VICTORIA DOES WITHOUT NORMAL

CANNOT HAVE IT TILL POPULATION GROWS

Premier Definitely Kills City's Hopes—Control of Notaries Discussed

Legislative Press Gallery,
February 1.

Victoria is not to have a normal school, no matter how great may seem the need for one. By-and-bye, perhaps. When the province has grown sufficiently in the estimation of the McBride government it is possible that Vancouver Island may get its wishes satisfied. But at present one normal school is enough for British Columbia.

Such is the declaration of Premier McBride, made this afternoon in the course of a speech on the bill to amend the School Act. H. C. Brewster (Alberni) had just made a strong plea for a normal institution on this Island, preferably in Victoria. Any hope held out to the capital during election or at any other time is to be unheeded, and the last word has been said on the matter so far as the government is concerned.

There were a couple of amusing incidents in the House to-day arising out of formal matters of procedure. John Jardine (Esquimalt) got decidedly the best of the government when the committee stage of the Medical Inspection of School Bill was called. He pointed out that the bill was improperly before the House as, being a measure which in part dealt with the revenues of the Crown, it should have been introduced by message from His Honor.

The Premier did not feel inclined to admit the point, but Hon. Dr. Young, in whose charge the bill is, to avoid debate, withdrew it. Later on in the afternoon the bill was regularly re-introduced amid broad smiles from the opposition members. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, gravely humorous, admonished the Attorney-General to be more careful that the government did not try to undermine the constitution. The member for Nanaimo professed great astonishment that Conservatives should be found taking away the privileges of the Crown.

Shortly before the House adjourned the Attorney-General brought in a bill by message respecting Crown costs, which went through the customary committee consideration of the message before the bill was introduced. Mr. Hawthornthwaite insisted that the bill should be in the hands of members at that stage, but the Premier pointed out to him that this had not been the practice in the past, although not followed in every case. As a matter of fact the bill was distributed immediately upon its introduction and formal first reading.

H. C. Brewster, in resuming the debate on the second reading of the Education Bill, said it was one of the biggest question coming before the House, and he wished to approach it in an absolutely fair manner, as it was a subject which should be treated on its merits and without political bias. He could not agree with everything said by the Minister of Education, as he did not believe the existing School Act was all it should be. Especially in outlying districts it was a hardship on those who should be relieved from too onerous burdens. There were many districts where heavy upkeep of school buildings and all the other expenses fell on the few resident parents. This led to a condition not in the best interests of the children. Large families were frequently the poorest, and so it became a burden on the parents to give their children any education. Consequently, instead of going into it in a manner to give the children the best buildings, they were not what they should be and were crowded.

The proposal to allow the travelling of student teachers to and from the normal school at Vancouver, Mr. Brewster declared to be a sop to the easy conscience of the Minister of Education, because he had hitherto refused to allow the establishment of normal schools in populous centres. Vancouver Island had good cause to complain, having no normal school, although it should by all rights have one, whether at Victoria or at some other point on the Island. It was a peculiar fact that Victoria was the only capital city in Canada which did not have a normal school located within its bounds. In this proposal to pay travelling expenses and the other proposal to make third-class certificates valid for life the government was trying to avoid having to issue permits to teach. In 1908 at Victoria High School one hundred teachers took certificates, and yet less than twelve of them attended the normal. Would paying the expenses of students from here to Vancouver alter that in the slightest? If a normal school was established here these students could get the training they desired, but which they could not afford in many cases to go from home to obtain.

The proposal to establish superior schools would be found to benefit but a few, say those within three or four miles of the school. If students had to go further than that it would be far better to give them a place where they could go to High school. Victoria today gave Saanich, Oak Bay and other outside students the benefits of the High School without the city school board receiving any remuneration.

In the matter of night schools Mr. Brewster drew attention to the necessity for care that the students around fourteen who attended these were not children who should be going to the public schools in regular course, but who instead were being put to work and sent to night school to study after a day's work. The people who went to night school as a rule had had some education, and wished to perfect themselves in some trade or calling, or some branch. There should be room in our school system for every child to fit himself to be proficient in the line of trade they wished to take up. The cost of these schools was not being properly divided; the government was not going as far as it ought to go in that regard. The very best teaching staff obtainable should be had for these schools. The member for Alberni expressed the opinion that the teacher who was not more ambitious than a third-class certificate for life was not fit for teaching.

The Premier made a lengthy speech in reply to Mr. Brewster, and began with an explanation of the position of the government in the matter of another normal school. When the present one was established by the Dunsmuir government, he said, the location had been a matter of careful consideration, and in placing it in Vancouver the government thought it would best serve the interests of the province. Local consideration had naught to do with the selection then made; as a matter of fact the then Premier, he himself, and other ministers were residents of Victoria, and the Premier had practically all his interests on the Island. This question had some considerable place in the politics of the city, and undoubtedly there was an agitation brought about to force the hand of the government to establish a normal school here. He did not hesitate to advise the House that the policy of the council of public instruction with regard to the establishment and maintenance of the school at Vancouver was easily and readily justified. It was one of the most efficient of the kind in the Dominion. It was deemed wise that all efforts should be centered on it. The House and the province could rely on it that whatever was essential to the teaching profession and education, even if it meant the establishment of another normal school, would be carried out by the government. But there was not to-day sufficient population to justify the establishing of a second normal school. So far as Victoria was concerned he had no doubt that owing to the wonderful development of the Island the House would be called upon at no distant session to provide for the establishment of a school on the Island, preferably in Victoria. The interior would also doubtless need a school. When the population warranted the government would not hesitate to extend the system.

The Premier devoted some time to the other phases of the bill, defending the proposals of his colleague, the Minister of Education. In regard to technical education he expressed the hope that the province would benefit from a share of the Strathcona fund for that purpose.

Parker Williams (Newcastle) declared that manual training was a device of the capitalist and manufacturer to obtain strike-breakers, while on the other hand the trades unions sought to restrict the number of those in any trade by limitations as to the number of apprentices. He favored rather a broader public school education, and, if necessary, the extending of the school age to fifteen or sixteen, than manual training. Salaries were considered by Mr. Williams at some length, and he insisted that these were much too low. He cited janitors, gardeners, firemen, policemen and other employees of the government who got far more than the average school teacher. Even the superintendent of education was in receipt of a salary considerably below that of, say, the chief inspector of fisheries.

The adjournment of the debate was moved by John Jardine.

Control of Notaries.

There was a discussion on the bill of the Attorney-General to take to the government the complete supervision of the appointment of notaries, but it ended in the bill going through committee without change. The opposition told the government plainly that the sole object was to get still further power in the hands of the Attorney-General and to extend the machine still further.

Mr. Brewster asked the Attorney-General what better control the government could have over the qualifications of notaries than is contained in the very section of the act what it is intended to repeal. Mr. Bowser had claimed the other day that there were some men acting who were not well qualified or not as good as they should be. There could be no question that the section which the Attorney-General wanted to strike out gave the government full power to prescribe what the qualifications should be and what examination a candidate should pass. Instructions could be given to the judges, who now had the duty of examining candidates, to keep out undesirables or provide for a stiff examination. But evidently the Attorney-General, who had taken a great many powers into his own hands and used them to great advantage, proposed to take control of the notaries public as of so many other things in the past.

The Attorney-General replied that any powers he had taken were in the interests of the public and were so exercised. He had never heard any criticism of his use of them that amounted to anything, and the verdict of the people on November 25th showed that what had been done was approved of by them.

"It shows how nicely worked-out they were," the member for Alberni remarked.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite proposed as an amendment that all candidates should pass an examination before the civil service commission, but this was voted down.

Bills Introduced.

The Attorney-General brought in a bill to amend the Factory Act by adding a section declaring inspectors incompetent to give testimony in any civil suit or proceedings while holding office in regard to anything he has seen or done, and he is also forbidden to act as an expert witness in any case. Another bill of Mr. Bowser's is designed to prevent any court or judge awarding costs for or against the Crown, or any officer or agent for the Crown, except under the provisions of a statute which expressly authorizes such an order.

Private bills introduced and given a first reading were the following: Empowering the Salvation Army to deal with certain property (Mr. Davey); to authorize the B. C. Mainland and Coast Industrial Company to construct railways, tramways, etc. (Mr. Thomson); to incorporate the Comox Logging and Railway Company (Mr. Gifford).

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FARMERS HOLD BIG GATHERING

MANY RESOLUTIONS BEFORE INSTITUTE

Matters of Much Interest to Settlers Are Dealt With

The convention passed a unanimous resolution put by James Cook, of Kootenay, endorsing the Canadian apple show proposed to be held in Vancouver about November this year, as outlined at Tuesday morning's session by Maxwell Smith.

George Heatherbell said British Columbia grew the best apples in the world but he thought Mr. Smith's estimate of $25,000 cost was too small. He thought $50,000 could easily be obtained from various sources. Mr. Harris thought Vancouver was the best place to hold the show as it was central for all exhibitors.

Robert Turner, delegate from the Salmon Arm Institute, moved a resolution that the women's institutes receive a grant the same as is given the farmers' institutes. Mr. Heatherbell seconded the resolution. The mover said he had been asked to bring the resolution before the convention. He had been pleased to hear from the deputy minister that the grant would be provided for. The resolution was carried.

Freight reduction between British Columbia points and the prairies by the C. P. R. was proposed by Delegate J. A. H. Morrow, of the Kent Farmers' Institute. A. Davis, from the Delta, seconded the motion, saying that he understood freight rates were reduced from the east to the British Columbia boundary. He thought the rates should be reduced to the coast.

The deputy minister said the matter had been discussed last year by the C. P. R. officials and the department. He did not know what additional reductions could be obtained.

Capt. Stevens said the C. P. R. would require specific statements. He thought the resolution should have more detail.

Mr. Winslow said the rates compared favorably with those of the state of Washington and he did not think under present circumstances any alteration would be made by the C. P. R.

John Redman said he thought it was a matter for the government. His institute had received promises from the C. P. R.

Mr. Scott advised the resolution being altered to ask the government to provide a freight and express rate commission as the matter was not one for the department to deal with. This matter will come up again.

The desirability of the government giving special attention to the bonusing of approved stallions, which formed the basis of a resolution from the Kamloops Institute, was spoken to by Messrs. Redman, Heatherbell and Hodson, all of whom were unanimous in the opinion that the standard must be kept up and that government assistance in breeding would be acceptable all through the province. Mr. Davie did not consider it a fair deal to those who at present own horses. Mr. Hodson said when the plan was in force it would not be to the detriment of those in the business already.

Dr. Tolmie said the government should not compete with men who had invested large sums in the business. Military horses were scarce. He advocated a committee to deal with the matter. Other speakers advocated the resolution and Mr. Redman said the government should get in touch with the remount department of the British war office.

T. G. Spear moved an amendment that a committee be appointed to go into the matter and report back, after conferring with Dr. Tolmie.

The amendment carried.

The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Smith, Davie, Redman, Clearsby and Hodson.

Starke Bros., Louisiana, Mo., appear to have been foisting trees not true to name on British Columbia farmers and fruit growers, according to complaints made by growers. The deputy minister informed the delegates that nurserymen doing business in the province were under bond in the sum of $2,000 and suit could be brought against these firms by buyers who had been swindled. Starke Bros., however, are an American firm, doing business by mail only, and the buyer could not be protected by the department. Delegates were advised to purchase only from nurserymen who were doing business in the province and who were under bond.

Thomas Abriel advocated that the department of agriculture purchase clover seed in wholesale quantities and distribute it in small parcels to the institutes for the use of members. Seed that now costs 28 cents would be secured this way for 14c. Mr. Keffer, of Arron Park, supported the motion and held the department would be advancing interests of the country and advance the small grower by three years.

Mr. Heatherbell spoke on the motion and asked that the Vetch seed be included in the motion.

Mr. Scott said there was a question of principle involved and the line must be drawn somewhere.

Mr. Heatherbell said the farmer was not asking for a gift but merely for the government to act as banker for the time being. Mr. Speer said the suggestion was just what the institute is for and onion seed could be included as it cost the merchant 30 cents a pound and the farmer paid $2.50. The institute was for this purpose, to stop this hold-up by the merchant.

Other speakers held that it was a matter for individual institutes.

The motion was carried.

Nicola farmers have at present no remedy for the spreading of thistles because the act does not provide for territory east of the Cascade range. To remedy this H. S. Cleasby, of the Nicola Farmers' Institute, put a motion asking the government to amend the act to bring territory east of the Cascade range within the same jurisdiction as the west.

The motion carried with an added clause urging the act throughout British Columbia to be strictly enforced in regard to all noxious weeds.

A resolution asking that an inspector visit the Kelowna district on account of disease existing among tree and bush fruits was carried.

The convention resolved that manufacturers of stumping powder be asked to print full directions for the use of the same and have a copy placed in each box sold.

NO FRICTION ABOUT TRAMWAY AGREEMENT

Apparent That City Solicitor Discovered Nothing More Than Mare's Nest

A committee of the city council, consisting of Mayor Morley, Ald. Bannerman and Ald. Rayman on Tuesday waited on A. T. Goward, local manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, relative to the bill now before the local house to give effect to the agreement between the city and the company in regard to the Jordan River power project. The city solicitor had reported to the council that the company refused to have inserted in the bill a provision that the agreement between the city and the company should terminate on December 5, 1938, the date on which the company's franchise terminates.

Mr. Goward stated that the company had no objection to the provision sought by the city, but the city solicitor, when drafting the petition to the House for an amendment to the act, made it read that both the company's charter and the agreement which the city engineer entered into last year should terminate on the date mentioned. The company, said Mr. Goward, did not concede that its charter terminates on that date. But apart from this difference of opinion the company is quite willing that the agreement should terminate then.

Mr. Goward stated in plain language what he thought of the city solicitors' attitude, and when the committee left matters had been amicably adjusted and the contention of the company sustained.

CHILD MURDERED.

New York, Feb. 1.—Another child murder has startled New York. It occurred in a house on East 50th street last night, where a man shot and killed one child, wounded another and killed himself. No cause is known.

JUVENILE COURTS IN PROVINCE

STEP IS NOW BEING CONSIDERED

Attorney-General and Department of Justice Conferring on Subject

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—A clipping from the columns of the Vancouver Sunset of several weeks ago was sent to your correspondent from Vancouver. It was a criticism, in characteristic Sunset style, of the department of justice, the minister of justice, and incidentally of Mr. Templeman, on account of the alleged unfavorable reception given in Ottawa to an effort made by leading Vancouver citizens to get a juvenile court established there.

When Hon. Mr. Templeman was asked what he had to say in explanation he had to admit that the article gave him the first intimation that he had received in respect to an application to establish a juvenile court at Vancouver. "I am even more ignorant than the writer of the article, who apparently has some knowledge of what is being done, although his information is inaccurate, as his reference to my attitude to the question clearly indicates. This is the first I have heard of the communications with the justice department on the subject, and therefore it is most unfair that I should be accused by the Sunset of doing something to retard the establishment of the juvenile court in Vancouver. I should have been pleased to help the movement—if in my power to help—had I been advised about it."

The unfair comment referred to is not of much consequence, as public men have to stand a good deal of that kind of thing, and the subject would hardly be worth referring to now were it not deemed advisable, in the interest of all concerned, that the facts in regard to the proposition to establish a juvenile court in Vancouver should be properly stated.

The subject is not yet ended, and no doubt in due time and in a regular manner the court will be established.

I have made careful investigation and have ascertained that the facts are as follows:

Apart from a conversation on the subject some time in June, the first heard in Ottawa of an application to have the statute brought into force in Vancouver was a telegram received from Mr. Wade in November last. Mr. Wade was under the impression, evidently, that an order-in-council could be passed at once, and the thing was done. But the justice department looks upon the enforcement of the act anywhere as a serious business, because from the moment it comes into force the whole jurisdiction of the ordinary courts as to boys and girls under 14 is at an end, and even as to serious offences with which boys between 14 and 16 might be charged, there is no further right to trial by jury, except at the discretion of a judge. Once the act is brought into force in any district there is no provision for restoring the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, and therefore such a step should not be taken without the most careful inquiry.

Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act an order-in-council has been passed setting out a number of things which applicants must establish before the act can be brought into force in any locality.

It was pointed out by the justice department that a formal application was necessary, and that it ought to be made through the attorney-general of the province, as he was charged with the responsibility for the administration of justice in the province, and he as the proper local officer was the right official to be satisfied that the necessary preliminary requirements had been complied with. The deputy attorney-general was communicated with to this effect. There was not the slightest suggestion made that this was owing to the distance between Vancouver and Ottawa. On the contrary, the whole ground for the reference to the attorney-general was that he is the proper official to have charge of such matters as part of the administration of criminal justice in the province, and the same course is taken in all the provinces.

Before the act can be proclaimed, a proper detention home must be established, and an industrial school, a judge willing to act, remuneration provided for adequate staff of probation officers, and a juvenile court committee arranged for. These are things in regard to which the government here is entitled to have official information from local authorities.

Mr. Bowser wrote on December 10th that he was making inquiries into the matter, and again on December 29th, stating that he was not satisfied that all the necessary requirements exist in Vancouver to justify him in asking that the act be proclaimed. He adds that he thinks it better there should be uniform legislation in the province on the subject, and that he has decided to introduce a bill at the present session of the provincial legislature along these lines. He says that he has discussed the matter with the mayor of Vancouver, as well as with gentlemen very prominent in juvenile court work, and that they agree it would be better to have provincial legislation dealing with the matter rather than that he should make the application desired in Vancouver.

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OAK BAY WANTS LIGHTED STREETS

Roads Committee of Municipality to Discuss Both Light and Fire Protection

The matter of street lighting and fire protection are two subjects which are to be taken up by the municipal council of Oak Bay. At the meeting on Monday night a letter was read from ex-Reeve Oliver asking that the matter of lighting be taken up by the council. Mr. Oliver drew especial attention to the district between the end of the car line and his house, where he thought lights were needed. There are a number of other districts, too, in the municipality where the residents are anxious to have the streets lighted, and it is thought would be willing to pay for the privilege.

The only lights at present in use in the municipality are those along the route of the car line which are incandescent lights supplied by the tramway company for the use of their patrons. These lights are often allowed to go out just on the nights when they are most needed, and no one can grumble because they are private lights supplied free of cost by the company. On several occasions the tramway people have asked the municipality to undertake the lighting work, but so far nothing has been done. The matter has now been referred to the streets committee who will doubtless discuss it in the near future.

The question of fire protection was discussed last year by the roads committee, and a special committee was appointed to try to arrange a joint station under charge of the Victoria chief, right on the borders of the city and the municipality, where it is claimed the city needs the protection even worse than the municipality, for the houses are close together and the nearest station is a mile and a half away, opposite the Central school.

The building up of the municipality has made it necessary that a number of improvements be introduced in the near future. Last year the laying of concrete sidewalks was commenced, and this will be continued during the coming year. The south side of Oak Bay avenue will be made to correspond with the north, and there is talk of cement sidewalks on Cadboro Bay road. The same is to be done at the Golf Links parks, and a number of the new subdivisions, where the better class of residents are purchasing property.

U. S. CRUISER FLEET.

Honolulu, Feb. 1.—The Pacific cruiser fleet arrived here yesterday, one day ahead of the original schedule laid out in Washington. The fleet sailed from Yokohama January 21st. The ships will depart for San Francisco on February 8th.

Form No. 11.
LAND ACT.

FORM OF NOTICE.

Range 1, Coast Land District.

Take notice that Murray C. Potts of Cracroft Island, occupation, rancher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the shore near the westerly end of Felix Bay, Call Creek, thence running easterly 80 chains along shore line, thence to point of commencement.

Located Nov. 26th, 1909.

MURRAY CLARKE POTTS.
December 20th, 1909.

Form No. 11.
LAND ACT.

FORM OF NOTICE.

Range 1, Coast Land District.

Take notice that Gilbert Oswald Smith of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, real estate agent, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of Call Creek, about 2 miles westerly from the head of said Call Creek, thence following shore line easterly 160 chains, thence southerly 20 chains, thence following shore line 20 chains distant therefrom westerly 160 chains, thence to point of commencement.

Located Nov. 26th, 1909.

GILBERT OSWALD SMITH.
December 20th, 1909.

VOLUME 38.

GALE WEEPS ATLANTIC

MERCURY HOVERS AROUND ZER

Shipping Almost at —Cold Wave Caus fering Among P

(Times Leased W

New York, Feb. 7.—The board is shivering with cold to-day, following a s and all big cities report g ing among the poor. T hovered around the zero which is excessive for Ne

Reports from up-state ar England says that the went down to ten and four below during the night at At some places a low rec degrees was recorded. The registered from ten to tw below in the vicinity of and in Washington it dro zero. Western Pennsylva ten to fifteen degrees belo

More than five hund sought shelter at the publ tions in this city, and to-d ity organizations have mo can do to supply the dem

The high prices and "in of living" have been ass cause for a part of the h relief organizations this the sudden cold spell ha light a great number of h known cases of destitutio

A gale ranging from miles an hour swept the c and to-day carried the the heaviest clothing.

Shipping activity is al standstill in New Engla there is a check in all tivity along the whole A The cold wave reaches as lessening degree, as Flor was severe on Lake Erie falo suffering is reported poor.

TO AID IN SETTLIN INTERNATIONAL

Society is Organize plement Work of Conference

(Times Leased W

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7. lean Society for the Jud ment of international dis way to-day after formal last night, is planned to s far as possible the work conference held periodic Hague.

The plans of the Ame have the endorsement Taft, Secretary of State Root and other national declared that the purpos ciety are identical with October 18, 1909, in which powers to clothe the peace court with jurisdic tions of a court of arbit menting upon the organ American court, Preside letter addressed to the

"The leaflets which y publish, together with th national scope which you to hold from time to ti a very great influence o ment of public opinion o ant subject.

"If the proposed cou justice at The Hague b complished fact there w the task of securing the number of powers to the very important task of opinion in various coun cline governments to court when occasion call

"There is no other which the cause of peac ament can be so effecti as by the firm establish manent international tice."

POSTAL SAVING

Maryland Senator Att Before United Stat

Washington, D. C., ment on the postal sav was resumed to-day in Rayner, of Maryland, w measure in vigorous ter

Rayner declared that passed, would be uncon entered upon a long res indicating its alleged c constitution. Rayner tained that congress un tution has no right to e lation.

MAD DOG

(Special to the

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Acco mation received by D veterinary director-gen minion, there are at lea roaming around in Yo counties in Ontario, a been issued directing t this section of the prov in outhouses, kept und or constantly muzzled.