23rd line of section 19:—

"Provided that in the case of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of the electors of the Municipality to any such by-law passed before the 31st day of January, 1910."

Carried.

Report, as amended, adopted.

Third reading at the next sitting.

The Report on Bill (No. 43) intituled "An Act respecting the Official Map of Alberni Townsite," was considered.

The Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands moved to strike out the word "District" and insert the word "Townsite" instead, in lines 17 and 21 of the Preamble.

Carried.

Mr. Garden moved to amend section 2 by inserting after the word "signature," in the second line, the words "of a British Columbia Land Surveyor and."

Carried.

Mr. Garden, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Young, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Garden, Mr. Macgowan, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Grant, Mr. Behnson, Mr. Manson, Mr. Henderson, Mr. McGuire, Mr. Parson, Mr. Davey, Mr. Schofield—23.

Pairs—Messieurs McPhillips, MacKay, Brewster, Eagleson.

Dr. McGuire's amendment to refer the question to Ottawa was carried on practically the same vote.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE then continued the debate on the main motion. He said the standpoint from which the member for Grand Forks had spoken, was the only standpoint

The House went into adjourned committee on the Water Act, Mr. Macgowan in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald objected to section 111 excluding from expropriation water acquired by a company supplying a municipality and he pointed out that the same company might have obtained power for irrigation or power or private purposes of their own; and there was no reason this water should be immune from expropriation.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold the section over.

Mr. Macdonald next objected to section



Speaker has certain duties to perform, and that certain rules must be carried out in order to carry on the business of the House, and when my attention is called to it I will submit but still when being interrupted continually I must protest." He continued that the \$50,000 clause on the Bill would militate greatly against its usefulness and when the Bill came into Committee he hoped the member for Fernie would accept an amendment eliminating it. They would not vote against the Bill on second reading as it was one that Socialists should support without prejudice.

MR. McPHILLIPS moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### ASSIGNMENTS OF WAGES.

MR. McPHILLIPS moved the second reading of a Bill respecting assignments of wages or salaries to be earned in future. He said he claimed no originality for the Bill. He had copied it from the Attorney-General of Manitoba, where it had worked very successfully. These advances on wages were not always in the best interests of the workmen, and the Bill was an attempt to take their wages out of the hands of the usurers. They borrowed emergency loans for which they paid as high as 75 or 80 per cent. interest and it was these the Bill was intended to eliminate. If a man had to obtain money on his wages for absolute necessities such advances would still be good and valid. This Bill only prohibited assignments under \$200. Moreover, all assignments that should be granted had, in the case of a married man, to receive the assent of his wife on oath or in writing. Both in this and other Provinces they had a deplorable condition of affairs where workmen were living in a condition of slavery on account of these loans on wages, and if by any ameliorative legislation they could avoid it in the future, they should make the attempt. It would not interfere with the grocer or the storekeeper. He could still make his advances and receive an assignment under the conditions of the Bill. As it would benefit many and injure none he hoped the Bill would receive the unanimous support of the House.

MR. WILLIAMS said he doubted whether the Bill could have any material effect for the benefit of the workers of this Province, but he did not think it would do any harm. The wage earners divided themselves into two segments—one of which called their remuneration wages, and the others salary. The difference seemed to be in the clothes they wore and generally speaking the salary earner was about three months behind his pay, and was borrowing money on his life insurance policy and trying to jog along in that way. The wage earner, on the other hand, was generally only about four weeks behind with his grocery bill and this could be remedied by a fortnightly wage. There had grown up a system of garnishee, by which a man sometimes found his wages gone without his knowing it. The Bill might remedy this, and as it would do no harm anyhow he would support it, though he would suggest to the member for the Islands that he might profitably try to understand why it was that such meagre salaries were paid as to necessitate such a Bill as this.

The Bill passed second reading unopposed.

The Supply Bill passed third reading.

Report was adopted on a Bill to grant the City of Victoria the site of the Kingston Street firehall.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITTE objected to its passing third reading. "If the rules of the House are to be enforced in regard to myself, I will see that they are in regard to everything else in the House," he said.

The third reading was accordingly held over.

#### CIVIL SERVICE.

The House went into Committee on the Civil Service Bill, Dr. McGuire in the chair.

Mr. Henderson objected to the difference in salary between a beginner at 15 years of age and a beginner at 20. It seemed to him unfair since both were equally raw, and the 15-year-old boy might be as good as the 20-year-old.

Hon. Dr. Young said he looked at it that the boy who went to school till he was 20 would enter the service better equipped mentally than the boy who started at 15. The 15-year-old boy would receive yearly an advance of 14 monthly on his salary, so that at 20 he would be getting as big a wage as the new beginner at 20. He agreed, however, to hold the section over.

Mr. Henderson next objected to promotion being limited until after 20 years of age was reached. He styled the rule arbitrary and artificial, since a bright boy might deserve promotion before that. He moved to strike out the section.

Mr. Macdonald said that every candidate for the Civil Service had to pass an examination and if he suc-

ceeded in doing so he could not see that it mattered what age he was.

Hon. Dr. Young replied that experience and age must count, and in this they were following the Dominion Civil Service Bill.

A vote being called on Mr. Henderson's amendment it was defeated.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved to strike out Section 19. "Beyond the above automatic gradations the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may encourage efficiency by granting for past services such advance in classification or 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."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said this would lead to promotion for partisan reasons and of the service.

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HON. MR. HENDERSON moved the second reading of an Act relating to the City of Victoria. He explained that it was intended to correct certain matters in connection with bringing Victoria West within the City.

The Bill passed second reading.

DEPOTS FOR FRUIT.

HON. MR. TATLOW moved second reading of a Bill to establish depots for storing of and facilitating the shipment of fruit. He said the provisions of the Bill were suggested at the meeting of the fruit growers a few days ago. The purpose of es-

establishing cold storage depots for fruit was comparatively new; but the Government thought that since they assisted creameries and other institutions they should assist the fruit industry also. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company had agreed to establish one of these depots themselves at Okanagan Landing, as they were held more or less responsible for the fruit in transit and it was to their interest to do so. The Government in undertaking to assist the industry in this way provided that they might loan for the assistance of

these depots a sum not exceeding \$25,000 altogether and not more than \$3,000 in any one case. It would be securely safeguarded and should prove of great encouragement to the industry.

The Bill passed second reading.

An Act to incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway passed re-

ad.

## INVESTIGATION BY DEPARTMENT

At Ottawa Into Coal Prices Favored by Legislature—Select Committee Motion Thrown Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 5.—Mr. Oliver's motion for a select committee of the House to investigate the coal question was defeated this afternoon by a solid Conservative vote against the Liberals and Socialists.

Dr. McGuire's amendment asking the Department of Trade and Com-

SUNDAY, MARCH

Mr. Oliver's Res Committee Ne

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THIRTY-SECOND DA

From a Staff Correspondent in

Victoria, at Victoria.

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The Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands moved to add the following as a new section:—"5. This Act shall not come into force until a day to be fixed by proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

Carried.

Report, as amended, adopted.

Third reading at next sitting.

Bill (No. 2) intituled "An Act to declare the Rights of the Crown in respect to Water and Water Power, and to amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Province relating to the Diversion, Acquisition and Use of Water," was again committed.

Progress reported.

Committee to sit again at next sitting.

Bill (No. 40) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act,'" was again committed.

Reported with amendments.

Report to be considered at next sitting.

Bill (No. 41) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Timber Manufacture Act, 1905,'" was committed.

Reported without amendment.

Report to be considered at next sitting.

Bill (No. 74) intituled "An Act to amend an Act relating to the City of Victoria, being Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1907," was committed.

Reported without amendment.

Report adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 75) intituled "An Act to Provide for the establishment of Depôts and Facilities for the Preparation for Market and Shipment of Provincial-grown Fruit," was committed.

Reported without amendment.

Report adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 77) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Police and Prisons Regulation Act,'" was read a second time.

To be committed at next sitting.

Bill (No. 67) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company," was read a third time and passed.

The Hon. the Attorney-General presented the 36th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages of the Province for 1908.

Resolved, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until two o'clock on Monday next.

And then the House adjourned at 6 p.m.

D. M. EBERTS, Speaker.

may be so that the Government will not maintain its supremacy in the markets of the world.



## Mr. Oliver's Resolution Defeated---No Select Committee Necessary for Mr. McLarty--- Third Readings.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery, at Victoria.

### THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Victoria, March 5.—Mr. Oliver's motion for a Select Committee to investigate the coal question in British Columbia, went down to defeat by a vote of 23 to 13, and by the same vote Dr. McGuire's amendment to refer the inquiry to the Trade and Commerce Department at Ottawa was adopted. The only speakers were Mr. Oliver himself, who held that the Dominion Government had no power to conduct such an inquiry, and Mr. Macdonald.

matter to Ottawa, though the same thing had been done a year ago, and nothing had come of it. It might be said that was the fault of the Dominion Government; but he would show that the duty of investigating these matters lay with the Provincial Government, and by statute the Dominion Government had no power to hold such an inquiry.

He read from the Statutes and the Criminal Code of Canada in support of his contention. From the latter he showed that any person or corporation, who limited the production or sale of any natural product or lessened

from which these matters could be properly viewed. Suppose there were a monopoly of electric light in British Columbia, capital unable to go into it would flow into the manufacture of some similar substance such as gas, and this would reduce the cost of electric light. The law of supply and demand would rule here as elsewhere. Attempts to fix prices had been made a century ago and had always failed. At the same time he would support the motion of the member for Delta as it would at least add to their knowledge on this subject. They also took the position that this was a matter that should be dealt with in the Province and not at Ottawa.

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5TH MARCH.

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## NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Monday next—

The Hon. Mr. Bowser to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Explosives Storage Act.'"

On Monday next—

The Hon. Mr. Bowser to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act for the Relief of the Armstrong Power and Light Company, Limited."

On Monday next—

Mr. Hall to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Master and Servant Act Amendment Act, 1908.'"

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—Questions of the Hon. the Attorney-General—

1. Is there any hotel licensed at Kitimaat?
2. Is there any Provincial Constable stationed at or near Kitimaat?
3. Is liquor being sold at any unlicensed hotel at Kitimaat?

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—Questions of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands—

1. Have the Government entered into any agreement or arrangement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite Co. respecting the sale of town lots at Prince Rupert?
2. If so, what are the terms of such agreement?

VICTORIA B. C.

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1909.

ford, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Henderson, McGuire, Parson, Davey, Schofield—23.

Pairs—Messieurs McPhillips, Mackay, Brewster, Eagleson.

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ceeded in doing so he could not see that it mattered what age he was.

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Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved to strike out Section 19. "Beyond the above automatic gradations the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may encourage efficiency by granting for past services such advance in classification or special gratuity or increase 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."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said this would lead to promotion for partisan reasons and destroy the

establishing cold storage depots for fruit was comparatively new; but the Government thought that since they assisted creameries and other institutions they should assist the fruit industry also. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company had agreed to establish one of these depots themselves at Okanagan Landing, as they were held more or less responsible for the fruit in transit and it was to their interest to do so. The Government in undertaking to assist the industry in this way provided that they might loan for the assistance of

these depots a sum not exceeding \$25,000 altogether and not more than \$5,000 in any one case. It would be securely safeguarded and should prove of great encouragement to the industry.

The Bill passed second reading.

An Act to incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway passed re-

## INVESTIGATION BY DEPARTMENT

At Ottawa Into Coal Prices Favored by Legislature—Select Committee Motion Thrown Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 5. — Mr. Oliver's motion for a select committee of the House to investigate the coal question was defeated this afternoon by a solid Conservative vote against the Liberals and Socialists.

Dr. McGuire's amendment asking the Department of Trade and Com-

SUNDAY, MARCH

## Mr. Oliver's Rescued Committee Need Not Th

From a Staff Correspondent in Victoria, at Victoria.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY

Victoria, March 5.—Mr. Oliver's motion for a Select Committee to investigate the coal question in Columbia, went down to defeat by a vote of 23 to 15, and by the way Dr. McGuire's amendment for the inquiry to the Trade and Commerce Department at Ottawa was adopted. The only speaker Mr. Oliver himself, who held Dominion Government had to conduct such an inquiry, Hawthornthwaite and Mr. both of whom made the occasion subject of a typical Social

argue. Hon. Mr. Bowser reported motion of Mr. Oliver for Committee to investigate the coal question. He said he had been on Vancouver Island, which he said he had been fully deprived, that it was matter for a Select Committee. His Department had investigated and found nothing irregular. Oliver's motion was defeated.

The House went into session on the Water Act, dragged slowly under Mr. McGuire's motion to the end of Parliament still 171 sections to be considered. The Attorney-General's motion for the appointment of a select committee of Provincial Police was second reading.

Several bills passed this afternoon among them being Hon. Dr. Young's motion for the inspection of hospitals and charitable institutions and Hon. Mr. Tatlow's Bill for the storage of fruit.

Only an afternoon sitting of the House adjourning till 2 p.m.

#### THE COAL INQUIRY

MR. OLIVER continued his attack on Dr. McGuire's motion for the Coal Inquiry to the Department of Trade and Commerce. He said he wished to assume that Dr. McGuire was when a year ago he made his resolution. On that occasion Opposition took the ground that it was a local matter and that the inquiry lay within the domain of the local Government, and he had moved for a Select Committee of the House to investigate the coal question. He (Mr. Oliver) had granted that that would not make these without some ground for question was more acute. It was a year ago, and he resolved in order to give a chance to retrace the steps he had made a year ago. In the preamble of McGuire's resolution were the words "that should be done" which he had been using. The honorable gentleman had risen in his place and moved a resolution to

second reading as an Act relating to the City of Victoria. He explained that it was intended to correct certain matters in connection with bringing Victoria West within the City.

The Bill passed second reading.

#### DEPOTS FOR FRUIT.

HON. MR. TATLOW moved second reading of a Bill to establish depots for storing of and facilitating the shipment of fruit. He said the provisions of the Bill were suggested at the meeting of the fruit growers a few days ago. The number of es-

tales not maintain its supremacy in the markets of the world.



## Mr. Oliver's Resolution Defeated---No Select Committee Necessary for Mr. McLarty--- Third Readings.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery, at Victoria.

### THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Victoria, March 5.—Mr. Oliver's motion for a Select Committee to investigate the coal question in British Columbia, went down to defeat by a vote of 23 to 13, and by the same vote Dr. McGuire's amendment to refer the inquiry to the Trade and Commerce Department at Ottawa was adopted. The only speakers were Mr. Oliver himself, who held that the Dominion Government had no power to conduct such an inquiry, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite and Mr. McNis, both of whom made the occasion the subject of a typical Socialist harangue.

Hon. Mr. Bowser reported on the motion of Mr. Oliver for a Select Committee to investigate the claims of John McLarty re certain timber limits alleged to have been staked by him on Vancouver Island, and of which he said he had been wrongfully deprived, that it was scarcely a matter for a Select Committee, as his Department had investigated it and found nothing irregular. Mr. Oliver's motion was defeated.

The House went into Committee again on the Water Act, and it dragged slowly under Mr. Macdonald's criticisms to the end of Part 3, leaving still 171 sections to be considered. The Attorney-General's Bill to authorize the appointment of an Inspector of Provincial Police, passed second reading.

Several bills passed third reading, among them being Hon. Dr. Young's Act to provide for the inspections of hospitals and charitable institutions, and Hon. Mr. Tatlow's Bill to establish depots for the storing and shipping of fruit.

Only an afternoon sitting was held, the House adjourning till Monday at 2 p.m.

### THE COAL INQUIRY.

MR. OLIVER continued the debate on Dr. McGuire's motion to refer the Coal Inquiry to the Trade and Commerce Department at Ottawa. He said he wished first of all to assume that Dr. McGuire was serious when a year ago he moved a similar resolution. On that occasion the Opposition took the ground that this was a local matter and the right of inquiry lay within the duties of the local Government, and believing that, had moved for a Select Committee of the House to investigate the allegations of the junior member for Vancouver. He (Mr. Oliver) had taken it for granted that that gentleman would not make these allegations without some ground for them. The question was more acute now than it was a year ago, and he moved his resolution in order to give the House a chance to retrace the false step it had made a year ago. If the statements in the preamble of Dr. McGuire's resolution were true it was a matter that should be dealt with at once. He had been surprised to see the honorable gentlemen vote against it, and was surprised again that he had risen in his place and moved a resolution to transfer this

matter to Ottawa, though the same thing had been done a year ago, and nothing had come of it. It might be said that was the fault of the Dominion Government; but he would show that the duty of investigating these matters lay with the Provincial Government, and by statute the Dominion Government had no power to hold such an inquiry.

He read from the Statutes and the Criminal Code of Canada in support of his contention. From the latter he showed that any person or corporation, who limited the production or sale of any natural product or lessened competition in selling it was liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 and not less than \$200. It was exclusively the duty of the Province to administer justice, and that being so it was clearly idle for the House to reaffirm the resolution passed last year.

He next read from a decision of the Speaker on his (Mr. Oliver's) own resolution which he held confirmed his view. He had absolute faith in the correctness of that opinion, and in view of this he would ask his friends opposite if they had any faith whatever in the recitals of the resolution. In conclusion, he would ask his friend from Vancouver to withdraw his resolution and let this evil be remedied at the earliest possible date.

### A SOCIALISTIC VIEWPOINT.

MR. MCINNIS agreed that prices of products of all kinds were more than they should be, but the price paid for coal was just about the same as was paid for every other commodity on the market. He claimed at the same time that in order to dictate the price of any commodity, they must have universal control of that commodity. The member for Delta might as well say that he could charge \$5 a ton extra for his potatoes just because he wished to, or the member for Vancouver might as easily charge four bits extra for every tooth he extracted.

This fact was that the law of supply and demand stepped in and regulated these things. The fact that the coal miners on Vancouver Island were able to undersell any competitors showed they were not charging too much. That it cost only about \$1.75 to produce a ton of coal, which sold for \$5 at the pit might be true, but that only proved the truth of the Socialist contention that these workmen were robbed of the greater part of the produce of their labor. Yet he claimed that the companies operating the coal mines in British Columbia were not exploiting the laborers to any greater extent than operators of sawmills and other industries. If the coal operators in Vancouver Island were making such tremendous profits, it would mean that other capital would rush into the same business and the profits would go down. Why should the House bother their heads about the coal operators more than any other set of capitalists? While he had no particular love for the capitalists, he believed that as long as the present system continued that all should be given a fair show. They were all a lot of pirates anyhow, and he did not believe in going in among a gang of thieves and picking out one particular thief and let the rest go free. They should either clear them all out together or leave them alone. The motions before the House were simply a farce. It was the same old game of one party trying to shoulder its responsibilities on the other. The present system was one that no man with a grain of common sense or manhood in his heart should support.

### AMENDMENT CARRIED.

A vote was called on Mr. Oliver's motion which was defeated by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messieurs King, Naden, Hall, James, Yonston, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Manson, Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McNis—14.

Nays—Messieurs Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnen, Manson, Henderson, McGuire, Parson, Davey, Schofield—23.

Pairs—Messieurs McPhillips, Mackay, Brewster, Eagleson.

Dr. McGuire's amendment to refer the question to Ottawa was carried on practically the same vote.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE then continued the debate on the main motion. He said the standpoint from which the member for Grand Forks had spoken, was the only standpoint

from which these matters could be properly viewed. Suppose there were a monopoly of electric light in British Columbia, capital unable to go into it would flow into the manufacture of some similar substance such as gas, and this would reduce the cost of electric light. The law of supply and demand would rule here as elsewhere. Attempts to fix prices had been made a century ago and had always failed. At the same time he would support the motion of the member for Delta as it would at least add to their knowledge on this subject. They also took the position that this was a matter that should be dealt with in the Province and not at Ottawa.

The main motion was then carried.

HON. MR. McBRIDE, speaking on the Order of Questions, said that Mr. Bodwell, solicitor for the Pine Creek Power Company had stated to him that the Notes and Proceedings of yesterday showed a considerable amount in arrears in the payments of that company's rentals. Mr. Bodwell had informed him, however, that only yesterday the company had deposited \$5,000 in payment of all arrears. Had he known this in bringing down the returns he would have stated it differently.

### NO COMMITTEE NECESSARY.

HON. MR. BOWSER spoke on the motion of Mr. Oliver asking for a commission to investigate the alleged grievance of John McLarty and others in connection with the staking of some timber leases at Alberni. He hardly considered it was a matter for a Select Committee to investigate, being rather a subject for the Department of Lands and his own department to deal with, and they had done so, so it would not be fair to put the Province to the expense of an investigation of this individual grievance.

He then read a statement setting forth the facts of the case, which were somewhat involved. As to the complaint of the large amount of security for costs of appeal, he said that Mr. J. E. Bird, solicitor for McLarty, had told him to place the security at such a sum as he might name. At first he had placed the security at the usual sum of \$600, but other defendants in the form of the Chippewa Farm Land Company were brought into it, and he raised the costs of security. This was a precaution always taken, and when it appeared that the costs, during the progress of the suit, would be greater than the security, he had stated that he would raise the amount of security. Mr. Bird agreed to this and promised if the costs should become greater than the amount of security deposited he would stop proceedings. The defendant Henderson and his friends went to work and surveyed the land as part of the proceedings, and on this they claimed to have spent \$1,500. It was stated that the plaintiff would have no trouble in depositing at least \$1,200 to meet this amount, which would be taxed in costs against him if he lost the case. Mr. Bird said that the \$1,200 should be put up as security, but evidently Mr. Bird got into some altercation with Mr. McLarty and the action was discontinued, and the amount deposited with the department returned. So far as the two departments were concerned the matter was conducted in a fair and open way, all the correspondence could be seen and there was no need for a special investigation.

MR. OLIVER said it was ridiculous to ask them to believe that the defendants in this case had spent \$1,500 in surveys in order to discover their own stakes.

Mr. Oliver's motion was then defeated on division.

An Act to grant to the City of Victoria the site of the Kingston Street firehall passed third reading.

A Bill to amend the Municipal Elections Act passed third reading.

Report on a Bill to amend the Municipal Clauses Act was adopted.

A Bill to provide for the inspection of hospitals, orphanages, maternity homes, etc., passed third reading.

Mr. Garden moved on Report on Bill (No. 43), intitled "An Act respecting the Official Map of Alberni Townships," the following amendment: Section 2 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "signature" in the second line, the words "of a British Columbia Land Surveyor and."

The amendment was carried and Report adopted.

### WATER ACT.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Water Act, Mr. Macgowan in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald objected to section 111 excluding from expropriation water acquired by a company supplying a municipality and he pointed out that the same company might have obtained power for irrigation or power or private purposes of their own; and there was no reason this water should be immune from expropriation.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold the section over.

Mr. Macdonald next objected to sec-

tion 119 confining the profits of a water company supplying a municipality to twenty per cent. He did not see why it should be confined to a specified amount before the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council could regulate the rates. He thought they might do so in all cases. He doubted whether the fixed amount would work as companies always found means of evading the statement of their profits above a fixed sum. Anyhow, there should be a fixed provision for regulating rates in all cases. It might be left to the discretion of the Board of Water Commissioners.

Section 131, consisting of 20 clauses defining powers to be given to water companies, Mr. Macdonald described as clumsy and needlessly long. At his request it was held over to see if it could not be expressed in fewer and simpler words.

Mr. Macdonald objected to a provision giving a tramway company under the Act the right to pass by-laws governing all persons using their lines. He said it was too sweeping.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed that it should be amended to a milder form enjoining rules to be observed.

At the conclusion of Part 3, section 144, the Committee arose and reported progress. (There are still 167 sections to consider.)

### FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The House went into adjourned committee on "An Act to amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the Bill had been held over to consider whether the voting power should be one man one vote, or one vote per share. As it stood it provided for one vote per share, but no one's votes were to exceed one-fifteenth of the whole. The Bill was reported complete, but may be amended on Report.

### NEW TIMBER REGULATION.

The House went into adjourned committee on a Bill to amend the Timber Manufacture Act, 1906, Mr. Schofield in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald said there was a considerable industry in the Upper Country in the manufacture of poles, piles, etc., and this Bill would prohibit the export and marketing of these, as it prohibited the export of any timber which had not been sawed, and these were manufactured by hand. He suggested an amendment to allow this timber to be taken out.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said such an amendment would allow the exportation of all hewn timber as well as sawed, both on the Coast and in the Interior. It might be considered.

Mr. Oliver said he had always taken the view that telegraph poles and piles were manufactured as much as it was possible to manufacture them when they were put into the water. There were enormous quantities of this kind of wood in British Columbia and it would be better exported than wasted.

The Bill was reported complete without amendments, though Mr. Macdonald was told he might move an amendment such as he suggested on Report.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a technical Bill relating to the City of Victoria, in regard to the boundaries of Victoria West. It was reported complete without amendments, and by permission of the House the Bill also passed Report and third reading.

The House went into Committee on "An Act to provide for the establishment of depots and facilities for the preparation for market and shipment of Provincial grown fruits," Mr. Davey in the chair. The Bill was reported complete without amendments. By permission of the House it passed Report and third reading.

### NEW POLICE OFFICE.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Police and Prison Regulation Act. He said it was for the purpose of giving him power to appoint an inspector of Provincial Police. The business of the Department had increased to such an extent that the Superintendent found it very difficult to leave his office in Victoria to attend to business outside. He wished therefore to appoint an inspector who could travel all over the Province inspecting other constables, and he could also inspect hotels and clubs and perform any other duties in that line.

The Bill passed second reading. A Bill to amend the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company passed third reading.

The Attorney-General presented the thirty-sixth annual report of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The House adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

### LIQUOR INQUIRY.

The following is the division on which Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion asking for an investigation of the liquor traffic in the Province with a view to the possible ultimate adoption of the Gothenburg system was carried. The House on Thursday last:



Yeas—Messieurs Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Hunter, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnen, McGuire, Davoy, Schofield—19.  
Nays—Messieurs King, Eagleson, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Tatlow, Ellison, Young, Hayward—12.  
Pairs—Messieurs Fulton and Henderson, Manson and Naden, Parson and Jones, Thomson and Yorston, Mackay and Hall.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Monday next—  
The Hon. Mr. Bowser to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Explosive Storage Act'."

On Monday next—  
The Hon. Mr. Bowser to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act for the Relief of the Armstrong Power & Light Company, Limited."

On Monday next—  
Mr. Hall to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Master and Servant Act Amendment Act, 1908.'"

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—  
Questions of the Hon. the Attorney-General—

1. Is there any hotel licensed at Kitimaat?

2. Is there any Provincial Constable stationed at or near Kitimaat?

3. Is liquor being sold at any unlicensed hotel at Kitimaat?

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—  
Questions of the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands—

1. Have the Government entered into any agreement or arrangement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite Company respecting the sale of town lots at Prince Rupert?

2. If so, what are the terms of such agreement?

#### POINT GREY TRAM LINE.

Mr. Naden asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands the following questions:—

1. Has the British Columbia Electric Railway Company had any negotiations with the Government respecting the grant of land of 30 acres, more or less, as a contribution or otherwise, from the Government, for the construction of the tram line in the Municipality of Point Grey?

2. If so, what stage have the negotiations reached, and what are the conditions of the contract, if any?

The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:—

"1. Yes."

"2. Negotiations have been in abeyance since May last, and no contract has been entered into."

## WEEK'S WORK IN LEGISLATURE

**Bulky Water Act Moves Slowly Through Committee—The Surprise of the Week.**

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.

Victoria, March 8.—During the past week the big Water Act has loomed up largely, its bulkiness and weight proving so slow in progress through Committee of the Whole that it has blocked all other legislation, and delayed prorogation for seemingly another week at least. The progress of the Bill has been chiefly delayed by the studious and painstaking criticism of the Leader of the Opposition, who has gone through it carefully section by section, and has every day a big sheet of notes before him on which to base his comments. Some of his criticisms appear to a lay mind, anyhow, of the subtly legal and hair-splitting kind, but to some extent at least they are justified as the measure is the most important that has been before the House for a long time. Hon. Mr. Fulton, obligingly open to suggestions as he promised to be, has consented to lay about half the 144 sections already considered, over for consideration, and there still remain 171 sections to go through the same mince-chopping process, so that the Bill is likely to take up a great deal of the time of the coming week.

Another important measure that loomed over the political horizon during the past week was the Civil Service Reform Bill, introduced by Hon. Dr. Young. The Bill does not differ very materially from the similar measure introduced by him a year ago, but it is more complete and more finished. The fine work of the actuary makes it rather difficult of criticism without a great deal of calculation, and it is likely to have

a smoother voyage through Committee of the Whole than the Water Act. Though Mr. Stuart Henderson of Yale, takes strenuous objections to some of its clauses.

One of the great surprises of the week was the adoption by the House last Thursday of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's resolution asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the workings of the liquor traffic with a view to the establishment of liquor regulations on the Gothenburg system. In debate, the motion did not seem to be taken very seriously. Mr. Hawthornthwaite himself being the only speaker on it. When the vote was called the House witnessed the rather singular spectacle of the Premier voting for it while the Hon. Mr. Tatlow, sitting right alongside him, held up his hand against it, an action in which he was joined by Hon. Dr. Young and Mr. Hayward who sat at the end seats behind him. With the exception of Mr. Price-Ellison, who held up a lonely digit half-way down the front row, the rest of the Conservatives supported the motion solidly, though the Liberals voted en bloc against it. It is not, of course, thought for a moment that it will affect in any way the Government's promise to submit a plebiscite on the question of local option; in fact it rather confirms that view, since should a mandate be given by the people calling for action in this matter, it is evident that the Government wishes to prepare itself by being in possession of all possible information dealing with the traffic.

The speech made by Mr. Hawthornthwaite in moving his resolution was one of the most interesting he has delivered in the House this session, but he afterwards dimmed his laurels by engaging in an unseemly controversy with the Speaker, who very properly called him to order for making some personal remarks. The incident arose over the debate on the Bill introduced by Mr. Ross of Fernie, to secure the fortnightly payment of wages to miners. Mr. Hawthornthwaite accused Mr. Ross of stealing the Bill from Mr. Parker Williams, of Ladysmith, who had introduced it unsuccessfully in former years. Mr. Ross frankly admitted that he had embodied the principle of Mr. Williams's Bill, but had added improvements to make it workable. The Bill still hangs at the second reading stage.

Coal has again flared and fumed in the House through the medium of a resolution introduced by Mr. Oliver asking that a Select Committee of the House should be appointed to enquire into the question of coal production and prices in British Columbia. The member for Delta had evidently taken his stoking shovel from Dr. McGuire, who had brought the matter up in an amendment in the previous week. The junior member for Vancouver again came after Mr. Oliver with an amendment asking the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa to take the matter up. The amendment carried and the resolution was defeated.

The House has worked very hard during the week, and many bills have been swept off the Order Sheet and through third reading. But for the incubus of the Water Act and the Civil Service Bill there would be a light political menu for the week to come. These large and important measures, however, are liable to hold the House, even with yawning and truculent midnight sessions, well towards the end of the week, if not into the foreground of the week following.

## HOUSE SAT ALL NIGHT

**Opposition Obstruction to Elections Bill—Wage Payment of Miners—Timber Commission.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 8.—Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Coal Mines Act, that all miners working underground be paid fortnightly, was defeated in the House to-day, as was also a second amendment to compel coroners to hold inquests on the bodies of all persons killed in accidents in the mines.

Hon. Mr. McBride said it was inadvisable to interfere in the relations of employers and men, and intimated that Mr. Ross's Fortnightly Wage Bill would also be defeated.

Mr. Macdonald refused to support Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Fortnightly Wage amendment, as it only applied to underground workers, but said he would support Mr. Ross's Bill, as it applied to all coal miners.

The amendment was defeated by 25 to 18, Mr. Ross supporting it, but Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Munro and Dr. King voting with the Government against.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion to compel coroners to hold inquests was lost on a straight party vote, Liberals and Socialists against Conservatives.

In the debate on the Bush Fire Act, Hon. Mr. Fulton intimated that a Timber Commission would sit this Summer.

The Water Bill was put through a few more clauses and the Civil Service Bill was also considered. In the debate on the sections of the latter, Hon. Mr. Bowser said that the Provincial Police would not be included in the regrading of the service.

### ALL-NIGHT SESSION

**Liberals and Socialists Vehemently Obstruct Provincial Elections Bill.**

March 9.—At 1.40 a. m. the House was still sitting, the Liberals and Socialists obstructing the Provincial Elections Bill. The House is likely to sit all night. The Socialists read a telegram against the Bill from a trades union, which said that if this Bill was passed violence might result.

## SLEEPING ON THEIR A

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## VOTE

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## SLEEPING ON THEIR ARMS

Cots and Camp Beds Convert Legis-  
lative Halls at Victoria Into  
Blasphemous Scene.

## Coal Mines Act Amendments Voted Down— Opposition Plays the Obstructionist Game.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press  
Gallery at Victoria.

### THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Victoria, March 8. — Mr. Haw-  
thornthwaite's proposed amendments  
to the Coal Mines Act were ruled in

and their men. These were better  
left to mutual arrangement between  
masters and men. It was quite true  
that 8-hour laws had been passed in  
that House, but it was only on the  
ground of urgency that such laws had  
been passed. In regard to this ques-  
tion he knew of no particular demand  
for the fortnightly payment of wages,  
amendment.

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slavery, but the workingmen were  
getting wise and wanted to see the  
Government do something.

MR. MACDONALD said he had in  
times past supported a Bill along  
these lines, but this amendment either  
went too far or did not go far enough.  
It asked only that the fortnightly  
payday be extended to underground  
workers and he saw no connection  
between the two. The Bill before the  
House by the member for Fernie,  
asking that all workers in coal mines  
should receive fortnightly pay was  
more in line. In a general fortnightly  
payday there were many objections,  
as in camps and mills in remote dis-  
tricts it would be practically impos-  
sible to carry out such a scheme. The  
demand for this measure came from  
a class of workers who had been  
used to a weekly or fortnightly wage  
in the country from which they came.  
He saw no objection to that as ap-  
plied to coal miners, and for the rea-  
sons stated he should vote against

the amendment before the House and  
support the Bill of the member for  
Fernie.

On a division being called the mo-  
tion to recommit the Bill for the  
amendment was defeated by a vote  
of 25 to 13. Messrs. Macdonald,  
Munro and King voting with the  
Government against it, and Mr. Ross  
voting with the Liberals and Social-  
ists.

### ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE then  
moved his amendment to recommit  
the Bill to compel coroners to hold  
inquests on all bodies killed in mine  
accidents. He said that by an  
amendment to the Coroners' Act, cor-  
oners were allowed to use their own  
discretion. Since then lives had been  
lost in serious accidents and in no  
case had an inquest been held. Un-  
der the old Act an inquest need not  
be held until six months after the  
accident, and by that time the mine  
owners took care to see that there  
should be no evidence left. So that  
it was the duty of the House to see  
that after an accident an inquest  
should be held immediately. The Pre-  
mier had practically stated that no  
labor legislation should be allowed to  
pass so long as he had control of the  
House. They were glad to hear him  
state his position so frankly, and also  
to know that where legislation that  
was beneficial to the working man  
did not hurt the capitalists, he was  
ready to let it pass, though of course  
whenever the interests of the work-  
ingmen and the masters clashed he  
was on the side of capital.

THE PREMIER: "I must deny the  
statement of my honorable friend  
that we are not here to legislate in  
the interests of the workingmen. We  
are here to protect both the inter-  
ests of the workingmen and their  
employers, and whenever the hon.  
gentleman has offered reasonable  
amendments in behalf of the work-  
ingmen I did not hesitate to accept  
them. I know that gentleman is al-  
ways most zealous and active in be-  
half of the workingmen, but some-  
times his zeal carries him beyond  
practical measures."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Is  
that a little more of that soft soap?"

HON. MR. McBRIDE: "I know my  
hon. friend does not mean that. He  
speaks in jocularity. If my friend  
from Grand Forks says that he  
speaks for himself alone, I think it  
must be admitted that we are a  
majority in this House, and it must  
be admitted that it would be very  
embarrassing to the business of the  
House if it were allowed to come un-  
der the control of the minority either  
of the Socialists or the Liberal party."

The Premier continued his debate  
on the amendment before the House  
saying that a number of years ago  
there was a passion for holding in-  
quests, and Mr. Joseph Martin at that  
time Attorney-General, had issued a  
circular to all coroners in the Prov-  
ince saying that in future they must  
only hold inquests in urgent cases  
and with good reason. This held  
their hands for a long time, but as  
soon as the present Government came  
into power, they did not hesitate,  
where there was the least necessity  
for an inquest to instruct that it  
should be held.

"I shall not accept the amendment  
because I hold that the officials of  
the Mines Department and the Prov-  
incial Police are capable of coping  
with any emergency that may arise.  
In any cases where it is thought there  
should be an inquest and escapes the  
coroner and it is brought to my notice  
I shall be glad to confer with my hon-  
friend and if a circular from the  
Inspector of Mines will increase the  
alertness and efficiency of these offi-  
cials, it shall be sent at once. Should  
there be any dissatisfaction a com-  
plaint can be sent to me and I will  
attend to it."

### INQUIRIES ALWAYS HELD.

HON. MR. BOWSER explained  
that both coroners and Provincial  
Police were instructed always to  
make an inquiry and if they consid-  
ered an inquest necessary they should  
hold it. At least they should send the  
result of their inquiry to his depart-  
ment, and if he thought an inquest  
necessary he would order one to be  
held.

MR. JARDINE said he did not  
think that in cases of accident it  
should be left to the discretion of the  
Coroner or the Provincial Constab-  
ulary to say whether an inquest should  
be held. It mattered not whether the  
amendment came from Liberals or  
Socialists it was one that should re-  
ceive the attention and support of  
the House.

MR. WILLIAMS said he did not  
see why something Joseph Martin did  
ten years ago should be held as an  
excuse for refusing this amendment  
now. The Inspector of Coal Mines  
was seldom around the mines, and

Nos. 37 & 38.

## VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

Monday, 8th March, 1909.

Two o'clock, P.M.

Prayers by Rev. Baugh Allan.

The following Bills were introduced, read a first time and *Ordered* to be read a second  
time at the next sitting:—

By Mr. Williams—Bill (No. 80) intituled "An Act for the Protection of Workmen  
engaged in Industrial Operations."

By the Hon. Mr. Bowser—Bill (No. 78) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Explosives  
Storage Act.'"

By the Hon. Mr. Bowser—Bill (No. 79) intituled "An Act for the Relief of the Arm-  
strong Power and Light Company, Limited."

On the motion of Mr. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Oliver, it was *Resolved*,—

That all correspondence, documents and copies thereof relating to the recently constructed  
Rossland-Trail Road be brought down to this House by the Hon. the Minister of Public  
Works.

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following question:—

What are the names of holders of Liquor Licences in the Town of Camborne, B. C., with  
the names of the Hotels for which licences are held?

The Hon. Mr. Bowser replied as follows:—

"Hotel Criterion, F. P. Abey; Eva Hotel, J. A. Chew; Reception Hotel, C. Menhen-  
rick; Camborne Hotel, D. Orr. Latter licence under consideration."

Mr. Brewster asked the Hon. the Minister of Public Works the following questions:—

1. Is it the intention to change the present travelled road—the only road now open from  
Alberni to New Alberni, running to Waterhouse's wharf?
2. If so, can a road of equal or less grade be obtained?
3. If so, where?
4. If not, will the old road be allowed to remain?

The Hon. Mr. Taylor replied as follows:—

- "1. The Department has no information on the matter.
- "2, 3 and 4. Answered by No. 1."

In the Speaker's ruling on Mr.  
Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the  
Coal Mines Act insisting on the fort-  
nightly payment of wages, he held  
that the amendment was in order as  
being within the scope of the Bill. He  
held besides, that the second amend-  
ment compelling coroners to hold in-  
quests on all bodies killed in acci-  
dents in coal mines was also in order.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said  
the amendment relating to a fort-  
nightly wage had been introduced for  
years by the member for Newcastle,  
and though there was a similar Bill  
before the House now by a Govern-  
ment supporter, he hoped in fair play  
that they would let the amendment  
pass.

HON. MR. McBRIDE said it was  
quite true that on former occasions  
the particular section regarding two-  
weekly payment of wages in mines  
had been refused on good and suffi-  
cient grounds. There was absolutely  
no desire on the part of the House to  
interfere in the relations of employers



Yeas—Messieurs Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Hunter, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnson, McGuire, Davy, Schofield—19.

Nays—Messieurs King, Eagleson, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Tatlow, Ellison, Young, Hayward—12.

Pairs—Messieurs Fulton and Henderson, Manson and Naden, Parson and Jones, Thomson and Yorston, Mackay and Hall.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Monday next—  
The Hon. Mr. Bowser to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Explosive Storage Act."

On Monday next—  
The Hon. Mr. Bowser to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act for the Relief of the Armstrong Power & Light Company, Limited."

On Monday next—  
Mr. Hall to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Master and Servant Act Amendment Act, 1908."

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—  
Questions of the Hon. the Attorney-General—

1. Is there any hotel licensed at Kitimaat?

2. Is there any Provincial Constable stationed at or near Kitimaat?

3. Is liquor being sold at any unlicensed hotel at Kitimaat?

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—  
Questions of the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands—

1. Have the Government entered into any agreement or arrangement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite Company respecting the sale of town lots at Prince Rupert?

2. If so, what are the terms of such agreement?

#### POINT GREY TRAM LINE.

Mr. Naden asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands the following questions:—

1. Has the British Columbia Electric Railway Company had any negotiations with the Government respecting the grant of land of 50 acres, more or less, as a contribution or otherwise, from the Government, for the construction of the tram line in the Municipality of Point Grey?

2. If so, what stage have the negotiations reached, and what are the conditions of the contract, if any?

The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:—

"1. Yes."

"2. Negotiations have been in abeyance since May last, and no contract has been entered into."

## WEEK'S WORK IN LEGISLATURE

**Bulky Water Act Moves Slowly Through Committee—The Surprise of the Week.**

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.

Victoria, March 6.—During the past week the big Water Act has loomed up largely, its bulkiness and weight proving so slow in progress through Committee of the Whole that it has blocked all other legislation, and delayed prorogation for seemingly another week at least. The progress of the Bill has been chiefly delayed by the studious and painstaking criticism of the Leader of the Opposition, who has gone through it carefully section by section, and has every day a big sheet of notes before him on which to base his comments. Some of his criticisms appear to a lay mind, anyhow, of the subtly legal and hair-splitting kind, but to some extent at least they are justified as the measure is the most important that has been before the House for a long time. Hon. Mr. Fulton, obligingly open to suggestions as he promised to be, has consented to lay about half the 144 sections already considered, over for consideration, and there still remain 171 sections to go through the same mince-chopping process, so that the Bill is likely to take up a great deal of the time of the coming week.

Another important measure that loomed over the political horizon during the past week was the Civil Service Reform Bill, introduced by Hon. Dr. Young. The Bill does not differ very materially from the similar measure introduced by him a year ago, but it is more complete and more finished. The fine work of the actuary makes it rather difficult of criticism without a great deal of calculation, and it is likely to have

a smoother voyage through Committee of the Whole than the Water Act, though Mr. Stuart Henderson of Yale, takes strenuous objections to some of its clauses.

One of the great surprises of the week was the adoption by the House last Thursday of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's resolution asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the workings of the liquor traffic with a view to the establishment of liquor regulations on the Gothenburg system. In debate, the motion did not pass very seriously, himself being the witness of the tactics of the Opposition, while the Hon. right alongside him, against it, an ac joined by Hon. Hayward who behind him. With Price-Ellison, a digit half-way, the rest of the ported the motion. Liberals voted. It is not of moment that in way the Government submit a plebiscite of local option; firms that view, date be given for action in that the Government pare itself by all possible means the traffic.

The speech of Hawthornthwaite in motion was one of he has delivered sion, but he as laurels by engaging controversy with very properly making some incident arose. Bill introduced to secure the wages to mine waits accused the Bill from of Lady Smith, unsuccessfully. Ross, frankly embodied the House's Bill, he ments to make still hangs at stage.

Coal has again in the House a resolution asking that a House should be into the guests and prices in member for De his stoking who had brought amendment in junior member came after Mr. ment asking Trade and Co take the matter carried and defeated.

The House during the week been swept off through third incensus of the Civil Service light political come. These measures, how the House, ev truculent mids wards the end the foreground

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1909.

## HOUSE SAT ALL NIGHT

Opposition Obstruction to Elections  
Bill—Wage Payment of Miners  
—Timber Commission.

2

8TH MARCH.

1909

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following questions:—

1. Is there any hotel licensed at Kitimaat?
2. Is there any Provincial Constable stationed at or near Kitimaat?
3. Is liquor being sold at any unlicensed hotel at Kitimaat?

The Hon. Mr. Bowser replied as follows:—

- "1. Yes: Kitimaat Hotel.
- "2. No.
- "3. Not so far as the Department knows."

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands the following questions:—

1. Have the Government entered into any agreement or arrangement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite Co. respecting the sale of town lots at Prince Rupert?
2. If so, what are the terms of such agreement?

The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:—

- "1. No.
- "2. Answered by reply to question No. 1."

Order called for the third reading of Bill (No. 31) intituled "An Act further to amend the 'Coal Mines Regulation Act.'" The House resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion "that the order for the third reading be discharged and the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to consider the following amendment:—

"3. Section 14 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, aforesaid, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"(a.) Every person employed underground in any mine shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once in every two weeks, and no contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages or remuneration at intervals longer than once in every two weeks."

Mr. Speaker Eberts held the motion to be in order, and stated that he would give a written ruling later.

The motion was negatived on the following division:—

YEAS:			
Messieurs			
Naden,	Yorston,	Jardine,	Hawthornthwaite,
Hall,	Oliver,	Brewster,	McInnis,
Eagleson,	Henderson,	Williams,	Ross—13.
Jones,			
NAYS:			
Messieurs			
King,	Ellison,	Taylor,	Manson,
Macdonald,	Shatford,	Garden,	Hayward,
Munro,	McPhillips,	Macgowan,	McGuire,
Tatlow,	Thomson,	Gifford,	Mackay,
McBride,	Hunter,	Grant,	Parson,
Bowser,	Fulton,	Behnson,	Davey—25.
Cotton,			
PAIRS:			
Messieurs			
Schofield,		Kergin,	

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the Order for the third reading of the Bill be discharged and the Bill referred back to Committee of the Whole, with instructions to consider the following amendment:—

"4. Section 81 of chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes aforesaid is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act to the contrary, an inquest shall be held by the Coroner on the bodies of all persons whose death may have been caused by explosion or by accident in any mine."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH

## SLEEPING ON THEIR A

Cots and Camp Beds Con-  
tinue Halls at Victoria  
Bizarre Scene.

9 ED. 7

Negatived on the

King,  
Naden,  
Hall,  
Eagleson,

Tatlow,  
McBride,  
Bowser,  
Cotton,  
Ellison,  
Ross,

Bill read a third

The following Bill  
Bill (No. 8) intit  
Bill (No. 43) inti

The Report on B  
considered.

Mr. Williams mo

"4. Any farmer  
land under the Assess  
in which such lands a  
order from such Gove  
tory fire-guard aroun  
comply with such ord  
guard to be made, an

The Hon. Mr. F  
involved the expendi

Mr. Speaker sust  
the ground that it pr

Mr. Williams ap  
The Chair was s  
Report adopted.

Bill read a third

Bill (No. 2) inti  
and Water Power, an  
Diversion, Acquisitio  
Progress reporte  
Committee to si

Bill (No. 37) in  
British Columbia," w  
Progress reporte  
Committee to si

The Report on Co  
Permanent Loan Co



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1909.

# SLEEPING ON THEIR ARMS

Cots and Camp Beds Convert Legislative Halls at Victoria Into Bizarre Scene.

## Coal Mines Act Amendments Voted Down—Opposition Plays the Obstructionist Game.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.  
**THIRTY-THIRD DAY.**  
Victoria, March 8.—Mr. Hawthornthwaite's proposed amendments to the Coal Mines Act were ruled in

and their men. These were better left to mutual arrangement between masters and men. It was quite true that 8-hour laws had been passed in that House, but it was only on the ground of urgency that such laws had been passed. In regard to this question he knew of no particular demand for the fortnightly payment of wages, amendment.

HAWTHORNTHWAITE asked received no telegraphed Mineworkers the passage of

DE: "Yes, this from Fernie a every effort to

HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "But also receive a fted Minework-bridge?"  
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INTERFERE.  
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the amendment before the House and support the Bill of the member for Fernie.

On a division being called the motion to recommit the Bill for the amendment was defeated by a vote of 35 to 13. Messrs. Macdonald, Munro and King voting with the Government against it, and Mr. Ross voting with the Liberals and Socialists.

### ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE then moved his amendment to recommit the Bill to compel coroners to hold inquests on all bodies killed in mine accidents. He said that by an amendment to the Coroners' Act, coroners were allowed to use their own discretion. Since then lives had been lost in serious accidents and in no case had an inquest been held. Under the old Act an inquest need not be held until six months after the accident, and by that time the mine owners took care to see that there should be no evidence left. So that it was the duty of the House to see that after an accident an inquest should be held immediately. The Premier had practically stated that no labor legislation should be allowed to pass so long as he had control of the House. They were glad to hear him state his position so frankly, and also to know that where legislation that was beneficial to the working man did not hurt the capitalists, he was ready to let it pass, though of course whenever the interests of the workingmen and the masters clashed he was on the side of capital.

THE PREMIER: "I must deny the statement of my honorable friend that we are not here to legislate in the interests of the workingmen. We are here to protect both the interests of the workingmen and their employers, and whenever the hon. gentleman has offered reasonable amendments in behalf of the workingmen I did not hesitate to accept them. I know that gentleman is always most zealous and active in behalf of the workingmen, but sometimes his zeal carries him beyond practical measures.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Is that a little more of that soft soap?"  
HON. MR. McBRIDE: "I know my hon. friend does not mean that. He speaks in jocularity. If my friend from Grand Forks says that he speaks for himself alone, I think it must be admitted that we are a majority in this House, and it must be admitted that it would be very embarrassing to the business of the House if it were allowed to come under the control of the minority either of the Socialists or the Liberal party."

The Premier continued his debate on the amendment before the House saying that a number of years ago there was a passion for holding inquests, and Mr. Joseph Martin at that time Attorney-General, had issued a circular to all coroners in the Province saying that in future they must only hold inquests in urgent cases and with good reason. This held their hands for a long time, but as soon as the present Government came into power, they did not hesitate, where there was the least necessity for an inquest to instruct that it should be held.

"I shall not accept the amendment because I hold that the officials of the Mines Department and the Provincial Police are capable of coping with any emergency that may arise. In any cases where it is thought there should be an inquest and escapes the coroner and it is brought to my notice I shall be glad to confer with my hon. friend and if a circular from the Inspector of Mines will increase the alertness and efficiency of these officials, it shall be sent at once. Should there be any dissatisfaction a complaint can be sent to me and I will attend to it."

### INQUIRIES ALWAYS HELD.

HON. MR. BOWSER explained that both coroners and Provincial Police were instructed always to make an inquiry and if they considered an inquest necessary they should hold it. At least they should send the result of their inquiry to his department, and if he thought an inquest necessary he would order one to be held.

MR. JARDINE said he did not think that in cases of accident it should be left to the discretion of the Coroner or the Provincial Constabulary to say whether an inquest should be held. It mattered not whether the amendment came from Liberals or Socialists it was one that should receive the attention and support of the House.

MR. WILLIAMS said he did not see why something Joseph Martin did ten years ago should be held as an excuse for refusing this amendment now. The Inspector of Coal Mines was seldom around the mines, and

Negatived on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

King,	Jones,	Henderson,	Williams,
Naden,	Yorston,	Munro,	Hawthornthwaite,
Hall,	Oliver,	Jardine,	McInnis—15.
Eagleson,	Macdonald,	Brewster,	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Tallow,	Shatford,	Taylor,	Manson,
McBride,	McPhillips,	Garden,	Hayward,
Bowser,	Thomson,	Macgowan,	McGuire,
Cotton,	Hunter,	Gifford,	Mackay,
Ellison,	Fulton,	Grant,	Parson,
Ross,	Young,	Behnsen,	Davey—24.

Bill read a third time and passed.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 8) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Municipal Clauses Act.'"  
Bill (No. 43) intituled "An Act respecting the Official Map of Alberni Townsite."

The Report on Bill (No. 42) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Bush Fire Act,'" was considered.

Mr. Williams moved in amendment to add the following as section 4:—

"4. Any farmer or settler clearing land adjoining or contiguous to lands held as wild land under the Assessment Act shall, upon satisfying the Government Agent for the district in which such lands are situated that his operations will be facilitated thereby, obtain an order from such Government Agent requiring the owner of such wild lands to clear a satisfactory fire-guard around, or partly around, such wild lands; and in case any owner refuses to comply with such order within a reasonable time, the Government Agent shall cause such guard to be made, and shall assess the costs of the said work against such wild lands."

The Hon. Mr. Fulton objected to the motion, and raised the point of order that the motion involved the expenditure of public money.

Mr. Speaker sustained the objection, and stated that the motion was also out of order on the ground that it proposed to assess wild lands.

Mr. Williams appealed from the ruling of the Chair.

The Chair was sustained.

Report adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 2) intituled "An Act to declare the Rights of the Crown in respect to Water and Water Power, and to amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Province relating to the Diversion, Acquisition and Use of Water," was again committed.

Progress reported.

Committee to sit again at next sitting.

Bill (No. 37) intituled "An Act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia," was again committed.

Progress reported.

Committee to sit again at next sitting.

The Report on Bill (No. 52) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company," was considered.

In the Speaker's ruling on Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Coal Mines Act insisting on the fortnightly payment of wages, he held that the amendment was in order as being within the scope of the Bill. He held besides, that the second amendment compelling coroners to hold inquests on all bodies killed in accidents in coal mines was also in order.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said the amendment relating to a fortnightly wage had been introduced for years by the member for Newcastle, and though there was a similar Bill before the House now by a Government supporter, he hoped in fair play that they would let the amendment pass.

HON. MR. McBRIDE said it was quite true that on former occasions the particular section regarding two-weekly payment of wages in mines had been refused on good and sufficient grounds. There was absolutely no desire on the part of the House to interfere in the relations of employers

and thousands of slaves supported chattel slavery, but the workingmen were getting wise and wanted to see the Government do something.

MR. MACDONALD said he had in times past supported a Bill along these lines, but this amendment either went too far or did not go far enough. It asked only that the fortnightly payday be extended to underground workers and he saw no connection between the two. The Bill before the House by the member for Fernie, asking that all workers in coal mines should receive fortnightly pay was more in line. In a general fortnightly payday there were many objections, as in camps and mills in remote districts it would be practically impossible to carry out such a scheme. The demand for this measure came from a class of workers who had been used to a weekly or fortnightly wage in the country from which they came. He saw no objection to that as applied to coal miners, and for the reasons stated he should vote against







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noon. These were better left to mutual arrangement between masters and men. It was quite true that 8-hour laws had been passed in that House, but it was only on the ground of urgency that such laws had been passed. In regard to this question he knew of no particular demand for the fortnightly payment of wages, amendment.

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On a division being called the motion to recommit the Bill for the amendment was defeated by a vote of 35 to 13. Messrs. Macdonald, Munro and King voting with the Government against it, and Mr. Ross voting with the Liberals and Socialists.

### ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE then moved his amendment to recommit the Bill to compel coroners to hold inquests on all bodies killed in mine accidents. He said that by an amendment to the Coroners' Act, coroners were allowed to use their own discretion. Since then lives had been lost in serious accidents and in no case had an inquest been held. Under the old Act an inquest need not be held until six months after the accident, and by that time the mine owners took care to see that there should be no evidence left. So that it was the duty of the House to see that after an accident an inquest should be held immediately. The Premier had practically stated that no labor legislation should be allowed to pass so long as he had control of the House. They were glad to hear him state his position so frankly, and also to know that where legislation that was beneficial to the working man did not hurt the capitalists, he was ready to let it pass, though of course whenever the interests of the work- ingmen and the masters clashed he was on the side of capital.

THE PREMIER: "I must deny the statement of my honorable friend that we are not here to legislate in the interests of the workingmen. We are here to protect both the inter-ests of the workingmen and their employers, and whenever the hon- gentleman has offered reasonable amendments in behalf of the work- ingmen I did not hesitate to accept them. I know that gentleman is al- ways most zealous and active in be- half of the workingmen, but some- times his zeal carries him beyond practical measures."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE: "Is that a little more of that soft soap?"

HON. MR. MCBRIDE: "I know my hen friend does not mean that. He speaks in jocularity. If my friend from Grand Forks says that he speaks for himself alone, I think it must be admitted that we are a majority in this House, and it must be admitted that it would be very embarrassing to the business of the House if it were allowed to come un- der the control of the minority either of the Socialists or the Liberal party."

The Premier continued his debate on the amendment before the House saying that a number of years ago there was a passion for holding in- quests, and Mr. Joseph Martin at that time Attorney-General, had issued a circular to all coroners in the Pro- vince saying that in future they must only hold inquests in urgent cases and with good reason. This held their hands for a long time, but as soon as the present Government came into power, they did not hesitate, where there was the least necessity for an inquest to instruct that it should be held.

"I shall not accept the amendment because I hold that the officials of the Mines Department and the Pro- vincial Police are capable of coping with any emergency that may arise. In any cases where it is thought there should be an inquest and escapes the coroner and it is brought to my notice I shall be glad to confer with my hon- friend and if a circular from the Inspector of Mines will increase the alertness and efficiency of these offi- cials it shall be sent at once. Should there be any dissatisfaction a com- plaint can be sent to me and I will attend to it."

### INQUIRIES ALWAYS HELD.

HON. MR. BOWSER explained that both coroners and Provincial Police were instructed always to make an inquiry and if they consid- ered an inquest necessary they should hold it. At least they should send the result of their inquiry to his depart- ment, and if he thought an inquest necessary he would order one to be held.

MR. JARDINE said he did not think that in cases of accident it should be left to the discretion of the Coroner or the Provincial Constabulary to say whether an inquest should be held. It mattered not whether the amendment came from Liberals or Socialists it was one that should re- ceive the attention and support of the House.

MR. WILLIAMS said he did not see why something Joseph Martin did ten years ago should be held as an excuse for refusing this amendment now. The Inspector of Coal Mines was seldom around the mines, and

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and after some further debate on the same clause on the Bill, the same motion had been repeated, and, an objection taken, he had ruled the motion to be in order. From the Chair- man's ruling an appeal had been taken to the Chair

Mr. Speaker Eberts decided the motion to be out of order. See May, 11th Ed., page 380. Mr. Williams appealed from the ruling of the Chair.

The Chair was sustained.

House again in Committee on the Bill.

The House continued to sit after midnight.

TUESDAY, 9th March, 1909.

On point of order reported from the Committee, Mr. Speaker Eberts gave the following rulings:—

During prolonged sittings of a Committee it has been customary for the Chairman to withdraw, and to be replaced by another member without any question. May, 11th Ed., 381.

If the Chairman of the Committee is of opinion that any motion is an abuse of the Rules of the House, he may put forthwith the question thereon from the Chair. May, 11th Ed., 316; 157, C. J., 326; 160, C. J., 269.

The "Previous Question" cannot be moved in Committee of the Whole. May, 11th Ed., 284.

Progress reported.

Committee to sit again at the next sitting.

Resolved, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until two o'clock to-day.

And then the House adjourned at 1:55 P.M.

D. M. EBERTS, Speaker.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Wednesday next—

Mr. Hawthornthwaite to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Vancouver Settlers' Rights Act, 1904.'"

On Wednesday next—

Mr. Hawthornthwaite to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend 'An Act relating to the Island Railway, the Graving Dock and Railway Lands of the Province, 1884.'"

VICTORIA B. C.

Printed by RICHARD WOLFFORD, L.S.O., V.D., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1909.

in the Speaker's ruling on Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Coal Mines Act insisting on the fortnightly payment of wages, he held that the amendment was in order as being within the scope of the Bill. He held besides, that the second amend- ment compelling coroners to hold in- quests on all bodies killed in acci- dents in coal mines was also in order.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said the amendment relating to a fort- nightly wage had been introduced for years by the member for Newcastle, and though there was a similar Bill before the House now by a Govern- ment supporter, he hoped in fair play that they would let the amendment pass.

HON. MR. MCBRIDE said it was quite true that on former occasions the particular section regarding two- weekly payment of wages in mines had been refused on good and suffi- cient grounds. There was absolutely no desire on the part of the House to interfere in the relations of employers

and their men. These were better left to mutual arrangement between masters and men. It was quite true that 8-hour laws had been passed in that House, but it was only on the ground of urgency that such laws had been passed. In regard to this question he knew of no particular demand for the fortnightly payment of wages, amendment.

MR. MACDONALD said he had in times past supported a Bill along these lines, but this amendment either went too far or did not go far enough. It asked only that the fortnightly payday be extended to underground workers and he saw no connection between the two. The Bill before the House by the member for Fernie, asking that all workers in coal mines should receive fortnightly pay was more in line. In a general fortnightly payday there were many objections, as in camps and mills in remote dis- tricts it would be practically impos- sible to carry out such a scheme. The demand for this measure came from a class of workers who had been used to a weekly or fortnightly wage in the country from which they came. He saw no objection to that as ap- plied to coal miners, and for the rea- sons stated he should vote against

thousands of slaves supported chattel slavery, but the workingmen were getting wise and wanted to see the Government do something.



Yeas—Messieurs Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Hunter, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnen, McGuire, Davey, Schofield—19.

Nays—Messieurs King, Eagleson, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Tallow, Ellison, Young, Hayward—12.

Pairs—Messieurs Fulton and Henderson, Manson and Naden, Parson and Jones, Thomson and Yorton, Mackay and Hall.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Monday next—  
The Hon. Mr. Bowser to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Explosive Storage Act."

On Monday next—  
The Hon. Mr. Bowser to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act for the Relief of the Armstrong Power & Light Company, Limited."

On Monday next—  
Mr. Hall to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Master and Servant Act Amendment Act, 1908."

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—  
Questions of the Hon. the Attorney-General—

1. Is there any Hotel licensed at Kitimaat?

2. Is there any Provincial Constable stationed at or near Kitimaat?

3. Is liquor being sold at any unlicensed hotel at Kitimaat?

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—  
Questions of the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands—

1. Have the Government entered into any agreement or arrangement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite Company respecting the sale of town lots at Prince Rupert?

2. If so, what are the terms of such agreement?

#### POINT GREY TRAM LINE.

Mr. Naden asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands the following questions:—

1. Has the British Columbia Electric Railway Company had any negotiations with the Government respecting the grant of land of 50 acres, more or less, as a contribution or otherwise, from the Government, for the construction of the tram line in the Municipality of Point Grey?

2. If so, what stage have the negotiations reached, and what are the conditions of the contract, if any?

The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:—

"1. Yes."  
"2. Negotiations have been in abeyance since May last, and no contract has been entered into."

## WEEK'S WORK IN LEGISLATURE

**Bulky Water Act Moves Slowly  
Through Committee—The Surprise of the Week.**

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.

Victoria, March 8.—During the past week the big Water Act has loomed up largely, its bulkiness and weight proving so slow in progress through Committee of the Whole that it has blocked all other legislation, and delayed prorogation for seemingly another week at least. The progress of the Bill has been chiefly delayed by the studious and painstaking criticism of the Leader of the Opposition, who has gone through it carefully section by section, and has every day a big sheet of notes before him on which to base his comments. Some of his criticisms appear to a lay mind, anyhow, of the subtly legal and hair-splitting kind, but to some extent at least they are justified as the measure is the most important that has been before the House for a long time. Hon. Mr. Fulton, obligingly open to suggestions as he promised to be, has consented to lay about half the 144 sections already considered, over for consideration, and there still remain 171 sections to go through the same mince-chopping process, so that the Bill is likely to take up a great deal of the time of the coming week.

Another important measure that loomed over the political horizon during the past week was the Civil Service Reform Bill, introduced by Hon. Dr. Young. The Bill does not differ very materially from the similar measure introduced by him a year ago, but it is more complete and more finished. The fine work of the actuary makes it rather difficult of criticism without a great deal of calculation, and it is likely to have

a smoother voyage through Committee of the Whole than the Water Act. Though Mr. Stuart Henderson of Yale, takes strenuous objections to some of its clauses.

One of the great surprises of the week was the adoption by the House last Thursday of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's resolution asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the workings of the liquor traffic with a view to the establishment of liquor regulations on the Gothenburg system. In debate the motion did not pass, but it was very seriously considered, and

himself being the mover. When the vote was taken, the motion was carried by a majority of one, while the House, right alongside, voted against it, an action joined by Hon. Hayward who was behind him. With Price, Ellison, and digit half-way through the rest of the motion, the Liberals voted. It is not of a moment that the Government submit a plebiscite of local option, firms that view, date be given for action in this that the Government pare itself by all possible info the traffic.

The speech of Hawthornthwaite in connection with the motion was one of the best he has delivered since, but he also drew laurels by engaging in controversy with very properly making some point. Incident arose on the Bill introduced to secure the wages to mine waiters accused the Bill from the of Ladysmith, unsuccessfully. Ross frankly embodied the Hon. Mr. Williams' Bill, but meant to make still hangs at stage.

Coal has again in the House a resolution asking that a Bill should be introduced into the question and prices in member for Dr. his stoking who had brought amendment in junior member came after Mr. ment asking Trade and Co take the matter carried and defeated.

The House during the week has been swept off through three incursions of the Civil Service Bill, light political come. These measures, however, the House, even trueulent mids towards the end of the foreground.

## HOUSE SAT ALL NIGHT

Opposition Obstruction to Elections  
Bill—Wage Payment of Miners  
—Timber Commission.

## SLEEPING ON THEIR A

Cots and Camp Beds Con-  
tinue Halls at Victoria  
Bizarre Scene.

OPPOSITION OBSTRUCTION  
THE ELECTION

House Sat Till Midnight  
Barred Bone of Content  
Evening—Business D

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 8.—It was a very busy day of obstruction. Provincial Elections Act, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Macdonald were sleeping parties have fixed up room building with beds and both they will stop up all night in relays till to-morrow. erais say they will keep up obstruction all the week. Intimated that they will all the Water Act.

The Government is determined to get the Bill through.

All the speaking is being done by the Opposition, who indulge in a deal of bluster.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Macdonald talked for an hour each, a little for two. The latter he was only just beginning after about seven more days on the House would get stand the subject.

## GOT TO BED AT MID

March 10, 1 a. m.—The House was crowded to-night, further obstruction, but the Act was not touched. Trunk Pacific Bill was considered instead. Mr. Macdonald obstructed a little of the Bill went through. The Civil Service Bill was completed, and is ready for the House.

Hon. Mr. Young also brought the Superannuation Bill, to be introduced next year.

The Timber Manufacture Bill, giving the power to allow the export of poles and piles, passed reading.

A number of minor measures were also introduced. The House adjourned.



## SLEEPING ON THEIR ARMS

Cott and Camp Beds Convert Legislative Halls at Victoria Into Bizarre Scene.

### OPPOSITION OBSTRUCTION OF THE ELECTIONS BILL

House Sat Till Midnight, Having Buried Bone of Contention for Evening—Business Done.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 9.—It was another afternoon day of obstruction on the Provincial Elections Act, Mr. Henderson leading the Opposition forces, while Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Hawthorthwaite were sleeping. Both parties have fixed up rooms in the building with beds and both vow that they will stop up all night, sleeping in relays, till to-morrow. The Liberals say they will keep up their obstruction all the week. They have intimated that they will also obstruct the Water Act.

The Government is determined to get the bill through.

All the speaking is being done by the Opposition, who indulge in a good deal of banter.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Henderson talked for an hour each, and Mr. Macdonald for two. The latter said that he was only just beginning and that after about seven more days' discussion the House would get to understand the subject.

### GO TO BED AT MIDNIGHT

March 10, 1 a. m.—The galleries were crowded to-night, expecting further obstruction, but the Elections Act was not touched. The Grand Trunk Pacific Bill was considered in Committee instead. Mr. Oliver criticised and obstructed a little, but most of the bill went through.

The Civil Service Bill was reported complete, and is ready for third reading.

Hon. Mr. Young also brought down the Appropriation Bill, which will be introduced next year.

The Timber Manufacture Bill, with a clause giving the Government power to allow the exportation of poles and piles, passed its third reading.

A number of minor bills passed various stages.

The House adjourned at midnight.

## Coal Mines Act Amendments Voted Down—Opposition Plays the Obstructionist Game.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.  
THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

Victoria, March 8.—Mr. Hawthorthwaite's proposed amendments to the Coal Mines Act were ruled in order by Speaker Eberts this afternoon, but were afterwards defeated by vote of the House. The first proposed that all underground workers should receive their wages fortnightly and the second that coroners should be compelled to hold inquests on the bodies of all men killed in mine accidents. Premier McBride held that there was no necessity for either amendment and that the Legislature should not interfere between workmen and their employers unless there was some urgent demand for it. Mr. Macdonald supported the second amendment but refused to support the first, preferring to reserve his approval for Mr. Ross's Bill, which he considered covered the ground more completely.

Mr. Williams's amendment to the Bush Fire Act to give settlers the right to burn wood off their land, and compel owners of adjoining wild land to put fire guards round, was ruled out of order. Hon. Mr. Fulton suggested that it was a matter that might be brought before the Timber Commission which will sit next summer.

The Water Act dragged through a few more clauses in Committee of the Whole, and the Civil Service Bill was put through with the exception of a number of sections held over.

Mr. Henderson again proposed his amendment to prevent the B. C. Permanent Loan Company from investing their funds with other incorporated companies. Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate.

The evening sitting was prolonged till after midnight by the tactics of the Opposition in obstructing the Provincial Elections Act. The only other business done worthy of mention was the passage of the Timber Manufacture Act with an amendment by Hon. Mr. Fulton allowing hewn timber to be exported by permission of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The Farmers' Institute and Co-operation Act was passed, Mr. McPhillips's one-man-one vote motion being defeated.

### AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr. Macdonald moved: "That all correspondence, documents and copies thereof relating to the recently constructed Rossland-Trail Road be brought down to this House by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works." Carried.

At the opening of the House, the Speaker gave his ruling on the point raised by the Premier that the following amendments to the Coal Mines Act by Mr. Hawthorthwaite were out of order as not being within the scope of the Bill before the House, which simply dealt with the appointment of Boards of Examiners for collieries. The amendments read:

"3. Section 14 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, aforesaid, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"(a.) Every person employed underground in any mine shall be paid at intervals not to exceed once in every two weeks, and no contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages or remuneration at intervals longer than once every two weeks."

"4. Section 21 of Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes aforesaid is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act to the contrary, an inquest shall be held by the coroner on the bodies of all persons whose death may have been caused by explosion or by accident in any mine."

In the Speaker's ruling on Mr. Hawthorthwaite's amendment to the Coal Mines Act insisting on the fortnightly payment of wages, he held that the amendment was in order as being within the scope of the Bill. He held besides, that the second amendment compelling coroners to hold inquests on all bodies killed in accidents in coal mines was also in order. MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE said the amendment relating to a fortnightly wage had been introduced for years by the member for Newcastle, and though there was a similar Bill before the House now by a Government supporter, he hoped in fair play that they would let the amendment pass.

HON. MR. McBRIDE said it was quite true that on former occasions the particular section regarding two-weekly payment of wages in mines had been refused on good and sufficient grounds. There was absolutely no desire on the part of the House to interfere in the relations of employers

and their men. These were better left to mutual arrangement between masters and men. It was quite true that 8-hour laws had been passed in that House, but it was only on the ground of urgency that such laws had been passed. In regard to this question he knew of no particular demand for the fortnightly payment of wages, and must oppose the amendment.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE asked if the Premier had received no telegram from the United Mineworkers' Federation asking for the passage of that Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE: "Yes, this morning I received from Fernie a telegram. We will use every effort to defeat Bowser's Bill."

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE: "But did not the Premier also receive a message from the United Mineworkers' Federation at Lethbridge?"

THE PREMIER said: "Yes, about two weeks ago he did receive a letter from the United Mineworkers' Federation. 'At the same time,' he added, 'this House feels that there is no particular reason why it should at this time interfere in the relations existing between the workmen and their employers. While it is the duty of the Legislature to protect the workmen in cases of urgency, it is also its duty to give due protection to capital invested in this country.'

I am well aware that in asking the House to refuse the amendment offered by the member for Nanaimo, I am met with some embarrassment by the Bill along similar lines introduced by my colleague from Fernie. That gentleman who worthily represents a large number of workmen in this House, has decided after conference with them that it is to their interest that such a Bill should be passed. I give him all due credit for the sincerity of his motives, because I know that that gentleman since coming down to this House six years ago has not ceased every term to urge the Executive Council to grant this concession.

### SHOULD NOT INTERFERE.

At the same time, while appreciating the good intentions both of my colleague from Fernie and the member for Nanaimo, I do not think this House should at this time interfere in the relations between employer and employee as this Bill proposes to do. Such a course might only result in trouble and disaster for both."

He continued that the Government had the support of the vote of the workmen of the Province as was proved by the ballot at the last general election, and it was not likely they would do anything to alienate that support.

"I will now deal with that second portion of my hon. friend's motion relating to the post-mortem examination of bodies killed in mine accidents."

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE objected. The second amendment was not yet before the House.

THE SPEAKER sustained the objection, and the Premier sat down.

MR. McINNIS referred to the Premier as having performed a remarkable "acrobatic stunt." It was true he might not have been approached by delegations asking for this measure. In the past when they had tried it, the Premier had rubbed a lot of soft soap over their backs and sent them away feeling good, but by the time they got home they discovered they had been duped. This measure had been asked for by the United Mineworkers' Federation year after year. If the House could regulate the hours of labor, why could they not also have power to determine when wages should be paid? The Premier said workmen supported his Government and no doubt a majority of them did at the last election, just as in the time of slavery thousands of slaves supported chattel slavery, but the workmen were getting wise and wanted to see the Government do something.

MR. MACDONALD said he had in times past supported a Bill along these lines, but this amendment either went too far or did not go far enough. It asked only that the fortnightly payday be extended to underground workers and he saw no connection between the two. The Bill before the House by the member for Fernie, asking that all workers in coal mines should receive fortnightly pay was more in line. In a general fortnightly payday there were many objections, as in camps and mills in remote districts it would be practically impossible to carry out such a scheme. The demand for this measure came from a class of workers who had been used to a weekly or fortnightly wage in the country from which they came. He saw no objection to that as applied to coal miners, and for the reasons stated he should vote against

the amendment before the House and support the Bill of the member for Fernie.

On a division being called the motion to recommit the Bill for the amendment was defeated by a vote of 35 to 13. Messrs. Macdonald, Munro and King voting with the Government against it, and Mr. Ross voting with the Liberals and Socialists.

### ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE then moved his amendment to recommit the Bill to compel coroners to hold inquests on all bodies killed in mine accidents. He said that by an amendment to the Coroners' Act, coroners were allowed to use their own discretion. Since then lives had been lost in serious accidents and in no case had an inquest been held. Under the old Act an inquest need not be held until six months after the accident, and by that time the mine owners took care to see that there should be no evidence left. So that it was the duty of the House to see that after an accident an inquest should be held immediately. The Premier had practically stated that no labor legislation should be allowed to pass so long as he had control of the House. They were glad to hear him state his position so frankly, and also to know that where legislation that was beneficial to the working man did not hurt the capitalists, he was ready to let it pass, though of course whenever the interests of the workmen and the masters clashed he was on the side of capital.

THE PREMIER: "I must deny the statement of my honorable friend that we are not here to legislate in the interests of the workmen. We are here to protect both the interests of the workmen and their employers, and whenever the hon. gentleman has offered reasonable amendments in behalf of the workmen I did not hesitate to accept them. I know that gentleman is always most zealous and active in behalf of the workmen, but sometimes his zeal carries him beyond practical measures."

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE: "Is that a little more of that soft soap?"

HON. MR. McBRIDE: "I know my hon. friend does not mean that. He speaks in jocularity. If my friend from Grand Forks says that he speaks for himself alone, I think it must be admitted that we are a majority in this House, and it must be admitted that it would be very embarrassing to the business of the House if it were allowed to come under the control of the minority either of the Socialists or the Liberal party."

The Premier continued his debate on the amendment before the House saying that a number of years ago there was a passion for holding inquests, and Mr. Joseph Martin at that time Attorney-General, had issued a circular to all coroners in the Province saying that in future they must only hold inquests in urgent cases and with good reason. This held their hands for a long time, but as soon as the present Government came into power, they did not hesitate, where there was the least necessity for an inquest to instruct that it should be held.

"I shall not accept the amendment because I hold that the officials of the Mines Department and the Provincial Police are capable of coping with any emergency that may arise. In any cases where it is thought there should be an inquest and escapes the coroner and it is brought to my notice, I shall be glad to confer with my hon. friend and if a circular from the Inspector of Mines will increase the alertness and efficiency of these officials it shall be sent at once. Should there be any dissatisfaction a complaint can be sent to me and I will attend to it."

### INQUIRIES ALWAYS HELD.

HON. MR. BOWSER explained that both coroners and Provincial Police were instructed always to make an inquiry and if they considered an inquest necessary they should hold it. At least they should send the result of their inquiry to his department, and if he thought an inquest necessary he would order one to be held.

MR. JARDINE said he did not think that in cases of accident it should be left to the discretion of the Coroner or the Provincial Constabulary to say whether an inquest should be held. It mattered not whether the amendment came from Liberals or Socialists it was one that should receive the attention and support of the House.

MR. WILLIAMS said he did not see why something Joseph Martin did ten years ago should be held as an excuse for refusing this amendment now. The Inspector of Coal Mines was seldom around the mines, and



he had never seen a Provincial Constable down one at all. After an accident the coroner would make a few inquiries, and, being satisfied, would let it go. The trouble was that he usually got his information from the mine owners themselves, who might be interested in suppressing an investigation. He instanced the case of a young man killed by falling down an unguarded shaft at Nanaimo. No inquest had been held, and possibly a claim for compensation was suppressed. So far as he could see no one could be injured by such an inquiry except the mine-owner.

MR. MACDONALD said this proposal was along the right line. A feasible purpose could be served in every case where an inquest was held. It would decide whether there was any criminal responsibility resting on any person for the death of the deceased and whether his relatives could claim compensation for his death. Many of the relatives of these men were poor and were not in a position to pursue an inquiry and consequently many months often elapsed before an inquiry could be held, and by then the value of the evidence would be gone. Coroners usually tried to do their duty, but sometimes they made mistakes. He thought the Province could well afford the expense, not only in the interests of the employers from whom all criminal responsibility might be shifted, but also in the interests of the friends of the unfortunate deceased, who might not be in a financial position to enable them to pursue their inquiries at the time (Applause).

The motion to recommmit for the amendment was defeated on a solid party vote of 24 to 15.

The Bill then passed third reading.

**BUSH FIRE ACT.**  
Mr. Williams moved on Report on Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Bush Fire Act,'" to add the following as section 4:—

"4. Any farmer or settler clearing land adjoining or contiguous to lands held as wild land under the Assessment Act shall, upon satisfying the Government Agent for the district in which such lands are situated that his operations will be facilitated thereby, obtain an order from such Government Agent requiring the owner of such wild lands to clear a satisfactory fire-guard around, or partly around, such wild lands, and in case any owner refuses to comply with such order within a reasonable time, the Government Agent shall cause such guard to be made, and shall assess the costs of the said work against such wild lands."

He explained that the object of the amendment was to assist a farmer in clearing land, to which work the use of fire was essential and this would make it cheaper for him. His clearing would benefit the wild lands adjoining held by an absentee and it was only fair that since his standing timber was the cause of the fire travelling that he should pay the cost of the fire guards.

HON. MR. FULTON said the amendment was very drastic and care must be taken with it. He thought it would be better to withdraw it and leave it for the consideration of the Timber Commission which would sit this year. Apart from that the Bill was out of order as coming from a private member and calling for the expenditure of public money.

THE SPEAKER ruled that the point was well taken and the amendment was out of order.

MR. WILLIAMS said he did not understand his own amendment if it called for the expenditure of public money. He could not see it.

THE SPEAKER said it called on the Government Agent to make a fence or fire guard which would involve the expenditure of public money.

MR. WILLIAMS said he was only proposing to compel the cost to be assessed against owners of the contiguous wild land.

THE SPEAKER said a private member had no right to propose to levy a tax, and so it was out of order. MR. WILLIAMS appealed to the House which sustained the Speaker's ruling.

The Bill then passed Report and third reading.

HON. MR. FULTON proposed an amendment to the Timber Manufacture Act to allow the export of poles, piles and various unseasoned timber.

Mr. MacDonald said he had also an amendment.

HON. MR. FULTON agreed to hold the Bill over to get the amendments on the Order Paper.

**WATER ACT.**

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Water Act, Mr. Macgowan in the chair.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Henderson took up the task of criticism.

Mr. Henderson wished to know why, in section 145, a surveyor preparing a plan for clearing streams for driving logs should be required to give a bond to the owner of the land he went upon.

HON. MR. CARTER-COTTON said that a surveyor in this instance meant more than an ordinary land surveyor, since he would have to remove and pile up logs, and in doing this damage must be done for which compensation might be necessary.

HON. MR. FULTON said the work was rather that of an engineer than land surveyor, and he moved that the section stand.

Mr. Henderson moved to substitute the word "may" for "shall," and so make it optional with the Chief Commissioner whether such a bond should be required.

The amendment was defeated, and the section stands.

Mr. Henderson objected to the definition of "Engineer" as "any engineer employed by any company under the Act for the location and construction of works." He said a company could employ any one and say he was an engineer.

Mr. MacDonald said as he saw it the word "Engineer" in the section before them made no difference, as the licensee had the power to take "his engineer, surveyors and servants upon Crown lands." He thought it should be made specific that an engineer must be employed.

Mr. Henderson's amendment to strike the word "out" was defeated.

Mr. Oliver suggested that plans of works should be kept in the nearest Land Registry office where they might be open to inspection.

HON. MR. FULTON said he would consider that.

Mr. Henderson objected to section 153 which provides that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint some "engineer" to inspect works constructed under the Act. Why should they be confined to an engineer for work that a surveyor might do?

HON. MR. BOWSER moved to strike out the word "engineer" and substitute "some competent person."

The amendment carried, and the committee rose and reported progress.

**CIVIL SERVICE.**

The House went into Committee on the Civil Service Bill, Dr. McGuire in the chair.

Mr. Henderson asked if Provincial Police came under the grading clauses of the Act.

The Attorney-General replied no. They were not regarded as a branch of the Civil Service in the same way as Government Agents and their clerks.

When section 33, the last in the Act, was reached, the Committee rose and reported progress.

**B. C. PERMANENT LOAN CO.**

Mr. Henderson moved, upon consideration of the Report on Bill (No. 52) intituled "An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company," to strike out of subsection (2) of section 12 all the words after the words "Chartered Bank," in the third line of the subsection, down to the word "companies," in the second line from the end.

MR. HENDERSON explained that the object of the amendment was to prevent the company from investing any of its funds with other incorporated companies. The B. C. Permanent Loan Company was originally incorporated with a capital of \$10,000,000, and were now seeking to reduce the amount to \$5,000,000 and to get other powers. Their paid up capital was \$1,250,000. This they were seeking to increase by the sale of new certificates, and they were seeking to invest in new fields. For this purpose they were seeking the right to invest in another incorporated company. They might invest in a mine, and it was not wise that such a company should be allowed to launch into speculative ventures to the extent of a fifth of its stock. The retiring President, Mr. Langlois, had stated to the shareholders that the only object of the company was to invest in first mortgage on real property or in their own stock, so that if this were carried that statement would be deceptive.

MR. McPHILLIPS moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 6.15 p. m. to meet at 8 p. m.

**EVENING SITTING.**

MR. McPHILLIPS moved, on consideration of the Report on Bill (No. 40), intituled "An Act to amend the 'Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act,'" to strike out all the words in section 2, sub-section (16), after the word "shall," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "be entitled to one vote only."

He stated that unless this amendment were carried the co-operative principle of the Act would be lost. The principle of one man one vote was at the base of co-operation. If the votes in an Institute were based on the number of shares each member had, it would be more like a joint stock company. If one man had only one vote and his neighbor ten, he would be apt to stay away, thinking his presence useless, and thus the Institute would suffer.

HON. MR. TATLOW said that while the amendment seemed reasonable,

able, there would be difficulty in getting the necessary money to finance these Institutes if it were carried. It gave more encouragement for men to put their money in if they had more votes. At the same time in order to meet the objections raised, he had amended it so that no one man could have more than a fifth of all the votes in the Institute, so that if a man had \$1,000 he could only vote on \$200.

A vote being called, Mr. McPhillips' amendment was declared lost, the mover voting for it in the Government ranks, supported only by Messrs. Macgowan and Davey. The vote stood 21 to 14 against the amendment.

The Bill then passed third reading.

**TIMBER MANUFACTURE ACT.**

HON. MR. FULTON moved on consideration of the Report on Bill (No. 41), intituled "An Act to amend the Timber Act, 1906," that the following be inserted after section 2 of the Bill as section 3 thereof, and that the numbering of the present section 2 be changed to 4, viz:—

"3. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may authorize the export by lessees or licensees of the Crown of the following kinds of timber cut on ungranted lands of the Crown, or on lands of the Crown which shall hereafter be granted, namely, piles, telegraph and telephone poles, ties and crib timber, although not manufactured nor to be used in the Province."

HON. MR. FULTON said the amendment was very much the same as that of the Leader of the Opposition, but was better in that it left the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council in absolute control. People might export sawn timber otherwise and they could not prevent them.

MR. MACDONALD said it was another instance of the desire of the Government to keep control of everything. He saw no reason why the House should not say right there what timber might be exported. The desire was to keep sawn timber from being exported, but at present there were thousands of feet of telegraph and telephone poles waiting to be shipped out by contract and if this amendment carried it would mean that these poles could not be taken out until permission were granted by the Government. They had their own inspectors who could surely tell them when the laws were being violated. He did not think there was any necessity for a licence. It was better to lay down in the laws what timber should and should not be exported, and then there would be no uncertainty.

HON. MR. McBRIDE said it was evident that the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Commissioner of Lands were largely agreed. He thought, however, that it was a wise precaution not to allow timber to be exported without permission from the Government. The member for Roseland was thinking only of his own section of the Province. It was pointed out to them years ago that too great caution could not be observed, as timber might be taken out as poles and afterwards sawed into timber in the United States. The precaution of issuing a licence was a proper one, and he hoped his hon. friend would withdraw his amendment.

MR. MACDONALD: "I would like to ask my hon. friend how his Government keeps the timbermen from violating the laws now? Is it not by inspection?"

HON. MR. McBRIDE: "Quite so. The vigilance of the inspectors is such that there has been very little evasion of the law."

MR. OLIVER said that by an amendment to the Land Act of 1903 there was a provision to allow them to ship out fishtrap piles when not wanted in British Columbia. Some of his constituents had asked to be allowed to avail themselves of this provision a year or two ago, and had been refused, though only last year the Government had over-riden the law of the land by an order-in-Council permitting not only hewed but sawed timber to be exported. It seemed to him that it would be much better to allow this class of timber, of which there was abundance in British Columbia, to be exported, rather than let it stand in the woods to be destroyed by fire. It would be much better to make provision in the law for this class of timber, rather than leave it to the whim of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

MR. HAWTHORNTWALTE read an amendment by the member for Delta in 1906, in which he moved that timber of this class should be exported subject to the will of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. His policy was rather confusing, but they would join him in protesting against this system of government by Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, of which there was far too much in the Province already. He asked if the amendment of the Chief Commissioner of Lands would cut out the amendment of the member for Roseland.

THE SPEAKER: "I think so."

MR. MACDONALD said his amendment

ment was different and he did not see why his should be eliminated.

THE SPEAKER said they were practically the same.

HON. MR. FULTON's amendment was carried without division and Report on the Bill adopted.

**INQUISITORIAL MR. OLIVER.**

It is possible that if the member for Delta continues his mania for information, questions such as the following may be propounded to the Attorney-General:

1. Are you a twin?
2. If so, why, and of what sex is the other?
3. Was any other member of the Cabinet associated with you in this?
4. Is it true that the Premier and Commissioner of Works were responsible for the Westminster Confession of Faith?
5. Were the Socialists implicated in Better Terms crusade?
6. Is a surplus going to be a permanent policy of the Government?
7. Are you personally acquainted with Duncan Ross? If so, are your colleagues aware of this?—Greenwood "Lodge."

**THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1909.**

## IS THROUGH COMMITTEE

Grand Trunk Pacific Bill Advanced—Civil Service Bill Passed—Elections Bill Left Alone.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 10. — The Civil Service Bill passed its third reading to-day.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Bill, re Prince Rupert, passed through Committee.

The report on the B. C. Permanent Loan Bill was adopted, Mr. Henderson modifying his amendment to refuse the company the right to invest funds with other incorporated companies.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved an amendment to the Police and Prisons Bill for the appointing of an Inspector of Police, that the inspector be instructed to allow no "sweating" of witnesses.

HON. MR. BOWSER said that the amendment was unnecessary, as it was never done.

The amendment was voted down. Mr. Hawthornthwaite gave notice that he would move on the report of the Pacific, Northern & Omineca Railway Bill, that the proposed extension of time should not carry with it the Provincial subsidy granted by the Prior Government.

A few clauses of the Water Act were considered, but the Elections Bill was not touched.

The Attorney-General's measure to add gasoline tanks to the list of explosives in the Explosives Storage Act, passed.

The Bill for the consolidation of the mining claims and water rights of John Hopp, which caused a great deal of discussion in the Legislature at the second reading stage, was withdrawn by Mr. Thomson.

## THE NIGHT SITTING

Mr. Oliver Will Move for Recommendation of G. T. P. Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

March 10, 3 a. m.—The great bulk of the Water Act got through Committee this evening.

The Elections Bill was passed over on the Order Paper amid a derisive burst of applause from the Opposition.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Pacific, Northern & Omineca Railway Bill, to deny the Company the Provincial subsidy of \$5,000 a mile, which goes with the extension of time, was ruled out of order.

The Socialists obstructed the Victoria Waterworks Bill, and tried to vote down an amendment giving the city the option of buying out the Esquimalt Waterworks Company at a minimum price of \$750,000. Both the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition held that the Bill was necessary.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Bill passed the report stage, though Mr. Oliver will move to have it recommitted on the third reading.

The Bill to create a Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Vancouver; the Goat River Water Bill and the Civil Service Bill all passed third reading.

The House adjourned at 1.30 a. m.

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# RE TIMBER LICENCES

Provincial Government Will Not Act This Session Regarding Extension of 21-Year Lease.

WILL AWAIT ADVICE OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

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## Sleeping Quarters Arranged in the House, Preparatory to Long Fight.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Victoria, March 9.—

Another afternoon of obstruction in Committee of the Whole on the Provincial Elections Act. The tactics were continued by Messrs. Oliver, Jardine, Henderson and McInnes. The attack ran along the old lines and there were no new developments.

Only a few members on each side were in their seats all afternoon. There was a good deal of badinage. Mr. McInnes, who spoke longer than

dorry that they were where they were, "and we," he added, "are sorry we are where we are."

Mr. McPhillips: "It can be easily remedied."

Mr. Henderson: "Yes, it can, by the Attorney-General accepting the reasonable amendments we offer."

Mr. McPhillips: "Do you mean it?"

Mr. Henderson: "Yes, I always mean what I say. I am not like the member for Islands, full of springs which are always jerking him on his feet to make foolish remarks." (Laughter, during which Mr. Garden woke up).

"I am glad to see," said Mr. Hen-

port of pile and crib timber, railway ties, mining props, telegraph poles, fence posts or fire-wood."

Mr. Macdonald stated that the motion was not the same as that introduced by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The Speaker held that it introduced new matter, and the Bill must be re-committed to receive it.

Mr. Oliver moved to recommit the Bill to receive the same amendment.

Mr. Macdonald said the difference between this and the amendment of the Chief Commissioner of Lands was that in the Chief Commissioner's amendment the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council was necessary to allow a lumberman to export this kind of wood. In addition he (Mr. Macdonald) had added fence-posts and firewood to the exportable list. The export of this kind of wood could not possibly injure the manufacture of sawed wood in the Province. In Kootenay the production of cedar telegraph and telephone poles had become an important business, and there were large stocks of these poles waiting to be shipped to the United States by contract, and no harm could result from shipping them out subject to Government inspection without the red tapeism of an order-in-council.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the amendment was the same as he had already introduced with the exception of the safeguard requiring the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council before export could be allowed. The danger of the amendment introduced by the Leader of the Opposition was that it left no safeguard, and it would be necessary to have inspectors to inspect every log shipped out. The timber manufacture policy of the Government preventing the exportation of sawlogs had been an immense success, but American lumbermen would, if this amendment were passed, take out not only poles, but also logs to be sawed into lumber, in the United States.

Mr. Macdonald rose to reply.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "My hon. friend has no right of reply. He was not the mover of the motion."

A division was called, and the amendment was defeated by a solid Government vote against Liberals and Socialists.

The Bill then passed third reading.

# VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

## Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

Nos. 39 & 40.

Tuesday, 9th March, 1909.

Prayers by Rev. Baugh Allen.

The House proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

Bill (No. 9) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Provincial Elections Act,'" was again committed.

Progress reported.

Committee to sit again at the next sitting.

Resolved, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until eight o'clock this evening.

And then the House adjourned at 5:50 P.M.

Tuesday, 9th March, 1909.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P.M.

On the motion of Dr Hall, Bill (No. 83) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Master and Servant Act Amendment Act, 1908,'" was introduced, read a first time and *Ordered* to be read a second time to-morrow.

On the motion of the Hon. the Premier, Bill (No. 82) intituled "An Act further to amend the 'Land Registry Act,'" was introduced, read a first time and *Ordered* to be read a second time to-morrow.

On the third reading of Bill (No. 41) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Timber Manufacture Act, 1906,'" Mr. Oliver moved that the Order for the third reading be discharged and the Bill re-committed, for the purpose of considering the following amendment:—

To strike out section 3 and substitute the following:—

"3. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent the export of pile and crib timber, railway ties, mining props, telegraph or telephone poles, fence posts or fire-wood."

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the House adjourned till 8 p. m.

EVENING SITTING.

An Act to amend the Master and Servant Act introduced by Dr. Hall, passed first reading.

A Bill to further amend the Land Registry Act, by Hon. Mr. Bowser, passed first reading.

Mr. Macdonald moved, on the third reading of Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Timber Manufacture Act, 1906,'" that section 3 be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

"3. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent the ex-

port of pile and crib timber, railway ties, mining props, telegraph poles, fence posts or fire-wood."

Mr. Macdonald stated that the motion was not the same as that introduced by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The Speaker held that it introduced new matter, and the Bill must be re-committed to receive it.

Mr. Oliver moved to recommit the Bill to receive the same amendment.

Mr. Macdonald said the difference between this and the amendment of the Chief Commissioner of Lands was that in the Chief Commissioner's amendment the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council was necessary to allow a lumberman to export this kind of wood. In addition he (Mr. Macdonald) had added fence-posts and firewood to the exportable list. The export of this kind of wood could not possibly injure the manufacture of sawed wood in the Province. In Kootenay the production of cedar telegraph and telephone poles had become an important business, and there were large stocks of these poles waiting to be shipped to the United States by contract, and no harm could result from shipping them out subject to Government inspection without the red tapeism of an order-in-council.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the amendment was the same as he had already introduced with the exception of the safeguard requiring the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council before export could be allowed. The danger of the amendment introduced by the Leader of the Opposition was that it left no safeguard, and it would be necessary to have inspectors to inspect every log shipped out. The timber manufacture policy of the Government preventing the exportation of sawlogs had been an immense success, but American lumbermen would, if this amendment were passed, take out not only poles, but also logs to be sawed into lumber, in the United States.

Mr. Macdonald rose to reply.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "My hon. friend has no right of reply. He was not the mover of the motion."

A division was called, and the amendment was defeated by a solid Government vote against Liberals and Socialists.

The Bill then passed third reading.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Service Bill. Mr. Parsons in the chair.

Hon. Dr. Young moved in amendment, "Provided that no one but a British subject shall become a member of the Civil Service except where expert technical knowledge is required, in which case consent must be given by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council."

The amendment carried.

Section 36 was amended to give a servant, dissatisfied with the decision of the Civil Service Commission on his regrading, the right to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, whose decision is to be final.

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Dr. Young also stated that the proposed Superannuation Bill would that night be laid on the table so that members might study it during the recess preparatory to its introduction next session.

G. T. P. AGREEMENT.

The House went into Committee on "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in regard to Prince Rupert townsite," Mr. Hayward in the chair.

Mr. Oliver moved to strike out those portions of the Bill varying from the Act of last year. He objected that the plans, in 32,000 feet of waterfront, only showed one street running to the sea, though Mr. Garden had introduced an amendment to the Land Act, reserving a strip of land along all foreshore, as a public highway, or where this could not be done, at least there should be a street running to the sea for every thousand feet of waterfront. Yet here instead of 32 streets they had only one. The Bill of last year provided for free access to the sea by all streets, but this Bill was a direct contradiction.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the member for Delta started out with the assumption that he possessed the only grey matter in the House.

Mr. Oliver: "Now, Mr. Chairman—"

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "Well, his attitude leads one to assume that, and I say without prejudice we may assume that." He added that the agreement was the result of months of deliberation, expert advice had been received, and every step carefully taken, yet the member for Delta, without a scrap of personal knowledge of the subject, would ask the House on his dictum to wipe out all that experts in their line had done. Whether the Province had received a fourth of the waterfront time would show, but the Government pinned its faith on its belief that it had. The member for Delta tried to make capital of the

the Bill before them, and no wonder they looked with suspicion upon it.

Hon. Mr. Bowser in the meantime sat back in his chair and calmly read the pages of a novel, quite oblivious of attack.

"The hon. gentlemen opposite," said Mr. Oliver, "may spend the time reading novels and illustrated papers, but we on this side will, like the unfortunate widow in Scripture, since we have been unable to get justice, at least continue hoping that by our much asking we shall be rewarded at last."

Mr. Jardine then addressed himself to the amendment of Mr. McInnes, and rambled away in a long effort to kill time and the patience of the Government.

Mr. Henderson said that by this time, no doubt the Government was

to sit again.

The House adjourned till 8 p. m.

EVENING SITTING.

An Act to amend the Master and Servant Act introduced by Dr. Hall, passed first reading.

A Bill to further amend the Land Registry Act, by Hon. Mr. Bowser, passed first reading.

Mr. Macdonald moved, on the third reading of Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Timber Manufacture Act, 1906,'" that section 3 be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

"3. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent the ex-



he had never seen a Provincial Constable down one at all. After an accident the coroner would make a few inquiries, and, being satisfied, would let it go. The trouble was that he usually got his information from the mine owners themselves, who might be interested in suppressing an investigation. He instanced the case of a young man killed by falling down an unguarded shaft at Nanaimo. No inquest had been held, and possibly a claim for compensation was suppressed. So far as he could see no one could be injured by such an inquiry except the mine-owner.

MR. MACDONALD said this proposal was along the right line. A double purpose could be served in every case where an inquest was held. It would decide whether there was any criminal responsibility resting on any person for the death of the deceased and whether his relatives could claim compensation for his death. Many of the relatives of these men were poor and were not in a position to pursue an inquiry and consequently many months often elapsed before an inquiry could be held, and by then the value of the evidence would be gone. Coroners usually tried to do their duty, but sometimes they made mistakes. He thought the Province could well afford the expense, not only in the interests of the employers from whom all criminal responsibility might be shifted, but also in the interests of the friends of the unfortunate deceased, who might not be in a financial position to enable them to pursue their inquiries at the time. (Applause.)

The motion to recommit for the amendment was defeated on a solid party vote of 24 to 15.

The Bill then passed third reading.

#### BUSH FIRE ACT.

Mr. Williams moved on Report on Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Bush Fire Act.'" to add the following as section 4:—

"4. Any farmer or settler clearing land adjoining or contiguous to lands held as wild land under the Assessment Act shall, upon satisfying the Government Agent for the district in which such lands are situated that his operations will be facilitated thereby, obtain an order from such Government Agent requiring the owner of such wild lands to clear a satisfactory fire-guard around, or partly around, such wild lands; and in case any owner refuses to comply with such order within a reasonable time, the Government Agent shall cause such guard to be made, and shall assess the costs of the said work against such wild lands."

He explained that the object of the amendment was to assist a farmer in clearing land, to which work the use of fire was essential and this would make it cheaper for him. His clearing would benefit the wild lands adjoining held by an absentee and it was only fair that since his standing timber was the cause of the fire travelling that he should pay the cost of the fire guards.

HON. MR. FULTON said the amendment was very drastic and care must be taken with it. He thought it would be better to withdraw it and leave it for the consideration of the Timber Commission which would sit this year. Apart from that the Bill was out of order as coming from a private member and calling for the expenditure of public money.

THE SPEAKER ruled that the point was well taken and the amendment was out of order.

MR. WILLIAMS said he did not understand his own amendment if it called for the expenditure of public money. He could not see it.

THE SPEAKER said it called on the Government Agent to make a fence or fire guard which would involve the expenditure of public money.

MR. WILLIAMS said he was only proposing to compel the cost to be assessed against owners of the contiguous wild land.

THE SPEAKER said a private member had no right to propose to levy a tax, and so it was out of order.

MR. WILLIAMS appealed to the House which sustained the Speaker's ruling.

The Bill then passed Report and third reading.

Hon. Mr. Fulton proposed an amendment to the Timber Manufacture Act to allow the export of poles, piles and various unsawn timber.

Mr. Macdonald said he had also an amendment.

Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold the Bill over to get the amendments on the Order Paper.

#### WATER ACT.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Water Act, Mr. Macgowan in the chair.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Henderson took up the task of criticism.

Mr. Henderson wished to know why, in section 148, a surveyor preparing a plan for clearing streams for driving logs should be required to give a bond to the owner of the land he went upon.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said that a surveyor in this instance meant more than an ordinary land surveyor, since he would have to remove and pile up logs, and in doing this damage must be done for which compensation might be necessary.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the work was rather that of an engineer than land surveyor, and he moved that the section stand.

Mr. Henderson moved to substitute the word "may" for "shall" and so make it optional with the Chief Commissioner whether such a bond should be required.

The amendment was defeated, and the section stands.

Mr. Henderson objected to the definition of "Engineer" as "any engineer employed by any company under the Act for the location and construction of works." He said a company could employ any one as an engineer.

Mr. Macdonald said the word "Engineer" before them made no sense.

He said the license had the word "his engineer, surveyor" upon Crown lands.

He should be made specific since he must be employed.

Mr. Henderson's amendment struck the word out.

Mr. Oliver suggested works should be kept in Land Registry office.

might be open to inspection.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said consider that.

Mr. Henderson objected 153 which provides that Ant-Governor-in-Council some "engineer" to inspect.

He said the Act instructed under the Act, they be confined to an work that a surveyor might be open to inspection.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said consider that.

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able, there would be difficulty in getting the necessary money to finance these institutes if it were carried. It gave more encouragement for men to put their money in if they had more votes. At the same time in order to meet the objections raised, he had amended it so that no one man could have more than a fifth of all the votes in the Institute, so that if a man had \$1,000 he could only vote on \$20.

A vote being called, Mr. McPhillips' amendment was declared lost, the mover voting for it in the Government ranks, supported only by Messrs. Macgowan and Davey. The vote stood 31 to 14 against the amendment.

The Bill then passed third reading.

**TIMBER MANUFACTURE ACT.**

HON. MR. FULTON

ment was different and he did not see why his should be eliminated.

THE SPEAKER said they were practically the same.

HON. MR. FULTON'S amendment was carried without division and Report on the Bill adopted.

#### INQUISITORIAL MR. OLIVER.

It is possible that if the member for Delta continues his mania for information, questions such as the following may be propounded to the Attorney-General:

1. Are you a twin?
2. If so, why, and of what sex is the other?
3. Was any other member of the Cabinet associated with you in this?

Negatived on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

King,  
Naden,  
Hall,

Eagleson,  
Jones,  
Yorston,

Oliver,  
Macdonald,  
Munro,

Jardine,  
Williams,  
Hawthornthwaite—12.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Tatlow,  
McBride,  
Cotton,  
Ellison,  
Ross,

Shatford,  
Thomson,  
Hunter,  
Fulton,  
Young,

Taylor,  
Garden,  
Macgowan,  
Gifford,  
Grant,

Manson,  
Hayward,  
Parson,  
Davey,  
Schofield—20.

Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 37) intituled "An Act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia," was again committed.

Reported with amendments.

Report to be considered to-morrow.

Bill (No. 21) intituled "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway," was committed.

Progress reported.

Committee to sit again to-morrow.

Bill (No. 77) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Police and Prisons Regulation Act,'" was committed.

Reported without amendment.

Report to be considered to-morrow.

Bill (No. 78) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Explosives Storage Act,'" was read a second time and committed.

Reported without amendment.

Report adopted.

Third reading to-morrow.

Bill (No. 79) intituled "An Act for the Relief of the Armstrong Power and Light Company, Limited," was read a second time and committed.

Reported without amendment.

Report adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

Resolved, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until two o'clock to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned at 11:55 P.M.

D. M. EBERTS, Speaker.

VICTORIA B.C.

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1909.

to be destroyed by fire. It would be much better to make provision in the law for this class of timber, rather than leave it to the whim of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE read an amendment by the member for Delta in 1906, in which he moved that timber of this class should be exported subject to the will of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. His policy was rather confusing, but they would join him in protesting against this system of government by Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, of which there was far too much in the Province already. He asked if the amendment of the Chief Commissioner of Lands would cut out the amendment of the member for Roseland.

THE SPEAKER: "I think so."

MR. MACDONALD said his amend-

ment, which goes with the extension of time, was ruled out of order.

The Socialists obstructed the Victoria Waterworks Bill, and tried to vote down an amendment giving the city the option of buying out the Esquimalt Waterworks Company at a minimum price of \$750,000. Both the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition held that the Bill was necessary.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Bill passed the report stage, though Mr. Oliver will move to have it recommitted on the third reading.

The Bill to create a Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Vancouver, the Goat River Water Bill and the Civil Service Bill all passed third reading.

The House adjourned at 1:30 a.m.

RE TIMBER  
LICE

Provincial Government W  
This Session Regarding  
of 21-Year Lease

WILL AWAIT ADVICE O  
THE PROPOSED CO

Later Provision Will be  
daily to Meet Views of  
of Perpetuation

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 21. — F  
Bride announced in the  
that the Government w  
action this session in re  
renewal of timber licen  
expiration of 21 years. b  
also some provision for  
licence till timber was re  
be considered on such t  
Government might think  
deferred action till it cou  
advice of the Timber  
shortly to be appointed.



# RE TIMBER LICENCES

Provincial Government Will Not Act This Session Regarding Extension of 21-Year Lease.

WILL AWAIT ADVICE OF THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

Later Provision Will be Made Partially to Meet Views of Advocates of Perpetuation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 21. — Hon. Mr. McBride announced in the House to-day that the Government would take no action this session in regard to the renewal of timber licences after the expiration of 21 years, but next session some provision for extension of licence till timber was removed would be considered on such terms as the Government might think prudent. It deferred action till it could obtain the advice of the Timber Commission shortly to be appointed.

## Sleeping Quarters Arranged in the House, Preparatory to Long Fight.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Victoria, March 9.—

Another afternoon of obstruction in Committee of the Whole on the Provincial Elections Act. The tactics were continued by Messrs. Oliver, Jardine, Henderson and McInnes. The attack ran along the old lines and there were no new developments.

Only a few members on each side were in their seats all afternoon. There was a good deal of badinage. Mr. McInnes, who spoke longer than any others, declared that he was only just beginning, and by the time the subject had been discussed for about a week the House would begin to understand it. Mr. Oliver was handicapped by a cold and was less pugnacious than usual, while Mr. Henderson entertained the House with a great deal of witty repartee. Meanwhile the Premier and Attorney-General who took the leadership of their side in turn, listened with stolid indifference or an amused smile at the attacks made upon them. The Attorney-General sat back in his chair absorbed in a novel for the greater part of the time, while other members dozed in their chairs or amused themselves with illustrated papers.

When adjournment was taken shortly before 6 o'clock, a vote on the amendment of Mr. McInnes seemed as far off as ever. At noon, the House sat till five minutes to 2, and met again shortly after half-past 2 o'clock.

During the afternoon the Government, taking a cue from the Opposition, had seven or eight beds brought down and fixed up in the Minister's private room, where a good fire on the open hearth imparted a cheering and homelike appearance. The Liberals have made up beds in their Leader's room, so that it is evident that while the Opposition are prepared to continue the debate indefinitely on the relay system, the Government supporters are just as stubbornly determined to stay and vote them down in the end.

At the evening sitting, the galleries were crowded in expectation of another scene of obstruction, but the spectators were disappointed. The Elections Act was not touched at all, and except for some obstruction shown in Committee by Mr. Oliver, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill, there was little entertainment for the curious.

The Civil Service Bill passed through Committee and was reported complete without further opposition. Hon. Dr. Young also laid on the table the proposed Superannuation Bill which the Government intends to introduce next session. Several minor bills passed through different stages and the House adjourned at midnight.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The House went again into Committee on the Provincial Elections Act, Mr. Gifford in the chair. The debate on the amendment of Mr. McInnes, to give a year's grace to a voter before striking him off the list, was continued by Mr. Oliver, who rose to speak amid the applause of his colleagues of the Opposition.

Mr. Oliver was troubled with a cold, and spoke in rather low tones. He pointed out that the Bill would deprive of their franchise the men who went out in the summer and lived in a "shack" cabin in the woods, where his address could never be found. The mineral prospector going out with his kit and bag of tools to hunt for minerals in the mountains would be in the same position, yet if there was one class of men rather than another who had aided the development of the country it was these.

Mr. Oliver then wound around by devious ways through the history of the Borden telegram in the "Colonist," the Gotoh contracts, and the story of the incoming Japanese, which he claimed had been circulated on the eve of the last Provincial election by the Attorney-General. Yet this was the man who was the father of the Bill before them, and no wonder they looked with suspicion upon it.

Hon. Mr. Bowser in the meantime sat back in his chair and calmly read the pages of a novel, quite oblivious of attack.

"The hon. gentlemen opposite," said Mr. Oliver, "may spend the time reading novels and illustrated papers, but we on this side will, like the unfortunate widow in Scripture, since we have been unable to get justice, at least continue hoping that by our much asking we shall be rewarded at last."

Mr. Jardine then addressed himself to the amendment of Mr. McInnes, and rambled away in a long effort to kill time and the patience of the Government.

Mr. Henderson said that by this time, no doubt the Government was

sorry that they were where they were, "and we," he added, "are sorry we are where we are."

Mr. McPhillips: "It can be easily remedied."

Mr. Henderson: "Yes, it can, by the Attorney-General accepting the reasonable amendments we offer."

Mr. McPhillips: "Do you mean it?"

Mr. Henderson: "Yes, I always mean what I say. I am not like the member for Islands, full of springs which are always jerking him on his feet to make foolish remarks." (Laughter, during which Mr. Garden woke up).

"I am glad to see," said Mr. Henderson, "that I have succeeded in waking the first member for Vancouver (Mr. Garden). If that gentleman would come over to our side, we would take him into the corridor and show him a room where he would see what our party provides. We have beds for which the Finance Minister will pay, and there our men can take proper rest, instead of stretching out and yawning in the way the first member for Vancouver does. At least I will call him the first member for Vancouver, for if he is not he ought to be."

Mr. Garden: "Thank you. I hope you will be in Vancouver when the next election is held."

Mr. Henderson: "Well, I hope I shall not be in Vancouver, because I should have a mighty poor chance of getting a vote at all under this law." (Laughter).

He continued that the Bill was full of tyrannies, contradictions and euphemisms.

"What's that?" said the Attorney-General, looking up from his book. "We shall have to have that ruled out of order."

"We must call in the member for Newcastle," said Mr. McPhillips, amid general laughter.

Mr. Henderson continued to attack the Bill, declaring that all mistakes made under the Act would be against Liberals and not against Conservatives, and that the Bill was a most obvious attempt on the part of the Attorney-General to help out his party at the next election. After speaking about an hour he sat down.

Mr. McInnes then continued the talk. He said: "In rising to address the House again on this question, I may say that in about seven days more we may expect to get this question fully discussed." (Laughter).

He then launched out into a general attack on the Government, saying he hoped he would never be like those who sat on the Conservative side of the House, and were worked by a string pulled by the Attorney-General.

"I must call the hon. gentleman to order," said Mr. McPhillips. "He must speak to the question."

"Why, Mr. Chairman, I have not wandered away from the subject half so far as some members on this side. I don't see why you should call me to order."

"It is true," said Mr. McPhillips, "that the hon. gentleman has not digressed so far from the subject as some other hon. gentlemen on that side, but it appears to me in the chair that there must be some limit, or when is this debate going to end?"

Mr. Henderson: "It is never going to end."

Mr. McInnes said that was his position. He was only just beginning. In a few more days the House would begin to understand the question. The Attorney-General had been compared to dynamite, but an explosion of dynamite left some results; while the Attorney-General's verbal explosions were a mere puff of hot air and that was all, the bill however, was the beginning of a reign of tyranny in British Columbia, and to show how the people regarded it he read four telegrams from Miners' Unions in the Kootenay, opposing the Bill. After speaking for about an hour he closed with an appeal to the Premier to show that he was the friend of the workingman as he professed to be, by withdrawing the Bill.

The Premier at 5.55 p. m., moved that the Committee rise and ask leave to sit again.

The House adjourned till 8 p. m.

EVENING SITTING.

An Act to amend the Master and Servant Act introduced by Dr. Hall, passed first reading.

A Bill to further amend the Land Registry Act, by Hon. Mr. Bowser, passed first reading.

Mr. Macdonald moved, on the third reading of Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Timber Manufacture Act, 1906," that section 3 be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

"3. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent the ex-

port of pile and crib timber, railway ties, mining props, telegraph poles, fence posts or fire-wood."

Mr. Macdonald stated that the motion was not the same as that introduced by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The Speaker held that it introduced new matter, and the Bill must be re-committed to receive it.

Mr. Oliver moved to recommit the Bill to receive the same amendment.

Mr. Macdonald said the difference between this and the amendment of the Chief Commissioner of Lands was that in the Chief Commissioner's amendment the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council was necessary to allow a lumberman to export this kind of wood. In addition he (Mr. Macdonald) had added fence-posts and firewood to the exportable list. The export of this kind of wood could not possibly injure the manufacture of sawed wood in the Province. In Kootenay the production of cedar telegraph and telephone poles had become an important business, and there were large stocks of these poles waiting to be shipped to the United States by contract, and no harm could result from shipping them out subject to Government inspection without the red tapism of an order-in-council.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the amendment was the same as he had already introduced with the exception of the safeguard requiring the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council before export could be allowed. The danger of the amendment introduced by the Leader of the Opposition was that it left no safeguard, and it would be necessary to have inspectors to inspect every log shipped out. The timber manufacture policy of the Government preventing the exportation of sawlogs had been an immense success, but American lumbermen would, if this amendment were passed, take out not only poles, but also logs to be sawed into lumber in the United States.

Mr. Macdonald rose to reply. Hon. Mr. Fulton: "My hon. friend has no right of reply. He was not the mover of the motion."

A division was called, and the amendment was defeated by a solid Government vote against Liberals and Socialists.

The Bill then passed third reading.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Service Bill, Mr. Parsons in the chair.

Hon. Dr. Young moved in amendment, "Provided that no one but a British subject shall become a member of the Civil Service except where expert technical knowledge is required, in which case consent must be given by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council."

The amendment carried.

Section 28 was amended to give a servant, dissatisfied with the decision of the Civil Service Commission on his regrading, the right to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, whose decision is to be final.

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

Hon. Dr. Young also stated that the proposed Superannuation Bill would that night be laid on the table so that members might study it during the recess preparatory to its introduction next session.

G. T. P. AGREEMENT.

The House went into Committee on "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in regard to Prince Rupert townsite," Mr. Hayward in the chair.

Mr. Oliver moved to strike out those portions of the Bill varying from the Act of last year. He objected that the plans, in 32,000 feet of waterfront, only showed one street running to the sea, though Mr. Garden had introduced an amendment to the Land Act, reserving a strip of land along all foreshore, as a public highway, or where this could not be done, at least there should be a street running to the sea for every thousand feet of waterfront. Yet here instead of 32 streets they had only one. The Bill of last year provided for free access to the sea by all streets, but this Bill was a direct contradiction.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the member for Delta started out with the assumption that he possessed the only grey matter in the House.

Mr. Oliver: "Now, Mr. Chairman—"  
Hon. Mr. Fulton: "Well, his attitude leads one to assume that, and I say without prejudice we may assume that." He added that the agreement was the result of months of deliberation, expert advice had been received, and every step carefully taken, yet the member for Delta without a scrap of personal knowledge of the subject would ask the House on his dictum to wipe out all that experts in their line had done. Whether the Province had received a fourth of the waterfront time would show, but the Government pinned its faith on its belief that it had. The member for Delta tried to make capital of this



fact that on a plan he had shown only one street ran to the sea. If he would go to the Lands and Works Department and examine the duplicate plans of sections already surveyed he would find nine approaches to the sea. The Province had 8,000 feet of waterfront available to the public, and it was segregated over different portions of the waterfront, in the centre of the townsite and on its eastern and western extremities, so that in the matter of waterfront, never had the interests of the public been so thoroughly safeguarded as in Prince Rupert. After second reading it came with bad grace from a member of the Opposition to criticise this bargain, since had the mandate of the Ottawa Government been obeyed, the Province would have lost fully half its interest in the townsite, as they would have handed it all over as an Indian reserve to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

Mr. Jardine asked if the whole of Kalen Island was included in the Indian Reserve.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said no, but fully half the townsite of Prince Rupert was, and had the Province yielded its reversionary interest in the Indian lands, they would have been lost to the Province forever.

Mr. Oliver said the command referred to by the Chief Commissioner of Lands was simply a mild suggestion from the Ottawa Government. This land had been given by the Provincial Government to the Railway Company for a dollar an acre.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "Where is my friend's authority?"

Mr. Oliver: "If my friend will turn up the official documents about the investigation of that notorious band of adventurers he will soon find out."

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "To whom does my hon. friend refer?"

Mr. Oliver said his hon. friend knew well enough to whom he referred. It was to the persons who received \$34,000 from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for locating the Kalen Island townsite, while the Government only got \$10,000 for 10,000 acres of that townsite.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "That agreement was made direct with an accredited agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

Mr. Oliver: "Where was it stated?"

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "It was on the face of it."

Mr. Oliver: "How long was it after the agreement was made that the face of it was altered?"

Hon. Mr. Fulton handed over the record of the first agreement to Mr. Oliver to read.

Mr. Oliver said that was all very well. It read that Ernest Victor Bodwell made an agreement with the Company, but for whom was he acting?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he was acting for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and there was a telegram from Mr. Hays to prove it.

Mr. Oliver said he could not find it, and handed back the record book. He continued his argument that all the Dominion Government had proposed to give the Grand Trunk Pacific in Prince Rupert was such interest as it might have in the Indian lands there, and nothing more.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "They gave them the land in fee."

Mr. Oliver said he was not going to split hairs with a legal gentleman on the floor of the House, but would ask him to read the order-in-council. He then went further into details on the agreement before them. He asked the Chief Commissioner the depth of water in front of Block "F," considered the most valuable piece of waterfront the Government had.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said there was room on the westerly end for a wharf 700 or 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, and with a depth at high water of not more than 50 or 60 feet in front of it.

Mr. Oliver asked what land the Government had between the water and the railway track.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that along 750 feet of Block "F," they were confined to about 60 feet of right-of-way.

Mr. Oliver asked for the depth of water all along the waterfront.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he had not the information with him, but he could get it in the Works Department.

Mr. Oliver said he had asked for it there in vain. He suggested that the Committee rise so that the information might be brought down.

Mr. Naden said they could not discuss this matter intelligently without this information. He had rowed over the water, and to him it seemed too deep to allow a wharf being built if a railway ran along the shore.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said if section 2 was stood over for another sitting he would bring down the information.

Mr. Oliver next criticised the transfer of a triangular piece of land in the townsite to the Prince Rupert Townsite Company, in return for land of equal value granted by the company to the Government in return.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the exchange was necessary to secure uniformity

in the landscape survey of the townsite.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved an amendment to section 6 ratifying the order-in-council passed last year reserving the townsite and adjacent lands and islands from being staked under the Mineral, Placer or Coal Mines Acts.

In reply to Mr. Macdonald, the Chief Commissioner promised to hold the amendment over, and to bring down any information as to mineral claims already staked on these lands.

#### AMENDMENTS MOVED.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the following amendments:

"7. Plans of the lands mentioned in Chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1908, approved by the Chief Commissioner of Lands, shall from time to time be deposited in the proper Land Registry Office when the Registrar is satisfied that such plans have been approved as aforesaid. After the deposit of such a plan the Registrar shall keep an index of the lands described or designated by any number or letter on such plan by the name by which it is designated thereon, and all instruments affecting the land, or any part thereof, executed after such plan has been deposited as aforesaid, shall conform thereto, otherwise the same shall not be recorded or registered."

"No person, except when authorised in writing by the Attorney-General, shall be permitted to copy said plans when deposited as aforesaid."

He said the plans spoken of related to the topographical survey. It was the intention of the Company to copyright these plans, and not allow them to be circulated without official permission.

The Bill, with the exception of sections held over, was reported complete and the Committee rose and reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he desired to get the Bill through as Mr. Tate, the Grand Trunk Solicitor, had already been waiting three weeks to have the agreement completed.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend the Police and Prison Regulation Act by the appointment of an Inspector of Provincial Police.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that such Inspector should have power to prevent the extraction of evidence from witnesses by any such system as "sweating."

Hon. Mr. Bowser asked that the amendment stand over. He wished time to think about it.

Mr. Williams gave notice of an amendment he wished to introduce to prevent corporations from employing special constables or detectives without official permission from the Attorney-General's Department.

The Bill was allowed to stand over. HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Explosive Storage Act. He said information had been brought to his attention in connection with the storage of gasoline. Under the old Act there was no power to regulate the placing of tanks, etc., for the greatest public safety.

It was not his intention to bring this Bill into operation at once. He would leave that to proclamation from the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and it should come into force after he had time to consider what would be the best means of dealing with the difficulty.

The Bill passed second reading and by permission of the House was passed through Committee of the Whole.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill for the relief of the Armstrong Power and Light Company. He said the Bill was made necessary by a mistake in the original Bill authorising the works of the Company.

By permission of the House, the Bill passed through Committee. Report was adopted and it passed third reading.

The House adjourned at 12 p. m.

#### THE TIMBER INDUSTRY.

The wisdom of the Government in deciding to postpone decisive action in the matter of timber licence extension, will be apparent to every thinking man. Hasty legislation affecting one of the Province's foremost industries, and one in which the interests of so many sections of the community are involved in ways not easily reconcilable, might quite possibly prove disastrous in the future. It is necessary that the Government should have before it, in very plain black and white, every side of a many-sided question, and to obtain this is impossible by means of the ordinary executive and legislative facilities during the session. In referring to the revision of the United States Tariff, now in process, we advocated strongly the delegating of the issues to an appointive body outside of Congress, as probably productive of a solution more equitable than could be reached by the legislative bodies, and the arguments which we advanced in that case apply with equal force to the needs of our own timber industry. The very numerous class included under the denomination of licensees will, in the meanwhile, be satisfied with the tact undertaking of the Government that it will, in all probability, see its way clear at the next session at least to meet their representations half-way, always with the proviso that other interests shall not be jeopardised. Nothing more fair or reasonable can be asked for, and we believe that the licence-holders have the welfare of the Province and of one of its chief industries sufficiently at heart to use their best endeavors in aid of a wise decision by the Timber Commission which is shortly to be named. The prospects of the industry and of its allied branch of commerce, that of lumber, are steadily improving, representatives of the latter having given us to understand that there is very little ground for the pessimism that has been given voice to in certain quarters. In the meanwhile the Provincial Government can be safely relied on to advance by all means in its power the welfare of a business in which so large a proportion of the community is engaged and so much capital invested.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1909.

## PROROGATION IS POSSIBLE

To-night—Much Business Done Yesterday—G. T. P. Bill Passed—Licences for Hand Loggers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 11. — Mr. Ross's Bill to compel fortnightly payment of wages in large industries, was defeated on second reading to-day. The Liberals and Socialists voted with Mr. Ross and Mr. Schofield for the Bill, but the rest of the Conservatives voted against it, and it was defeated by a vote of 23 to 17.

Mr. McInnis's Bill to extend the Eight Hour Law for smelters to mechanics working round the furnaces, was also defeated, though the Liberals supported it.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the second reading of the amendment to the Land Act, to grant licences to hand-loggers. The Bill provides that the licences can only be granted to persons on the voters' lists, or to Indians. It passed the second reading.

The Medical Bill was completed in Committee, with all amendments.

The Bills respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Pacific, Northern & Omineca Railway Bills, passed third reading.

The amended Game Protection Act passed second reading.

Seventeen Bills are left on the Order Paper, but if there is no further obstruction the House may prorogue to-morrow night.

#### THE NIGHT SITTING

The Water Bill passed Committee to-night. Mr. Macdonald appealed to the Chief Commissioner to hold over the Bill for another year, declaring it full of imperfections.

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied that it was imperative that they should get it through, as many water records were lying unsettled.

Mr. Macdonald said that criticism seemed useless, as it was not listened to. He withdrew from the House and the Bill passed the final stages in Committee, unchallenged.

Mr. Williams moved the second reading of the Bill to establish "first aid to the injured" in all camps.

Hon. Dr. Young stated that the Government intended at the next session to bring down a Bill dealing with the whole subject, and stationing health officers in different parts of the Province. It had been considering the matter for a long time, but had been unable to proceed with it this session.

Mr. Williams accepted the assurance and withdrew his Bill.

Mr. McPhillips's Bill limiting assignments of workmen's wages was bitterly attacked in Committee by the Socialists and Mr. Oliver, and was held over for a sitting.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the second reading of the Woman's Franchise Bill in a characteristic speech.

The Premier moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Medical Bill and the B. C. Permanent Loan Bill passed third reading.

#### THE ELECTIONS BILL

It is understood that a compromise has been arrived at on the Elections Bill, and Hon. Mr. Bowser promised to place the amendments on the Order Paper for the next sitting.

The Premier stated that they hoped to prorogue to-morrow (Friday) night.

Only ten bills, in their final stages, are now on the Order Paper.

Monday Night's Session, Delayed (mistakenly.)

THIRTY-THIRD DAY

(Continued.)

Victoria, M.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

The House went into Com-

the whole on the Provincial

Mr. Gifford in the chair

Mr. McInnis moved to add

to section 4:—

provided however, that in

after leaving an Elector

to reside in another

district in the Province, at

must elapse before the

person shall be struck

register, except on request

himself."

Mr. Williams said it was

VOTE

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Mr. Henderson m  
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Bill (No. 66) intit  
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there were Liberals left

earth."

Mr. Oliver: "I stay by

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he has been telling



Night's Session, Delayed in Trans-  
mission.)  
THIRTY-THIRD DAY.  
(Continued.)

Victoria, March 8.  
PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT.

The House went into Committee of  
the Whole on the Provincial Elections  
Act. Mr. Gifford in the chair.

Mr. McInnis moved to add the fol-  
lowing to section 4:—

Provided however, that in case of  
any voter leaving an Electoral Dis-  
trict in the Province, at least one  
month must elapse before the name of  
such person shall be struck off the  
register, except on request of the  
elector himself."

Mr. Williams said it was so long

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "We have  
produced the only evidence we have.  
Contrast our position with that of  
the member for Delta when he gets  
up and hands out some little street  
rumor about 250 United States citi-  
zens who came over from Seattle to  
Nanaimo and voted for myself. I  
have heard the same things, and at  
the last election the Liberal party,  
not content with arming the militia  
with bullets, armed the soldiers with  
ballots, and not only that but they  
brought in men from the North and  
South, strangers of every descrip-  
tion, to vote against me."

He added if there was any party  
in the Province that wanted clean  
lists it was the Socialists.

Mr. Oliver: "When my hon. friend  
talks about bringing in men from  
Seattle, will he state how many of

them were easily be disfranchised by this Bill.  
—Mr. Ross: "My hon. friend need  
not worry about me. I can take care  
of myself."

Mr. Macdonald: "I am not worry-  
ing about the member for Fernie, but  
I am thinking about his constituents."  
He asked further what the Minister  
of Public Works would say to the  
people of Revelstoke, where many  
men were employed in lumber camps,  
and would lose their votes? What  
would the Premier, who had only that  
afternoon posed as the friend of the  
workingman, say? They had heard  
those telegrams read, representing as  
they did a large body of voters in  
the Province, but they had not a  
word to say why the Bill should be  
passed or the amendment of the  
member for Grand Forks defeated.

He said while the  
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of their votes. Speaking as a salmon  
canner, he knew that hundreds who  
worked in the canneries would be  
disfranchised by this Bill. A year  
after a man had left a district was  
not a minute too long to keep his  
name on the lists. If the Attorney-  
General would not withdraw they  
should fight the Bill to the last.

Dr. Hall said had this Bill been in  
force last year he might have been  
disfranchised while taking a trip to  
the Old Country. This Bill might not  
be felt so badly in Vancouver and  
Victoria, but in Kootenay, among the  
miners and railwaymen it would have  
a disastrous effect, and it would also  
disfranchise commercial travellers. As  
it was after 12 o'clock he moved that  
the Chairman leave the chair.

The motion was defeated by a  
solid Government vote.

There were Liberals left on top of  
earth."

Mr. Oliver: "I stay by the state-  
ment I have made, that the member  
for Newcastle, if he had any proof  
of statements he made on the floor  
of the House, it was his duty to place  
before the Attorney-General and  
ask an investigation. Both the  
member for Newcastle and the mem-  
ber for Nanaimo are fond of trying  
to browbeat the members of the  
House. If they have evidence they  
should produce it or have the common  
decency to keep quiet. Perhaps they  
will tell us whether there is any  
truth in a story I heard, that during  
the Dominion election, 250 men were  
brought in from Seattle to Nanaimo  
to vote for the Socialist candidate.  
I do not say it is true. I do not think  
myself, but it is a sample of the  
kind of man he has been talking here to-

day as they felt to be  
intimical to the public welfare. He re-  
gretted to hear the threats of violence  
used by certain members of the  
House, and thought it a pity they did  
not confine themselves to the matter  
under debate. He regretted it, but  
it showed that these gentlemen might  
incite others to violence if they be-  
came alarmed. It was evident from  
the telegrams read there that night  
that the Bill was being strongly op-  
posed by certain classes in the coun-  
try. There was no doubt if the Bill  
passed, it would lead to the greatest  
abuse, and result in the disfranchise-  
ment of large numbers of working-  
men. If it were left to Registrars to  
strike off what absentees they would,  
what was to prevent that power from  
being used for partisan purposes?  
What would the member for Fernie  
say to his constituents, miners who  
moved about from camp to camp, and  
of whom 20 or 30 per cent. might

be easily be disfranchised by this Bill.

Mr. Ross: "My hon. friend need  
not worry about me. I can take care  
of myself."

Mr. Macdonald: "I am not worry-  
ing about the member for Fernie, but  
I am thinking about his constituents."

He asked further what the Minister  
of Public Works would say to the  
people of Revelstoke, where many  
men were employed in lumber camps,  
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be felt so badly in Vancouver and  
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a disastrous effect, and it would also  
disfranchise commercial travellers. As  
it was after 12 o'clock he moved that  
the Chairman leave the chair.

The motion was defeated by a  
solid Government vote.

AFTER MIDNIGHT DISCUSSION.

Mr. Oliver then pointed out that  
the amendment after five hours' dis-  
cussion was out of order, since there  
were other amendments on the order  
paper preceding it, namely, a number  
by the Attorney-General beginning as  
follows:

That section 4 of said Bill, as print-  
ed, be struck out; and that the follow-  
ing be inserted as section 5:—

"5. Paragraph (c) of said section  
10 is hereby repealed and the follow-  
ing paragraph is substituted there-  
for:—

"(c.) Upon the holding of such  
Court, it shall be the duty of such  
Registrar to hear and determine any  
or all objections against the retention  
of any name or names on the Regis-  
ter of voters, etc.

Mr. McInnis objected, saying he did  
not intend to allow the Attorney-Gen-  
eral to bluff him out of his amend-  
ment.

Mr. Oliver said it was simply fol-  
lowing the rules of the House.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that section  
4 of the Act which the member for  
Grand Forks was trying to amend  
had not been read, and all the discus-  
sion of the night was out of order.

Mr. McInnis said the section was  
read a few days ago when he first  
moved his amendment.

After a great deal of cross-firing  
Mr. McInnis ran off on a another  
harangue about the oppression of the  
workingmen by the Attorney-General  
who lay back and slumbered in his  
chair, while the wrath of Heaven was  
invoked upon his head.

Mr. Ellison took Mr. Gifford's place  
in the chair, and a dozen members  
on either side hung doggedly to their  
seats.

Dr. King said that in the Cranbrook  
district where many men were en-  
gaged in the lumber business this Bill  
would result in the disfranchisement  
of 30 or 40 per cent.

Mr. Yorston followed with the  
Cariboo point of view. He thought  
it better that four dead men should  
remain on the list than that one who  
had a vote should be struck off.

Mr. McInnis moved that the Com-  
mittee rise.

Mr. Henderson objected on a point  
of order, but the Chairman overruled  
him.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite appealed to  
the Speaker, who was accordingly  
called in.

Mr. Henderson said he had raised  
the point that the member for Grand  
Forks had already made the same  
motion, which was negatived, and he  
could not make the same motion  
again.

Mr. Oliver said there was more in  
it than that. There must be some  
mode of determining these things.  
"At the present rate of progress a  
vote on this question will not be taken  
this week. I don't wish to stay here  
without refreshments that long," he  
added.

The Speaker ruled that the motion  
of the member for Grand Forks, that  
the Committee rise, was in order. The  
proper form of the motion should be  
that the Chairman leave the chair."

The Speaker left the House, and  
the members went into Committee  
of the Whole again.

There then arose a wrangle over  
the motion, whether it was proper  
to move that "the Committee rise" or  
the Chairman leave the chair."

Mr. Macdonald: "The Finance Min-  
ister who is now asleep—" (Laugh-  
ter).

Hon. Mr. Tatlow rose and said he  
was quite awake. (Renewed laugh-  
ter).

The motion was then put and lost.

Mr. Jones continued the debate be-  
ing received with a volley of applause  
from both sides. He declared that  
the Bill as it stood would disfran-  
chise most of the people of Cariboo  
as not many of the miners remained  
there in the winter.

Mr. Henderson continued the ob-  
struction.

Mr. Oliver continued the debate in a  
bantering tone, and asked the Pre-  
mier how he would approach a Regis-  
trar if he wanted to be placed on  
the list, and how he would define the  
word "resident."

The Premier said if his hon. friend  
would submit all amendment defin-  
ing "resident" he would generously  
consider it. Registrars were generally  
reasonable men, and would act rea-  
sonably. The only desire of the Gov-  
ernment was to make the Bill as com-  
plete as possible, and secure through  
it a complete and purified voters' list.

Mr. Jardine said he would have no  
pleasure in sitting up all night dis-  
cussing this Bill, if he did not feel  
there was danger in it. He appealed  
to the Attorney-General to come  
down from his high horse and accept  
the amendment.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then again  
took up the cudgels, quoting from  
encyclopedias of the laws of England  
on Registrars. He concluded by rais-  
ing a point of order that the Bill was  
beyond the jurisdiction of the At-  
torney-General, and was therefore out  
of order.

Mr. Macdonald, who had been call-



fact that on a plan he had shown only one street ran to the sea. If he would go to the Lands and Works Department and examine the duplicate plans of sections already surveyed he would find nine approaches to the sea. The Province had 8,000 feet of waterfront available to the public, and it was segregated over different portions of the waterfront, in the centre of the townsite and on its eastern and western extremities, so that in the matter of waterfront, never had the interests of the public been so thoroughly safeguarded as in Prince Rupert. After second reading it came with bad grace from a member of the Opposition to criticise this bargain, since had the mandate of the Ottawa Government been obeyed, the Province would have lost fully half its interest in the townsite, as they would have handed it all over as an Indian reserve to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

Mr. Jardine asked if the whole of Kalen Island was included in the Indian Reserve.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said no, but fully half the townsite of Prince Rupert was, and had the Province yielded its reversionary interest in the Indian lands, they would have been lost to the Province forever.

Mr. Oliver said the command referred to by the Chief Commissioner of Lands was simply a mild suggestion from the Ottawa Government. This land had been given by the Provincial Government to the Railway Company for a dollar an acre.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "Where is my hon. friend's authority?"

Mr. Oliver: "If my friend will turn up the official documents about the investigation of that notorious band of adventurers he will soon find out."

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "To whom does my hon. friend refer?"

Mr. Oliver said his hon. friend knew well enough to whom he referred. It was to the persons who received \$36,000 from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for locating the Kalen Island townsite, while the Government only got \$10,000 for 10,000 acres of that townsite.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "That agreement was made direct with an accredited agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company?"

Mr. Oliver: "Where was it made?"

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "It was on the face of it."

Mr. Oliver: "How long was it after the agreement was made that the face of it was altered?"

Hon. Mr. Fulton handed over the record of the first agreement to Mr. Oliver to read.

Mr. Oliver said that was all very well. It read that Ernest Victor Bodwell made an agreement with the Company, but for whom was he acting?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he was acting for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and there was a telegram from Mr. Hays to prove it.

Mr. Oliver said he could not find it, and handed back the record book. He continued his argument that all the Dominion Government had proposed to give the Grand Trunk Pacific in Prince Rupert was such interest as it might have in the Indian lands there, and nothing more.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "They gave them the land in fee."

Mr. Oliver said he was not going to split hairs with a legal gentleman on the floor of the House, but would ask him to read the order-in-council. He then went further into details on the agreement before them. He asked the Chief Commissioner the depth of water in front of Block "F," considered the most valuable piece of waterfront the Government had.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said there was room on the westerly end for a wharf 796 or 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, and with a depth at high water of not more than 50 or 60 feet in front of it.

Mr. Oliver asked what land the Government had between the water and the railway track.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that along 750 feet of Block "F," they were confined to about 40 feet of right-of-way.

Mr. Oliver asked for the depth of water all along the waterfront.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he had not the information with him, but he could get it in the Works Department.

Mr. Oliver said he had asked for it there in vain. He suggested that the Committee rise so that the information might be brought down.

Mr. Naden said they could not discuss this matter intelligently without this information. He had rowed over the water, and to him it seemed too deep to allow a wharf being built if a railway ran along the shore.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said if section 3 was stood over for another sitting he would bring down the information.

Mr. Oliver next criticised the transfer of a triangular piece of land in the townsite to the Prince Rupert Townsite Company, in return for land of equal value granted by the company to the Government in return.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the exchange was necessary to secure uniformity

in the landscape survey of the townsite.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved an amendment to section 6 ratifying the order-in-council passed last year reserving the townsite and adjacent lands and islands from being staked under the Mineral, Placer or Coal Mines Acts.

In reply to Mr. Macdonald, the Chief Commissioner promised to hold the amendment over, and to bring down any information as to mineral claims already staked on these lands.

#### AMENDMENTS MOVED.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the following amendments:

"7. Plans of the lands mentioned in Chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1908, approved by the Chief Commissioner of Lands, shall from time to time be deposited in the proper Land Registry Office when the Registrar certifies that such plans have been as aforesaid. After such a plan the Registrar shall prepare an index of the lands designated by any number on such plan by the number it is designated thereon, and the instruments affecting the part thereof, executed, shall be deposited as, conform thereto, other shall not be recorded or

"No person, except when in writing by the Registrar, shall be permitted to copy or to copy these plans to copyright these plans

low them to be circulated without official permission. The Bill, with the exceptions held over, was reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he got the Bill through a Grand Trunk Solicitor, been waiting three weeks, agreement completed.

The House went into the Bill to amend the Explosives Storage Act, and the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved to add the following to sub-section (2) of section 2:—"It shall be the duty of such Inspector to see that all attempts of any nature to extract evidence from prisoners by means of 'sweating' or any form of torture, shall be abolished or prevented."

#### THE TIMBER INDUSTRY.

The wisdom of the Government in deciding to postpone decisive action in the matter of timber licence extension, will be apparent to every thinking man. Hasty legislation affecting one of the Province's foremost industries, and one in which the interests of so many sections of the community are involved in ways not easily reconcilable, might quite possibly prove disastrous in the future. It is necessary that the Government should have before it, in very plain black and white, every side of a many-sided question, and to obtain this is impossible by means of the ordinary

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1909.

## PROROGATION IS POSSIBLE

To-night—Much Business Done Yesterday—G. T. P. Bill Passed — Licences for Hand Loggers.

From Our Own Correspondent.  
Victoria, March 11. — Mr. Ross's Bill to compel fortnightly payment of

The Order for the second reading of Bill (No. 53) intituled "An Act respecting the Consolidation of the Mining Claims and Water Rights of John Hopp," was discharged.

Bill (No. 78) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Explosives Storage Act,'" was read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 37) intituled "An Act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia," was adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

The Report on Bill (No. 77) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Police and Prisons Regulation Act,'" was considered.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved to add the following to sub-section (2) of section 2:—

"It shall be the duty of such Inspector to see that all attempts of any nature to extract evidence from prisoners by means of 'sweating' or any form of torture, shall be abolished or prevented."

Negatived on the following division:—

YEAS:			
Messieurs			
Hall,	Henderson,	Williams,	McInnis—7.
Jones,	Brewster,	Hawthorthwaite,	
NAYS:			
Messieurs			
King,	Bowser,	Young,	Manson,
Naden,	Cotton,	Taylor,	Hayward,
Eagleson,	Ross,	Garden,	McGuire,
Oliver,	McPhillips,	Macgowan,	Mackay,
Macdonald,	Thomson,	Gifford,	Parson,
Munro,	Hunter,	Grant,	Davey,
Tatlow,	Fulton,	Behnson,	Schofield—29.
McBride,			

Report adopted.

Third reading at the next sitting.

Bill (No. 21) intituled "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway," was again committed.

Reported with amendments.

Report to be considered at the next sitting.

Bill (No. 2) intituled "An Act to declare the Rights of the Crown in respect to Water and Water Power, and to amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Province relating to the Diversion, Acquisition and Use of Water," was again committed.

Progress reported.

Committee to sit again at next sitting.

The Order for the second reading of Bill (No. 49) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Game Protection Act, 1898,'" was discharged.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton presented to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which read as follows:—

JAMES DUNSMUIR,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits herewith a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Game Protection Act, 1898,'" and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

Government House,  
10th March, 1909.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY

(Continued.)

Victoria, March 11.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

The House went into Committee on the whole of the Provincial Election Bill. Mr. Gifford in the chair. Mr. McInnis moved to add to section 4:—

"Provided however, that in the event of a person leaving an Electoral District to reside in another Electoral District in the Province, at the time of the election, such person shall be struck from the list, except on request made by himself."

Ordered, That Committee of the Whole

Resolved, That a Bill (No. 8) of which is annexed

Report adopted Bill introduced Second reading

Bill (No. 82) in second time.

To be committed

Resolved, That

And then the

Bill (No. 60) Company, Limited,

Bill (No. 65) Act, 1873, and the 1892, and to give a Progress report Committee to

The Report on Omineca Railway,

Mr. Hawthorthwaite

"Provided, also extend to said Company per mile previously

Mr. McPhillips and title of the Bill

Mr. Speaker in the Bill or the

pany by another

Mr. Hawthorthwaite

The Chair was

Tatlow,  
McBride,  
Bowser,  
Cotton,  
Ellison,  
Ross,

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Oliver: "I stay by

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to for the Socialist candidate.  
et say it is true. I do not think  
myself. But it is a sample of the  
he has been telling here to-

Mr. Hawthorthwaite: "We have  
produced the only evidence we have.  
Contrast our position with that of  
the member for Delta when he gets  
up and hands out some little street  
rumor about 250 United States citi-  
zens who came over from Seattle to  
Nanaimo and voted for myself. I  
have heard the same things, and at  
the last election the Liberal party,  
not content with arming the militia  
with bullets, armed the soldiers with  
ballots, and not only that but they  
brought in men from the North and  
South, strangers of every descrip-  
tion, to vote against me."  
He added if there was any party  
in the Province that wanted clean  
lists it was the Socialists.  
Mr. Oliver: "When my hon. friend  
talks about bringing in men from

easily be disfranchised by this Bill.  
Mr. Ross: "My hon. friend need  
not worry about me. I can take care  
of myself."  
Mr. Macdonald: "I am not worry-  
ing about the member for Fernie, but  
I am thinking about his constituents."  
He asked further what the Minister  
of Public Works would say to the  
people of Revelstoke, where many  
men were employed in lumber camps,  
and would lose their votes? What  
would the Premier, who had only that  
afternoon posed as the friend of the  
workingman, say? They had heard  
those telegrams read, representing as  
they did a large body of voters in  
the Province, but they had not a  
word to say why the Bill should be  
passed or the amendment of the  
member for Grand Forks defeated.

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after a man had left a district was  
not a minute too long to keep his  
name on the lists. If the Attorney-  
General would not withdraw they  
should fight the Bill to the last.

Dr. Hall said had this Bill been in  
force last year he might have been  
disfranchised while taking a trip to  
the Old Country. This Bill might not  
be felt so badly in Vancouver and  
Victoria, but in Kootenay, among the  
miners and railwaymen it would have  
a disastrous effect, and it would also  
disfranchise commercial travellers. As  
it was after 12 o'clock he moved that  
the Chairman leave the chair.

The motion was defeated by a  
solid Government vote.

AFTER MIDNIGHT DISCUSSION.

Mr. Oliver then pointed out that  
the amendment after five hours' dis-  
cussion was out of order, since there  
were other amendments on the order  
paper preceding it, namely, a number  
by the Attorney-General beginning as  
follows:

That section 4 of said Bill, as print-  
ed, be struck out; and that the follow-  
ing be inserted as section 5:—

"5. Paragraph (c) of said section  
16 is hereby repealed and the follow-  
ing paragraph is substituted there-  
for:—

"(c.) Upon the holding of such  
Court, it shall be the duty of such  
Registrar to hear and determine any  
or all objections against the retention  
of any name or names on the Regis-  
ter of voters, etc.

Mr. McInnis objected, saying he did  
not intend to allow the Attorney-Gen-  
eral to bluff him out of his amend-  
ment.

Mr. Oliver said it was simply fol-  
lowing the rules of the House.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that section  
4 of the Act which the member for  
Grand Forks was trying to amend  
had not been read, and all the discus-  
sion of the night was out of order.

Mr. McInnis said this section was  
read a few days ago when he first  
moved his amendment.

After a great deal of cross-firing  
Mr. McInnis ran off on a another  
harangue about the oppression of the  
workingmen by the Attorney-General  
who lay back and slumbered in his  
chair, while the wrath of Heaven was  
invoked upon his head.

Mr. Ellison took Mr. Gifford's place  
in the chair, and a dozen members  
on either side hung doggedly to their  
seats.

Dr. King said that in the Cranbrook  
district where many men were en-  
gaged in the lumber business this Bill  
would result in the disfranchisement  
of 30 or 40 per cent.

Mr. Yorston followed with the  
Cariboo point of view. He thought  
it better that four dead men should  
remain on the list than that one who  
had a vote should be struck off.

Mr. McInnis moved that the Com-  
mittee rise.

Mr. Henderson objected on a point  
of order, but the Chairman overruled  
him.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite appealed to  
the Speaker, who was accordingly  
called in.

Mr. Henderson said he had raised  
the point that the member for Grand  
Forks had already made the same  
motion, which was negative, and he  
could not make the same motion  
again.

Mr. Oliver said there was more in  
it than that. There must be some  
mode of determining these things.  
"At the present rate of progress a  
vote on this question will not be taken  
this week. I don't wish to stay here  
without refreshments that long," he  
added.

The Speaker ruled that the motion  
of the member for Grand Forks, that  
the Committee rise, was in order. The  
proper form of the motion should be  
that the Chairman leave the chair."

The Speaker left the House, and  
the members went into Committee  
of the Whole again.

There then arose a wrangle over  
the motion, whether it was proper  
to move that "the Committee rise" or  
the Chairman leave the chair."

Mr. Macdonald: "The Finance Min-  
ister who is now asleep—" (Laugh-  
ter).

Hon. Mr. Tatlow rose and said he  
was quite awake. (Renewed laugh-  
ter).

The motion was then put and lost.

Mr. Jones continued the debate be-  
ing received with a volley of applause  
from both sides. He declared that  
the Bill as it stood would disfran-  
chise most of the people of Cariboo  
as not many of the miners remained  
there in the winter.

Mr. Henderson continued the ob-  
struction.

Mr. Oliver continued the debate in a  
bantering tone, and asked the Pre-  
mier how he would approach a Regis-  
trar if he wanted to be placed on  
the list, and how he would define the  
word "resident."

The Premier said if his hon. friend  
would submit an amendment defin-  
ing "resident" he would generously  
consider it. Registrars were generally  
reasonable men, and would act rea-  
sonably. The only desire of the Gov-  
ernment was to make the Bill as com-  
plete as possible, and secure through  
it a complete and purified voters' list.

Mr. Jardine said he would have no  
pleasure in sitting up all night dis-  
cussing this Bill, if he did not feel  
there was danger in it. He appealed  
to the Attorney-General to come  
down from his high horse and accept  
the amendment.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite then again  
took up the cudgels, quoting from  
encyclopedias of the laws of England  
on Registrars. He concluded by rais-  
ing a point of order that the Bill was  
beyond the jurisdiction of the Attor-  
ney-General, and was therefore out  
of order.

Mr. Macdonald, who had been call-

Ordered, That the said Message and the Bill accompanying the same be referred to a  
Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That the Committee rise and report to the House, recommending the introduc-  
tion of a Bill (No. 81) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Game Protection Act, 1898,'" a draft  
of which is annexed to this Resolution.

Report adopted.

Bill introduced and read a first time.

Second reading to-morrow.

Bill (No. 82) intituled "An Act further to amend the 'Land Registry Act,'" was read a  
second time.

To be committed at next sitting.

Resolved, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until eight o'clock to-night.

And then the House adjourned at 5:59 P.M.

Wednesday, 10th March, 1909.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P.M.

Bill (No. 60) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Goat River Water, Power and Light  
Company, Limited," was read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 65) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Corporation of Victoria Water Works  
Act, 1873, and the 'Victoria Water Works Amendment Act,' Chapter 64 of the Statutes of  
1892, and to give additional powers," was again committed.

Progress reported.

Committee to sit again at next sitting.

The Report on Bill (No. 66) intituled "An Act respecting the Pacific Northern and  
Omineca Railway," was considered.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved to add the following to section 3:—

"Provided, always, that the extension of time herein contained shall not be construed to  
extend to said Company the time limit in which it could earn the Provincial bonus of \$5,280  
per mile previously granted."

Mr. McPhillips raised the point of order "That the amendment was not within the scope  
and title of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker Eberts: The amendment refers to a bonus. I can find no bonus referred to  
in the Bill or the Act proposed to be amended. I understand a bonus was granted the Com-  
pany by another Bill. I, therefore, rule the amendment out of order.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Chair was sustained on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Tatlow,	Shatford,	Garden,	Hayward,
McBride,	McPhillips,	Macgowan,	McGuire,
Bowser,	Thomson,	Gifford,	Mackay,
Cotton,	Hunter,	Grant,	Parson,
Ellison,	Fulton,	Behnsen,	Davey—23.
Ross,	Taylor,	Manson,	

such extension as they felt to be  
litical to the public welfare. He re-  
gretted to hear the threats of violence  
used by certain members of the  
House, and thought it a pity they did  
not confine themselves to the matter  
under debate. He regretted it, but  
it showed that these gentlemen might  
incite others to violence if they be-  
came alarmed. It was evident from  
the telegrams read there that night  
that the Bill was being strongly op-  
posed by certain classes in the coun-  
try. There was no doubt if the Bill  
passed, it would lead to the greatest  
abuse, and result in the disfranchise-  
ment of large numbers of working-  
men. If it were left to Registrars to  
strike off what absentees they would,  
what was to prevent that power from  
being used for partisan purposes?  
What would the member for Fernie  
say to his constituents, miners who  
moved about from camp to camp, and  
of whom 20 or 30 per cent. might

of their votes. Speaking as a salmon  
canner, he knew that hundreds who  
worked in the canneries would be  
disfranchised by this Bill. A year  
after a man had left a district was  
not a minute too long to keep his  
name on the lists. If the Attorney-  
General would not withdraw they  
should fight the Bill to the last.

Dr. Hall said had this Bill been in  
force last year he might have been  
disfranchised while taking a trip to  
the Old Country. This Bill might not  
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miners and railwaymen it would have  
a disastrous effect, and it would also  
disfranchise commercial travellers. As  
it was after 12 o'clock he moved that  
the Chairman leave the chair.

The motion was defeated by a  
solid Government vote.



fact that on a plan he had shown only one street ran to the sea. If he would go to the Lands and Works Department and examine the duplicate plans of sections already surveyed he would find nine approaches to the sea. The Province had 8,000 feet of waterfront available to the public, and it was segregated over different portions of the waterfront, in the centre of the townsite and on its eastern and western extremities, so that in the matter of waterfront, never had the interests of the public been so thoroughly safeguarded as in Prince Rupert. After second reading it came with bad grace from a member of the Opposition to criticise this bargain, since had the mandate of the Ottawa Government been obeyed, the Province would have lost fully half its interest in the townsite, as they would have handed it all over as an Indian reserve to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

Mr. Jardine asked if the whole of Kalen Island was included in the Indian Reserve.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said no, but fully half the townsite of Prince Rupert was, and had the Province yielded its reversionary interest in the Indian lands they would have been lost to the Province forever.

Mr. Oliver said the command referred to by the Chief Commissioner of Lands was simply a mild suggestion from the Ottawa Government. This land had been given by the Provincial Government to the Railway Company for a dollar an acre.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "Where is my hon. friend's authority?"

Mr. Oliver: "If my friend will turn up the official documents about the investigation of that notorious band of adventurers he will soon find out."

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "To whom does my hon. friend refer?"

Mr. Oliver said his hon. friend knew well enough to whom he referred. It was to the persons who received \$36,000 from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for locating the Kalen Island townsite, while the Government only got \$10,000 for 10,000 acres of that townsite.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "That agreement was made direct with an accredited agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

Mr. Oliver: "Where was it signed?"

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "It was on the face of it."

Mr. Oliver: "How long was it after the agreement was made that the face of it was altered?"

Hon. Mr. Fulton handed over the record of the first agreement to Mr. Oliver to read.

Mr. Oliver said that was all very well. It read that Ernest Victor Bodwell made an agreement with the Company, but for whom was he acting?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he was acting for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and there was a telegram from Mr. Hays to prove it.

Mr. Oliver said he could not find it, and handed back the record book. He continued his argument that all the Dominion Government had proposed to give the Grand Trunk Pacific in Prince Rupert was such interest as it might have in the Indian lands there, and nothing more.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "They gave them the land in fee."

Mr. Oliver said he was not going to split hairs with a legal gentleman on the floor of the House, but would ask him to read the order-in-council. He then went further into details on the agreement before them. He asked the Chief Commissioner the depth of water in front of Block "F," considered the most valuable piece of waterfront the Government had.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said there was room on the westerly end for a wharf 700 or 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, and with a depth at high water of not more than 50 or 60 feet in front of it.

Mr. Oliver asked what land the Government had between the water and the railway track.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that along 700 feet of Block "F" they were confined to about 60 feet of right-of-way.

Mr. Oliver asked for the depth of water all along the waterfront.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he had not the information with him, but he could get it in the Works Department.

Mr. Oliver said he had asked for it there in vain. He suggested that the Committee rise so that the information might be brought down.

Mr. Naden said they could not discuss this matter intelligently without this information. He had rowed over the water, and to him it seemed too deep to allow a wharf being built if a railway ran along the shore.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said if section 3 was stood over for another sitting he would bring down the information.

Mr. Oliver next catechised the transfer of a triangular piece of land in the townsite to the Prince Rupert Townsite Company, in return for land of equal value granted by the company to the Government in return.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the exchange was necessary to secure uniformity

in the landscape survey of the townsite.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved an amendment to section 6 ratifying the order-in-council passed last year reserving the townsite and adjacent lands and islands from being staked under the Mineral, Placer or Coal Mines Acts.

In reply to Mr. Macdonald, the Chief Commissioner promised to hold the amendment over, and to bring down any information as to mineral claims already staked on these lands.

#### AMENDMENTS MOVED.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the following amendments:

"7. Plans of the lands mentioned in Chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1908, approved by the Chief Commissioner of Lands, shall from time to time be deposited in the proper Land Registry Office when the

that such plans as aforesaid, such a plan the an index of the designated by a on such plan in

It is designated struments affect part thereof, ex has been deposited conform thereto shall not be recd

"No person, in writing by a shall be permitted when deposited."

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The House

#### THE TIMBER INDUSTRY.

The wisdom of the Government in deciding to postpone decisive action in the matter of timber licence extension, will be apparent to every thinking man. Hasty legislation affecting one of the Province's foremost industries, and one in which the interests of so many sections of the community are involved in ways not easily reconcilable, might quite possibly prove disastrous in the future. It is necessary that the Government should have before it, in very plain black and white, every side of a many-sided question, and to obtain this is impossible by means of the ordinary

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1909.

## PROROCATION IS POSSIBLE

To-night—Much Business Done Yesterday—G. T. P. Bill Passed — Licences for Hand Loggers.

From Our Own Correspondent.  
Victoria, March 11. — Mr. Ross's Bill to compel fortnightly payment of

THIRTY-THIRD DAY

(Continued.)

Victoria, M.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

The House went into Comm

the whole on the Provincial

Mr. Gifford in the chair

Mr. Melains moved to add

to section 4:—

provided however, that in

any voter leaving an Elect

to reside in another

district in the Province, at

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register, except on request

himself."

Mr. Williams said "it was

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10TH MARCH.

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#### NAYS:

Messieurs

Hall,  
Eagleson,  
Jones,

Yorston,  
Oliver,  
Macdonald,

Henderson,  
Williams,

Hawthornthwaite,  
McInnis—10.

Third reading to-morrow.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 71) intituled "An Act to Create the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver and his Successors in Office a Corporation Sole."

Bill (No. 77) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Police and Prisons Regulation Act.'"

The Report on Bill (No. 21) intituled "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway," was considered.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton moved in amendment to strike out of the preamble in line 53 the words "three-fourths thereof," and substitute the following: "the said piece of land, subject to the right of the Province to select one-fourth of the lots or blocks into which the said piece of land may be subdivided, in the same manner as applies to the rest of the townsite."

Carried.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton moved to insert in line 5, after the word "Company," the words "subject to the right of the Province to select one-fourth of the lots or blocks into which the said piece of land may be subdivided, in the same manner as applies to the rest of the townsite."

Carried.

Report adopted on the following division:—

#### YEAS:

Messieurs

McBride,  
Bowler,  
Cotton,  
Ellison,  
Ross,

Shatford,  
McPhillips,  
Hunter,  
Fulton,  
Taylor,

Garden,  
Macgowan,  
Behnson,  
Manson,  
Hayward,

McGuire,  
Mackay,  
Parson,  
Davey,  
Schafeld—20.

#### NAYS:

Messieurs

Hall,  
Yorston,  
Oliver,

Macdonald,  
Henderson,

Jardine,  
Williams,

Hawthornthwaite,  
McInnis—9.

Third reading to-morrow.

Bill (No. 30) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Mineral Act,'" was again committed.

Reported with amendments.

Report to be considered to-morrow.

Bill (No. 2) intituled "An Act to declare the Rights of the Crown in respect to Water and Water Power, and to amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Province relating to the Diversion, Acquisition and Use of Water," was again committed.

The House continued to sit after midnight.

Progress reported.

Committee to sit again to-morrow.

THURSDAY, 11th March, 1909.

The Hon.

Lieutenant-Gove

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'Land Act,' and

Governmen

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The Hon.

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Mr. Oliver

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Ross,

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Monday Night's Session, Delayed in Trans-  
mission.)

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.  
(Continued.)

Victoria, March 8.  
PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Provincial Elections Act, Mr. Gifford in the chair.

Mr. McInnis moved to add the following to section 4:—

"Provided however, that in case of a voter leaving an Electoral District to reside in another Electoral District in the Province, at least one month must elapse before the name of such person shall be struck off the list, except on request of the voter himself."

Mr. Williams said it was so long

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "We have produced the only evidence we have. Contrast our position with that of the member for Delta when he gets up and hands out some little street rumor about 250 United States citizens who came over from Seattle to Nanaimo and voted for myself. I have heard the same things, and at the last election the Liberal party, not content with arming the militia with bullets, armed the soldiers with ballots, and not only that but they brought in men from the North and South, strangers of every description, to vote against me."

He added if there was any party in the Province that wanted clean lists it was the Socialists.

Mr. Oliver: "When my hon. friend talks about bringing in men from

Seattle to be disfranchised by this Bill.

Mr. Ross: "My hon. friend need not worry about me. I can take care of myself."

Mr. Macdonald: "I am not worrying about the member for Fernie, but I am thinking about his constituents." He asked further what the Minister of Public Works would say to the people of Revelstoke, where many men were employed in lumber camps, and would lose their votes? What would the Premier, who had only that afternoon posed as the friend of the workingman, say? They had heard those telegrams read, representing as they did a large body of voters in the Province, but they had not a word to say why the Bill should be passed or the amendment of the member for Grand Forks defeated.

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The motion was defeated by a solid Government vote.

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"5. Paragraph (c) of said section 10 is hereby repealed and the following paragraph is substituted therefor:—

"(c) Upon the holding of such Court, it shall be the duty of such Registrar to hear and determine any or all objections against the retention of any name or names on the Register of voters, etc.

Mr. McInnis objected, saying he did not intend to allow the Attorney-General to bluff him out of his amendment.

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Mr. Yorston followed with the Cariboo point of view. He thought it better that four dead men should remain on the list than that one who had a vote should be struck off.

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Mr. Henderson objected on a point of order, but the Chairman overruled him.

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The Speaker ruled that the motion of the member for Grand Forks, that the Committee rise, was in order. The proper form of the motion should be that the Chairman leave the chair."

The Speaker left the House, and the members went into Committee of the Whole again.

There then arose a wrangle over the motion, whether it was proper to move that "the Committee rise" or the Chairman leave the chair."

Mr. Macdonald: "The Finance Minister who is now asleep—" (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Tatlow rose and said he was quite awake. (Renewed laughter).

The motion was then put and lost.

Mr. Jones continued the debate being received with a volley of applause from both sides. He declared that the Bill as it stood would disfranchise most of the people of Cariboo as not many of the miners remained there in the winter.

Mr. Henderson continued the obstruction.

Mr. Oliver continued the debate in a bantering tone, and asked the Premier how he would approach a Registrar if he wanted to be placed on the list, and how he would define the word "resident."

The Premier said if his hon. friend would submit an amendment defining "resident" he would generously consider it. Registrars were generally reasonable men, and would act reasonably. The only desire of the Government was to make the Bill as complete as possible, and secure through it a complete and purified voters' list.

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Mr. Macdonald, who had been

The Hon. Mr. Fulton presented to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which read as follows:—

JAMES DUNSMUIR,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits herewith a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Act,'" and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

Government House,  
10th March, 1909.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton moved that the Bill, with the Message accompanying the same, be referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

Mr. Oliver moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Hall, that the word "forthwith" be struck out, and the words "at the next sitting of the House" be substituted therefor.

Question proposed—"Shall the words proposed to be struck out stand part of the question," and Resolved in the affirmative on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

McBride,	Thomson,	Taylor,	Hayward,
Bowser,	Hunter,	Macgowan,	Mackay,
Cotton,	Fulton,	Behnsen,	Parson,
Ross,	Young,	Manson,	Schofield—17.
Shatford,			

NAYS:

Messieurs

King,	Yorston,	Henderson,	Hawthornthwaite,
Naden,	Oliver,	Jardine,	McInnis—11.
Hall,	Macdonald,	Williams,	

Resolution agreed to.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That the Committee rise and report to the House, recommending the introduction of a Bill (No. 84) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Land Act,'" a draft of which is annexed to this Resolution.

Resolution and Bill reported.  
Bill introduced and read a first time.  
Second reading at the next sitting.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton presented to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, which read as follows:—

JAMES DUNSMUIR,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits herewith a Bill intituled "The Fernie Park Sub-division Act," and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

Government House,  
10th March, 1909.

Ordered, That the said Message, and the Bill accompanying the same, be referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That the Committee rise and report to the House, recommending the introduction of a Bill (No. 85) "The Fernie Park Sub-division Act," a draft of which is annexed to this Resolution.

ere were Liberals left on top of earth."

Oliver: "I stay by the statement I have made, that the member for Newcastle, if he had any proof of statements he made on the floor of the House, it was his duty to place before the Attorney-General and and an investigation. Both the member for Newcastle and the member for Nanaimo are fond of trying to browbeat the members of the House. If they have evidence they produce it or have the common sense to keep quiet. Perhaps they will tell us whether there is any story I heard, that during the Dominion election 250 men were sent from Seattle to Nanaimo to vote for the Socialist candidate. Let us see if it is true. I do not think myself, but it is a sample of the kind of lies he has been telling here to-

imical to the public welfare. He regretted to hear the threats of violence used by certain members of the House, and thought it pity they did not confine themselves to the matter under debate. He regretted it, but it showed that these gentlemen might incite others to violence if they became alarmed. It was evident from the telegrams read there that night that the Bill was being strongly opposed by certain classes in the country. There was no doubt if the Bill passed, it would lead to the greatest abuse, and result in the disfranchisement of large numbers of workingmen. If it were left to Registrars to strike off what absentees they would, what was to prevent that power from being used for partisan purposes? What would the member for Fernie say to his constituents, miners who moved about from camp to camp, and of whom 20 or 30 per cent might

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The motion was defeated by a solid Government vote.







Monday Night's Session, Delayed in Trans-  
mission.)

### THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

(Continued.)

Victoria, March 8.

### PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Provincial Elections Act, Mr. Gifford in the chair.

Mr. McInnis moved to add the following to section 4:—

Provided however, that in case of a voter leaving an Electoral District to reside in another Electoral District in the Province, at least one month must elapse before the name of such person shall be struck off the list, except on request of the voter himself."

Mr. Williams said it was so long

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "We have produced the only evidence we have. Contrast our position with that of the member for Delta when he gets up and hands out some little street rumor about 250 United States citizens who came over from Seattle to Nanaimo and voted for myself. I have heard the same things, and at the last election the Liberal party, not content with arming the militia with bullets, armed the soldiers with ballots, and not only that but they brought in men from the North and South, strangers of every description, to vote against me."

He added if there was any party in the Province that wanted clean lists it was the Socialists.

Mr. Oliver: "When my hon. friend talks about bringing in men from

Seattle to be disfranchised by this Bill.

Mr. Ross: "My hon. friend need not worry about me. I can take care of myself."

Mr. Macdonald: "I am not worrying about the member for Fernie, but I am thinking about his constituents." He asked further what the Minister of Public Works would say to the people of Revelstoke, where many men were employed in lumber camps, and would lose their votes? What would the Premier, who had only that afternoon posed as the friend of the workingman, say? They had heard those telegrams read, representing as they did a large body of voters in the Province, but they had not a word to say why the Bill should be passed or the amendment of the member for Grand Forks defeated.

He said while the and spoke of violence what other the workingmen have only passive preached that in entry ran red with rs. It had flowed lowed in the Unit- could flow in Can- were approved. in anarchy him- r admire resort to circumstances he believed rather in Last year he had kmen of the Prov- ing three or four a Bill prohibiting Orientals. If they italists would go a shave, and all in darkness. That at potent weapon aid use. They need ice at all.

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The motion was then put and lost.

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By Mr. Brewster—On Friday next—Question of the Hon. the Minister of Finance—

How much was received in revenue from Alberni District for (a) timber licences and (b) timber royalties for the years 1907 and 1908, respectively?

Mr. Thomson to move at the Thursday evening's sitting,—

That the Standing Rules and Orders be suspended and the Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 65) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873,' and the 'Victoria Water Works Amendment Act,' Chapter 64 of the Statutes of 1892, and to give additional powers," be instructed to consider the following amendment:—

To insert at the end of section 2—

"Provided that the Commissioner shall not enter upon, take, or appropriate any of the lands, waters, rights or privileges of the Esquimalt Water-works Company without, if that Company so requires, taking, appropriating and purchasing the whole undertaking of the said Company; and the price or compensation to be paid by the said Corporation to the said Company for the value of the property so purchased, taken or appropriated shall, in case of disagreement, be decided by arbitrators appointed under the said Statutes of 1873, Chapter 20, and 1892, Chapter 64.

"Provided also that the Corporation of the City of Victoria may expropriate a sufficient right-of-way over, through or under the lands of the Esquimalt Water Works Company, for the purpose of conducting waters from the Sooke watershed to the water works system of the City of Victoria, notwithstanding the foregoing. Provided further, that the power in this section contained shall not extend, and the said Commissioner shall not have or exercise under any power in that behalf vested in him, the right of expropriation over the land forming the reservoir site below the power-house of the said Company at Goldstream. And provided further, that the works for conducting the said water from Sooke Lake water-shed shall be begun within two years of the 15th day of March, 1909, and finished within eight years from said date as to the first means of conduit of such waters.

"Provided further, that the following shall govern the said arbitration proceedings in determining the compensation for the expropriation of the undertaking as a whole:—

"(a.) An offer of purchase shall first be made of not less than \$700,000 (to be deemed a tender), and the Company shall have two months to accept or refuse such offer:

"(b.) If the Company decline such offer and arbitration ensues, the Arbitrators shall be limited to awarding to the Company, and no such award shall exceed, the sum which the Company would become entitled to, determined as if the said Esquimalt Water Works Company were a company incorporated under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act of 1897, and as if its franchises, undertakings, property and assets were in process of compulsory purchase by Order in Council under the provisions of section 129 of said 'Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897,' but so that the interest on capital invested shall be calculated at not exceeding six per cent. per annum, simple interest, and the bonus on the capital actually invested at not more than twenty per cent."

VICTORIA B. C.

Printed by RICHARD WOLFENDEN, L.S.O., V.D., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
1909.

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The motion was defeated by a solid Government vote.



fact that on a plan he had shown only one street ran to the sea. If he would go to the Lands and Works Department and examine the duplicate plans of sections already surveyed he would find nine approaches to the sea. The Province had 8,000 feet of waterfront available to the public, and it was segregated over different portions of the waterfront, in the centre of the townsite and on its eastern and western extremities, so that in the matter of waterfront, never had the interests of the public been so thoroughly safeguarded as in Prince Rupert. After second reading it came with bad grace from a member of the Opposition to criticise this bargain, since had the mandate of the Ottawa Government been obeyed, the Province would have lost fully half its interest in the townsite, as they would have handed it all over as an Indian reserve to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

Mr. Jardine asked if the whole of Kaizen Island was included in the Indian Reserve.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said no, but fully half the townsite of Prince Rupert was, and had the Province yielded its reversionary interest in the Indian lands, they would have been lost to the Province forever.

Mr. Oliver said the command referred to by the Chief Commissioner of Lands was simply a mild suggestion from the Ottawa Government. This land had been given by the Provincial Government to the Railway Company for a dollar an acre.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "Where is my hon. friend's authority?"

Mr. Oliver: "If my friend will turn up the official documents about the investigation of that notorious band of adventurers he will soon find out."

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "To whom does my hon. friend refer?"

Mr. Oliver said his hon. friend knew well enough to whom he referred. It was to the persons who received \$36,000 from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for locating the Kaizen Island townsite, while the Government only got \$10,000 for 19,000 acres of that townsite.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "That agreement was made direct with an accredited agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company."

Mr. Oliver: "Where was it stated?"

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "It was on the face of it."

Mr. Oliver: "How long was it after the agreement was made that the face of it was altered?"

Hon. Mr. Fulton handed over the record of the first agreement to Mr. Oliver to read.

Mr. Oliver said that was all very well. It read that Ernest Victor Bodwell made an agreement with the Company, but for whom was he acting?

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he was acting for the Grand Trunk Pacific, and there was a telegram from Mr. Hays to prove it.

Mr. Oliver said he could not find it, and handed back the record book. He continued his argument that all the Dominion Government had proposed to give the Grand Trunk Pacific in Prince Rupert was such interest as it might have in the Indian lands there, and nothing more.

Hon. Mr. Fulton: "They gave them the land in fee."

Mr. Oliver said he was not going to split hairs with a legal gentleman on the floor of the House, but would ask him to read the order-in-council. He then went further into details on the agreement before them. He asked the Chief Commissioner the depth of water in front of Block "F," considered the most valuable piece of waterfront the Government had.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said there was room on the westerly end for a wharf 700 or 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, and with a depth at high water of not more than 60 or 65 feet in front of it.

Mr. Oliver asked what land the Government had between the water and the railway track.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that along 760 feet of Block "F" they were confined to about 60 feet of right-of-way.

Mr. Oliver asked for the depth of water all along the waterfront.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he had not the information with him, but he could get it in the Works Department.

Mr. Oliver said he had asked for it there in vain. He suggested that the Committee rise so that the information might be brought down.

Mr. Naden said they could not discuss this matter intelligently without this information. He had rowed over the water, and to him it seemed too deep to allow a wharf being built if a railway ran along the shore.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said if section 3 was stood over for another sitting he would bring down the information.

Mr. Oliver next catechised the transfer of a triangular piece of land in the townsite to the Prince Rupert Townsite Company, in return for land of equal value granted by the company to the Government in return.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the exchange was necessary to secure uniformity

in the landscape survey of the townsite.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved an amendment to section 6 ratifying the order-in-council passed last year reserving the townsite and adjacent lands and islands from being staked under the Mineral, Placer or Coal Mines Acts.

In reply to Mr. Macdonald, the Chief Commissioner promised to hold the amendment over, and to bring down any information as to mineral claims already staked on these lands.

#### AMENDMENTS MOVED.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the following amendments:

"7. Plans of the lands mentioned in Chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1908, approved by the Chief Commissioner of Lands, shall from time to time be deposited in the Office when that such plan as aforesaid, such a plan of an index of designated by on such plan it is designated struments and part thereof, has been deposited conform thereto shall not be removed."

"No person, in writing, shall be permitted when deposited."

He said, then, that the Bill was the intention to copyright the law to them to official permission.

The Bill, which was held complete and reported proposed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Bill had been waiting agreement.

The House the Bill to amend one Regulation of an Police.

Mr. Hays such inspection prevent the from witness as "sweating."

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the amendment time to this.

Mr. Williams amendment to prevent the special without off Attorney-General.

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#### THE TIMBER INDUSTRY.

The wisdom of the Government in deciding to postpone decisive action in the matter of timber licence extension, will be apparent to every thinking man. Hasty legislation affecting one of the Province's foremost industries, and one in which the interests of so many sections of the community are involved in ways not easily reconcilable, might quite possibly prove disastrous in the future. It is necessary that the Government should have before it, in very plain black and white, every side of a many-sided question, and to obtain this is

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1909.

## PROROGATION IS POSSIBLE

To-night—Much Business Done Yesterday—G. T. P. Bill Passed—Licences for Hand Loggers.

From Our Own Correspondent.  
Victoria, March 11. — Mr. Ross's Bill to compel fortnightly payment of

Monday Night's Session, Delayed (Continued.)

THIRTY-THIRD DAY

(Continued.)

Victoria, March 11.

#### PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

The House went into Committee on the Provincial Elections Bill, Mr. Gifford in the chair.

Mr. McFarlane moved to add to section 4:—

"Provided however, that in any voter leaving an Electorate to reside in another District in the Province, at least must elapse before the person shall be struck from the register, except on request of the voter himself."

Mr. Williams said it was since the Bill had been before that he had been in good luck it had been withdrawn.

When the Government of an amendment, someone on the other side of the House must come up again for five days. He repeated that the Bill would be to discontinue.

There were a dead people on the list, and a peculiar way of getting the grave and voting right on election day. They never forgot, but because of this brought necessary to amend the Attorney-General drew the Bill as Chief Law officer.

Mr. Oliver said he must state the statement of the member for Newcastle that election protest was off, or that dead men for both Liberals and Conservatives. If he had seen that effect he should place the Attorney-General and take action, otherwise he should make such statements as the floor of the House.

Mr. Williams said he had in mind in saying that there was a part of the Province that corruption was not rare. There was less truth in it than for Delta would not be so a reply. As for placing in the hands of the Attorney-General, that gentleman did not know about it than most of them.

He around with his eyes shut, making off votes, in 1903 the protested a dozen seats in the House. Did one of these

Chairs? Not one. So if some good Liberal had perished or the charges were made, they had to let them drop.

In election both the Mr. Smith in Nanaimo and in Victoria were protested and would be sawed off.

One of the two parties would rather and say "the crimes committed are about equal to those committed, so we will drop," and no one knew.

Mr. Oliver: "I want to tell gentleman I have had no of any election protests before in the past or any coming, and he cannot produce evidence to show I had a large of such transactions."

Mr. Williams: "That is true, but I would ask the question is it true or not true, as lodged by Liberals against Conservatives in 1903 were sawed off."

Mr. Oliver: "The hon. member makes statements and I leave them, and not leave to disprove a negative."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said let-down for the member for Delta. He knew the statement the member for New Westminster. These practices had been in by the member for Delta for years, and would there were Liberals left earth."

Mr. Oliver: "I stay by what I have made, that the member for Newcastle, if he had any statements he made on the House, it was his duty before the Attorney-General and an investigation."

Mr. Oliver said he was fond of the member for New Westminster. If they have evidence to produce it or have the tendency to keep quiet. He said he would tell us whether the story I heard, that in the Dominion election 250 votes for the Socialist.

He said he was not sure it was true. I do not know myself, but it is a story he has been telling.



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Monday Night's Session, Delayed in Trans-  
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THIRTY-THIRD DAY.  
(Continued.)

Victoria, March 8.  
PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Provincial Elections Act, Mr. Gifford in the chair.

Mr. McInnis moved to add the following to section 4:—

"Provided however, that in case of any voter leaving an Electoral District to reside in another Electoral District in the Province, at least one year must elapse before the name of such person shall be struck off the Register, except on request of the voter himself."

Mr. Williams said it was so long since the Bill had been before them that he had been in good hopes that it had been withdrawn altogether. When the Government moved an amendment, someone on the other side of the House moved the adjournment of the debate, and it did not come up again for five or six days. He repeated that the effect of the Bill would be to disfranchise workingmen. There were a number of dead people on the list, but they had a peculiar way of getting up out of the grave and voting Grit or Tory at election day. They never voted Socialist, but because of this it was thought necessary to amend the Act. The Attorney-General drew \$5,000 a year as Chief Law Officer of the Crown, and what use was he unless he prosecuted these dead men who got up and voted? Surely he could find some other way of preventing these evils than by disfranchising workingmen. At the opening of the House one of the first things read was a declaration against bribery and corruption, and yet directly afterwards Liberals and Conservatives would get together and make arrangements to keep off election protests.

Mr. Oliver said he must object to the statement of the member for Newcastle that election protests were caused off, or that dead men voted for both Liberals and Conservatives in elections. If he had evidence to that effect he should place it before the Attorney-General and let him take action, otherwise he should not make such statements as those on the floor of the House.

Mr. Williams said he had no hesitation in saying that there was scarcely a part of the Province in which there was less truth in it than the member for Delta would not be so anxious to reply. As for placing information in the hands of the Attorney-General, if that gentleman did not know more about it than most of them, he must go around with his eyes shut. As for leaving off votes, in 1903 the Liberals protested a dozen seats in the Province. Did one of these get into Court? Not one. So that either some good Liberal had perjured himself or the charges were false and they had to let them drop. In the Dominion election both the seats of Mr. Smith in Nanaimo and Mr. Barrow in Victoria were protested, but both would be sawed off. The members of the two parties would get together and say "the crimes you committed are about equal to those we have committed, so we will let them drop," and no one knew this better than the member for Delta.

Mr. Oliver: "I want to tell the hon. gentleman I have had no knowledge of any election protests being sawed off in the past or any coming in the future, and he cannot produce a scrap of evidence to show I had any knowledge of such transactions."

Mr. Williams: "That is not impossible, but I would ask the hon. gentleman if it is true or not, that protests lodged by Liberals against Conservatives in 1903 were sawed off?"

Mr. Oliver: "The hon. gentleman makes statements and he should prove them, and not leave it to me to disprove a negative."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that was a let-down for the member for Delta. He knew the statements made by the member for Newcastle were true. These practices had been indulged in by the member for Delta's party for years, and would be as long as there were Liberals left on top of the earth."

Mr. Oliver: "I stay by the statement I have made, that the member for Newcastle, if he had any proof of statements he made on the floor of the House, it was his duty to place before the Attorney-General and demand an investigation. Both the member for Newcastle and the member for Nanaimo are fond of trying to browbeat the members of the House. If they have evidence they could produce it or have the common decency to keep quiet. Perhaps they might tell us whether there is any truth in a story I heard, that during the Dominion election 250 men were brought in from Seattle to Nanaimo to vote for the Socialist candidate. I do not say it is true. I do not think it is, but it is a sample of the lies he has been telling here to-  
day."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "We have produced the only evidence we have. Contrast our position with that of the member for Delta when he gets up and hands out some little street rumor about 250 United States citizens who came over from Seattle to Nanaimo and voted for myself. I have heard the same things, and at the last election the Liberal party, not content with arming the militia with bullets, armed the soldiers with ballots, and not only that but they brought in men from the North and South, strangers of every description, to vote against me."

He added if there was any party in the Province that wanted clean lists it was the Socialists.

Mr. Oliver: "When my hon. friend talks about bringing in men from Seattle, will he explain how it was he polled 200 more votes in the town of Nanaimo in the Dominion election than he did in the Provincial election, when he had no chance to bring in men from Seattle?"

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "In the Dominion election excitement was high, and the mines were closed for the day, and I polled 715 votes. In the Provincial election, the excitement died down, and all the mines were working, and I just polled 15 votes less than in the Dominion election. A considerable drop from 200 votes."

Mr. McInnis then addressed himself to the Election Act in a Socialistic strain, winding up by reading a number of telegrams from Labor Unions protesting against what they called the "Bowser Bill."

"Bowser is getting famous," said one of them.

Mr. McInnis said the supporters of the Government ought to get up and express their views. Any one who supported the Bill and could give no reasons for it, was not much of a man.

Mr. Williams said he would like to have the Attorney-General in the morning come of mines for a while, and he might grasp the situation. He ought to acknowledge he had made a mistake and withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Jardine said that he had been approached by Labor Unions in Victoria who were all opposed to the Bill, but the Attorney-General turned a deaf ear to all protests. If the Bill were passed it would mean that employers might keep their men long enough out of a district for their names to be struck off the list.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite read telegrams urging that the amendments of Mr. Macdonald and Mr. McInnis should be added to the Bill. He then went off into a long historical review of the struggles of the workingmen from the dark ages and through the period of feudalism to the present day, and prophesied dire results for the Attorney-General if the Bill should pass.

Mr. McInnis followed in the same strain describing the Bill as putting a premium on anarchy.

"The Premier laughs," he remarked, "but if this Bill goes through he will find there is not very much to laugh about."

He added that the Socialists would fight the Bill to the last, and continued to talk at great length, evidently for the sole purpose of killing time, and blocking the Bill. He declared that such Bills as that would force the workingmen of British Columbia to resort to the same measures as the revolutionists of Russia were using to-day. While they did not like the idea of dynamite, it was an article the working people were better used to than the capitalists, and the latter would suffer the worst if it should be employed. But as a loyal British subject he deprecated that. However, if men legislated to deprive workingmen of their votes they deserved to be tarred and feathered. "That is all for the present," he said, after talking for nearly an hour, "I may have something more to say later on."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the Committee rise and report progress, but the motion was defeated.

Mr. Macdonald said while he deprecated obstruction as a rule, he thought if the duty of the House to throw every obstacle in the way of such legislation as they felt to be inimical to the public welfare. He regretted to hear the threats of violence used by certain members of the House, and thought it a pity they did not confine themselves to the matter under debate. He regretted it, but it showed that these gentlemen might incite others to violence if they became alarmed. It was evident from the telegrams read there that night that the Bill was being strongly opposed by certain classes in the country. There was no doubt if the Bill passed, it would lead to the greatest abuse, and result in the disfranchisement of large numbers of workingmen. If it were left to Registrars to strike off what absentees they would, what was to prevent that power from being used for partisan purposes? What would the member for Fernie say to his constituents, miners who moved about from camp to camp, and of whom 20 or 30 per cent. might

easily be disfranchised by this Bill.  
Mr. Ross: "My hon. friend need not worry about me. I can take care of myself."

Mr. Macdonald: "I am not worrying about the member for Fernie, but I am thinking about his constituents." He asked further what the Minister of Public Works would say to the people of Revelstoke, where many men were employed in lumber camps, and would lose their votes? What would the Premier, who had only that afternoon posed as the friend of the workingman, say? They had heard those telegrams read, representing as they did a large body of voters in the Province, but they had not a word to say why the Bill should be passed or the amendment of the member for Grand Forks defeated.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said while the member for Rossland spoke of violence, if this Bill passed what other resources would the workingmen have? Would he have only passive resistance? Tolstoi preached that in Russia, yet the country ran red with the blood of martyrs. It had flowed in Russia, it had flowed in the United States, and it would flow in Canada if these things were approved. He was no believer in anarchy himself, and could never admire resort to violence under any circumstances he could think of. He believed rather in political warfare. Last year he had advised all the workmen of the Province to stop working three or four days to get through a Bill prohibiting the employment of Orientals. If they did that the capitalists would go without a crust or a shave, and all would be plunged in darkness. That would be the most potent weapon the workingmen could use. They need not resort to violence at all.

Mr. Naden said if the Act as proposed by the Attorney-General had been in existence for the past four years there would not have been a single year when he could not have been disfranchised. As the hour was getting late he moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

Mr. McPhillips objected on a point of order, since the motion had already been negatived, and nothing had since intervened.

Mr. Macdonald said that something had intervened. They had been proceeding with the debate for the last half-hour.

Mr. Oliver said the member for Islands was entirely wrong.

Mr. McPhillips: "Read the book," and he tossed down a volume of May's Parliamentary Rules before him.

Mr. Henderson said the point taken by the member for Islands was well taken. He appealed to the Speaker to decide.

Mr. McPhillips explained to the Speaker when he entered, that a motion that the Committee rise had been negatived. They had gone on discussing the amendment of the member for Grand Forks but no actual business had been done, when another motion was made that the Committee rise. He held that the second motion was out of order.

Mr. Macdonald said if that were sustained, then with a clause under debate in that House, unless it were defeated, they could argue it endlessly.

Mr. Henderson said that unless the point of order was upheld, member after member could move that the Committee rise, and there would be no end to it.

The Speaker said he must hold that the point of order was well taken, and it was not in order to move that the Committee rise and report progress twice during the pendency of the same question.

Mr. Williams appealed to the House against the decision, but the Speaker's ruling was sustained.

Mr. Brewster said the member for Grand Forks had suggested that the Attorney-General might be tarred and feathered if this Bill were passed. Well, he would not make a very pretty bird if he were. (Laughter). The Attorney-General was fond of disfranchisement. Last year he had voted down an amendment proposed by the member for Greenwood, by which he had deprived many women of their votes. Speaking as a salmon canner, he knew that hundreds who worked in the canneries would be disfranchised by this Bill. A year after a man had left a district was not a minute too long to keep his name on the lists. If the Attorney-General would not withdraw they should fight the Bill to the last.

Dr. Hall said had this Bill been in force last year he might have been disfranchised while taking a trip to the Old Country. This Bill might not be felt so badly in Vancouver and Victoria, but in Kootenay, among the miners and railwaymen it would have a disastrous effect, and it would also disfranchise commercial travellers. As it was after 12 o'clock he moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

The motion was defeated by a solid Government vote.

AFTER MIDNIGHT DISCUSSION.

Mr. Oliver then pointed out that the amendment after five hours' discussion was out of order, since there were other amendments on the order paper preceding it, namely, a number by the Attorney-General beginning as follows:

That section 4 of said Bill, as printed, be struck out, and that the following be inserted as section 5:—

"5. Paragraph (e) of said section 16 is hereby repealed and the following paragraph is substituted therefor:—

"(e.) Upon the holding of such Court, it shall be the duty of such Registrar to hear and determine any or all objections against the retention of any name or names on the Register of voters, etc."

Mr. McInnis objected, saying he did not intend to allow the Attorney-General to bluff him out of his amendment.

Mr. Oliver said it was simply following the rules of the House.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that section 4 of the Act which the member for Grand Forks was trying to amend had not been read, and all the discussion of the night was out of order.

Mr. McInnis said this section was read a few days ago when he first moved his amendment.

After a great deal of cross-firing Mr. McInnis ran off on another harangue about the oppression of the workingmen by the Attorney-General who lay back and slumbered in his chair, while the wrath of Heaven was invoked upon his head.

Mr. Ellison took Mr. Gifford's place in the chair, and a dozen members on either side hung doggedly to their seats.

Dr. King said that in the Cranbrook district where many men were engaged in the lumber business this Bill would result in the disfranchisement of 30 or 40 per cent.

Mr. Yonston followed with the Cariboo point of view. He thought it better that four dead men should remain on the list than that one who had a vote should be struck off.

Mr. McInnis moved that the Committee rise.

Mr. Henderson objected on a point of order, but the Chairman overruled him.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite appealed to the Speaker, who was accordingly called in.

Mr. Henderson said he had raised the point that the member for Grand Forks had already made the same motion, which was negatived, and he could not make the same motion again.

Mr. Oliver said there was more in it than that. There must be some mode of determining these things. "At the present rate of progress a vote on this question will not be taken this week. I don't wish to stay here without refreshments that long," he added.

The Speaker ruled that the motion of the member for Grand Forks, that the Committee rise, was in order. The proper form of the motion should be that the Chairman leave the chair."

The Speaker left the House, and the members went into Committee of the Whole again.

There then arose a wrangle over the motion, whether it was proper to move that "the Committee rise" or the Chairman leave the chair."

Mr. Macdonald: "The Finance Minister who is now asleep—" (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Tatlow rose and said he was quite awake. (Renewed laughter).

The motion was then put and lost.

Mr. Jones continued the debate being received with a volley of applause from both sides. He declared that the Bill as it stood would disfranchise most of the people of Cariboo as not many of the miners remained there in the winter.

Mr. Henderson continued the obstruction.

Mr. Oliver continued the debate in a bantering tone, and asked the Premier how he would approach a Registrar if he wanted to be placed on the list, and how he would define the word "resident."

The Premier said if his hon. friend would submit an amendment defining "resident" he would generously consider it. Registrars were generally reasonable men, and would act reasonably. The only desire of the Government was to make the Bill as complete as possible, and secure through it a complete and purified voters list.

Mr. Jardine said he would have no pleasure in sitting up all night discussing this Bill, if he did not feel there was danger in it. He appealed to the Attorney-General to come down from his high horse and accept the amendment.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then again took up the cudgels, quoting from encyclopedias of the laws of England on Registrars. He concluded by raising a point of order that the Bill was beyond the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General, and was therefore out of order.

Mr. Macdonald, who had been sitting



## No Timber Legislation This Year—G. T. P. Bill Through Committee.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.

### THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

Victoria, March 15.—The Premier announced in the afternoon that the Government would take no action this session on the request of the timbermen for a renewal of special licences at the termination of the twenty-one-year lease. He stated that they would await the results of the findings of the Timber Commission, presently to be appointed, and would bring down legislation at the next session.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Bill re the townsite of Prince Rupert got through Committee after a good deal of opposition and criticism from Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Oliver.

Hon. Mr. Bowser's amendment to the Police and Prisoners' Regulation Act, for the purpose of authorizing the appointment of an Inspector of Provincial Police, passed Report, an amendment by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, that the Inspector should be instructed to see that there was no "sweating" of witnesses, being defeated.

The Pacific Northern and Omnica Railway Bill passed through Committee, though Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that on Report he would move an amendment to the effect that an extension of time were granted the Provincial subsidy should not be granted.

A few more clauses of the Water Act were considered.

The evening sitting was chiefly devoted to Committee work on the Water Act, the greater number of the sections being successfully passed.

There was some discussion on the Victoria Waterworks Bill over the provisions giving the city the right to buy out the Esquimalt Waterworks Company at a minimum price of \$700,000, but both the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition agreed that the Bill was necessary at this juncture.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Pacific Northern & Omnica Bill to refuse them the \$5,000 a mile subsidy going with the proposed extension was ruled out of order.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the House Premier McBride rose and announced the action of the Government on the question of the renewal of special licences after the expiration of the twenty-one-year lease. He said:

"Before the business of the day is taken up, I would like to make a statement of considerable importance that is awaited with a great deal of interest by many of the people of British Columbia. I refer to the question of the tenure of special timber licences, which has been the subject of considerable controversy of late, and the principal commission of several delegations which have waited on the Government within the past few months with regard to the timber industry of British Columbia."

I beg to announce to the House that the Government has come to the determination that the tenure of these licences will, at the next session of this Legislature, receive the attention of the Administration in the way of some revision that will make for the perpetuity of licences until the timber is removed, but on such special terms and conditions as the Government may deem prudent and in the best interests of British Columbia. It is considered wise in our judgment to defer action in this matter until we have had the advantage of the advice of the Commission on this subject, presently to be appointed. So, when I make my announcement this afternoon, it must be understood that, while the question is to receive the consideration of Parliament at the next session, it must be on such terms as are considered by the Government to be wise and prudent in the best interests of British Columbia."

Mr. Oliver asked the Attorney-General what had become of the return showing the number and amount of prosecutions under the Fisheries Act, which he had asked for at the beginning of the session.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that he had brought it down that day, and handed it over to Mr. Oliver.

On Report of a Bill to incorporate the B. C. Permanent Loan Company, Mr. Henderson moved that his amendment to prevent the Company from investing its funds in other incorporated companies be withdrawn and he inserted instead an amendment to allow them to do so only with a proviso.

The amendment was accepted and the Bill passed Report.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Victoria Waterworks Act, Mr. Parson in the chair.

A few amendments of minor importance were made, and the Committee rose and reported progress.

The House went into Committee on a Bill respecting the Pacific Northern & Omnica Railway Company, Mr.

McGuire in the chair. Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he understood that this was the Bill that carried the Provincial Government bonus. He moved that the extension thus contemplated should not be held to extend also the Provincial bonus previously granted.

Mr. Thomson said the amendment was out of order. It had never been placed on the Order Paper.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it made no difference, he would move it on Report.

The Bill was reported complete without amendments.

### R. C. ARCHBISHOP.

MR. MACGOWAN moved the second reading of a Bill to create the Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Vancouver. He said it was for the purpose of allowing the Church legally to transfer the property of the Archbishopric from New Westminster to Vancouver.

The Bill passed second reading, and by permission of the House was at once considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Attorney-General moved to amend section 3 by adding the following sub-section:—

"(a.) No contract or engagement entered into by or with the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Westminster, and no liability incurred by the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Westminster as a corporation sole, shall be affected by the vesting of all property, real or personal, now vested or standing in the name of the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Westminster as a corporation sole, in the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver, and all contracts entered into and all obligations and liabilities incurred by the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Westminster shall devolve upon, be binding and be discharged by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver by this Act created a corporation sole." Carried.

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

### BILL DISCHARGED.

By request of Mr. Thomson the order for the second reading of a Bill to consolidate the mining leases of John Hopp in Cariboo, was discharged. He said this action was taken at the request of the legal adviser of Mr. Hopp.

The announcement was received with applause by the Opposition.

The Civil Service Bill passed Report and third reading.

An Act to amend the Explosives Storage Act passed third reading.

### POLICE REGULATIONS.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE moved on Report on Bill (No. 7) intitled "An Act to amend the Police Regulations Act," to add the following to sub-section (1) of section 2:—

"It shall be the duty of such Inspector to see that all attempts of any nature to extract evidence from prisoners by means of 'sweating' or any form of torture, shall be abolished or prevented."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that recently in the Province the American method of extracting evidence from prisoners by "sweating" had been adopted. It was a relic of medieval times and could not assist the administration of justice. He was told that in the Bill Miner case this had been done. He did not know what system it was to prevent them from sleeping by continuing to ask questions. It was bad enough in Russia to have such things without introducing them here.

HON. MR. BOWSER said he was surprised that the member for Nanaimo should make such a statement, accusing the police of employing the "sweating" system. In reality no such thing was ever done. He had referred to Bill Miner, the famous train robber tried at Kamloops a few years ago. In that case he was entirely wrong. Neither Miner nor his colleagues gave any evidence at all, but were convicted entirely on evidence outside themselves. Of course they could not accept an amendment of that kind. If they did they could load up the Bill with all kinds of unnecessary amendments. They might ask, for example, that guards should not be allowed to assault prisoners, though of course guards did not do that. In other words they were being asked to provide for something that did not happen, and if they were to go on that way there would be no end to it.

MR. WILLIAMS said that was a peculiar method of treating the question; to say that there was a danger of loading up the Bill with amendments. It seemed that the Attorney-General would admit of no suggestion but one that came from himself. He had not even denied that an American "thug" had gone into the cell and "sweated" Bill Miner. They were justified in guarding against introducing such a system in British Columbia. It was possible that a person of a certain temperament might under pressure confess to something he had

never done in order to secure temporary relief.

The amendment was defeated, most of the Opposition voting with the Government against it.

### G. T. P. AGREEMENT.

The House went into adjourned Committee on an Act respecting the Grand Pacific Railway, Mr. Hayward in the chair.

Mr. Oliver moved to strike out section 3 confirming the Order-in-Council embodying the agreement between the Government and the Railway Company.

Mr. Macdonald said the agreement committed them to an incomplete plan. What position would the Province be in if litigation should arise over this matter in future, and the Government could show nothing but this incomplete plan? The Opposition were not opposed to many matters in the agreement, but they were opposed to passing an Order-in-Council referring to incomplete plans; and they were unalterably opposed to the agreement which cut the people of Prince Rupert from the sea. They asked that the whole matter might be held in abeyance till such time as the Government could come before the House with completed plans.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said the Leader of the Opposition was inconsistent in saying that he was not opposed to all that had been done, if he supported the amendment of the member for Delta which would destroy all the work the Government had done in this connection.

Mr. Macdonald reiterated that their objection was that the plans were incomplete. Hon. Mr. Bowser replied that the Government had obtained important concessions from the Company, which had already been enumerated, and which he repeated. As for the incompleteness of the plans the agreement stated plainly that the plans should be shown on a detailed survey to be made later. The agreement settled all outstanding differences between the Government and the Railway Company. The Government was now spending money in opening up the townsite, and the Railway Company had spent ten times as much on their work so that the Bill would have to go through, or matters would be left at a deadlock.

Mr. Oliver argued that the Government had got nothing from the Railway Company that the Railway Commission could not have ordered.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that an individual did not always get from the Railway Commission that he might ask for.

Mr. Oliver urged that under the Land Act the Railway Company was bound to leave a strip of 65 feet for the public along the foreshore, and this provision had not been carried out in this agreement.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that provision had been voluntarily waived in the agreement made with the Railway Company last year, because they had gone to great expense in having the townsite laid out by landscape artists and did not want to interfere with their plans in any way.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Macdonald asked why it was thought necessary to get copyright on the plans of Prince Rupert townsite.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said that the maps would be prepared at great expense, and if there was no copyright any real estate agent could get a copy of them for 50 cents. If copyrighted only the Government and the Railway Company would have the right to sell them, and they could charge such a price as would give them a reasonable profit for the expense to which they had been put. It was estimated from the wide sale of these plans all over the country they might reap a profit of \$250,000.

Mr. Macdonald said that was an enormous sum.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said the Railway Company would advertise the sale of the lots far and wide, and the Government would also do its share, so that there was bound to be a tremendous demand. He might, however, have been mistaken as to the amount of profit to be had from them.

Mr. Macdonald asked whether the index map submitted to the House was a correct plan of the townsite of Prince Rupert at present.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said it was correct as far as possible at present, but the agreement provided for future rectification.

Mr. Macdonald asked what was the use of confirming something that was not final. They were asked to pass legislation and leave it to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to complete it. The legislators were just pawns on the board in that case.

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

### WATER ACT.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Water Act, Mr. MacGowan in the chair.

A number of amendments

were received, and after passing a more sections the Committee rose and reported progress.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved that order for the second reading of Game Protection Act be discharged. He then reintroduced it by title from the Lieutenant-Governor. He found that it involved the expenditure of public money, and had to be brought in in that form. It was given first reading.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved second reading of a Bill to amend Land Registry Act. He said it was give the right to appeal where a son's plans were not approved by municipality. Sometimes lands subdivided for the purpose of speculation where they should not been. This Bill left the final decision with the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to whom appeal from municipalities could be made.

The Bill passed second reading. The House adjourned at 8 p.

### EVENING SITTING.

MR. SCHOFIELD moved the reading of the Goat River Water which carried amid general applause.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Victoria Waterworks Act, Mr. Parson in the chair.

Mr. Thomson moved an amendment fixing the terms and rates on the City of Victoria might as the property of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Hawthornthwaite wished to know why the or \$700,000 was placed in the agreement as the minimum price at the City of Victoria could buy of Esquimalt Waterworks Company.

Mr. Thomson said this was price agreed to by the Council of City of Victoria, who should their own business best. The that if they wished to expropriate Esquimalt Company that was sum they should pay. If not, they could proceed by expropriation and arbitration.

Mr. Macdonald said they practically asked to interfere with City of Victoria in obtaining new water from the Goldstream River. He would vote for the amendment was passed at this particular. He understood that the Esquimalt Company was willing to sub-expropriation and arbitration present value of their plant. T of Victoria had a prior right Acts of incorporation, and the Esquimalt Company subsequently of powers subject to these rights City of Victoria now found water supply insufficient, and had either to expropriate the Esquimalt Company's works or to their out to Sooke Lake and their own works. The City who be left free to take which would. The danger of such loss as this was that it interfere the legitimate investment of in the Province. But if this were left to arbitration uncertainty it might give rise to legal as to proper and prior rights would not, and Bill carried. Privy Council. For that reason through the amendment before House was justified since it was a step to such contentions, by a price below which the city could purchase the Esquimalt plan.

Hon. Mr. McBride congratulated the Leader of the Opposition, stand he took and on his firm of the situation. It was of most importance that the city, toria should be assured of a supply of good, pure water. was no suggestion of confiscation of the Bill before them, nor was member of the House lend his it. But there was before them ter that meant life and health city of Victoria. He had the p within the past few days of views with gentlemen connected both sides of this question, ar were desirous of an amicable ment. As a representative toria he did not hesitate to a the Bill before the House pro just and equitable settlement difficulty.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said pleasant to see the Premier on the basis of the Opposition er and letting his tears flow d many nose, especially at "nerap" they had had the at fore last. (Laughter). But the was they had this water diffie Nanaimo and were up against He considered the Bill as it ete most injurious to the interests toria, though it might bene Esquimalt Waterworks Compa

Mr. Henderson said the ame was out of order as introduced matter in the Bill. It shou have been considered by the Bills Committee.

Mr. Thomson disagreed ah with that view. The ame simply confined and did not the scope of the Bill.

Mr. Macdonald suggested was a matter of such importa it might stand over.

Mr. Thomson agreed, and it



were received, and after passing eight more sections the Committee rose and reported progress.

HON. MR. FULTON moved that the order for the second reading of the Game Protection Act be discharged. He then reintroduced it by message from the Lieutenant-Governor. It was found that it involved the expenditure of public money, and it had to be brought in in that form. It was given first reading.

HON. MR. BOWSER moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Land Registry Act. He said it was to give the right to appeal where a person's plans were not approved by the municipality. Sometimes lands were subdivided for the purpose of speculation where they should not have been. This Bill left the final decision with the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, to whom appeal from the municipalities could be made.

The Bill passed second reading.  
The House adjourned at 8 p. m.

#### EVENING SITTING.

MR. SCHOFIELD moved the third reading of the Goat River Water Bill, which carried amid general applause.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Victoria Waterworks Act, Mr. Parson in the chair.

Mr. Thomson moved an amendment fixing the terms and rates on which the City of Victoria might acquire the property of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Hawthornthwaite wished to know why the figure of \$100,000 was placed in the amendment as the minimum price at which the City of Victoria could buy out the Esquimalt Waterworks Company.

Mr. Thomson said this was the price agreed to by the Council of the City of Victoria, who should know their own business best. They felt that if they wished to expropriate the Esquimalt Company that was the sum they should pay. If not satisfied they could proceed by expropriation and arbitration.

Mr. Macdonald said they were practically asked to interfere with the City of Victoria in obtaining necessary water from the Goldstream River. He would vote for the amendment as it was needed at this particular time. He understood that the Esquimalt Company was willing to submit to expropriation and arbitration on the present value of their plant. The City of Victoria had a prior right by its Acts of Incorporation, and the Esquimalt Company subsequently obtained powers subject to these rights. The City of Victoria now found their water supply insufficient, and they had either to expropriate the Esquimalt Company's works or to go further out to Sooke Lake and put in their own works. The City wished to be left free to take which course it would. The danger of such legislation as this was that it interfered with the legitimate investment of capital in the Province. But if this matter were left to arbitration unconditionally it might give rise to legal disputes as to proper and prior rights, which would not end till carried to the Privy Council. For that reason he thought the amendment before the House was justified since it would put a stop to such contentions, by fixing a price below which the city could not purchase the Esquimalt plant.

Hon. Mr. McBride congratulated the Leader of the Opposition on the stand he took and on his firm grasp of the situation. It was of the utmost importance that the city of Victoria should be assured of a plentiful supply of good, pure water. There was no suggestion of confiscation in the Bill before them, nor would any member of the House lend himself to it. But there was before them a matter that meant life and health to the city of Victoria. He had the privilege within the past few days of interviews with gentlemen connected with both sides of this question, and both were desirous of an amicable settlement. As a representative of Victoria he did not hesitate to say that the Bill before the House provided a just and equitable settlement of the difficulty.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it was pleasant to see the Premier leaning on the breast of the Opposition Leader and letting his tears flow down his manly nose, especially after the "nerap" they had had the night before last. (Laughter.) But the trouble was they had this water difficulty in Nanaimo and were up against it still. He considered the Bill as it stood was most injurious to the interests of Victoria, though it might benefit the Esquimalt Waterworks Company.

Mr. Henderson said the amendment was out of order as introducing new matter in the Bill. It should first have been considered by the Private Bills Committee.

Mr. Thomson disagreed absolutely with that view. The amendment simply confined and did not extend the scope of the Bill.

Mr. Macdonald suggested that it was a matter of such importance that it might stand over.

Mr. Thomson agreed, and the Com-

mittee rose and reported progress.

#### WOULD BUILD RAILWAYS.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE moved, on consideration of the Report on Bill (No. 66) intitled "An Act respecting the Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway," to add the following to section 3:—

"Provided, always, that the extension of time herein contained shall not be construed to extend to said Company the time limit in which it could earn the Provincial bonus of \$5,280 per mile previously granted."

Mr. McPhillips objected that the amendment was out of order as not being within the scope of the Bill, and it also dealt with the Subsidy Act, which was beyond the jurisdiction of a private member. Moreover, there was no subsidy of \$5,280 per mile, the amount being \$5,000.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said if the Bill was allowed to pass the Company would get the bonus.

Mr. McPhillips: "Not necessarily."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it would naturally follow, and besides this was an amendment of the original Act, to which private members had moved amendments. He quoted a similar amendment moved by Mr. McPhillips himself in 1902, to a Railway Bill.

The Speaker said the amendment had nothing to do with the Bill, and was out of order.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite appealed to the House, which sustained the Speaker's ruling.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then objected that the Bill was not in order as it amended a bonus Bill.

Mr. McPhillips said the point was not well taken. The Subsidy Act was a separate Act.

The Speaker ruled the Bill in order.

Report on the Bill was then adopted.

Report on an Act to create the Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Vancouver was adopted, and it passed third reading.

An Act to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act, passed third reading.

On Report on a Bill respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Hon. Mr. Fulton moved some technical amendments to provide that the Province should retain one-fourth of all land contiguous to the townsite that might be subdivided.

On motion that they be passed, Mr. Hawthornthwaite shouted "No," and demanded a division.

The amendments were carried by a solid Conservative vote against the combined vote of Liberals and Socialists, and Report on the Bill adopted.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Mineral Act, Mr. MacKay in the chair.

The Bill was reported complete.

The Provincial Elections Act was passed over on the Order Paper amid a derisive burst of applause from the Opposition.

#### WATER ACT.

The House went again into Committee on the Water Act, Mr. Macgowan in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved amendments to section 143 and the following sections relating to charges for driving logs down streams, cleared by a company with a licence for that purpose:

Section 168—That the following be added as a new section:—

"The Licencee may demand and receive the lawful toll upon all timber which has come through or over any of the works of the Licencee, and the Licencee, by his servants shall have free access to all such timber for the purpose of measuring or counting the same."

Section 169—That the following be added as a new section:—

"If the just tolls are not paid on demand the licencee may sue for the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction, and recover from the owner of the timber the amount of the tolls and the costs of action." Carried.

Following these were a number of clauses relating to penalties for the violation of the Act.

The sections relating to the storing of water were then considered. Mr. Macdonald objected to section 190. The Chief Commissioner may, at his discretion, under his hand appoint some other person to discharge the duties in this Part hereinafter imposed upon the Water Commissioner, and thereupon the person so appointed shall be clothed with and may exercise all the powers and authorities conferred upon the Water Commissioner.

He said that this was giving the Chief Commissioner power to delegate unconditionally on any one he might choose to perform judicial duties.

Hon. Mr. Fulton explained that the Chief Commissioner could not possibly examine all applications scattered over a wide country. The idea of the section was to secure speedy action, by allowing the Chief Commissioner to choose a substitute who could go immediately and report upon it.

The section carried.

Mr. Macdonald objected next to section 202. When any two or more Licencees have acquired the right to store water and they cannot before any works are begun agree as to the share of the cost of construction of the works necessary to store water for all such Licencees, then the matters in dispute shall, subject to and in accordance with any rules on the subject, be determined by arbitration, pursuant to the "Arbitration Act."

Mr. Macdonald said the result of such proceedings would be to tie up this water for twelve months while arbitration proceedings were pending. In his view these persons should be compelled to agree before making the application. If they had no agreement to present, no licence should be granted.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he thought the provision a fair one but agreed to hold it over for further consideration.

Part 13 relating to the taking and use of lands was then considered. It passed with some amendments, and Part 14 dealing with the obligations, duties and limitations imposed on Licencees, was considered.

At this point Opposition criticism dropped, and the Bill went smoothly through many sections.

At 12.30 it was still under consideration by Committee of the Whole, but Mr. Macgowan's big task in reading all the sections of the bulky Bill is now within measurable distance of the end.

#### AMBULANCE ACT.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Parker Williams, of Ladysmith, entitled an Act for the Protection of Workmen Engaged in Industrial Operations, provides that, "Every employer of labor directly or indirectly operating any mine, camp, construction work or industry employing more than twenty persons, and being situated more than three miles from the office of a medical practitioner, shall at all times maintain in or about such industry or works at least one person possessing a certificate of competency to render first aid to the injured, and shall also provide a good and sufficient ambulance box or boxes."



SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909.

## PROROGATION AT VICTORIA

Provincial Legislature Wound Up  
Business Early Yesterday Evening  
After a Busy Day.

GALLANT MR. GARDEN ON  
BEHALF OF THE LADIES.

Elections Bills Passed, Also Water  
Bill, Game Protection Bill and  
Several Others.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 12.—The House  
prorogued at 8.30 o'clock this evening  
with the usual ceremonies.

The Provincial Elections Act and  
the Game Protection Act passed the  
final stages unopposed.

An amendment by Mr. Hawthornthwaite  
to prevent any but persons or  
families of persons on the voters' lists  
shooting without a licence and one by  
Mr. Oliver to prevent the use of rifles  
in shooting feathered game were both  
withdrawn. Hon. Mr. Fulton promising  
that he would consider both matters  
during the recess.

On a motion to extend the time of  
the committee for consolidating the  
rules of the House, Mr. Oliver fired  
A FARKING SHOT.

declaring that the rules of the House  
were good enough and did not want  
tampering with. The motion to extend  
the time was passed by a large  
majority.

There was a large crowd in the  
galleries to witness the prorogation,  
which passed off smoothly, the Lieutenant-Governor appearing in ordinary  
attire. The Socialists were absent  
from their seats.

The House practically wound up  
the business of the session this afternoon.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Bill in favor  
of giving the franchise to women was  
defeated on the second reading by a  
vote of 23 to 14. All the Conservatives  
voted against it but

MR. GARDEN,

who was chaffed by his colleagues for  
voting for it. All the Liberals and  
Socialists voted for it but Mr. Macdonald,  
who voted with the Government  
against.

Mr. McPhillips was obliged to withdraw  
his Bill to prevent the assignment  
of wages, owing to the opposition  
of the Socialists and Liberals.

THE ELECTIONS ACT

passed the final stages without opposition,  
the Government amending it to  
allow names to remain on the lists  
for six months after a voter had left  
a district. The amendment was  
greeted with loud opposition applause,  
the Attorney-General receiving the  
jeers which greeted him in the  
best of humor.

The Water Act passed its third  
reading amid loud Government applause.

In Committee on the Game Act it  
was decided to increase the minimum  
penalty for the majority of infractions  
to \$300.

The Bills to amend the Dentistry  
and Steam Boiler Inspection Acts  
went over till next session.

The Victoria Waterworks Bill passed  
its third reading, after the defeat  
of an amendment by Mr. Henderson  
to limit the time in which the city  
might expropriate the Esquimalt  
Waterworks Company to April, 1911.

The Bill amending the Land Act  
to grant licences to handloggers  
passed its third reading.

## Opposition Blocks Bill to Benefit the Work- ingman--Woman Suffrage Bill.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press  
Gallery at Victoria.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Victoria, March 11.—Two more  
Bills dealing with labor regulations  
went down to defeat this afternoon  
on second reading. Mr. Ross's Bill to  
secure the fortnightly payment of  
wages to workingmen in industries  
with a payroll of not less than \$50,000  
a month, was defeated by a vote of  
23 to 17. Mr. Ross and Mr. Schofield  
were its only supporters on the Government  
side, beyond that it was decided  
on a party vote. Mr. McInnis's  
Bill to extend the eight-hour law to  
smelters to mechanics working around  
the furnaces, was defeated on a  
straight vote of Conservatives against  
Liberals and Socialists. Mr. McPhillips'  
Bill to prevent the assignment of  
wages of workingmen to be earned  
in future was blocked by the Opposition  
in Committee, and was held  
over.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the second  
reading of an amendment to the Land  
Act to grant licences to handloggers,  
though the privilege is to be confined  
to persons whose names are on the  
voters' list or to Indians. The  
amended Game Protection Act, and  
the Fernie Park Subdivision Act also  
passed through second reading.

The Medical Bill was completed in  
the Committee stage, and the Grand  
Trunk Pacific, and Pacific Northern  
and Omineca Railway Bills, both passed  
third reading.

The reading of the Water Act in  
Committee was concluded, but there  
are still about 70 sections left over  
to reconsider.

At the evening session Mr. Hawthornthwaite  
moved the second reading  
of his Woman's Suffrage Bill, the  
Premier moving the adjournment  
of the debate. Mr. McPhillips's Bill  
respecting the assignment of wages of  
workingmen stuck in Committee  
of the Whole, where to general surprise  
it was vigorously opposed by  
Liberals and Socialists, and progress  
had to be reported. Mr. Williams's  
Ambulance Act was withdrawn by him  
on the assurance of the Provincial  
Secretary that next year he would  
introduce a Bill covering the whole  
question. The Water Act was completed  
in Committee, Mr. Macdonald  
withdrawing from his attitude of  
critic after making a strong plea for  
the Bill to be held over for another  
year.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The House went into adjourned  
Committee on the Medical Bill, Mr.  
Munro in the chair.

Dr. King moved the following  
amendment: Amend section 61 by  
striking out everything after the  
words "set out," on line 11, and inserting  
the following in its stead:  
"Provided always, that this section  
shall not apply to the practice of dentistry  
or pharmacy, or to the usual  
business of opticians or optometrists,  
or to vendors of dental or surgical instruments,  
apparatus and appliances,  
or to the ordinary profession of nursing,  
chiropodists and ordinary bath  
attendants."

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to add  
"bath attendants or proprietors." He  
said that while this section helped out  
bath attendants, it did not relieve the  
proprietors of baths. The amendment  
was carried.

Mr. Thomson moved to add to section  
61, "This section shall not apply to  
the practice by adherents of any  
church or religious body of the tenets  
or beliefs of such church or religious  
body, without the aid or use of medicine  
or surgical appliances." He said  
that while his motion was on the Order  
Paper, the Attorney-General had  
moved an amendment that covered  
the same ground, and he would withdraw  
it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite attacked section  
84 which provides that the bodies of  
paupers dying in hospitals and lying  
unclaimed, shall be given over to

a medical school for dissection and  
anatomy.

Mr. Henderson explained that it was  
well safeguarded, and the provision  
was made in the interests of humanity  
and science.

The Bill was then reported complete  
with amendments.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW DEBATE.

HON. MR. McBRIDE continued the  
adjourned debate on Mr. McInnis's  
Bill to amend the eight-hour law for  
smelters, by applying it to mechanics  
working around the furnaces. The  
Premier said that since moving the  
adjournment he had investigated labor  
conditions in the Upper Country,  
and the result compelled him to ask  
that, for the present session anyhow,  
the Bill should stand over. In the  
past he had been instrumental in  
passing measures for the protection of  
labor, and he was usually glad to accept  
any reasonable suggestions from the  
Socialist party. He referred to  
the struggle over the eight-hour Bill  
for smelters some three years ago, a  
request to which he had acceded, and  
which had worked satisfactorily. For  
the present Bill he would ask that it  
stand over so that they could consider  
the matter more fully. He felt sure  
that his friend from Grand Forks  
would not push on a measure that  
might disturb labor conditions and  
interfere with the harmony that at  
present existed between employer and  
employee, and so perhaps retard the  
investment of capital and the development  
of the Province.

MR. MACDONALD said the object  
of the Bill was to extend the scope  
of the eight-hour day Bill for smelters.  
That Bill was designed to protect  
workers in these industries, but this  
Bill went a little too far, since it  
decided that persons who came only  
occasionally in contact with the  
smoke and dirt of the smelters should  
be included in the same category as  
the ordinary employee. He believed  
in the principle of the Bill in so far  
as it might protect those who might  
be constantly exposed to the fumes  
of a smelter, and would support it  
on second reading, but would move  
an amendment in Committee, to modify  
it.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said  
they could not accept the suggestion  
of the Premier that they withhold the  
Bill for another session. There was  
before the House another Bill at the  
present time known as the Elections  
Act, which if it passed (which was  
not at all likely), would leave the  
manipulation of the voters' lists in  
the hands of the Attorney-General,  
and consequently if an election came  
on in the meantime neither the member  
for Grand Forks, the member for  
Newcastle nor himself might be there  
in the next House to support such  
legislation. The Premier seemed to  
be afraid that capital might be alarmed  
by such measures. In past years  
a great deal of such legislation had  
been passed in the House and they  
heard the same story then, but the  
reports of the Finance Minister showed  
that British Columbia was to-day  
regarded as a better field for investment  
than it had ever been before. He  
felt sure that the House would have  
no reason to regret passing such a  
law. While the Socialists aimed to  
protect the lives of the workingmen  
as much as possible, beyond that the  
Bill would not benefit them as a  
party. In fact, it might be better for  
them if no such laws were passed as  
it would hasten the struggle for the  
overthrow of capitalism.

A division was called and the Bill  
defeated on a vote of 23 to 15, the  
Liberals and Socialists voting for and  
the Conservatives solidly against.

FORTNIGHTLY WAGES.

MR. McPHILLIPS resumed the  
debate on Mr. Ross's Bill to secure fortnightly  
wages for workmen in industries  
with a payroll of over \$50,000 a  
month. He said that while the Bill  
looked well in principle, it seemed to

freedom of contract between employer  
and employee. It was held  
that domestic inconvenience was caused  
by the system of monthly payment  
which obtained here; but this law  
would be the beginning of a system  
of which the end was difficult to foresee.  
At present a month's credit was  
given by grocers and other dealers so  
that no real inconvenience to the  
workingman followed. If that were  
so why disturb business relations as  
they existed at present? The only  
result would be to curtail credit from  
a month to two weeks, so that the  
workingmen would be no better off.  
He had heard it said that the monthly  
pay day was often followed by disturbances  
in industries, many men  
failing to come back to work for a  
day or two after receiving their pay,  
and this Bill would only make matters  
worse by bringing about this condition  
twice as often.

He termed the Bill parental legislation,  
and said unless conditions were  
extreme, there was no necessity for  
it. It invaded the freedom of contractual  
arrangement between employer  
and employee, which was  
something the Legislature should be  
very careful about. He would not  
hold that they should strictly adhere  
to that position at all times, but until  
the necessity became urgent it should  
certainly not be done.

MR. McINNIS said that the member  
for Islands was very inconsistent. He  
had himself on the Order Paper a  
Bill for interfering in the business  
relations of certain individuals by refusing  
to allow them to assign their  
wages. This Bill did not interfere  
with trade and commerce at all, but  
simply provided that wages should be  
paid a little oftener than at present.  
While it was true that this Bill had  
been introduced in times past by the  
member for Newcastle and defeated,  
and was introduced by the member  
for Fernie now, he would support the  
principle no matter where the Bill  
came from. The Bill as it stood was  
confined to industries with a payroll  
of not less than \$50,000 a month, and  
so would affect only a few industries,  
but he would support it on second  
reading and its scope might be broadened  
by amendment in Committee.

The Bill was defeated by a vote of  
23 to 17, though Messrs. Ross and  
Schofield on the Conservative side  
voted with the Liberals and Socialists  
for it.

ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES.

The House went into Committee on  
Mr. McPhillips' Bill respecting assignment  
of wages or salaries to be  
earned in future, Mr. Manson in the  
chair.

Mr. Oliver wished to know why the  
Bill was confined to sums of less than  
\$200. If they had to go to all that  
trouble to prevent the assignment of  
small amount of wages, surely it was  
necessary for bigger sums.

Mr. McPhillips said it was designed  
for the protection of the masses of  
wage-earners and not for those who  
were earning big salaries and did not  
need it.

Mr. Oliver said the result would be  
to limit a man's credit, since if a  
man were hard up for money and  
wished to assign his wages, he did not  
see why he should not do so. Besides,  
what right had the House to compel  
Government agents or Municipal  
Clerks, over whom they had no control,  
to register such assignments? The  
thing was impracticable.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the  
member for Islands having torn the  
flag to pieces in his zeal to prevent  
interference between an employer  
and his employees, now introduced  
this paternal and grandmotherly Bill.  
He agreed with the member for Delta  
that the House had no right to refuse  
a workman the privilege of assigning  
the wages he had to earn, and he moved  
an amendment to strike  
the section out.

Mr. Henderson objected on a point  
of order that the Bill was in blank  
form, and could not be considered by  
the Committee.

Mr. McPhillips said that the only  
blank space in the Bill was one left  
for the percentage which the borrower  
should legally pay for the money he  
borrowed. The introduction of Bills  
in this form was a usage that had  
gone back for centuries.

Mr. Macdonald said they were not  
bound by custom and usage, but by  
the rules of the House.

Mr. McPhillips said the objection  
should have been taken in time, and  
not after the House had endorsed  
the principle of the Bill. There was  
a time for all things.

Mr. Macdonald said a Bill could be  
objected to at any stage.

The Chairman ruled the Bill in order.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite appealed to  
the Speaker.

The Speaker agreed with Mr. McPhillips  
that the point of order should  
have been taken earlier. He ruled  
the Bill in order and in answer to Mr.  
Henderson said he would write out his  
reasons to go on the journals of the  
House.

Mr. McPhillips then moved  
Committee rise and report  
adjourning that it would  
again at a later stage.

DR. HALL moved the  
reading of a Bill to amend the  
Servant Act. He said the  
provision was that in case  
of two people the workman  
might have the right to  
physician they would  
have. MR. McBRIDE  
said the Bill was withdrawn.  
He had been looking in  
the with the intention  
down a comprehensive Bill  
the whole situation next  
a mere matter of regulation  
a party question at all,  
well be held over. He moved  
adjournment of the debate.

G. T. P. AGREEMENT

VOTE

Legislative

Prayers by the R

Bill (No. 22) introduced  
again committed.

Reported with an  
Report to be considered

The House resumed  
"An Act to amend the  
The second reading

King,  
Naden,  
Hall,  
Eagleson,

Tallow,  
McBride,  
Bowser,  
Cotton,  
Ellison,  
Ross,

Mr. Oliver asked

1. Have the Government  
drainage ditch at the  
2. If so, what as  
3. How is such a  
4. Have any more  
5. If so, how much  
6. How is this work  
7. Who is the contractor

certain game in the cross  
for that reason it was on  
the fines should be in-  
ction, 14 prohibited the  
mantic shotguns, which  
to be very destructive, and  
the birds killed, but  
wounded which had never  
ed up. The Act also  
heaver could be killed  
from the Game Warden.

MR. YORSTON asked  
killing heaver would be  
all the skins.

HON. MR. FULTON  
stated that they should  
considered an addition



Mr. McPhillips then moved that the Committee rise and report progress, intimating that it would be taken up again at a later stage.

MR. HALL moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Master and Servant Act. He said the only change provided was that in cities of over 1,000 people the workmen in industries might have the right to say what physician they would employ.

HON. MR. McBRIDE asked that the Bill be withdrawn. The Government had been looking into this matter with the intention of bringing down a comprehensive Bill to cover the whole situation next year. It was a mere matter of regulation and not a party question at all, and might well be held over. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

G. T. P. AGREEMENT PASSES.

but he would consider the suggestion. The Bill passed second reading.

**HANDLOGGERS' LICENCES.**

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Land Act. The first portion regulated the survey of lands providing that no pre-emption should be more than a mile long on any side, so that they could be maintained in more or less rectangular form. The Bill also provided that where a timber licence had expired, and the licensee neglected to renew it, notice should be sent to him; he should be allowed to renew it on paying a fine of \$50.

Section 17 of the Bill provided for the issue of handloggers' licences. It had been brought to his attention that the Bill of last year confining the issue of these licences to the north of a line drawn at Rivers Inlet and to certain islands off the West Coast had

"I protest," he said warmly, "against the position of these gentlemen who pretend that they alone come here to legislate for the workmen. I say Liberals and Conservatives are also entitled to legislate in that way; and I cannot see how these men can object to this measure unless they are acting in the interests of the usurer and the small moneylender."

Mr. Oliver said Conservatives had been in power for the greater period in the history of the world, and yet to-day in this country after all this the workmen were the prey of usurers and it was found necessary to protect them by such legislation as this. Instead of doing this they might have legislated so that workmen would not have to resort to the usurer. Such legislation as this was an interference with the liberty of workmen and he protested against it.

swallow did not make a Summer.

Opinion had advanced along this line since the Bill was first introduced to the House. Then it was regarded as a laughing-stock, but now no one could afford to laugh at it. Even in conservative Great Britain they were moving rapidly, and the Liberal Party there had decided to extend a limited franchise to women at least. That was not quite satisfactory, and the women of Great Britain were carrying on their campaign more vigorously than ever, and with considerable success. Women had suffered imprisonment in this cause, setting an example not only to other women but also to men. Cowardice and ignorance were the great foes of humanity, but the women of Great Britain were fighting their cause with a courage that was an example to all. Great Britain was supposed to be the home of the bravest, and certainly they had shown a great deal of brave courage in the past. They were proud not only of their battles but also of their sentiments and prided themselves on British fair play. Yet those women, some of them anyhow, had been exposed to treatment beneath contempt. Women were ejected heartlessly from meetings with faces covered with blood, as a result of the treatment of heartless men. He did not think such a thing would occur in this country, but at least they might be given fair play, by being allowed a voice in the Government of the country.

He argued that any system of government not carried on on absolute equality was wrong. It was wrong that a man should have power to rule women who were left without power of redress. First of all they must have economic freedom in their right to earn a livelihood. It was very nice in theory to talk of a wife wholly devoted to her husband, but how about the position of the man? We had erected a dual standard of ethics in relation to men and women which was false and unreal. The average man wanted not a partner, but a cheerful slave to do his bidding in the form of his wife.

That was entirely wrong. The average woman was as well qualified to vote as the average man. The average woman was necessarily more conservative than man, and he believed that if this Bill were passed he would himself go out of business at the next election. Some persons said they did not want any woman to rule over them. Nor did he. He wanted neither man nor woman to rule over him, nor did anyone else. On the other hand, the man should not rule over the woman, who in the last analysis bore on her shoulders the greater part of the misery of the world. From a sense of justice and British fair play, he asked every man to line up and support this Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITTE appealed to the Premier not to side-track the Bill as the session was drawing rapidly to a close.

HON. MR. McBRIDE said he had no desire to do so at all. The matter would come up again, and the House would be given an opportunity to express itself on it as it had done in the past.

**AMBULANCE ACT.**

MR. WILLIAMS moved the second reading of his Ambulance Act. He said the Province had a population in villages and towns scattered far apart, but it was rapidly opening up and large bodies of men were employed in industries in out-of-the-way places. The result was that many people were far removed from immediate aid when accidents occurred. The very nature of the country, the precipitous mountains, the use of edged tools and donkey engines in logging camps, the use of explosives, etc., rendered their people peculiarly susceptible to accidents. Yet in spite of this it was very rare to find in any of the camps anyone who understood the rudiments of rendering first aid to the injured. Nor were any appliances for this purpose kept on hand. How many workmen knew how to staunch a cut artery? The result was that many lives were lost that should not be lost, and many men limped through life as cripples for want of first aid. The Bill asked that in camps where over twenty men were employed one person at least should know something of first aid, and appliances should be kept on hand. He understood that the Provincial Secretary was going to ask that the Bill stand over for a year. While not questioning his good intentions, many things might happen in a year, and perhaps the Minister would be no longer in the House, so that he would ask the House to accept it now.

HON. DR. YOUNG said the honorable gentleman evidently questioned the intentions of the Government. He had outlined to him a large scheme in the same connection the Government had in view. His intentions were good, but his Bill contained no

Nos. 43 & 44.

# VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

Thursday, 11th March, 1909.

Prayers by the Rev. Heneage.

Bill (No. 22) intituled "An Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery," was again committed.

Reported with amendments.

Report to be considered at next sitting.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill (No. 39) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Labour Regulation Act, 1907.'"

The second reading was negatived on the following division:—

YEAS:			
Messieurs			
King,	Jones,	Henderson,	Williams,
Naden,	Yorston,	Munro,	Hawthornthwaite,
Hall,	Oliver,	Jardine,	McInnis,
Eagleson,	Macdonald,	Brewster,	Schofield—16.
NAYS:			
Messieurs			
Tallow,	Shatford,	Taylor,	Hayward,
McBride,	McPhillips,	Garden,	McGuire,
Bowser,	Thomson,	Macgowan,	Mackay,
Cotton,	Hunter,	Grant,	Parson,
Ellison,	Fulton,	Behnsen,	Davey—23.
Ross,	Young,		

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Minister of Public Works the following questions:—

1. Have the Government given or promised any assistance in aid of constructing a drainage ditch at the Big Prairie, near Chilliwack?
2. If so, what assistance has been promised?
3. How is such assistance being given?
4. Have any moneys been paid?
5. If so, how much and to whom, with the date of payments?
6. How is this work being done?
7. Who is the contractor?

certain game in the close season, and for that reason it was only right that the fines should be increased. Section 14 prohibited the use of automatic shotguns, which had been found to be very destructive, not only from the birds killed, but from those wounded which had never been picked up. The Act also provided that beaver could be killed on a permit from the Game Warden.

MR. YORSTON asked if a farmer killing beaver would be allowed to sell the skins.

HON. MR. FULTON said it was not intended that they should as this was considered an additional safeguard.

benevolent assimilation, but it did not suit conditions here at all.

Mr. McPhillips said he was not surprised that the gentlemen who had spoken did not get from other parties the sympathy they looked for. The object of the Bill was to protect the wives and children of workmen. If this assignment was for groceries or some worthy object it would be valid, but if it was for drink or gambling, it would not. It was intended to keep the workman out of the hands of unscrupulous usurers. Just as in other provinces there was protection for homesteaders, this was intended to protect workmen.

my hardy annual. I suppose if I did my duty it would be introduced every session, but the fact is that it is the first time it has been introduced in the present House, and the women of the country have a right to know the standing of the House since the last election."

He continued that the last time he introduced the Bill the Conservatives voted solidly against it, but in view of the fact that one of those gentlemen had just brought in a Bill to protect workmen's wives from the assignment of their husband's wages, that gentleman certainly should support it, even though one



SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909.

## PROROGATION AT VICTORIA

Provincial Legislature Wound Up  
Business Early Yesterday Even-  
ing After a Busy Day.

GALLANT MR. GARDEN ON  
BEHALF OF THE LADIES.

Elections Bills Passed, Also Water  
Bill, Game Protection Bill and  
Several Others.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 12.—The House  
prorogued at 9:30 o'clock this evening  
with the usual ceremonies.

The Provincial Elections Act and  
the Game Protection Act passed the  
final stages unopposed.

An amendment by Mr. Hawthorn-  
thwaite to prevent any but persons or  
families of persons on the voters' lists  
shooting without a licence and one by  
Mr. Oliver to prevent the use of rifles  
in shooting feathered game were both  
withdrawn. Hon. Mr. Fulton prom-  
ising that he would consider both mat-  
ters during the recess.

On a motion to extend the time of  
the committee for consolidating the  
rules of the House, Mr. Oliver fired

### A PARTING SHOT.

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were good enough and did not want  
tampering with. The motion to ex-  
tend the time was passed by a large  
majority.

There was a large crowd in the  
galleries to witness the prorogation,  
which passed off smoothly, the Lieut-  
enant-Governor appearing in ordi-  
nary attire. The Socialists were absent  
from their seats.

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defeated on the second reading by a  
vote of 23 to 14. All the Conserva-  
tives voted against it but

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who was chaffed by his colleagues for  
voting for it. All the Liberals and  
Socialists voted for it but Mr. Mac-  
donald, who voted with the Govern-  
ment against.

Mr. McPhillips was obliged to with-  
draw his Bill to prevent the assign-  
ment of wages, owing to the opposi-  
tion of the Socialists and Liberals.

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passed the final stages without oppo-  
sition, the Government amending it  
to allow names to remain on the lists  
for six months after a voter had left  
a district. The amendment was  
greeted with loud Opposition ap-  
plause, the Attorney-General receiving  
the jeers which greeted him in the  
best of humor.

The Water Act passed its third  
reading amid loud Government ap-  
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In Committee on the Game Act it  
was decided to increase the minimum  
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to \$200.

The Bills to amend the Dentistry  
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The Victoria Waterworks Bill pass-  
ed its third reading, after the defeat  
of an amendment by Mr. Henderson  
to limit the time in which the city  
might expropriate the Esquimalt  
Waterworks Company to April, 1911.

The Bill amending the Land Act  
to grant licences to handloggers  
passed its third reading.

## Opposition Blocks Bill to Benefit the Work- ingman--Woman Suffrage Bill.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press  
Gallery at Victoria.

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Victoria, March 11.—Two more  
Bills dealing with labor regulations  
went down to defeat this afternoon  
on second reading. Mr. Ross's Bill to  
secure the fortnightly payment of  
wages to workmen in industries  
with a payroll of not less than \$50,000  
a month, was defeated by a vote of  
23 to 17. Mr. Ross and Mr. Schofield  
were its only supporters on the Gov-  
ernment side, beyond that it was de-  
cided on a party vote. Mr. McInnis's  
Bill to extend the eight-hour law in  
smelters to mechanics working around  
the furnaces, with a straight vote of 23  
Liberals and Socialists' Bill to prevent  
wages of working  
in future was bl-  
position in Commi-  
over.

Hon. Mr. Fulton  
reading of an am-  
Act to grant licen-  
though the privi-  
ed to persons who  
the voters' list or  
amended Game Pr-  
the Fernie Park St-  
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the Committee stag-  
Trunk Pacific, and  
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ed third reading.

The reading of  
Committee was con-  
are still about 70  
to reconsider.

At the evening  
Hawthornthwaite moved  
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Premier moving the  
the debate. Mr. Mc-  
pecting the assign-  
of workmen stu-  
of the Whole, when  
prise it was vigor-  
Liberals and Social-  
had to be reported.  
Ambulance Act was  
on the assurance of  
Secretary that next  
introduce a Bill con-  
question. The Water  
pleted in Committee  
withdrawing from  
critic after making  
the Bill to be held  
year.

### AFTERNOON

The House went  
Committee on the  
Nunro in the chair.

Dr. King moved  
amendment: Amend  
striking out every  
words "set out," on  
serting the following  
"Provided always, it  
shall not apply to the  
distry or pharmacy.

business of opticians  
or to vendors of den-  
struments, apparatus  
or to the ordinary pr-  
ing, chiropodists and  
attendants."

Hon. Mr. Bowser  
"bath attendants or pa-  
said that while this se-  
bath attendants, it did  
proprietors of baths,  
ment was carried.

Mr. Thomson moved  
tion 51. "This section  
to the practice by ad-  
church or religious bo-  
or beliefs of such chu-  
body, without the aid  
cine or surgical appli-  
that while his motion  
der Paper, the Attor-  
moved an amendment  
the same ground, and  
draw it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite  
tion 54 which provides  
of paupers dying in ho-  
ing unclaimed, shall be

a medical school for dissection and  
anatomy.

Mr. Henderson explained that it was  
well safeguarded, and the provision  
was made in the interests of human-  
ity and science.

The Bill was then reported com-  
plete with amendments.

### EIGHT-HOUR LAW DEBATE.

HON. MR. McBRIDE continued the  
adjourned debate on Mr. McInnis's  
Bill to amend the eight-hour law for  
smelters, by applying it to mechanics  
working around the furnaces. The  
Premier said that since moving the  
adjournment he had investigated la-  
bor conditions in the House Country

freedom of contract between em-  
ployer and employed. It was held  
that domestic inconvenience was caus-  
ed by the system of monthly payment  
which obtained here; but this law  
would be the beginning of a system  
of which the end was difficult to fore-  
see. At present a month's credit was  
given by grocers and other dealers so  
that no real inconvenience to the  
workingman followed. If that were  
so why disturb business relations as  
they existed at present? The only  
result would be to curtail credit from  
a month to two weeks, so that the  
workingmen would be no better off.  
He had heard it said that the monthly  
pay day was often followed by dis-  
turbances in industries, many men  
failing to come back to work for a  
day or two after receiving their pay,  
and this Bill would only make mat-  
ters worse by bringing about this con-  
dition twice as often.

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11TH MARCH.

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The Hon. Mr. Taylor replied as follows:—

- "1. Yes.
- "2. \$5,000.
- "3. In cash, under arrangement with the municipality.
- "4. No.
- "5. Answered by reply to question 4.
- "6. By contract.
- "7. A. A. Cruickshank.

"NOTE.—An additional \$2,000 is being expended in cleaning out and deepening the  
interception ditch, but this is work necessary in connection with the dykes there, and has  
nothing to do with the above-mentioned arrangement."

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill (No. 44) intituled  
"An Act respecting the Payment of Wages in certain cases."

The second reading was negatived on the following division:—

### YEAS:

#### Messieurs

King,  
Naden,  
Hall,  
Eagleson,

Jones.  
Yorston,  
Oliver,  
Henderson,

Munro,  
Jardine,  
Brewster,  
Williams,

Hawthornthwaite,  
McInnis,  
Ross,  
Schofield—16.

### NAYS:

#### Messieurs

Tallow,  
McBride,  
Bowser,  
Cotton,  
Ellison,  
Shatford,

McPhillips,  
Thomson,  
Hunter,  
Fulton,  
Young,  
Taylor,

Garden,  
Macgowan,  
Grant,  
Behnson,  
Manson,

Hayward,  
McGuire,  
Mackay,  
Parson,  
Davey—22.

Bill (No. 72) intituled "An Act respecting Assignment of Wages or Salaries to be earned  
in the Future," was committed.

Progress reported.

Committee to sit again at next sitting.

On the second reading of Bill (No. 83) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Master and  
Servant Act,'" a debate arose, which was adjourned until the next sitting.

Order for the third reading of Bill (No. 21) intituled "An Act respecting the Grand  
Trunk Pacific Railway," called.

Mr. Oliver moved that all the words of the Resolution after the first word "That" be  
struck out, and the following words substituted therefor:—

"whereas Bill 21 provides for the approval and ratification of a certain marked plan  
showing the subdivision of the townsite of Prince Rupert, as well as the division of the lands  
in said townsite fronting on the sea:

"And whereas, in the partition of the lands in the said townsite fronting on the sea, it  
is apparent that the Province has not received one-fourth in value of such lands fronting on  
the sea:

"And whereas in the laying out of the townsite of Prince Rupert, the interests of the  
Province have not been sufficiently protected by providing sufficient access to the sea by street  
ends:

"And whereas the Province has been saddled with the expense of all railway crossings,  
which, by reason of the provision that they shall be by overhead bridges, will be very costly  
to the people:

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That the order for the third reading be discharged and the  
bill re-committed, for the purpose of considering amendments which shall protect the public  
interests in the particulars above recited."

should have been taken in time, and  
not after the House had endorsed  
the principle of the Bill. There was  
a time for all things.

Mr. Macdonald said a Bill could be  
objected to at any stage.

The Chairman ruled the Bill in order.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite appealed to  
the Speaker.

The Speaker agreed with Mr. Mc-  
Phillips that the point of order should  
have been taken earlier. He ruled  
the Bill in order and in answer to Mr.  
Henderson said he would write out his  
reasons to go on the journals of the  
House.







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ing After a Busy Day.

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Elections Bills Passed, Also Water  
Bill, Game Protection Bill and  
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Mr. Oliver to prevent the use of rifles  
in shooting feathered game were both  
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that he would consider both matters  
during the recess.

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the committee for consolidating the  
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11TH MARCH.

1909

Thursday, 11th March, 1909.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P.M.

Bill (No. 72) intituled "An Act respecting Assignment of Wages or Salaries to be earned  
in the Future," was again committed.

Progress reported.

Committee to sit again at next sitting.

On the second reading of Bill (No. 23) intituled "An Act to extend the Franchise to  
Women," a debate arose, which was adjourned until the next sitting.

After some debate on the second reading of Bill (No. 80) intituled "An Act for the  
Protection of Workmen engaged in Industrial Operations," the order was discharged.

Mr. Macgowan presented a Report from the Printing Committee, as follows:—

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ROOM,  
11th March, 1909.

MR. SPEAKER:

Your Select Standing Committee on Printing beg leave to report as follows:—

That the following papers are ordered to be printed:—

Report of the Bureau of Provincial Information;

Report on the Dairy and Live Stock Industry of the Province;

Copies of Regulations issued by the Government under the British Columbia Fisheries  
Act;

Copies of Correspondence, etc., between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific  
Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Company;

Statement made by the Hon. Attorney-General, re Petition from John McClarty;

Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries of British Columbia;

Copies of Judgments of any Court of Prosecutions under an Act to regulate Immigration  
into British Columbia;

Copy of Order in Council of 17th April, 1907, re Freight and Passenger Rates on Rail-  
ways in British Columbia;

Copies of Correspondence, etc., between the Government of British Columbia and the  
Dominion Government, etc., re Passenger and Freight Rates charged on Railways in British  
Columbia.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,  
Chairman.

The report was received.

Mr. Brewster asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance the following questions:—

1. Is the E. & N. Railway Company extending its line of railway?  
2. What steps are being taken to see that they comply with sub-sections (1) and (2) of  
section 6A, Chapter 50, Statutes of 1908?

The Hon. Mr. Tallow replied as follows:—

"1. I understand that the E. & N. Railway Company are extending their line of railway.  
"2. When the application for exemption is before the Executive due inquiry will be made  
into the matter referred to."

Mr. Brewster asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands the following questions:—

1. Is he aware that the E. & N. Railway is extending its line of railway?  
2. Are they employing Orientals on their work, either themselves or through their con-  
tractors?

should have been taken in time, and  
not after the House had endorsed  
the principle of the Bill. There was  
a time for all things.

Mr. Macdonald said a Bill could be  
objected to at any stage.

The Chairman ruled the Bill in or-  
der.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite appealed to  
the Speaker.

The Speaker agreed with Mr. Mc-  
Phillips that the point of order should  
have been taken earlier. He ruled  
the Bill in order and in answer to Mr.  
Hawthornthwaite said he would write out his  
reasons as to go on the Journals of the  
House.



Mr. McPhillips then moved that the Committee rise and report progress, intimating that it would be taken up again at a later stage.

DR. HALL moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Master and Servant Act. He said the only change provided was that in cities of over 5,000 people the workmen in industries might have the right to say what physician they would employ.

HON. MR. McBRIDE asked that the Bill be withdrawn. The Government had been looking into this matter with the intention of bringing down a comprehensive Bill to cover the whole situation next year. It was a mere matter of regulation and not a party question at all, and might well be held over. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

G. T. P. AGREEMENT PASSES.

but he would consider the suggestion. The Bill passed second reading.

**HANDLOGGERS' LICENCES.**

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Land Act. The first portion regulated the survey of lands providing that no pre-emption should be more than a mile long on any side, so that they could be maintained in more or less rectangular form. The Bill also provided that where a timber licence had expired, and the licensee neglected to renew it, notice should be sent to him; he should be allowed to renew it on paying a fine of \$50.

Section 17 of the Bill provided for the issue of handloggers' licences. It had been brought to his attention that the Bill of last year confining the issue of these licences to the north of a line drawn at Rivers Inlet and to certain islands off the West Coast had

"I protest," he said warmly, "against the position of these gentlemen who pretend that they alone come here to legislate for the workmen. I say Liberals and Conservatives are also entitled to legislate in that way; and I cannot see how these men can object to this measure unless they are acting in the interests of the usurer and the small moneylender."

Mr. Oliver said Conservatives had been in power for the greater period in the history of the world, and yet to-day in this country after all this the workmen were the prey of usurers and it was found necessary to protect them by such legislation as this. Instead of doing this they might have legislated so that workmen would not have to resort to the usurer. Such legislation as this was an interference with the liberty of workmen and he protested against it.

swallow did not make a Summer.

Opinion had advanced along this line since the Bill was first introduced to the House. Then it was regarded as a laughing-stock, but now no one could afford to laugh at it. Even in conservative Great Britain they were moving rapidly, and the Liberal Party there had decided to extend a limited franchise to women at least. That was not quite satisfactory, and the women of Great Britain were carrying on their campaign more vigorously than ever, and with considerable success. Women had suffered imprisonment in this cause, setting an example not only to other women but also to men. Cowardice and ignorance were the great foes of humanity, but the women of Great Britain were fighting their cause with a courage that was an example to all. Great Britain was supposed to be the home of the bravest, and certainly they had shown a great deal of brute courage in the past. They were proud not only of their battles but also of their sentiments and prided themselves on British fair play. Yet those women, some of them anyhow, had been exposed to treatment beneath contempt. Women were ejected heartlessly from meetings with faces covered with blood, as a result of the treatment of heartless men. He did not think such a thing would occur in this country, but at least they might be given fair play, by being allowed a voice in the Government of the country.

3. Is he aware that *Wallis & McLeod* are contractors on a portion of this extension?  
4. Is that firm employing Japanese almost exclusively?  
5. Has he any officer of his department inspecting the line from time to time?

The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:—

"1. Have been so informed."  
"2. Have no knowledge."  
"3. Have no information as to the contractors or the men they are employing."  
"4. Answered by No. 3."  
"5. As this railway is incorporated by the Dominion Government this Department assumes no duty as to inspection."

The Report on Bill (No. 30) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Mineral Act,'" was considered.

Mr. Macdonald moved to add the following as a new section:—

"9. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may re-instate the free miner in the position he was in before the default mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 4 and in section 5 of this Act, upon such terms and conditions as to him may seem just."

Carried.  
Report, as amended, adopted.  
Third reading to-morrow.

Bill (No. 2) intituled "An Act to declare the Rights of the Crown in respect to Water and Water Power, and to amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Province relating to the Division, Acquisition and Use of Water," was again committed.

Reported complete with amendments.  
Report to be considered to-morrow.

Bill (No. 81) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Game Protection Act, 1898,'" was committed.

Progress reported.  
Committee to sit again to-morrow.

The House continued to sit after midnight.

FRIDAY, 12th March, 1909.

Bill (No. 85) "The Fernie Park Sub-division Act," was committed.  
Reported without amendment.  
Report adopted.  
Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill (No. 52) intituled "An Act to Incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company," was read a third time and passed.

The Report on Bill (No. 22) intituled "An Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery," was adopted.  
Bill read a third time and passed.

*Resolved*, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until two o'clock to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned at 1:05 P.M.

D. M. EBERTS, *Speaker*.

certain game in the province, and for that reason it was only right that the fines should be increased. Section 14 prohibited the use of automatic shotguns, which had been found to be very destructive, not only from the birds killed, but from those wounded which had never been picked up. The Act also provided that beaver could be killed on a permit from the Game Warden.

MR. YORSTON asked if a farmer killing beaver would be allowed to sell the skins.

HON. MR. FULTON said it was not intended that they should as this was considered an additional safeguard.

benevolent assimilation, but it did not suit conditions here at all.

Mr. McPhillips said he was not surprised that the gentlemen who had spoken did not get from other parties the sympathy they looked for. The object of the Bill was to protect the wives and children of workmen. If this assignment was for groceries or some worthy object it would be valid, but if it was for drink or gambling, it would not. It was intended to keep the workman out of the hands of unscrupulous usurers. Just as in other provinces there was protection for homesteaders, this was intended to protect workmen.

my hardy annual. I suppose if I did my duty it would be introduced every session, but the fact is that it is the first time it has been introduced in the present House, and the women of the country have a right to know the standing of the House since the last election.

He continued that the last time he introduced the Bill the Conservatives voted solidly against it, in view of the fact that one of those gentlemen had just brought in a Bill to protect workmen's wives from the assignment of their husband's wages, that gentleman certainly should support it, even though one

member for Delta these matters are in Federal Government. control of trade and the rate of interest in do."

He is not the way to it has the Federal thing to do with it. lass at the mercy of ling as he says, let us drink and gambling. can serve no good.

nthwaite said the and grew very indig- criticism. He claimed ended to do away with ink and gambling men. Then why did courage of his con- ing in a Bill to pre- ment of wages for bling? They would supported it. But un- were saloon men and

A bill had been in- member for New- way with the right workingman's wages, smothered by the blue conservative party on

s: "This Bill does not nesaries of life."

nthwaite: "Well, that's idea of what the e are. The Attorney- mple thinks the ne- for a workingman are eed." (Laughter). He e was only one good ill, and that was the a married man from ages without the con-

He moved to strike as defeated by a vote

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If they could get r cheaper they would this would prevent their freedom. The and supported the and yet he introduc- fake legislation" like

the committee rise ress and ask leave to Mr. McPhillips, and nded.

**SUFFRAGE.**

ORNTHWAITE mov- reading of a Bill to chise to women. He ed to be somewhat d exhausted himself ling the franchise for ot the energy to de- se that he would like," he said, "that the ed 23. I hope that fate of the Bill, but I the fate of the mem- against it. The capital- referred to this Bill as

**AMBULANCE ACT.**

MR. WILLIAMS moved the second reading of his Ambulance Act. He said the Province had a population in villages and towns scattered far apart, but it was rapidly opening up and large bodies of men were employed in industries in out-of-way places. The result was that many people were far removed from immediate aid when accidents occurred. The very nature of the country, the precipitous mountains, the use of edged tools and donkey engines in logging camps, the use of explosives, etc., rendered their people peculiarly susceptible to accidents. Yet in spite of this it was very rare to find in any of the camps anyone who understood the rudiments of rendering first aid to the injured. Nor were any appliances for this purpose kept on hand. How many workmen knew how to staunch a cut artery? The result was that many lives were lost that should not be lost, and many men limped through life as cripples for want of first aid. The Bill asked that in camps where over twenty men were employed one person at least should know something of first aid, and appliances should be kept on hand. He understood that the Provincial Secretary was going to ask that the Bill stand over for a year. While not questioning his good intentions, many things might happen in a year, and perhaps the Minister would be no longer in the House, so that he would ask the House to accept it now.

HON. DR. YOUNG said the honorable gentleman evidently questioned the intentions of the Government. He had outlined to him a large scheme in the same connection the Government had in view. His intentions were good, but his Bill contained no

swallow did not make a Summer.

Opinion had advanced along this line since the Bill was first introduced to the House. Then it was regarded as a laughing-stock, but now no one could afford to laugh at it. Even in conservative Great Britain they were moving rapidly, and the Liberal Party there had decided to extend a limited franchise to women at least. That was not quite satisfactory, and the women of Great Britain were carrying on their campaign more vigorously than ever, and with considerable success. Women had suffered imprisonment in this cause, setting an example not only to other women but also to men. Cowardice and ignorance were the great foes of humanity, but the women of Great Britain were fighting their cause with a courage that was an example to all. Great Britain was supposed to be the home of the bravest, and certainly they had shown a great deal of brute courage in the past. They were proud not only of their battles but also of their sentiments and prided themselves on British fair play. Yet those women, some of them anyhow, had been exposed to treatment beneath contempt. Women were ejected heartlessly from meetings with faces covered with blood, as a result of the treatment of heartless men. He did not think such a thing would occur in this country, but at least they might be given fair play, by being allowed a voice in the Government of the country.

He argued that any system of government not carried on on absolute equality was wrong. It was wrong that a man should have power to rule women who were left without power of redress. First of all they must have economic freedom in their right to earn a livelihood. It was very nice in theory to talk of a wife wholly devoted to her husband, but how about the position of the man? We had erected a dual standard of ethics in relation to men and women which was false and unreal. The average man wanted not a partner, but a cheerful slave to do his bidding in the form of his wife.

That was entirely wrong. The average woman was as well qualified to vote as the average man. The average woman was necessarily more conservative than man, and he believed that if this Bill were passed he would himself go out of business at the next election. Some persons said they did not want any woman to rule over them. Nor did he. He wanted neither man nor woman to rule over him, nor did anyone else. On the other hand, the man should not rule over the woman, who in the last analysis bore on her shoulders the greater part of the misery of the world. From a sense of justice and British fair play, he asked every man to line up and support this Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE appealed to the Premier not to side-track the Bill as the session was drawing rapidly to a close.

HON. MR. McBRIDE said he had no desire to do so at all. The matter would come up again, and the House would be given an opportunity to express itself on it as it had done in the past.







**G. T. P. AGREEMENT PASSES.**

## HANDLOGGERS' LICENCES

Section 17 of the Bill provided for the issue of handloggers' licences. It had been brought to his attention that the Bill of last year confining the issue of these licences to the north of a line drawn at Rivers Inlet and to certain islands off the West Coast had

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A bill had been introduced by a member for New York, but it was killed by the conservative party on the ground that it was a "saloon bill."

nthwaite: "Well, that's the idea of what the people are. The Attorney-general thinks the necessities for a workingman are not good." (Laughter). He was only one good thing, and that was the fact that he was a married man from the time he was a boy without the necessity of a wife.

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MR. YORSTON asked if a farmer killing beaver would be allowed to sell the skins.

NON. MR. TUNTON said it was not intended that they should as this was a revised or additional statement.

vinces, and had copied this Bill by benevolent assimilation, but it did not suit conditions here at all.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909.

## PROROGATION AT VICTORIA

Provincial Legislature Wound Up  
Business Early Yesterday Even-  
ing After a Busy Day.

GALLANT MR. GARDEN ON  
BEHALF OF THE LADIES.

Elections Bills Passed, Also Water  
Bill, Game Protection Bill and  
Several Others.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Victoria, March 12.—The House  
prorogued at 5.30 o'clock this evening  
with the usual ceremonies.

The Provincial Elections Act and  
the Game Protection Act passed the  
final stages unopposed.

An amendment by Mr. Hawthornthwaite to prevent any but persons or  
families of persons on the voters' lists  
shooting without a licence and one by  
Mr. Oliver to prevent the use of rifles  
in shooting feathered game were both  
withdrawn. Hon. Mr. Fulton promising  
that he would consider both mat-  
ters during the recess.

On a motion to extend the time of  
the committee for consolidating the  
rules of the House, Mr. Oliver fired  
A PARTING SHOT.

declaring that the rules of the House  
were good enough and did not want  
tampering with. The motion to ex-  
tend the time was passed by a large  
majority.

There was a large crowd in the  
galleries to witness the prorogation,  
which passed off smoothly, the Lieut-  
enant-Governor appearing in ordi-  
nary attire. The Socialists were absent  
from their seats.

The House practically wound up  
the business of the session this after-  
noon.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Bill in favor  
of giving the franchise to women was  
defeated on the second reading by a  
vote of 23 to 14. All the Conserva-  
tives voted against it but

MR. GARDEN,

who was chaffed by his colleagues for  
voting for it. All the Liberals and  
Socialists voted for it but Mr. Mac-  
donald, who voted with the Govern-  
ment against.

Mr. McPhillips was obliged to with-  
draw his Bill to prevent the assign-  
ment of wages, owing to the opposi-  
tion of the Socialists and Liberals.

THE ELECTIONS ACT

passed the final stages without oppo-  
sition, the Government amending it  
to allow names to remain on the lists  
for six months after a voter had left  
a district. The amendment was  
greeted with loud Opposition ap-  
plause, the Attorney-General receiving  
the jeers which greeted him in the  
best of humor.

The Water Act passed its third  
reading amid loud Government ap-  
plause.

In Committee on the Game Act it  
was decided to increase the minimum  
penalty for the majority of infractions  
to \$200.

The Bills to amend the Dentistry  
and Steam Boiler Inspection Acts  
went over till next session.

The Victoria Waterworks Bill pass-  
ed its third reading, after the defeat  
of an amendment by Mr. Henderson  
to limit the time in which the city  
might expropriate the Esquimalt  
Waterworks Company to April, 1911.

The Bill amending the Land Act  
to grant licences to handloggers  
passed its third reading.

## Opposition Blocks Bill to Benefit the Work- ingman---Woman Suffrage Bill.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press  
Gallery at Victoria.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Victoria, March 11.—Two more  
Bills dealing with labor regulations  
went down to defeat this afternoon  
on second reading. Mr. Ross's Bill to  
secure the fortnightly payment of  
wages to workmen in industries  
with a payroll of not less than \$50,000  
a month, was defeated by a vote of  
23 to 17. Mr. Ross and Mr. Schofield  
were its only supporters on the Gov-  
ernment side, beyond that it was de-  
cided on a party vote. Mr. McInnis's  
Bill to extend the eight-hour law to  
smelters to mechan-  
the furnaces, was  
straight vote of Co-  
Liberals and Socia-  
lips' Bill to preven-  
wages of working-  
in future was bi-  
position in Commi-  
over.

Hon. Mr. Fulton  
reading of an amend-  
Act to grant licen-  
though the privile-  
ed to persons wh-  
the voters' list of  
amended Game B-  
the Fernie Park B-  
passed through sec-

The Medical Bill  
the Committee sta-  
Trunk Pacific, and  
and Omnibus Railw-  
ed third reading.

The reading of  
Committee was es-  
are still about 10  
to reconsider.

At the evening  
Hawthornthwaite move-  
ing of his Woman  
Premier moving t  
the debate. Mr. M  
pecting the assign-  
of workmen st  
of the Whole, wh  
prise it was vige  
Liberals and Socia  
had to be reporte  
Ambulance Act wa  
on the assurance  
Secretary that ne  
introduce a Bill  
question. The W  
pleted in Commi  
withdrawing from  
critic after making  
the Bill to be hel  
year.

AFTERNOON

The House ver-  
Committee on the  
Munro in the chal-

Dr. King mov-  
amendment: Am-  
striking out eve  
words "set out,"  
serting the follow-  
"Provided always  
shall not apply to  
tistry or pharmac-  
business of opticia  
or to vendors of di-  
struments, appare-  
or to the ordinary  
ing, chiropodists  
attendants."

Hon. Mr. Bows-  
"bath attendants o  
said that while th  
bath attendants, it  
proprietors of ba  
ment was carried.

Mr. Thomson m-  
tion 61. "This sec-  
to the practice b  
church or religious  
or beliefs of such  
body, without the  
cine or surgical a  
that while his mo-  
der Paper, the A  
moved an amend-  
the same ground,  
draw it.

Mr. Hawthornth-  
tion 64 which prov  
of paupers dying  
ing unclaimed, sh

a medical school for dissection and  
anatomy.

Mr. Henderson explained that it was  
well safeguarded, and the provision  
was made in the interests of human-  
ity and science.

The Bill was then reported com-  
plete with amendments.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW DEBATE.

HON. MR. McBRIDE continued the  
adjourned debate on Mr. McInnis's  
Bill to amend the eight-hour law for  
smelters, by applying it to mechanics  
working around the furnaces. The  
Premier said that since moving the  
adjournment he had investigated la-

freedom of contract between em-  
ployer and employed. It was held  
that domestic inconvenience was caus-  
ed by the system of monthly payment  
which obtained here; but this law  
would be the beginning of a system  
of which the end was difficult to fore-  
see. At present a month's credit was  
given by grocers and other dealers so  
that no real inconvenience to the  
workingman followed. If that were  
so why disturb business relations as  
they existed at present? The only  
result would be to curtail credit from  
a month to two weeks, so that the  
workingmen would be no better off.  
He had heard it said that the monthly  
pay day was often followed by dis-  
turbances in industries, many men  
failing to come back to work for a  
day or two after receiving their pay,  
and this Bill would only make mat-  
ters worse by bringing about this con-  
dition twice as often.

6

11TH MARCH.

1909

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Forston—On Friday next—Questions of the Hon. the Minister of Education:—

- Were the pupils at last Entrance Examination in (a) Victoria, (b) Vancouver, and  
(c) New Westminster instructed to make any change in question 4 of Arithmetic Paper?  
If so, what change and on whose authority?

VICTORIA B.C.

Printed by RICHARD WOLFE, L.S.O., V.D., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
1909.

should have been taken in time, and  
not after the House had endorsed  
the principle of the Bill. There was  
a time for all things.

Mr. Macdonald said a Bill could be  
objected to at any stage.

The Chairman ruled the Bill in or-  
der.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite appealed to  
the Speaker.

The Speaker agreed with Mr. Mc-  
Phillips that the point of order should  
have been taken earlier. He ruled  
the Bill in order and in answer to Mr.  
Hawthornthwaite he would write out his  
reasons as to the journals of the  
House.



Mr. McPhillips then moved that the committee rise and report progress, intimating that it would be taken up again at a later stage.

DR. HALL moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Master and Servant Act. He said the only change provided was that in cities of over 3,000 people the workmen in industries might have the right to say what physician they would employ.

HON. MR. McBRIDE asked that the Bill be withdrawn. The Government had been looking into this matter with the intention of bringing down a comprehensive Bill to cover the whole situation next year. It was a mere matter of regulation and not a party question at all, and might well be held over. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

**G. T. P. AGREEMENT PASSES.**

MR. OLIVER moved on the third reading of the bill.

but he would consider the suggestion. The Bill passed second reading.

**HANDLOGGERS' LICENCES.**

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Land Act. The first portion regulated the survey of lands providing that no pre-emption should be more than a mile long on any side, so that they could be maintained in more or less rectangular form. The Bill also provided that where a timber licence had expired, and the licensee neglected to renew it, notice should be sent to him; he should be allowed to renew it on paying a fine of \$50.

Section 17 of the Bill provided for the issue of handloggers' licences. It had been brought to his attention that the Bill of last year confining the issue of these licences to the north of a line drawn at Rivers Inlet and to certain islands off the West Coast had

"I protest," he said warmly, "against the position of these gentlemen who pretend that they alone come here to legislate for the workmen. I say Liberals and Conservatives are also entitled to legislate in that way; and I cannot see how these men can object to this measure unless they are acting in the interests of the usurer and the small moneylender."

Mr. Oliver said Conservatives had been in power for the greater period in the history of the world, and yet to-day in this country after all this the workmen were the prey of usurers and it was found necessary to protect them by such legislation as this. Instead of doing this they might have legislated so that workmen would not have to resort to the usurer. Such legislation as this was an interference with the liberty of workmen and he protested against it.

What can we do as a member for Delta? These matters are in Federal Government control of trade and the rate of interest. I do not do."

This is not the way to do it. The Federal Government has nothing to do with it. It is the duty of the Government to do as he says, let us drink and gambling can serve no good

Mr. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE said the bill was very indigestible. He claimed to do away with link and gambling men. Then why did he have the courage of his coming in a Bill to prevent of wages for workingmen? They would support it. But under were saloon men and a Bill had been introduced for New Brunswick with the right of workingmen's wages, introduced by the blue conservative party on

Mr. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE said: "This Bill does not do anything for the workingman of life."

Mr. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE: "Well, that is the idea of what the bill is. The Attorney-General thinks the need for a workingman are not." (Laughter). He was only one good Bill, and that was the married man from ages without the con-

He moved to strike

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Mr. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE moved that the bill be reported progress.

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the committee rise and ask leave to Mr. McPhillips, and ended.

**SUFFRAGE.**

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of a Bill to give the vote to women. He said to be somewhat exhausted himself in the franchise for the energy to do that he would like "he said, "that the bill 23. I hope that the fate of the Bill, but I the fate of the member."

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He continued that the last time he introduced the Bill the Conservatives voted solidly against it. In view of the fact that one of those gentlemen had just brought in a Bill to protect workingmen's wages from the assignment of their husband's wages, that gentleman certainly should support it, even though one

swallow did not make a Summer.

Opinion had advanced along this line since the Bill was first introduced to the House. Then it was regarded as a laughing-stock, but now no one could afford to laugh at it. Even in conservative Great Britain they were moving rapidly, and the Liberal Party there had decided to extend a limited franchise to women at least. That was not quite satisfactory, and the women of Great Britain were carrying on their campaign more vigorously than ever, and with considerable success. Women had suffered imprisonment in this cause, setting an example not only to other women but also to men. Cowardice and ignorance were the great foes of humanity, but the women of Great Britain were fighting their cause with a courage that was an example to all. Great Britain was supposed to be the home of the bravest, and certainly they had shown a great deal of brute courage in the past. They were proud not only of their battles but also of their sentiments and prided themselves on British fair play. Yet those women, some of them anyhow, had been exposed to treatment beneath contempt. Women were ejected heartlessly from meetings with faces covered with blood, as a result of the treatment of heartless men. He did not think such a thing would occur in this country, but at least they might be given fair play, by being allowed a voice in the Government of the country.

He argued that any system of government not carried on on absolute equality was wrong. It was wrong that a man should have power to rule women who were left without power of redress. First of all they must have economic freedom in their fight to earn a livelihood. It was very nice in theory to talk of a wife wholly devoted to her husband, but how about the position of the man? We had erected a dual standard of ethics in relation to men and women which was false and unreal. The average man wanted not a partner, but a cheerful slave to do his bidding in the form of his wife.

That was entirely wrong. The average woman was as well qualified to vote as the average man. The average woman was necessarily more conservative than man, and he believed that if this Bill were passed he would himself go out of business at the next election. Some persons said they did not want any woman to rule over them. Nor did he. He wanted neither man nor woman to rule over him, nor did anyone else. On the other hand, the man should not rule over the woman, who in the last analysis bore on her shoulders the greater part of the misery of the world. From a sense of justice and British fair play, he asked every man to line up and support this Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE appealed to the Premier not to sidetrack the Bill as the session was drawing rapidly to a close.

HON. MR. McBRIDE said he had no desire to do so at all. The matter would come up again, and the House would be given an opportunity to express itself on it as it had done in the past.

**AMBULANCE ACT.**

MR. WILLIAMS moved the second reading of his Ambulance Act. He said the Province had a population in villages and towns scattered far apart, but it was rapidly opening up and large bodies of men were employed in industries in out-of-the-way places. The result was that many people were far removed from immediate aid when accidents occurred. The very nature of the country, the precipitous mountains, the use of edged tools and donkey engines in logging camps, the use of explosives, etc., rendered their people peculiarly susceptible to accidents. Yet in spite of this it was very rare to find in any of the camps anyone who understood the rudiments of rendering first aid to the injured. Nor were any appliances for this purpose kept on hand. How many workmen knew how to staunch a cut artery? The result was that many lives were lost that should not be lost, and many men limped through life as cripples for want of first aid. The Bill asked that in camps where over twenty men were employed one person at least should know something of first aid, and appliances should be kept on hand. He understood that the Provincial Secretary was going to ask that the Bill stand over for a year. While not questioning his good intentions, many things might happen in a year; and perhaps the Minister would be no longer in the House, so that he would ask the House to accept it now.

HON. DR. YOUNG said the honorable gentleman evidently questioned the intentions of the Government. He had outlined to him a large scheme in the same connection the Government had in view. His intentions were good, but his Bill contained no

certain game in the close season, and for that reason it was only right that the fines should be increased. Section 14 prohibited the use of automatic shotguns, which had been found to be very destructive, not only from the birds killed, but from those wounded which had never been picked up. The Act also provided that beaver could be killed on a permit from the Game Warden.

MR. YORSTON asked if a farmer killing beaver would be allowed to sell the skins.

HON. MR. FULTON said it was not intended that they should as this was intended as an additional safeguard.

vinces, and had copied this Bill by benevolent assimilation, but it did not suit conditions here at all.

Mr. McPhillips said he was not surprised that the gentlemen who had spoken did not get from other parties the sympathy they looked for. The object of the Bill was to protect the wives and children of workingmen.

If this assignment was for groceries or some worthy object it would be valid, but if it was for drink or gambling, it would not. It was intended to keep the workingman out of the hands of unscrupulous usurers.

Just as in other provinces there was protection for homesteaders, this was intended to protect workingmen.

Mr. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE said the bill was my hardy annual. I suppose if I did my duty it would be introduced every session, but the fact is that it is the first time it has been introduced in the present House, and the women of the country have a right to know the standing of the House since the last election.

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DR. HALL moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Master and Servant Act. He said the only change provided was that in cities of over 3,000 people the workmen in industries might have the right to say what physician they would employ.

HON. MR. McBRIDE asked that the Bill be withdrawn. The Government had been looking into this matter with the intention of bringing down a comprehensive Bill to cover the whole situation next year. It was a mere matter of regulation and not a party question at all, and might well be held over. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

#### G. T. P. AGREEMENT PASSES.

MR. OLIVER moved, on the third reading of Bill intituled "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway," that all the words of the Resolution after the first word "that," be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—

"Whereas Bill 21 provides for the approval and ratification of a certain marked plan showing the subdivision of the townsite of Prince Rupert, as well as the division of the lands in said townsite fronting on the sea:

"And whereas, in the partition of the lands in the said townsite fronting on the sea, it is apparent that the Province has not received one-fourth in value of such lands fronting on the sea:

"And whereas in the laying out of the townsite of Prince Rupert, the interests of the Province have not been sufficiently protected by providing sufficient access to the sea by street ends:

"And whereas the Province has been saddled with the expense of all railway crossings, which, by reason of the provision that they shall be by overhead bridges, will be very costly to the people:

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That the order for the third reading be discharged and the Bill recommitted, for the purpose of considering amendments which shall protect the public interests in the particulars above recited."

The motion was defeated, and the Bill passed third reading on the following division:

Ayes: Messrs. Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Young, Fulton, Taylor, Garden, Macgowan, Grant, Gifford, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Parson, Davey, Schofield, McKay—24.

Noes: Messrs. Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis, Forston, Jones, Eagleson, Hall, Naden, King—15.

#### WATER ACT IN COMMITTEE.

The House then went again into Committee on the Water Act, Mr. Macgowan in the chair.

Mr. Macdonald criticised the penalty clause of the Act imposing a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$50 for each act of disobedience to the regulations. He did not see why they should resort to criminal punishment in civil matters. Other forms of punishment than the Police Court could be found.

HON. MR. TATLOW agreed to hold the Penalty Clauses over.

The last section of the Act was reached, and the Committee rose and reported progress in order to consider sections held over at another sitting.

#### LAND REGISTRY.

The House went into Committee on a Bill to amend the Land Registry Act, Mr. Brewster in the chair. The Bill was reported complete without amendments. By permission of the House it also passed Report and third reading.

#### GAME PROTECTION.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Game Protection Act. He said the amendments arose out of difficulties that had occurred in administering the Game Act. It had been found difficult to obtain convictions in some cases on account of technical defects which this Bill covered. The Bill also prohibited the exportation of various kinds of game. The penalty for infraction of the Act was increased. It had been stated that people were willing to pay the fines in order to shoot certain game in the close season, and for that reason it was only right that the fines should be increased. Section 14 prohibited the use of automatic shotguns, which had been found to be very destructive, not only from the birds killed, but from those wounded which had never been picked up. The Act also provided that beaver could be killed on a permit from the Game Warden.

MR. YORSTON asked if a farmer killing beaver would be allowed to sell the skins.

HON. MR. FULTON said it was not intended that they should as this was considered an additional safeguard.

but he would consider the suggestion. The Bill passed second reading.

#### HANDLOGGERS' LICENCES.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Land Act. The first portion regulated the survey of lands providing that no pre-emption should be more than a mile long on any side, so that they could be maintained in more or less rectangular form. The Bill also provided that where a timber licence had expired, and the licensee neglected to renew it, notice should be sent to him; he should be allowed to renew it on paying a fine of \$50.

Section 17 of the Bill provided for the issue of handloggers' licences. It had been brought to his attention that the Bill of last year confining the issue of these licences to the north of a line drawn at Rivers Inlet and to certain islands off the West Coast had worked a hardship on many mills in the interior that had depended on handloggers for their supply of logs. The present Bill would allow licence to be issued for a specified area only, which must be inspected by a Government official. In that way protection was afforded to holders of other licences whose limits might be affected. The Bill also proposed to grant these licences only to Indians and to persons whose names were on the voters' lists. This would do away with the objection that one man might get a number of these licences, and hand them out to handloggers from the American side.

The Bill also provided for the appointment of more forest wardens and scalers, so that they might watch these things more closely than in the past.

The Bill passed second reading.

HON. MR. FULTON moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Fernie Park Sub-Division Act. He said that under the Land Act the Province had the right to retain one-fourth of all townsites. This particular park consisted of about 13 acres. The Company owning it wished to have it built on under conditions, as it was the best residential site in the district and they did not want business blocks upon it. The Bill proposed that the Government instead of reserving one-fourth of the land, should allow the Company to sell it, and hand them over one-fourth of the money.

MR. WILLIAMS asked if there was anything to prevent the company from selling this land to themselves at any price they pleased, and so cheating the Government out of its fair share.

HON. MR. FULTON said the Bill provided that the Government should see that the land was not sold below its proper value.

The Bill passed second reading.

The Pacific, Northern & Omineca Railway Bill passed third reading.

The House went into adjourned committee on the Victoria Waterworks Bill.

Mr. Henderson withdrew his point of order, and Mr. Thomson's amendment, providing that the city should not pay the Esquimalt Waterworks Company less than \$700,000 in the event of their taking the plant over, carried.

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

#### EVENING SITTING.

The House went into adjourned committee on Mr. McPhillips's Bill respecting assignments of wages or salaries to be earned in future.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he must vigorously protest against legislation of this kind continually interfering with the business relations of workmen. They wanted to fix the price of everything. Suppose the member for Islands brought in a bill to prevent a lawyer from doing as he pleased with his earnings, how would he like it? The trouble with the ordinary workman was not that he could not look after his wages, but that he did not get enough of them. He thought the gentleman who introduced the Bill, if he wished to befriend the workman, should withdraw it.

Mr. Williams said the employers would have to endorse these assignments and it gave them a fine chance of discriminating between different tradesmen. It was evident that the member for Islands had gone over the legislation of different provinces, and had copied this Bill by benevolent assimilation, but it did not suit conditions here at all.

Mr. McPhillips said he was not surprised that the gentleman who had spoken did not get from other parties the sympathy they looked for. The object of the Bill was to protect the wives and children of workmen. If this assignment was for groceries or some worthy object it would be valid, but if it was for drink or gambling, it would not. It was intended to keep the workman out of the hands of unscrupulous usurers. Just as in other provinces there was protection for homesteaders, this was intended to protect workmen.

"I protest," he said warmly, "against this position of these gentlemen who pretend that they alone come here to legislate for the workmen. I say Liberals and Conservatives are also entitled to legislate in that way; and I cannot see how these men can object to this measure unless they are acting in the interests of the usurer and the small moneylender."

Mr. Oliver said Conservatives had been in power for the greater period in the history of the world, and yet to-day in this country after all this the workmen were the prey of usurers and it was found necessary to protect them by such legislation as this. Instead of doing this they might have legislated so that workmen would not have to resort to the usurer. Such legislation as this was an interference with the liberty of workmen and he protested against it.

Mr. McPhillips: "What can we do in the way the member for Delta speaks of? These matters are in control of the Federal Government. We have no control of trade and commerce and the rate of interest. This is all we can do."

Mr. Oliver: "This is not the way to deal with it, nor has the Federal Government anything to do with it. If there is a class at the mercy of drink and gambling as he says, let us do away with drink and gambling. This law of his can serve no good purpose."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the member for Islands grew very indignant because of criticism. He claimed the Bill was intended to do away with the evils of drink and gambling among workmen. Then why did he not have the courage of his convictions and bring in a Bill to prevent the assignment of wages for drink and gambling? They would then have all supported it. But unfortunately there were saloon men and they had votes. A bill had been introduced by the member for New-castle, to do away with the right to garnishee the workman's wages, but it had been smothered by the blue blood of the Conservative party on every occasion.

Mr. McPhillips: "This Bill does not affect the necessities of life."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "Well, that depends on one's idea of what the necessities of life are. The Attorney-General for example thinks the necessities of life for a workman are very limited indeed." (Laughter). He added that there was only one good section in the Bill, and that was the one preventing a married man from assigning his wages without the consent of his wife. He moved to strike out all the rest.

The motion was defeated by a vote of 17 to 12.

Mr. McPhillips moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Mr. McInnis rose to speak, but Mr. McPhillips pressed his motion.

Mr. McInnis said if he were given a few moments he would soon explain his position. The member for Islands said the Socialists claimed to be the only persons in the House who stood for the workmen. It was true that they always supported legislation that helped the laboring class, but they were not going to support such a false alarm as the Bill before them. He talked about usurers bleeding the workmen, but if they wanted an advance the workmen would go where they could get it cheapest. If they could get it from a lawyer cheaper they would go to him, but this would prevent them exercising their freedom. The member for Islands supported the capitalist system and yet he introduced a piece of "fake legislation" like this.

"I move that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again," said Mr. McPhillips, and the discussion ended.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE moved the second reading of a Bill to extend the franchise to women. He said he intended to be somewhat brief as he had exhausted himself of late in defending the franchise for men, and had not the energy to devote to this cause that he would like to have. "I see," he said, "that the Bill is numbered 23. I hope that will not be the fate of the Bill, but I hope it will be the fate of the members who vote against it. The capitalist press has referred to this Bill as my hardy annual. I suppose if I did my duty it would be introduced every session, but the fact is that it is the first time it has been introduced in the present House, and the women of the country have a right to know the standing of the House since the last election."

He continued that the last time he introduced the Bill the Conservatives voted solidly against it, in view of the fact that one of those gentlemen had just brought in a Bill to protect workmen's wives from the assignment of their husbands' wages, that gentleman certainly should support it, even though one

swallow did not make a Summer.

Opinion had advanced along this line since the Bill was first introduced to the House. Then it was regarded as a laughing-stock, but now no one could afford to laugh at it. Even in conservative Great Britain they were moving rapidly, and the Liberal Party there had decided to extend a limited franchise to women at least. That was not quite satisfactory, and the women of Great Britain were carrying on their campaign more vigorously than ever, and with considerable success. Women had suffered imprisonment in this cause, setting an example not only to other women but also to men. Cowardice and ignorance were the great foes of humanity, but the women of Great Britain were fighting their cause with a courage that was an example to all. Great Britain was supposed to be the home of the bravest, and certainly they had shown a great deal of brute courage in the past. They were proud not only of their battles but also of their sentiments and prided themselves on British fair play. Yet those women, some of them anyhow, had been exposed to treatment beneath contempt. Women were ejected heartily from meetings with faces covered with blood, as a result of the treatment of heartless men. He did not think such a thing would occur in this country, but at least they might be given fair play, by being allowed a voice in the Government of the country.

He argued that any system of government not carried on on absolute equality was wrong. It was wrong that a man should have power to rule women who were left without power of redress. First of all they must have economic freedom in their right to earn a livelihood. It was very nice in theory to talk of a wife wholly devoted to her husband, but how about the position of the man? We had erected a dual standard of ethics in relation to men and women which was false and unreal. The average man wanted not a partner, but a cheerful slave to do his bidding in the form of his wife.

That was entirely wrong. The average woman was as well qualified to vote as the average man. The average woman was necessarily more conservative than man, and he believed that if this Bill were passed he would himself go out of business at the next election. Some persons said they did not want any woman to rule over them. Nor did he. He wanted neither man nor woman to rule over him, nor did anyone else. On the other hand, the man should not rule over the woman, who in the last analysis bore on her shoulders the greater part of the misery of the world. From a sense of justice and British fair play, he asked every man to line up and support this Bill.

HON. MR. McBRIDE moved the adjournment of the debate.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE appealed to the Premier not to side-track the Bill as the session was drawing rapidly to a close.

HON. MR. McBRIDE said he had no desire to do so at all. The matter would come up again, and the House would be given an opportunity to express itself on it as it had done in the past.

#### AMBULANCE ACT.

MR. WILLIAMS moved the second reading of his Ambulance Act. He said the Province had a population in villages and towns scattered far apart, but it was rapidly opening up and large bodies of men were employed in industries in out-of-way places. The result was that many people were far removed from immediate aid when accidents occurred. The very nature of the country, the precipitous mountains, the use of edged tools and donkey engines in logging camps, the use of explosives, etc., rendered their people peculiarly susceptible to accidents. Yet in spite of this it was very rare to find in any of the camps anyone who understood the rudiments of rendering first aid to the injured. Nor were any appliances for this purpose kept on hand. How many workmen knew how to staunch a cut artery? The result was that many lives were lost that should not be lost, and many men limped through life as cripples for want of first aid. The Bill asked that in camps where over twenty men were employed one person at least should know something of first aid, and appliances should be kept on hand. He understood that the Provincial Secretary was going to ask that the Bill stand over for a year. While not questioning his good intentions, many things might happen in a year, and perhaps the Minister would be no longer in the House, so that he would ask the House to accept it now.

HON. DR. YOUNG said the honorable gentleman evidently questioned the intentions of the Government. He had outlined to him a large scheme in the same connection the Government had in view. His intentions were good, but his Bill contained no



machinery for carrying out its provisions. The Provincial Health Department had been working on this matter all last year, and they fully intended, as soon as possible, to bring down a Bill to station health officers in different parts of the Province, and to establish ambulance classes such as they had in Nanaimo.

In introducing his Bill, the member for Newcastle had in view a special case, but his Bill would involve the Government in an obligation to meet conditions all over the Province.

"I appreciate the honorable gentleman's motives in introducing this Bill, and I know that any measure he brings down is prompted by sincerity on his part, but he does not always come down to practical details as a Minister has to do. I may say as having charge of the Health Department, I am not in a position to carry out these provisions at present, and while appreciating the intentions of the Bill I cannot support the second reading."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said the member for Newcastle found himself as a private member in a position in which he could not bring in the Bill as it should be. Had he provided for the appointment of Inspectors, it would of course have been ruled out of order. It was necessary a Governmental measure, and it was for the Government to amend and perfect the Bill, and if they had an assurance from them that this matter would be dealt with fairly at the first opportunity they would feel satisfied, and the member for Newcastle would be willing to leave the matter in their hands.

MR. WILLIAMS said that with the assurance of the Provincial Secretary that he would deal with this matter at the next session he would allow the Bill to stand over.

HON. DE. YOUNG said he had worked hard on this question, and he felt sure that next session he would be able to bring down a comprehensive measure dealing not only with this question, but that of charities generally. He had been in consultation with authorities in the East, and was getting all the advice possible. The task was not a light one, but he felt safe in assuring the member for Newcastle that it would be dealt with at the next session.

MR. WILLIAMS then moved for the discharge of his Bill, saying he was satisfied with the assurance given.

#### MINERAL ACT.

MR. MACDONALD moved upon consideration of the Report on Bill (No. 56) intitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act," to add the following as a new section:—

"3. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may reinstate the free miner in the position he was in before the default mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 4 and in section 5 of this Act, upon such terms and conditions as to him may seem just."

The amendment was carried and the Report adopted.

#### WATER ACT.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on the Water Act. Mr. Macdonald suggested that provision should be made to allow different members of the Water Board to go out and take records, and then the full Board could meet and compare notes, and give judgment.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Chief Commissioner was to preside at all meetings. He would occupy an important position and exercise a judicial function. It was intended that one Board should deal with these matters and take them up serially.

Mr. Macdonald said that this would mean that it would take years to settle these matters in this way, and consequently questions that should be speedily settled would remain in uncertainty for a long time.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that the system was copied from that in vogue in the State of Wyoming. They must have some person responsible and in this case the Chief Commissioner should be so.

Mr. Macdonald said if five Commissioners went out and examined claims in so many different parts of the Province, the work could be done in one-fifth of the time.

Hon. Mr. Fulton suggested that the section should stand, and if by the next session any difficulties developed the Bill could be amended to meet them.

Mr. Macdonald severely criticised the sections dealing with the rights of power companies. He said the Bill provided means for taking away unused records from individuals but not from corporations, and surely what was bad in one case must be equally bad in another.

At a later stage he said so many defects had developed in the Bill, and it was a matter of such importance to the Province, that he would suggest to the Chief Commissioner that he hold it over, altogether for another year.

"I am not blaming the Chief Commissioner. I know that it is simply impossible for one or two persons to

draft a Bill like this covering 62 pages that will meet all cases. This is a Bill that should have been considered by a Committee. It should not have been left to one or two persons, but should have been taken up by a number of men seated round a table, who might each have offered suggestions. I consider that the Bill should be held over and copies distributed all over the Province, and suggestions received that would make it a composite and workable Act, instead of putting through a thing of shreds and patches like this."

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that evolution was the law of creation, and life in action had been constantly improving from the beginning. Laws also were subject to improvement by evolution, and could not be expected to be organically perfect at first. He did not contend that the Act was the best possible, but he held that it was good, and could be amended and improved as found necessary. The question of water records had been too long left unsettled, and would only become worse if longer neglected. The Bill should go through this session, and then if investigation demanded it, it could be amended.

Mr. Macdonald said he understood that it was promised last year that copies of the Bill would be distributed to receive suggestions, but this had not been done. It was true the Bill had been some weeks before the House, but it was a question whether it was understood. He questioned whether the Chief Commissioner himself fully understood it. He did not understand it himself. Such legislation could not be understood until you had the advice of men of different training and experience all over the Province. It would not hasten but rather delay the readjustment of these water records to start out wrong.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said nothing, but moved that the section be carried.

Mr. Macdonald made some further criticisms, but Hon. Mr. Fulton said the sections had better be allowed to stand.

"If suggestions are not heeded, it is of no use to make them," said Mr. Macdonald.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he had accepted many amendments.

Mr. Macdonald said if the Bill failed to work as he predicted, the Government might regret that they had not given it more serious consideration.

"The responsibility is upon the Government," said Hon. Mr. Fulton. "So be it," said Mr. Macdonald, and left his seat.

In the absence of further criticism, the other delayed sections were dealt with rapidly.

At a quarter to one the consideration of the Water Act in Committee was concluded.

#### THE GAME ACT.

The House went into Committee on the Game Act, but Mr. Henderson protested that they had not had time to read it yet, and Hon. Mr. Fulton agreed to hold it over.

#### FERNIE PARK.

The Fernie Park Sub-division Act passed Committee, and by consent of the House it also passed Report and Third Reading.

#### B. C. PERMANENT LOAN.

The Bill to incorporate the B. C. Permanent Loan Company passed third reading.

#### MEDICAL BILL THIRD READING.

Dr. King moved the adoption of Report on the Medical Bill, and with the consent of the House it also passed third reading.

The Premier announced that it was the intention of the House to prorogue on Friday night if possible.

The House adjourned at 1 a.m.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LOCAL OPTION AND THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir—As one who has studied the Gothenburg system on the spot, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to correct an impression which seems to be somewhat generally prevalent, namely that the Gothenburg system and local option are to some extent antagonistic. It is true that in Sweden, where the Gothenburg system originated, no provision was made for local option; but under the Norwegian system (which is an adaptation of the best features of the Gothenburg system; namely, the elimination of private profit, and the payment of employees by a salary plus a commission on the sale of food and non-intoxicants) local option is now an integral part of the system. Under these circumstances the decision of the Provincial Parliament to submit the whole question to a Royal Commission should commend itself to all who desire to see this important question settled in a rational and comprehensive manner, and particularly (and to the extent that they possess the logical faculty) to those who have already been petitioning the Government for local option. The grave defect of the original Gothenburg system lay in the allocation of the surplus profits; but this defect has been entirely eliminated under the Norwegian system, by which the municipalities have no longer any pecuniary interest in pushing the sale of alcohol.

There are two points which I would wish to emphasize in conclusion. The first is the desirability of a considerable number of medical men being induced to serve on this commission. The grave defect of so many schemes of temperance reform in the past has been that the knowledge of the reformers has been in almost inverse proportion to their zeal. Ignorance and prejudice should be banished from this commission; and the best way of securing this will be the appointment of several members of a learned profession whose peculiar province it is to take broad and generous views in regard to matters affecting the sanitary and social welfare of the people.

Again I have never been able to understand why in the domain of temperance alone second-hand evidence should be regarded as admissible by any section of the community. Such evidence would be rigidly excluded from a court of law; it ought to be equally carefully excluded from this commission. If I may judge from my own experience, there must be quite a number of persons residing in British Columbia who would be able to give evidence on this subject from first-hand knowledge. Thus less than a week ago I was talking to a friend who is in business in Vancouver, and discovered that he had lived four years in Norway in a "Samslag" town, i.e., a town where the Norwegian system is in force. Evidence such as this gentleman could afford would of course be invaluable, and there must be many similar cases. Yours etc.

R. E. MACNAGHTEN.

North Vancouver, March 12th, 1900.



## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Prorogation—Sixty-six Bills Passed House  
During Session — Woman's Suffrage  
Defeated

Nos. 45 &amp; 46.

## VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

Friday, 12th March, 1909.

Two o'clock, p.m.

Prayers by Rev. Heneage.

The Hon. the Premier presented the Seventh Annual Report of the office of the Agent-General for British Columbia.  
Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Yorston asked the Hon. the Minister of Public Works the following questions:—

1. Was James Cameron sent up during season of 1908 to map out and construct a road from Quesnel to Fraser Lake?
2. If so, under what instructions?
3. What methods of survey were adopted?
4. How many miles of road were built?
5. What is the width of the road?
6. What is the percentage of the heaviest grades on the part of the road now constructed?
7. What is the cost to date?
8. How many miles are still to be built?
9. What is the estimate of cost to construct balance?
10. Will construction be proceeded with this summer?

The Hon. Mr. Taylor replied as follows:—

- "1. Yes.
- "2. To select and construct on the most direct location between Quesnel and the Nechaco Valley and Fraser Lake, having due regard to alignment and easy grades, and to engage the services, as workmen, the immigrants who were about to take up land in the Nechaco Valley.
- "3. No survey made.
- "4. 50 miles waggon road and 30 miles sleigh road.
- "5. Waggon road, 16 feet cleared, 7 feet graded; sleigh road, 12 feet cleared.
- "6. 15 %.
- "7. \$9,986.
- "8. 60.
- "9. \$10,000.
- "10. Yes."

Bill (No. 30) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Mineral Act,'" was read a third time and passed.

was not ultra vires to prohibit Indians who were not residents of the Province to kill game at any time of the year, as this Bill proposed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said it was in the old Act, and had never been disallowed.

He suggested that under the new Act, Indians, who were game than

limit the period of the hunt to be kept in the use from fifteen days to ten days is "Game would be that time."

He moved that the names were on the list be allowed to hunt that would do good, as it is from de-

at was absurd. men not on the list.

He said he would any registered the family of a

d out that this means who came shoot and spent

He said there it and withdrew asked the Chief could not devise the difficulty. d he would con-

on the penalty s were not big caught one of on, and should not would make suggested that theooting mountain and the maxi-

ed the fines were present Bill.

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He suggested to persons with get rid of them. d the law would proclamation of error-in-Council, at ample notice so that people e guns.

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aid these persons were already excepted in the Act.

Dr. Hall said he would like to see some provision made to prevent the careless use of firearms generally.

Mr. Oliver suggested that the minimum fine for using automatic shot-guns should be at least \$100.

The suggestion was not accepted. Mr. Yorston asked if persons allowed to kill beaver would also be allowed to sell them.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that would be dependent upon such conditions as the Provincial Game Warden might think fit to impose.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved to add as a new section: "No person who is not nor has been a registered voter of the Province or a member of the family of such voter, shall be allowed to shoot game of any kind without a general licence or permission in writing from the Provincial Game Warden. The fee for such licence to be \$25."

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that would be rather stringent. He would like time to consider it, and suggested that it should be held over for Report.

## GAME PROTECTION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Game Protection Act. Mr. Hayward in the chair.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked if it

Mr. Hawthorthwaite agreed and the amendment was held over. The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

## HANDLOGGERS' LICENCES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Land Act. Mr. Parson in the chair. The Bill which provides for hand-loggers' licences was reported complete without amendments, and by permission of the House it passed third reading.

## VICTORIA'S WATER TROUBLES.

On Report of the Victoria Water-works Bill, MR. THOMSON moved a number of amendments affecting the proposed expropriation or purchase of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company property by the city. The amendments included these provisions:

"Provided further, that the following shall govern the said arbitration proceedings in determining the compensation for the expropriation of the undertaking as a whole:—

"(a.) An offer of purchase shall first be made of not less than \$700,000 (to be deemed a tender), and the Company shall have two months to accept such offer:

"(b.) If the Company decline such offer and arbitration ensues, the Arbitrators shall be limited to awarding to the Company, and no such award shall exceed, the sum which the Company would become entitled to, determined as if the said Esquimalt Water-works Company were a company incorporated under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act of 1897, and as if its franchises, undertakings, property and assets were in process of compulsory purchase by Order-in-Council under the provisions of section 129 of said 'Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897,' but so that the interest on capital invested shall be calculated at not exceeding six per cent. per annum, simple interest, and the bonus on the capital invested at not more than twenty per cent."

MR. HENDERSON moved that these two clauses should not be operative until after April, 1911. He considered the Esquimalt Company was bound down to a sum smaller than they would be entitled to under arbitration. As a member of the Private Bills Committee he protested against it. It was an interference with vested capital in the country and would discourage such investment. The member had only been induced to support the amendments as the result of a persistent lobby. At least a date for expropriation should be fixed so that the City could not hold this power over the company indefinitely.

MR. THOMSON said the Esquimalt Company knew quite well that in entering on their undertaking they were doing so subject to the right of the City of Victoria, which had a legal claim on the water within a radius of twenty miles. The City of Victoria had no intention of doing any injustice, and the claims of the Esquimalt Company would still be subject to arbitration and could be dealt with fairly.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE said that in all justice some fixed time for expropriation should have been set. The present Mayor and Council of Victoria might intend to act justly, but who could say what their successors might do?

A division being called, the amendment of Mr. Henderson was defeated on a mixed vote of 36 to 9, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Henderson, Hawthorthwaite, McInnis, Tatlow, Cotton, Shatford, McPhillips, Garden, Mackay—9.

Nays—Messrs. Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yorston, Oliver, Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, McBride, Bowser, Ellston, Ross, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnman, Manson, Parson, Davey—35.

Report, as amended, adopted. Bill read a third time and passed.

## ASSIGNMENTS OF WAGES.

The House went into adjourned Committee on Mr. McPhillips' Bill respecting assignments of wages or salaries to be earned in future.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked what was meant by "necessaries of life" in the Bill.

Mr. McPhillips said food and clothing were necessities and it would be construed as all that men should have for the proper maintenance of themselves and families.

Mr. Macdonald approved of section 2, giving the wife the right to object and prevent the assignment of her husband's salary. He opposed the other sections.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE and Mr. McInnis also opposed the main sections of the Bill, though agreeable to section 1.

Mr. McPhillips said that on account of the tenor of expressions of opinion

principally to amend the Dentistry Act, Steam Boilers Inspection Act, the and the Coal Mines Act allowed to lapse for the present.

## AFTERNOON SITTING.

Premier presented the seventh report of the office of the Agent-General for British Columbia in

Bill to amend the Mineral Act third reading.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Provincial Elections

Mr. McPhillips in the chair. Mr. Bowser moved the fol-

amendment in lieu of section the new Act, providing that a shall be left on the voters' list

months after the elector has to reside in a district:

section 14 is hereby amended after paragraph (d) the

It shall subject to the pre-



machinery for carrying out its provisions. The Provincial Health Department had been working on this matter all last year, and they fully intended, as soon as possible, to bring down a Bill to station health officers in different parts of the Province, and to establish ambulance classes such as they had in Nanaimo.

In introducing his Bill, the member for Newcastle had in view a special case, but his Bill would involve the Government in an obligation to meet conditions all over the Province.

"I appreciate the honorable gentleman's motives in introducing this Bill, and I know that any measure he brings down is prompted by sincerity on his part, but he does not always come down to practical details as a Minister has to do. I may say as having charge of the Health Department, I am not in a position to carry out these provisions at present, and while appreciating the intentions of the Bill I cannot support the second reading."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITHE said the member for Newcastle found himself as a private member in a position in which he could not bring in the Bill as it should be. Had he provided for the appointment of inspectors, it would of course have been ruled out of order. It was necessarily a Governmental measure, and it was for the Government to amend and perfect the Bill, and if they had an assurance from them that this matter would be dealt with fairly at the first opportunity they would feel satisfied, and the member for Newcastle would be willing to leave the matter in their hands.

MR. WILLIAMS said that with the assurance of the Provincial Secretary that he would deal with this matter at the next session he would allow the Bill to stand over.

HON. DR. YOUNG said he had worked hard on this question, and he felt sure that next session he would be able to bring down a comprehensive measure dealing not only with this question, but that of charities generally. He had been in consultation with authorities in the East, and was getting all the advice possible. The task was not a light one, but he felt safe in assuring the member for Newcastle that it would be dealt with at the next session.

MR. WILLIAMS then moved for the discharge of his Bill, saying he was satisfied with the assurance given.

#### MINERAL ACT.

MR. MACDONALD moved upon consideration of the Report on Bill (No. 30) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Mineral Act,'" to add the following as a new section:—

"9. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may reinstate the free miner in the position he was in before the default mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 4 and in section 5 of this Act, upon such terms and conditions as to him may seem just."

The amendment was carried and the Report adopted.

#### WATER ACT.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on the Water Act. Mr. Macdonald suggested that provision should be made to allow different members of the Water Board to go out and take records, and then the full Board could meet and compare notes, and give judgment.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Chief Commissioner was to preside at all meetings. He would occupy an important position and exercise a judicial function. It was intended that one Board should deal with these matters and take them up serially.

Mr. Macdonald said that this would mean that it would take years to settle these matters in this way, and consequently questions that should be speedily settled would remain in uncertainty for a long time.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that the system was copied from that in vogue in the State of Wyoming. They must have some person responsible and in this case the Chief Commissioner should be so.

Mr. Macdonald said if five Commissioners went out and examined claims in so many different parts of the Province, the work could be done in one-fifth of the time.

Hon. Mr. Fulton suggested that the section should stand, and if by the next session any difficulties developed the Bill could be amended to meet them.

Mr. Macdonald severely criticised the sections dealing with the rights of power companies. He said the Bill provided means for taking away unused records from individuals but not from corporations, and surely what was bad in one case must be equally bad in another.

At a later stage he said so many defects had developed in the Bill, and it was a matter of such importance to the Province, that he would suggest to the Chief Commissioner that he hold it over altogether for another year.

"I am not blaming the Chief Commissioner. I know that it is simply impossible for one or two lawyers to

draft a Bill like this covering 62 pages that will meet all cases. This is a Bill that should have been considered by a Committee. It should not have been left to one or two persons, but should have been taken up by a number of men seated round a table, who might each have offered suggestions. I consider that the Bill should be held over and copies distributed all over the Province, and suggestions received that would make it a composite and instead of putting through shreds and patches like

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that the law of life in action had improving from the Bill also were subject to evolution, and could to be organically perfect did not contend that the best possible, but was good, and could improved as found. question of water too long left unsettled only become worse if ed. The Bill should session, and then if mandated it, it could be

Mr. Macdonald said that it was promised copies of the Bill would be sent to receive suggestions had not been done. The Bill had been some House, but it was understood. whether the Chief Commissioner fully understood understand it himself. lation could not be you had the advice of ent training and exp the Province. It was but rather delay the these water records wrong.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved that the section be carried. Mr. Macdonald made criticisms, but Hon. the sections had been stand.

"If suggestions are of no use to make Macdonald.

Hon. Mr. Fulton accepted many amendments. Mr. Macdonald said failed to work as Government might had not given it consideration.

"The responsibility Government," said "So be it," said Mr. left his seat.

In the absence of ism, the other delay dealt with rapidly.

At a quarter to tion of the Water was concluded.

#### THE GAME

The House went into the Game Act, but protested that they to read it yet, and agreed to hold it

#### FERNIE

The Fernie Park passed Committee, the House it also Third Reading.

#### B. C. PERMANENT

The Bill to incorporate Permanent Loan third reading.

MEDICAL BILL Dr. King moved Report on the Medical the consent of the passed third reading.

The Premier announced the intention of the on Friday night if The House adjourned

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LOCAL OPTION AND THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir,—As one who has studied the Gothenburg system on the spot, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to correct an impression which seems to be somewhat generally prevalent, namely that the Gothenburg system and local option are to some extent antagonistic. It is true that in Sweden, where the Gothenburg system originated,

Bill (No. 9) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Provincial Elections Act,'" was again committed.

Reported with amendments.

Report adopted.

Third reading at next sitting.

Bill (No. 81) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Game Protection Act, 1898,'" was again committed.

Reported complete with amendments.

Report to be considered at the next sitting.

Bill (No. 84) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Land Act,'" was again committed.

Reported without amendment.

Report adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

The Report on Bill (No. 65) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873,' and the 'Victoria Water Works Amendment Act,' Chapter 64 of the Statutes of 1892, and to give additional powers," was considered.

Mr. Thomson moved to amend section 2, line 18, by inserting between the words "land" and "forming" the words "of the Esquimalt Water Works Company."

Carried.

Mr. Thomson moved to amend section 2, line 18, by striking out the words "of the said Company."

Carried.

Mr. Thomson moved to amend section 2, end of sub-section (b), line 40, by adding at the end of (b): "And no deductions shall be made in respect of so much of the net profits as were used for construction purposes."

Carried.

Mr. Henderson moved to amend section 2, page 2, line 15, by adding after "foregoing" the following words: "making compensation therefor and for all damage at any time thereafter suffered thereby."

Carried.

Mr. Henderson moved to add to section 2 the following: "Provided that this last proviso, including sub-sections (a), (b) and (c), shall not be operative after the 1st day of April, 1911."

Negatived on the following division:—

#### YEAS:

##### Messieurs

Henderson,  
Hawthornthwaite,  
McInnis,

Tatlow,  
Cotton,

Shatford,  
McPhillips,

Garden,  
Mackay—9.

#### NAYS:

##### Messieurs

Naden,  
Hall,  
Eagleson,  
Jones,  
Yorston,  
Oliver,  
Macdonald,

Munro,  
Jardine,  
Brewster,  
McBride,  
Bousser,  
Ellison,

Ross,  
Thomson,  
Hunter,  
Fulton,  
Young,  
Taylor,

Macgowan,  
Grant,  
Behnsen,  
Manson,  
Parson,  
Davey—25.

Report, as amended, adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.



## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Prorogation—Sixty-six Bills Passed House  
During Session — Woman's Suffrage

9 ED. 7

12TH MARCH.

3

Bill (No. 72) intituled "An Act respecting Assignment of Wages or Salaries to be earned in the Future," was again committed.  
Progress reported.  
Committee to sit again at next sitting.

The Report on Bill (No. 2) intituled "An Act to declare the Rights of the Crown in respect to Water and Water Power, and to amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Province relating to the Diversion, Acquisition and Use of Water," was adopted.  
Bill read a third time and passed.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill (No. 23) intituled "An Act to extend the Franchise to Women."

The second reading was negatived on the following division:—

## YEAS:

Messieurs

Naden,	Oliver,	Jardine,	Hawthornthwaite,
Hall,	Henderson,	Brewster,	McInnis,
Jones,	Munro,	Williams,	Garden—13.
Yorston,			

## NAYS:

Messieurs

Eagleson,	Ross,	Young,	Hayward,
Macdonald,	Shatford,	Taylor,	Mackay,
Tallow,	McPhillips,	Macgowan,	Parson,
McBride,	Thomson,	Grant,	Davey,
Bowser,	Hunter,	Behnen,	Schafeld—23.
Ellison,	Fulton,	Manson,	

Resolved, That the House, at its rising, do stand adjourned until eight o'clock to-night.

And then the House adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

Friday, 12th March, 1909.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P.M.

The House proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

Bill (No. 9) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Provincial Elections Act,'" was read a third time and passed.

The Report on Bill (No. 81) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Game Protection Act, 1898,'" was considered.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved to add the following as a new section:—

"18. No person who is not, or has not been, a registered voter in the Province of British Columbia, or a member of the family of such voter, shall shoot or kill any game without first obtaining a general licence, or permission in writing from the Provincial Game Warden; the fee for such general licence shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25)."

Mr. Speaker Eberts ruled the motion out of order, as imposing a tax and dealing with the public revenue.

was not ultra vires to prohibit Indians who were not residents of the Province to kill game at any time of the year, as this Bill proposed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said it was in the old Act, and had never been disallowed.

He suggested placed under the uses as Indians, were game than

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Mr. Oliver suggested that the minimum fine for using automatic shot-guns should be at least \$100.

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Hon. Mr. Fulton said that would be rather stringent. He would like time to consider it, and suggested that it should be held over for Report.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite agreed and the amendment was held over.  
The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

## HANDLOGGERS' LICENCES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Land Act, Mr. Parson in the chair.

The Bill which provides for hand-loggers' licences was reported complete without amendments, and by permission of the House it passed third reading.

## VICTORIA'S WATER TROUBLES.

On Report of the Victoria Water-works Bill, MR. THOMSON moved a number of amendments affecting the proposed expropriation or purchase of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company property by the city. The amendments included these provisions:—

"Provided further, that the following shall govern the said arbitration proceedings in determining the compensation for the expropriation of the undertaking as a whole:—

"(a.) An offer of purchase shall first be made of not less than \$700,000 (to be deemed a tender), and the Company shall have two months to accept such offer:

"(b.) If the Company decline such offer and arbitration ensues, the Arbitrators shall be limited to awarding to the Company, and no such award shall exceed, the sum which the Company would become entitled to, determined as if the said Esquimalt Water-works Company were a company incorporated under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act of 1897, and as if its franchise, undertakings, property and assets were in process of compulsory purchase by Order-in-Council under the provisions of section 122 of said 'Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897,' but so that the interest on capital invested shall be calculated at not exceeding six per cent. per annum, simple interest, and the bonus on the capital invested at not more than twenty per cent."

MR. HENDERSON moved that these two clauses should not be operative until after April, 1911. He considered the Esquimalt Company was bound down to a sum smaller than they would be entitled to under arbitration. As a member of the Private Bills Committee he protested against it. It was an interference with vested capital in the country and would discourage such investment. The member had only been induced to support the amendments as the result of a persistent lobby. At least a date for expropriation should be fixed so that the City could not hold this power over the company indefinitely.

MR. THOMSON said the Esquimalt Company knew quite well that in entering on their undertaking they were doing so subject to the right of the City of Victoria, which had a legal claim on the water within a radius of twenty miles. The City of Victoria had no intention of doing any injustice, and the claims of the Esquimalt Company would still be subject to arbitration and could be dealt with fairly.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said that in all justice some fixed time for expropriation should have been set. The present Mayor and Council of Victoria might intend to act justly, but who could say what their successors might do?

A division being called, the amendment of Mr. Henderson was defeated on a mixed vote of 26 to 9, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Henderson, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis, Tallow, Cotton, Shatford, McPhillips, Garden, Mackay—9.

Nays—Messrs. Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yorston, Oliver, Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, McBride, Bowser, Ellison, Ross, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnen, Manson, Parson, Davey—25.

Report, as amended, adopted. Bill read a third time and passed.

## ASSIGNMENTS OF WAGES.

The House went into adjourned Committee on Mr. McPhillips' Bill respecting assignments of wages or salaries to be earned in future.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked what was meant by "necessaries of life," in the Bill.

Mr. McPhillips said food and clothing were necessaries and it would be construed as all that men should have for the proper maintenance of themselves and families.

Mr. Macdonald approved of section 2, giving the wife the right to object and prevent the assignment of her husband's salary. He opposed the other sections.

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE and Mr. McInnis also opposed the main sections of the Bill, though agreeable to section 2.

Mr. McPhillips said that on account of the tenor of expressions of gentlemen opposite he would be com-

principally to allow the issue of hand-loggers' licences, passed third reading.  
Bill to amend the Dentistry Act, Cream Bolders Inspection Act, the Barber and Servant Act, the Mechanics Lien Act, and the Coal Mines Act, allowed to lapse for the present session.

## AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Premier presented the seventh annual report of the office of the Lieutenant-General of British Columbia in London.

Bill to amend the Mineral Act, read third reading.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Provincial Elections Bill, Mr. McPhillips in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved the following amendment in lieu of section 2 of the new Act, providing that a list shall be left on the voters' list six months after the electors have been to reside in a district:

"Section 14 is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (d) the following paragraph:—

"(e) It shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, be the duty of the

the Attorney-General's six months amendment as a second Waterloo. He advised him not to be discouraged, however, but to keep his blankets over at the Empress Hotel as he might need them at the next election.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "Waterloo was a defeat; this was not."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "No, just merely a capitulation."

Mr. Macdonald added an amendment to the effect that a person being registered at a Court of Revision, should be required to take an oath if an objection was taken, or he might himself take the oath voluntarily.

The amendment was accepted, and the Bill reported complete.

Report was adopted on the understanding that the amended Bill would be printed for third reading at the next sitting.

## GAME PROTECTION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Game Protection Act, Mr. Hayward in the chair.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked if it



machinery for carrying out its provisions. The Provincial Health Department had been working on this matter all last year, and they fully intended, as soon as possible, to bring down a Bill to station health officers in different parts of the Province, and to establish ambulance classes such as they had in Nanaimo.

In introducing his Bill, the member for Newcastle had in view a special case, but his Bill would involve the Government in an obligation to meet conditions all over the Province.

"I appreciate the honorable gentleman's motives in introducing this Bill, and I know that any measure he brings down is prompted by sincerity on his part, but he does not always come down to practical details as a Minister has to do. I may say as having charge of the Health Department, I am not in a position to carry out these provisions at present, and while appreciating the intentions of the Bill I cannot support the second reading."

MR. HAWTHORNTHWAIT said the member for Newcastle found himself as a private member in a position in which he could not bring in the Bill as it should be. Had he provided for the appointment of Inspectors, it would of course have been ruled out of order. It was necessarily a Governmental measure, and it was for the Government to amend and perfect the Bill, and if they had an assurance from them that this matter would be dealt with fairly at the first opportunity they would feel satisfied, and the member for Newcastle would be willing to leave the matter in their hands.

MR. WILLIAMS said that with the assurance of the Provincial Secretary that he would deal with this matter at the next session he would allow the Bill to stand over.

HON. DR. YOUNG said he had worked hard on this question, and he felt sure that next session he would be able to bring down a comprehensive measure dealing not only with this question, but that of charities generally. He had been in consultation with authorities in the East, and was getting all the advice possible. The task was not a light one, but he felt safe in assuring the member for Newcastle that it would be dealt with at the next session.

MR. WILLIAMS then moved for the discharge of his Bill, saying he was satisfied with the assurance given.

#### MINERAL ACT.

MR. MACDONALD moved upon consideration of the Report on Bill (No. 20) intitled "An Act to amend the 'Mineral Act,'" to add the following as a new section:—

"3. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may reinstate the free miner in the position he was in before the default mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 4 and in section 5 of this Act, upon such terms and conditions as to him may seem just."

The amendment was carried and the Report adopted.

#### WATER ACT.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on the Water Act. Mr. Macdonald suggested that provision should be made to allow different members of the Water Board to go out and take records, and then the full Board could meet and compare notes, and give judgment.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Chief Commissioner was to preside at all meetings. He would occupy an important position and exercise a judicial function. It was intended that one Board should deal with these matters and take them up serially.

Mr. Macdonald said that this would mean that it would take years to settle these matters in this way, and consequently questions that should be speedily settled would remain in uncertainty for a long time.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that the system was copied from that in vogue in the State of Wyoming. They must have some person responsible and in this case the Chief Commissioner should be so.

Mr. Macdonald said if five Commissioners went out and examined claims in so many different parts of the Province, the work could be done in one-fifth of the time.

Hon. Mr. Fulton suggested that the section should stand, and if by the next session any difficulties developed the Bill could be amended to meet them.

Mr. Macdonald severely criticised the sections dealing with the rights of power companies. He said the Bill provided means for taking away unused records from individuals but not from corporations, and surely what was bad in one case must be equally bad in another.

At a later stage he said so many defects had developed in the Bill, and it was a matter of such importance to the Province, that he would suggest to the Chief Commissioner that he hold it over altogether for another year.

"I am not blaming the Chief Commissioner. I know that it is simply impossible for one or two lawyers to

draft a Bill like this covering 82 pages that will meet all cases. This is a Bill that should have been considered by a Committee. It should not have been left to one or two persons, but should have been taken up by a number of men seated round a table, who might each have offered suggestions. I consider that the Bill should be held over and copies distributed all over the Province, and suggestions received that would make it a composite and workable

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LOCAL OPTION AND THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir—As one who has studied the Gothenburg system on the spot, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to correct an impression which seems to be somewhat generally prevalent, namely that the Gothenburg system and local option are to some extent antagonistic. It is true that in Sweden, where the Gothenburg system originated, no provision was made for local option.

Mr. Oliver moved to add a new section, as follows:—

"15. It shall be unlawful to use a rifle of any calibre in the killing of any feathered game in this Province: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to prospectors, free miners or members of any survey party, or timber cruisers, killing game for their own use as food. Any offence against this section shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars," and to re-number remaining sections.

Motion withdrawn with leave.

Report adopted.

Bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. McPhillips moved, seconded by Mr. Thomson,—

That the Select Committee on revision of the Rules be granted a further time to submit to the House a draft report, and that such report be made at the next Session of this Legislature.

Carried on the following division:—

#### YEAS:

##### Messieurs

Yorston,	Bowser,	Hunter,	Hayward,
Macdonald,	Ellison,	Fulton,	Mackay,
Munro,	Ross,	Garden,	Parson,
Jardine,	Shatford,	Grant,	Davey,
Tatlow,	McPhillips,	Behnson,	Schofield—23.
McBride,	Thomson,	Manson,	

#### NAYS:

##### Messieurs

Naden,	Jones,	Breicester,	Hawthornthwaite,
Hall,	Oliver,	Williams,	McInnis—9.
Eagleson,			

Mr. Yorston asked the Hon. the Minister of Education the following questions:—

Were the pupils at last Entrance Examination in (a) Victoria, (b) Vancouver, and (c) New Westminster instructed to make any change in question 4 of Arithmetic Paper? If so, what change and on whose authority?

The Hon. Dr. Young replied as follows:—

"No."

The Hon. the Minister of Public Works presented a Return of copies of all correspondence and documents relating to the recently constructed Rossland-Trail Road.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having entered the House, and being seated in the Chair.

Mr. Thornton Fell, Clerk of the House, read the titles to the following Bills:—

(No. 2) An Act to declare the Rights of the Crown in respect to Water and Water Power, and to Amend and Consolidate the Laws of the Province relating to the Diversion, Acquisition and Use of Water.

(No. 4) An Act to Regulate the use of Liquor on Club Premises.

(No. 6) An Act to amend the "Ditches and Water-courses Act, 1907."

(No. 7) An Act to amend the "Municipal Elections Act."

(No. 8) An Act to amend the "Municipal Clauses Act."

(No. 9) An Act to amend the "Provincial Elections Act."

(No. 10) An Act to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

(No. 12) An Act to amend the Law of Vendor and Purchaser, and to Simplify Titles.

(No. 18) An Act to amend the "Court of Appeal Act, 1907."



# PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Prorogation—Sixty-six Bills Passed House  
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9 Ed. 7

12TH MARCH.

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- (No. 21) An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.
- (No. 22) An Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery.
- (No. 24) An Act to amend the "Highway Traffic Regulation Act."
- (No. 27) An Act to amend the "Reformatory Act."
- (No. 29) An Act to amend the "Jurors' Act."
- (No. 30) An Act to amend the "Mineral Act."
- (No. 31) An Act further to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."
- (No. 32) An Act to amend the "Companies Act, 1897."
- (No. 33) An Act to amend the "Placer Mining Act."
- (No. 37) An Act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.
- (No. 38) An Act to amend the "Land Registry Act."
- (No. 40) An Act to amend the "Farmers' Institute and Co-operation Act."
- (No. 41) An Act to amend the "Timber Manufacture Act, 1906."
- (No. 42) An Act to amend the "Bush Fire Act."
- (No. 43) An Act respecting the Official Map of Alberni Townsite.
- (No. 45) An Act authorising the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant to the City of Victoria Lot 921 in said City, used as the site of the Kingston Street Fire Hall.
- (No. 46) An Act to amend the "Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act."
- (No. 47) An Act to provide for the Inspection of Hospitals, Orphanages, Maternity Homes, and places where Persons are undergoing Medical or Health Treatment.
- (No. 52) An Act to Incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company.
- (No. 54) An Act to Incorporate the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway Company.
- (No. 56) An Act to enable the Coldstream Estate Company, Limited, and the White Valley Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, to amalgamate their Water Rights.
- (No. 58) An Act to amend the "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900."
- (No. 59) An Act to amend the "False Creek Foreshore Act, 1904."
- (No. 60) An Act to Incorporate the Goat River Water, Power and Light Company, Limited.
- (No. 62) An Act to Authorise the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, to Construct Railways, and conferring other Powers.
- (No. 63) An Act to Incorporate the Graham Island Railway Company.
- (No. 65) An Act to amend the "Corporation of Victoria Water Works Act, 1873," and the "Victoria Water Works Amendment Act," Chapter 64 of the Statutes of 1892, and to give additional powers.
- (No. 66) An Act respecting the Pacific, Northern and Omineca Railway.
- (No. 67) An Act to Incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company.
- (No. 68) An Act to Incorporate Westminster Hall.
- (No. 69) An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway Company.
- (No. 70) An Act to Incorporate the Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound Railway Company.
- (No. 71) An Act to Create the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver and his Successors in Office a Corporation Sole.
- (No. 73) An Act for the Relief of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Fernie.
- (No. 74) An Act to amend an Act relating to the City of Victoria, being Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1907.
- (No. 75) An Act to Provide for the Establishment of Depôts and Facilities for the Preparation for Market and Shipment of Provincial-grown Fruit.
- (No. 77) An Act to amend the "Police and Prisons Regulation Act."
- (No. 78) An Act to amend the "Explosives Storage Act."

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Hon. Mr. Fulton said that would be rather stringent. He would like time to consider it, and suggested that it should be held over for Report.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite agreed and the amendment was held over. The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

## HANDLOGGERS' LICENCES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Land Act, Mr. Parson in the chair.

The Bill which provides for hand-loggers' licences was reported complete without amendments, and by permission of the House it passed third reading.

## VICTORIA'S WATER TROUBLES.

On Report of the Victoria Water-works Bill, MR. THOMSON moved a number of amendments affecting the proposed expropriation or purchase of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company property by the city. The amendments included these provisions:

"Provided further, that the following shall govern the said arbitration proceedings in determining the compensation for the expropriation of the undertaking as a whole:—

"(a.) An offer of purchase shall first be made of not less than \$700,000 (to be deemed a tender), and the Company shall have two months to accept such offer:

"(b.) If the Company decline such offer and arbitration ensues, the Arbitrators shall be limited to awarding to the Company, and no such award shall exceed, the sum which the Company would become entitled to, determined as if the said Esquimalt Water-works Company were a company incorporated under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act of 1897, and as if its franchise, undertakings, property and assets were in process of compulsory purchase by Order-in-Council under the provisions of section 129 of said 'Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897,' but so that the interest on capital invested shall be calculated at not exceeding six per cent. per annum, simple interest, and the bonus on the capital invested at not more than twenty per cent."

MR. HENDERSON moved that these two clauses should not be operative until after April, 1911. He considered the Esquimalt Company was bound down to a sum smaller than they would be entitled to under arbitration. As a member of the Private Bills Committee he protested against it. It was an interference with vested capital in the country and would discourage such investment. The member had only been induced to support the amendments as the result of a persistent lobby. At least a date for expropriation should be fixed so that the City could not hold this power over the company indefinitely.

MR. THOMSON said the Esquimalt Company knew quite well that in entering on their undertaking they were doing so subject to the right of the City of Victoria, which had a legal claim on the water within a radius of twenty miles. The City of Victoria had no intention of doing any injustice, and the claims of the Esquimalt Company would still be subject to arbitration and could be dealt with fairly.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE said that in all justice some fixed time for expropriation should have been set. The present Mayor and Council of Victoria might intend to act justly, but who could say what their successors might do?

A division being called, the amendment of Mr. Henderson was defeated on a mixed vote of 26 to 9, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Henderson, Hawthorthwaite, McInnis, Tallow, Cotton, Shafford, McPhillips, Garden, Mackay—9.

Nays—Messrs. Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yorston, Oliver, Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, McBride, Bowser, Ellison, Ross, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnken, Manson, Parson, Davey—25.

Report, as amended, adopted. Bill read a third time and passed.

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The House went into adjourned Committee on Mr. McPhillips' Bill respecting assignments of wages or salaries to be earned in future.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked what was meant by "necessaries of life," in the Bill.

Mr. McPhillips said food and clothing were necessities and it would be construed as all that men should have for the proper maintenance of themselves and families.

Mr. Macdonald approved of section 2, giving the wife the right to object and prevent the assignment of her husband's salary. He opposed the other sections.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE and Mr. McInnis also opposed the main sections of the Bill, though agreeable to section 2.

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Hon. Mr. Bowser moved the following amendment in lieu of section 2 of the new Act, providing that a voter shall be left on the voters' list six months after the elector has failed to reside in a district:

"Section 14 is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (d) the following paragraph:

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MR. HAWTHORNTHWAITE said the member for Newcastle found himself as a private member in a position in which he could not bring in the Bill as it should be. Had he provided for the appointment of Inspectors, it would of course have been ruled out of order. It was necessarily a Governmental measure, and it was for the Government to amend and perfect the Bill, and if they had an assurance from them that this matter would be dealt with fairly at the first opportunity they would feel satisfied, and the member for Newcastle would be willing to leave the matter in their hands.

MR. WILLIAMS said that with the assurance of the Provincial Secretary that he would deal with this matter at the next session he would allow the Bill to stand over.

HON. DR. YOUNG said he had worked hard on this question, and he felt sure that next session he would be able to bring down a comprehensive measure dealing not only with this question, but that of charities generally. He had been in consultation with authorities in the East, and was getting all the advice possible. The task was not a light one, but he felt safe in assuring the member for Newcastle that it would be dealt with at the next session.

MR. WILLIAMS then moved for the discharge of his Bill, saying he was satisfied with the assurance given.

#### MINERAL ACT.

MR. MACDONALD moved upon consideration of the Report on Bill (No. 30) intitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act," to add the following as a new section:—

"3. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may reinstate the free miner in the position he was in before the default mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 4 and in section 5 of this Act, upon such terms and conditions as to him may seem just."

The amendment was carried and the Report adopted.

#### WATER ACT.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on the Water Act.

Mr. Macdonald suggested that provision should be made to allow different members of the Water Board to go out and take records, and then the full Board could meet and compare notes, and give judgment.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Chief Commissioner was to preside at all meetings. He would occupy an important position and exercise a judicial function. It was intended that one Board should deal with these matters and take them up serially.

Mr. Macdonald said that this would mean that it would take years to settle these matters in this way, and consequently questions that should be speedily settled would remain in uncertainty for a long time.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that the system was copied from that in vogue in the State of Wyoming. They must have some person responsible and in this case the Chief Commissioner should be so.

Mr. Macdonald said if five Commissioners went out and examined claims in so many different parts of the Province, the work could be done in one-fifth of the time.

Hon. Mr. Fulton suggested that the section should stand, and if by the next session any difficulties developed the Bill could be amended to meet them.

Mr. Macdonald severely criticised the sections dealing with the rights of power companies. He said the Bill provided means for taking away unused records from individuals but not from corporations, and surely what was bad in one case must be equally bad in another.

At a later stage he said so many defects had developed in the Bill, and it was a matter of such importance to the Province, that he would suggest to the Chief Commissioner that he hold it over, altogether for another year.

"I am not blaming the Chief Commissioner. I know that it is simply impossible for one or two lawyers to

draft a Bill like this, covering 62 pages that will meet all cases. This is a Bill that should have been considered by a Committee. It should not have been left to one or two persons, but should have been taken up by a number of men seated round a table, who might each have offered suggestions. I consider that the Bill should be held over and copies distributed all over the Province, and suggestions received that would make

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LOCAL OPTION AND THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir,—As one who has studied the Gothenburg system on the spot, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to correct an impression which seems to be somewhat generally prevalent, namely that the Gothenburg system and local option are to some extent antagonistic. It is true that in Sweden, where the Gothenburg system originated,



## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

## Prorogation—Sixty-six Bills Passed House During Session — Woman's Suffrage Defeated.

From a Staff Correspondent in the Press Gallery at Victoria.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Victoria, March 12.—The House formally prorogued at 9.30 this evening, with the usual ceremonies. The Provincial Elections Act and the Game Protection Act passed unopposed through their final stages. Two amendments to the latter were withdrawn by the consent of their movers, Mr. Hawthorthwaite and Mr. Oliver. Hon. Mr. Fulton promising that he would, before next session, try to devise some means of meeting the difficulties they were designed to obviate.

On the motion to extend the time of the Committee for consolidating the Rules of the House, Mr. Oliver fired a parting shot, declaring that the rules were good enough and needed no revision. The motion to extend the time of the Committee to enable it to complete its work was, nevertheless, carried by a large majority.

A large crowd was present in the galleries to witness the prorogation, which passed off smoothly and without any striking incident. The Socialists were absent from their seats, so that they failed to make the usual discordant display.

During the seven weeks and a half that the House was in session some 55 bills were introduced, of which 59 became law, 14 having received the Royal Assent about three weeks ago, and 13 at prorogation. The most important bills were the Water Act, the Civil Service Bill, the Provincial Elections Act, the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill, the amended Game Protection Act, the Medical Bill and the amended Land Act providing licences for handloggers.

The House practically wound up the business of the session at the afternoon sitting. There was little opposition to the final stages of the different bills. The Elections Bill was amended to allow a voter's name to remain on the list six months after he should have ceased to reside in any district. The concession was greeted with loud applause, which was received very good-humoredly by the Attorney-General at whom it was directed. The Bill was then allowed to pass third reading unopposed.

The Water Act passed third reading after an amendment by Mr. Henderson that the time in which the City of Victoria could expropriate the Esquimalt Waterworks Company under the Act should be limited till April, 1911.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite's Bill (No. 23) to extend the franchise to women was defeated on second reading by a majority of 23 to 14, the Conservatives, with the exception of Mr. Gordon, voting solidly against it, and the Liberals and Socialists with the exception of Mr. Macdonald, voting solidly for it.

Owing to the fact that he could not within the time limited have it become law this session in face of the objections raised to it, Mr. McPhillips was compelled to withdraw his Bill to prevent the assignment of wages in certain cases.

The Game Protection Act was considered in Committee, and some amendments added, fines for the violation of the law being materially increased above the sums originally proposed.

A Bill to amend the Mineral Act with respect to placer miners' licences, and a Bill to amend the Land Act principally to allow the issue of handloggers' licences, passed third reading.

A Bill to amend the Dentistry Act, the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, the Master and Servant Act, the Mechanics Lien Act, and the Coal Mines Act were allowed to lapse for the present session.

## AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Premier presented the seventh annual report of the office of the Agent-General of British Columbia in London.

A Bill to amend the Mineral Act passed third reading.

The House went into adjourned Committee on the Provincial Elections Act, Mr. McPhillips in the chair.

Mr. Bowser moved the following amendment in lieu of section 4 of the new Act, providing that a voter shall be left on the voters' list six months after the elector has ceased to reside in a district:

Section 14 is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (d) the following paragraph:—

(e) It shall, subject to the provisions hereafter contained, be com-

petent to any elector or electors in such Electoral district to object to the retention of any name or names on the Register of Voters, or to the placing of any name or names on such Register of persons claiming to vote as aforesaid, on one or more of the following grounds:—That the person objected to is dead; that he ceased for a period of six months next before the holding of the Court to reside in such Electoral District; that he is not under the provisions of this Act qualified to vote; that he was not so qualified to vote when his name was placed on the Register of Voters.

The amendment was carried amid a storm of applause from the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Bowser then moved that section 4 of said Bill, as printed, be struck out, and that the following be inserted as section 5:—

"5. Paragraph (e) of said section 10 is hereby repealed and the following paragraph is substituted therefor:—

"(e.) Upon the holding of such Court, it shall be the duty of each Registrar to hear and determine any or all objections against the retention of any name or names on the Register of Voters in any electoral district as settled at the previous Court of Revision, and on the said list of persons claiming to vote, as provided for in subsection (b) hereof, provided notice of every objection, and the reason therefor, which may be in the form B in the schedule hereto, shall have been given to the Registrar by the person objecting thirty clear days previously to the holding of such Court, and that the Registrar shall have forwarded, twenty-one clear days before the holding of such Court, a notice, through the Post Office, addressed to the person objected to, at his last known place of residence, stating the fact of such objection, the ground thereof, and that the same will be heard at the holding of such Court. The Registrar shall post up in his office notice of such objection within one week after the receipt thereof."

"It shall be the duty of such Registrar at the holding of the Court of Revision to strike off the Register of Voters, and off the said list of persons claiming to vote, all names thereon of persons against whom objection has been taken, as above provided, unless the voter objected to satisfies the Registrar that the objections are not well founded; before striking off the name of any person for any of the above-named reasons, the Registrar shall, unless in the case of death such death shall be registered under the Births, Death and Marriages Registration Act, give at least three weeks' notice of his intention to strike off such name by posting a letter to that effect addressed to such elector at his last known residence."

"The Registrar, after said Court, shall forthwith make up the Register of Voters, which shall consist of the names on the last Register of Voters (if any), not struck off, and the names on such list of persons claiming to vote not struck off. The Registrar shall certify to said Register of Voters, with any additions made thereto, under the provisions of section 4 of this Act, and it shall be the list to be used at any election which may take place before the next revision has been completed. The Registrar at such Court of Revision shall have the right to administer an oath to any person, and to require that evidence shall be given on oath."

The amendments were carried. Mr. Hawthorthwaite referred to the Attorney-General's six months amendment as a second Waterloo. He advised him not to be discouraged, however, but to keep his blankets over at the Empress Hotel as he might need them at the next election.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "Waterloo was a defeat; this was not."

Mr. Hawthorthwaite: "No, just merely a capitulation."

Mr. Macdonald added an amendment to the effect that a person being registered at a Court of Revision, should be required to take an oath if an objection was taken, or he might himself take the oath voluntarily.

The amendment was accepted, and the Bill reported complete.

Report was adopted on the understanding that the amended Bill would be printed for third reading at the next sitting.

## GAME PROTECTION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Game Protection Act, Mr. Hayward in the chair.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked if it was not ultra vires to prohibit Indians who were not residents of the Province to kill game at any time of the year, as this Bill proposed.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said it was in the old Act, and had never been disallowed.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite suggested that Orientals be placed under the same prohibitory clauses as Indians, as they destroyed more game than any one else.

Mr. Oliver moved to limit the period during which game might be kept in possession for family use from fifteen days to ten. "I think ten days is long enough," he said. "Game would be getting pretty high by that time."

"I have no objection to that," said Mr. Fulton, and the amendment went in.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved that only persons whose names were on the voters' list should be allowed to shoot game. He thought that would be intra vires, and would do good, as it would prevent Orientals from destroying game.

Mr. Munro said that was absurd. It would keep young men not on the list from shooting at all.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said he would modify it to read "any registered voter or member of the family of a registered voter."

Mr. Yorston pointed out that this would exclude Americans who came into the country to shoot and spent their money here.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said there was some force in that and withdrew his amendment, but asked the Chief Commissioner if he could not devise some scheme to meet the difficulty.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said he would consider it.

Mr. Oliver objected on the penalty clauses that the fines were not big enough. They only caught one offender out of a dozen, and should have a punishment that would make it worth while. He suggested that the minimum fine for shooting mountain sheep should be \$250 and the maximum \$500.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the fines were being trebled in the present Bill.

Mr. Oliver moved to strike out the words "not less than \$50 and not more than \$100 or \$150," and substitute "not less than \$100 and not more than \$500 or \$550," as fines.

on Mr. Fulton thought that might be too drastic in many cases. He would, however, adopt the suggestion in regard to mountain sheep and lambs.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite suggested that time be given to persons with automatic shotguns to get rid of them.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the law would come into effect by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and he would see that ample notice and time were given, so that people could dispose of these guns.

Mr. Oliver objected to section 13 prohibiting the trapping of bears south of the C. P. R. main line. He said children were frightened by bears and they caused considerable depredation. As for chasing a bear with a gun he had tried it once and had come to the conclusion that if the bear would let him alone he would let the bear alone.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that the section was introduced on the recommendation of the Game Warden and was subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council who could lift it if necessary.

Mr. Oliver next suggested that it should be unlawful to shoot feathered game with rifles of any calibre. These rifles in the hands of young people were a constant source of danger.

Mr. Naden said such an amendment would prevent a prospector or trapper who did not want to carry a shotgun from using his rifle to bring down a grouse for supper.

Mr. Oliver said these persons were already excepted in the Act.

Dr. Hall said he would like to see some provision made to prevent the careless use of firearms generally.

Mr. Oliver suggested that the minimum fine for using automatic shotguns should be at least \$100.

The suggestion was not accepted. Mr. Yorston asked if persons allowed to kill beaver would also be allowed to sell them.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that would be dependent upon such conditions as the Provincial Game Warden might think fit to impose.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved to add as a new section: "No person who is not nor has been a registered voter of the Province or a member of the family of such voter, shall be allowed to shoot game of any kind without a general licence or permission in writing from the Provincial Game Warden. The fee for such licence to be \$25."

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that would be rather stringent. He would like time to consider it, and suggested that it should be held over for Report.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite agreed and the amendment was held over.

The Bill was reported complete with amendments.

## HANDLOGGERS' LICENCES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the Land Act, Mr. Parson in the chair.

The Bill which provides for handloggers' licences was reported complete without amendments, and by permission of the House it passed third reading.

## VICTORIA'S WATER TROUBLES.

On Report of the Victoria Waterworks Bill, MR. THOMSON moved a number of amendments affecting the proposed expropriation or purchase of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company property by the city. The amendments included these provisions:

"Provided further, that the following shall govern the said arbitration proceedings in determining the compensation for the expropriation of the undertaking as a whole:—

"(a.) An offer of purchase shall first be made of not less than \$700,000 (to be deemed a tender), and the Company shall have two months to accept such offer:

"(b.) If the Company decline such offer and arbitration ensues, the Arbitrators shall be limited to awarding to the Company, and no such award shall exceed, the sum which the Company would become entitled to, determined as if the said Esquimalt Waterworks Company were a company incorporated under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act of 1897, and as if its franchise, undertakings, property and assets were in process of compulsory purchase by Order-in-Council under the provisions of section 129 of said 'Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897,' but so that the interest on capital invested shall be calculated at not exceeding six per cent. per annum, simple interest, and the bonus on the capital invested at not more than twenty per cent."

MR. HENDERSON moved that these two clauses should not be operative until after April, 1911. He considered the Esquimalt Company was bound down to a sum smaller than they would be entitled to under arbitration. As a member of the Private Bills Committee he protested against it. It was an interference with vested capital in the country and would discourage such investment. The member had only been induced to support the amendments as the result of a persistent lobby. At least a date for expropriation should be fixed so that the City could not hold this power over the company indefinitely.

MR. THOMSON said the Esquimalt Company knew quite well that in entering on their undertaking they were doing so subject to the right of the City of Victoria, which had a legal claim on the water within a radius of twenty miles. The City of Victoria had no intention of doing any injustice, and the claims of the Esquimalt Company would still be subject to arbitration and could be dealt with fairly.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE said that in all justice some fixed time for expropriation should have been set. The present Mayor and Council of Victoria might intend to act justly, but who could say what their successors might do?

A division being called, the amendment of Mr. Henderson was defeated on a mixed vote of 25 to 9, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Henderson, Hawthorthwaite, McInnis, Tatlow, Cotton, Shatford, McPhillips, Gordon, Mackay—9.

Nays—Messrs. Naden, Hall, Eagleson, Jones, Yorston, Oliver, Macdonald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, McBride, Bowser, Ellison, Ross, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Parson, Davey—25.

Report, as amended, adopted. Bill read a third time and passed.

## ASSIGNMENTS OF WAGES.

The House went into adjourned Committee on Mr. McPhillips' Bill respecting assignments of wages or salaries to be earned in future.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite asked what was meant by "necessaries of life," in the Bill.

Mr. McPhillips said food and clothing were necessities and it would be construed as all that men should have for the proper maintenance of themselves and families.

Mr. Macdonald approved of section 2, giving the wife the right to object and prevent the assignment of her husband's salary. He opposed the other sections.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE and Mr. McInnis also opposed the main sections of the Bill, though agreeable to section 1.

Mr. McPhillips said that on account of the tenor of expressions of gentlemen opposite he would be com-



polled to withdraw the Bill. Perhaps after another session when they got over their vapors they would see it in a different light. The Bill was intended in the interests of the workmen, and was a step in the right direction. However, he was compelled, though very loath to do so, to withdraw it.

Mr. Henderson said they wanted section 2.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite advised the member of Islands not to get "cold feet" or become discouraged but to strike out all but section 2, because sometimes a wage earner got on a "toot," and it was right that his wife should have the right to object to the assignment of his wages for debts of that kind.

Mr. McPhillips said no, the Bill would have to stand or fall as it was. The motion that the Committee rise was then carried.

#### WATER BILL PASSED.

The Water Act passed Report and third reading amid loud Government applause.

#### WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

HON. MR. McBRIDE continued the debate on the second reading of Mr. Hawthorthwaite's Bill to extend the franchise to women. He said yesterday the member for Nanaimo had asked that an opportunity be given to the House to divide on this subject. He had no objection to a vote being taken, but had nothing more to say on the Bill. He had voted on former occasions and the House knew how he stood.

On a division being called the Bill was defeated on a vote of 23 to 14. Mr. Gordon voted for the Bill with the Liberals and Socialists and Mr. Macdonald voted against it with the Government.

Following is the division in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Naden, Hall, Jones, Yorton, Oliver, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthorthwaite, Molan, Gordon—15.

Nays—Messrs. Eagleson, Macdonald, Tatlow, McBride, Bower, Elliott, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnen, Madison, Hayward, Mackay, Parson, Dayer, Scheffeld—23.

The House adjourned at 5.30 p. m. to meet at 8 p. m. for prorogation.

#### EVENING SITTING.

The Provincial Elections Act passed third reading.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE moved to amend Report on the Game Act as follows: "No person who is not, or has not been, a registered voter in the Province of British Columbia, or a member of the family of such voter, shall shoot or kill any game without first obtaining a general licence, or permission in writing from the Provincial Game Warden; the fee for such general licence shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25)."

The SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order as imposing a tax, and beyond the power of a Private Member to introduce.

HON. MR. FULTON said he had intended to take that point and to ask the hon. gentleman to withdraw his amendment. It was a subject that required great consideration. He would think it over during the recess, and try to devise some means of meeting the situation by next session.

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE said on that assurance he would withdraw his amendment.

MR. OLIVER asked permission to move an amendment to prevent the use of rifles in shooting feathered game.

Permission was granted and he moved to add: "That it shall be unlawful to kill feathered game with a rifle of any calibre, provided that this section shall not apply to prospectors, timber cruisers and members of surveying parties, in shooting game required for food."

Mr. Oliver, speaking to his motion, said that rifles in the hands of careless hunters were a source of danger both to the lives of human beings and to cattle. He had himself had cattle shot dead in his own fields, and it was necessary that some amendment such as this should be passed. He thought it quite feasible as feathered game could be very well killed with a shotgun.

THE SPEAKER said that the amendment could only be accepted with the concurrence of the House.

HON. MR. FULTON said the change was an important one and had far-reaching consequences. It might result in the disallowance of the whole Act. He had strong feelings on the question of shooting game with a rifle, especially with a .32 calibre rifle, and he would see if anything could be devised by next session; but it would be a pity to wreck the validity of the whole Bill by introducing such an amendment at this stage.

MR. OLIVER said that he had no wish to do that, and on the Minister's assurance would withdraw his

#### amendment.

HON. MR. TATLOW said he was glad that the hon. gentleman took that view. He would himself try to see that some provision was drawn to meet the case. He had himself received numerous complaints from farmers of the damage done by the careless use of rifles in shooting.

MR. OLIVER observed that there was more danger from a .33 rifle in the hands of a fool hunter than from a .32 in the hands of a boy.

HON. MR. FULTON: "They are not so much used."

MR. OLIVER: "No. If they were I am afraid the population would get smaller." (Laughter.)

The Bill then passed third reading.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite rose to a question of privilege on a statement he had seen in the "Colonist" that day. Last year he had succeeded in passing through the House a resolution asking the Dominion Government to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the question of Oriental Immigration into this country. Last March he had written the Provincial Secretary and asked him if he was aware whether any action had been taken, and was told that he believed there had. He now saw that the same question had been raised in the Dominion House, and according to the report in the "Colonist" the Secretary of State in reply to a question had said that no action had been taken in the matter. He wished to know which of these two gentlemen was telling the truth.

Hon. Dr. Young replied that he had forwarded the resolution in question to the Lieutenant-Governor, who in his turn had forwarded it to the Secretary of State at Ottawa, and he had replied that the resolution had been received and it would be laid before the Governor-General in Council. That had been his reply to the member for Nanaimo and further than that he could not go.

The Speaker reminded the House that at the last session a Select Committee had been appointed to draft a consolidation of revised rules of the House and present them at this session. The Committee had been unable to complete its work within the time specified in the resolution, and he thought that some honorable gentleman might rise and move that the Committee be continued to complete its work, and in the recess suggestions for improving the Rules might be laid before the Clerk of the House.

Mr. McPhillips said as a member of that Committee he would move that it be granted further time to prepare a draft report to be laid before the House at its next sitting.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said he had before him a draft copy of the revised rules as far as they had gone and if the Committee could do no better he would move that the House discharge them. In his view they were the most extraordinary set of rules he ever saw. They would simply place a gag over the mouth of every member of the House, and they would not be able to express their honest opinions.

Hon. Mr. Bower: "Is it worse than my Election Act?"

MR. HAWTHORTHWAITE: "Your Act was not a patch on it." (Laughter.)

MR. OLIVER: "After ten sessions' experience on the floor of this House I wish to say that I see no reason for revising our rules. They are as good as can be found under any system. Last year during the struggle over the Election Act in the Dominion House, I looked into their system, and I came to the conclusion that our rules are generally in advance of those they have at Ottawa. In our rules we seem to have struck a happy medium between the loose, irregular way they have of doing things at Ottawa or to the arbitrary system employed in Great Britain, where owing to their large numbers they have found it necessary to apply the closure in debates. Our rules at present are so framed as to give the minority a reasonable opportunity to express their views, and yet afford no unusual latitude for obstruction. If we ever had occasion to resort to that it was this past week, when I admit that sole obstructive tactics were resorted to in order to prevent a great wrong being done to the people of this Province, and I am happy to say it had its result in improving the laws of this Province. Our rules are good enough, and I don't believe there is intelligence in this House to improve upon them."

Mr. Macdonald said that apart from the revision of rules, one of the functions of the Committee would be the compilation of Speakers' rulings. In the present form they were inconvenient and not up-to-date. It seemed to him that a more useful task would be imposed on the Committee in consolidating and compiling these Rules so that they might be easily and conveniently referred to.

A division was called on Mr. McPhillips's motion that the work of the Committee be continued, and it was carried by a majority of 23 to 8, the

minority being composed of six Liberals and three Socialists. The Liberals opposing it were Messrs. Oliver, Brewster, Naden, Hall, Jones and Eagleson.

Mr. Williams rose on a question of privilege and called attention to an article in the Nanaimo "Herald" saying that the Socialists had by their obstructions voted down the option of the City of Victoria to purchase the Esquimalt Waterworks plans. He wished to state emphatically that the Socialists had done nothing of the kind.

#### PROROGATION.

It was 9.55 p. m., when the Lieutenant-Governor and his two Secretaries entered in evening dress, and the usual forms attendant on prorogation ceremonies were gone through. The galleries were, as usual, crowded for the closing.

Mr. Fell, Clerk of the House, read the titles to the following Bills:—

An Act to declare the Rights of the Crown in respect to Water and Water Power, and to amend and consolidate the Laws of the Province relating to the Diversion, Acquisition and Use of Water.

An Act to regulate the use of Liquor on Club Premises.

An Act to amend the "Ditches and Watercourses Act, 1907."

An Act to amend the "Municipal Elections Act."

An Act to amend the "Municipal Clauses Act."

An Act to amend the "Provincial Elections Act."

An Act to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the law of Vendor and Purchaser, and to Simplify Titles.

An Act to amend the "Court of Appeal Act, 1907."

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

An Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery.

An Act to amend the "Highway Traffic Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Reformatory Act."

An Act to amend the "Jurors Act."

An Act to amend the "Mineral Act."

An Act to amend the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Companies Act, 1897."

An Act to amend the "Placer Mining Act."

An Act with respect to the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.

An Act to amend the "Land Registry Act."

An Act to amend the "Farmers' Institute and Co-operation Act."

An Act to amend the "Timber Manufacture Act, 1904."

An Act to amend the "Bush Fire Act."

An Act respecting the Official Map of Alberni Township.

An Act authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to grant to the City of Victoria Lot 521 in said City, used as the site of the Kingston Street Fire Hall.

An Act to amend the "Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act."

An Act to provide for the Inspection of Hospitals, Orphanages, Maternity Homes, and places where Persons are undergoing Medical or Health Treatment.

An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company.

An Act to incorporate the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway Company.

An Act to enable the Coldstream Estate Company, Limited, and the White Valley Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, to amalgamate their Water Rights.

An Act to amend the "Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1910."

An Act to amend the "False Creek Foreshore Act, 1904."

An Act to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power and Light Company, Limited.

An Act to Authorize the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, to Construct Railways, and conferring other Powers.

An Act to incorporate the Graham Island Railway Company.

An Act to amend the "Corporation of Victoria Waterworks Act, 1878," and the "Victoria Waterworks Amendment Act," Chapter 64 of the Statutes of 1892, and to give additional powers.

An Act respecting the Pacific, Northern and Orinoco Railway.

An Act to incorporate the Portland Canal Short Line Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate Westminster Hall.

An Act to incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Hardy Bay and Quinsino Sound Railway Company.

An Act to create the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver and his successors in Office a Corporation Sole.

An Act for the Relief of the Municipal Corporation of the City of

#### Fernie.

An Act to amend an Act relating to the City of Victoria, being Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1907.

An Act to Provide for the Establishment of Depots and Facilities for the Preparation for Market and Shipment of Provincial-grown Fruit.

An Act to amend the "Police and Prisons Regulation Act."

An Act to amend the "Explosives Storage Act."

An Act for the Relief of the Armstrong Power and Light Company, Limited.

An Act to amend the Game Protection Act, 1892."

An Act further to amend the "Land Registry Act."

An Act to amend the "Land Act."

The Fernie Park Subdivision Act.

His Honor was pleased, in His Majesty's name, to give assent to these Bills.

#### CLOSING CEREMONIES.

Then the Speaker addressed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as follows:—

May it please Your Honor:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, in Session assembled, approach Your Honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unforgotten devotion and loyalty to His Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honor's acceptance Bill (No. 48) intitled "An Act Granting certain Sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia."

To this Bill the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, by His Honor's command, thereupon said:

"In His Majesty's name, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank His Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this Bill."

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to deliver the following gracious Speech:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Before releasing you, at the close of the third session of this Legislature, I feel it a duty to congratulate you on the results of your labors, as embodied in the many important and useful measures to which I have given assent.

The Water Act, designed to insure the economical use of water under equitable regulations, minimizes the causes for litigation, and will be of great benefit to all industries requiring water.

The consolidation and revision of the laws, which you have authorized, will greatly simplify their interpretation, and prove a convenience to all concerned.

The Act providing for co-operative fruit-cooling depots fills a much needed want of the fruit-growers, and should have the effect of further stimulating this growing industry.

It is very gratifying to observe the substantial provision which you have made for the prosecution of surveys and public works.

I thank you for the liberal supply voted for the Public Service, and I feel assured that the amount will be disbursed economically, and with a view to securing the best possible results.

Wishing you health and success in your personal undertakings, I now take leave of you, and relieve you from your Sessional duties.

Hon. Dr. Young, Provincial Secretary, then said:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that the Legislative Assembly be prorogued until it shall please His Honor to summon the same for despatch of business, and this Provincial Legislative Assembly is hereby prorogued accordingly.

The National Anthem was then sung, and the members rapped loudly on all their desks in a chorus of joy that their labors for another session were ended. The crowd poured out of the galleries and the members left the House, and the third session of the Eleventh Parliament of British Columbia was a thing of the past.

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THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The third session of the present Provincial Parliament was brought to a close on Friday last. Commencing on January 21st the session has thus extended over a period of forty-nine days, making it one of the shortest sessions during the last twelve or fifteen years, although it was a few days longer than two or three of its predecessors. Although the actual period over which the session extended was comparatively short, the amount of business done will compare very favorably with what was accomplished in sessions the duration of which was almost twice as long as that which has just closed. That circumstance speaks well for the Government, showing that it had its business well in hand and was able to place its proposed legislation before the House in such a shape that it could be discussed, digested and passed without unnecessary or excessive loss of time. It might be suggested, by captious critics, that this despatch was only accomplished at the expense of efficiency and that the measures submitted to the Legislature did not receive that careful consideration and thorough discussion requisite to ensure wise and prudent legislation. But we believe that anyone who has followed the progress of the session will admit that of the important measures introduced, there was not one that did not receive the examination and consideration of members on both sides of the House.

While a very large proportion of the bills introduced by the Government dealt only with subjects of minor importance—matters of detail or some alteration regarded as desirable in the phraseology of an Act—the session has seen the introduction and passage of measures of the first importance to the general interests of British Columbia. We hope to deal with some of these at greater length than we can do on this occasion, but we may refer to the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, the amendment to the Land Act, the Act dealing with the Civil Service, and three or four others, as proving how fruitful the session has been in important additions to the Statute Book.

Not only on account of the measures actually passed but by the statements made by the Government, outlining its intentions in regard to legislation in the future, will the recent session of the Legislature come to be regarded as one of the most useful and interesting of any in the Parliamentary annals of this Province. In our opinion the Government has rendered as real and substantial service to the country by its policy in postponing action on some matters pressed on its attention, as it has done by the measures which it has succeeded in placing on the Statute Book. The number of Bills passed, or the amount of legislation of which a permanent record has been had by the additions made to the laws of the land, should not be regarded as the best or only test of the assiduity and industry of the members of a legislature. It is possible to conceive of circumstances under which the public interests would be best served, and the ability and sound judgment of a legislature best illustrated, by a refusal either to amend or enlarge existing laws. And, as we have said, the capacity and wise discretion of the Government in deciding to postpone certain legislation, and the sound commonsense of the whole Legislature in approving such a course, have been shown on more than one occasion during the recent session. Whilst it is probable that some parties or interests, desirous of securing immediate legislation in regard to certain matters, may have been inclined to condemn this inaction, we believe they will ultimately come to admit that the course followed by the Government was not only right from the standpoint of public interests but also one that in the

result will not be found to have been inimical to themselves or the ends which they sought to attain.

To those who have followed the proceedings of the session from day to day, the decorum and good feeling which have marked the proceedings must have been very noticeable. Although there has been no lack of energy on the part of the advocates of any measure in their presentation of their views to the House, there have been no exhibitions of temper or of abuse of an opponent which in the past have sometimes disturbed the dignity and injured the reputation of some preceding legislature. As a whole the present Legislature is a fair and creditable representation of the people of British Columbia, and the House will compare favorably as a deliberative assembly with the legislatures of any of the other provinces of the Dominion. For the smooth and satisfactory manner in which the business of the House has been conducted not a little credit should be given to Mr. Macdonald, the Leader of the Opposition. His fairness and moderation, and his good temper even in acrimonious debates, are freely acknowledged by friends and foes alike, and it is generally conceded that in the presentation of a case to the House, or in an appeal to his opponents that they should not be led away by party prejudices, Mr. Macdonald has no superior in the present Legislature.