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n immigration the honorable member found fault with the inability of the ernment to bring down some compre- ensive scheme for bringing desirable set- s to the province. In this respect he hed to announce that the members of administration were negotiating with Salvation Army in order that a desir- e class of people might be brought to western section of Canada. It was posed at first that for every settler ught to the country the government uld contribute $3 a head and in addi- assist in the establishment at Vanco- of an immigration shelter. That city, had been intended, was to be dis- nting point. In looking into the matter, ever, members of the Salvation Army e come to the conclusion that, on such basis, they could secure no useful pur- e. Now fresh negotiations had been ered into with the same organization. he hoped that, in the course of the t two months, some reasonable scheme ch he decided on which would bring nt the desired result.

In addition, the provincial bureau of in- mation was doing good work in the mat- of distributing information, while the he might be said of the Agent-General London, who had been indefatigable in efforts.

He wished to say further that it was te apparent that the Dominion govern- nt was bending its endeavors to popu- the Northwest territories. There they had property and investigations showed t the federal body had advertised only prairie sections, and he would even go far as to say that the Dominion govern- nt had not spent a $10 bill on the west- side of the Rockies in the way of ed- sing. He then referred to the handi- s in regard to transportation and was h pleased to be able to announce that mmissioner Hepburn, in conjunction with Salvation Army work, had been able to cure a reduction in the cost of trans- tation of $12.60, from $52.60 to some- ng like $40.

In regard to timber he spoke of the ticism of the government's policy ad- ced by the member for Delta. He con- ded, contrary to the statement made, t the government had done much to- rds conserving the interests of the vince from a timber standpoint. He hed to say that the old regulations al- ved the issuance of licences for unlim- d areas of timber land for a specified iod. In his opinion the regulations were rking well and in the interests of the ntry. But he wished to announce that e matter was receiving consideration, was ng investigated most seriously. There d been large numbers of suggestions ade in regard to the policy to be pursued connection with the timber of the prov- e. One of these was that the system vogue in Ontario, where the land was vided in blocks and put up at auction, hild be satisfactorily operated. Another s that the system of New Brunswick ould be adopted. Others proposed that yalties and licences should be increased value. Whatever the value of these oposals he had only to say that they uld be considered along with the general vestigations to be instituted and, if it s thought that the introduction of more acting regulations would be advisable, ch a course would be adopted without sitation. He also drew the attention of honorable friend, who was a staunch pporter of the Dominion government, to e fact that the latter authorities did t obtain as much revenue from the lands cluded in the forty mile belt as did the ovincial administration. Therefore, if e latter's policy was open to criticism, e that enacted by the federal authori- es was still more so.

The premier spoke of horticulture briefly, entioning the difficulty experienced in forcing the rather stringent regulations, t the benefit expected to accrue there- rom was an outcome of the policy decided in the development of the industry ef- ected.

Premier McBride referred to the ability the finance minister, contending that he as one of the most efficient who had ever andled the financial affairs of the country. These remarks were received with ap- plause.

Parker Williams

Mr. Williams spoke of immigration, want- g to know what representations had been ceived to the effect that there was a ck of labor. He desired some informa- on in regard to what the appropriation f $15,000 for immigration meant. Speaking f the closing of the government agency at adysmith, he asserted that he had re- ceived the promise of the premier that it would be reopened, that his word had ever been fulfilled, and that he did not expect that it would.

Referring to the estimates, he said that e never saw a plainer case of discrim-ination. It was odd, he said, that all those districts represented on the govern- ment side should require an increase in their appropriations, while those in oppo- sition did not obtain or require any more. It was fortunate that a good part of the majority in the House was made up of the representatives of the cities of Vancou-

(Continued on Page Nine.)

MEMBER FOR DELTA ON BUDGET SPEECH

(Continued from Page Eight.)

ver and Victoria. If they were made up of agricultural districts he was afraid that those on the opposition side would have nothing left them. (Laughter.)

He then went on to review the labor legislation which had been brought in by supporters of the government. In this connection he spoke of the first member for Vancouver, of the representative of the Islands, and the member returned from Fernie, in regard to the former he asserted that the smile lighting his countenance was quite natural, as he had a "lead-pipe" cinch on the attorney-generalship. He then spoke similarly of others, concluding with the contention that the premier had two ways open before him, the one leading over mountains, down into fair pradrie, and eventually to the premier's chair at Ottawa." The other was that which led in the direction of the career of a "small, pettifogging" politician. Western Canada, unconsciously was looking for a statesman, and it was a question whether Premier McBride was the man. He had to submit his credentials to the provincial legislature and, pointing to a copy of the estimates, Mr. Williams wanted to know whether they were all he had to offer. (Laughter and applause.)

New Bill

A bill entitled "An Act to Protect Horse Breeders in the Province of British Columbia," was introduced by Hon. Mr. Tatlow. It was read a first time and placed on the order paper for further consideration at the next sitting.

The continuaation of the debate on the budget speech and the resumption of the discussion of the University bill, which proposes to make a reservation of 2,000,000 acres of land as an endowment for such an institution in British Columbia, occupied the attention of the provincial legislature at Tuesday afternoon's sitting. Perhaps the most interesting address of the afternoon was that delivered by Price Ellison, of Okanagan, in reference, particularly, to the proposal of the government to take some action towards the irrigation of the immense area included in the dry belt. By exhibiting some specimens, casually chosen, of the fruit which is grown on portions of that tract which have been subjected to the treatment mentioned, he conclusively proved the worthiness of the object which the government has in view and the returns, in added wealth to the agricultural resources of British Columbia, which might be expected to accrue therefrom. The consideration of the University bill was marked by a somewhat heated debate between the leader of the opposition, Premier McBride and other supporters of the opposition and the government. The result was that the passage of the measure through committee was prevented and the debate, doubtless, will be resumed at the next sitting.

Petitions and Report

After the submitting and receiving of a number of petitions and the adoption of a report from the Private Bills committee, referred to in another column, the debate on the motion "that the speaker do now leave the chair" was continued.

Member for Skeena

Dr. Kergin in his opening remarks spoke of the pride and pleasure with which those on his side of the house recognized that British Columbia had entered in a period of prosperity. The province had waited long for the day and he believed that the country was but on the eve of a great expansion *along all lines*. He thought it was a great privilege accorded the present government to have been returned to power at such a period. The development to which he referred spread throughout the whole province. Timber was being taken up and saw-mills were being established, mines were being opened and developed. So confident were people becoming in British Columbia's future that capitalists were investing their money. Therefore the government had a duty to perform to that class. But also they had a duty towards the laboring people, the workingman, and he hoped the latter would not be overlooked.

It has been stated that British Columbia was the richest section of the Dominion. This he believed to be true. And he was of the opinion that one of the richest portions of the province was that which he had the honor to represent, namely, the Skeena. He claimed that the prevailing idea that the district mentioned was of no value was most erroneous. His opinion was that Skeena would always contribute its full quota to the revenue of the province. He briefly referred to the mineral resources of the district. Of timber he assured that in that section the finest areas in the world were to be found. He then spoke of the salmon industry, and of the halibut banks, claiming that the deep sea fisheries were comparatively unexploited and that they would be discovered to be a resource of no mean importance as time went on.

Perhaps, he said, the greatest misconception existed in regard to the agricultural resources of the district. He affirmed that mixed farming might be indulged in profitably in many portions, particularly the Bulkley and on Queen Charlotte island.

As he had looked at the estimates he had come to the conclusion that the government did not appreciate the possibilities of the district. Last year it had contributed to the treasury some $66,000 and yet the sum specified, an entirely inadequate amount, had been put down for expenditure on public works in that section.

One of the crying needs of the Skeena was transportation. He drew attention to the difficulties experienced by the residents of the Bulkley valley in bringing in their necessities from the coast. There was need of transportation facilities on Queen Charlotte islands. Those living at Bella Coola also required assistance.

Surveys were necessary. The time had come when the agricultural lands should be surveyed. He contended that this should be done thoroughly and properly so as to avoid future trouble.

He claimed that there should be a government office located in the interior, somewhere in the neighborhood of Aldermere so that intending settlers should have the means of finding out what land was available. He also was of the opinion that there should be a Bureau of Information, the duty of which would be the dissemination of information in order to encourage settlement.

Dr. Kergin further spoke of the policy of the government in leasing timber limits referring in particular to the granting to two companies of 79,000 acres and 89,000 acres respectively of pulp lands in the northern section. He argued that this would impede progress and deprecated the continuance of such a method of dealing with the public lands of the province.

Speaking of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway he contended that the operation of this road would mean the opening up of the country, the bringing to life of the vast northern section of the province. In this connection he wished to draw the attention of the government to the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway had ceased operations at Prince Rupert, the selected terminus. He was of the opinion that it was "up to" the administration to do the right thing by the province. Every possible encouragement should be offered the company which had undertaken the construction of that transcontinental line.

He had pleasure in seconding the resolution submitted by the honorable member for Delta. (Applause.)

The "Milch Cow."

F. Carter-Cotton referred to Richmond, his constituency, as the "milch cow" of the province. In his address on Monday the honorable member for Delta had sarcastically referred to the expense to the province resulting from his return in the provincial elections. He wished to point out that the sum set aside for Richmond could not properly be termed a regular estimate. Fully eighty-five per cent. of the sum was for the purpose of carrying out works which were absolutely necessary.

Leaving that subject, however, he wished to state that the province had entered on a new era of advancement. The Conservatives, in his opinion, were entrenched in power for twenty years or more. Then many of the Conservative members would be at least away from troublesome Liberals. (Laughter). If any catastrophe should overcome the Conservative party it would only be as a result of some blunder in policy. "Would the government retire on making its first blunder?" asked the leader of the opposition.

"Certainly," replied the speaker with a laugh. "I think it unnecessary that such a question should be asked." (Applause).

He was of the opinion personally that the government would have to undertake the construction of trunk roads in the near future. Such works were a great burden on the municipalities and he thought that they would have to be started at an early date.

Mr. Carter-Cotton referred to the timber policy of the government, supporting it in strong terms. He pointed out that it was quite possible when it was deemed necessary that more exacting regulations could be introduced in connection with the issuance of licenses.

He said that people were wanted in order that the country should be opened up and developed. He had heard the honorable member from Skeena remark that he was willing to help the government in any effort made along the line of settling and exploiting the resources of the country. If he meant that he should take a stand on the government side of the house. At any rate he could say that the government was doing everything possible to promote, generally, the development of British Columbia. (Applause).

Mr. Ellison's Opinion.

Price Ellison, in a brief address, congratulated the government on the handsome majority received and the people on the good sense displayed in the choice made. Referring to the remarks of the honorable member for Delta he spoke of the $1,000,000 loan, pointing out that it would not have been necessary had the construction of the Fraser river bridge not been undertaken. In regard to the districts to the north of the Fraser river on the lower mainland, he explained that they were incorporated, that they were the oldest districts of British Columbia and that they had received more than they contributed to the revenue. He contended that the bridge over the Fraser river had been constructed practically for the benefit of that section alone. He stated that when the undertaking was under discussion it was pointed out by those supporting the proposal that it was probable that the income from tolls, etc., would reach a total of some $24,000. Under the circumstances, therefore, he thought that his honorable friend, in advocating the abolition of tolls, was asking for something absurd, making a demand which he could not understand coming from a member of intelligence.

He was of the opinion that the salary of the civil servants should have been increased to a larger extent. Moreover, he thought the salaries of the ministers should be augmented, as well as the indemnity of the speaker, and also the sessional allowance awarded the members of the assembly. He was of the opinion that the remuneration was inadequate. The price of living was increasing and with regard to the civil servants, he had only to say that those efficient should alone be employed and that they should be paid an adequate salary.

In speaking of the proposal to introduce a scheme for the undertaking of the irrigation of the dry belt, he wished to commend the government. The $5,000 which had been set aside for the payment of the expenses of the commission was no doubt sufficient for that purpose, but he thought that some appropriation might have been provided to permit the work to commence this year. He did not think that there should be any more delay than was absolutely necessary. He had waited for ten years for the carrying out of some irrigation project. Now he was of the opinion that the time had arrived for the work to start. In order to show what could be accomplished by irrigation he exhibited some magnificent apples that had been grown on irrigation lands, showing two varieties, the Pippin and the Ben Davis. For purposes of comparison he exhibited a small apple of the former species. Asked where the smaller had been grown Mr. Ellison hesitated and a voice interjected: "Delta." Whereat there was general laughter at the expense of John Oliver. Mr. Ellison remarked that there was no "moss" on it and so he could not believe that it came from Mr. Oliver's district. (Renewed laughter). Pointing to the larger varieties Mr. Ellison said that they had been cultivated upon property which, before irrigated, had not been capable of producing a sheaf of wheat. He hoped that the government would make a further vote so that the proposed irrigation work should be undertaken without delay.

For the reasons he had outlined he hoped any bill the government might introduce would have the support of the House. He asked them not to be afraid of the amount of money proposed to be granted towards the work. He assured them that all spent would be returned to the fullest possible extent.

Mr. McInnis' Remarks

Mr. McInnis thought that the estimates showed unfair discrimination. There was no evidence, he thought, that the government had followed the principle of "British fair play," of which so much was heard. In regard to immigration, he argued that there was no necessity that the sum mentioned should be set aside for that purpose. In his opinion the best class of settlers were those who came of their own volition. The bringing in of an inferior class had the effect of driving good laborers away.

Member From Cowichan

Mr. Hayward congratulated the Finance Minister on the able way in which he had carried on the management of the finances of the country for the past few years. There was one appropriation in the estimates on which he thought the government should be specially commended, namely, that providing for forest protection. The sum for that purpose was $25,000 and he thought that it could be well spent in protecting the forests from the ravages of fire. He also congratulated the administration on setting aside a sum for surveys. That was a necessary work and would increase the general knowledge of the province.

Referring to the treatment accorded Newcastle district in comparison with that meted out to Cowichan district, he pointed out that for several years previous to 1904 Newcastle had got some $58,000, while Cowichan had received about $31,000.

Mr. Williams asked who had represented Newcastle district during the period to which he referred.

Mr. Hayward acknowledged that the section had been represented by the premier of that time, but that did not alter the fact that Newcastle had got the best of it, and that he was justified in having been able to secure a better appropriation this year.

He went on to say that he would like to see the government take up the question of railway development in the northern section, to ascertain the situation prevailing at Prince Rupert, and to investigate the bona fides of the railway company in regard to that site.

He would also like the government to investigate the possibilities of the iron ore industry, the resources of which on Vancouver Island offered immense potentialities. In his opinion the administration should place a tax upon land of that kind and grant a rebate, introducing much the same policy as had been adopted in connection with the timber of British Columbia.

He could not understand the attitude of the Socialist members in opposing the immigration policy of the government. He had noticed that there had been eight-hour bills passed for the ordinary workingman, but he did not note an eight-hour day for the agriculturist and his wife. He was heartily in accord with the efforts which were being made to secure more farm and domestic labor for those residing in the province. Both, he considered, were necessary, and he hoped that the government's intention would be carried out to the fullest extent, because it was in the interests of British Columbia as a whole.

In conclusion he wished to commend the government on the attitude assumed in connection with better terms, Indian reserves and the provincial fisheries. All of these were matters on which the province took issue with the Dominion. He hoped that the members of the government would maintain the determined stand which they had assumed, in the interests of the country.

On motion the debate was adjourned.

University Bill

Mr. Gifford took the chair when the house went into committee of the whole on the bill providing for the appropriation of 2,000,000 acres for the British Columbia university. A vote was taken on an amendment introduced by the leader of the opposition proposing that all the royalties and fees accruing from the lands should be reserved to the government. On a division being taken the amendment was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced an amendment providing that the legislative assembly, rather than the lieutenant governor in council, should select the lands.

The provincial secretary contended that such a proposal was unworkable it would be out of the question for the matter to be brought before the house every time a parcel of land was to be chosen. Therefore he could not accept the suggestion.

Mr. McPhillips argued that it was necessary that discretionary power should be given to the administration. If the latter were to make an error then the worse for themselves and for the Conservative party.

Degree for Minister

Mr. Hawthornthwaite contended that the proposal was that the government should be conducted by order-in-council. He asserted that there had never been a single instance where lands had been given away without first obtaining the consent of the legislative assembly. It had been rumored that the president of the executive, the real father of the bill, would be granted an "L. L. D.' or a 'B. A.'" on the introduction of a university. Two million acres for a degree for a minister of the administration. (Laughter.) He wished to protest emphatically.

Empty Words

Mr. Carter Cotton, replying, said that in all his parliamentary experience he had never listened to such an exhibition of "empty words." He argued that there was no reason why the charge should be made on the arguments advanced.

The leader of the opposition moved that section 4 be struck out. He contended that, owing to the change in the scope of the bill, it being provided that the area of land should not be "granted" but "reserved," the clause was not necessary. This section, he read, as follows:

"The lieutenant governor in council may reserve from preemption, sale or other disposition any lands of the province for the purpose of said grant other than lands mentioned in section 3 hereof."

On Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendment being put it was lost.

Mr. Macdonald's amendment also was defeated.

Asked Another Change

In the consideration of section five, Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved that the words "three years" should be struck out and "nine months" substituted therefore. He asked this so that the house would have the opportunity of discussing the retention of land at the next session. The section follows:

"The land to be granted pursuant to this act shall be selected from the lands of the province, by the lieutenant governor in council, within three years from the date of the passing of this act."

The amendment was lost by a large majority.

Wanted Reservations

Mr. Macdonald introduced a further amendment providing for an addition to the section five providing for certain reservations to the crown. He argued that the provision that the lands should be administered and disposed of under the provisions of the Land act was insufficient. By this, he contended there was no mention of royalties or other fees which might be expected. He argued that he had the admission of the president of the executive that it was not intended to allow the sources of revenue which he had mentioned to be devoted to the university. Therefore he did not think that there should be any objection to the amendment which he had submitted.

Mr. McPhillips affirmed that the leader of the opposition perhaps did not realize the way in which his proposal would work. He contended that the reservation for the assistance of the university should be adequate. Quoting from Old Country papers, he showed the requirements of Oxford University in its maintenance. His opinion was that the University should have the advantage of all the royalties and rents accruing under the provisions of the Land Act.

Mr. Jardine wanted to be clear on the point as to whether the royalties would be devoted to the university or the crown.

Mr. Macdonald was surprised that he had not heard from the President of the Council confirming the admission on this point made the other day. There was some difference between the opinion of the Premier and that of the member for Islands as to the disposition of the lands. He spoke of the income which might be expected if only 25,000 acres of the 2,000,000 acres proposed were chosen from a coal belt. And he mentioned the revenue which would be received from the timber limits chosen. He contended that not only would the voting of the tract mentioned mean the granting of $5,000,000 to the university, but the public revenue from such an area would be lost for all time. (Applause from the opposition benches).

Premier McBride

Premier McBride, responding, remarked that the leaders of the opposition and the Socialist party seemed to be afraid that too much would be granted for the endowment of a university. He wished to point out the situation in Ontario. He said that in that province $1,000,000 in cash had been granted the university. There had also been large grants of public lands, while in addition an arrangement had been entered into which provided that $250,000 should go to the institution annually. This, he pointed out, meant the same as $5,000,000 capitalized at 5 per cent. These figures showed that what was proposed by the government was in no way out of the way, when conditions in other provinces were considered.

In regard to the royalties, he pointed out that those accruing from timber would go to the university, while those received from any mineral or coal which might be discovered on the reserved lands would go, as usual, to the crown. He hoped that the leader of the opposition, who appeared to fear that the government would overstep the mark, would look at the matter in a more generous manner. He would acquit the honorable member from any intention to destroy the legislation before the House, but would take him into the confidence of the government. It was not the intention to make the selection in a way that would hurt the progress or the development of any section or sections of the province. (Applause).

"Graft"

Mr. Hawthornthwaite hoped that the amendment would not be withdrawn. He characterized the legislation as "graft."

Mr. Macdonald made another statement in which he made a strong appeal for further consideration of the measure.

Advised Delay

Mr. Munro, in behalf of the lay members of the House, wished to say that, after a lengthy discussion, he did not know "where he was at." The Premier and the leader of the opposition had given legal opinions as to the disposition of royalties on these lands, which were at variance. In view of the fact that there appeared to be some doubt, and because of the extreme importance of the matter, he advised some delay in the passage of the measure. At any rate, before voting he wished to know what would happen to the royalties and from where the lands would be selected.

The Premier explained again that it was the intention that the royalties on timber would go to the university, and that those on minerals would be reserved to the crown.

The Attorney-General

Attorney-General Fulton said that if it was noticed, the bill provided that the land should be disposed of under the Land Act. Therefore the royalties on mineral and coal lands would be reserved to the crown. The matter of timber royalties was different, and would, as mentioned, go to the university.

On motion the committee rose and reported progress

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE ESTIMATES

Dinerent Members Talk About the Needs of Their Own Districts

The formal announcement by Premier McBride that the government had decided to enact legislation calculated to protect the iron ore industry of the province and the submittal of a bill to amend the Land act, as a message from the lieutenant-governor by Attorney-General Fulton, were two events of importance of Wednesday afternoon's sitting of the provincial legislature. Practically all afternoon was occupied in the continuance of the debate on the budget. Almost all members of the opposition have spoken on this subject but J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, and Stuart Henderson, the member for Yale, being yet to be heard from. It is expected that they will speak this afternoon on an amendment to the motion, "That the speaker do now leave the chair," which the latter has had on the order papers for some two days.

Petitions Read.

Petitions were read as follows:

By Mr. Gifford—From A. E. Vert and others, re clerical disabilities.

By F. Davey—From Geo. K. B. Adams and others, re clerical disabilities.

By Mr. Grant—From D. McGillivray and others, re clerical disabilities.

By Mr. Naden—From M. D. McKee and others, re clerical disabilities.

By Mr. Ellison—From C. W. Whyte and others, re clerical disabilities.

By Mr. Macdonald—From J. D. L. Knox and others, re clerical disabilities.

By Mr. Hayward—From J. M. Millar and others, re clerical disabilities.

Out of Order.

The petition from N. P. Nelson and others, re amendments to Game act, was ruled out of order, the same asking for the appointment of a salaried provincial officer.

Debate Resumed.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Oliver's amendment to the motion that the house go into supply presented and the speech of the mover of the adjournment at the previous sitting, took the floor. He begged leave to make a suggestion to the minister of finance. In studying the estimates he said he had noted that the districts which returned Liberals had been allotted sums which could easily be contained in four figures, while the section which had elected Conservatives had received amounts which reached at least five figures. His suggestion was that there should be a foot note to the estimates explaining that this was only a coincidence.

Had Heard Much.

In listening to the debate he had learned much of the province. He had been particularly interested in the address of the member from Okanagan. He had also learned considerable of the riches of other portions of British Columbia. In referring to his own district, Alberni, he spoke of its limited transportation facilities, from a steamboat standpoint, in comparison with what had prevailed some years ago. He was pleased to announce that the next ship which was to sail for the west coast was larger than any boat that had yet been placed on the route. That he thought spoke well for the development which had taken place throughout the district.

Alberni's Resources.

Entering upon the subject in detail he told of the mines of Texada Island, of the agricultural possibilities of the Alberni valley and also of the growing extent of the wealing industry which recently had been established. It had started with but one station at Sechart, but others were proposed and would soon be in operation. Northward there were the saw mills of Uchulet, a plant which was producing a high class and marketable product. And he wished to say that the forests of this section of the island had been pronounced, not only the best in British Columbia, but the finest in the world. Men were found employed some two hundred and forty men. He went on to speak of what had been done in Quatsino and Cape Scott by the settlers of those districts. They had hewn for themselves homes and of the forests, persisting in their endeavors against hardships until they had triumphed.

The Estimates.

Looking at the estimates he wanted to know how the figures had been reached. He noted that there was a difference of some $10,000 between that allowed Alberni and Comox. It was true that the latter district had a little larger population but it was to be remembered that Alberni possessed two hundred and forty-two miles of road and some ninety-six miles of trail to keep in repair. He wished to draw the attention of the administration especially to the fact the district particularly required transportation facilities. For years it might almost be said the people of Alberni had been lying awake waiting for the whistle of the coming train. Now the residents had taken the matter in their own hands and it was the intention to establish an automobile service between Alberni and Nanaimo. In order to accomplish this it was necessary that some regrading should be done. Therefore the appropriation granted was entirely inadequate.

Bridges Needed.

He spoke of the necessity of improving bridges. He said that this work was so much required that it had become a serious question. He understood that it was doubtful whether the money needed for this purpose would be forthcoming this year.

In Clayoquot.

In Clayoquot the roads and trails and, in fact, all means of transportation was poor. As an illustration he spoke of the serious danger which had been experienced by school children on their way to their studies. He asserted that a road was needed on Texada Island in order to allow the transportation of mining machinery to different mining properties which had been opened up there. Much the same condition prevailed near Quatsino, where also there were a number of mining prospects. He thought it was to be deplored that those who had displayed so much confidence in the resources of the country should be given such small encouragement.

Cape Scott District.

Mr. Brewster told of the need of trails in the Cape Scott district. A road there would open up a very great area of prairie land. Roughly estimated there were some 40,000 acres. It was sufficient to feed a large herd of cattle and eliminate the necessity of sending to Victoria and elsewhere for beef when required. He said, in addition, that were a trail constructed touching at Quatcino, it would enable the settlers at Cape Scott to put themselves in touch with the outside world whenever necessary.

Dyke Needed.

Another thing needed at Cape Scott was a dyke for the reclaiming of several hundred acres of land.

Insufficient Amount

While the district of Alberni turned into the revenue some $52,000 annually, that which it was proposed to return was small indeed. He said that the amount would not do to keep the trails, roads and bridges in repair. He drew attention to the extent of the district and its many and varied requirements.

Disposition of Surplus

Referring to the remark made by the Premier to the effect that only $100,000 of the $300,000 surplus had been expended, he wanted to know why the legislature had not been permitted to say something as to how the latter amount should be utilized. He was of the opinion that the $200,000 remaining should be dealt with as the other funds of the province. He deprecated the system which allowed large sections of land to be granted absentee land-owners. He claimed that large properties in many instances were held by men who had never seen their holdings. Such a thing without a doubt retarded progress to an appreciable degree.

He supported the honorable member for Delta in his amendment, believing that he had given the matter much consideration, and that his judgment might be depended upon.

A Rich District

In conclusion Mr. Brewster reiterated that Alberni was one of the richest districts of British Columbia and that he extremely regretted the small amount which it was proposed to allow for public works and the maintenance of those in existence in his constituency. He deprecated the amendments which had been introduced to the Assessment Act. He sincerely hoped, in summing up, that something in the nature of a supplementary estimate, providing a more substantial sum for the district of Alberni, would be submitted to the House.

Member for Esquimalt

Mr. Jardine contended that the sum set aside for the district of Esquimalt was absolutely inadequate. He said that the roads in that section were in worse condition than was the case twelve years ago. In his opinion his section had not been receiving anything like its due proportion of the expenditure of the province, when its contribution to the treasury was considered. He claimed that the potentialities of the district were great. The amounts which had been received by Esquimalt for the past several years were quoted, and a comparison drawn with the amounts expended in neighboring sections. He asserted that the outlay was not sufficient for requirements; indeed, he wished to say that the treatment was most unfair. He claimed that the cost of maintaining roads had increased to a large extent during the past year, because of the augmentation of traffic with the growth of the district in population and in its industries. He said that the roads in the neighborhood of Sooke were especially in need of attention. He had arranged an interview with the Finance Minister on this matter, and he hoped that when he asked for a further appropriation, the facts which he had laid down would be remembered.

Championed Victoria

He spoke of the necessity of a university in Victoria, and championed the claim of Victoria as a site for such an institution. He was of the opinion that if an immigration policy were carried out intelligently it would result in great good to the province; but he objected to the employment of the Salvation Army. While he bore no ill-will towards that or other philanthropic organization, he thought that it would result in bringing to British Columbia "people whose better qualities might be sapped by wicked propensities."

Concluding, Mr. Jardine appealed to the government for further consideration in the distribution of the estimates. He had pleasure in endorsing the amendment introduced by the honorable member for Delta. (Applause).

Mr. Macgowan

Mr. Macgowan congratulated the Speaker on his attaining the position to which he had been elected.

While Vancouver had not been able to present a collection of magnificent fruit to the House, he wished to say that the Terminal City had provided a finance minister of whom she was proud, and he in turn had produced three successive surpluses. (Applause).

University for Vancouver

He was confident that Vancouver would be given the university. That was where it would go in the natural sequence, or somewhere in its near vicinity. It was bound to go somewhere in the neighborhood of the centre of trade of British Columbia.

Distribution of Funds

Of the estimates, he said that there was no undue amount set aside for the Terminal City. The largest amount was for the building of a court house. And he wished to say that that expenditure would be covered by the sale of the old court building and the property on which it was erected. So where was the great expenditure on Vancouver which was referred to?

Taxation

In reference to taxation he was of the opinion that the personal property tax should be reduced. In fact he thought it should be wiped out altogether and an increase made in the income tax. He would work on the principle "from him that hath shall it be taken." He congratulated the government on the reduction made in taxation, real and personal, and was also glad to see that the commercial travelers' tax had been abolished. He had never believed that it would operate successfully.

In regard to the timber law, he thought the time had come for some change in the policy of the administration. He thought that the applicants for lands might be given a permanent hold on the property which they acquired. Such a system he believed would work beneficially because it would give the people a permanent interest in the timber. He was not going to say anything about the present method. But there was no doubt that considerable speculation was in progress at the present time.

Referring to the school system he made an appeal for an increase in teachers' salaries. In his opinion their work was the most important and there was no doubt that they were more poorly paid than any other class. He also favored the procuring, if possible, of cheap or free books and would support any measure introduced with that object in view.

Higher Education.

In speaking of higher education he said that at the present time for the most part members of the middle classes took advantage of university education. They produced the brains of the age. The introduction of such an institution in this province would enable thousands of people to procure the higher education. For that reason he was in hearty accord with the government's proposal.

Civil Servant Bill.

He spoke favorably of the efforts to stimulate the cultivation of the agricultural industry of the province. He also was of the opinion that a civil service bill should be introduced putting the salaries on a proper basis and embracing the system of superannuation. He would support also the introduction of a Municipal act such as was enjoyed by the province of Ontario, which made it necessary that any towns should have to be organized under a private act of incorporation. This would do away with the difficulties which were met with by the municipal committee at the present time.

Wished Premier Success.

He was sure that all members of the house were united in the desire that the mission to London on which Premier McBride would leave in the morning should prove successful and that British Columbia should, as a result, be granted better terms. (Applause).

The Similkameen.

Mr. Shatford, having been elected by one of the most important districts of the province, wished to make just a few remarks. He congratulated the speaker on his appointment and the finance minister on the exceedingly satisfactory statement submitted to the house. Since the present government had taken control surpluses had superceded deficits. This was necessary in order that the credit of the country should have been rehabitated. Today British Columbia's credit stood second to noone in the Dominion and confidence had been restored, not only at home, but abroad.

Fulfilled Promises.

He also was glad to see that the government had fulfilled its promises to the electorate and reduced taxation. It had been stated by members of the opposition that the small farmers, when the present administration came into power, should receive some special exemption. He had never made any such promise, but he had told them that in increasing taxation the government had been careful not to impose the burden on the poorer classes. He had assured them that taxation generally would be reduced and he was glad to see that the promise had been fulfilled. He hoped that a further reduction would be found possible at an early date. It was his opinion that if the government brought in a measure which would eliminate taxation on the farmers the opposition would oppose it. They would then claim that those people should be given a bonus. (Hear, hear from opposition benches). No person more than himself would be better pleased to see the small farmer helped along and relieved of taxation just as much as was possible.

The Estimates.

In regard to the estimates he wished to concede that his constituency had been treated proportionately fair. The grant was not as a large as he would have liked to have seen set aside. There were needed works which would have to stand over. In reply the honorable member for Newcastle he wished to say that the coast rural districts had been "fed" at the expense of the interior districts for many years.

Commended Government.

He commended the government on the sum laid aside for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of investigating the possibility of irrigating the dry belt and bringing under cultivation large tracts of land now in an arid condition.

Fruit Growing.

As his friend, the member for Okanagan, had referred to the fruit growing possibilities of his district, he would be permitted to do the same for Similkameen. He claimed that there were thousands of acres which were capable of producing the finest fruit of the land; fruit which in its quality could not be rivalled. If the premier would call a summer session he would be in a position to produce some samples and he would bring sufficient for distribution among the members of the house.

Recommended Change.

He recommended that the fiscal year should be changed from the 30th day of June to the 30th of April. He thought money could be spent more satisfactorily in that way.

He did not have to say anything of the mineral of his section, because it was well known to all members. All he had to say was that in that section was to be found some of the best mines in America.

Charge Against Macdonald.

Before concluding he wished to refer to a matter of a more or less personal character. When the leader of the opposition was visiting Similkameen he had told some of his constituents that when a vote on the Columbian and Western land grant had come up in the house he had shirked his vote by manufacturing a story that his father was ill in California. On that ground he had obtained a "pair" and absented himself. He wished to repudiate the statement. He had been surprised that a member holding the position occupied by Mr. Macdonald in the house would act in such a way. However, his constituents had resented the imputation and returned him in the election. (Applause).

Amendment Lost.

Mr. Oliver's amendment being put was defeated by a vote of 23 to 13.

Cariboo's Needs

Mr. Yorston referred to Cariboo district as one which had in the past contributed much to the wealth of B. C. in gold and minerals. There were charters through Cariboo from every point of the compass but no transportation to speak of. Besides mineral wealth, there were many thousands of acres of fruit and other agricultural lands in that section. In view of the importance of the section he believed that it was the duty of the government to provide sufficient money to keep the present roads and trails in proper condition and to enable the construction of those which were obsolutely required. He referred to several works which he claimed were necessary and hoped that the administration, with a surplus of $300,000, would find it possible to spend a few hundred dollars more on undertakings that were badly needed in his district.

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

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