# LEGISLATION INEFFECTUAL

## So Says Mr. Hawthornthwaite as Regards the Eradication of the Drink Evil—Government's Liquor Bill

## ST. VALENTINE'S DAY BRINGS MISSIVES

## Much Business Transacted in the Sitting of the Legislature Yesterday — Measures Are Advanced

The unqualified and unstinted condemnation of legislation as a non-effective weapon for use in the battle of temperance reform, voiced by Mr. Hawthornthwaite in his consideration of the motion for second reading of the license bill, and a directly contra speech by Dr. McGuire, fifth member for and special champion of the prohibition element in Vancouver City, in which the acceptance of the bill by the Local Optinists was plainly indicated—these constituted unquestionably the features of Monday's session of the legislature. The leader of the Socialists spoke at unusual length and spoke most energetically. He did not deny to the government all credit for excellent intention, but he took pains to call all spades by the name of spades, and accepted the mantle of prophecy in saying that were the government to enforce this proposed new law to the letter it would prove so reactionary as to immeasurably set back the cause of temperance reform. Curiously enough Dr. McGuire, while accepting and heartily commending the bill from the standpoint of temperance advance, held also that it was in some respects over-radical, especially in the extraordinary power or latitude of search given to the police. The bill was left at the second reading stage, adjournment of the debate being moved by Mr. Brewster of Alberni.

Aside from the business of the session, the day gained unexpected transient brightness through someone having remembered that 'twas St. Valentine's.

The members were idolently listening to Mr. Hawthornthwaite's energetic denunciation of Capitalistic systems incapable of producing lasting reforms—the Attorney-General was occupied with his seemingly interminable side-occupation, during the House proceedings, daintily signing a vast accumulation of provincial cheques—peace and a stately dignity brooded o'er the scene, when entered a page who left upon each desk a missive in square white envelope. Business-like members methodically applied the knife or cutter forthwith, with business zeal. Some others cast surreptitious glances round them, and stealthily approached the solution of the mystery. The President of the Council scornfully cast his envelope to the outer edge of his statistics-piled desk.

Then, as though some eclectic current controlled the common impulse, a broad smile circled the Chamber.

"Let me see yours," became the general entreaty, and vividly colored, uncomplimentary posters in miniature were compared with childish glee. Those who at heart resented the familiarity or the jibe, for politic reasons affected to see the joke and to enjoy it hugely. The Minister of Lands gleefully exchanged with the Provincial Secretary. The Finance Minister discovered to his amazement that he had received a precisely similar token to that drawn by the Attorney General and also the Minister of Agriculture and the Commissioner of Fisheries. He brought the matter privately to the attention of the Chairman of the Private Bills committee, and while they twain were debating precedents and points of law on the subject, they noticed the unopened envelope on the desk of the sedate and austere President of the Council.

It was the Attorney General who whispered, just loud enough for the words to reach the press gallery at the end of the chamber.

"Why don't you open it?"

Whether for natural coyness or for other reasons, the Honorable Minister without portfolio demurred.

He smiled—yes, truly!—and shook his head withal, the manner of both smile and negative gymnastic being freely to be paraphrased as meaning,

"Now run away, children, and play; such nonsense is scarcely meet for men and statesmen."

All the other valentines were opened and inspected with glee (real or assumed) within the short space of ten merry minutes.

When the house arose the envelope addressed to the President of the Council lay, scorned still, upon the outer rim of his papers-piled desk.

Whether he opened it later, in solitude and alone, is a matter beyond the record and not for the public to know. For the minister is wise in his day and generation and perhaps has had experience with Feb. 14th missives.

### The Socialist Leader.

Resuming consideration of the motion for second reading of the license bill,

Mr. Hawthornthwaite agreed that this was probably one of the most important bills that had been or could be passed upon by the legislature. It was without doubt very comprehensive and also very radical. He conceded that much thought had been bestowed upon the subject by the government, and great care had obviously been taken in the preparation of the legislation as it was offered to the House. It would no doubt be received with considerable satisfaction by supporters of the government and doubtless also by a considerable section of the country. The question dealt with was one daily and yearly becoming more and more prominent in the economy of civilized countries, and he regretted to say that this question was not, in his opinion, one for which a cure or remedy could ever be provided—that was for the evils arising out of drink and its misuse—by legislation such as this. When this matter was under consideration at the last session of the House he had asked by resolution for the appointment of a commission of competent students of such vital matters, to carefully investigate all facts in relation to the liquor trade and its conduct in British Columbia—the number of men employed, the amount of capital invested, the profits earned upon such invested capital and by the labor of such men—also all facts available relative to the various systems of reforms established or adopted in other countries, through which this province might learn. That resolution had been received with evident mixed feeling by the legislature but it had eventually been accepted by the government of the day and carried. He thought that had it been acted upon it would have been of great value to the House, especially in view of the prominence given the temperanc ereform issue raised en the temperance reform issue raised by the lacal optionists. No action as however been taken. This he deeply regretted.

Hon. Mr. Bowser directed the attention of the member for Nanaimo to the fact that the resolution to which he referred was not in any respect a mandate from the House for the appointment of a commission of inquiry. It was in effect merely that the government should take into consideration the advisibility of appointing such a commission, and this the government had not seen it necessary or advisable to do.

### Condemns Local Option

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, continuing, accepted the statement of the Attorney-General as correct. He, nevertheless, thought that the government had been ill-advised in not appointing such a commission, as it would doubtless have elicited much valuable information, not only for the government and for the House, but also for the country, especially in view of the movement towards prohibition that was now being made in British Columbia under the guise of Local Option. The position of the Socialists in this matter had never been left in doubt. During the recent campaign the representatives of the Socialist party had told the Local Option advocates plainly and squarely how they stood on their proposals. The Socialists did not believe in Local Option, or that it would either augment or decrease the objectionable features of the liquor traffic or the misfortunes attributed to the abuse of drink. To meet the situation in this respect, they looked upon the Local Option plan as defective in principle and absolutely ineffectual as a remedy. He might quote from temperance advocates and advocates who zealously had investigated and honestly written upon this theme, and it would be found that prohibition wherever tried had proven an aggravation rather than a termination of the evils arising through over-indulgence in drink. It had been argued by the prohibitionists and Local Optionists that the introduction of Local Option would bring about a diminution in the consumption of strong liquors; that it would improve the industry and saving power of the people; that it would put more money into the savings banks. Such acknowledged authorities as Rothwell, Sherwood and others reported contrary results. Prohibition, either total or partial, did not decrease the consumption of liquor; it did not increase—it lessened the saving habits of the people; it did not put more money in the savings banks. The conclusions and evidence of experts, of authorities not disregarded by the Local Optionists in the propaganda they had launched, instead they issued a number of little papers, seeming with misinformation and distortion of the truth, especial reference in this connection being due to a "wretched little paper" called the "Pioneer." He denied emphatically that prohibition had at any time or anywhere lessened the evils charged to the liquor traffic, while on the other hand, it had unquestionably been productive of other evils of even more serious and dangerous character. He conscientiously believed that if the legislature undertook to abolish the manufacture and sale of drink in every form, it would lead inevitably to the promotion of drug habits, of yet more hurtful nature, on the part of a considerable portion of the population. Only a few days before he had read in a Montreal paper of the growing use in a so-called temperance centre of a drug producing a sudden and violent form of intoxication, and which could be had for a few cents.

### Are Misinformed

He recognized that the Prohibitionists and Local Optionists were in many cases sincere and well-meaning, but they were misinformed, but superficial students of their subject, and in a majority of cases absolutely fanatical. One could not reason with them. They refused to listen to authorities. They declined to consider facts. The Socialists were not afraid to state these truths openly and unqualifiedly. They had nothing to dread—nothing to fear from the Local Optionists. They (the Socialists) had started an agitation for reform founded on the basis of scientific facts and truth, which neither Prohibitionists nor Local Optionists could meet with their purely emotional and hysterical propaganda. They were sincere but grievously mistaken—if they were given their way, its ursuit would only lead to much more disastrous results than had ever before been produced in this Canadian province.

As to the present very drastic bill, the Attorney-General, in framing it, had been forced to go back to the days of King George for precedent, in order to deprive the people of the civic rights that they had since that long time past enjoyed. This course was directly inimical to the spirit of the times, and members should sink all petty differences to resist and fight for the retention of their constitutional privileges as free citizens. In many of the provisions of this bill, with regard to the interdicting of sales to dipsomaniacs, and the others named, more extreme powers were sought to be placed in the hands of the police than ever had been before enjoyed by these officers. He was not attacking the police. They were probably as efficient and as good from every standpoint in this Dominion and this Province as elsewhere—probably a little better in British Columbia. The police or Nanaimo were, he well knew, efficient and valuable officers. They were probably—and one might say the same for the police of British Columbia generally—broader-minded than the average police, and more efficient in consequence of their broad-mindedness. But whatever the efficiency of the police, it was not good policy to place in their hands such extraordinary powers negativing and denying the established rights of the individual. Under the old act it was possible for those especially interested in a man—a wife or other relative, in the event of such man proving unfortunately a slave to drink appetite, to secure authority for placing restraint upon his actions to his own injury, this being provided for, to be done only in an open and public manner, and in accordance with the practices of the courts. Now it was proposed to place inquisitorial power in the hands of police chiefs—such power as might very easily lead to a Tammany regime. He hoped that the objectional features and the possible serious consequences of such a clause as this would be carefully considered when the bill was committed, and radically amended.

### The Bill Reactionary

The bill was radical throughout. If it were administered to the letter it would prove reactionary in the extreme. It would prove such an unqualified nuisance and so antagonistic to the spirit of a British people that the people would raise such objections to it that it would very soon become a dead letter. A bill somewhat similar had been brought in in England under the Conservative government of Lord Salisbury, under which the photographs of a very large number of individuals were conspicuously displayed in many of the saloons throughout Great Britain. That bill had been killed by its own extreme character—killed by public ridicule. If this bill became law one might find that interesting photograph taken on the steps of parliament a few days ago, and which appeared in the "Colonist" Sunday, effectively adding to the adornment of the bars of British Columbia. (Laughter). For his part he objected. As to the tied-house question, he did not think the conditions justified the clause as found in the bill. As to the security of pure liquor: if liquors were to be drunk, he was in agreement with the Law Officer of the Crown. Adopting this principle, liquor could be justly blamed for any mischief it wrought, and not for the evils traceable to adulterants employed to cheapen the sale product. The government might go further in the same direction, and include the product sold by the wholesalers. He agreed too with the policy evidenced in the cutting off of 121 licences during the last two years; there certainly were quite enough liquor licences in force in British Columbia. But he could not agree that higher licence would necessarily improve the standard of licence holders. It might bring in men of more money, but because they had more money would not necessarily make them more moral men or better landlords. Many a rich man was quite as immoral as any one less blessed in this world's goods.

As to eliminating the evils arising out of the use or abuse of drink, this bill would fall to the ground as ineffective. Its principles were not to be compared with those enunciated in the Gothenburg system, or the Copenhagen system, or these the member for Nanaimo spoke briefly upon. The Copenhagen system, in his opinion, went further towards reformation than any other, as it improved environment and did not aim to reform men by means of the policeman's club and the jail. Had the Government, on the other hand, come to the House with a proposal to buy out the liquor interests in the Province and turn them over to the municipalities for administration, he would have voted for the proposal. He was quite willing to see such an experiment tried in this province, being convinced that any legislation such as the present bill epitomized could never be effectual in the final outcome. He would not, however, oppose the second reading of the bill, although he reserved his right to endeavor in committee to improve its contents, especially as to the intolerable habit the latterly had acquired. It was true that there were some members in this House who had been government agents, but they were decent, law-abiding citizens. In time past both members of the Opposition, and Socialists as well, had served the country well; but this was the first time that a member of the Opposition or a member of the Socialist party had suggested that they would not aid in legislation before the House. While troubles were certain to arise at times, he considered the general administration of the mining laws most satisfactory. If the bill could be improved, he was ready to accept any suggestion from the other side of the House in this connection.

Mr. Williams retorted that he had just had a most motherly talk from the Premier, but he did not know that it would greatly benefit him or the particular malady from which he was presumed to be suffering. The law of the land provided that no minister of the gospel could become a member of the House until he had first been three months clear of the pulpit; and he thought that similarly, no government agent should become a member until he had been out of his position at least twelve months. As for the ex-government agents who are members of the House, there were no minbers for whom he felt greater personal respect.

The bill was reported complete without amendment.

### University Site Commission.

In committee on the university site selection commission bill,

Mr. Hawthornthwaite wanted a better definition of the term "disinterested educationalist."

The minister of education thought the term sufficiently self-explanatory, but for the benefit of the member for Nanaimo favored him with a concise explanation of the term employed.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite disagreed with the proposal to bring outside university men to select the site desired. He thought there were educationalists of quality in this province quite competent and capable "to select a site for this wretched university we hear so much about."

In passing, the minister moved to substitute for section 3, as originally appearing in the bill, the following:

"3. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, after having visited and made a careful examination of the several cities and rural districts in the province suggested as suitable university sites, to select as a location for the univerity that city or rural district best suited in their opinion or in the opinion of the majority of them, for university purposes, which selection when made shall be final."

"I should like to offer an amendment," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite, "and one that I feel sure will commend itself to my friend the attorney-general. It is to amend by adding these words: 'Provided always that the city of Vancouver shall not be selected.'" (Laughter.)

The new section as presented by the minister was incorporated, and the bill reported complete with amendment, it being made clear by Hon. Dr. Young that the commission will not select the precise site for the university, but merely the locality in which the site shall be.

### Game Act Amendments.

Hon. Mr. Bowser, in moving the second reading of the game act amendment bill, explained its provisions generally. In respect to the export of trophies, the law in the past while it has enabled a licensed non-resident hunter to kill game in this province under certain restrictions, did not provide for his taking his "heads" with him, as he of course desired to do. There was no good reason why he should not. These trophies formed an excellent advertisement of the game resource of British Columbia, and it was proposed to provide against any abuse of the export privilege in future by enabling the minister to issue, where desirable, an export certificate.

The main feature of the new bill was found, however, in section three. Heretofore while the season's shooting in British Columbia had entailed payment of a $100 license fee by non-residents, there had been provision for a special one-month license, for which $25 was charged. Experience had shown that this was taken special advantage of. The great majority of foreign hunters sought only the one month privilege, and as a result while there were far more foreign hunters in the province last season, and a greater amount of game killed by them, the receipts were not proportionately increased. The $100 fee was very fair and reasonable in comparison with the privileges it covered, and as compared with similar fees in other countries, and the government therefore felt it advisable to restore the $100 license, giving at the same time the right to angle for trout or salmon without any extra license and fee.

As to the final sections of the bill, it was designed to correct the growing abuse in the slaughter of our wildfowl, ducks having grown very scarce in consequence of the operations of the market hunters from the other side, who were especially numerous in Chilliwack. These hunters in the past had paid a merely nominal license fee of $5; it was now proposed to make the bird shooting license $50. He hoped that this would prove virtually prohibitory, and keep this class of sportsmen—or rather market hunters—out of British Columbia. Any suggestions that would be in the direction of further improving the act, and which were offered in committee, he would be prepared to consider upon their merits.

The second reading carried.

Hon. Mr. Bowser next moved the second reading of the Tramway Inspection bill, explaining that owing to the rapid increase in the number of passenger-carrying tramways in this province some such amendment had become clearly necessary. This had been unhappily shown in the numerous fatal accidents occurring during recent months. These had demonstrated that there should be some inspection for the protection of the safety of the public. There was such protection where tramways were incorporated under the Railway act, but the majority took advantage, instead, of the Tramway act, in which it was found that all was left to the officers of the interested companies. Under this bill it was proposed to appoint a thoroughly competent inspector, who would have jurisdiction over roadbed, rolling stock and equipment generally. Aside from the appointment of this inspector the new bill make applicable sections 51 to 50 of the Railway act, which were especially applicable in the premises.

The second reading was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Bowser also moved second reading of the Horticultural Boards Act amendment bill and the Noxious Weeds Prevention bill, briefly explaining the contents and scope of these measures (as already analyzed), the second reading in each case being unopposed.

The attorney-general further introduced by message the bill to revise and consolidate the Companies act and amending legislation, and also this legislation in and for British Columbia in line with the English practice and the general law of Canada. The bill was given first reading and stands for second reading today.

The attorney-general's bill respecting costs of the crown, and also that referring to the collection of Extra-Municipal Trades Licenses were read a third time and passed.

## SCHOOLS IN SPAIN

### State of Affairs Like That Which Prevailed in France—Premier in Favor of Free Education.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—The prevailing opinion here is that the situation in Spain is almost identical now with that in France preceding the separation of church and state.

Premier Canelajas, who is regarded as the last hope of the Liberals, considers the abridgment of the influence of the Catholic church and the inauguration of a broader system of public education the foundation of national progress, and is committed to the execution of this programme. On the other hand there are many evidences that the clerical party connived at the advent of Canelajas in the belief that he would fall quickly before the combined assaults of his enemies, and so permit the return to power of former Premier Maura.

Large meetings of Catholics are being held throughout Spain to protest against the reopening of lay schools, three of which were opened today at San Sebastian, Santiago and Manresa. At Santiago a letter received from Pope Pius was read.

Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, at a meeting here today in favor of granting amnesty to six hundred Barcelona prisoners, predicted the assassination of former Premier Antonio Maura if that statesman were returned to power.

The Heraldo claims to possess information showing that several prelates, notably the Bishop of Madrid, knew in advance of the downfall of the Moret Y Prendergast ministry.

## ELECTION VOIDED

### Mistake of Deputy and Poll Clerk in North Vancouver Municipality Causes Trouble

VANCOUVER, Feb. 14.—"The placing of voters' numbers upon these ballots by the deputy returning officer and his poll clerk was unfortunate. It was more, it was stupid. But I find no fault in the returning officer, and I think the council did right in refusing his offer to pay the expenses of a new election because of the act of his officials. I find the voters' list to be correct."

This was the effect of the view expressed by Judge Grant when at the close of two hours of evidence and argument His Honor set aside the election of Councillors John Lawson and W. A. Thompson in Ward 1 of North Vancouver district. The new election will be held on February 26, with nominations on February 22.

### Pastor Commits Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 — Rev. Oliver Stocking, pastor of the Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal church of Roadborough, a suburb of this city, was found dead today in the bath tub at his home with his throat cut. A razor was found on the floor of the room, and it is believed he committed suicide while temporarily insane. Mr. Stocking was 58 years old, and was a graduate of Dickinson college.

Mr. W. Norman Bole, K.C., has returned to New Westminster.

### German Royalties in England.

LONDON, Feb 15. — Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia arrived here this morning. They will be the guests at Buckingham Palace for a week. It is understood that the purpose of the visit is to create a better feeling between England and Germany.

### Tug and Crew Given Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — Hope of finding any trace of the little tug Nina and her crew of thirty-two men has been practically abandoned by officials of the United States navy department. Unless some evidence is discovered tomorrow the search will probably be given up.


# Plain Talks to Women.

**Children's Skin Troubles, Cuts, Etc.**

Every healthy child gets them, and every mother has to "put something on." What do YOU put on?

When you put an ointment on to a child's skin it gets into the blood through the pores just as surely as if you put it into the child's stomach. Did you ever think of that? How important, therefore, that the salve or balm should be pure!

Zam-Buk is absolutely pure; contains no animal fat; no mineral coloring matter; no acid astringents; no burning antiseptics—yet it is antiseptic! It is purely herbal, and thus meets all the needs of the skin in that superior and all-powerful way in which nature alone provides.

Children like Zam-Buk best because as soon as applied it stops the pain and the smarting of the injury or sore place. Healing then sets in immediately.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND STORES, 50c.

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Little China Doll — from Broken Idol.
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Put on Your Old Grey Bonnet.
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### WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the "Water Act, 1909," to obtain a license in the E½ of lot 220, lot 39, division of Highland district.

(a.) The name, address and occupation of the applicant, J. W. Deighton, 1033 N. Park street, Victoria, B. C., millman.

(If for mining purposes) Free Miner's Certificate No.

(b) The name of the lake, stream or source (if unnamed, the description is) East side of Deadman's river, Highland district.

(c.) The point of diversion E½ of lot 22.

(d.) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second) 10 feet.

(e.) The character of the proposed works, sawmill.

(f.) The premises on which the water is to be used (describe same) E½ of lot 22.

(g.) The purposes for which the water is to be used, water wheel turbine.

(h.) If for irrigation describe the land intended to be irrigated, giving acreage.

(i.) If the water is to be used for power or mining purposes describe the place where the water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return. Three hundred feet from point of diversion to natural channel, 40 feet fall.

(j) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works.

(k.) This notice was posted on the 29th day of January, 1910, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the 1st day of March, 1910.

(l.) Give the names and addresses of any riparian proprietors or licensees who or whose lands are likely to be affected by the proposed works, either above or below the outlet; none above.; Charles Dumbelton, Victoria, B. C., below.

(Signature) J. W. DEIGHTON,
(P. O. Address) 1033 N. Park St.

### LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for Duplicate Certificate of Title to Part of Lot 74, Nanoose District.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to said land, issued to Charles Edward Cooper on the 21st of August, 1894, Numbered 13498 A.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, British Columbia, this 26th day of January, 1910.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General of Titles.

### LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 553.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Petrie Manufacturing Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at Galt, in the province of Ontario.

The amount of the capital of the company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at 516 Bastion Square, Victoria, and John Percival Walls, Solicitor, whose address is Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this company has been established and licensed are: To manufacture and sell cream-separators, dairy machinery and supplies, including gas-engines, gasoline-engines and steam-engines, steam-pumps and foot power machinery, and to engage in electro-plating and tinning.