W MAKING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Where Legislation Follows Performance of Grave Public Duty PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS VICTORIA B C FOWL BAY

British Columbia and Its Legislature

Area. 395,000 square miles, or 252,800,000 acres. Forest and woodland, 82,000,000 acres.

Coast line, 7000 miles. White population, 270,000

Coal deposits are the most extensive of any similar area in the world. In gold the province has produced over \$125,000,000; in other minerais over \$200,000,000.

Fisheries have yielded over \$120,000,000. Over 3,000,000 fruit trees have been planted during the past three

Wheat land of the province aggregates 10,000,000 acres. The legislature consists of but one house of 42 members, including six

Annual sessions are not limited as to time of adjournment.

The salary of each member is \$1,200 yearly. Ministers are at the head of the several departments of the government. The salary of ministers is \$5,000 yearly. The lieutenant governor, as presiding officer of the legislature, has no

power except as to the ministers. He may recommend disallowance of The lieutenant governor is appointed by the dominion governmeasures. No bill is passed until a printed copy of it is furnished every mem-

ber with all changes and amendments correctly shown. To introduce a bill consent of the legislature must first be obtained. The number of employes required and the amount of printing supplied,

each, is remarkably small. The budget (appropriations) is one of the first measures presented and the most carefully considered, irrespective of politics.

the British lawmaker does nothing in a British system.

sessions in the United States. Procedure in the British parliament, which is little changed from that of centuries long past, is essentially different from procedure in congress and in state legislatures. Even with the variety of procedure employed in varius states, and while changes more or less radical have taken place in the proyears, there is not in all of the variety of methods employed scarcely a tinge of the system of law giving which has come down through the centuries as one the strongest characteristics of

hurry. In strong contrast with the clos-

A Solemn Function.

lish law making which insists that the public welfare is given first place. importance of the action of a legislature be given all possible force. Law givis not considered a school boy's about a parliament building.

the members being gathered about a tober and November was based on the central rostrum, rows of desks being railroad issue, and Premier McBride, provided at the sides in front of the favoring the railroad under governwide hall, and these are provided with elected by a large majority. What the all the conveniences of business, with legislature will do is problematical. just enough chairs for the members of the largest committee occupying the Important Problems. Usually committee rooms are named from the wood in which each is finished, there being an elaborate and rich finish to the whole legislative department of all parliament buildings. The American plan of numbering rooms seems cheap and shoddy when one enters the maple room, the mahogany room, or even the oak room in the Victoria government buildings.

An English Body.

taking everything seriously and with no attempt to belittle or discredit even political adversaries, the members give undivided attention to the duty before them, whether it be disagreeable debate or tiresome detailed financial state-The American plans of filibustering, of adjourning to "steal a march"

BRANCH of the oldest established law making body known to the lie in the lieutenant governor. Certain Anglo-Saxon race, will convene in the quiet little city of Victoria, British Columbia, "just fore they become effective, but they so the line," next Thursday. For only affect the finances and taxation, while it gave \$\$207 for the aid of farm-safety among fruit. the king's parliament, with questions the precaution having been taken that a ers' institute work, largely among fruitgrave and gay to consider, will gather uniform system of collecting revenue growers. To aid in immigration work assurance that the very best results innermost desires. The proportion of on that day at 2 o'clock in the magnifi- might be maintained. It is urged that the Salvation Army is given \$8500 ancent government buildings over which such a legislature responds more readily nually for its part in colonizing vawill flutter Britain's flag. How long and more surely to the will of the peo- cant land, while \$17,128 is spent yearly session will continue is problem- ple than does an American legislature to prevent the spread of contagious disatical. Before it will come the most under the conditions which maintain, eases in the rural communities, important problems in the history of the The divided responsibility of American government provides a bounty of \$2 effort is being made to bring about campaign last fall, having served one province, and their solution will require lawmaking is urged as one of its great time, plenty of time. For be it known, faults among those familiar with the

NEAR VICTORIA

ing days of congress and of legislative Canadian Politics. Party politics and party division pre-

vail strongly in British legislatures. Defending the governmental policies with of the larger departments by American all its force and eloquence, a party goes appropriations committees. before the people asking to be retained in power. Arrayed against the "ins" is the liberal party, with brains and eloquence, demanding a change in many cedure in congress within the past 100 policies and urging the people to give others a chance at the helm of state. In the legislature the lines are closely drawn, "whips," or leaders being designated by each party to maintain the position of the party in all controversies and to see that able men are given opportunity to discuss the problems before the country. Peculiarly interesting and enlightening are the de-While some of the stiffness has been bates on public problems before the removed, and while the formality does British Columbia legislature. The elenot cling as closely as it did in the ment of pettifogging and appealing to days of King George, there is still that the prejudices of the people is happily element of solemnity attached to Eng- absent, and the broader problem of the

The 1910 session faces the railroad problem in all its complex and important ramifications. One party favors task nor is there anything frivolous the construction of the Canadian Northern railroad through the province un-Supremely orderly, dignified, deco- der governmental ald, while another rous, is a British legislature. To ex- favors the plan of allowing the railpedite business and have all the time road to be built by private capital, as wasted at once, the lawmaking body sits was the Great Northern, on the Ameras a whole, occupying a single room, ican side. The campaign made in Ocspeaker. Committee rooms open off a mental supervision in construction, was

Hand in hand with the railroad problem goes the question of good wagon roads. Uppermost in the minds of the people of British Columbia for a num her of years, the road improvement idea has demanded money and plenty of it, year by year, until the legislature will be asked to appropriate fully \$3,000,000 this year for new work. The last session appropriated \$2,331,000 for this purpose as against \$360,000 in 1904.

Conservation of natural resources, While Americanism is flooding Can- regulation of the liquor traffic, govada, while half the people one meets ernment aid in municipal improvements, on the street seem to be Americans, the creation and fostering of a bureau no inkling that a "man from the states" of forestry, a law levying a poll tax of forestry, a law levying a poll tax ever entered British Columbia can be upon persons not subject to other forms gathered from visiting the legislative of taxation, the construction of bridges 29 times out of a possible 39 with six averaged as high as 62 per cent of hits, gunners, body while in session. Adhering strict- and improvements in remote sections inch rifles. One more shot was due, As a legitimate evolution came the Those who would become gun pointly to rules few and venerable with age, of the province, each will have its but there was no target left for it. The practice, in 1909, of using old and more ers may take examinations, and if sucplace in the deliberations of the com-

ing session of the legislature. Differing in practically every element in its conception of the public welfare, from similar bodies in United States, the legislature of Brit- per cent of hits. ish Columbia has its own way of spending money. Liberal appropriations are on some one, of "log rolling" for favors made for public roads and bridges, for big gun. easily given, of abusing persons in education and for improvements to pub- Japan had demonstrated that the small- yards. speches of the floor, of impugning the hic buildings. In many of the smaller er guns seldom got at close enough motives of members of the legislature, things a degree of economy is main-ranges to be effective. In the sea of article were taken abound the are unknown here or at least untried tained that would seem impossible in Japan it was Togo's 12 and eight inch during these fractice batters.

The pictures which accompand to the pictures of the pictures which accompand to the pictures of things a degree of economy is main-ranges to be effective. In the sea of article were taken aboard the Kansas resorted to, perhaps, but in legislature janitor in charge of the government sky's vessels to the bottom,

for each coyote killed and \$15 for each all the various departments turned back \$68,636 of the money appropriated for the work assigned by the last session. This is almost an unheard of thing in American legislatures. Deficiencies are considered as part of the record

MARBOR

VICTORIA

FROM THE

Funds Galore.

will accrue. Strange as it may seem, no effort has been made in past years timber wolf or panther. Yet with it giving permanent improvements to re- legislature follows: mote and scattering settlements, and in allowing the cities and towns of the lahan, J. A. Frazier, S. A. Cawley, province to withhold all taxes gathered William Duncan, Thomas Caven, W. H. from personal property within their Hayward, H. G. Pearson, F. J. boundaries for the purpose of making Kenzie, W. J. Manson, J. Jardine, W. R. municipal improvements more easy and Ross, J. R. Jackson, E. Miller, A

funds one of the greatest problems be-natural resources and advantages of-McGuire, C. E. Tisdall, H. H. Watson, fore the British Columbia body is the fered settlers, while men in charge of H. F. W. Behnsen, Frank Davey, R. disposition of the huge surplus to the the work extend every assistance pos-McBride, H. B. Thompson, T. Gifford, About \$2,500,000, gathered sible in encouraging settlement any- J. Schoffeld.

There is no senate to defeat nor house tenant governor draws but \$1500 per by taxation and saved by economy, He where within the boundaries of the

safety to the province and with every ests of their districts close to their wealthy men is very small. In intellito create new offices and commissions gence, in industry, in faithfulness to for the purpose of eating the fund up duty, the body stands high. Of the in salaries and traveling expenses. An 42 members 25 were reciected in the the spending of part of the surplus in or more terms. The personnel of the

insuring their construction much sooner. McPhillips, C. P. Shaw, N. F. McKay, The legislature of British Columbia J. McDonald, J. H. Hawthornwaite, maintains by ample appropriations one Paker Williams, Harry Wright, Price of the most perfect immigration bu- Ellison, Thomas Taylor, L. F. Carterreaus in the world. Every section of Cotton, W. R. Braden, W. Manson, D. While legislatures in "the states" the province is represented by displays, M. Eberts, L. W. Shatford, W. Hunter, are puzzling over deficiencies and short by maps and booklets, telling of the W. J. Bowser, A. H. B. Macgowan, Dr.

Where Laws Are Made in Earnest

A RESIDENCE IN VICTORIA

There is a peculiar conservatism in the making of laws in England and in all her dependencies. To the United States alone belongs the hono having made lawmaking an industry; in fact, one of the most expensive industries of the country. Other countries believe in making fewer laws and having them observed more generally.

During the legislative year 1906-7 England, acting for the whole United Kingdom, enacted but 760 public acts or laws, and it required the active time of parliament for 18 months to accomplish this task. Debate, criticism and elucidation required weeks of time by the body.

In America during the same period 25,446 laws were enacted by congress and state legislatures. It is safe to say that a large part of the laws were of special character or merely local bills. Politics enter into lawmaking in the United States, more largely, perhaps, than in any other

Systematic Lawmaking.

Parliament has so systematized lawmaking and given so much importance to the enactment of a statute that ther is no effort made to clog the wheels of the lawmaking body by introducing local, special or "cinch" measures. Even parliament has been doing most unusual things in recent years to prevent the passage of laws other than those admittedly

In 1907 parliament enacted but 356 laws, which were contained in a record of 700 printed pages. Perhaps every state in the union passed more laws than did England. New York alone passed 754 separate acts, covering a wide range of subjects and requiring 2500 pages of the legislative record.

American legislatures and even congress have more employes than members in many instances, and at the close of sessions the work is found to be poorly done if done at all. The British Columbia legislature, handling over \$5,615,000 annually, conducts its deliberations with the aid of a clerk of the house, a law clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, a doorkeeper, a measenger and eight pages. The entire allowance for employes during the

King Edward's Proclamation Convening the British Columbia Legislature

CANADA, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Edward VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To Our Faithful, the Members Elected to Serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Prov-

ince of British Columbia, at Our City of Victoria—Greeting: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people of our prov-

ince of British Columbia, and to have their advice in our legislature;

Now know ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council of the province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents do enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the twentieth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ten, you meet us in our said legislature or parliament of our said province, at our city of Victoria, for the dispatch of business, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which, in our legislature of the province of British Columbia, by the common council of our said province may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

In testimony whereof we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent, and the great seal of the said province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, His Honour James Dunsmuir, lieutenant-governor of our said province of British Columbia, in our city of Victoria, in our said province, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nine, and in the ninth year of our reign.

By command. HENRY ESSON YOUNG. Provincial Secretary.

MARKSMANSHIP THAT COSTS MILLIONS CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE OF THIS SECTION.

battleship was steaming at full speed or less worthless vessels as targets cessful, begin a thorough course of must never, for the smallest fraction

hits was scored.

At night practice the Maine's two 12 Off the Virginia capes, the southern Education comes before everything else. With the smallest variation means a inch guns in the after turret scored 62 drill grounds, some remarkable records They are taken to shops where guns miss. This can be appreciated from the As time went on there was an in- 17 or 18 knots the Kansas several times ture and construction is made plain. creased tendency to practice with the made nine out of 10 hits with her 12-

The pictures which accompany this in loading and unloading and the like, dinary roll at an ordinary range, if the

Those who would become gun point- motion,

Then comes the actual handling of the pointer lost the target for even that gun. Yet, as always, the novice must three-tenths of a second, the projectile The Vermont also made some remark- go slowly. "Ping-pong" practice, as the would miss its mark by 500 yards. able scores, once tearing the target en- English term it, is all that is allowed

to waste much valuable material.

ords are kept of practice where real why America leads in marksmanship. ammunition is burned up. Furthermore, every officer is keenly alive to the necessity of seeing that his men make good

records. When the scores are high the officers the best assignments, and are made to feel that they are high in the graces of

the navy department.

receive small consideration. the heroes of their comrades, receive senger spoke. extra money when they make records. Gun pointers, for instance, receive from he snapped. \$6 to \$10 a month more than their regular pay when their percentage of hits

is above a certain standard. It would seem, though, that those who get extra money earn every cent the long journeyof it, for the precision required to operate a big gun successfully is almost looking passenger's face. bered that both vessel and target are not only moving, but are rolling up and the fretful baby in his arms. Without the modern range finders the big rifles would be useless, and of the window. even with them two pointers are necessary, one to keep the proper elevation and the other to make up for the side

Once the range is secured these men when this phenomenal 75 per cent of The O'Brien and the Katahdin were training. At first they are not allowed of a second, get out of the path of their were made last fall. When steaming at are made and every detail of manufac- fact that the average time that elapses from the time the button that dis-The war between Russia and inch guns at ranges from 7000 to 2000 thoroughly mastered the candidate goes jectile actually leaves the mustle is eyes. There isn't a place on this established that the small- yards.

The calculations and allowances that In the finest in all Canada west By 1907 the streets big gun tirely to pieces.

Legislative action is direct and positive. When once the body has spoken, while the carpenter draws but \$720 per year, record had risen to 30.7 per cent of hits. For the skill necessary to make these placed inside a lig gun, so that a maximum ordinary routine. The men are keyed nillionalre father, its mandate is accepted without mur- Each man is in charge of several as- 5000 to 3000 yards. Individual battle- Everything possible is done to stimulate mum of expense.

Dram

Dram

Legislative action is direct and positive make these placed inside a lig gun, so that a maximum or dizzy. Yet, on a battleship this is the Actross bride of dizzy. The men are keyed nillionalre father, its mandate is accepted without mur- Each man is in charge of several as- 5000 to 3000 yards. Individual battle- Everything possible is done to stimulate mum of expense.

Dram

Dram

Legislative action is direct and positive make one dizzy. Yet, on a battleship this is the Actross bride of dizzy. The men are keyed nillionalre father.

Up to their work. There are both tion demands it mur, at least until the next campaign, sistants. The secretary to the lieu-, ships, with their 12 and 13 inch guns the ambition of the men to become good. up to their work. There are both tion demands it. Wait for the pour

real powder and projectiles, as in actual succeed. The officers choose warfare. By the time this stage is crews with the utmost care, for the reached the candidate for distinction welfare of both depends on the scores. has become a thorough master of the After a time the men become almost weapon he is handling, and is not likely as perfect machines as the guns they waste much valuable material. handle. Every man has his part, and Then comes the real test. Close rec-does it. There is no failure. That is

On the Limited. From Lippincott's. The merciless heat made the passen-

gers gasp as the limited plowed its in command of the good guns are fa-way steadily across the western plains. Vored in every possible way. They get Dreary, monotonous, was the vista of sand and scrub which greeted the eyes of the wearled travelers. To add to their discomfort, above the muffled On the other hand, the officers whose roar of the train arose the continuous guns make poor records are required to walling of a child. More than one man explain in writing for their fallure, and cursed softly and sought refuge in another car-all, as The enlisted men, in addition to being crowded. Finally a harsh-looking pas-

"Why don't you keep that brat quiet?"

The mother, a forlorn looking woman clad in rusty black, looked patherically up at him. "I've been trying to," she faltered. "But, you see, the heat and

A new expression stole over the harshbeyond human ken. It must be remem- me," he said in a tone of marvelous gentleness; and the poor mother placed Whereupon he threw the child out

Sold again!

So Unreasonable. From Boston Herald. she snapped viciously. "you said if I would clope and marry you

we would fly to a land of milk and honey, and live on the fat of the land. is the milk, and where is the honey! Not even a pound of salt pork!" tate to keep a cow, and as for bear there isn't a man in town willing to le me have a flook for their keep. As for perk, one can't keep a pig without the

cow, so there we are Actress bride of discarded sen delle