

# J. H. HAWTHORNTHAITE'S RECORD IN THE LEGISLATURE

J. H. Hawthornthwaite was elected to represent Nanaimo City in 1900, and took his seat in the House of Commons on February 21st, 1901. He was elected to take the place of Ralph Smith, then Independent Labour Representative, who had resigned his seat for the purpose of entering into the coal-mining business. Mr. Hawthornthwaite was elected as Independent Labour Party, and, upon the breaking up of that party in the Province, joined the Independent Labour Party, and since represented the working class only in the House.

During the First Session he introduced several Bills of importance to the Province, and in 1901 he introduced his District. The first Bill introduced was for the purpose of providing an examination for Coal Miners. A great many accidents had occurred in British Columbia and members of the Miners' Union thought that this was partly owing to the unskilled men working at the "face." The Bill provided that no miner should work at the "face," unless he had passed an examination for a Certificate of Competency. Mr. James Dunsmuir was Premier in the House at that time and a fierce passage at arms took place across the floor of the House between him and the member for Nanaimo. The Minister of Mines, however, promptly adjourned the House, and the government shortly afterwards announced its intention of the Bill. Later on when the Bill was brought down by the Government, Mr. Hawthornthwaite added some further amendments, and the Bill was passed. Lighters, fire hoses and overmen should also have to undergo an examination to prove their competency and be provided with Certificates. This amendment was carried by a large majority. In the same year, when the Government brought down "An Act to provide for the Collection of a Tax on Persons," he introduced an amendment to the effect that the tax should be levied on the Poll Tax which carried, and another which exempted all firemen, or members of a fire brigade which had been introduced in 1902 he introduced an amendment to a Bill relating to Trades Unions. It was the first measure introduced in the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of providing for the protection of their Funds. Old Country workmen knew the far-reaching effects of the celebrated Taffvale decision, which first drove the English Trades Unionists to the aid of the British Empire. Following this decision, Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced his amendment, which completely protects the funds of the Unions and until 1907 it was the only Act of the kind in the British Empire.

The following is the important clause:—"No trade union or any combination of workmen or employees in any such union or combination, in their respective capacity shall be liable in damages for any wrongful act or commission or omission of any such workmen or employees, or for any lockout or labour dispute unless the members of such union or combination or its council, committee or other governing body, acting within the authority conferred upon them by the rules, regulations or other governing body of such union or combination or the resolutions or directions of such resident in such union or combination, shall have authorized, or shall have been a consenting party to, such wrongful act."

It was formerly the practice in this Province for the employers of Labour on Election Days to prevent their working men from voting by detaining them at work. To prevent this, Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced an amendment to the Provincial Elections Act, which he succeeded in carrying through the House. It enacts as follows:—"Polling Day in any Riding shall be a public holiday, and no person shall be an elector of the Riding who is within the Riding on that day, and who is a workman or employee by hire, shall be allowed by his employer to be free from his employment on any Election Day for four consecutive hours between the opening and closing of the poll, and every employer who offends against this provision without reasonable justification shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$100, to be recovered under the "Summary Convictions Act and amendments."

He next introduced as the result of the "Boilers Inspection Act" amendment to the "Boilers Inspection Act." This was defeated, but was reintroduced on the following years until it was carried, with numerous amendments of his Bill. Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced this year the celebrated Workmen's Compensation Act and after a fierce debate, lasting nearly a month, succeeded in carrying it through the House. It is in force in its operations through the English Compensation Act, and has been the means of securing, since its enactment, tens of thousands of lives from any day. The Manufacturers' Association put up an organized fight against the passage of this Bill, and have recently moved in the

coal mined or obtained, then the weight of such ton of coal shall not exceed two thousand two hundred and forty pounds."

"Where miners or mine labourers are employed or underground in any way digging or getting coal under contract or by agreement at a given, fixed or agreed price for each ton of coal mined or obtained, then the wages earned or received by such miners or mine labourers shall be paid in full at periods not less frequent than once in every two weeks."

In places where it is found to be not reasonably practicable to constantly keep a reasonable supply of timber in a working place, then it shall be the duty of the owner, agent or manager to employ skilled men (other than the miners or mine labourers employed under contract or by agreement in getting or mining coal at a given or agreed price per ton in such working places) to cut and set such timber and such working places."

Soon after the defeat of this measure, Col. Prior lost the confidence of the House, and Richard McBride was elected Premier. Mr. McBride was elected on a platform of "cutting down the cost of living." He introduced a Bill to amend the "Penalty Clauses in the Eight Hour Bill," which shall, at all times, be at liberty to join a Trades Union or similar Labour Association, international or otherwise, and any employer who discharges an employee for joining such a union, or against an employee for becoming or being about to become, or having become, a member of any such Trades Union or Association, acts illegally and is liable to prosecution under the "Summary Convictions Act" and amending acts, before two Justices of Peace, or a Police Magistrate, and upon conviction the offender shall be liable to a penalty or fine, not exceeding \$1000."

The following is the vote:—  
FOR—Neil, Curtis, Houston, Hawthornthwaite.  
AGAINST—Every other member of the House, including every Conservative.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced in this year a number of amendments for the purpose of obtaining the Coal Rights for the settlers in which the E. & N. Railway Belt, all of which were defeated.

In 1903-04 the McBride Government was returned to power with a narrow majority, labour in the Province being represented by two Socialists and one Independent. Mr. Hawthornthwaite, having the power to defeat the Government still their strong opposition enabled the Socialist members to introduce, and force through, much labour legislation. The following is a list of the papers expressed it: "They mercilessly took advantage of."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced his Eight Hour "Bank to Bank" amendment to the "Boilers Inspection Act," which he carried. He followed this with several amendments to the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, which were carried, and placed that Bill in a fairly safe position as regards the Engineers' Association.

He next took up the position of the Farmers under the new Assessment Act, and introduced an amendment which exempted the farmers from the tax on smelters, up to \$500, and reduced the taxation upon farms of the assessed value of \$1000 or under, some 40 per cent. Both of these amendments carried.

He next took up the same Act, brought in an amendment preventing the shooting of deer for sale, which was accepted by the Government. Following this he introduced several amendments to the Provincial Elections Act, which were of importance to the working class in its effort to obtain political supremacy. The first was an amendment to reduce the cost of election expenses from \$200 to \$100, which after a hot and long fight was finally carried through.

His amendment allowing voters to transfer their votes from any Division up to thirty days before an election was carried without much objection. He introduced this year the Settlers' Rights Act, which was accepted by the Government. It has been strenuously contested by the E. & N. Railway Company in the Courts. It has successfully withstood all assaults. It has been the means of opening up the coast to settlement on Vancouver Island, and has proved of material benefit to farmers residing inside the Railway belt and owning these lands.

He introduced an amendment making it compulsory for railway corporations to give free transportation to Judges, Assessors and members of the Legislature. This was defeated by a narrow majority.

\$2500, was carried through two stages, but was finally defeated by the adjournment of the House.

He succeeded in carrying through an important amendment to the Natal Act dealing with the class of settlers which should be admitted into this Province. He introduced Mr. Richard Hill introduced his notorious amendment to the Eight Hour Bank to Bank in coal mines, endeavoring to eliminate the "Bank to Bank" clause and thus make the "Bank to Bank" clause null and void. The fight over this amendment is historical and led to much bitterness against Mr. Hawthornthwaite by the Coal Operators in the Province. After several amendments Mr. Hill's amendment was finally defeated by a small majority.

In 1906, Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced a Bill to extend the franchise to women. This Bill was defeated by a large majority. The Conservative Party voting solid against it. Mr. McDonald, the former leader of the Liberal Party, voting with the Government.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite next introduced the "Ambulance Act" as an amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act. It provides that: "A candidate for election as a manager, manager, overseer, shift boss, fireboss or shotgilder, shall produce a certificate from a duly qualified medical doctor showing that he has taken a course of instruction in the Bill, and a candidate, to give first aid to men injured in coal mining operations."

"The owner shall provide one good and sufficient ambulance box in every mine, and shall employ two men employed therein." This carried.

For the second time he introduced the Shops Regulation Act amendment Act, but was obliged to let it drop owing to the opposition taken in it by those directly interested.

He introduced this year an extension to the Settlers' Right Act, giving settlers, who had failed to file their claim under the original Bill, six months further time. This was defeated.

A Bill was introduced this year for the purpose of amending the Boilers Inspection Act, which was highly objectionable to the miners and was introduced to the Province. The Socialists proceeded, for the first time, to clever methods of obstruction, and defeated the Bill. He introduced four amendments to replace them by four amendments introduced by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, at the request of the Association. His Amendment to the Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896, reads as follows:

"Provided always that where any settler or squatter has occupied continuously, or improved to a reasonable extent, any land, the application of which prior to the year 1906, a portion of land not exceeding 160 acres in extent, situated within the Crown land granted by the said Act, he shall be entitled to a right of pre-emption in any way open for sale in accordance with existing regulations governing the disposal of pre-emption of Crown lands. This carried.

This Session his amendment to the Provincial Elections Act reducing the deposit required from candidates, was finally made law and he also succeeded in carrying through the House an important amendment to the regulation of Slaughter Houses. In the fall of this year a general Provincial Election took place and Mr. McBride was returned to power with a strong majority.

A number of important Bills were introduced by Mr. Hawthornthwaite during the next three Sessions of the Legislature. He introduced a Bill which would be held by the Conservative Government, his success was, naturally, not great.

In 1907, he succeeded, as the result of his persistent efforts, in carrying through the Eight Hour Day in Smelters, which brought relief to the seriously-exploited workers in those industries. Previous to the enacting of this measure, the smelters carried on a ten-hour per day and thirteen hours at night work. It was stated that the passage of this Act would ruin the smelter industries of this Province, but judgment was given in favour of the Bill by the Granby and other smelters since its enactment, no such disastrous results have occurred.

His Bill to amend the "Workmen's Compensation Act" by striking out the words "or serious neglect" which had been introduced into the bill when first enacted, and which somewhat hampers the operation of the Act, was defeated by a large majority.

FOR—King, Naden, Eagleson, Jones, Yonston, Kergin, Hall, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, J. C.

AGAINST—Tatlow, McBride, Fulton, Ellison, Bowser, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Cotton, Young, Taylor, MacGowan, Gifford, Gordon, McGuire, Woodward, Parson, Davey, Schofield—21.

The Liberal members supported the amendment. He introduced further amendments to the Assessment Act reducing the taxation upon farmers, which was also defeated but succeeded in carrying through an amendment to the Elections Act, which made it easier for workers to get on the poll.

In 1908, Mr. Hawthornthwaite attempted to impeach James Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, in connection with his endeavor to bring into the Province for use in his mines

AGAINST—Tatlow, Shatford, Taylor, McGuire, McBride, McPhillips, Gordon, Bowser, Thomson, Gifford, Parson, Cotton, Hunter, Behnson, Davey, Ellison, Fulton, Munro, Schofield, Ross, Young—22.

He next introduced an Act entitled "An Act to Amend 'An Act Relating to the E. & N. Railway Belt or Purchasers of Land from such Settlers in 1887, their coal rights." On Mr. McBride's motion this Bill was ruled out of order by the Speaker, who was sustained on the following vote:

FOR—Hall, Jardine, McPhillips, Manson, Eagleson, Tatlow, Hunter, Hayward, Jones, McBride, Fulton, McGuire, Kergin, Cotton, Young, MacGowan, Ellison, Gordon, Davey, Henderson, Ross, Gifford, Munro, Shatford, Behnson, Schofield—31.

AGAINST—Brewster, Williams, MacGowan, Thomson—4.

"AT the request of the Trades and Labour Council of the City of Vancouver, Mr. Hawthornthwaite, next introduced an Act to amend the Hours of Labour of Telegraphers and Signalmen, the following being the enacting clause:

"No operator shall be employed for a longer period than eight hours in any twenty-four; provided always that the employer may, at his option, permit such employment in case of an accident, or for the purpose of saving human life."

"Twenty-four hours, for the purpose of the day shall mean from midnight to midnight."

The urgent necessity for the passage of such a Bill is well known, signalmen and telegraphers are frequently kept at work for 2000 to 3000 hours in the course of a stretch, and this is one of the most prolific causes of railroad collisions and accidents. Notwithstanding this, however, the Bill received scant notice, and was defeated on the following vote:

FOR—King, Oliver, Jardine, Hawthornthwaite, Naden, Macdonald, Brewster, McNeill, Hall, Henderson, Williams, Schofield, Kergin, Munro—14.

AGAINST—Tatlow, McPhillips, Taylor, Manson, McBride, Thomson, Gardner, Kergin, Cotton, Hunter, Gordon, McGuire, Cotton, Young, Gifford, Mackay, Ross, Young, Shatford, Behnson, Davey—21.

A great agitation was carried on in the Province to prevent further influx of Japanese, who had been coming into the Province in hordes. It had been stated upon the floor of the House repeatedly by different "storney-generals" that about twenty thousand men to deal with these people so as to prevent their employment in the different industries. Mr. Hawthornthwaite, however, succeeded in drafting a Bill, which would be held by the Government of the Province to enact. It is known as "An Act to Regulate Employment in Dangerous Industries." The following are the enacting clauses:

"Whoever has taken the place of any man or woman, or write this Act in the English language or in any language of Europe, shall be employed in any of the industries named and set out in Section 4 of this Act, shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$1000, to be recovered under the purpose of this Act, shall be classed as dangerous industries: Coal mines, powder works, sawmills, quarries, lumber camps, metal-mining mines, cement works, blast-furnaces, and door factories and planing mills."

The Attorney-General admitted that this Bill was constitutional, but opposed it on the ground that it would not be supported by the Orientals out of employment and create a possible confusion and difficulty in the operation of the industries specified. It is well known, however, that there are not fifteen or twenty thousand white men unemployed in the Province at any time, Nanaimo alone contributing some three or four hundred. These men could easily have taken the place of the Orientals, who might readily have been shipped back to the countries from which they came. Notwithstanding these facts, however, the Bill was defeated on the following vote:

FOR—Henderson, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, Jardine, McNeill—5.

AGAINST—King, Munro, McPhillips, Grant, Naden, Brewster, Thomson, Taylor, Tatlow, Young, Bowser, Eagleson, McBride, Fulton, Hayward, Jones, Bowser, Young, McGuire, Yonston, Cotton, Taylor, Mackay, Kergin, Ellison, Gordon, Parson, Oliver, Ross, McGowan, Henderson, McDonald, Shatford, Gifford, Schofield—26.

He next introduced an Act to Regulate the Hours of Labor in Marine and Shipbuilding Works, which met a similar fate. It was ruled out of order in an Equidistant, had been on strike for a considerable time for an Eight Hour Day. It was refused by their employers on the ground that this concession would be taken by the Government with similar industries in Vancouver and elsewhere. This Bill would have placed them all upon a similar footing and settle the strike, nevertheless, it was defeated on the following vote:

FOR—Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, J. McNeill, Henderson—5.

AGAINST—King, Naden, Brewster, Taylor, Thomson, Hunter, Behnson,

Manson, Hall, McBride, Fulton, Hayward, Eagleson, Bowser, Young, McGuire, Jones, Cotton, Taylor, Mackay, Grant, Davidson, Gordon, Parson, Kergin, Ross, MacGowan, Davey, Macdonald, Shatford, Gifford, Munro, McPhillips, Grant, Schofield—35.

In 1909, Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced an Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which contained the following provisions:

"If, in any mine, the winding apparatus is not provided with some automatic contrivance to prevent overwinding, such contrivance shall be provided, and the cage, when men are being raised, shall not be lowered more than exceeding three miles an hour, after the cage has reached a point in the shaft to be fixed by special rules."

"There shall be provided to every cage, when used for lowering and raising persons in any shaft, a proper and adequate automatic safety catch, which will effectually prevent the fall of the cage, in case of the breaking of the rope or the failure of the brake to operate."

This Act shall come into force upon the 1st day of May, 1910.

Two further important amendments of the Bill, however, went down to defeat. One provided that: "Every person employed underground in any mine shall be paid at least two weeks, and no contract shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages or remuneration at longer intervals than once in two weeks."

This was defeated on the following vote:

FOR—Naden, Yonston, Jardine, Hawthornthwaite, Hall, Oliver, Brewster, J. McNeill, Eagleson, Henderson, Williams, Kergin, Cotton, Young, Gordon, Gifford, Mackay, Ross, Young, Shatford, Behnson, Davey, Cotton—25.

The other provided that: "Notwithstanding anything contained in any contract, any accident, or any accident in any mine."

This was defeated on the following vote:

FOR—King, Jones, Henderson, Williams, Naden, Yonston, Munro, Hawthornthwaite, Hall, Oliver, Jardine, Kergin, Cotton, Young, Gordon, Gifford, Mackay, Ross, Young, Shatford, Behnson, Davey, Cotton—25.

AGAINST—Tatlow, Shatford, Taylor, Manson, McBride, McPhillips, Gardner, Hall, Bowser, Thomson, Hunter, Gordon, McGuire, Cotton, Young, Gifford, Mackay, Ross, Young, Shatford, Behnson, Davey—24.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite next succeeded in carrying the following resolution dealing with the Liquor Traffic in this Province; but the Government has not seen its way to carry it into effect. He proposed that the Government should misrepresent it. It is evident, however, that had the government carried the resolution into effect the people of the Province would have been benefited in many ways, and it is a pity which would have enabled them to cast an intelligent vote.

This is the motion:

"Whereas it is in the interest of the people of this Province, and of humanity that some solution of evils arising out of traffic in intoxicating liquors be arrived at:

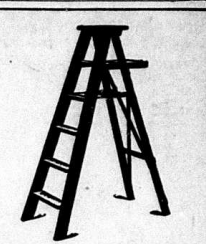
Resolved, that the Government should, in a given locality, of the sale of intoxicating liquors, be objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy:

Whereas the Government has decided to postpone this question at some future date on this question:

Whereas it has been shown that the Gothenburg system of manufacturing and distributing intoxicating liquors reduces many of the evils complained of:

Whereas it is desirable that the people of this Province, before taking a plebiscite, be seized of full information on this question:

Resolved, that the Government should, in a given locality, of the sale of intoxicating liquors, be objectionable from certain standpoints and ineffective as a remedy:



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tion of it, in the Province of British Columbia."

He again introduced a Bill to extend the Franchise to Women. It, however, met the fate of its predecessors, being defeated on the following vote:

FOR—Naden, Oliver, Jardine, Hawthornthwaite, Hall, Henderson, Brewster, McNeill, Jones, Munro, Williams, Grant, Davidson, Gordon, Parson, Kergin, Ross, MacGowan, Davey, Macdonald, Shatford, Gifford, Munro, McPhillips, Grant, Schofield, Ellison, Thomson, Munro—23.

The Conservative Party, as usual, voted solidly against this measure.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite succeeded in securing the passage of some important amendments to an "Act dealing with the Profession of Medicine and Surgery," which were much appreciated by the osteopaths and the retail druggists throughout the Province.

His Act to amend the Shop Regulation Act, 1900, which would reduce the hours of employees, provide a weekly rest day, and other provisions, was again withdrawn owing to lack of interest and support.

Mr. Bowser, this year, introduced his Act to amend the Provincial Elections Act, which provided that upon a voter ceasing to reside in any District, his name could be struck off the list. There can be no question but that this was originally proposed by Mr. Giffin, the proletarian workers to vote. Formerly, a voter had to leave the province before his name could be struck off, but this device would have enabled the register to be kept up to date, thousands of workers off the lists who had merely left the district for a few weeks in search of work. The fight up by the Socialists in the House then joined forces with them. Mr. Bowser, with his associates, speedily came to terms, accepting a modification of the Socialist proposals. Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion to publish the names in some local paper of all voters proposed to be struck off being accepted, twenty-one days, however, being inserted instead of thirty days, as originally proposed. Mr. Giffin's motion requiring twelve month's absence, was reduced to six months and accepted also.

In this resume, no attempt has been made to give in full detail of the various Bills, Amendments, and Motions introduced by Mr. Hawthornthwaite; sufficient has been given, however, to show the nature and volume of the work undertaken and accomplished by him.

Secretary S. P. of C.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite was two years longer in the local Legislature after this record was printed and brought in many important amendments of great benefit to the working people.

A world filled with worry and woes is sighing and praying for peace; but there will be no lasting peace until Labor comes into its own. When Labor is recognized as the greatest factor in the world, and given a voice in the national councils of the governments, when it is conceded its rightful place as the most important force in national life and in the councils and congresses of the world, then there will be a peace that shall endure year and real progress.—O. A. Teitmore.

of dollars for workmen injured, and the dependents of those killed. The Manufacturers' Association put up an organized fight against the passage of this Bill, and have recently moved in the direction of having its provisions amended in the interests of the employing class, or entirely superseded. It is probable, therefore, that during the next Session of the Local Legislature steps will be taken to repeal the Act and introduce some form of insurance to which the workers will be compelled to contribute. The great benefit derived from the Compensation Act is not so much the amount received by way of compensation for injury but rather its well-recognized effect of making employers of labour more careful in their operations and hence reducing the number of so-called accidents. An insurance scheme would not have the same effect.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved, during this year also, minimum wages for unskilled labour employed on railroad construction. This was defeated by a large majority.

In 1903 Col. Prior came into the House, as Premier, and was for a time sustained by a narrow majority. During his Premiership Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced several important amendments to the "Coal Mines Regulation Act," every one of which were defeated. It is worthy of note, however, that in subsequent sessions these amendments were re-introduced until many of them were enacted.

The following are the amendments referred to:—

"No person shall be employed underground in any coal mine for more than eight hours from bank to bank in every twenty-four hours."

"Where miners or mine labourers are employed in mining or getting out coal under contract or by agreement at a given or agreed price for each ton of

in Coal Mines, which the E. & N. Railway Company was attacking in the Courts, he introduced some further amendments which were carried and made the Bill impregnable. Mr. Hawthornthwaite followed this with a Bill dealing with the manufacture and sale of explosives, which provides that "every cartridge, stick, parcel or package containing any explosive, excepting gun powder, for use in mining, quarrying, blasting, farming or other industrial occupations, shall have printed or stamped thereon in legible characters—

(a)—The month and year when such explosive was manufactured;

(b)—The percentage of explosive material contained."

Heavy penalties were attached for any default of this law, which was carried.

He next took up the fight of the Matsqui Farmers in connection with the Dyking Act, and succeeded in embodying their wishes in certain amendments to that Act, receiving a hearty vote of thanks from them for his efforts.

He next amended the Assessment Act reducing the taxation upon farms of the assessed value of \$2000, or under, and was successful in having this enacted.

The Eight Hour Day in Smelters—First introduced by Mr. Hawthornthwaite in this Session, was defeated on the following vote:—

FOR—McNiven, Jones, Davidson, Henderson, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Houston, Clifford, Fraser, Gifford, MacGowan, Shatford.

AGAINST—McInnis, Drury, King, Brown, Murphy, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, Munro, Paterson, Hall, Cameron, Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Ellison, Bowser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Grant.

His amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act increasing the amount of compensation from \$1500 to

tempted to impeach James Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, in connection with his endeavor to bring into the Province for use in his mines some five hundred Japanese miners. His effort was finally defeated after a bitter struggle in the House in which Mr. Hawthornthwaite narrowly escaped suspension or expulsion for his alleged defiance of the rules. Failing to make his impeachment good in the House he took his fight on the public platform in spite of threats of arrest. In this year he introduced a minimum wage clause of \$2.50 for the lowest form of unskilled labour for workers employed on railroad construction. The object of this Bill, of course, was for the purpose of excluding Oriental labour. It was defeated on the following vote:

FOR—Jones, Henderson, Brewster, Hawthornthwaite, Yorston, Jardine, Williams, McInnis—8.

AGAINST—King, Bowser, Hunter, Behnson, Naden, Cotton, Fulton, Manson, Hall, Ellison, Young, Hayward, Eagleson, Ross, Taylor, Mackay, Kergin, Shatford, Garden, Parson, Manro, McPhillips, Gifford, Davey, Tatlow, Thomson, Grant, Schofield, McBride—29.

Three amendments introduced by him to the Factories Act to provide for the exclusion of Child Labour, an Eight Hour Day in Laundries and an Eight Hour Day for Nurses, were defeated.

At the request of a deputation of farmers from Comox Valley, another amendment to the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act, 1904, provided for a further extension of time for all those settlers who had failed to get an application on the first Act. This Bill was defeated on the following vote:

FOR—Hall, Oliver, Munro, Williams, Jones, Macdonald, Jardine, Hawthornthwaite, Yorston, Henderson, Brewster, McInnis, Kergin—13.