

FIRST SOD OF ISLAND DIVISION

Mr. Jardine States He Has Assurance Actual Construction Commences Within Thirty Days

NOTABLE TRIBUTE TO GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Member For Esquimalt Finds None To Cavil With Railway Plans Of Mr. McBride's Administration

"I have the assurance that the Vancouver island portion of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway will be under actual construction within thirty days and I hope, sir, that the members of the government and of this house will be invited by the company to go out and see the Honorable, the Premier of British Columbia, turn the first sod."

"In these words Mr. John Jardine, of Esquimalt, yesterday concluded what was unquestionably the best speech that he has yet delivered in the course of his political career—a speech in which he not only freely conceded the business-like character of the administration of Premier McBride, and the obvious success of his railway policy, but took occasion to administer a sharp rebuke to the Liberal leader, Mr. Brewster, on the text of certain portions of that gentleman's address in which party had apparently been put before country in that gentleman's consideration of provincial affairs. He did not mean to say that he had seen fit to vote against the Canadian Northern Pacific proposal, although they carried the island section of that railway to his own town of Alberni, and then (traversing Mr. Brewster's conduct from end to end) to the north end of Vancouver island."

"As for his own course in voting with the government for the railway policy submitted to the house last session, Mr. Jardine said that he had done so because he was broad-minded enough to put the interests of the country before those of any political party, and he added that since the prorogation of the house he had talked with very many, but had failed to find one man who did not believe that the only course consistent with true representation of the interests of his constituents. He had, too, taken an early opportunity to report his action to the Liberal executive of his district, and had offered if that organization condemned his course, to forthwith transmit his resignation of his seat to Mr. Speaker."

"And," he added, "none of them said a word—not a syllable. There was nothing for them to say."

"A Water Proposal
In addition to offering an excellent justification for his action in supporting the government's course and programme as enunciated in the speech from the Throne, Mr. Jardine advanced a proposition of great interest to the residents of Victoria, Esquimalt and Esquimalt, this being that in order to terminate the everlasting bickering as to water rights and projects for the supply of the southern portion of Vancouver island, the government should appoint an expert commission to fully investigate all phases of the somewhat intricate question, and devise a plan whereby the rights and interests of all communities affected might be equitably met. At the same time provision should be made for irrigation facilities for the suburban districts contiguous to Victoria, where a large amount of incomparable orchard and garden land might be brought under profitable cultivation."

"Petitions Presented
Prior to the resumption of the debate upon His Honor's Speech, petitions were presented in connection with private bills for the consolidation of the water records of the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands, Ltd., for the incorporation of the British Pacific Land & Mortgage Corporation, for the amendment of the Vancouver city charter, and for the incorporation of the Vancouver Plate Glass Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Naas & Peace River Railway Co. The petitions of the B. C. Accident & Employers' Liability Insurance Co., Ltd., were received, and the bill for the amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation Act (Premier McBride) was introduced by message, and passed through committee of the house, given a first reading and referred for second reading at the next ensuing sitting of the house."

the House. Before passing to matters of public business Mr. Jardine took occasion also to express his keen appreciation of the national loss sustained in the death of King Edward and the hope that, as time goes on, it will be demonstrated more and yet more conclusively to what five under the constitutional monarchy how valuable a friend of mankind and how great an international diplomat was "Edward the Peacemaker." Great Britain had, he believed, a worthy successor to his late Majesty in George V. and all things related to the conclusion that His Majesty, whose coronation takes place in June next, was in full sympathy with his people, their conditions, and their necessities, and with the conditions prevailing throughout Europe, and that he and his Royal Consort would adhere to the best traditional government as it was the pride of Britishers to enjoy. Referring to the womanly kindness of His Majesty, the member for Esquimalt read from a subsequently sent up to Mr. Speaker—a copy of the Glasgow Weekly Mail of the 21st ultimo, in which appeared a paragraph to this effect:

"In connection with the Princess Mary Village Homes at Addelstone, there is a scheme in vogue under which any charitable person may adopt one of the children of the colony. The Queen has just adopted Rosie Bloxham, and receives reports regularly as to her conduct and her general progress." Mr. Jardine cited this paragraph merely as illustration of the fine womanly qualities possessed by the present Queen, and which undoubtedly would play their part in enabling her to fill with honor and high office, as similar qualities had illuminated the long reign of Queen Victoria. He did not imagine that under King George and his Royal Consort there need be any fear that the true principles of democracy, which the true principles of democracy, which British subjects would fall to be preserved sacred and intact. This would be the feeling, and a feeling of satisfaction, throughout the mighty Empire. The potentialities of that Empire were immense and immeasurable. The resources of this Canada of ours were immense, and they were doubly immense in this province of ours, one district of which it was his honor to represent."

"The Minister of Finance.
As he looked across the floor of the House he was pleased to see in his new place as Minister of Finance and of Agriculture the former Minister for Lands, who had just returned from a visit to his native country, England. During his visit there the Honorable Minister had accomplished things of great importance to the advantage of the Province, and he hoped that he would continue to put forward and effectively advertise the opportunities and the advantages of this part of Western Canada. So long as we continued to have dependable men at the head of the affairs of the province, the enlistment of capital could always be depended upon; investors would not look with favor upon this resourceful country so long as it had the right men to direct its destinies and guarantee stability of administration. He believed, too, that in addition to the British capital there was plenty of material in the Old Country for the making of good settlers and the opening up and cultivation of the new places of British Columbia. The bringing out of the right class of settlers would materially benefit the Old Land in relieving the unfortunate congestion of its centers and at the same time would equally benefit British Columbia if handled in the proper manner."

Proceeding to consideration of the subject matter of His Honor's speech Mr. Jardine directed especial attention to the measure foreshadowed in the concluding paragraph, announcing the consolidation of the water rights and the legislation of the province, and providing "A more expeditious method by which railway companies will be hereafter enabled to secure incorporation without special legislation, and containing provision for facilitating the incorporation of railway companies."

In first looking over the speech he had been greatly impressed with this particular paragraph, and he thought that it was eminently fitting that legislation of this character should be placed upon the statute book so that we might hereafter have what might be termed freedom in railways. The province was at the present time on the eve of a period of the greatest prosperity that British Columbia had ever enjoyed, thanks in a large measure to the government of the day, in the inauguration of its railway policy, which the people had endorsed so unreservedly as practically to wipe out the Liberal party in this legislature. He was not ashamed to say this, that he had voted for the railway policy. He hoped that he was sufficiently a good citizen to put country first and party afterwards. It was this railway legislation which he now particularly referred to that members on his side of the house had been looking forward to for years. He and they believed in the greatness of our inheritance, and that that heritage belonged to the people, and should be opened up and developed for the advantage of the people. The principle contained in legislation securing freedom in railways should not be applied, however, to railways alone. He hoped to see it also developed with respect to household necessities. He hoped the Government would go on these lines, and take a step further in application of the principle to other necessities of the people, so that they may have free access to and enjoy reasonable terms all the necessities of life."

"Labor Conditions
He did not know why we should not maintain and continue to develop the prosperous conditions prevailing throughout all parts of the province at the present time. No one could deny the progress that throughout the length and breadth of the country prosperity and contentment now prevailed, and although conditions as to labor were not all that they should be, he believed that the time would come when the Government would devise such legislation as would meet the rights and interests of labor, and he

could truthfully say that he saw no reason why the improvement of labor conditions should not be brought about by a Conservative Government. (Applause.) For his own part he would be just as well pleased to secure legislation assuring such amelioration of the conditions of labor from a Conservative as from a Liberal Government. (Applause.) So long as the workman obtained a fair equivalent for his labor and such industrial conditions as were required for the improvement of the standard of living he would be well content. He could never understand why the workman and his family should not be as well clothed, as well housed, as well fed—why his home should not be as complete as any other home—why he should not be as well situated as the man who depended for his livelihood upon something else than the labor of his hands. He believed that the present Conservative government would be found alive to the importance of protecting the legitimate interests of labor, and if they adopted this principle and policy when they went to the country again they would be sustained and returned after an even longer term (renewed applause)."

Mr. Jardine expressed satisfaction that the Finance Minister was in a position to announce so handsome an existing surplus, and agreed with the government that it should be expended in meeting the necessities of the country and improving the facilities for the country's development. If he might make a suggestion, and he had listened with interest to the Premier's remarks on this subject in his excellent speech, he would not have anyone go so far from the centres of population in settling upon the land that he could not reach the cities with the product of his industry. There was plenty of opportunity in British Columbia for putting the right class of settler on the land and that the only way to do this was to be able to have a good profit upon the exertions put forth by him. He (Mr. Jardine) had been long enough in the country to fully realize the disadvantages of the hand-to-mouth life which British Columbia labors under by reason of its physical characteristics, in competition for settlers with the Prairie provinces. He believed the Government was doing well in its power to promote legitimate settlement, and instead of decrying the government, he was glad to note how much it had been able to accomplish. In British Columbia, he said the member for Esquimalt, "we had experienced of late years in this province God knows, and we want to see it go on now and prosper. If we keep on, with careful and wise administration, we will have such a country as an inheritance that we need fear no evil."

"Tribute To Railway Policy
Passing on to the more immediate consideration of railway matters, Mr. Jardine noted with satisfaction that the Government had been able to travel through the gateway of the Rockies to the mountains, to Victoria, and on to the north end of the island. This was the result already in sight as a result of the adoption of the railway policy presented by the government in the House. And that policy in no small degree was to be pointed to as the cause of the general prosperity now prevailing throughout the country. It was what was bringing capital into British Columbia; it was what had electrified the business of Victoria; it was what had produced the commercial awakening and the ever present evidences of optimism throughout Vancouver Island—the near advent of the Canadian Northern Pacific—and he said this without hesitation. There might be some difference of opinion with respect to certain details in the progress of the development of the construction plan, but he thought the great majority were satisfied that the government was honestly carrying out the agreement as approved by the house last session as quickly as possible. Reference had been made by the member for Alberni to the bargain for the country that had been made in connection with the building of the E. & N. railway, and it was suggested that member that British Columbia would have been better off for disappointment in that agreement by which construction of the Canadian Northern Pacific had been assured."

"What do we find accomplished since the policy of the Government was fully inaugurated?" Mr. Jardine asked, turning to another subject. "We find the people fully alive to the advantages of the policy of the Government that had for some time past prevailed in respect to water matters hereabouts, and by providing an abundant supply of pure water, promote the future prosperity of the Capital City and the districts surrounding it."

"Liberals Were Dumb
"What do we find accomplished since the policy of the Government was fully inaugurated?" Mr. Jardine asked, turning to another subject. "We find the people fully alive to the advantages of the policy of the Government that had for some time past prevailed in respect to water matters hereabouts, and by providing an abundant supply of pure water, promote the future prosperity of the Capital City and the districts surrounding it."

before the government; the government had not originated the idea, but had copied it when it was suggested to them by this committee. In appointing the commission, the government had been doing just what the citizens of Victoria had asked them to do. The result of the appointment of the commission was that the university had gone to Point Grey. Naturally there was some disappointment expressed. He himself would have liked to see the university somewhere in the Esquimalt district. But the citizens of Victoria were not complaining. They were not poor losers, and they were not the best in higher educational facilities for the people of British Columbia in time to come. Victoria's geographical position was in itself assurance of the greatness of its future. All the traffic of the Orient and of Australasia in passing to the ports of Puget Sound and of Vancouver went by Victoria's doors. Victoria was the western gateway of the province, and the gateway to the university, all that Victoria had to do that it should be made the great institution for the advancement of practical learning that it should be and he hoped would be."

"The Island Railway
Reverting to railway matters on the island, the member for Esquimalt said that he had kept in close touch with Canadian Northern railway matters, and from time to time of the incidents in their progress. It was very true that the Victoria & Esquimalt Railway Company had had a charter for a portion of the adopted route of the C. N. P. on Vancouver island. But when the surveyors of the Canadian Northern railway came to look into the topographical conditions of Vancouver island, they had found that it was going to be a very difficult matter to build a railway along the west coast of Vancouver island, as had been proposed, and after a great deal of surveying back and forth, they had ultimately located a line, and found a grade up to Shawigan lake that was practically not more than one per cent. That such a grade could be got was a matter of surprise to railway men. The promoters of the Victoria & Esquimalt Sound railway had only intended to go as far as Barkley Sound, and he supposed it had never occurred to the member for Alberni, or that he had never contemplated an extension of the line as far as Alberni, and thence on to the north end of the island. But that member was perhaps over dubious. He had, therefore, found it his duty to oppose the construction of a railway traversing the length and breadth of his own constituency! What this road would do for the opening up of Vancouver island would not be over-estimated. The mines and other resources of the interior of the island were still practically an unknown quantity, but it was known that the island contained some of the greatest strikes in the world, and also large areas of valuable land. The soil in some of the districts was not to be equalled in all British Columbia for productive quality."

"Within Thirty Days
"I have the assurance," said Mr. Jardine in conclusion, "that this island portion of the Canadian Northern Pacific will be under actual construction within thirty days, and I hope, sir, that the members of the government and of this house will be invited by the company to go out and see the Honorable, the Premier of this province, turn the first sod." (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the adjournment of the debate, upon which the premier suggested that as it was desired to discuss the debate upon the Speech, this being necessary in order that other business might proceed, he hoped to conclude discussion with the least possible delay. He did not wish to handicap the member for Nanaimo in any criticism, but he might have to offer, but suggested that some other member might now continue the debate if he so desired, Mr. Hawthornthwaite, in reply being disposed of before the house rose for the week-end."

"This suggestion was promptly accepted by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, who withdrew his motion in order that any other member desirous of so doing might take the floor. There being no candidate for a hearing, the Socialist leader again rose with a smile: "The excessive modesty of the members has been shown," he remarked, "I will again move the adjournment of the debate."

"And it was so ordered.
Regulation to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act introduced by message, and passed through the house committee, the house immediately thereafter rising for the day."

"Passengers Injured
FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 19.—Thirty persons were injured, four probably fatally, between Hartford, Ark., and Monroe, Okla., today when a Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger train struck a cow. The injured are being taken to McAlester, Okla."

"Children Burned
HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 19.—Four children of Gabriel and Elizabeth Tancock Island, Lunenburg county, lost their lives as the result of a fire in their home. The oldest daughter, who lost her life, opened the door of her room that the house was on fire. This was the last seen or heard of her alive. The father was rescued."

"Votes For Women in California
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 19.—The event of the day here was a victory won by the suffragists when the senate judiciary committee reported to the senate, with favorable recommendation, Senator Bell's constitutional amendment, which in effect grants women the ballot. The measure carried by a vote of 18 to 2, with four absentees. Its prospects for passage are now considered excellent."

the weather today was clear and mild. The precipitation here and in the mountains since December 1 has been much lower than the average.

"Dr. Nesbitt's Journey.
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Jan. 19.—It has just developed that Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, president of the Farmers Bank of Toronto, wanted on charges of misappropriating funds and on charges of false reports to the government, and who is being searched for by the Canadian authorities, arrived here Sunday and left for Chicago on Monday afternoon on the Soo line."

"Railway Strike Broken.
NACO, Arizona, Jan. 19.—Manned by Mexican engineers who took the places of striking Americans, all trains on the Southern Pacific lines between Phoenix and Casa Grande, and the place resumed operations today. The embargo on the acceptance of freight for stations on this division was at once raised."

"Mr. Harold Benam is in town from Chemalun on a short visit."

Another Election Threatened

But you can't always tell. In any event, the price and quality of Grocery Supplies sold by

Copas & Young

Will Remain "The Standard" Our Prices Will Keep You Posted

- DADDY'S FAVORITE SAUCE, 2 bottles for 25¢
ROWAT'S WORCESTER SAUCE, 3 bottles for 25¢
ROWAT'S ENGLISH MIXED PICKLES, large 20oz bottle 15¢
DR. PRICE'S or ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 12-oz. can 35¢
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack \$1.15
CREAM OF WHEAT, per packet 20¢
MORRELL'S SELECTED PICNIC HAM, per lb., 17 1/2¢
ALLEN'S PURE ONTARIO CIDER, per gallon 75¢
PURE BLACK PEPPER, per lb. 25¢
CARROTS or TURNIPS, 10 lbs. for 25¢
PARSNIPS, 8 lbs. for 25¢
NICE RED BEETS, 6 lbs. for 25¢
FINE CABBAGE, each 15c and 10c
PRESERVED PEACHES, PEARS or RASPBERRIES, 2-lb. can 20c
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack, \$1.75
NICE MEALY POTATOES, 100-lb. sack \$1.75
COX'S GELATINE, per packet 10c
JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, large 16-oz. bottle 90c
RED LABEL COFFEE, ground or bean, 1-lb. tin 25¢
CHIVER'S ORANGE MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar, 15c

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

Copas & Young

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Corner Port and Broad Streets Grocery Dept. Phones, 94 and 95 Liquor Dept. Phone, 1632

ELLWOOD WIRE FENCING IS BULL PROOF, CHICKEN PROOF, FIRE PROOF. Diamond mesh—cannot sag. The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Victoria, B. C., Agents. Phone 59. 544-546 Yates St.

PAUL'S DYE WORKS Office 711 Yates St., Works Gladstone Ave., Victoria, B. C. N. S. PAUL, Prop. Cleaners and dyers of silks, dresses, household furnishings, etc. Gents suits cleaned, pressed and repaired and made equal to new. Our process is unsurpassed in the cleaning of Silks and Ladies' Dresses. Mail orders receive our best attention. Prices very moderate. Phone, 624. Victoria, B. C.

Relieve Your Cough Build up your strength with the best of all remedies BOWES' FERRATED EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL Most powerful ingredients and perfect digestibility give to it a curative strength which is found in no other emulsion on the market. Sold here only, \$1.00 bottle.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 Government Street

"Monoplane Record
DOUL, France, Jan. 19.—Louis Breguet today broke the world's speed record for a monoplane with a passenger. He made a flight of 21 miles in 34 minutes and 54 seconds, and 62 miles in one hour, nine minutes and 28 seconds."

"Grand Trunk Strikers
STRAITFORD, Ont., Jan. 19.—The inquiry conducted by Judge Barron into the cases of the Grand Trunk Railway strikers has already resulted in orders for the reinstatement of some half-dozen men. The judge will report fully to President Hays."

"Heavy Snow in Cascades
SEATTLE, Jan. 19.—Nearly six feet of snow fell at the summit of the Cascade mountains in the 24 hours that ended at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern by keeping plows busy, have maintained main running. There were two big trains running on the Northern Pacific between Lester and Stampedo, near the tunnel, last night, that tied up all traffic, and even yet no freight trains are moving in either direction. In Seattle

HOW TO PLANT Every year there are shrubs who are because they do not cases the plants do not make any great amply exist. As a rule, the plants are poor stock, for the plants a fair share the buyer has neglected which insure it. In nearly all the of trees are given clay, which prevent tent, from drying of num moss or other is put about the roots ing out, so that the plants they are in immediately. It is when the trouble begins. Be with damp soil, im taken from the pack removed. Only the drying winds of dry out the roots so ously injured. If you cannot se ground where they "beef" them in, i.e., to hold the roots, t and water them to roots, put on the b by treading with th dry when the plants ing case, immerse th path or tub of water. The ground wh be planted ought to fore setting the trees f; but if you have fere you order the soil can be worked site of each shrub three is better; for four is better. Dig the soil is being stones to one side, dig to the required, leaving it rough, so made with the soil the small stones wh into the bottom of the mix with the soil ta bulk of well-decay will be necessary to insure thorough s soil back into the hole after setting. I diately before planti so that it will not been planted. If you have not not care to go to the then, when planting foot or so larger th of the plant, so that the hole they can be some trees and shr which were as squa holes, and as a res ance had a stunted plant put in this covers from the dan With the excep azaleas and their just a little deeper. Spread the roots out the soil and lift the t just a little—an inch around the roots, th turn a stream of wa enough so that the wash the soil into filled. When the which will be in a balance of the soil, feet. Fill the hole i surrounding soil to thoroughly puddling you can be sure th plants will live and ply exist for a few y. Be sure you set one person hold it w from one side, then gles to the first sig set the centre of the place where the ground. Before setting the roots are in god damaged in any w tion, cutting it o Use a sharp knife. If you are planting azaleas, andromeda, or any other plants family, the soil must before planting. If y stone country, the p less, the site in which renovated. Dig the soil out to half feet and throu the bottom throw th or coal clinkers to h then fill the hole w which has been weat