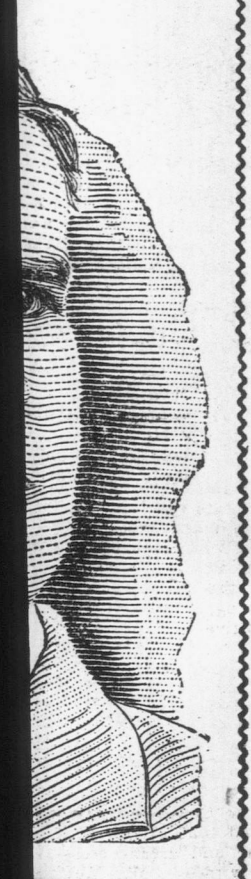


GE MAN.

ators Says: Man."



State Representative

Constant travel and, for months I have been so busy that I have not had time to do. Seeing it a trial, and used in my grip all the excellent health."

ry. A tonic it is ex- port time I have used great deal of good."

ive prompt and satis- in the use of Peruna, Hartman, giving a course and he will you his valuable ad- man, President of nitarium, Columbus,

at Turtle mountain.

at the accounts of the sent out were ex- gined remarked. "Well, to exaggerate such a errors were made in ple killed and various need to have occurred, eories were excusable wful condition of the nesday morning, some ned as to the charac- r. The eruption was volcanic, eruption eniously adhered to eorite had struck the dicated the top of it the widest idea of it that expressed by one e mountain possessed acetyle gas, which ed exploded and blown

of the wholly sudden Mr. Smith says that ntain the night before ave dreamed of the a thing occurring. It ally that the wild e were not to be won- e disaster Mr. Smith e mountain several d following he men. He made an- Premier Haultain on and on Tuesday he ith two engineers and bservations were to week, and Monday was to decide if the future occupancy.

Smith left on Tuesday has been the former's pector of mines. He superintendent for ean Coal & Coke e operating so exten- d it is understood will at once. During city they have been 's mother, Mrs. Chas. Johnson street.

MENT ARRIVES.

6 skins on board, he a couple of hundred years, the seal- E. Paint, Capt. Mc- nesday from the seal- eeded to the com- nments in the upper work of the schooner nt appearance on the eured the bulk of the e Charlotte Islands, a great many seals, eferenced in catching eess which the little hen the vessel came. The weather n, save for the storm e breeze was weak- eable, and in one e was hailed about e afternoon the canoes o'clock, and before in the evening took 75 were net re- k.

ie of the fleet, which ay across to Copper nt spoke none of h. The vessel was 211 skins, mak- of the season 303 of San Diego sent 134, which was 113 skins.

SITTING OF THE LABOR COMMISSION

EVIDENCE ON STRIKES, CAUSES AND EFFECTS

A Newspaperman, Shipbuilder, Business Man and Boilermaker Examined Tuesday Afternoon.

Representatives of Tinsmith Business and Printing and Building Trades Gave Evidence.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

When the labor commissioners resumed their seats yesterday afternoon a witness was waiting for them. He was William Wilson, a printer, who enjoys the distinction of being the first to give evidence in the Victoria sitting of the commission. He and T. H. Twigg were the only witnesses examined yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Wilson, on being sworn, testified that he had lived in Victoria since 1864, and had been in the tinsmith business since that time. He had never employed what was known as union labor. At the present time there were employed by his firm eight hands, none of whom were members of any union that he knew of. He had had difficulty with a union some years ago when one of his men, under pressure, joined it. In less than a month he came back and sought re-employment, which was given him. Their shop was a non-union shop, that is, they did not recognize any union, and they preferred non-union labor. He would not say that he wouldn't employ union labor, but they would not be ruled by unions. As long as he was owner of a business he would run it to suit himself.

Their shop was advertised as a "scab" shop, and he understood this fact was announced in large letters on a black-board in Labor hall, but it didn't hurt them. He had never protested against it. To the best of his knowledge it had not affected his business. He could not say whether other firms had been posted in the same way. It had been stated in the labor column of the Colonist that their shop was unfair. An unfair shop, he presumed, was one that did not comply with union rules. His principal objection to employing union men was that a man should run his own place of business. If he couldn't he should close it. He should not submit to the dictation of unions as to wages and hours of work. Union and non-union did not mix well in a shop. He understood that union men were expected to strike as soon as a non-union man was employed.

The Chairman—Have you any remedy to suggest as to the ending of strikes?

Witness—"That's a pretty hard question. The labor market seems to be overdone."

"A surplus of men," interjected Dr. Rowe.

The Chairman—"Have you ever considered the question of state intervention between employer and employees in strikes of large dimensions?"

"I think it would be a deathblow to politicians," responded the witness. "I don't think any of them would take the step. People have votes, and votes tell in such things."

"Well, it seems to me," observed the chairman, "that in the large strikes which affect the public the state will have to interfere."

The witness pointed out that the employees when they demanded increased wages did not take into consideration the fact that the employers often have to wait for a month or a year before they are paid for their employees' labor. Sometimes they are never paid for it.

The wages paid by their shop compared favorably with the union scale, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50.

In their shop there were two adult employees, besides members of his and his brother's families. The object of testing their shop as unfair was evidently to force them into joining the union.

They declined to enter the union when it was organized, about a year ago. His firm was the only one that refused to do so at that time. There were thirteen other similar businesses in the city, and all were members. His place was posted unfair by the journeymen plumbers' union. There was a sort of master plumbers' union in the city, but it was not well organized; it was a kind of a "go-between."

The master plumbers' union appealed to the journeymen plumbers' demands as to hours of labor and the wages. There were about twenty members of the journeymen plumbers' union in the city.

Thomas H. Twigg, printer on the Colonist, was the next witness. He stated he was a member of the typographical union, an international organization. The local union had about fifty members. There were no non-union printers in Victoria. The whole organization had about 57,000 members. Its headquarters were in Indianapolis. Strikes were declared by secret ballot in the local union. The executive had headquarters had power under some circumstances to order a strike. It could, for instance, if the local union entered into an understanding with an employer contrary to the international regulations. The international executive could suspend the charter for violation of regulations. The executive's power as to sympathetic strikes could be found in the international constitution. The executive would use the power to order a sympathetic strike in a case where trouble arose with an employer who had establishments in two or more places.

There was an appeal from the executive to the international convention. The typographical union was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The A. F. of L. issued federal charters to unions which had no international affiliation.

tions. The American Federation of Labor had a convention constituted of all unions affiliated to it. There were about a million and a half members in the organization. The American labor union was a rival body—it interested itself in politics and declared for Socialism. The American Federation of Labor didn't interfere in politics. Personally, he thought the boycott was a legitimate resort. He had a similar opinion of picketing. The object of posting a man unfair was to notify the union men to let him alone. This wasn't necessarily a species of boycott. The effect of posting was to render a man objectionable to the union. The better plan was to post up those who did employ union labor.

Chairman—"I should think so. Don't you think the other method an invidious way of advertising the fact?"

Witness—"It's a matter of business." Continuing, he said he didn't think an employer should be molested because he employed non-union men, nor a non-union man because he refused to join a union. As to a remedy to stop strikes, it was a pretty big question. Conciliation was the proper remedy.

Chairman—"Suppose the parties don't conciliate. What then?"

Witness—"I believe they could go as far as arbitration without a binding award."

Chairman—"What's the good of that?" The witness thought public sentiment would bind them. Public sentiment decided with the right. He didn't think compulsory arbitration was possible.

Chairman—"They have it in New Zealand and Australia today."

Witness—"The conditions there are different."

Chairman—"What are the objections to compulsory award?"

Witness—"There are several. In the first place an impartial judge might not be found. The judge might be decided by the public. He might not be able to impartially appreciate the situation—the requirements and conditions of both sides."

Dr. Rowe the witness said he did not think the American Federation of Labor took any part in strikes. There was a qualification required for membership in the typographical union. A five years' apprenticeship was required, and if the candidate was not competent then he was not admitted. He believed in compulsory conciliation for the settlement of strikes.

Chairman—"Take the coal strike, which deeply affects the public. Why should not the state step in and say this must stop?"

Witness—"They have just as much right to interfere with a coal combine which raises its prices."

Chairman—"That's a matter the state will have to attend to in time. We are dealing with the other matter now."

Continuing, the witness said that strength was derived from affiliation with an international organization. No union in Canada was strong enough in itself to carry a strike to a successful issue. International unions recognized no national limitations. There was no danger of funds contributed by Canadian unions being improperly directed. It cost him 75 cents a month to belong to the local and international unions.

It was practically impossible for a non-union printer to obtain employment. Men were appointed by the foreman of the shop, who was always a union man. If a non-union man was employed as a machinist and a union man was available, the latter would have a right to say something.

Chairman—"The non-union man would be looked upon as a leper?"

Witness—"Oh, no," that had."

Continuing, the witness said that it was understood in the printing business that none but union men need apply.

Chairman—"A man need either have to join the union or get out of the business."

To Dr. Rowe witness said that the unions had improved the wages of the men. Not only the union men but the unorganized had benefited, which was of advantage to the public at large.

This witness also gave evidence, and as there were no other witnesses on hand an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning (to-day).

The Royal labor commission sat again at 11 o'clock this morning.

R. Seabrook, ex-manager of the Albion Iron Works, was the first witness. He said he had lived here for 33 years. For eight years he was manager of the works. At times there were 300 men employed in the works. He had contracted for the repair of the steamer Garonne. At the time there was trouble at Moran's, Seattle. The boilermakers were then on work on the steamer at Seattle. Before taking the contract he called a meeting of the Boilermakers' Union here to see if he could take the contract. He showed the men the correspondence relative to the work. At the time the boilermakers were not on strike. They agreed to the contract before taking it.

Mr. Seabrook then wired to F. Waterhouse, Seattle, stating that he would go over to Seattle and take the contract. On arrival he met Mr. Waterhouse, and it was arranged that the latter should replace Moran and make a new contract. Witness was to pay expenses of the steamer going and coming. Mr. Waterhouse was afraid of the boilermakers, but when he agreed to pay expenses the steamer was to be put in and over necessary repairs made. Things for the ship had been made in Moran's, but witness had nothing more to do with Moran, the latter simply putting the ship in the hands of the boilermakers.

Witness was an employee of the Albion Iron Works in 1891. He heard Mr. Seabrook's evidence. It was pretty fair. Mr. Seabrook was correct in stating that there was no dispute between the boilermakers here and the then manager in Victoria. Two days before the Garonne left Seattle a dispute had arisen there of which they had not been over had held a meeting with them and claiming the rights to the ship was unfair work. The foreman of the Albion Iron Works had informed him of these facts.

Witness understood that the cause of the strike at Seattle was a question of wages, but he was going to give his men Seattle wages. A second meeting was held after he returned, at which the foreman attended, and at that meeting he had given instructions that the men were to be paid the wages demanded by the Seattle union.

The men agreed to go to work. The witness then described the vari-

ous negotiations carried on between him and the boilermakers. He had several meetings with them, but could do nothing with them, and he had to send the ship back to Seattle. The boilermakers claimed that they had instructions from the Seattle union not to go to work.

In the meanwhile about \$300 worth of work had been done on her. In all the Albion Iron Works was at a loss of about \$1,200 on the contract.

Afterwards the union offered to reimburse the company, but nothing would induce them to return to work. They told him that they were not bound to carry out their agreement as the meeting with him had been informally called. The boilermakers, however, would have carried out the work if it had not been for the committee which interfered from Seattle.

Commissioner Hunter witness said that 90 per cent. of the employees of the Albion Iron Works were union men. On an average there were from 25 to 30 men in the boiler shop. Witness said he would employ the union men, and non-union men, providing outside agitators left them alone. He believed in unionism because under it all shops had to give the same wages, and this better enabled contracts being made.

To Commissioner Rowe witness said that he kept the men in his employ after the Garonne incident paying them the same wages as they were receiving prior to the event.

In reply to Mr. Bodwell witness said that he had found wages of union men to go up when the prices of commodities advanced, but the union men would never consent to a reduction. To go outside for labor providing their side men were here would not be permitted. High wages in idle times had a tendency to prevent work coming to the city.

Continuing his evidence, the witness cited an instance of where a strike had been declared in the works lasting nine months. Work had been contracted for on the City of Topeka. Agitators came along and the men held him up for an eight-hour a day, whereas under the contract he had calculated on a nine-hour day.

To Commissioner Rowe, Mr. Seabrook said that had the Garonne contract been taken to Seattle from Victoria the same interference would not have been experienced.

Witness then told of still another instance of where the steamer Horla was prevented from being repaired here. She had had a couple of patches placed on her hull in San Francisco, but owing to a strike there the work was not finished. Through interference, however, witness said he had been done out of the contract.

Mr. Seabrook again asserted his belief in the advantages of unions providing they were not interfered with.

To Commissioner Rowe, he said that of the \$30,000 to be expended on the Garonne probably \$23,000 would be included for wages.

When he dismissed a man he did not have to consult the union. The men in the works were now working nine hours a day. Boilermakers were paid \$3.50 a day. Some could be paid more, but none could be paid less. Accordingly the union would not discriminate.

Asked if he would favor compulsory arbitration, witness answered in the affirmative. If two arbitrators disagreed a third might be selected by the Chief Justice.

Commissioner Rowe, witness said that he thought that strikes were sometimes caused by lack of business in lodge rooms. The distance between employer and employee or lack of personal contact did not he thought, foment trouble. Local conditions generally caused strikes.

Most of the contracts with which he had to deal causing strikes came from the American side, and the men might have reasoned that the work was thus unfair. He was present at several of the meetings which the Seattle committee attended, but they, the visiting delegates, were obdurate. In 1891, because of interference, he lost in court two suits from Seattle, one from Tacoma and one from San Francisco. These contracts represented about \$100,000, of which about \$70,000 represented a loss to the mechanics of this city in wages.

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He asked to have C. A. Gregg, editor of the paper at that time, called to give evidence about the manner in which this information was obtained. Also Mr. Kirby, of Rossland, who was the confederate intended to sit there.

The commissioners said they expected to go to Rossland, and were of opinion that the papers mentioned might be useful.

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Results That Astonished Relatives and Friends.

MISS BARBARA M. STANFOLD A VICTIM OF ANAEMIA. IMPERFECT CIRCULATION AND DEBILITY IS CURED BY

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

In the month of May, it is an absolute necessity that the body should be furnished with a richer and purer supply of blood for the establishment of a health that can successfully resist all the enervating effects of hot summer weather. Poor blood in May produces listless, ambitious, sleepless and sorrowful men and women, who quickly become victims of some organic disease that ends life.

Intelligent people recognize the necessity of cleansing and fortifying the system in May by using Paine's Celery Compound, which speedily removes all poisons from the system, gives to the thin, watery blood a larger proportion of red corpuscles, and arouses all the organs of the body to healthy action. Paine's Celery Compound does a work for victims of impure, watery and stagnant blood that commands the attention of the most eminent medical men in the world. Miss Barbara M. Stanfold, Hamilton, Ont., says:

"For over a year my health was in bad condition, and I became very weak

and much depressed in spirits. My troubles arose from poor and watery blood and imperfect circulation. My appetite was almost gone, and I was afflicted with insomnia. After several doctors had done all they could for me, I was weaker than when they first began to treat me, and my family became anxious about my condition. A neighbor advised my mother to have me use Paine's Celery Compound. Before I finished the second bottle, my appetite was better, I felt stronger and could sleep soundly five or six hours each night. I had so much faith in the wonderful compound that I continued with it until I was perfectly cured. To-day, after using six bottles, I am as well and strong as ever before. I thank you with all my heart for such a medicine; it saved my life when other medicines failed. All my friends are astonished at my happy cure."

If you are in need of free medical advice, write to Consulting Physician's Department, The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Que. All correspondence is sacredly confidential.

celebre in the police court. This was the examination of A. Bulley, of the B. C. S. S. by Mr. Bodwell. The hearing of this witness occupied the whole of the morning session, after which an adjournment was taken until this afternoon.