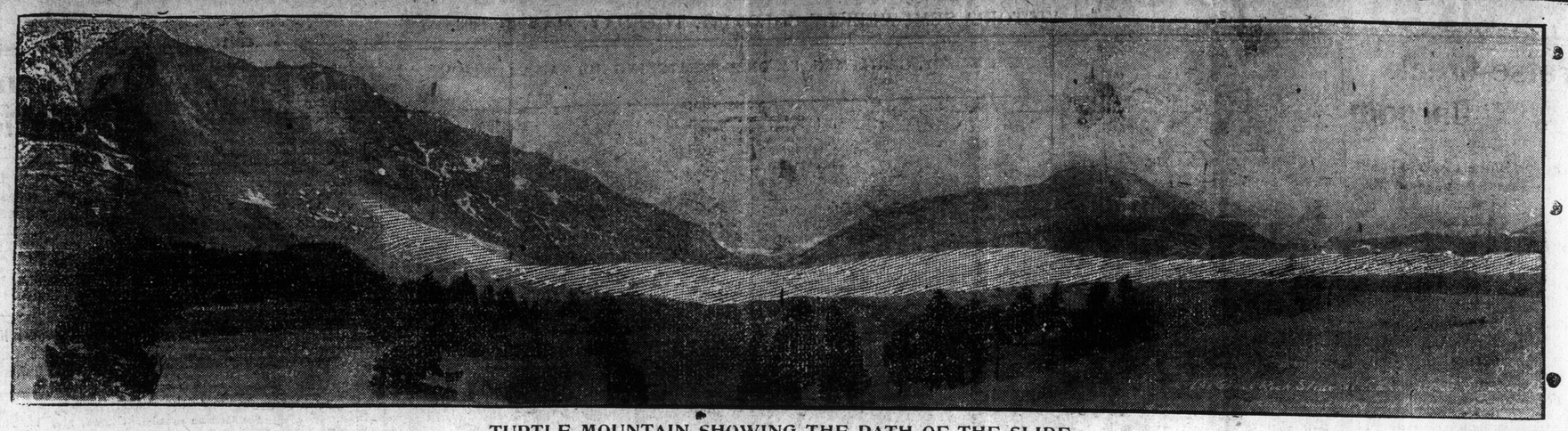
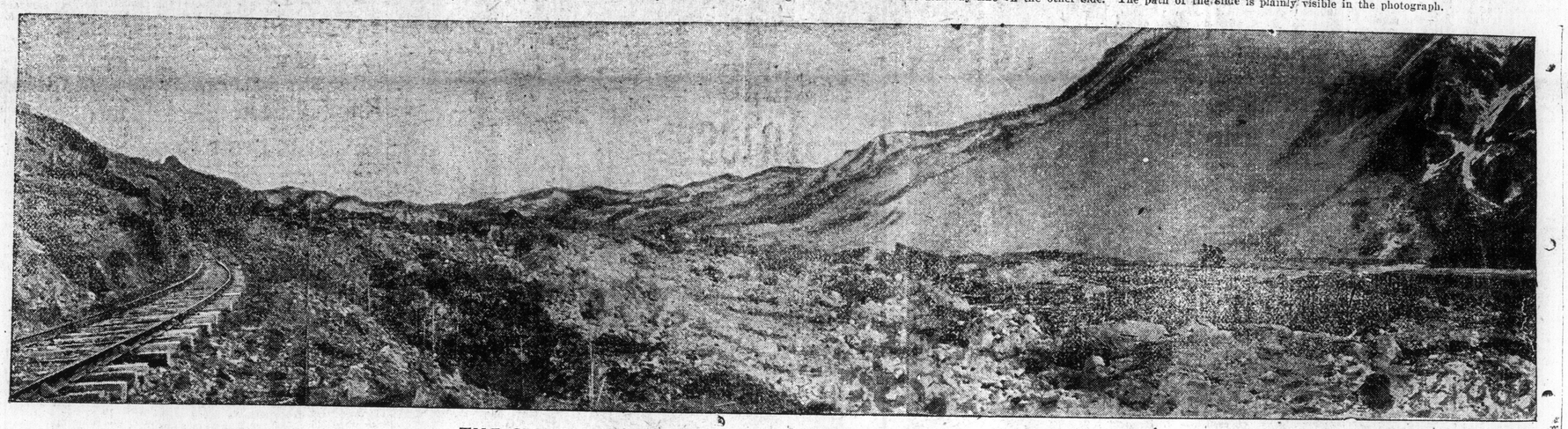


TURTLE MOUNTAIN SHOWING THE PATH OF THE SLIDE

Starting from the summit of the mountain at the reader's left, the crest slid down into the valley and across it, cutting the Canadian Pacific Railway line on the other side. The path of the slide is plainly visible in the photograph.



Track is two miles from foot of mountain.

THE SLIDE VIEWED FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE VALLEY

In this photograph Turtle Mountain is on the reader's right.

Labor Troubles Commission

(Continued from Page Three.)

The principal evidence given before the commissioners on Friday was that of Capt. Troup, giving his version of the now famous agreement with the B. C. S. S. Witness handed into the commission a notice lately posted up at Juneau and brought down to him by the purser of the Princess May on her last trip. The notice is signed George Estes, and throws considerable light on the motives of the present strikes on Vancouver Island. Other interesting evidence was given by Messrs. R. Hall, M. P. P., A. T. Goward, R. B. McMicking, Joshua Kingham, J. D. McNiven, J. W. Bolden, John Hammond, and Wm. McKay.

The commissioners took their seats punctually at 11 a. m. Albert T. Goward, manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Company was the first witness called. He said that the company employed about 100 men in Victoria. The company recently made a profit sharing arrangement with their employees on the following basis. After a dividend of 4 per cent. had been paid to the shareholders, one-third of the remaining profit to be divided equally amongst all the employees who had given one year's service. The first division would be made on 30th June next. Witness thought that the general manager in Vancouver probably had a signed agreement with the men to this effect, but there was none in Victoria. The company have had no strikes during the present management, or since the union of their men was formed. Witness thought the wages paid by the company as good as any, viz.: 20 cents an hour up to 25 cents after five years service.

R. B. Micking, manager of the Telephone Company, was the next witness. He employed about 12 or 14 men, and 22 women. The employees were not unionized. He had been 22 years manager and had no trouble. He believed in good sense and fair dealing, and the golden rule "Live and let live." Five of the company's employees, who were union men, stayed away about five weeks on a sympathetic strike with the Vancouver men recently, but that was when there was nothing to do, and the company was not inconvenienced.

Richard Hall, M. P. P., said he was a member of the coal firm of Hall & Walker, which had the sole handling in Victoria of the coal from Mr. Dunsmuir's collieries. The firm was supplied with all the coal they wanted this year until shortly after the strike at Extension. Since then it had gone short. The firm previously handled 700 to 800 tons a month during about five months in winter. Since April the first they had received not more than 150 tons. The loss to their business was not as great as it would have been had the strike taken place in the fall. They were now obliged to get household coal from Seattle, but it was poor stuff, mostly slack. They had to pay about the same price for it, and sell at the same price though it was necessary for them to clean it themselves. During strike they must buy from Seattle. Fernie coal was too expensive. They had increased their rate for coal 50 cents since the strike, and it was now $6.50 a ton, yet they made less profit on it. Witness thought there was steam coal coming from Japan for the C. P. R., but it was not much good for household purposes. Witness considered that Washington would derive the chief benefit from the Ladysmith strike. It was having a serious effect on Victoria. The Chief Justice asked if witness had any suggestion as to the general settlement of strikes. Witness replied that that was going into the political arena. He believed in the Hon. Mr. McInnes conciliation bill now before the House, which ought to be followed if necessary by a compulsory arbitration bill. He maintained that capital was entitled to the same protection as labor. He was in favor of first class wages.

Joshua Kingham, the next witness, stated that he was in the coal business, and bought his coal from the Western Fuel Company (late New Vancouver Coal Company). The strike did not affect his business, but rather increased it. The colliery, though not affected by strike, had put up the price so as to make it uniform. Witness' firm supplied about 2,000 tons of coal a year to the Chemical works.

J. D. McNiven was the last witness examined at the morning sitting. He stated that he was a member of the Typographical Union. He held no office in it. He had not had much to do with strikes. There were no non-union printers in Victoria, and few on the Coast. The employees in each office formed a chapel, or appointed a chairman, whose business was to see that the laws of the union were observed by both employers and employees. In small matters the chairman might deal with the employer. An agreement involving 30 days notice of strike or dismissal was required on both sides. If likely to be trouble, the chapel would refer matters to the union, which would appoint a grievance committee. If a strike were decided upon, and strike funds required reference would need to be made to headquarters. The central executive had power to compel a strike for infringement of union laws, and in the abstract could order a sympathetic strike, but never used the power. Some of the advantages of the union were a home for invalid printers, burial fund, etc. Witness did not think Canadian printers strong enough to stand alone at present, but he favored a Canadian organization with international exchange of cards. Two Canadians had been presidents of the International Union, one of them holding office for seven consecutive years. The advantage of international organization was to keep out "scab" labor. Incorporation, witness thought, would make men more careful in their choice of officers. He had no use for agitators, but would have working men think out who best to put in office, and to send to parliament. Unions encouraged society. He found trade unions embracing Socialism more and more because employers tried to oppress them. Witness then had a lengthy and very interesting conversation with the commissioners as to the settlement of strikes. He believed in compulsory conciliation, each side to appoint a representative and the Governor-in-Council to appoint a third person. The award to be binding.

The first witness called in the afternoon was J. W. Bolden, president of the Victoria Trades and Labor council, and member of the Carpenters' Union. The latter union was a branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters with headquarters at Manchester, England. In the local branch there were close on 100 members. In case of dispute the local union must give notice to the employers, and could not go out on strike without permission from the executive in England. The headquarters of the union on this side were at New York, where the executive were empowered to act without reference to Manchester. there were in all about 70,000 members in the union.

John Hammond, secretary of the Carpenters' Union, was then called. He explained the exceptional benefits which the union enjoyed from their many funds, including an arrangement practically amounting to an insurance against loss of tools.

Capt. J. M. Troup was the next witness. Examined by Mr. Bodwell he produced a notice which had been brought to him by the purser of the Princess May on her last trip down the Coast. The purser had found it posted at Juneau, and had turned it over to witness on the 7th May. It follows:

NOTICE TO ALL UNION MEN.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the 'Longshoremen's Union No. 211, the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society, and the Teamster's Union of Vancouver, are involved in a strike with the Canadian Pacific Railway. The U. B. R. E. has ordered out the members of that organization in Vancouver, Revelstoke, Calgary, Courtney, Rossland, Winnipeg and Fort William.

This strike was due to C. P. R. trying to destroy unionism on its lines.

The three above-named organizations have struck in order to assist the United Brotherhood.

The Western Federation of Miners will be asked to stop the mining of coal on Vancouver Island in order to deprive the C. P. R. of fuel, and they will strike within the next few days.

If you are a union man, or if you are friendly to unionism, stay away from British Columbia, and ask your friends to do likewise as this is a fight to a finish, and the C. P. R. must give in, or the U. B. R. E., with the assistance of the other organizations will carry on the battle indefinitely.

We ask the aid and co-operation of all unions in helping us to make this struggle a success, and in the end the victory must be ours.

(Signed) GEORGE ESTES,
President of the U. B. R. E.

Witness stated that he was manager of the C. P. N. Company during the trouble with Estes. The B. C. S. S. did not join the strike at first. On the 5th March the men on the Charmer had first refused to handle "scab" freight. It was difficult for him to determine what was scab freight. There was a dispute about baggage brought down from station to steamer. It was a very fine point what was "scab" baggage. If brought direct from train to steamer it was not regarded as "scab," but if it got into the baggage room where non-unionists were employed, it became "scab" baggage. After the second load somebody called attention to "scab" baggage. The men said they must go out, told to do so I think by Mr. Newman. The officers of the ship discussed the matter with the men up town, and eventually the men returned, and the steamer sailed. In the meanwhile Mr. Newman wired over to Mr. Thompson (14th March) "war declared—order out C. P. N. fleet." On the Sunday morning before the strike we arrived in Vancouver and held a meeting with Newman, Bulley and S. Thompson. I said I was rather afraid of the way things were going. Finally they agreed to give me 12 hours notice of any strike. I agreed to give them 12 hours notice of carrying "scab" freight. I told them if they saw any "scab" freight to tell me so, and not let it be got on board, and then strike. I issued instructions accordingly. On Sunday night I was anxious about things, and sent further instructions re "scab" freight. Bulley and S. Thompson said they were going to stay over there, and I felt there would be trouble. On Monday I had Capt. McCroskey's assurance that nothing should go on board in any way "scab." He went to Thompson and brought him over, and told him to say if anything was "scab" and it would not be handled. I think Estes was on the wharf. It was agreed that the freight was all right. They got away, Estes and all on board. On the way over a barrel of oil or something "scab" was discovered. How it got there I can't say. I knew Estes was coming to Victoria that night, but I had such confidence in the men's assurances that I went home to bed. About 11 o'clock a man came and told me there was to be a strike. I did not believe him, and said they might strike tomorrow, but not that night. My next information was about 1:30 a. m., when I was informed that the crews on all the boats had had struck. Mr. Bulley had told his man on the wharf to tell my informant. The Danube could not sail that night. She might have gone out if she had a crew. I at once telephoned to certain on the wharf to get hacks and go and get captains and mates and engineers I knew of in the city to ask them to lend me a hand. I was chief stoker myself that night. We got the Charmer out. At Vancouver we managed to secure men from reserve crews to do work.

From the very start we had trouble in getting men to take the place of the strikers. Before the Charmer got away strikers came down on to the wharves. I then took possession, and prevented them going on board. Next night I was bothered again by these men persuading my men to leave, and from going to work. We engaged men, but they failed to turn up. I did police duty myself till 12 or 1 a. m. I even found one of the strikers down in the stoke hole talking to a new man, and had him put off by the police. Afterwards threats were made. We shipped men from Vancouver, but lost them here. The chief engineer of the Tees came to me and said the strikers said they would have the crew out whether or no. They did not prevent assaults. One man ran into my arms with his face all covered with blood. The sergeant of police said he was doing all he could. I went to the authorities and said if the city could not pay for adequate policing, we would. One man, McBride, was punished next day. There was general intimidation going on until the cases were dealt with in the police court.

Witness attributed the influence of the strike to Estes. If the B. C. S. S. had been left to themselves they would not have struck any more than the longshoremen did. He never knowingly violated his agreement. He knew of many men who did not want to go out on strike, and did not in consequence go to the strike meeting.

The Chief Justice thought that the unions would like to examine Capt. Troup, and they would have to be given an opportunity.

The last witness was W. C. McKay, a stone cutter by trade, member of the Journeymen's Stonecutters' Association of North America, and vice-president of the Trades and Labor council of Victoria, who gave information on labor matters founded on long experience, to the commissioners.

The commission then adjourned until Monday morning at Ladysmith, it being given out, however, that another sitting at a later date to be announced, would probably be held in Victoria for any other witnesses who wished to be heard.

AS A SPRING MEDICINE

There Are Two Reasons Why There is no Treatment so Thoroughly Satisfactory and Lastingly Beneficial as

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The body of man can be influenced in health or disease only through two channels—the blood and the nerves.

During the winter the blood becomes thin and watery because of the artificial life we are compelled to lead indoors—the artificial food, the breathing of impure air, the lack of exercise, and this is why most people find it necessary to use a blood builder and nerve restorative in the spring.

For two reasons Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most satisfactory spring medicine that you can possibly obtain. In the first place, it is gently laxative. Just enough so that when taken regularly it ensures proper action of the bowels. Secondly, it forms new red corpuscles in the blood or in other words makes the blood rich, red and life-sustaining.

Through the medium of the blood and nerves Dr. Chase's Nerve Food influences every nook and corner of the system, giving new vigor to the vital organs such as the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys, and ensuring their regular and healthful action.

This great food cure sharpens up the appetite, makes the digestion good and actually adds new firm flesh and tissue to the body as you can prove by weighing yourself while using it.

Liquid medicines always have a stimulating effect due to the presence of alcohol. There is none of this in connection with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and for this reason any benefit you feel is lasting and you can be certain that with each dose your blood is getting richer and your system is being built up.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50; at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

The supply of figs in Asia is estimated this year at only 40,000 camel loads, against 67,000 camel loads for the previous year.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS MUST HAVE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

Price 25 Cents

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

For Imperial Reciprocity

Joseph Chamberlain Strikes a New Note in Empire's Politics.

Deprecates Popular Interpretation of Doctrine of Free Trade.

London, May 15.—Addressing his constituents at Birmingham tonight, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain made an important speech, which seems to foreshadow the direct raising of the question of free trade vs. protection at the next general election.

In the beginning of his speech, Mr. Chamberlain referred to his South African tour, and to his return home, to find the minds of the people filled with local questions. He made light of the difficulty he had been told assailed the Unionist party. For him, these local questions were comparatively unimportant beside the great Imperial policy upon which the fate of the Empire depended, namely, "whether we stand together one free nation against all the world, or whether we shall fall into separate states, selfishly seeking their own interests and losing the advantages that unity alone can give."

In a passing reference to Home Rule, Mr. Chamberlain said that if separation began with Home Rule, the Empire would dissolve into its component atoms. But if he could believe that the opposition party frankly had abandoned Home Rule, he would be the first to sing "Nunc dimittis."

The Colonial Secretary proceeded strongly to urge the necessity, in order to preserve the Great Empire, that the trade of the Colonies should be secured. Canada had offered exceptional advantages, he said, which Great Britain did not dare to accept, because of the narrow interpretation of the doctrine of free trade, the policy of dictation and interference by foreign powers. Mr. Chamberlain said he was justified by the belief that Great Britain was so wedded to its fiscal system that it could not defend its Colonies. This was a position not intended by the pioneers of free trade, who, if they were alive today, would agree to a treaty of preference and reciprocity with the Empire's children.

The speaker said he believed that an entirely wrong interpretation had been placed upon the doctrine of free trade, but that the country ought not to be bound by this, and it should not hesitate to resort to retaliation if necessary wherever the interests between the colonies and the home country were threatened.

Mr. Chamberlain avowed himself a free trader, but he objected to the artificial and narrow interpretation of free trade; he pointed out that Cobden had made, and that Bright had approved a preferential treaty with France, and said: "There are two alternatives before you, first to maintain the free trade policy in all its severity, although it is repudiated by every other nation and your colonies; second, to insist that we be not bound by any purely technical definition of free trade, while we seek the one chief object, the free interchange of commerce between ourselves and all the nations of the world we will nevertheless recover our freedom, resume the power of negotiation, and if necessary retaliation."

In conclusion, the Colonial Secretary said he desired that the discussion of this subject should be open. It was an issue graver in its consequences than mere local disputes. A mistake in legislation could be corrected, he said, but a mistake in the Imperial policy was irretrievable. Personally he did not think a general election very near, but whether near or distant, the issue would depend on whether the people have it in their hearts to do all that is necessary, even if it occasionally went against their prejudices, to consolidate an Empire which could only be maintained by relations of interest as well as by relations of sentiment.

The Duke of Wellington has been dead for half a century, and his monument in St. Paul's cathedral, London, has not been completed yet. It has been the subject of animated discussion at brief intervals ever since his death.

Horrible Barbarties

Practised By Russians in Execution of Edict Against the Jews.

Eye Witnesses Describe Horrors Attending Recent Murders Bessarabia.

London, May 16.—The Standard this morning publishes a letter from Kieff, European Russia, describing the pitiful scenes witnessed there daily which arise from the operations of the expulsory edict against the Jews. This edict affects 37,000 persons. The Jews were given six months' grace, but hoping for a respite, a majority of them remained in Kieff until the end of this time, when they were obliged to sell their property at ruinous prices and depart hurriedly. The Jews will distribute themselves mostly through the various centres in Southern Poland. These cities and townships are yearly becoming more and more seriously congested. "Hence," concludes the writer of the letter, "the cause of the ever increasing emigration, especially to the United States, which the emigrant aid societies represent as a land of promise."

New York, May 16.—Dr. Doroschewski, the head physician of the national hospital at Kishineff, after examining the dead and wounded, has given the following specific instances of hideous cruelty, says a despatch from Kishineff to the World:

A Jewess named Sara Fonarschi was brought here with two nails, seven inches long, driven into her brain through her nose. One Jew was brought in with one hip, both ankles and wrists broken, the severed hands and feet dangling by the skin. A Jew had lost his upper and under lips, after which his tongue and windpipe had been pulled out through his mouth with pinchers. The ears of a Jew named Selzer had been cut away and his head battered in twelve places. He was a raving maniac.

A carpenter was surprised at work and both of his hands were sawed off with his own saw. A Jewish girl was assaulted by several brutes who then cut her eyes out with a pocket knife. One woman after trying to defend her children, was thrown upon the pavement, disemboweled and feathers and horsehair from her bed were stuffed into her body. Small children were flung out of windows and trampled upon by the mob. Forty-seven were killed on the spot, eighty died of their injuries and 300 are under treatment. Four thousand Jews are without food or shelter and it is impossible for them to get away.

Toledo, O., May 16.—Toledo Ghetto rejoiced today upon hearing that Mrs. Clara E. Anenburg and her ten relatives, all in Kishineff, and formerly of Toledo, escaped death during the Jewish massacre in Bessarabia. In a letter received today and mailed on April 16, Mrs. Anenburg describes the horrors of these massacres, saying in part: "Our escape was due to the fact that we were in the house of a Russian Gentile when the murders were being committed. Corpses lay unburied throughout the streets. Jewish girls were assaulted by Russians, who looted the city. One little girl was assaulted by fifty brutes. She died a few minutes afterwards. In companies of 200, the Russians marched the streets, destroying houses and barns and killing all Jewish men, women and children they found. When the massacre was well under way the government and chief of police encouraged the robbers and murderers, crying to them in Russian, 'Harry up and finish your work.' Saloons and wine cellars were raided and the gutters flowed with liquor. Wealthy men were beggars in an instant. Vineyards and farms were laid waste. The entire financial loss was over $5,000,000."

REPATRIATED WORKERS.

Recalcitrant Longshoremen Sent Home From Montreal.

Montreal, May 16.—Recorder Wier this morning suspended sentence on forty-six English longshoremen, who were arrested for refusing to work, on condition that they returned to England at once. This they agreed to do, and left by the first steamer for Liverpool.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Does one little pill. Small price. Small does. Small pill.

SENATOR COX SUCCEEDS.

Halifax, May 16.—It is reported here that James Ross, president of the Dominion Steel & Coal Company, will retire, owing to ill-health, and will be succeeded by Hon. Senator Cox.

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary $1024 a year and expenses, payable $19.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 315 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Langshans and Pekin Ducks. Leave orders W A. Jameson, 63 Fort Street, P. O. Box 187. Quick Bros.

FOR SALE—A good paying business of general merchandise. A capital of $3,000 will be required. For particulars apply to James E. Sutton, Ucluelet. m14

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria, Ladies, and Gentlemen's Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned dyed or pressed equal to new.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price, $1; postage, 4 cents.

Chamberlain's Remedies.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm. An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.