PLAGUE DEATHS AT TIEN TSIN

Twenty Occur At Chinese Hospital And Authorities Seek To Suppress News—Burning Bodies At Harbin

PEKING, Feb. 1.—The discovery that twenty deaths from the plague have occurred at the Chinese hospital at Tien Tsin has renewed the suspicion that the authorities there are concealing real conditions. In doing this, however, they are merely complying with an imperial edict that no report, calculated to cause alarm should reach the capital. It is believed here that the plague is not diminishing.

Burning Bodies

HARBIN, Feb. 1.—The burning of the accumulating bodies of plague victims has begun, and already a thousand have been destroyed outside the town. Coffins are stacked upright, surrounded by logs, on which oil has been thrown, while the unconfined bodies, frozen, are piled on top. Then the torch is applied. Those having charge of the cremation protect themselves from the disease by heavy masks and bandages, but the coolies who drive the dead wagons and handle the bodies, being fatalists, take no such precautions. It will require several days to cremate the bodies already collected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—M. Kokovskoff, the finance minister, in the Duma today outlined at length the measures adopted to combat the plague in Manchuria. He was satisfied everything possible had been done at Harbin to fight the epidemic and to prevent its spread by the railway into Russia. Practical and political difficulties precluded the Russian authorities from taking active steps in Chinese territory, where reports are being spread that Russians had introduced the plague with the object of killing the population and facilitating Russian occupation.

BUDGET DOWN COMING WEEK

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Therefore, be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by this house, praying him to consider the advisability of appointing 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 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, of coal in British Columbia, bears a reasonable proportion to the cost of production?"

As to the routine of the day: Mr. Williams (Newcastle) introduced his amendment to the Masters and Servants Act providing for more frequent payment of wages; report was adopted on the Public Service Act amendment bill; and the Benevolent Societies Act amendment bill was considered in committee, progress being reported on this committee rising.

Strathcona Park.

Upon the bill for the creation of Strathcona Public Park being recommitted, the Premier explained that this course was adopted in order that the member for Newcastle might introduce an amendment, which he had suggested it was his desire to bring forward, providing for a more effectual conservation of the park areas to the people, this amendment being intended to replace section 6. The member for Newcastle desired to avoid any uncertainty, although he had been informed that so far as the government was aware, there was no interests affected save those existing in a few timber limits, which it was intended to acquire. The government was satisfied that all interests were fully protected by section 6 as it stood. As to the acquirement of the limits that had been referred to, the lands minister was now giving this matter his attention, while the Public Works Act provided authority for expropriation. Investigation has been made in the records, but there did not appear to be any vested interests affected save in these timber holdings. No other private interests appeared to be involved.

Mr. Williams, in presenting his amendment, explained that it was designed to provide that no other private interests should be considered as entitled to compensation in connection with the Strathcona Park than those proven to be existent prior to the 2nd June last—instead of prior to the passage of this bill. He was inclined to suspect that, aware of the government's intentions, some "speculative shark" might in the intervening time have taken up land or other interests within the vaguely defined park boundaries intending to reap a harvest from the government in parting with these fictitious interests. His amendment was designed to meet any possible contingencies of this nature.

Objection to Proposal.

Vigorous objection was taken to this proposal by Hon. Mr. McPhillips, who argued that it was contradictory to the stand usually taken by the member for Newcastle in insistence upon the rights of the individual. If anyone had a claim, or what appeared to be a claim, in this connection, the courts should at least be left with authority to determine as to its validity or equity. This proposal by the member for Newcastle autocratically took the matter out of the hands of the courts, cutting off the test of private rights, which the courts were quite competent to pass upon. On the other hand the chief commissioner of lands proposed to protect all vested rights, dealing with them fairly and in the manner approved in British law and practice. To suggest such a dramatic deprivation of the individual's right to press a claim in equity suggested what might be expected were the Socialists ever to obtain power—an autocratic abrogation of the legitimate rights and functions of the courts.

The amendment was supported by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, who did not see what rights could be prejudicially and unfairly affected if the house had been correctly advised. The minister of finance had assured the house that he was the first white man ever to have visited that part of the country.

Hon. Mr. Ellison (interjecting): "Only a portion!"

Mr. Hawthornethwaite: "I accept the correction. As we are told by the Finance Minister that he was only a portion of the first white man to visit that country (laughter) I do not see where the vested rights which we are to so carefully guard can possibly come in."

Unless there was something in this matter which did not appear on the surface, he could not see why objection should be taken to the amendment offered by his colleague from Newcastle. It was not, as the member for the Islands had suggested, the policy of the Socialists by any means to attempt to destroy existing rights of individuals. They would go even further and give the individual recognition of vested rights not given under the present system—the right, for instance, of labor to enjoy the fruits of its own production.

Hon. Mr. Ross commented upon the retroactive nature of the proposal embodied in the amendment. The Government in all fairness to possible individual holders of vested rights had made this provision as wide as possible. Now the member for Newcastle came forward with a proposal to narrow the public rights, and deprive some individual of possible rights, both legal and equitable.

Mr. Williams objected to consideration being given to any interesst presumed to have been acquired since the 2nd June last—the date of the creation of the Park reserve. If the Government understood its own bill, he could come to no other conclusion if this amendment were rejected than that the Government in reality had knowledge of some shady plea for consideration as a vested interest, acquired between the 2nd of June and now, which would be put forward by someone "on the inside."

Premier McBride, replying, cited the Gazette as showing conclusively, that, with the exception of mineral rights, it would have been impossible for anyone to have acquired any rights in the Park area since the 2nd June. Te reserve created made it impossible from that date for anyone to acquire any other interests than mineral within the park zone. The Government might, from time to time, create reserves as it seemed desirable so to do in the public interest, but it was beyond the power of the Executive to exclude the prospector from such reserves. That might only be done by the power of the Legislature. The whole issue therefore was confined to the question as to whether or not any prospector or prospectors might have staked claims falling within the Park boundaries, after the 2nd June, and if this should prove to be the case, it would be manifestly unjust to debar the holders from securing fair compensation upon the Government taking possession of their properties at an arbitrated value. He referred to the manifold difficulties and hardships of the prospector's life and avocation, and thought that the House would not concur in the suggestion that provision should not be made for possibly gross injustice towards the prospector. The Government had no knowledge that such had been the case, but it was just possible that some one might have staked a mineral claim or claims within the park, and if so the Government in fairness should compensate upon a basis to be determined by arbitration. The policy of the British Columbia Government and House at all times had been to respect and carefully guard the interests of the prospector, which had been demonstrated in dealing with the principle involved in the present case more than anything else.

Mr. Hawthornethwaite contended that if any mineral claims had been so staked, the Government must have congnizance of it through the records of the Mines Department; and as the Premier had declared that there was no record of such claims, there could be no injury inflicted upon any free miner by making this section in any way retroactive as proposed in the amendment.

After further desultory discussion, Mr. Williams withdrew his amendmnet and the report of the committee was adopted.

Coal Mines' Regulation

In moving the second reading of bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, Hon. Mr. McBride referred briefly and preliminarily to the fact that a measure to improve the existing legislation in this regard had been placed before the legislature last session, had been discussed in the House, and had then been withdrawn for further improvement and re-presentation at the present session. When before the House last year, the bill had attracted a considerable amount of desirable public interest and the suggestions and information given by various members had proven most helpful to the Government as assisting them in the drafting of a complete and thoroughly up-to-date law for consideration during this session. It was expected during the recess of Parliament to take advantage of the time available and personally, through the officers of the Mines Department, meet in conference with the different organizations throughout the country concerned in the coal mining industry so that the proposed regulations might be discussed with all of them at length.

"I am very glad now to be able to report to this house," said the minister, "that since prorogation last spring, the department of mines has followed up this programme, and in addition to the benefit obtained through the wide distribution of last year's draft bill, and of having obtained the views of the members of this legislature on the subject, I am now able to report that the deputy minister of the department and the chief inspector of coal mines during the recess visited all sections of the province in which coal mining operations are being carried on, called upon and conferred with the miner, the operator, and all others from whom it appeared probable that beneficial suggestions might be obtained, so that we are now in a position to make this measure, I believe, as effective and complete as human agencies will permit. The reason that the department of mines took up this Coal Mines Regulation Bill must be patent to everyone—through our desire to do all things within our power, to conserve the lives and the health of the men engaged in the coal mining industry of the province, and because of the marked development of the industry during the past few years, making it obvious to us that the time to act in this matter had arrived.

"It may be of interest to this legislature to know that the important industry of coal mining in this province has almost doubled in general productiveness during the past few years. From a reference to the returns of the mines department I find that the output for 1910 is almost double that of 1903. I will give the statistics in this connection very briefly before I have concluded the preliminary remarks which I have to make.

Founded on English Act

The measure which I am now presenting to the house is, for the most part, founded on the English act—a law which has wisely been very closely followed by all the provinces of Canada, by Australia and by several states of the American Union, where coal mining is an important industry; and it is well known that with regard to acts of the character of this one, preliminary investigation and discussion is very thorough in the old land. The Imperial government, before it will place such legislation upon the statute book, makes it a point to exhaust every legitimate agency of information and investigation as to existing conditions, to the end that the law ultimately enacted shall be the very best law that can be devised to meet the ends desired. Such preliminary investigation in the old land is usually made through royal commissions, these commissions being made up of the most thoroughly informed expert, and representative men; so that when their report is presented to the home department, legislation may be framed thereon, and when it is finally adopted, the very last word in such legislation may be secured. We have been very fortunate in having the benefit not only of the imperial laws on this interesting subject, but also of the imperial regulations.

"The present bill follows to a certain extent the act already upon our statute book, which has, however, been very carefully revised along the lines of imperial precedent, with the especial object of protecting the lives and limbs of those employed in the coal mining industry in British Columbia, and of securing in this measure when it shall have been endorsed by the house, the very last word in legislation on this subject.

"As to the industry in this province and the extent of the known coal measures, which we can claim to hold in British Columbia, I do not think that I am at all extravagant in saying that within the limits of British Columbia today we have perhaps the most extensive coal measures in the entire world, although our coal fields actually in operation at the present time may be comparatively limited. We have not only the statements of experienced prospectors; but these and experts of the most complete technical knowledge—all those men who have investigated the coal resources of British Columbia—furnish us with authority for saying that we have in this province almost illimitable coal areas as yet practically untouched by the hand of man. In none of the reports from prospectors and other investigators of its resources who have gone in to the northern areas of the province, is there failure to mention the very important coal deposits there found to exist. Even in the Peace River district this is noticeably the case. Then in the more central regions of the province of British Columbia, which by reason of the development of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway scheme have latterly witnessed a large influx of population, it is well known that immense and valuable coal deposits have been discovered to exist. Then here upon the coast line we have evidence of new and important fields. And on the Queen Charlotte islands, where coal has for many years been known to be found, we now have ample testimony of the existence of large sections of coal country that gives reliable promise of important future value. The latest investigations on the Queen Charlottes go to show that the early discoveries in that quarter may be counted as but a trifle when compared with the later day discoveries and development. If the data as to this section of British Columbia is to be relied upon, the Queen Charlotte islands must before long take an important place among the coal mining industrial centres of the province.

Vancouver Island

"Coming nearer home, to Vancouver island, it is most encouraging to note the progress of development and the amount of prospecting that is being done, even as far north as Campbell river. At Suquash the Pacific Coast Mines Co. have been quietly going ahead with the development of a valuable coal property there, and they have now almost ready for operation an important mine, the product of which will very shortly be ready for loading upon ships for the export trade. In the vicinity of Comox, the Canadian Collieries, Limited, are also taking in hand a very important development programme, and it is announced by this company that it intends to spend no less a sum than $3,000,000 in opening new mines, and thoroughly developing its properties so as to assure a very much larger output. It is well known that these mines have never been worked or developed to the full capacity, and experts have passed upon these measures as among the very best in the world. The development programme now initiated will not only mean a doubling of the output, but it is promised will result in the increase of that output, but it is promised will result in the increase of that output by ten-fold. This will go to show to a certain extent how very important a factor in the business life of the country the mines in this vicinity can be made. If you take into consideration the number of the men now employed and the amount of money disbursed in connection with the operation of the mines at Comox under present conditions, and multiply these by ten, you can approximately appreciate the importance the industry in this locality will have attained when the output shall have been multiplied, as it is promised it will be, by ten. Then, down near Victoria at Boat Harbor, very extensive development of its mining properties is being done by the Pacific Coast Coal Mines Company, which is now shipping regularly. Then on the adjacent islands active prospecting is being systematically done, and very extensive work is being carried on in order to properly discover the extent and character of the coal measures there known to exist.

Nicola District

"Passing to the mainland, in the Nicola district, it is well known that very extensive coal measures exist, and these are in process of extensive development. And with the completion of the Kettle River Valley railway and the additional transportation facilities to be afforded by the building of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern, the mines of this section are certain in the near future to take an important place in the coal mining industry of the province. Coming then to the district so ably represented by my honorable friend, who sits to my right (Mr. Ellison) we find at Granite Creek what appears to be another important coal property, the exploitation of which has recently been taken in hand by responsible people, and which now looks as though it would become one of the most promising coal fields in British Columbia. Princeton itself affords an illustration of the importance of coal mining in the immediate vicinity. What the prosecution of this industry has done here may be seen in the importance and population of the town of Princeton today. To pass to the southeast Kootenay country brings us to the largest and possibly most important of all the coal fields which we in British Columbia can claim. The illimitable extent of the East Kootenay coal fields have obtained world-wide recognition. People going abroad from this province and telling of its resources have in the past been very liable to have their veracity called into question, when they have told of the inexhaustable resources of the coal field of Southeast Kootenay, but all the experts who come here and investigate for themselves are at once convinced of the superlative greatness of our resources in that particular section. And large and valuable as are the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, yet experts are convinced that other areas equally large and containing coal of a like high quality are still awaiting only transportation facilities in this East Kootenay country to be developed.

"Of course in these days we near a good deal about the possibilities of fuel oil, and we hear that the development of the use of oil fuel will be a very damaging blow to the coal mining industry. But so far evidence and experience both go to show that the very reverse is the case. Oil has never as yet displaced coal, but on the contrary where oil fuel has been adopted, coal has quickly filled some other place in the industry where the oil is used. And if the mines in the country for the next few years are able to keep pace with the domestic demand for coal, they will be kept busy enough at that from the absolute necessity for the use of coal in so many other walks of life. Even if all the coal fields in British Columbia were developed, the demand would still be greater than the supply.

Employed in Trade.

"It is interesting to note the number of persons employed in coal mines in British Columbia. There are today some seven thousand odd, perhaps I might safely say eight thousand, persons directly engaged in the coal mining industry in this province. The last statement from the department, which I should judge should be authoritative, makes a return of 7,702, actually engaged in the coal mine business in the province. There is a gratifying feature in this as we find that of this total number, only 669 were Asiatics; of these 125 were Japanese and 544 were Chinese; so that it is gratifying to find that the coal mines are in the control of white men to so large an extent. The proportion of Asiatics is gradually diminishing, and I am glad to be able to report that I find among the coal mine owners a general disposition to invite white labor to come to British Columbia. A short time ago I was in conversation with the manager of one of our largest mines, and he expressed himself strongly in favor of introducing into British Columbia thousands and thousands of white workingmen for the development of the mines of the country.

"Now with regard to the manner in which the output from our coal mines has increased, I find by way of comparison there is a large excess, of about thirty per cent, in the output of 1910 over that of 1909, and this accounts for an all-round increase of men employed, the increase being about twenty per cent for 1910. The gross output of coal in 1910 was nearly 3,120,000 tons. Of this quantity about 320,000 tons was made into coke, leaving the net production of coal at approximately 2,800,000 tons. This production shows a marked increase over that of 1909, about 720,000 tons gross and 790,000 tons net. A comparison with the net production of five year ago exhibits for last year a gain of eighty-four per cent. beside which there was nearly fifteen thousand more tons of coke produced in 1910. If the money value of the production of two years, 1909 and 1910 be compared, it will be found that the total value of the coal and coke produced last year was $11,084,000, as against nearly $8,506,000 in 1909, which means a gain for 1910 of $4,578,000; as compared with 1909, the gain was $2,509,000

Should Attract Settlers.

"I think from this statement alone, if we are to believe that the development of the coal mines of British Columbia is to continue along these lines, an addition to our population could be made of the right kind of men. Britishers who may be encouraged to come from the Old Land will make the most creditable addition to our population, and so far as the Province can be legitimately assist any consummation of this kind consistent with the work we have carried on for many years, in connection with immigration, it will be our desire to do so. Not that we would show any desire to interfere in the domestic concerns of labor here, we shall employ all the means we can to induce the laboring man of the Old Country to come and enjoy the advantages of British Columbia. I can recall some tangible instances, in former sessions, when the government had placed the advantages of the Province before people that they might be induced to come here, my friend from Newcastle has found it an occasion when the government was trying to break into labor conditions here so that the standard of wages might be lowered. I may say that our endeavors are not intended directly or indirectly to strike at wages in this country, but to discover to the world and to the British Empire in particular the wonderful inducements we can hold out to any industrious and thrifty Britisher who may care to cast his lot with us.

"Before I proceed to discuss the rules of the bill, I am reminded that an incident occurred here three weeks ago when I spoke in the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. I took occasion to answer some fault-finding by the member from Newcastle as to the Deputy Minister of Mines. Since then I have had occasion to discuss the matter privately with the member from Newcastle, and it has occurred to me that some of my words on that occasion were, perhaps, not quite fair to my friend from Newcastle, as I was under some misapprehension as to his statements in regard to statements which I regarded as condemnatory of Mr. Tolmie. Since then he has expressed to me personally his high regard for the deputy minister.

"Now with regard to the rules themselves. When we come to consider these we notice a great many alterations in the bill, most of them of a seemingly insignificant character. You will find they are all designed to meet conditions with which we have to cope in British Columbia. The principal opposition, if I judge from what my friend from Newcastle has said, will be in connection with the appointment of the inspector or inspectors. My friend in addressing himself to the House the other day, took the government to task for appointing the inspectors by order-in-council, and said the practice to observe would be to provide for the election of these inspectors by the men themselves. I understand that in some parts of the United States it has been customary for the men to elect the inspectors, but I do not know that that custom has gained for itself any considerable recognition. Of course the argument of my friend the other day was a very apt one, that perhaps the men best adapted to elect men to look after those conditions were the men who were best acquainted with them. At first this looks plausible, but I think if you look further you must agree that all things considered the move would be in the wrong direction. There is no disposition here to avoid anything that would assist us in making this the best possible bill that the department can frame. It is not a political matter and there are no hostile elements that can be introduced, because the whole House is in duty bound to concentrate its energies upon making this bill the very best that the House can provide. It is not because it comes from my honorable friend that we do not accept his suggestion. In Pennsylvania where it was tried, the inspector would court the favor of the majority of the men, and so he was never in a position to give that proper and efficient discharge of his duty that otherwise he would have been able to. It must be patent to every member of this House that if we had the practice in the coal mines of British Columbia that would enable a person seeking the position of inspector to solicit the votes of the men who would presently have so much agitation it would entirely destroy the efficiency of the act. In addition to that I would hesitate to say whether it would be advisable for the government to delegate its responsibilities to any set of men. In practice it would be unsound, and because of our constitution it is something we ought not to attempt and I would feel very loath to introduce such a change. The matter has been investigated by royal commissioners in the Old Country, and by them the election of inspectors was condemned. In view of all this, I think the case has been very fully made out, and as a consequence we propose that hereafter in British Columbia the appointment of inspectors shall be made by the government.

Another Reason

Another reason for not adopting the suggestion of my honorable friend, is that our inspectors are such efficient men. The position is a dangerous one, as these men must visit all sections of the country where mining is carried on, and their duties must at times call for the exercise of a great deal of tact and sound judgment. The inspectors of mines in British Columbia have been selected on their merits solely, and the returns of the mines department will fully bear me out on that. I might refer to the inspectors who were recently called to render assistance in a disaster in one of the mines in Alberta. They were so instrumental in rescuing lives at Bellevview that it was pleasing to note that the people of the community were quick to recognize their worth and to show them the right admission they deserved. The law would be absolutely useless unless lived up to. If our inspectors were at all lax very dire results might follow. It depends upon the efficiency of the inspector to see that law is carried out, and he will be encouraged to carry it out if assisted by the men. For the most part the miners of British Columbia are ready to observe the rules. Sometimes flagrant breaches have been made and in these cases punishment has been inflicted. The inspectors know that they have the endorsement of the department and that nothing must stand between them and their duty to the men who work underground. When we go into committee I hope to explain where alterations are proposed from the old act, and to show what they mean. The subject is somewhat hackneyed, I know, but with regard to the coal mines of our country, where the elements of danger are so pronounced, I am particularly desirous of showing to the province at large, that we are keeping up an intelligent interest in this matter so as to secure the best and most efficient laws that conditions will warrant. You will note that there is a change in the clause providing a penalty for the violation of the act. Punishment is provided where there has been a violation of the law that permits of a miner working only eight hours from bank to bank.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "Hear, hear."

The Premier: "We recognize that British Columbia is a pioneer in this law, and no one has worked harder for it than the member from Nanaimo. There is also a change in the age limit in this law so that it is considerably raised. There is no desire on the part of the goernment to hurry this legislation. If the honorable gentlemen wish to debate it on second reading we shall give them plenty of opportunity, and no considerations will be omitted that will make a more efficient measure. Before taking my seat I wish to say that we are very grateful to the various labor organizations, and the miners in the country who have taken time and trouble to advise us on different points in connection with this bill. The same remarks apply to the operators, who have assisted us in making the bill workable and acceptable. Of course we have not been able to see eye to eye with many of the proposals of the operators, but at the same time I am sure that they recognize that the efforts of the government are to make the law more effective.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the adjournment of the debate.

RUSSIAN SETTLERS COMING ACROSS PACIFIC

Arrangements Made With Transpacific Steamship Lines To Bring Many Slavs

Arrangements have been made for the encouragement of the immigration of a large number of Russian settlers to north-western Canada by way of the steamship lines in the Trans-Pacific trade calling at Victoria and arrangements have been entered into by R. W. Perelstrous with the C. P. R., and other Pacific shipping lines for the transport of the intending emigrants, who will be recruited in Siberia and the Primorsk for the most part and brought by way of Dalny and Yokohama to Victoria and Vancouver en route to Calgary, which will be the distributing point.

Advices brought by the steamer Inaba Maru yesterday state that the C. P. R. line has opened an office at Dairen (Dalny), and the Russians will be brought there via the South Manchurian Railroad. The Japan Advertiser of Yokohama says: "The emigrants, who will come principally from the central sections of Russia, will there be looked after by the railway company and assisted in every way possible. No efforts will be made to place before prospective emigrants imaginative inducements, but they will be given thorough information as to the conditions under which they will have to live, the prospects, and the general character of their new environment in Canada. Very fortunately, the climate of that part of Canada to which most of the Russians will be taken is almost identically the same as the climate in their old home.

"There are now about fifteen thousand Russians in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the influx of newly arriving immigrants by way of the Atlantic averages from three to five thousand yearly.

"Mr. R. W. Perelstrous, who is working in the interests of the Canadian authorities supporting the movement, and who has been in Yokohama for some time arranging with different steamship companies in matters pertaining to the immigration plan, left Yokohama recently for the field of operations, having concluded all the necessary arrangements, and to a representative of the Advertiser said that the first contingent of immigrants into Canada would probably start at an early date, the expenses of the trip being borne by the prospective settlers themselves."

STORE OF DYNAMITE

Suitcase Found In San Francisco Belonging To One Of Los Angeles Explosion Suspects

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—A suitcase identified as having belonged to J. B. Bryce, one of the men suspected as causing the Los Angeles Times explosion has been found by detectives in this city, at a news stand near the ferry building, where it had been checked. It contained a box of dynamite and copies of evening papers of October 1, the date of the explosion in Los Angeles which killed a score of people and wrecked the Times building. The suitcase is said to be the one taken by Bryce from the residence of Mrs. Ingersoll, where he roomed with David Caplan and M. B. Schmidt, alias "Smithy," two other suspects. Chief of Police Seymour declares that arrests will follow the finding of the suitcase, with its incriminating contents.

EIGHT HOUR BILL IS TALKED OUT

Futile Discussion On Mr. Verville's Measure — Minister King Is Obliged To Withdraw A Remark

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Proceedings of the Commons today were unusually barren of interest. James Conmee tried to get a bill to amend the act respecting the Ontario and Minnesota Power Company introduced as a public bill, but the Speaker ruled that it was a private bill and must be treated accordingly, and he was ruled out of order after he had spoken for two hours.

Hon. Frank Oliver introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act. The object is to render it possible to lease as well as sell school lands.

Mr. Verville's much amended bill to compel an eight hour day on public works was talked out.

J. D. Taylor (New Westminster) said that in fairness to the House it should be made clear whether petitions in favor of the bill related to the original measure or the bill in its amended form. When Mr. Taylor referred to Professor Skelton, who compiled information on the eight hour day bill of last session, as the Minister's own witness, Mr. King objected. He said Professor Skelton, with the approval of the committee, had been engaged by him during the Christmas recess to proceed with the work. Mr. Taylor had endeavored to mislead the House.

There were cries of order, and the Minister withdrew the statement. In conclusion Mr. Taylor expressed regret that the recommendations made by Professor Skelton had not been embodied in th ebill.

Mr. Thoburn, (North Lanark), doubted if the bill would benefit one per cent. of laboring men.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

Provincial Board Of Health Adopts Measures To Deal With Mainland Smallpox

In consequence of the appearance of smallpox in the Province—the zone of prevalence being chiefly along the Fraser river where eighty odd cases are reported to exist, the towns of Chilliwack, Mission and Abbotsford being under quarantine—special regulations have been prescribed by the Provincial Board of Health for dealing with the situation that has arisen, these being presented yesterday to the legislature by Hon. Dr. Young. Apart from the general regulations issued by Dr. Fagan, secretary of the health board, by command, the following specific regulations are prescribed for the present emergency:

1—Smallpox being present in certain municipalities and districts in British Columbia, the following regulations are hereby adopted:

(a) That, by order of the Provincial Board of Health, municipalities or districts may be quarantined.

(b) In such districts or municipalities, tram-cars, railway trains, or other public conveyance are not permitted to accept passengers.

(c) Mail matter from districts or municipalities so quarantined as aforesaid must in every case be fumigated before being accepted for transmission.

2—In districts or municipalities where smallpox is present, but not in sufficient degree to warrant quarantine the following regulations may be enforced by order of the Provincial Board of Health:

(1) That all passengers arriving from such municipality or district may be required to furnish the inspector or officer in charge of the carry-out of these regulations with a certificate from the health officer of the city, town, or district which he or she has left, containing the following particulars:

(a) That he or she has not been in any place or building infected with smallpox;

(b) That he or she has not lived in any place or building which lies dangerously near any infected building or district;

(c) That he or she has recently been successfully vaccinated.

(2) If the Inspector believes that any person is infected, or that his or her clothing or other effects contain infection, the Inspector shall detain such person, and his or her clothing and effects as aforesaid, until the period of incubation is over, and such person and his clothing and other effects shall be at once disinfected.

3. In the event of any passenger bringing any baggage (hand or otherwise), or whether the same shall be forwarded by express, the following certificate may also be required from the local health officer of the town or city aforesaid:

(a) That the said baggage (here give full description of said baggage so that there can be no question as to identification) has not been in any place or building infected with smallpox;

(b) That the said baggage has not been stored in any place or building which lies dangerously near any infected building or district.

Two-Men Bowling Record

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Leaders in the two-men division of the American Bowling Congress tournament, were toppled today by Walter M. Hartley and Al Seiler, of East Liverpool, Ohio, who piled up a total of 1246, seventeen pins higher than the score of Erickson and Magnus, of Chicago.

SEATTLE, Feb. 1.—Rammed just below the water line by the heavy steel prow of the cruiser Boston, the battleship Oregon in the navy yard is leaking and slowly settling astern. She will probably have to be placed in the drydock.