

## BUZZ WAGONS PAY TITHE TO POLICE

Exchequer Swelled by \$1,400  
Since New Automobile Law  
Has Been in Force

Since the new automobile act came into force last March, the police exchequer of the city of Victoria has benefited to the extent of about \$1,400 collected in fines from those who were unable to prove that they had not been exceeding the limit.

About sixty cases have been before the police court in that time and in addition to these, which were for exceeding the speed limit, there have been a number of others in which the accused have been fined for driving automobiles on the wrong side of the road and with the lights.

These fines swell the list considerably and will add another \$200 to the speed fund which goes towards the maintenance of the city police force.

When the act first came into force there was considerable resistance even it by those who were charged and many were successful, through carrying a speedometer, and putting their sworn testimony against that of the police constable in leaving the court \$20 in pocket. Those, however, who attempted to show by their word alone, without a speedometer, that they had travelled up hill but at a crawl paid fines.

Latterly resistance to the police tithe has become less and less, and in a majority of cases the defendants have pleaded guilty with explanations, and some without explanations. There is one noticeable thing about the enforcement of the act and that is, during the last few weeks there has been a decided falling off in automobile charges in the police court, and the police hold that automobilists find the maintenance of cars sufficient expense without the extras for fines for speeding, hence a moderate speed prevails and caution and care are exercised by the drivers of the buzz wagons.

### ATTEMPTED JAIL BREAK.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 14.—That a wholesale jail delivery at the county jail where the McNamara brothers are confined was nipped in the bud through the vigilance of the jail guards is the opinion of the local authorities. An investigation begun when L. Pierson, a prisoner, awaiting trial for alleged felonious assault and robbery, was detected tampering with the bars of his cell door and which led to the discovery of a cache of pistols and other small arms in a discarded bucket at one end of the jail corridor, is responsible for the break.

But a fraction of an inch on each of three bars separated Pierson from the corridor when his jailers, who were alerted by his tampering, caught him, drifter in hand, at work. Investigation showed that other prisoners in the jail had learned that a break was to be made, and that the ringleader, had planned to overpower his guard and with the latter's keys open the cells of the others. It was not learned where he obtained the acid or whence came the weapons found in the corridor.

In a statement Under Sheriff Robert Brain, who conducted the investigation, said that he was convinced that the McNamara brothers knew nothing of the alleged plot.

Pierson was arrested in Chicago and brought here to await trial as one of a robber pair who struck down a hold-up diamond broker, in his office in the Grant building and robbed him of money and jewels amounting to \$15,000.

### CHARGES DISMISSED.

Unfounded Allegations Made by Rena Leduc, Who is Accused of Perjury.

Quebec, Nov. 14.—Justice Langelier yesterday rendered judgment on the Quebec East election case, dismissing the charges which were preferred against Louis Leduc, M. P. for Quebec East, and Elie De Peyre, who was accused of having paid the sum of \$5,000 to Rena Leduc and also having guaranteed him a government position for a year to induce him to withdraw from candidature in Quebec East and to permit Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be elected by acclamation. Judgment was given on Leduc and his wife, accusing both of having perjured themselves.

His Honor said: "Leduc became a candidate in Quebec East with the object of making money. As he had said to two of the witnesses, 'money talks.' He perceived that his candidacy was ridiculous. He complained that his own political friends were forsaking him. He began by wishing to obtain money and a position and modestly asked for \$3,000. Not being able to secure money, he resigned purely and simply in the hope that later his conduct would be remembered."

### PRISONER WAS WOUNDED.

Vancouver, Nov. 14.—After having remained in a cell with several others at the police station for several hours, a man giving the name of Alex. Deuric, was found this morning to have a cut one inch and a quarter long and quite deep in his left shoulder, which had been caused by a knife wound. When going his rounds the jailer found him smoking a cigarette with blood streaming out of his shoulder.

Mr. McFavish was at once brought to the station in the police patrol and he ordered the man's removal to the hospital, where he was taken in the police ambulance. Deuric was laughing and did not seem to think the wound was serious, but the doctor thought that he had been left by the man who had been left in a short time. The man gave no explanation of the wound.

The games of dominoes, chess, haccarat and lanchquet have come from China, and are very old, being traceable as far back as two or three thousand years before the Christian era.

## REV. DR. WORKMAN WON FIRST ROUND

(Continued from page 3.)

During the period of appeals, hearings, retrials, and it is said by some of his sympathizers, persecutions, Dr. Workman wrote a book in which he clearly elucidated his views on the cardinal doctrines of the Scriptures respecting those essential changes upon which the evangelical system of the Methodist church claims to be founded.

The publication of the book created a profound sensation and divided the Methodist church into two schools, the one insisting on reprobation and the other championing the liberal thought of the new theology. Those ministers who sympathized with the views expressed in Dr. Workman's book opened pastoral offices at other churches and locked them and, under the surface, the case of Dr. Workman was a caustic bell between two schools of thought in the church which reached a heat of controversy that broke out annually in the conference from ocean to ocean until his trial for heresy resulted in a vindication of his character as a pious and reverent student, but leaving the questions of dispute unmet and upon the conference on their orthodox or otherwise was concerned.

Dr. Workman was reinstated into full standing in the ministry of his church, but the matter of stationing him in any pastorate offering adequate scope for his talent and scholarship was difficult as there was, in every such church, a reactionary element that made prospective harmony impossible.

Recognizing the ability, integrity and scholarship of Dr. Workman, the trustees of the Montreal Theological College, a nominally Methodist institution governed by a board of trustees, whose appointments to the faculty must be approved by the conference in which the college claims membership, offered him the chair of theology in that college and he began his new work with his old time vigor and enthusiasm. His lectures to the students reaffirmed his former position that all questions such as the atonement, the divine and immaculate fatherhood of Jesus, the resurrection and several other cardinal points of doctrine should be approached with open mind. A section of the students told tales out of school, carried their notes to the opponents of Dr. Workman, who began an agitation and brought such strong pressure to bear upon the trustees of the college that Dr. Workman was dismissed.

He sued the college for damages, claiming that his dismissal was unwarranted by any canon of reason and that the view of which his reputation had already suffered at the hands of his church—had ruined his career.

The trial was bitter, lasting over two weeks at Montreal before Mr. Justice Weir, who took an unusually active interest in the case, often asking the witnesses questions on abstruse and metaphysical doctrine which perplexed the Doctors of the Sacred Law. In a judgment, awarding damages of \$3,500 against the trustees, Justice Weir made some strong comments on the attitude of some of the witnesses, including the strongest men in the old school of the church.

The case was then appealed, and the war of the crusader is to continue.

### CRUISER REPORTED

SOLD TO CANADA

London, Nov. 14.—The Express states that the armored cruiser Aboukir, launched in 1898 and having a displacement of 12,000 tons, leaves Malta about November 25 and it is stated she has been sold to the Canadian government.

### PREMIER ROBILIN'S MISSION.

Goes to Ottawa, Where He Will Discuss Question of Extension of Manitoba's Boundaries.

Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—Premier Roblin left today for Ottawa to take up with the new government the extension of Manitoba's boundaries. Saskatchewan will contest Manitoba's claims to the Hudson's Bay country. Mr. Roblin said that he had thought that this would be the last trip necessary to Ottawa to obtain equality as regards natural resources for Manitoba.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The whistling buoy off Lawn Hill, entrance to Skidegate Inlet, is reported out of position, having drifted half a mile inland. Mariners are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

## REACH SOUND WITH CARGOES FOR NAVY

Silver Birch and Dunbar at Port Townsend—Winchman on Former Goes Insane

Port Townsend, Wash., Nov. 14.—The British steamers Dunbar and Silver Birch arrived yesterday morning at Port Townsend, where they will be loaded for the coast to Seattle. The Silver Birch sailed from Norfolk, August 19, and ten days later arrived at Trinidad.

On August 31, and after leaving that port, the donkey engine man became ill and jumped overboard. A boat was lowered and picked him up, only twenty minutes elapsing from the time the man jumped overboard and when he was brought back to the vessel. The insane man became so violent that he was put into a straight jacket and was sent ashore at Pernambuco. The Dunbar made the voyage from Norfolk in 22 days less time than the Silver Birch, as she did not stop at any port on the coast.

The Silver Birch left an anchor in Port Townsend bay.

## BUILDING ACTIVITY AGITATING CITY

Permits Issued for the Past Week Illustrate Great Rapidity With Which City Grows

During the past week the building activity which has characterized Victoria throughout the present year was carried on with unabated vigor as may be gathered from a glance at the appended list of building permits issued by W. W. Northcott, the building inspector for the city. St. George's school at corner of Fort and Fern streets, \$27,250; to Miss A. Hall, dwelling on Mill street, \$1,200; to Messrs. Mackie & Gibson, dwelling on Buchanan street, \$1,200; to J. Barker, dwelling on Grant street, \$1,800; to R. S. Dollre for a dwelling to be erected on Montreal street to cost \$2,200; to George A. McCulloch, dwelling on Cambridge street, \$2,750; to George T. Young, dwelling on Arm street, \$2,000; to Mrs. A. Morgan for a dwelling on Roseberry street to cost \$2,400; to David McKinnon, dwelling on Johnston street, \$1,800; to J. C. Edwards, dwelling on Victor street, \$1,900; to John E. and C. H. Gray, for two dwellings on Blackwood street, to cost \$1,500 each; to Messrs. Moore & Wiseman, dwelling on Durham street, \$3,000; to J. Bamford, dwelling on Moss street, \$2,500; to F. J. Ferguson, additions to dwelling on Roseberry street, \$750; to Joseph Mogy, dwelling on Sutherland street, \$2,500; to W. Mitchell, dwelling on Washington street, \$2,500; to Joseph Parker, dwelling on Joseph street to cost \$8,500; to W. Rolland, dwelling on Mitchell street, \$2,000; to W. Mitchell, dwelling on Washington street, \$2,500.

### COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Regular Monthly Meeting was Held Yesterday Afternoon.

The monthly meeting of the Victoria Women's Council was held on Monday afternoon in the ladies parlor of the Y. M. C. A. Miss Crease presided; Mrs. McDonald acted as corresponding secretary in the absence of Mrs. Calvin Burns. A number of letters were read from the various societies that had been asked to affiliate with the local council.

An expression of sympathy was extended to Mrs. J. D. Gordon in her recent bereavement. Miss Crease explained the difference between individual membership and membership. The ladies of the council, the person not belonging to any other society affiliated with the council. All members of societies affiliated with the local council were members of the local council without extra fee.

The subject of white girls finding employment in Oriental stores was discussed.

Wayward girls and boys was a subject dwelt upon at some length and Miss Crease expressed the view that the press might take the matter up. Mrs. Williscroft was tendered a resolution of sympathy in her present sorrow.

An official committee composed of Mrs. Spofford, Mrs. Bromley-Jubb and Mrs. Hale, were appointed to inspect the women's department at the provincial jail.

During the meeting a letter was read from S. F. Bastedo, superintendent of government annuities, thanking Miss Crease for her co-operation in connection with Mrs. Wainwright's address on the subject of annuities.

### SMOKING CANOE.

Gunner Penketh Gets Handcuffs Gift From Comrades of No. 3 Company.

Gunner A. Penketh, who was a member of the Canadian Artillery team under Captain J. C. Harris which was successful in the competitions at Shesbury last summer, was the recipient of a handsome watch from the regimental crew in gold from his comrades of Company No. 3 of the Fifth Regiment at a smoking concert held in the drill hall Monday. Major W. Ridgeway Wilson presided.

Captain Harris spoke highly of the work done by Gunner Penketh as well as the other Victoria team members. He described the competitions in which the Canadian team had been winners of the Prince of Wales cup, the Londonderry cup and the Canadian challenge cup.

A jolly time was spent by the members of the company and their guests with speech, song and smokes. Among those who contributed to the entertainment were Gunners S. P. Langley, Stuckey, Sexton and Raset, Corporal Ray and Sergeant J. D. Deane.

Full Floor Space Arranged.—In connection with the annual ball of the Native Sons which will take place in the Alexandra Club next Friday it may be mentioned that the floor committee has reserved for the full floor space which will allow for the whole length of the ball-room for dancing. The orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Louis N. Curtis, of Seattle, will be seated in the balcony. Arrangements are now complete and the tickets are nearing the limited number. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock sharp with an extra wait to begin with, and will continue until 3 a. m.

St. James' Guild.—At the sale of work to be given on November 23 at the residence of Mrs. Copas, Menzies street, the St. James' Guild and Ladies Guild of St. James' church will have seven tables, and all the articles sold at these will carry out as perfectly as possible the idea of the "Seven Ages of Women." The "Baby" table will appeal for itself, while at the housekeeper's table will be found everything from linen to home-made jam. Perhaps the daintiest things most suitable for Christmas gifts will be found at the "school girl," "debutant" and "bride" tables.

There is probably the most antique of toys, it has been found inside the graves of children of ancient Rome.

## HEAVY WIND DOES DAMAGE IN CITY

ROOFS, FENCES AND  
POWER WIRES SUFFER

Severe Gale Centred Off West Coast—Elsewhere Intense Cold Prevails

The weather conditions to-day are decidedly unsettled. A severe gale is raging all along the coast, centred off Vancouver Island. Last night the cold dip continued throughout northern British Columbia, the temperature being eighteen above at Prince Rupert, with the skies clear and no snow. It is six below at Barkerville, with a light snowfall. Zero weather is reported from Atlin and the Yukon.

High west and southwest winds have prevailed here since early morning, following a sharp turn upwards in the barometer. It has been blowing in gusty squalls all day, at a rate of thirty-five to forty miles an hour. Around eight o'clock this morning the temperature fell to a velocity of forty miles an hour for a minute or so at a time in gusts. Rain fell at intervals, although now and then the sun broke through the heavy clouds for a short time and it became quite warm for a while.

There are no reports from the American coast points this morning, but it is expected that they are all feeling the storm which is centred off this island. The cold has increased on the prairies, several places, including Edmonton and Swift Current, to-day reporting twenty below zero. At Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, it is two below, which is exceptionally low for that part of the country so early in the winter. The cold wave which yesterday spread across the middle west states has extended to the Atlantic coast.

The wind played havoc with wires, trees and fences in Victoria. The most serious damage done was the stripping of the roof of the building occupied by Dunsmuir & Gray at 1304 Wharf street. The wind seized this as it had been so much paper, ripped the tin off and deposited the mass on the opposite side of Wharf street, part of the brick side wall being torn down at the same time. It was probably the same gust that caught the coping of the front wall of the Victoria Truck and Dray company's office nearly opposite and caused it to bulge out at a dangerous angle. The sidewalk has had to be raffled out to protect pedestrians.

The B. C. Electric and the B. C. Telephone service suffered somewhat from broken connections, falling branches of trees having in several cases carried away wires. These were quickly repaired by the telephone company. The B. C. Electric service has been made almost wholly by the Conservatives. The recent election proved to be a demonstration of the value and the necessity of the law as it stood on election day, and the Liberals determined to do likewise. The list contained the names of some 22,000 voters. Of these only one-half presented themselves at the polls on election day, thus proving that 11,000 voters were either no longer residents or that they did not interest themselves sufficiently in public affairs to exercise their franchise. Of the 11,000 who did vote, not 40 per cent. were to be found at the addresses given in the voters' list as their place of residence. A large proportion of the voters lived in the city having moved to North or South Vancouver, to Elburne, Shaughnessy Heights or Point Grey. These places are all in the provincial constituency of Richmond and while persons residing there have every right to be registered as Richmond voters, they have no more right to a vote in Vancouver than they have to a vote in Timbuctoo.

The Liberals, as the result of information secured by their election canvassers, objected to some 4,700 names being retained on the voters' list. The Conservatives likewise objected to some 2,600. The method of dealing with the names so objected to is distinctly set forth in the Act. The registrar has to advise the names of the persons objected to in the local papers. Furthermore, he has to notify the voter by letter, to the address registered in the voters' list, of the fact that an objection has been filed to the retention of his name and advising him of the date and place at which the Court of Revision will be held, that he may appear and either defend his right to the franchise in case the objection is not well founded.

Of the 6,500 voters whose names had been objected to, some hundreds, in the thirty-day interval between the publication of the names and the holding of the Court of Revision, furnished satisfactory evidence that they were still entitled to vote. In almost all those cases the men in question had moved from one part of the city to another, but had neglected to forward to the registrar notification of their change of address.

The Court of Revision met on Monday, as provided by law. At the outset of the proceedings Mr. Victor Love, secretary of the Conservative Club, presented to the registrar a list of about 700 names. These had all been objected to, and in every one of these cases he desired the registrar to ignore, disregard and throw out objection as to the name of the voters' list, on the ground that all the men in question had voted in the Dominion election on September 21, that being, in his opinion, sufficient warrant to retain the name on the voters' list, and therefore entitled to vote.

Mr. Love would not state that he had been personally instructed by the registrar in question to answer in his behalf. Nor would he take the responsibility of swearing that the men were

entitled to vote. He would not even swear that they had voted on September 21. The list he submitted contained, not the present actual addresses of the men named, but their addresses as given in the voters' list, at which in every case investigated, the men in question were not known.

The registrar listened to this cool demand with proper judicial gravity, and enquired of those acting on behalf of the Liberals whether there were any objections to the request of Mr. Love. Though the amazing effrontery of the move made them nearly breathless, the Liberals had objections aplenty. They pointed out that the procedure in case of objections to a name remaining on the list was clearly set forth in the Act, and pointed out that Mr. Love's request was a distinct violation of the statute—that no evidence had been offered in proof that the men still lived in Vancouver, that it was notorious that hundreds of men whose names were on the list for September 21 were no longer residents of Vancouver—as proved by the numbers that came in from Victoria, Seattle, Nanaimo and up-country points to vote on that occasion. They stated repeatedly that they had no desire whatever to deprive any qualified voter of his franchise, and that if Mr. Love would give the court the present addresses of any men on his list, they would at once withdraw their objection in all such cases. They pointed out that the necessary evidence to come forward, after proper official notice, to defend their right to be on the list, and that, in addition to the protection given to every voter under the Electoral laws, supplementary measures had been taken to enable them to keep their voting rights. Further, they pointed out to the registrar that if the tactics adopted by Mr. Love in this instance were allowed by the registrar and followed by both sides, any purging of the lists would be impossible, and the Court of Revision would be the mere farce, because there would be nothing to prevent both sides from turning in to the court a list covering all the objections made by its opponents, and the lists would therefore remain unchanged indefinitely.

Registrar McKay deliberated on the matter for twenty-four hours. On Tuesday morning he gave his decision. The disfranchisement of a voter was a very serious matter, he said, and a responsibility he would not lightly incur. He had hoped the two parties would agree amicably as to this list. He was satisfied, as the result of his experience in his own office within the past thirty days, that objections to the names of voters being retained on the list had been made frivolously and indiscriminately, and he had therefore, in view of the fact that he was satisfied that the men on Mr. Love's list had voted at the Dominion election, decided not to consider the objections thereto, but to keep their names on the voters' list.

Of course, the Liberals will exercise their right of appeal from the registrar to a County Court judge. It is almost equally certain that when the matter comes before the County Court, Registrar McKay's decision will be reversed.

Meantime, Vancouver citizens have had another object-lesson as to the working out of the provincial election law and the method of its administration by McBride officials. Seven hundred men, a large proportion of whom are known to be voters, are now in front drinking dives, and of whom none have yet been located, are, in spite of defiance of the plain provisions of the law, kept on the voters' list. This was done at the request of the local organization of the party that keeps the provincial government in power, and the responsibility for the action rests on an official who in so doing undoubtedly defies instructions received from his superiors.

As a matter of fact, any proper revision of the present lists would be enormous in cost and practically impossible. The present lists should not be revised—they should be destroyed. New provincial voters' lists for Vancouver, and for all other points in the province where there has been a rapid increase and changes in population, are a necessity, and if the government does not realize this before the oncoming provincial elections, the fact of Richmond being a party on them by the pressure of an insistent public opinion. In the making of the new lists, and in keeping them abreast of the changes in population, it may be well for the McBride government to bear in mind that the decent public sentiment, of all shades and stripes of political opinion, will not stand for such gross and high-handed defiance of the law as that illustrated in this week's Court of Revision in Vancouver by Registrar McKay.

## INQUIRIES OF THE ELECTION LAW

How McBride Machine Works to Keep Names on Voters' Lists

(Saturday Breeze.)

It is pretty generally agreed that the law concerning elections and the franchise is one of the loosest and most dangerous of the many vicious enactments that disgrace the provincial statute books. It was originally drawn by a partisan official, for a partisan government, for purely partisan purposes, and in many instances those responsible for its administration have betted the intentions of its makers by deliberately ignoring or high-handedly over-riding its plainest provisions.

It is true that the long apathy and lack of organization of the Liberals of British Columbia have in many cases made it impossible for the registration officials of the McBride government to carry to extremes the arbitrary and unfair abuse of the powers conferred upon them under the Electoral laws. But now that new spirit of energy and aggression is animating the Liberals, and that it is daily becoming more evident that the landslide on September 21 is not a mere passing fancy, it is becoming more and more a question of the necessity for building Liberalism in this province from the ground right up, the evidence is conclusive that they will not be able to do this unless they are able to secure the names of voters whose duty it is to administer the law without respect to persons. The machinery of the McBride government, in this as in everything else, operates with ease and power whenever the interests of its owners, masters and friends will be benefited thereby, but there will be sand in the gears and no steam in the boiler whenever its workings may prejudice, either immediately or remotely, the dead impartial clinch that Messrs. McBride and Bowser to-day enjoy by grace of the electors of British Columbia.

The semi-annual Courts of Revision, for the purpose of adding and removing names from the provincial voters' lists, have been held twice a week, and in Vancouver, the proceedings were an unblushing travesty of justice and fairplay and a cynical comment on the McBride government's theory of honesty. In the case of the hundreds of names that under the law should have been stricken from the lists were retained thereon by an unwarrantable and arbitrary ruling of the registrar, who in plain defiance of the law, and in obedience to the high behests of his political bosses was, in his opinion, a far more desirable virtue than a faithful and impartial administration of the law.

Summarized briefly, the facts are as follows: The present lists for the provincial constituency of Vancouver are eight years old. Every six months since the primary registration took place, names have been added thereto and taken therefrom at each succeeding Court of Revision. So far as this work has been done, the organization of the changes have been made almost wholly by the Conservatives. The recent election proved to be a demonstration of the value and the necessity of the law as it stood on election day, and the Liberals determined to do likewise. The list contained the names of some 22,000 voters. Of these only one-half presented themselves at the polls on election day, thus proving that 11,000 voters were either no longer residents or that they did not interest themselves sufficiently in public affairs to exercise their franchise. Of the 11,000 who did vote, not 40 per cent. were to be found at the addresses given in the voters' list as their place of residence. A large proportion of the voters lived in the city having moved to North or South Vancouver, to Elburne, Shaughnessy Heights or Point Grey. These places are all in the provincial constituency of Richmond and while persons residing there have every right to be registered as Richmond voters, they have no more right to a vote in Vancouver than they have to a vote in Timbuctoo.

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## REPLENISH COAL SCUTTLES HERE

MAINLAND DEALERS  
TO BUY ISLAND FUEL

No Anticipated Shortage in Victoria—Prices as Usual

The unexpected cold snap has directed attention to the price of fuel, and the prospects for the coming winter, whose advent has arrived unusually early this year.

The protracted industrial disputes in the Crow's Nest fields, while seriously reducing the supply of coal throughout the province, will be beneficial to the collieries on Vancouver Island, where the fuel merchants of the mainland will be compelled to buy a supply of coal this year, and already three or four of the best known men in the trade in the cities of the lower mainland have been known to make the necessary inquiries to secure an adequate supply for fulfilling their orders which are coming in. There has been, however, a better supply of coal from the Island collieries than is available at the present time, and prices, therefore, will stand in Victoria at the same figures they have held in previous winters, as far as local coal merchants can foresee at this stage.

The average price for domestic coal delivered in this city this winter may be taken at \$7.50 per ton, or a corresponding figure to that of previous years, with the exception of the fact that the only difficulty has been the question of securing teams, which have held up orders, and this problem has arisen from the demands of construction contracts in the city itself, which has created an unexpected shortage of horses. The citizens, however, need have no fear of an increase of prices, and may thank themselves they are free from the hardships which threaten the whole of the western prairies and the Kootenai districts, where they are dependent for a supply on the Crow's Nest and Southern Alberta sources.

The other principal fuel, wood, has been largely in demand during the last few days, and the cold spell sharpened the requirements of persons who were caught in the snap unprepared. Mill slabs are selling at about \$1.25 a load, or which about three cords of wood to the cord. This, of course, is not cut to lengths, and involves considerable work, while the regular mill wood sold for stove purposes is cut into suitable lengths and is, therefore, better for the average householder, and this sells for \$1.75 a load. There are about three loads of this material to the cord, and the price contrast, favorably to the figures in other cities of the province. The mills here received a bunch of orders as soon as the frosty weather came from persons who had been negligent in making the necessary provision, and were caught napping.

The average housewife mixes coal and wood here judiciously, and in a damp climate where fires are very necessary, the cost of the fuel is enormous. It is, however, safe to assume that whatever other places may suffer as a consequence of the fuel shortage Victoria citizens will be in a happy position this winter.

As a matter of fact, any proper revision of the present lists would be enormous in cost and practically impossible. The present lists should not be revised—they should be destroyed. New provincial voters' lists for Vancouver, and for all other points in the province where there has been a rapid increase and changes in population, are a necessity, and if the government does not realize this before the oncoming provincial elections, the fact of Richmond being a party on