

Makes Good Impression

Premier's Business-Like Directness Contrasts Opposition Leader's Rambling.

Canadian Northern Construction Still Great Object of Government Policy.

Messrs Hayward and Smith Move and Second Speech in Reply.

In a concise, practical, 20 minute address yesterday afternoon, Hon. Premier Prior elaborated, amplified and defended the government's sessional programme as outlined in His Honor's speech, creating a distinctly favorable impression in comparison with the leader of the opposition, by his business-like directness and straightforwardness. There were but three others participating in the debate, Messrs Hayward (Metchoon) and A. Smith (Lalor) respectively, moving and seconding the reply in sensible five-minute talks to the House, and Mr. Oliver (Daly) in an hour and a quarter, largely with ironical criticism, intended better for the hustings than for the legislature. The usual obstructive tactics of the party on the left were shown at the very outset in an effort by the opposition leader to secure still another halt in the country's business by an unfeasible postponement of the debate upon His Honor's speech, for no other more weighty reason than that the three days intervening were declared insufficient for the members to digest the contents of the speech, whereas another day would permit of further consideration being satisfactorily completed. Of course the Premier could not agree to this further delay of the time of the House and country, and so the debate went on. After the mover and seconder had completed his labored criticism, and the first minister had replied, Mr. Delta, who will continue at the sitting of the House at 2 o'clock tomorrow, as Hon. Speaker Pooley made it clearly understood last night, when the House adjourned at 2 o'clock, that when the bill begins the business promptly at that hour.

MOVES THE REPLY.

In opening the debate yesterday, Mr. Hayward facetiously remarked that he would learn a lesson from the course pursued on Thursday by the member from Delta, and take as little of the House's time as would permit him to come briefly upon one or two paragraphs of the speech, especially appealing to him. The keynote of the sessional programme, it appeared to him, was the assurance of peace. The legislation outlined, or at least should be, beyond more particularly all making for prosperity through peace, the clause providing relief for the island railway belt, also maintained the vexatious grievances burdening the metalliferous mines, and that making for the settlement of future industrial disputes by conciliation. There also was the proposed legislation to minimize the loss of life by accidents of coal mines, so that the speech obtained his approval as a message of peace, making for security and stability both in industry and in politics. The country long had experienced the reverse conditions, and all contented with the enormous injury that British Columbia had undergone had suffered. He noted with particular pleasure that peace through industrial disputes was promised through the publication of the exact facts as to the matters in dispute. He thought the proposed measures to the much-desired end would prove efficient since if public opinion could be developed upon the unbiased presentation of the case, whichever party might be in the wrong could not but be convinced of the pressure of legitimate public opinion. Passing to the proposals for a readjustment of the taxation of the coal mines, the member for Esquimalt hoped that in dealing with the grievances of the mining industry those as Hon. Speaker Pooley had stated, the interests should not be subordinated or forgotten. For example he felt that the taxation of improvements on farm property was just as ill-advised and impolitic as the over-taxation of mining property, which could possibly be done so soon as a progressive farmer took hammer and nails and improved his property, along should come as an inducement to the collector and charge him for those improvements in the state's behalf. Of course this was beside the question of any particular class or industry, and that others were treated with equal justice. Expressing satisfaction with the proposals for increased protection for the miner's life, the senior member for Esquimalt gave his particular attention to those paragraphs of the speech dealing with settlement, assistance and surveys, holding that the measures referred to take to adopt the policy of unrestricted pre-emption opportunities, since people thereby enabled to acquire land at most infrequent intervals and in remote localities, and while settlement is not substantially advanced, the government in its expenses of the government in building and school establishment and maintenance and the cost of the land. The member held that lands should only be made available for settlers when the government could be assured of their settlement, and that the government should for them, setting aside surveyed lands for this purpose, and fostering immigration only as had suitable land to offer. The opportunity of getting public aid at reasonable price was another that greatly interested the settler, and he hoped when the Small Holdings Bill was brought before the House to find that a clause had been provided enabling the commissioners to deal with this question also. The bush lands irrigation should not be overlooked in the government programme for the development of all portions of the country. As for railways, the great development in detail, but this would doubtless be conveyed when the measures referred to were themselves before the House. Personally he could see no special objections to land grants when they were made properly conditional, the granted lands being made subject to taxation upon the expiry of a certain period, and a reasonable price being fixed for settlers to pay either to the railway company or the government. In closing the member for Esquimalt warmly advocated the simple justice of better terms for British Columbia than for the Dominion, and thought that this question should be even more energetically presented. The government must be humiliated on either side of the House must stand staunchly by them. (Applause.)

SECONDED BY MR. SMITH.

Mr. A. W. Smith in seconding the reply, agreed with Premier Prior's criticism of the opposition leader's rambling speech, and thought that the members might well concern with the progress of the province had had a fairly prosperous year as compared with the previous years, and one had only to compare the present with the past to see how template how admirable would have

been the showing but for the industrial disquietude to approximate the value of the industry proposed for lighting the burden and making smooth the way for industries. Prosperity could never be secured with these latter disputes continually presenting themselves, more particularly in a sparsely settled and young country. It was a well known principle that labor was indispensable to capital, and that labor could not more effectively without the aid of capital. Therefore any measure tending to minimize a friction between these two powers was in the nature of progress and must commend itself. It was quite an old immigration was what British Columbia chiefly required, and yet unrestricted immigration was far from desirable. Such immigration was unfair both to the country and the settlers. Settlers should not be encouraged to come out unless the government was aware whether they could be put with advantage, and the systematic settlement of the country by thereby advanced. Agricultural settlers chiefly were needed in the province, and therefore any legislation incidentally encouraging agriculturists, fruit growers, etc., and any government should encourage any opportunity to investigate the conditions under which these could be settled to the best advantage, as doubtless the Small Holdings Bill. With respect to the mining industry, the Premier had in every direction with respect to the per cent tax, so very much injury had been done. He fancied the grievances under the taxation of the mining industry in all cases must be a subject of complaint, but it was to be noted that the taxation of the mining industry in British Columbia was now so energetically being attacked by the opposition leader, for example, has just passed a law very like that which British Columbia mining industry are now urging the government must be repealed. It was hard to get a law to suit all, especially a law which would be applied to all interests. No one could expect the government to do its best toward devising the fairest law possible as applied to all interests. As to the exemption for the mining industry, which as the most important and best industry of British Columbia should support the other industries as they develop. While it's taxation should not be invariable, mining should endeavor to evade its fair proportion of responsibility in carrying on the government of the country. With respect to the settlement of the claims of settlers on the island railway reserve, Mr. Oliver had evaded a scheme to make an end of this long-standing grievance, as whatever it would be, it was certainly was, and so long as it existed as a grievance, a bar to the advancement and prosperity of an important section of the country.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Much to the surprise of the House, on the conclusion of Mr. Smith's remarks in seconding the reply, the opposition leader, Mr. Oliver, moved the adjournment of the debate, pleading an insufficient opportunity for members to consider the speech, and himself with the contents of the address. The Premier could not consent to this, and failed to see legitimate excuse for such a suggestion, and further postponement of the House's business. Mr. McBride contended that their was no need, and inferior to the government a sterling compliment by saying that their was plenty of other government business on the paper for the House to go on with. Mr. Oliver coming to his leader's aid, also maintained that the government was allowed the opposition in which to see what amendments they might desire to make. The Premier was obdurate, however, and the member for Dewdney thereupon moved the adjournment of the debate, really nothing much in the speech, and this was carried by a large majority. The Premier had made no mention of the withdrawal of public confidence in the administration and the desirability of a constructive measure, the government submitting it to the people at a general election. In proposing the conciliatory measure, he was informed that the whole proposal was to have an authorized report of the committee on contentions in any industrial dispute printed in the Provincial Gazette so that public opinion might be kept well informed. In his opinion, a grave question as to whether the matter went far enough. It was far indeed from being remedied, and appeared to him a subterfuge and an attempt to prescribe a well-thought-out and a remedy for the situation. He hoped that in dealing with the consideration would be given to the recent trackmen's strike in Ontario, to the railway strike in the Dominion, and to other reports in which it is made apparent that the employees are not always the ones who are the cause of inconvenience to the public. He also hoped to see such action taken as to always the one who is the cause of inconvenience to the public. He also hoped to see such action taken as to always the one who is the cause of inconvenience to the public.

WHERE MEMBERS ARE AT HOME

Director of Law-Makers' Sessional Residences For Convenient Reference.

For the convenience of those who, for urgent business or for other reasons, wish to locate members of the Legislature at their homes, the following list of sessional residences has been prepared. It is intended to be used for reference only, and is not to be taken as an endorsement of the members' private residences. The names are given in alphabetical order, and are those of the members as they appear in the House. The names are given in alphabetical order, and are those of the members as they appear in the House.

TRANS-CANADA NEW SURVEY

Engineers Find Fine Stretch of Country North of Lake Winnipeg.

From Our Own Correspondent. Winnipeg, April 6.—The surveying party of the Trans-Canada Railway Commission, under the leadership of Mr. J. F. Gieseler, has just returned from a reconnaissance of the route north of Lake Winnipeg. The surveyors have found a fine stretch of country, well adapted for settlement, and have reported to the commission. The route is well adapted for settlement, and the surveyors have reported to the commission. The route is well adapted for settlement, and the surveyors have reported to the commission.

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General Strike In Holland

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Thousands are Made to Starve as Protest Against Anti-Strike Laws.

Amsterdam, April 6.—Nine hundred, out of 1400 employees in the workshops of the railroad here, struck in defiance to their leader's orders. Arrangements are being made to transport the mails by motor cars. The dismissed cutters have decided to strike in sympathy with the railroad men. A number of gendarmes charged a crowd of strikers during the day. One of the strikers was wounded with a suber. A meeting of the workmen's committee in Holland of all labor engaged in transportation by land and water. The meeting lasted until 4 o'clock this morning. All the railroad lines, stations and wharves are guarded by troops. The administration of the railroads has refused to secure the running of the foreign expresses under military protection. A workman was wounded by a revolver shot fired by a soldier this morning. The man was walking on the railroad, and was not aware that the strike had been proclaimed, and failed to reply to the soldier's challenge. The Hague, April 6.—During the day strikers removed parts of the machinery of the locomotives here, and cut off the supply of water from the railroad tanks. The staffs of shipping companies trading with London and Hull have stopped work in sympathy with the strikers. Only one train left Amsterdam this morning, and it was protected by troops. All business is at a standstill. One thousand troops from the Southern garrison have been assigned to duty at Rotterdam, but owing to the interruption of the train service, it is not known when they will reach Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Simultaneously the dock laborers, wagon drivers and all others engaged in industries connected with the port, have joined in the general strike. A formal declaration was issued by the strikers, and the effect of the strike was not connected with the question of wages, but was solely against the modern factory and of native goods. The railroad station here is guarded by troops, and the strikers are not allowed to enter. The strikers have remained at work to enable the running of a few trains to Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Buren Willems, who is at Castle Loos, has signified his intention to return to the Hague immediately if a situation requiring her presence here. The government hopes that the precautionary measures taken to deal with the strikers will suffice.

Nanaimo Don't Want Socialists

Better Elements of the City Meet to Organize for Protection.

From Our Own Correspondent. Nanaimo, April 6.—The meeting held in this city on Saturday evening was an extraordinary gathering. It happened that while Conservatives, Liberals and Labor men had been invited to attend, the latter were not present. They, however, became aware of the fact that a few gentlemen were to assemble at a hall on the Crescent, and accordingly they proceeded to the hall, and the meeting was held. The meeting was held in the hall on the Crescent, and the meeting was held. The meeting was held in the hall on the Crescent, and the meeting was held.

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Ottawa

Six Days' Capital

What Politicians and D

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, Monday evening, April 6.—The successful election of the David who in North Ontario has been a long time coming, and a long time coming.

With the banquet however, the \$100,000, which is being collected for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, is being raised in the city.

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