

ASSESSMENT BILL DISCUSSED

OPPOSITION WILL OFFER AMENDMENTS Point Out Wherein Measure Will Not Benefit the Farmers

Legislative Press Gallery, February 4.

The tax reductions were further discussed this afternoon, and the bill dealing with them given a second reading. There was no amendment proposed at this stage, but in committee it is likely that some changes will be sought to be made in the bill in order to make the reduction a real one to the taxpayer. The session was a short one, only two government bills coming in for attention, and the routine business unusually light.

Rev. F. T. Tapscott read prayers today.

H. B. Thomson introduced a private bill for the incorporation of the Northern Vancouver Island Railway Company.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite, resuming the debate on the Assessment Act amendments, took the occasion to tender congratulations, in his own characteristic way, to the Minister of Finance, and congratulated the House on the financier selected to guide the province. As Attorney-General he had proved himself, from his party's standpoint, a huge success. It could safely be said that the Conservative party was indeed indebted to him, more especially in regard to his handling of the elections. A short time ago the province had a different sort of finance minister in Captain Tatlow, and on his resignation a sigh of relief went up from the farmers who had been tortured by his taxes. But the change brought no amelioration. The new minister had handed out to the farmers, working classes and small business men, a bill which would not grant the relief it was claimed it would in any shape or form. The increase in the exemption on farmers' personal effects in the average farmhouse would not exceed \$500. It was an interesting fact that a member of the government, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, in his newspaper had made the statement that the time had now arrived for the abolition of the revenue tax, that the time was opportune and it should be dealt with. The opposition would welcome support from that gentleman when an amendment along these lines was offered.

With regard to railway taxation Mr. Hawthornthwaite demanded that no exemption should be given the E. & N. or the Nanaimo-Alberni line so long as it employed alien in construction.

Hon. Mr. Bowser reminded him that the exemption only dated from the completion of the line. If there was any breach of the conditions on the part of the company the exemption would of course lapse.

"If the Attorney-General has to be satisfied that there is a breach the company will continue to be exempt," remarked Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

H. C. Brewster said there were one or two details of the bill which had always attracted attention from the Liberal side, and which were not yet settled by the bill brought down. In the first place, had the Minister of Finance made a different arrangement of the reduction in income tax, in fact set it on its head, so that the man who was getting less income got the greater reduction it would be received in a different spirit. From the leader of the Liberal party, the late member for Delta, the government had had demand upon demand for the giving of the personal property tax, collected by municipalities to the municipality. It had been pointed out, and needed no further argument, that this was only the first thing to do for the municipalities having large sections of road to keep up and not having power to raise the revenue to do this. It fell heavily on them to keep up roads and bridges, and it was regrettable there was no measure of relief offered in this bill. The small farmer got no relief.

The hon. gentleman recalled that his first attempt at legislation in the House was towards having a reduction in the farmers' tax. Now it was proposed to increase the exemption on the farmers' personality from \$500 to \$1,000. In 1907 he had introduced an amendment allowing exemption to the extent of \$1,000 on actual improvements on agricultural lands. The reason he had brought that in was that if a man went into the forest lands of British

Columbia without capital and undertook to make a living by clearing that land and bringing it under culture it was impossible for the man who would go in, work himself almost to death in clearing a portion of land by strenuous effort, erect a house and perhaps a barn. He was just realising that he had accomplished something when along would come the assessor and fine him for making these improvements by boosting his assessment against him. The amendment he had proposed was that a man should not be taxed until he had acquired \$1,000 worth of improvements. While the Minister of Finance was willing to do that out a little, he was not going about it in the right way.

In the matter of clearing land the government had been approached and asked to carry on this work and make the cost a first charge against a man's land. The position the Premier took was one which showed that he did not clearly understand the farmers' position or was drawing a long bow in the before he replied to the opposition. The Premier took the view that it would be unfair to the old pioneers to give aid now. It was just as if he had said that because our great grandfathers had chopped down trees with flint axes that was wrong for us to use steel axes today. The government should make it possible for the settler to get on the land and cut do so, and should do so instead of trying to make political capital out of it by going back to Ottawa. They could make it possible for a man to make a decent living off his land in this province. In conclusion Mr. Brewster said: "Instead of reducing the taxation in quarters where it is most needed, I consider this reduction is placed in quarters where it could stand even a higher rate. I look upon the poll tax as certainly an unscientific tax, and I would have thought that the minister would have abolished it. Relief is given those who have to pay it, but it is a burden rests on those who can ill afford to pay."

Condemns Poll Tax. Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton took up the arguments of what he called the Consolidated Opposition. Limited. He argued in reply that the reduction on small incomes was larger in proportion than on the large incomes. He would oppose any attempt to divert the personal property tax from the municipalities to the provincial exchequer to the municipalities. This would simply be shifting the destination of the tax instead of relieving the people, as the government proposed, and would be bringing about representation without taxation. Expressing his personal opinion, the personal property tax was not scientific and should be abolished, because a tax on the property of the individual.

"If that is done will the hon. gentleman be in favor of the government assisting municipalities?" asked Mr. Brewster.

The President of the Council replied that this was a wide question. Speaking solely for himself he thought that if the present rate of taxation allowed on municipalities was not sufficient, some scheme must be devised whereby relief could be given an adequate revenue. He had always advocated government aid to the large trunk roads. The incidence of the poll tax was unscientific and unfair. There was no equality in basis for such a tax, and the difficulties which caused it to be enforced thirty or forty years ago had passed away. The time was now ripe, when the government would see its way to abolish the revenue tax altogether.

The second reading was carried without division.

DESCRIBES INDIAN RELICS OF PROVINCE

Government Pamphlet Written by Dr. Newcombe Interesting to Scientists

Those interested in anthropology will find a new pamphlet issued by the provincial government an extremely useful and reliable publication. It has been prepared by Dr. Charles F. Newcombe, M. D., of this city, under the direction of the curator of the museum, Francis Kermode. It describes and gives the use of each of the specimens at the provincial museum and contains illustrations of the principal totems and implements and other relics. In its introductory the pamphlet says:

"Since the foundation of the museum in December, 1886, the various governments in power from time to time have collected and preserved in the museum donations of the ethnological collection. At first it was mainly formed by such donations, but, notwithstanding the ever-increasing demands for financial assistance from all parts of the thinly populated and enormously large territory, sums of money were wisely spent in the purchase of collections made by Captain Chittenden, and Messrs. J. Deans and F. Jacobson.

"While money for local museum purposes was difficult to obtain, wealthy millionaires in the United States were induced by certain leaders in science to acquire, by special expeditions, for American museums, material which was rapidly passing into the hands of private collectors. This has largely been worked up under the leadership of Professor Boas, of Columbia University, New York, and described in reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and published in various other scientific journals.

"The province is fortunate in the fact that so much of the traditional history of its early inhabitants and of their customs has been saved and made accessible to all students of anthropology. Such specimens as have been preserved by the provincial museum, though comparatively few in numbers, and incompletely, are of great scientific value, and illustrate in the chief points in the common life of the Indian of British Columbia, and many of their ceremonial usages."

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REORGANIZATION OF ASSOCIATION

FRUIT GROWERS TO CONVENE IN KAMLOOPS

Work Will Conform With New Plan—Presentation to Capt. Tatlow

In line with the reorganization of the agricultural work of the province, commenced by Capt. Tatlow and the segregation of the farming and horticultural industries into separate departments, the Fruit Growers' Association of B. C. will be taken over by the department also, and for this purpose there will be a convention of fruit growers held at Kamloops in April next when the constitution of the Fruit Growers' Association will be reconstructed and a determined effort made to raise the industry to the same degree of publicity and recognition as the stock breeders, dairymen and farmers' institutes.

The decision was taken at the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association held on Saturday at the women's building on the fair grounds. The president, H. Puckle, said he had hoped after the last annual meeting to be able to present an improved constitution, but it was found under the constitution nothing could be done. Three quarterly meetings had been held, costing \$150 each. He thought more good could be done with the money by spending it in literature. The growth of farmers' institutes had left but two places for fruit growers to work in, the fruit growers' institutes and the farmers' institutes. These are now forming farmers' institutes, and were out of the field. The association's list, however, was a work that should not be let drop. The membership of the association was only 97, and should be 1,000. The membership cost \$1 and the lack of support showed that the association had not done the work of the fruit growers. The methods were wrong and the constitution must be put on a different basis. The association should give up quarterly meetings, but direct its attention to the work of education, extension and shipping. The president concluded with the remark that the association had not hit the mark.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture W. E. Scott said the fruit growers' industry was large and prosperous, and the future was larger. The attendance, however, was so small (there being about ten present) that something was wrong and the remedy should be discovered. It is proposed that the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association should continue, but be under the agriculture department, when it can be made a tremendous factor in the province. Mr. Scott suggested that the association could provide judges at fairs, collect and select exhibit fruit, improve and extend the work of the associations, collect reports, obtain lists of shippers and quantity of available fruit, compile lists of prices and places to purchase supplies. For this the annual convention was most important, and there should be 1,000 people present.

It is proposed to hold the convention in April for reorganization purposes at Kamloops, when there will be a number of delegates from all B. C. points.

The meeting this morning before adjourning elected officers for the year as follows: President, H. Puckle, re-elected; vice-presidents, Messrs. Johnston, Brown, Shaw and Wilson; secretary to act until the Kamloops convention, Mr. Brandt.

Capt. Tatlow was present at the meeting and was presented with a case of cutlery that the association had in the past work in aid of the industry. The officers of the association presented the ex-minister with a gold-pointed walking stick.

Capt. Tatlow, in thanking the members, went over the work of the department while he was at the head of it, and said his greatest regret at leaving the government was severing his connection with the agricultural work. He thanked the association and the officers for the generous gift and exhibition of generous good will.

FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

DOMINION ACT TO BE BROUGHT INTO FORCE

House Unanimously Approves Proposal—Attorney-General Gets Praise

Legislative Press Gallery, February 4.

What a great many people will regard as one of the most important measures to be brought before the House this session—in some of its bearings even more far-reaching in its effect upon the future well-being of the province than any railway policy—was discussed in the House this afternoon. This was the bill which is necessary to give to the lieutenant-governor in council power to proclaim the Federal Juvenile Delinquents Act in force in any part of the province where the local authorities make arrangements to that end.

As was to be expected in the case of such a proposal the discussion was conducted with no thought of politics, and the rather unusual scene was witnessed of Liberal members giving generous praise to the author of the bill, Hon. W. J. Bowser, who gave the House a very full description of the federal act, and explained the circumstances under which it might be put in operation in any city in B. C.

The attorney-general expressed his sense of the honor of introducing what was the first attempt of a province of the Dominion to bring into force the federal statute known as the Juvenile Delinquents Act of 1908, a most important development in the treatment of young offenders. In 1908 the system was first introduced in Canada, but it had been in existence before that in the famous court conducted by Judge Lindsay in Denver, as well as in St. Paul and Chicago. It was becoming recognized in all civilized countries, and in dealing with this class the methods adopted in criminal matters was not the proper one. The Dominion act was introduced in 1908, and was the first province to propose to adopt that legislation as a whole. In Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto juvenile courts had been established, and the act made it applicable to its whole area. The system had been tried in Great Britain, Germany, Australia, Sweden and in various other states. 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