

## Mr. Martin Scores the Dominion Government--Standing Committees Named.

**STANDING COMMITTEES.**  
For the session were named as follows:  
Finance—Bills—Messrs. Helmecken, Eide, A. W. Smith, Gilmour, McPhillips, and Gaudin.  
Training—Messrs. A. W. Smith, Dunsenaur, Clifford, Dickie, Rogstad, Peterson, Ellner, Neill, E. C. Smith, Taylor.  
Public Accounts—Messrs. A. W. Smith, Dunsenaur, Clifford, Stables, Gilmour, Ellner, Peterson, Rogers, Hayward, McPhillips, Gaudin, and Gaudin.  
Municipal Matters—Messrs. A. W. Smith, Dunsenaur, Clifford, Stables, Gilmour, Ellner, Peterson, Rogers, Hayward, McPhillips, Gaudin, and Gaudin.  
Public Accounts—Hall, Neill, Mounce, and Curtis.  
Municipal Matters—Hall, Hayward, Mounce, and Tatlow.  
Municipal Matters—Hall, Hayward, Neill, Gaudin, Ellner, Oliver, and Seulin.  
Municipal Matters—Helmecken, Housh, Mounce, Oliver, Gaudin and

RESPOND TO QUESTIONS.

Oliver asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: "Was any land granted over to the Columbia and Western Railway Company for any of the lands numbered 3,503 and 3,504, South Kootenay?"

If referred, was the grant or is signed by the Lieutenant-Governor?

Was any grant or grants of any of the lands handed over to the Columbia and Western Railway Company?

Was any grant or grants of any of the lands ever in the possession of the Columbia and Western Railway Company?

Was any grant or grants of any of the lands cancelled?

Have any Crown grant or grants been issued to any person or persons for any of the lands numbered 3,503 and 3,504, South Kootenay? If so, to whom, and how

[illegible]

If so, how many?  
To whom have the leases been made?  
How many acres to each holder?

The Chief Commissioner answered: "I have not been received leases of coal or oil lands; but of timber lands. Three applications have been received for leases of timber lands in 1,439, 1,438, and 1,437 acres, aggregating 4,315 acres; (3) No; (4) None; (5) No lease have been given, and (6) None."  
Tatlow asked the Minister of Finance the whole loan authorized by British Columbia Loan Act, 1902?

If not, how much has been placed? At what price, and on what terms, were they placed?

What is the net amount realized by the province, after deducting overhead and other expenses?

What amount has been received on the 1st of January, 1903?

Mr. Martin at once took issue with the Victoria member. He did not agree with the statement that the bill was introduced to indicate that this legislation was ultra vires of the provincial authority. This was a new class of legislation, and it would be foolish indeed for the province to attempt to appeal to the courts as suggested. By such action the province would be inviting the federal government to return of conditions in British Columbia, as they affect the masses—immigrants, the poor, the unemployed, and a determination of provincial authority. The burden of argument should rest upon the federal government, the provincial right. With a bill of this kind, the practice of introducing such a bill even by a private member, the member would be inviting the federal government to repeat reasons for the disallowance by the Dominion Government. The bill was introduced by a member directly contradicted by his chief, Mr. Wilfrid Laurier upon the latter's statement that the bill was not introduced.

This question had been a burning one in connection with the recent by-election in the Yukon. Mr. Senator Templeman had declared that the bill was not introduced in accordance with the objections of the Senate. Mr. Senator Templeman had made a statement on his own authority, and in the House of Commons, in the record, not only had the Imperial

China's suggestion of the bill had been from the Colonial Secretary himself. The Colonial Secretary had made an error in certain earlier legislation specifically directed against Chinese immigration. The bill was introduced in 1906, passed on the lines of the Natal bill, even prescribing a more stringent system of control than the Natal bill. It was, so long as it did not refuse admission to anyone by specific definition, not in conflict with the 1906 bill. The Colonial Secretary had to be careful not to say that the government of the Cape was in violation of the 1906 Act created by mentioning Chinese and Indians as unfit to be received as immigrants. The Colonial Secretary, in this regard that the Colonial Secretary had urged the Natal Act primarily to prevent Chinese immigration, was not to be allowed by the Dominion of Wales. Imperial policy would decide the question. The Colonial Secretary's efforts had been brought to bear on the Imperial authority to secure sufficient support for the bill.

precisely the same regard, and to be treated with the same respect as the rights exercised by colonial parliament. With a view to these historical circumstances in settling the question of the granting the slightest thing of politicians Templeman was to be exacting something about them, that suggested that they were as the views of the Imperial— it was hard to understand. Nor was it hard to understand in the regard. The press and the public misapprehension. The real trouble was to be that people in the country were not interested in desire to close the door upon colonial labor. One gentleman, for instance Minister of Justice, and now the Minister of Education, who did not do to legislate against the same, else what would the fine of the C. I. R. be to do? The fact was not understood.

The civil was not appreciated. The state government of British Columbia have against general government, and as he was very young to raise his voice in helping them of their error. He was very friendly with the governor, the friend, the one who pointed out and told his friend what he must be persistent until the necessary a provincial act of this scope was passed. He was very friendly recognition of the duty involved passage of a Federal restrictive law on the lines of the bill before house.

Her direct, interesting, and confident Secretary. He mentioned that and had the honor of introducing him to the governor, and while he had not succeeded in trying it through, owing to the opposition of the governor, he met the conditions and requirements

legislation in this direction  
be ere long obtained. He had  
doubt as to the power of the prov-  
ince to do so, but that it might  
be assumed until it was demon-  
strated otherwise, and the province must  
therefore assume responsibility for  
the legislation of the Dominion was com-  
mon and the desired Federal restrictive  
act followed. Mr. Martin, the Pro-  
vost, said he would not consider it  
unfair to Senator Templeman in  
marks. He himself had seen cor-  
respondence between the two gov-  
ernments over the subject, and he  
thought entirely out justifying the con-  
clusion that the Imperial government ob-  
jected to such legislation. There was,  
however, no time to be gained in  
this period, in analysing the causes of  
disagreement. The work for the present  
was to secure an agreement and per-  
haps the Federal law was made to stick.  
McBride agreed that insurance in  
fact as to British Columbia condi-

the other government measures also of their second readings, these bills were passed by the House of Representatives, amending the New Westminster Municipality Act, explained to be in order to amend the provisions of the act relating to the power of the council to solidate its debt to advantage, and finally endorsed by the opposition benches. The bill was then passed to permit latitude in fixing the rate for the annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Horticultural Society.

Prior to the rising of the House, member introduced a bill to ratify the action of the council, by which was rescinded another.

Certain land grants had been made by Columbia and Western railway.

**NOTICES.**

The notice appearing on the morning paper for Thursday is one of inquiry into the matter appointed whether or not the charges, has yet reported; of so, the notice is not to be taken into consideration; and if not, why the strength of the committee will test the strength of the majority and the feeling of the people.

The good government that there should be no more such bills, and that the committee should immediately after the election will seek a return of the bills for also for authority to the House of Commons, and for the protection Act, and for the sup-

[illegible]

4. 1. 1892, known  
recompe-  
1892, 1892,  
as "2nd"  
West,  
quinal,  
and clo-  
street  
"3rd."  
"Fast"  
3rd  
Re-  
of July  
An a-

the white route followed. The  
hulls of boats filled with cheering  
British Royal yacht, accompanied  
Russian cruisers Minerva and  
left Lisbon for Gibraltar this  
morning.

—O—

**\$5,000 STEEL EARNINGS.**

Twenty Millions For Quarter  
But Show Big Decrease.

New York, April 7.—According to a  
statement made today by the Board  
of directors, the net earnings of the  
State Street corporation for the  
quarter ending March 31, 1907, are  
estimated after deducting out-  
standing renewals, maintenance  
charges and other advances of year  
to be \$24,656,136. The quar-  
terly earnings show a decrease, and in  
the same period last year was  
largely to the railroad con-

compared with the same period  
year, the net earnings show a  
decrease of \$1,029. The trade orders  
books for manufactured products  
in 1917 were 5,410.71 tons.

**PHILIP T. BRITISH TRADE.**  
—  
of All Handicaps Returns Show  
Enormous Increase.  
—  
on April 7.—The March state-  
ment of the Board of Trade shows an  
increase of \$3,000,000 in imports and  
\$2,000,000 in exports.

**NEW YORK ABANDONED DROWNED.**  
—  
on April 7.—Upon the arrival  
of the steamer Minneapolis, it  
was ascertained that the schooner Bayley  
had been abandoned from her berth on  
the pier, during the voyage. It is supposed  
to have been blown overboard while walking in

## Story of a By-Law That "Stopped Up" Nothing but Itself

city of Ottawa is pushing ahead with the library project. Since the opening of the new city, the winning of the bid has been purchasing in the city has been purchasing competition for plans for the construction of a new library building brought to a successful conclusion. The building is to cost \$100,000 and the city is to expend more than \$7,500 annually in its maintenance. Notice that there is a large room to be added to the library to accommodate in the new library. Mr. Carnegie has offered to place a new library to be placed in the basement of the Ottawa library and returned a letter to the city of Ottawa stating that it is in the basement of its building a large class room to be utilized for the purpose of the city to start to technical education in the school on the second floor will be used for the purpose of the city for meetings of charitable or patriotic organizations. For the purpose of the city of Ottawa to cover the cost of lighting, heating, cleaning—so Victoria would not be able to take advantage of the available library is to be utilized for public art gallery."

**GRAINGFLOWER ROAD.**

An interesting little story is to be

[illegible]

bylaw numbered 183 an-  
"A bylaw to stop up a por-  
"Craiesflower road" which was  
"advised and from the council  
"on the 28th December, 1909,  
"herby wholly repealed.  
"much of the Craiesflower road  
"in the parishes of St. Andrew  
"a portion of Nos. P. Victoria  
"district, is hereby granted  
"to the public, and Craiesflower  
"road, and Craiesflower road,  
"substituted therefor.  
"his bylaw may be cited as the  
"Craiesflower Road Closing Bylaw."  
"The municipal council on the  
"10th day of January 1910, con-  
"sidered, adopted and finally  
"passed the council on the 10th day  
"1909.  
"CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor."

Mr. Justice Drake, and he judgment quashing it. On a motion to set aside his decision reversed and the decision at the city had full power to open any street subject to its assumed certain liabilities. The court thought that this settled the question as to the right of the city among those who sought reclamation of the road, bylaw No. 327 being validly passed in opening Bylaw. This latter was passed in 1900. Still the court held that the petitioners who demanded that they be reinstated for injury to property caused by the filling up of the highway; and in an attempt to pour oil on the troubled waters of the case, the Municipal council of the corporation of the city of Victoria enacted as follows:

"That portion of the Craighead bylaw No. 327, being the 'Craighead' clause, be and the same be

[illegible]

There are no less than 11 firms in the United States and Canada which manufacture water meters; and the number of tenderers and samples submitted is

[illegible]

ered in favor of the British, who won the seventh board. "I was not," Newman might have drawn, but he was not. His moves by shifting the king, thus enabling the bishop to win his pawn. Meanwhile Helms was a little bit behind made great towards improving his position. The tenth battle had made for the American a very close match, the thing then in its favor.

On the ninth board the Englishman, Delmar, was in a very strong position, and never relaxed in maintaining his advantage. The game between the two boards was a very close match, and the last 20 moves of the game were made for the sole purpose of winning the match. The 60th move Delmar proposed a match the British accepted, proposing a match the British accepted, proposing a match the British accepted. This gave the match to America.

score of 395 to 435.  
 2. **Lead score:** America, 1; Pills-  
 2. 2. **Barre:** 1, 3; Hodges, 3; 4.  
 3. **Ball:** 1, 5; Hymes, 0; 6. **Voigt:** 1.  
 4. **Dolmer:** 0; 6. **Howell,**  
 5. **Triton-Lawrence:** 4; Black-  
 6. **Mills:** 3; Atkins, 0; Belling-  
 7. **Trenchard:** 0; Michell, 1; Jac-  
 8. **Johnson:** 1. **Total:** 536. **Total**  
 9. **Precious scores:** America, 36;  
 10. **Britain:** 32. **Grand total:** Amer-  
 11. **ica:** 435. **Great Britain:** 395. At the  
 12. **exchange of the match friendly cablegrams**  
 13. **exchanged.**

to investigate Chinese gambling.

[illegible]

Verne on the Possibilities of "Ten Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," in the Newest Addition to the Navies of the World

ars that have passed since I first saw the life of the Nautilus, and I firmly believe I see no progress in the doctrine which makes me hope for its use as a commercial medium. It has wonderfully improved, I grant you, but it is still unimproved almost—but the elements have all tended to one thing, its efficiency as a war weapon; and at will be its use in the future. I even think that in the distance of bringing battle may be the result, for fleets will become useless as soon as war materials can be improved, war will become immediate, goes on each nation will have a large and very rapid fleet of vessels. Each little vessel (I am inclined to think that in the future will be smaller than we are now) will be by one or two men only) will be easily in control, and will be able, depending accurately on the place underneath the greatest vessels, and destroy vessels up. I do not think my apparatus will be found to

of passengers to travel for a length of time in comfort. Electricity for their propulsion may one day be gathered from the sea itself, but I have doubts of it, and even if these things were done the pressure of the bottom would crush a submarine to fragments unless some hitherto unheard-of metal were discovered which would withstand the pressure of the sea in a transatlantic submarine would have to be, and how slowly it must travel, owing to the pressure of the waters round it, and tell me if you think a *Majestic* will be made to travel to New York upon the sea bottom.

I doubt it—doubt it very gravely; and, as I have said, I do not see that there is any need for submarine vessels. But submarine war fleets are in the near future, and they will, I believe, be the death of the navy. The wedge which will cause war to be between the nations, owing to their very deadly nature, and the cause war will not be done in my mind, as a man of peace and should have loved to see it—New York World.

## Gun Practice

Consecutive Hits Made on a Moving Target at a Range of 4,500 Yards With a 6-Inch Rapid Fire Gun at the Presidio.

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Best record ever made in rapid-fire shooting was scored at the Presidio, when Captain Ed. Sarrat of the Sixtieth Company, Artillery, made fifteen straight hits with a six-inch gun at a moving target at a range of 4,500 yards. This shooting as this has never been done in this or any other country.

Rock just off Point Lobos, steamed over to Point Bonita and then out to the 10,000 yard buoy.

Captain Hinkley, of the Twenty-ninth company fired five shots from a six-inch mortars at a range of 8,000 yards, and the shots were all very close.

Captain Koehler of the Ninety-second then fired ten shots from his six-inch rapid fire guns at a range of 4,000 yards with good results.

Captain Hinkley, of the Twenty-ninth company next took seven shots at a

was never made here before. The target was not yet announced, for the shot had not yet been fired.

The target was rectangular in shape, and consisted of a wooden board placed on a wooden top, and was composed of the target used in the morning ten feet long, ten feet wide and ten feet high. The target was of the same length and width, but of feet high. It was supposed to be made of the brown leather of an animal other than the target rested on water tight floats towed by a small boat. The range was of about six miles an hour, the firing from 4,000 to 5,000 yards, started from a point near Mile

rapid fire guns; results good.

Captain Johnson of the Seventieth company then fired nine shots in a range of 5,000 yards with the five-inch rapid fire guns; results good.

Then Sergeant Smith had his record of "the best ever known." He fired three shots from the six-inch rapid fire gun in a range of 5,000 yards, and fifteen consecutive hits in four minutes and thirteen seconds. The allowance is 100 points for each hit.

It will be several days before all of the shots are platted so that the exact results can be given. The shooting was so close to the target that the practice is regarded as a record for the Presidio batteries.

They were gambling. They took some dominoes and cash from the table. The game now began, and there was a good sized Anderson and Stewart were

NO MORE EVER

DO NOT EVER

le ran to Broad street, dodged  
the Long Street, and by way of  
and Douglas, reached his father's  
to be bad. He was preparing  
work next morning when arriv-  
young men state with positiveness,  
place is a Chinese gambling house.  
one says that it is notorious that  
the fifteen all know that it is, and  
the Chinese shouting there night-  
ly for gambling. Van Nieu's man-  
agers, the premises, state positively  
that there is no betting house, and  
men have a quiet game of domin-  
ion is no gambling. They do  
not know of any more.  
three accused pleaded not guilty  
and were committed to jail. They  
are to be tried by the magistra-  
te on Monday. The accused are  
useful if the injured Chinese will  
appear then. Mr. A. Crease ap-  
peared for the women.

**REFUSAL TO OBEY.**  
The Chinese workers in Pennsylvania Do Not  
Obey the Government.

...the fact that the master of the ship was not forthcoming from the department until now, and was precipitated by the fact that the master of the ship had been arrested and was ready for sea, was denied a clearance for Norway. The mariner protested vehemently and the direct result of this resulted in an inquiry going forward, which brought the reply received to the department.

No explanation is given of why the steamship companies on the Sound and the Baltic Sea, and the Canadian coast, have not protested, for under the new law, the vessels from Victoria and Vancouver were to be treated as foreign, whereas the law heretofore compelled them to clear for the United States, and thus, no foreign tonnage was paid with freight and passengers to Norway. The result of this was that the vessels of other flag traffic between

## This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.