

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS OPENS

MOVER AND SECONDER MAKE GOOD SPEECHES

Shaw, of Kamloops, and Manson, of Comox, Speak—Island's Resources

Legislative Press Gallery, Jan. 13. The House got down to the work of the session this afternoon by opening the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. It is likely that the debate will last well into next week, as there are several members who desire to be heard, some of whom are active workers in committees. The House except during a debate such as this, or that on the budget.

Speeches were made to-day by ex-Mayor Shaw, of Kamloops, who moved the address, and Mr. Manson, of Comox, who seconded it. Both gentlemen spoke well and each in turn emphasized the prosperous condition of the province. On Monday a Socialist opinion of the question touched on in the speech will be heard from the lips of Parker Williams, of Newcastle, whose dry humorous comments and all phrases are listened to with enjoyment by all his fellow-members.

Mr. Shaw, who is remembered in the House for an eloquent speech delivered during the debate on the address last session, was applauded by members of all parties when he rose to move that an address be prepared and presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor in reply to the speech from the throne.

Mr. Shaw referred to the fact that the House was for the first time during this twelfth legislature, complete with forty-two members, and to the cabinet changes. Of the outstanding Imperial happening of the past year, the death of King Edward, he said:

"No event of the year has caused such widespread sorrow as the death of the King. No sovereign of nation ever received more hearty sympathy from other nations than the British sovereign and people on that sad occasion. In his successor, King George the Fifth, all are of one mind that we have in him a very capable and able ruler, who will be able to discharge his duties with credit to himself and honor to the empire."

Speaking of the late Capt. Tatlow, Mr. Shaw said that he had just received this province by the sad and untimely death of the late minister of finance and agriculture, Mr. Tatlow. In his death the province loses one of its ablest and most capable statesmen. Although taken away before his time it was given to Mr. Tatlow to see at least some of the fruits of his labors. The work he did for the province will long stand as a memorial to one whose integrity and ability were well-known and recognized."

The settlement of the Songhees reserve trouble was welcomed by a member for Kamloops, and the hope expressed that this would be only the starting point of similar negotiations in other parts of the province. He specifically recommended such action in regard to a reserve just outside the growing city of Kamloops, which he desired to avoid Victoria's experience.

Mr. Shaw said he would not deal with the fisheries question, now before the courts, but on the matter of the water rights in the railway belt, declared by a recent decision of the judicial committee, he expressed the hope that some amicable arrangements would be arrived at between the provincial and federal governments, so that the people of the dry belt would not suffer. He detailed the great advance being made in fruit-growing and mentioned that at Salmon Arm alone this coming spring there would be planted some thirty thousand trees on four hundred acres. The fear expressed by some that markets for the fruit of the province will give some trouble to find are not shared by Mr. Shaw, who declared his conviction that all the growers could produce would be placed.

The surplus was hailed by Mr. Shaw as a credit to the government and he foresaw many lines of development of the province wherein the money would be of use. Applauding the government's intention to deal with sanitary conditions in logging and mining camps, Mr. Shaw said that it might be well to consider government inspection of domestic camps, of the homes of a great many people in this province, especially as regards the scourge of tuberculosis.

Mr. Manson began with congratulations to the mover of the address and to the government on the cabinet being now complete. He referred to the death of King Edward as a loss not only to the British empire but to the entire civilized world. The people had learned to love and respect that sovereign and their sense of loss was deep and real. Mr. Manson noted with pleasure, as had Mr. Shaw, that the province, as well as the Dominion of Canada, would be fittingly represented by their premier at the coronation of King George. A tribute was also paid by the member for Comox to the late Capt. Tatlow.

Coming from a littoral constituency, Mr. Manson was naturally greatly interested in the references to fisheries in the speech. He expressed the view that the only fishing in the pools around the outside edges, while the large ocean, with its immense harvest, lay at our doors as yet, comparatively speaking, untouched. The salmon pack in 1909 totaled \$7,920,000, of a value of \$5,600,000. The value of the catch in 1908 was \$4,672,312 and in Nanaimo alone the almost inconceivable quantity of 22,500 tons of these fish were caught.

The halibut catches of 1908 were valued at \$375,652. With the fishing industry developed to its full capacity the business would be something of a value that could be so easily grasped. The whole fishing, while practically in its infancy, was in 1908 worth \$357,000.

present. The total value of vessel and fishing apparatus, including the gear, is \$1,200,000. The value of the gear is \$400,000, and twelve thousand men were being employed. Mr. Manson declared in an outspoken way that if the province was to benefit to the full from this natural resource greater protection must be given to the industry from the poaching and piracy of American fishermen. He blamed the Dominion government for not having enough men and boats enough, fishery cruisers on the Pacific coast. In addition to increasing the fleet he suggested that the Dominion government should take up the question of having Hecate straits declared a closed sea under international law. While endorsing all that Mr. Shaw had said as regards fruit-raising, Mr. Manson reminded the House that Vancouver is situated on the coast, and many other lines of produce and he advised the government to foster all of these on island and mainland. The member for Comox went in detail into the mineral situation on the island and along the coast. He anticipated great impetus to the coal mining industry as a result of the acquisition of the Macaulay and Mann interests in the coal fields. It was intended, he said, to double the output in the very near future, and a water-power was being developed to operate the mines at a cost of half a million. From a monetary standpoint the value of the coal and coke produced in 1909 was \$10,000,000; the coke mines produced \$13,000,000, and placer mining \$47,000,000.

Mr. Manson said that the coal mines of Vancouver Island are of immense value, not only to the province but to the Empire. The coal mines of Vancouver Island are to-day the most important source of fuel for the province, and the value of the coal and coke produced in 1909 was \$10,000,000; the coke mines produced \$13,000,000, and placer mining \$47,000,000.

Coming to the matter of railways, Mr. Manson spoke of "the magnetic force" of the hand of Mackenzie and Mann" being felt in British Columbia in a marked degree, not only in railway development but also in lumbering, fisheries and mining. Speaking for his constituents and the province, Mr. Manson pointed out the value of the extension of railway facilities northward to Oyster River as early a date as possible. He welcomed a consolidation of the railway lines, and hoped that provision would be made whereby charter-mongering would be put a stop to. The decision of the government not to deal with the timber commission report at this time was approved, as the delay would give more time to study the recommendations made. Incidentally he mentioned some lines in which waste is going on in the province, and he hoped that the government would be more energetically push the construction of roads, trails and bridges so as to make the land accessible.

Mr. Manson was enthusiastic over the scenery and attractions of the new provincial park at Butte Lake, hereafter to be known as Strathcona Park. The mountain, glaciers, magnificent waterfalls, great glaciers, stretches of river and lake, number of game animals and enormous quantities of fish which abounded in all the streams until seen. It would not be long before the park was easily accessible by motor, bicycle, horseback or driving, and the people of Vancouver would be equally benefited with those of Victoria.

The pulp and paper mills now rapidly nearing completion at Powell river were referred to by Mr. Manson. The buildings were of the most solid and substantial nature, he said, and the ship-loads of cement had been used in the making of concrete for their construction. When finished they would cost over three million dollars. The pulp and paper mills would produce and 125 tons of pulp and paper would be turned out daily. The hon. gentleman concluded his speech with eulogistic reference to the government, individually and collectively.

Parker Williams rose to move the adjournment of the debate before the speaker had stated the question, which was not according to the rules, but his honor recognized the member as soon as the motion had been stated.

Michael Manson (Comox), presented a petition from the promoters of the North Vancouver Island Railway Company for a charter to build a line from Hardy Bay to Coal Harbor. Prayers were read to-day by the Very Rev. Dean Doull.

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NEW ZEALAND'S PROVIDENT FUND

New Bill Combines Old Age Pensions and Life Insurance System

Wellington, N. Z., Jan. 14.—A national provident fund bill, designed to take the place of the old age pension bill, will become a law at this session of the lawmakers. It is believed. The bill already has passed its third reading before the lower house, and a poll of the upper body indicates that it will have a majority there.

The proposed law is a combination of the pension bill and the life insurance bill. The plan is to have a national fund whose salary is to be paid annually to a certain amount weekly. After he is sixty years old, he is paid back the money he has contributed. The amount of his original payments. Men who start with the system at 20 years of age paying 15 cents a week, will be given \$240 weekly when they are 60 years old. Other payments are calculated at the same ratio. If a contributor dies his heirs receive his benefits. If at any time he wants to withdraw his money, he can do so, but he will be penalized for doing so. The bill is to be administered by a board consisting of a member of the cabinet and four other persons appointed by the governor.

The public is not sufficiently educated to accept compulsory insurance, he said. The proposed bill applies only to men earning less than \$1,800 per annum. In cases of death, the family, injury, dependents, the worker receive a lump sum equal to four years' wages, but not to exceed \$3,000. In cases of loss of earnings, the worker is to receive a weekly sum equal to half his wages or half the payment of his earnings during the period of his disability. This remuneration is not to exceed \$10 weekly in any event to continue for more than 10 years. The tentative measure also provides that the employer must furnish whatever medical or surgical services are necessary immediately after the accident, but not to exceed a cost of \$100.

Andrew Carnegie, addressing the convention, said that nine-tenths of the strikes were the results of faults of the system of the employers and not of the differences in money matters.

"The time will come," he said, "when the employees' interests will be the employers' interests. The boss will spend his money for the benefit of his workers, and will have the heart of his workers with him."

Colonel Roosevelt, advocating a workmen's compensation act, charged that every plant corporation was guilty of petty thievery, the money of the workers, he said, was being stolen from them. He urged, however, to protect the work of a high trust official instead of asking for a positive statement of conditions.

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CARNEGIE SPEAKS ON CAUSES OF STRIKES

Declares Trouble Due to Faults of System of the Employers

New York, Jan. 14.—A workmen's compensation law was the principal subject before the National Civic Federation yesterday. Although uniform state taxation, pure food, the taxation of corporations and uniform banking laws also were discussed in several papers that were read.

Mr. Thomas Shorne, chairman of the legal committee of the department of justice, explained a law which his department proposed. The chief objection, he said, to the proposed measure was a question of constitutionality. The committee, he said, taking this into consideration, decided to limit the proposed law to one involving hazardous occupations.

The public is not sufficiently educated to accept compulsory insurance, he said. The proposed bill applies only to men earning less than \$1,800 per annum. In cases of death, the family, injury, dependents, the worker receive a lump sum equal to four years' wages, but not to exceed \$3,000. In cases of loss of earnings, the worker is to receive a weekly sum equal to half his wages or half the payment of his earnings during the period of his disability. This remuneration is not to exceed \$10 weekly in any event to continue for more than 10 years. The tentative measure also provides that the employer must furnish whatever medical or surgical services are necessary immediately after the accident, but not to exceed a cost of \$100.

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ANOTHER FIRE IN PRAIRIE CAPITAL

Plant and Building of Pullman Paper Stock Company Destroyed; Loss \$10,000

Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—About 3 a. m. yesterday a fire of mysterious origin destroyed the plant and building of the Pullman Paper Stock Co., corner of Pacific and Allen, causing a loss of over \$10,000.

The building has been partially destroyed by fire on several occasions and twice within the past six months. When the destruction arrived, the structure was a seething mass of flames, and the fire spread rapidly.

Forty minutes later, through some cause that cannot be understood, a streetcar was destroyed by fire at the corner of Banner and Main streets. The car was returning to the barns from the shops. How it caught fire is not explained.

Fire at Vernon. A fire in the Vernon Paper Co. plant, corner of Main and 1st streets, destroyed a large area of land in the lower part of the town was covered with several inches of water. One or two cellars were flooded, but no great damage was reported.

Unless there is a break in the downpour, serious damage from floods will be done, according to reports reaching here from points further south. The Salinas river, despite its width, is reported as being near the top of its banks, and fear of an overflow causing riders to parol the levees, protecting the towns along its banks. The river is choked with sand, there having been no preliminary showers to wash out its bed.

Carmel river is said to be swollen above high water mark. The floods are not expected to continue more than a day or two, as there is no snow on the mountains to be melted. In 1922 this section suffered seriously from floods, but at that time the rains came after and not before the first snowfall.

THREATENS TO CLEAR COURT. Judge Annoyed by Discussion Among Women During Hearing at Seattle. Seattle, Wash., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Ida Anderson, the first woman in King county to face a jury composed entirely of women and prosecuted by a woman, was triumphantly acquitted before Justice Brown yesterday afternoon when tried on a charge of tampering with evidence.

The evidence against Mrs. Anderson was so flimsy that Deputy Prosecutor Miss Fash Whitehead, moved for a dismissal of the case. The jury, composed of six prominent suffragettes. The county court room was jammed with women who discussed the case as eagerly as the men. Justice Brown threatened twice to clear the court room.

DIED OF BROKEN HEART. Vancouver, Jan. 13.—The coroner's physician stated to a jury inquiring into the death of James Judge, the man who died suddenly at Cotton's camp, Burnside Lake, December 29, that the fatality was literally due to a "broken heart," the right auricle of the man's heart having been ruptured. The condition was caused by an acute nervous condition which placed an undue burden on the heart in pumping blood to the lungs. Deceased was carrying a heavy timber with five other men when he suddenly collapsed and fell to the ground. He was immediately given such attention as possible, but died in about 20 minutes.

Port Alberni, Jan. 13.—The work of getting out poles for the British Columbia Telephone Company for its Alberni district service has commenced, and it is figured that the installation of telephones in the two towns will be commenced about February 15 next. The long distance connection will be established as soon as railway construction work around Cameron Lake is finished.

CHARGE DISMISSED. Seattle, Wash., Jan. 14.—Ralph Leavitt, a former Seattle automobile dealer, has been relieved of a murder charge in connection with the death of a crossing sweeper, who was killed on the street in 1907. The charge was dropped because of conviction has come to be considered impossible. Prosecuting Attorney John E. Murphy told the court that he doubted the ability of the state to obtain a conviction, though he preferred to do his duty and try the case out. Robert A. Hulbert, attorney for the defendant, then argued a motion for dismissal.

HUNDREDS DYING DAILY. Pekin, Jan. 13.—Bubonic plague in Manchuria is spreading rapidly. Reports reaching here state that hundreds of persons are dying every day, and that the number of fatalities is increasing. A French plague expert has volunteered their services. It was planned to quarantine the railways and the great wall in the hope of arresting the spread of the scourge southwest.

TAKE STEPS ON COMPANIES' ACT

Abolition of Income Tax and Property Tax to Be Urged by Same Committee

For the purpose of placing a resolution before the provincial government and urging that its contents be adopted and acted upon, a deputation of the executive and present a resolution, carried unanimously Friday afternoon at the regular quarterly meeting. In this it requested that certain resolutions be made in the Companies' Act, 1910, that the personal property tax be abolished, and that the income tax be abolished in full or at least raised to \$2,500 exemption.

The three matters came up together on the reading of a report of the special committee appointed to consider the Companies' Act, J. J. Shalloos, chairman of the committee, submitted his report by saying: "It is to the interest of British Columbia that the utmost freedom of commercial relations. There are hundreds of European firms trading with the province, and the act as it stands at present, makes it impossible for European firms to trade through an agent. The restrictions in the act add to the cost of goods here. There is a reason why a distinction should be made between incorporated firms and individuals. The report submitted by the committee recommends that the act should not go further than the British act of 1908, which only requires that a foreign register, if it has a place of business in the United Kingdom and not if business is carried on in correspondence or through agents, and that no obstacle should be placed in the way of extra provincial companies recovering just debts in the courts of the province."

The matter is being taken up by the Vancouver board, and it is expected that a joint meeting of the two boards will take place for the purpose of attending on the government to urge the abolition of the property tax. E. A. Paulin and Simon Leiser supported the report. The report was unanimously carried.

Mr. Paulin spoke at length on the abolition of the property tax. He said the present was an opportune time for placing the advisability of property tax exemption before the government. The present rate, he said, is 1/2 of 1 per cent on the first \$2,500, and 1/4 of 1 per cent on the balance. He pointed out that the province's finances were in a very good state, and if the property tax is not abolished, the necessary money should be raised by the way of extra provincial companies recovering just debts in the courts of the province.

The same deputation will carry a request that alterations be made regarding the Bulk Sales Act which M. P. Jackson spoke on, and said called for amendment. He advised purchasers of motor cars to be careful of the sellers, that a clear financial path had been made for the goods, and that third and fourth purchasers would be protected.

W. L. Coulson and W. H. Worswick were elected to the board.

CIVIC ELECTIONS. Nelson, Jan. 13.—The municipal election held here as follows: Mayor, Harold Selous, re-elected. Aldermen, east ward, J. F. Hume, George Ferguson, J. A. Gilker; west ward, Madden, P. J. Gallagher, T. D. The elections in Sandon resulted: Mayor, Dr. W. E. Gomm; aldermen G. E. Wright, James Woods, S. J. Two good; school trustee, W. J. McDonald.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE. Chicago, Jan. 13.—A dynamite bomb exploded in a series that has been attributed variously to gambling or labor influences, was exploded on Wednesday night in the rear of a hardware store owned by Fred Werdel. The interior of the store was wrecked, and the occupants of the four flats above the store were badly shaken.

KAMLOOPS FARMERS' INSTITUTE. Kamloops, Jan. 13.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, John Redman; Vice-president, W. O. Brydson; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Smith; aldermen, J. W. May, H. G. Dee, Perry Lemere and J. W. Bennett.

SECTION HAND KILLED. Nanaimo, Jan. 13.—A fatal accident occurred at Wellington, the victim being a Chinese section hand named Chong Yung, 46 years of age, who while clearing the tracks of snow was run over by a flat car that was being shunted. His leg was almost severed from the body, death being almost instantaneous.

Two Others Probably Fatally Injured in Collision on the New York Central. Batavia, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Five men were killed, two probably fatally injured and more than 20 seriously hurt in the wreck of the Western Express and the Boston and Buffalo special, both westbound, on the New York Central here yesterday.

Four of the victims were killed instantly, and one has since died. The Buffalo and Boston special train No. 49 was at a standstill in the station yards, when it is alleged by railroad officials, Engineer J. B. Lydell, of Buffalo, on the Western Express train No. 23, ran past cautionary signals and dashed into the rear of the standing train.

The dead, C. O. Perrin, of New York, instantly killed; Robert J. Smith, of Detroit, Mich., died at hospital; Fred J. Seakel, New York; W. R. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.; Leonard Doncourt, Philadelphia, identification not positive. Probably fatally injured were Van Valkenburg, Bentonville, conductor of the Boston and Buffalo special; H. J. Cade, Chicago.

Both axes of the African elephants have been killed in the hope of arresting the spread of the scourge southwest.

SPECIES POL

MAYOR MORRIS CHEERED BY JOLLY CROWD

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WHITE PASS MUST LOWER ITS RATES

Railway Commission Orders Reduction Between White Horse and Skagway

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—The railway commission yesterday gave an interesting judgment in a long-standing case of the Dawson board of trade respecting rates on the White Pass and Yukon railway. They were claimed to be excessive before as regards rail and steamboat service.

The company disputed jurisdiction, the road being international, but Judge Macabee held that the board had jurisdiction over that part of the line in Canada. By the judgment just given the rates for passengers and freight are declared excessive and a reduction of one-third is ordered from White Horse to Skagway.

The Canadian section cases may be further carried before the proposed international commerce commission, which would exercise jurisdiction over the whole line.

BABIES TOWN DROWNED. Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14.—On a charge of having murdered her twin babies, Belle Martin was held without bail at Huntington, Tenn. The woman is suspected of having drowned the babies who were six months old. They were found in a canal near the county infirmary, where their mother was an inmate. The grand jury is in session on the case.

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