PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PROVINCIAL POLICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

DECEMBER 31ST, 1924

PRINTED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VICTORIA, B.C.:
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1925.

To His Honour WALTER CAMERON NICHOL,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present the Report of the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the year ended December 31st, 1924.

A. M. MANSON,

Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Department,

Victoria, B.C., May, 1925.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PROVINCIAL POLICE,

VICTORIA, B.C., May, 1925.

Honourable A. M. Manson, K.C., M.P.P.,

Attorney-General, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my Report for the year which ended December 31st, 1924.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. McMULLIN,

Superintendent of Provincial Police.

REPORT OF
SUPERINTENDENT OF PROVINCIAL POLICE, 1924.

Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C.,
Attorney-General, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1924.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

At midnight of December 31st, 1924, the strength of the Force stood as follows: 8 officers; 178 non-commissioned officers and men; 45 automobiles; 3 motor-cycles; 7 launches; 6 power-boats.

Pursuant to the "Police and Prisons Regulation Act" of 1923, the reorganization of the Force originally proposed is practically complete. The Force is now divided into four Divisions designated by the letters "A," "B," "C," and "D," and for further convenience "A" Division is again divided inot two Subdivisions—Victoria and Vancouver. Headquarters remains at Victoria.

The following table shows the distribution of the Force as at December 31st:—

	Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.*	Probationers.	Automobiles.	Motor-cycles.	Launches.	Power-boats.
Headquarters	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	5	....	1	....	....	....
"A" Division	....	....	....	1	1	4	5	44	3	18	3	5	3
"B" Division	....	....	1	....	3	1	2	33	....	12	....	....	1
"C" Division	....	....	1	....	....	3	2	22	....	10	....	....	1
"D" Division	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	22	2	4	....	2	1
Liquor Branch	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1	1	4	2	4	10	13	146	5	45	3	7	6

* In addition to the permanent staff, Special Constables were employed as occasion arose.

In the Province there are six divisional headquarters offices, sixteen district headquarters offices, and eighty-three detachments. A list of detachments with their officers is shown as Appendix V. on page 24 of this report.

On October 1st last year I considered it advisable for better policing to take the Clinton and Lillooet Detachments out of the Lillooet District and place them under the direction of the N.C.O. in charge of the Yale District. On October 16th the headquarters of the Boundary Police District were moved to Penticton, this being done owing to the increasing importance of the Penticton area. On November 1st the Cranbrook Police District was merged into the Fernie District. During the year the Campbell River Detachment was reopened, the officer at Clayoquot was moved to Ucluelet, and a new detachment opened at that point. New detachments were also opened in "D" Division at Finlay Forks and Telegraph Creek. The detachments at Alice Arm, Boundary, Clayoquot, Huntingdon, Hutton, Quathiaski Cove, Rolla, and Swanson Bay were closed during the year. With the inception of a regular launch patrol certain coastal offices might be safely discontinued.

ENLISTMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

The following are the particulars regarding enlistments, discharges, etc., during the year 1924: Enlistments, 8; resignations, 6; dismissals, 4; discharges, *nil;* deaths, 2.

On April 1st, 1924, all officers were required to complete three-year engagement sheets, and the six resignations referred to took place prior to the completion of the forms.

The death of Constable H. Avison, Prince George District Headquarters, is deeply regretted. Avison was a loyal, efficient, and trusted police officer and his loss will be felt.

I also regret to report the death of a newly joined Constable, C. C. Canning, Smithers District Headquarters Office.

APPOINTMENTS.

On January 31st, 1924, Inspector Walter Owen was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Province of British Columbia.

On February 1st, 1924, Inspector Owen was appointed Assistant Superintendent, and Deputy Inspectors W. R. Dunwoody, W. L. Fernie, and T. W. S. Parsons were appointed Inspectors, and Chief Contable Forbes Cruickshank was appointed to the rank of Sub-Inspector.

On April 1st, 1924, Chief Clerk Geo. A. Hood (Headquarters) was appointed to the rank of Sub-Inspector.

BUILDINGS.

The present policy permits the construction annually of some three new lock-up buildings. These buildings being of a type standardized by the Public Works Department have been found most suitable for the purpose. However, there is still a large number of officers of this Force throughout the Province who have to provide their own accommodation, an unfairness which I have found impossible to overcome up to the present. As an example, certain N.C.O.'s who must purchase their own fuel, water, and light, and also rent suitable accommodation themselves, are far worse off than their subordinates stationed at detachments where these privileges are provided. To meet the situation I am hoping to be able to introduce a system of allowances equitable to all ranks.

UNIFORMS.

The material and badges having been delivered, I hope to have the entire Force uniformed within a few months. As the design selected appears to be both comfortable and workmanlike the officers are expected to present a very smart appearance.

DRILLS AND LECTURES.

Although the value of drills and lectures is recognized as tending towards increased efficiency, it has been found difficult to take men away from their stations for this purpose. However, it is hoped that a course of training will be instituted at Headquarters upon subjects covered by the individual officer in his work on detachment.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

The Force is badly handicapped for the want of a department dealing exclusively with criminal investigation. A nucleus exists—the finger-print branch—but infinitely more is needed. The prevailing custom of detailing an officer to superintend a particular case has been successful up to a point, but the fact of removing an executive officer from his regular work invariably creates local disorganization. This was particularly noticeable during the closing days of 1924, when Sub-Inspector Cruickshank, then engaged on cases of extreme importance, was continually absent from the Vancouver Subdivision.

In order to better protect the public interests a separate department should be formed immediately, and to this end I am preparing the necessary dispositions.

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU.

The work in connection with the Identification Bureau, commenced at the beginning of the year, is rapidly increasing. This branch was efficiently organized by Corporal W. J. Voisey, who reports as follows:—

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL POLICE,
IDENTIFICATION BUREAU, HEADQUARTERS,
VICTORIA, B.C., December 31st, 1924.

Col. J. H. McMullin,
Superintendent, British Columbia Police, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the operation of the British Columbia Criminal Identification Bureau for the year ended December 31st, 1924.

The Bureau commenced operations on January 1st, 1924. Previous to this time no system of classifying and filing finger-prints, nor of maintaining records of criminals passing through the Provincial Prisons and our own Police Force, had been adopted.

The finger-prints of all prisoners confined at the Oakalla Prison Farm and the Nelson Provincial Gaol had been taken since 1917 and allowed to accumulate there. Upon the inauguration of the Headquarters Bureau this accumulation, to the number of 7,180, was transferred to me. I immediately commenced classifying and filing, and at the end of the year 1,733 had been completed. Record-cards have also been made in each instance and indexed alphabetically. These show the criminal record of each prisoner whose prints have been filed. I am endeavouring to complete the prints at an early date; however, I consider it more important to first deal with new prints coming in.

The total number of prints on file, with a corresponding number of record-cards containing the full criminal history of the individual, now amounts to 3,200, and the following table sets out in detail how they were obtained. Finger-print records received from all sources during the year ended December 31st, 1924.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Provincial Prisons—			
Oakalla Prison Farm	1,115	83	1,198
Nelson Provincial Gaol	85	3	88
From accumulation at Gaols	.....	....	1,733
British Columbia Police—			
"A" Division	.....	....	46
"B" Division	14		
"C" Division	25		
"D" Division	7		
Other sources—			
Calgary City Police	91	....	135
New Westminster City Police	15		
Wyoming State Penitentiary	29		
Total			3,200

IDENTIFICATIONS.

Recognition identifications	72	
Finger-print identifications	55	
	—	127

RECAPITULATION.

Provincial Gaols	1,286
Provincial Gaols prior to inauguration of Bureau	1,733
British Columbia Police	46
City and Municipal Police	106
Foreign Penitentiary	29
Total	3,200

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. VOISEY, *Corporal*,
Officer i/c Bureau.

GENERAL.

During the year I visited every divisional and many district headquarters offices and detachments. Efficient police-work is being performed and a satisfactory relationship exists between the Force and the public it serves. I also noticed a spirit of loyalty and comradeship among the men which cannot but favourably react upon the quality of their work.

A Provincial Police organization is usually presumed to be occupied with purely rural problems, but the physical characteristics of British Columbia require its Force to be conversant with everything lying within the range of practical police-work. On the Pacific our men must be sailors, navigators, and engineers. In the Kootenays and on Vancouver Island they must understand mines and mining; in Central British Columbia the cattle industry; and in the newly opened North every angle of frontier life. In addition to all this, our officers perform an immense amount of urban duty, particularly in Victoria, Vancouver, and the outlying municipalities. Once a city prisoner is committed for trial the subsequent proceedings are in Provincial hands, a fact necessitating complete understanding of all the varying conditions identified with modern society.

At present it is exceedingly difficult to cope with certain prevailing coastal conditions, and I strongly urge that our existing water-craft be augmented by the addition of two fast motor-launches, capable of operating over a wide area and carrying machine-guns in addition to their usual equipment. These launches—one based at Victoria and the other at Prince Rupert—are an immediate necessity. The first cost of such vessels, probably between $10,000 and $12,000 each, is not provided for in our estimates. However, in the light of recent events, their innovation is fully justified.

Pleasant relations exist between other Provincial Forces and ourselves, and I again take the opportunity of expressing my warm admiration and thanks to Colonel Bryan, the officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the Alberta Provincial Police. Illustrative of our co-operative efforts is the fact that many Alberta Provincial Policemen have been sworn in as British Columbia Policemen, and vice versa, an excellent arrangement which permits freedom of action to either Force along the Interprovincial Boundary.

Whenever opportunity offered, many municipal forces have rendered valuable assistance, and we have reciprocated.

During the last Legislature amendments to the "Police and Prisons Regulation Act" contained a section enabling any municipality so desiring to take advantage of our wider organization and be Provincially policed. This section reads as follows:—

"34. (1.) Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special Act, the Municipal Council of any municipality may, on terms and conditions approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, enter into an agreement with the Superintendent, under which the Superintendent shall take charge of the policing of that municipality; and thereupon the Provincial Police Force shall act in policing that municipality and in maintaining law and order therein.

"(2.) All moneys due from a municipality under any agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (1) shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund; and in the absence of any special appropriation of the Legislature available for the purpose all expenses incurred by the Superintendent in policing the municipality, including the salaries, pay, and allowance of the members of the Provincial Police Force assigned for duty therein, shall be payable from the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

Upon that officer taking over the British Columbia Division, I interviewed Superintendent Knight, and as a result a working arrangement satisfactory to both Forces now exists between the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and ourselves.

Our dealings with the various United States authorities cover a period of many years. Federal, State, and County Forces seem only too willing to co-operate, and during 1924 we received generous and valuable assistance from New York, California, Montana, Washington, and other States.

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railway Police organizations are in continual touch with our own. This liaison is particularly noticeable in "C" and "D" Divisions, where a mutual and beneficial understanding between the Canadian National Railway and British Columbia Police has been successfully built up. In many essentials railway practice differs from Provincial, and I am extremely satisfied with the existing relationship. Mr. Page, Chief of the Canadian National Railway Investigation Department, and his Winnipeg assistant, Superintendent Hesketh, have been most kind and sympathetic in their dealings with our executives; in fact, a desirable unification of effort has been the direct result.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

With few exceptions, the conduct of the Force during 1924 was excellent. Only four members were dismissed for cause.

By reason of its physical formation British Columbia offers great difficulties to close supervisory control. Mountain ranges separate each Division and often the individual detachment. This throws many of our N.C.O.'s and men entirely upon their own resources, and that men so placed have not failed to arrive at decisions warranted by the facts is borne out by testimony received from the most unexpected quarters. Many of these commendatory letters indicate a spirit of service upon which both the Province and its police may be congratulated.

From time to time I have had great pleasure in commending in our monthly General Orders certain members of the Force for outstanding and notable work in the course of their duties. The following names have been mentioned during the year:—

January 8th, 1924. Constable Sperry Cline, Hazelton Detachment, for resource and initiative displayed in the capture of Charles Kilby, who was wanted for the theft of a sum of money.

February 5th, 1924. Corporal Kier, Duncan Detachment, and Corporal Voisey, i/c Finger-print Bureau, for their skill in establishing the identity from latent finger-prints of George Hannay, who is alleged to have entered and robbed a store at Duncan, B.C.

March 5th, 1924. Inspector W. R. Dunwoody, Officer Commanding "B" Division, and Staff-Sergeant Fraser, for smart work in gathering evidence and tracking down Dan and Robert Cress, who while masked had violently robbed two men near Spencer, on the International Boundary-line.

April 8th, 1924. Sergeant W. Spiller, Corporal A. Saint, and Constable R. P. Ponder, all of Prince Rupert District Headquarters, for courageously attempting to save the captain of the fishing-launch "Narbathong," who had been overcome by the fumes from the engine in his launch. While his cabin was still full of the deadly fumes these three officers worked with splendid disregard for their own safety.

July 3rd, 1924. Constable F. G. Brown, i/c Waldo Detachment, for particularly smart work in effecting the arrest of George Thomas on a charge of horse-stealing. In order to make this capture Constable Brown followed the horse-tracks from Waldo, B.C., to a point near Rexford, Montana.

August 4th, 1924. Constable S. S. Saunders, i/c Cranbrook Detachment, for his demonstration of courage and ingenuity in disarming an individual who was apparently of unsound mind.

September 8th, 1924. Sergeant Carter and Constables McConnell and Robertson, for their excellent work in effecting the arrest of Gus Marchand, *alias* Mike Hearns, who had committed numerous depredations in the Vernon area.

September 8th, 1924. Constable H. C. Clarke, Williams Lake, and Constable Ian McRae, Hanceville, for their determination and untiring efforts to bring about the arrest of John Solomon (Indian), wanted at Williams Lake on serious charges. Solomon was taking every precaution to evade arrest and had an excellent knowledge of the area in which he sought refuge.

September 8th, 1924. Constable A. W. Collins, while temporarily stationed at Ocean Falls Detachment, was the victim of a brutal assault, serious injuries to the head and face resulting. His assailants managed to get his revolver and would undoubtedly have shot the officer had not the safety-catch been on the gun at the time. They broke away, but Constable Collins later sought them out, and in again endeavouring to effect their arrest received further serious injuries. These men then managed to get clear away but were later arrested at different points in the Province. Constable Collins's action in repeatedly attempting to arrest these men and his forbearance in not using his revolver are worthy of high praise. Although badly injured the Constable remained on duty.

December 7th, 1924. Corporal Service and Probationer Thiis, Smithers District Headquarters, for great coolness and courage in effecting the arrest of an armed man at Smithers. The fugitive had held up a citizen of Smithers and made his escape to the bush, where Probationer Thiis shortly succeeded in locating him. Despite the fact that he was armed and under cover the Constable unhesitatingly advanced into the bush and effected his capture.

I have also been pleased to receive from outside sources commendatory letters on behalf of the following officers for valuable and timely assistance rendered by them: Constable W. A. Walker, i/c Yahk Detachment; Constable Geo. Williams, i/c Port Alice Detachment; Constable S. W. Dawson, i/c Campbell River Detachment; Constable W. H. Hadley, i/c Alert Bay Detachment.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

There appears to be no general appreciation of the varied duties police are called upon to carry out. Apart from their natural function—the prevention and suppression of crime—members of the British Columbia Police are both requested and expected to perform a multiplicity of labours only partially identified with the preservation of law and order. In addition, then, to a function which includes the pursuit of crime from inception to judicial completion, we are particularly charged with the enforcement of some fifty quasi-criminal Provincial Statutes and certain other statutory legislation of a special order. A reference to Appendix II. on page 21 of this report will give an idea of the volume of the work, whilst the following summarizes its nature:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Assize Courts.—Police were on special duty at Courts of Assize held in the Province during the year.

"*Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act.*"—In common with other social legislation, this Statute has been successfully invoked in a number of instances.

"*Fire Marshal Act.*"—For the purposes of the Act all unorganized areas are divided into districts, the detachment officer in charge being *ipso facto* a deputy fire marshal. Every fire occurring in these districts is duly investigated and reported upon by the Provincial Police.

"*Game Act.*"—The entire responsibility of enforcing this Act lies with the Force, and its present satisfactory observation may be credited to the extreme keenness of many individual

officers. In addition to submitting special reports upon administrative matters, investigating applications for permission to operate fur-farms, issuing export fur permits and game licences, collecting the sum of $128,573.80 in revenue, some ninety-eight detachments report monthly on local game conditions.

"*Government Liquor Act.*"—Besides performing our own specific duties connected with arrests and prosecutions in unorganized territory, we fully co-operate with and render a great deal of assistance to the Enforcement Branch of the Liquor Control Board.

"*Motor-vehicle Act.*"—As a result of its ever-increasing volume, the Department shoulders an immense amount of work in connection with mechanical transportation. All licences are issued by the police and our total collections amounted to no less a sum than $888,924.85.

Whilst enforcement in unorganized districts is not called upon to encounter the many obstacles confronting municipal authorities, the latter could afford us much more support. I refer to the necessity of a greater insistence upon the Act's basic requirements—a proper display of licence-plates and an observation of lighting, rules of the road, and speeding regulations. After all, this should not be considered as expecting too much from the smaller municipalities, particularly as they receive a proportion of revenue derived under the Act.

It might be added that in view of the very large revenue obtained from this source I feel a proportion should be deducted and applied to traffic-control purposes. The Force could well use half a dozen specialists for this work.

"*Moving Pictures Act.*"—Reports upon all premises licensed under the Act are regularly submitted.

"*Pool-rooms Act.*"—The Force supervises all pool-rooms operating in unorganized districts and in 1924 reported upon 103 premises. As the average proprietor realizes that his licence is too valuable an asset to jeopardize by non-compliance with the regulations, we experience but very little trouble from this source.

Village Municipalities.—While the Act permits them internal administrative freedom, the policing of village municipalities is a distinct Provincial charge. This throws a great deal of additional work upon our N.C.O.'s, who appear to have acquitted themselves most satisfactorily. However, the growth of these municipalities, especially in the North, warrants a slight increase in our strength.

"*Women's and Girls' Protection Act.*"—The control provisions provided for have been availed of in towns adjoining Indian reserves. In many instances the issuance of certificates has prevented the necessity of further police action—an excellent state of affairs and some proof of this Statute's preventive value.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Among the services performed by the Force for this Department is that of enforcing the "Brand Act," "Animals Act," "Pound District Act," "Line Fences Act," and regulations pertaining to noxious weeds, dairies, egg-marking, and apiaries. In country districts we are particularly interested in all matters relating to cattle-marking, hide inspections, and contagious diseases of animals; in fact, the men patrol hundreds of miles in this connection.

Officers in touch with conditions regarding line fences suggest that the Act might be amended. As they are prohibitive in cost to men of limited means, the present arbitrary constituents of a legal fence seem scarcely necessary in unsettled districts.

"*Sheep Protection Act.*"—This law has been properly enforced in all proclaimed districts.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

From time to time assistance has been rendered to the various School Inspectors. Our men are constantly in touch with rural conditions and are often in a position to supply valuable information to these officials.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

During the fishing season special patrols supervise licence collection along the entire Coast. Technical reports on the salmon run and various hatcheries are also submitted by officers who, from long practice, may be fairly classed as experts.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

The Force is in close touch both with labour and labour conditions and in many instances they have been able to secure overdue wages for men which they might otherwise have lost.

A strict attention to camp sanitary regulations has also gone far towards bettering living conditions in remote portions of the Province. They have prevented much unnecessary hardship to injured men by insisting upon employers keeping their first-aid kits up to date.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

At the Minister's request many investigations have been carried out. During the fire season we closely co-operate with the Forest Branch. The Force not only undertakes preventive duty, but it procures fire-fighters and institutes proceedings against those violating the regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

For public convenience, Constables in certain districts act as Deputy Mining Recorders.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

"*Dentistry Act.*"—Numerous inquiries touching unauthorized practitioners were made on behalf of the College of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia.

"*Health Act.*"—The sanitary inspection of camps is one of our most important duties, and during the year 1924 492 inspections were undertaken on behalf of the Provincial Board of Health. The necessity of painstaking and thorough work has been impressed upon all ranks, and the generally healthy condition prevailing in mining, mill, and logging camps indicates a close attention to these instructions.

Indigent, Aged, and Sick Persons.—Reports of destitution, etc., receive immediate attention, suitable relief being provided wherever necessary. The most deserving cases not infrequently attempt to shield their distress, and as work of this nature requires both kindness and tact the manner of its performance reflects great credit on our N.C.O.'s and men.

Industrial and Subnormal Boys' School.—The Force is in constant touch with and carries out investigations for the Superintendent of this institution and for the Superintendent of Neglected Children.

"*Mental Hospitals Act*"—In unorganized territory the necessary preliminaries in lunacy cases are invariably undertaken by the Force. Suspects are interviewed, taken under control, brought up for medical examination, committed, and escorted to the Mental Hospital. This is often arduous and tiring work, and that the Force displays a kindly attitude in dealing with these unfortunates is amply evidenced by the appreciatory comment brought to my attention.

"*Mothers' Pensions Act.*"—The Provincial Police reported upon and submitted recommendations in 153 cases.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

All detachment officers make a point of reporting road conditions to District Engineers. This advantageous arrangement appears to be fully appreciated by the officials concerned, who on their part unfailingly reciprocate by assisting the police. Successful prosecutions have also been launched by request of the Provincial Inspector of Boilers and the Road Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Force collected many thousands of dollars by way of licence and other taxation for the Treasury Department, some of which—but for its local knowledge—would be lost to the Province. In Appendix III. will be found particulars of revenue collected by the British Columbia Police during the year 1924.

DOMINION STATUTES.

The enforcement of Dominion Statutes mainly devolves upon the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and investigators attached to the Department concerned. However, my own point of view is that, whatever its nature, a dereliction coming within a policeman's purview also comes within his sphere of activity, and that preliminary action should be taken immediately. This attitude is equally that of the entire Force and many convictions have been obtained as a result. Generally speaking, our field has been opium and narcotic drugs, both European and Chinese immigration, criminal contagious diseases, shipping, contagious diseases of animals, customs and excise, explosives, Indians, migratory birds protection, naturalization, the postal service, paroled prisoners, ticket-of-leave, quarantine, railways, and the telegraph service. It has been a great

pleasure to co-operate with the various Dominion officials concerned. They have been sympathetic towards us, only too ready to assist, and unfailingly appreciative of any effort put forth on their behalf.

"CORONERS ACT."

The Force was associated with 250 Coroners' inquests and inquiries. We invariably undertake the bulk of the work in this connection and are called upon to arrange and present the witnesses and generally to superintend the proceedings.

Deaths by drowning, 89; deaths by accident, 124.

I attach hereto a statement of Criminal Statistics for the past year.

In conclusion, I wish to express the appreciation of myself and all ranks of this Force to you for the warm personal interest you have always taken in matters pertaining to the welfare of the Provincial Police.

I also wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work of Assistant Superintendent Walter Owen and all members of the Force for their very hearty and loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. McMULLIN,
Superintendent.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Appendix I. on page 18 of this report gives details of criminal offences dealt with by the British Columbia Provincial Police during the year 1924. Only those cases which have been brought to a conclusion are shown. The total number of cases entered was 2,724, with 2,331 convictions, a percentage of 85.57, which is very high and indicates a careful preparation of the cases on the part of the officers.

The following is a summary of the more outstanding and interesting cases which have occurred during the year:—

ROYAL BANK ROBBERY AT LADNER, B.C.

Forming one of a number of daring robberies involving a loss of approximately $750,000 which occurred in the North-western United States and Canada during 1922 and 1923, a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada in the Municipality of Ladner, B.C., was entered on March 28th, 1922, and bonds to the extent of $130,000 stolen therefrom. The various Western Canadian Provincial Police Forces were immediately interested, and, acting in conjunction with United States officers, finally traced these crimes to an organized gang of criminals, all of whom were ex-convicts.

Our associations with the Alberta Provincial Police were particularly close, and an arrangement was entered into with Colonel Bryan to share any expenses which might be incurred in prosecuting this matter to a finish. As a result Assistant Superintendent Owen, of this Force, proceeded to Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alberta, and to Minneapolis, where he joined Assistant Superintendent Nicholson, of the Alberta Provincial Police. The offices of the Finger-print Bureau of the Minneapolis Police Department and the local Burns Detective Agency were visited by these officers, who then left for Minot, North Dakota, from whence, after obtaining information touching one Whitey Kline, a suspect, they returned to Lethbridge for consultation with Inspector Bavin, of the Alberta Provincial Police.

Subsequent instructions were received by Assistant Superintendent Nicholson from his Commissioner to accompany Assistant Superintendent Owen to Great Falls, Montana, where another suspect, Johnny Reed, was in gaol. His connection with other bank robberies having been established, the fact of awaiting extradition to Canada appears to have induced Reed to assist the authorities in clearing up certain outstanding features of the case.

On March 21st Sheriff Gordon and Assistant Superintendents Nicholson and Owen accompanied Reed some 125 miles in a blinding snow-storm to a cache north-east of Great Falls, Montana, where, after working for several hours in the frozen ground, a bundle of registered

bonds were recovered. These were stolen from an Alberta branch of the Union Bank at Foremost and approximated $100,000 in value.

The party then returned to Canada, subsequently arriving in Vancouver, where Reed led them to another cache. This proved to be situated in Stanley Park and a grip containing $83,850 of registered bonds stolen from the Ladner Bank was located.

On May 19th, 1924, Johnny Reed appeared before His Honour Judge Cayley, County Criminal Court, Vancouver, and pleaded guilty to participating in the Ladner Bank robbery. Although declining to implicate any of his associates, he had assisted in the recovery of over $900,000—the proceeds of robberies extending from the Pacific Coast to Eastern Ontario—and on these grounds sentence was suspended.

Soon after this Assistant Superintendent Owen was able to conclusively connect Whitey Kline with the Ladner robbery. He proceeded to Minot with a view to extradition, but was forestalled by his quarry, who, rather than face a Canadian jury, preferred pleading guilty to a North Dakota charge, for which he was sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary. Escaping from custody, Kline fled to South Dakota, where he was immediately rearrested and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labour for another bank robbery.

These investigations involved an immense amount of hard and painstaking work—apart from our Alberta confrères, Assistant Superintendent Owen travelled some 29,000 miles—and reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned.

THE GILLIS MURDERS.

The Force was confronted with the elucidation of a major criminal problem when a derelict Canadian launch was driven ashore on the United States Coast in September, 1924. This vessel, the "Beryl G.," owned by William J. Gillis, was recovered by the U.S. lighthouse-keeper at Turn Point, Washington, on September 17th, 1924. There was no one on board; everything was in disorder; blood-stains showed on the forward hatch and starboard bulwark; there were bullet-holes through the cabin door and starboard side, while more blood was on the cook-stove, the settee, and cabin floor. In fact, everything pointed to an unusual occurrence of extreme violence.

Local inquiry being made, Sub-Inspector Cruickshank was placed in charge of the case and left for Seattle and Tacoma on September 29th. After three months' continuous investigation in the United States this officer was finally able to reconstruct the entire story. It seems that William J. Gillis, with his son William, had undertaken to deliver 350 cases of liquor from a vessel lying off Cape Beale to Sidney Island, near Victoria, where transfer was to be made to a United States "rum-runner." His plans evidently leaked out and arrangements were made by a gang consisting of three Americans and one Canadian of Polish extraction to raid and steal his cargo. On the night of September 15th, 1924, it is alleged the Canadian, Paul Stromkins (who owned a motor-boat), took Owen B. Baker, Charles Morris, and Harry F. Sowash to a cove on Sidney Island, where Baker, Sowash, and Morris boarded the "Beryl G." Stromkins, who was subsequently arrested on November 25th, 1924, confessed that he heard two shots and that Baker came back for him in the dinghy. He brought his launch alongside the "Beryl G." and soon after saw the dead bodies of William J. Gillis and his son. The liquor was then transhipped, after which the bodies were tied together and thrown overboard, the "Beryl G." itself being cast adrift.

Charles Morris was arrested on November 25th, 1924, by the Seattle Police Department and three other men, C. Chetwood, Ray J. Kraemer, and Harry Morris were held for complicity. Owen Baker and Harry F. Sowash escaped for the time being, but were afterwards captured in New York and New Orleans respectively.—Unconcluded.

ROYAL BANK ROBBERY AT NANAIMO, B.C.

On December 12th, 1924, a gang of seven men held up the Royal Bank branch at Nanaimo, B.C., and effected a spectacular escape with $42,000 of the bank's funds. On a general alarm being given City and Provincial officers immediately instituted a pursuit, while an aeroplane from the Canadian Air Force, Vancouver, H.M.C.S. "Patrician," and several privately owned speed-launches also attempted to locate and prevent the bandits from leaving Canadian jurisdiction.

Briefly, the surrounding circumstances were as follows: At 2.30 p.m., as two strangers entered the bank by its main and west entrance, the accountant's attention was attracted by an

unusual noise. Immediately "covered" by these men, he was marched to the vault and ordered to open the safe. However, its combination being known only to the manager, their request lacked compliance. Still "covered," Mr. R. Husband was then directed to and compelled to remain in another position. Entering the teller's cage, the robbers then rifled the tills of $42,000. For twenty-five minutes the bandits with their associates completely controlled the bank and made such disposition of its clients as their scheme required. Their final escape was in a high-powered car.

Through assistance rendered by private individuals, U.S. Sheriffs and Police, it was ascertained that a number of strange men had arrived at Bellingham, Washington, on the 10th, left the day following, and returned late on December 12th, their subsequent movements being traced to the outskirts of Seattle. Sub-Inspector F. Cruickshanks (who was in Seattle) proceeded to Anacortes on the morning of the 13th and by Monday, the 15th, had definitely succeeded in establishing the suspects' identity. On December 24th, 1924, by request of the Honourable the Attorney-General, A. M. Manson, the following arrests were effected by American officials in the State of Washington: Ross C. Watson at Seattle; T. H. Johnson, William Bagley, and George Rossi at Tacoma; and C. H. Schively at Montesano, all of whom, with the exception of Schively, being held for extradition. In his case proceedings were left in abeyance pending the completion of a sentence imposed for a Federal offence.

As this matter is still *sub judice* further particulars cannot be given at this time. However, I cannot omit an expression of my appreciation of the work performed in its connection by Sub-Inspector Cruickshank, those N.C.O.'s and men who assisted him, together with the Police and Sheriffs of the State of Washington, without whose cordial and willing co-operation these men would still be at large.

THE LIARD RIVER MURDER.

Last spring the Department of Indian Affairs received word that a young northern Indian had been callously murdered by his fellow-tribesmen. To avoid unnecessary duplication of work and expense, Colonel R. S. Knight, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Commanding the British Columbia District, kindly arranged to have this and other matters investigated by a patrol he was sending in to the British Columbia-Yukon boundary.

In May, 1924, Inspector Sandys-Wunsch, with two Royal Canadian Mounted Police Constables, reached Fort Liard via Wrangell, Alaska, and within a few days not only found the remains of Atol, or Moccasin, a young Indian boy who had been brutally tied up and left on the ice to die, but succeeded in arresting Dan Loot, Jimmy Loot, Clem Loot, Big Alec, and a woman named Edie for their share in the offence. These nomadic Indians—Nahanees of Dené stock—firmly believe in magic and witchcraft, and it is because he was suspected of their practice that Atol was cruelly done to death. The whole conduct of this investigation reflects great credit upon the officers concerned, particularly so when it is remembered that natives are singularly uncommunicative when questioned on the subject of their tribal belief.

Inspector Sandys-Wunsch, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, brought his prisoners out and they are now awaiting trial.

THE "LILLUMS" AND "HADSELL" LIQUOR THEFTS.

The violent seizure of cargoes of liquor from rum-running vessels has been defined in underworld argot as "hi-jacking," and during 1923 and 1924 we received several complaints of such robberies, the "Lillums" and "Hadsell" cases being among the most outstanding.

The first named was held up at Hope Bay, B.C. Some months later—March, 1924—another boat, the "Kayak," while awaiting a load of liquor to be delivered by the "Hadsell," was fired at, boarded, and the crew imprisoned. Using the "Kayak" as a decoy, the "Hadsell" on arrival was subjected to a heavy rifle fire, and then captured with her crew and cargo, Davidson, a member of the "Hadsell's" crew, being shot and wounded. The "hi-jackers" after transferring the cargo turned the "Hadsell" adrift, leaving the "Kayak" with both captured crews aboard.

After an immense amount of work by Sub-Inspector Cruickshank, Sergeant Robert Owens, and the men of the Victoria Police District, the following men: Milo, Theo., and Ariel Eggers, P. K. Kelly and Chas. Pfluger, were positively identified with one or both of these offences. Kelly and Pfluger were arrested in the United States, brought to Canada, tried, and each sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the British Columbia Penitentiary. Theodore Eggers was arrested in Atlanta, Georgia, and subsequently escaped, while Milo and Ariel were captured

in San Francisco. The brothers, aided by confederates, broke custody and in the mêlée Ariel was killed and a United States Sheriff wounded. Milo Eggers escaped and is now being sought for by the United States Federal authorities.

THE JANET SMITH CASE.

On July 26th, 1924, a young Scotswoman, Janet Smith, employed at 3851 Osler Avenue, in the Municipality of Point Grey, was discovered dead in the basement by Sing Wong Fung, the Chinese cook. He immediately advised his employer, Mr. F. L. Baker, who in turn notified the Municipal Police. The municipal officers duly investigated and on July 28th, 1924, an inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. Brydone-Jack. The story offered to the jury ran as follows:—

Miss Smith was found lying dead on the laundry floor. There was a bullet wound in her temple and by her side an automatic revolver. Dr. A. H. Hunter, subsequently corroborated by Dr. R. H. Mallin, deposed making an autopsy that morning—the day of the inquest—and finding evidence of embalming, a fact which added considerable difficulty to his examination. However, in his opinion, death ensued upon a gunshot wound in the head. Jas. Edwards, undertaker, then swore to receiving police instruction on the 26th and embalming the body that day. After hearing additional evidence from the Municipal Police, Mr. F. L. Baker, the house-boy, and others, the jury returned a verdict of self-inflicted but accidental death. This conclusion was generally regarded as unsatisfactory, and the Provincial Police were subsequently instructed to undertake further investigation.

By August 30th, 1924, after an immense amount of work, the Provincial Police gathered a large number of witnesses. Six medical experts re-examined the remains, and on September 4th, 1924, Dr. Brydone-Jack held a second inquest, Mr. Craig, K.C., representing the Honourable the Attorney-General. After hearing forty-eight witnesses the second jury found:—

"Janet Smith was wilfully murdered in the course of her employment in the laundry basement of 3851 Osler Avenue by being shot through the head with a revolver, but by whom fired we have no evidence to show. To this verdict we wish to add that the want of any proper investigation when the tragedy was discovered was responsible for this prolonged inquiry and caused great suffering to innocent persons and probably shielded guilt. We exonerate Chief Simpson and Constable Fish (Point Grey Municipal Police) entirely. It is regretted that the reading of picked extracts from the deceased's diary tended to defame her pure and unsullied memory."

Since September, 1924, to date, the Force has been unremitting in its attempts to solve the mystery surrounding Miss Smith's death. These efforts have been further fortified by the able assistance of Mr. M. B. Jackson, K.C., who received special instruction to that end from the Honourable the Attorney-General. As set forth in the second finding, our work is severely handicapped by the hurried and incomplete initial investigation; however, the Force continues to devote its energies toward solving this mystery.

THE CORBETT MURDER.

At 2 p.m. on April 14th, 1924, District Engineer O. W. Smith informed our Cumberland Police Detachment that Arthur Corbett, restaurant proprietor of Courtenay, had shot and seriously wounded two persons. Constable R. Matthews reached Courtenay, some 12 miles away, ascertained that Mrs. Mary Corbett and a man named Luther Spencer Teed were dangerously wounded, and arrested Corbett, all within twenty minutes of receiving the call. Teed died at 2.35 p.m. and his assailant was thereupon charged with murder. As Mrs. Corbett died also, a second charge was preferred, that of killing Teed being traversed. Arraigned at the Nanaimo Spring Assize on May 14th, 1924, Arthur Corbett was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged in August. This sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

THE JONES MURDER.

On July 18th, 1923, as Constable W. V. Fenton, i/c Ladner Detachment, drove past the Bank of Commerce Building, Main Street, Vancouver, B.C., he saw Chung Sam Bow, a Chinese, shoot and kill John C. Jones, a B.C. Telephone lineman. Stopping his car, our officer pursued, arrested, and disarmed the then escaping Chinaman. Between July, 1923, and October, 1924, the accused, who faced five—and was convicted at three—Assize trials, now awaits execution.

THE WITCHERLEY MURDER.

On March 22nd, 1924, in their home at Port Coquitlam Municipality, two people, Albert and Edith Witcherley, were found to have been murdered under particularly brutal circumstances. Immediate investigation was commenced by Chief of Municipal Police McKinley and by two members of the Provincial Police Force who shortly followed him to the Witcherley residence. It would seem the woman had been attacked and killed, and that her husband, who returned later, was first shot and then savagely beaten with a sledge-hammer. This dastardly affair appears to have been actuated by revenge, and in an attempt to locate its source we have communicated with not only Canadian but English police officials. To further stimulate public interest a reward of $1,000 has been also offered.

THE GEORGE CLARK MURDER.

Following a dispute over some liquor, William Athoe shot and killed George Clark at Beaton, B.C., on May 23rd, 1924. Athoe was arrested by Constable F. F. O'Halloran, of Arrowhead Detachment, the same day and charged with murder. Subsequently tried before Mr. Justice McDonald, the accused was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE CALDER MURDER.

On July 20th, 1924, David R. Calder, Thomas O. Allen, and others were drinking in the former's house, some 5 miles west of Revelstoke, B.C. Becoming quarrelsome, Calder assaulted his wife, whereupon Allen interfered. Both men then obtained rifles and, firing his, Allen wounded Calder in the groin. Seventeen days later Calder died and Allen was arrested by Constable Markland, of the Revelstoke Detachment. Arraigned on a charge of murder at the Revelstoke Assize, November 13th, 1924, Allen was found not guilty and discharged.

REX VS. MANTOKU SAKATA—ATTEMPTED MURDER.

On April 27th, 1924, Mantoku Sakata committed a brutal assault with a 7-lb. hammer on two fellow-countrymen, Mr. and Mrs. Fuyomoto, near Cumberland, Vancouver Island. Sakata was subsequently arrested by Nanaimo City Police Constable D. Tweedhope and Provincial Constable Bradner at Ladysmith. Subsequently arraigned on two counts—one of which was traversed—Sakata was found guilty of assaulting Fuyomoto and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, retroactive from the date of his arrest. In connection with this case the Imperial Japanese Consul rendered us great assistance.

MURDER OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

On October 28th, 1924, two Coast Indians discovered human remains near Klewnuggit Light, Grenville Channel. Corporal Saint, B.C. Police, investigated and returned with an adult male skeleton to District Headquarters, Prince Rupert. There was a bullet-hole in the skull obviously not self-inflicted. The condition of the teeth in the skull appears to be our only clue. In the upper jaw there are three artificial teeth backed with gold held by gold crowns on the canines. The right second molar is missing. This information has been made the subject of innumerable inquiries among dental surgeons, however, without success.

REX VS. MCFADDEN.

Corporal Kier arrested W. E. McFadden for attempting to murder Alice McFadden at Sahtlam, Vancouver Island, on August 14th, 1924. There seems to have been domestic trouble which finally culminated in the husband firing a rifle at his wife. Arraigned at the Fall Assize, McFadden was discharged and returned to Oakalla Prison Farm, there to complete a two-year sentence previously imposed by Judge McIntosh for attempted suicide.

THE PAYETTE MURDER.

On October 11th, 1924, William Payette murdered his wife at Notch Hill, B.C. There had been domestic trouble between the husband and wife for years and they were separated. Mrs. Payette operated the Notch Hill Hotel. Payette, who was drinking and quarrelsome, stayed at the house as an ordinary guest for three weeks, and it was there he pursued and struck his wife

with a poker. Accused made no attempt to escape and on arrest fully confessed to Sergeant Adam and Constable Chadwick, of the British Columbia Police. Found guilty and sentenced to death at Kamloops Fall Assize, Payette appealed and has been granted a new trial.

MURDER OF LESLIE DICKIE AT NANAIMO, B.C.

Although not strictly our concern, mention should be made of an investigation undertaken by the Nanaimo Chief of Police, John Shirass, and Staff-Sergeant Stephenson, British Columbia Police. Influenced by a "healer," Leslie Dickie, a hard-working and respected citizen of Nanaimo, appears to have developed extreme religio-mania, a mental attitude reacting upon and finally dominating his entire household.

On November 8th, 1924, when Dickie was in a peculiar frame of mind, some chance remarks of his bothered Mrs. Dickie to the extent that her youngest son interfered and was promptly knocked down. On Sunday, November 9th, 1924, the Nanaimo City Police were advised of an unusual condition prevailing at the Dickie residence and promptly investigated. Disturbing a quasi-religious service as they entered, the police officers discovered the whole family, with two leaders of a sect styling themselves Pentecostal Brethren, kneeling and praying, whilst on a table, surrounded by partially consumed food, lay a dead child dressed in ordinary clothing. As the father manifested an abnormal condition and the others were chary of giving any information, the Coroner and medical officers were called in, Dickie meanwhile being removed in custody. Subsequently a post-mortem examination established the child's unnatural death, and Dickie was charged with murdering his 2-year-old son.

An extraordinary state of affairs was revealed at the preliminary inquiry. It seems that after abstaining from food for several hours Dickie called every one to the kitchen early on Sunday morning. Bidding them fix their eyes on the rising sun and "behold the Glory of God," Dickie placed his hand on the mouth and nose of the child, then in Mrs. Dickie's arms. A few minutes later he announced its death.

This case is still *sub judice*.

STABBING AFFRAY ON S.S. "SANTA MARIA."

On Sunday, April 21st, 1924, Michael McMahon was stabbed by three Chileans—Santibanes, Maturana, and Nave—on board an oil-tanker then lying in Esquimalt Harbour. Sergeant Robert Owens, of Victoria District Headquarters Office, investigated, and, seeing the "Santa Maria" putting to sea, hired a gasolene-launch, pursued and boarded her. The crew being mustered, McMahon then identified the accused, who were arrested and brought ashore.

On April 22nd, 1924, Santibanes and Nave received three and one months' imprisonment respectively, and Maturana was handed over to the immigration authorities for deportation.

APPENDIX I.

DETAILS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES DEALT WITH DURING 1924.

Crime.	Victoria District.			Nanaimo District.			Vancouver Subdivision.			"B" Division.			"C" Division.			"D" Division.			Totals.		
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.
Offences against Public Order.																					
Carrying, pointing weapons	2	2	....	7	5	2	....	....	....	11	11	....	3	3	....	1	1	....	24	22	2
Offences against Law and Justice.																					
Obstructing a Peace Officer	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	6	4	2
Personating a Constable	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Perjury	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	2	3
Escapes	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	....
Contempt of Court	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	2	2	....
Offences against Religion and Morals.																					
Vagrancy	2	1	1	7	6	1	20	17	3	64	57	7	17	15	2	29	27	2	139	123	16
Disorderly houses (keeper)	....	....	....	3	3	....	2	2	....	12	11	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	18	17	1
Disorderly houses (inmate)	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	39	32	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	34	7
Gambling	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	4	....
Indecent acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	6	5	1
Incest	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	1
Seduction	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	2	5	2	3
Unnatural crime	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	1
Obscene literature	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	.....	1
Procuring	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1
Offences against Person.																					
Murder	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	10	7	3
Manslaughter	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	8	2	6
Shooting with intent	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Wounding	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	6	5	1
Assaults (common)	2	....	2	22	11	11	47	35	12	58	53	5	38	25	13	27	21	6	194	145	49
Assaults (bodily harm)	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	4	....	1	....	1	7	5	2	4	2	2	17	12	5
Assaults (indecent)	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	3	1	2	6	1	5
Rape and attempts	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	2	2

Non-support	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1
Abandoning child	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Intimidation and threats	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	7	4	3
Carnal knowledge	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	2	2	2	....	2	1	1	....	3	3	....	11	6	5
Furious driving	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	6	5	1
Offences against Property.																					
Theft	1	....	1	7	5	2	39	26	13	60	52	8	38	30	8	47	31	16	192	144	48
Theft by conversion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Theft from the mail	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Offences resembling theft	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	2
Cattle-stealing	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	1	2	....	....	....	6	2	4
Cattle-wounding	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1
Cattle-killing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	1
Horse-stealing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
House and shop breaking	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	21	5	10	10	....	6	5	1	1	....	1	43	36	7
Burglary	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	4	1	7	6	1
Robbery with violence	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	11	5	2	2	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	20	14	6
False pretences	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	8	1	5	3	2	4	2	2	3	3	....	21	16	5
Beating board bill	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	4	....
Conspiracy to defraud	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	3
Forgery and uttering	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	7	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	11	8	3
Conspiracy	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	2
Mischief	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	6	5	1	1	1	....	9	7	2	17	14	3
Wilful damage	....	....	....	2	2	....	6	6	....	5	5	....	10	10	....	....	....	....	23	23	....
Arson	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	3
Cruelty to animals	1	....	1	1	1	....	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	....	....	....	11	6	5
Counterfeiting	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Receiving stolen property	1	....	1	2	2	....	11	9	2	2	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	18	14	4
Offences against Provincial Statutes.																					
Animals Act	1	....	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	7	5	2	8	5	3	4	2	2	23	14	9
Brand Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	3	3	....
Children of Unmarried Parents Act	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	2	1
Coal-mines Regulation Act	....	....	....	10	5	5	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	14	8	6
Coroners Act	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Dentistry Act	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	2
Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	7	5	2
Forest Act	....	....	....	2	1	1	4	4	....	15	11	4	5	3	2	16	10	6	42	29	13
Fruit Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Game Act	16	16	....	64	59	5	107	101	6	34	31	3	62	56	6	33	30	3	316	293	23
Government Liquor Act	4	3	1	37	30	7	70	57	13	222	210	12	40	38	2	142	131	11	515	469	46
Health Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Highway Act	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Industrial Schools Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	6	5	1

DETAILS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES DEALT WITH DURING 1924—*Continued.*

Crime.	Victoria District.			Nanaimo District.			Vancouver Subdivision.			"B" Division.			"C" Division.			"D" Division.			Totals.		
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.
Offences against Provincial Statutes —Continued.																					
Infants Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	6	6	....
Masters and Servants Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....
Motor-vehicle Act	6	6	....	31	30	1	57	53	4	65	64	1	28	26	2	3	3	....	190	182	8
Pharmacy Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Poll-tax Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	6	6	....
Pool-rooms Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Provincial Fisheries Act	1	1	....	13	11	2	8	8	....	....	....	....	11	11	....	2	2	....	35	33	2
Sheep Protection Act	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Schools Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	6	4	2	....	....	....	9	6	3
Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Trade Licences Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Trespass Act	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	8	6	2
Water Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Weekly Half-holiday Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Root and Vegetable Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Offences against Dominion Statutes.																					
Canada Shipping Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	2	5	3	2
Immigration Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	4	....
Indian Act	2	2	....	17	15	2	52	45	7	15	13	2	181	161	20	86	77	9	353	313	40
Inland Revenue Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	6	6	....
Juvenile Delinquents Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Migratory Birds Convention Act	....	....	....	2	2	....	11	7	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	14	10	4
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	....	....	....	61	59	2	30	23	7	2	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	95	85	10
Railway Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	19	....	96	95	1	1	1	....	116	115	1
Customs Act	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Totals	50	37	13	307	258	49	593	482	111	713	646	67	596	518	78	465	390	75	2,724	2,331	393

APPENDIX. II.

DUTY AND MILEAGE ANALYSIS.

Investigation.	Victoria District.		Nanaimo District.		Vancouver Subdivision.		"B" Division.		"C" Division.		"D" Division.		Totals.	
	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.
Camp inspections	119	1,253	86	1,301	90	979	82	1,234	44	794	71	1,862	492	7,423
Complaints	189	8,781	50	504	381	5,603	.....	.....	130	4,025	213	6,640	963	25,553
Desertions (family)	4	105	7	101	14	283	12	105	8	148	7	155	52	897
Fire reports	9	161	14	228	24	300	69	1,114	42	595	35	980	193	3,378
Immigration	6	72	7	248	5	70	31	72	34	3	13	11	96	476
Industrial School (Boys')	4	310	5	395	31	1,055	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	1,770
Industrial School (Girls')	.....	.....	3	20	13	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,661	17	1,750
Insane persons	11	281	19	899	18	372	20	2,555	25	1,555	14	878	107	6,540
Inquests	18	716	57	1,058	56	2,293	43	897	27	832	49	2,337	250	8,133
Missing persons	24	1,336	37	1,151	94	1,272	47	1,446	13	329	40	1,741	255	7,275
Mothers' pensions	1	.....	35	644	13	493	51	707	41	698	12	104	153	2,646
Narcotic drugs	1	20	41	958	14	348	6	160	.....	.....	6	2	68	1,488
Patrols made	2,797	86,181	568	14,707	8,324	189,520	230	5,782	162	11,404	713	44,817	12,794	352,411
Provincial Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	894	5	.....	.....	.....	10	894
Sick and destitute	50	1,140	32	593	28	790	35	572	40	1,834	24	1,069	209	5,998
Insane escorts	9	1,182	11	1,698	131	4,253	2	13,452	31	13,222	21	20,082	205	53,889
Prisoners' escorts	32	2,478	59	4,372	1,544	25,085	110	28,091	126	29,498	103	40,172	1,974	129,696
Totals	3,274	104,016	1,031	28,877	10,780	232,785	744	57,091	728	64,937	1,322	122,511	17,879	610,217

APPENDIX III.

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE COLLECTED.

	Head-quarters.	Victoria District.	Nanaimo District.	Vancouver Subdivision.	"B" Division.	"C" Division.	"D" Division.	Total.
Amusements tax	.....	$ 934 78	$ 37 75	$ 62 54	$ 1,824 92	$ 1,785 40	$ 265 17	$ 4,910 56
Birth certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 50	.....	15 25	34 75
Brand Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 55	806 38	198 67	1,313 60
Fishery taxes	.....	.....	.....	5,620 00	.....	.....	7,805 00	13,425 00
Game Act (licences)	$ 9,659 25	1,042 75	5,701 50	29,941 44	8,617 70	6,231 00	14,469 50	75,663 14
Game Act (tax)	3,790 19	293 39	267 06	21,202 91	1,277 11	3,580 27	22,499 73	52,910 66
Miners' licences	.....	.....	.....	43 00	7 50	.....	489 75	540 25
Motor-vehicle Act	148,804 86	1,631 90	53,778 58	597,846 99	31,138 10	40,305 65	15,418 85	888,924 85
Government Liquor Act tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 33	17 33
Police Court fines	.....	630 00	4,178 50	6,087 00	11,537 00	4,596 40	8,205 50	35,234 40
Police Court costs	.....	36 50	425 50	99 55	352 20	443 65	553 50	1,910 90
Bail estreated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Poll-tax Act	.....	.....	2,345 00	13,890 00	6,675 30	3,270 00	5,775 00	31,955 30
Pool-rooms Act	205 00	70 00	355 00	310 00	800 15	715 00	1,000 00	3,455 15
Sheep Protection Act	187 00	490 00	1,413 00	727 00	110 00	304 00	.....	3,231 00
Sheriffs' fees	38 00	101 75	103 00	136 50	113 50	59 75	39 50	592 00
Trade Licences Act	235 00	920 00	3,540 00	1,858 50	6,874 00	2,470 00	4,770 00	20,667 50
Exchange	3 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 65
Sale of Government property	275 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	305 00
Rent of Government property	.....	.....	.....	15 00	478 50	5 00	.....	498 50
Miscellaneous	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215 00	216 00
Totals	$163,198 95	$ 6,151 07	$72,144 81	$677,840 43	$70,164 03	$64,572 50	$83,237 75	$1,137,309 54

APPENDIX IV.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE.

Subhead.	Head-quarters.	Victoria District.	Nanaimo District.	Vancouver Subdivision.	"B" Division.	"C" Division.	"D" Division.	Total.
Salaries	$ 16,384 50	$17,052 12	$17,607 89	$ 47,417 12	$62,925 06	$46,201 65	$51,283 86	$ 258,872 20
Office supplies, etc.	3,625 06	624 54	1,484 25	2,899 21	5,063 65	3,512 75	3,258 70	20,468 16
Travelling expenses	4,153 09	5,790 99	6,564 21	17,354 51	24,948 98	21,926 03	19,541 42	100,279 23
Furniture and fixtures	692 91	148 92	44 60	28 09	321 40	124 44	303 33	1,663 69
Uniforms and equipment	6,230 46	207 76	1,661 41	278 27	127 30	153 05	217 75	8,876 00
Rents	.....	96 00	156 00	410 50	1,412 00	1,163 89	3,044 50	6,282 89
Maintenance and repairs	17 96	9 82	57 10	208 06	666 19	2,886 91	1,588 84	5,434 88
Fuel, water, and light	33 75	134 95	446 07	869 31	2,162 89	3,803 94	3,556 72	11,007 63
Provisions, etc.	.....	261 15	125 40	486 11	1,695 76	1,630 19	1,572 43	5,771 04
Incidentals and contingencies	94 59	861 16	184 52	623 35	275 32	798 65	215 92	3,053 51
Totals	$ 31,232 32	$25,187 41	$28,331 45	$ 70,574 53	$99,598 55	$82,201 50	$84,583 47	$ 421,709 23

APPENDIX V.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE B.C. POLICE, WITH DETACHMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS.

Superintendent	Colonel J. H. McMullin	Victoria.
Assistant Superintendent	W. Owen	,,
Sub-Inspector	G. A. Hood	,,
Constable	C. Clark	,,
,,	H. H. Clarke	,,
,,	T. F. C. Salt	,,
,,	T. Conly (Game)	,,

Criminal Identification Department.

Corporal	W. J. Voisey	Victoria.
Constable	R. Peachey	,,

Motor Licence Branch.

Sergeant	C. A. Booth	Victoria.
Constable	W. H. Handley	,,

"A" DIVISION.

Victoria Subdivision.

Victoria District—			
Sergeant	R. Owens	Victoria Dist. Hqrs.	
Constable	M. C. McPhail	,,	,,
,,	E. B. Irving	,,	,,
,,	W. J. Hatcher	,,	,,
,,	R. Gidley	,,	,,
Probationer	R. Harvey	,,	,,
Corporal	W. Kier	Duncan.	
Constable	J. N. Rogers	Ganges.	
,,	F. E. L. Philp	Sidney.	
,,	E. G. Stedham	Duncan.	
,,	G. B. Simpson	Lake Cowichan.	
Nanaimo District—			
Staff-Sergeant	A. T. Stephenson	Nanaimo Dist. Hqrs.	
Corporal	A. D. I. Mustart	,,	,,
Constable	F. E. Bradner	,,	,,
,,	R. Marshall	,,	,,
,,	W. Shepherd	,,	,,
,,	H. N. Wood	Alberni.	
,,	S. W. Dawson	Campbell River.	
,,	J. Russell	Courtenay.	
,,	R. M. Stewart	,,	
,,	R. L. Matthews	Cumberland.	
,,	Geo. Williams	Port Alice.	
,,	J. A. Anderson	Ucluelet.	

Vancouver Subdivision.

Divisional Headquarters—		
Officer Commanding	Sub-Inspector F. Cruickshank	Vancouver.
Divisional Clerk	Constable J. C. Lowe	,,

"A" DIVISION—*Continued.*

Vancouver Subdivision—Continued.

Vancouver District—		
Sergeant	S. North	Vancouver Dist. Hqrs.
„	O. Wilkie	„ „
Constable	S. Marshall	„ „
„	J. W. Cruickshank	„ „
„	J. P. M. Hannah	„ „
„	R. A. Sims	„ „
„	R. C. B. Foote	„ „
„	J. G. Cunningham (Launch "Watla").	„ „
„	T. R. Baker	„ „
„	D. C. Campbell	„ „
Probationer	Wm. Clark	„ „
Constable	W. H. Hadley	Alert Bay.
„	W. H. Cameron	Ladner.
„	A. C. Sutton	Powell River.
„	J. Renner	Squamish.
„	A. W. Stone	Rivers Inlet.
„	C. F. Kearns	Vananda.
Motor Licence Branch—		
Sergeant	G. H. Jennings	Vancouver Dist. Hqrs.
Constable	E. McArthur	„ „
„	J. R. Shannon	„ „
„	H. E. Baker	„ „
New Westminster District—		
Sergeant	J. Macdonald	New Westminster Dist. Hqrs.
Corporal	J. Kelly	„ „
Constable	C. H. Dawson	„ „
„	P. Corrigan	„ „
„	J. Murray	Port Moody.
„	W. V. Fenton	Fort Langley.
„	F. Broughton	Abbotsford.
„	M. J. Condon	„
„	H. C. Pyke	Chilliwack.
Corporal	G. J. Duncan	Mission.
Constable	A. H. Silk	„
Probationer	W. J. McIntosh	Langley.

"B" DIVISION.

Divisional Headquarters—		
Officer Commanding	Inspector W. R. Dunwoody	Nelson.
Divisional Clerk	Constable C. K. McKenzie	„
Boundary District—		
Staff-Sergeant	J. A. Fraser	Penticton Dist. Hqrs.
Constable	J. J. McConnell	„ „
„	R. M. Robertson	„ „
„	C. H. Martin	Coalmont.
„	D. A. MacDonald	Fairview.
„	G. F. Killam	Grand Forks.
„	J. M. Bella	Greenwood.
„	A. E. Spall	Keremeos.
„	W. B. Stewart	Midway.
„	W. A. Walker	Princeton.

"B" DIVISION—*Continued.*

Fernie District—		
Sergeant	G. H. Greenwood	Fernie Dist. Hqrs.
Constable	G. D. Mead	„ „
„	F. Yearby	Corbin.
„	S. S. Saunders	Cranbrook.
„	G. Thomas	„
„	H. McLaren	Creston.
„	I. J. Brown	Elk Prairie.
„	A. J. Smith	Elko.
„	F. Fryer	Kimberley.
„	F. Brindley	Natal.
„	F. G. Brown	Waldo.
„	G. W. Donohoe	Wardner.
„	G. C. Sharpe	Yahk.
North-east Kootenay District—		
Staff-Sergeant	R. J. Sutherland	Golden Dist. Hqrs.
Constable	J. P. Green	„ „
„	F. H. Butwell	„ „
„	F. F. O'Halloran	Arrowhead.
„	E. A. Vachon	Athalmer.
„	G. H. Soles	„
„	H. Grainger	Canal Flats.
„	F. D. Markland	Revelstoke.
West Kootenay District—		
Staff-Sergeant	E. Gammon	Nelson Dist. Hqrs.
Constable	H. W. King	„ „
„	C. F. Oland	Kaslo.
„	P. W. Jupp	Nakusp.
„	W. H. Laird	New Denver.
„	W. R. Henley	Salmo.
Corporal	J. F. Johnston	Trail.

"C" DIVISION.

Divisional Headquarters—		
Officer Commanding	Inspector W. L. Fernie	Kamloops.
Divisional Clerk	Constable E. Patterson	„
Kamloops District—		
Sergeant	G. H. Adam	Kamloops Dist. Hqrs.
Constable	W. E. Giles	„ „
„	G. F. Bradley	„ „
„	J. W. Chadwick	Chase.
„	J. Urquhart	Ducks.
„	F. N. Emmott	Mount Olie.
„	R. Pritchard	Sicamous.
Lillooet District—		
Corporal	F. W. Gallagher	Williams Lake Dist. Hqrs.
Constable	R. H. Tebb	„ „
„	G. F. Turner	Barkerville.
„	Ian McRae	Hanceville.
„	H. C. Clarke	Quesnel.
Vernon District—		
Sergeant	G. C. Mortimer	Vernon Dist. Hqrs.
Constable	G. A. Johnson	„ „
„	J. M. Smith	Enderby.
„	P. Pentecost	Kelowna.

"C" DIVISION—*Continued.*

Yale District—		
Sergeant	R. W. Bowen	Ashcroft Dist. Hqrs.
Constable	G. E. Ashton	" "
"	M. Gorman	Clinton.
"	D. A. Hazelton	Hope.
"	T. Higginbottom	Lillooet.
"	G. D. McKenzie	"
"	W. Greenwood	Lytton.
Corporal	P. Badman	Merritt.
Constable	A. T. Regan	North Bend.

"D" DIVISION.

Divisional Headquarters—		
Officer Commanding	Inspector T. W. S. Parsons	Prince Rupert.
Divisional Clerk	Constable A. Volume	"
Fort George District—		
Sergeant	A. McNeill	Prince George Dist. Hqrs.
Corporal	T. Van Dyk	" "
Constable	J. A. Smith	" "
"	G. H. Clark	" "
"	C. D. Muirhead	Finlay Forks.
"	H. L. McKenney	Giscome.
"	A. F. Sinclair	Lucerne.
"	S. Service	McBride.
"	H. H. Mansell	Vanderhoof.
Hazelton District—		
Corporal	W. J. Service	Smithers Dist. Hqrs.
Probationer	T. R. Thiis	" "
Constable	P. Carr	Burns Lake.
"	S. Cline	Hazelton.
"	A. Fairbairn	Telkwa.
Peace River District—		
Corporal	W. A. S. Duncan	Pouce Coupe Dist. Hqrs.
Constable	C. G. Barber	Fort St. John.
"	E. Forfar	Hudson Hope.
Prince Rupert District—		
Sergeant	W. Spiller	Prince Rupert Dist. Hqrs.
Corporal	A. Saint	" "
Constable	R. P. Ponder	" "
"	A. W. Collins	" "
"	R. A. Beavan	Anyox.
"	R. Webster	Atlin.
"	F. Islip	Bella Coola.
"	C. Kench	Masset.
"	A. Dryden	Ocean Falls.
"	R. Gibson	Port Essington.
"	J. A. Williams	Stewart.
"	J. G. Blaney	Telegraph Creek.
"	J. P. Eggleshaw	Terrace.

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