

Chinese Are A Menace

Evidence Before the Arbitrators at Nanaimo as to Underground Dangers.

Miners With Long Experience Condemn the Employment of Asiatics.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 17.—The arbitrators in the matter of the employment of Chinese and Japanese underground are continuing their labors to-day.

Just before adjournment for luncheon yesterday a declaration signed by F. D. Little, superintendent of the mines at Union, was read. The declaration was to the effect that should the Union Colliery Company be forced to bring their material witnesses to this city it would necessitate the temporary closing down of the mines there. There were about 200 white men employed in the mines, besides Chinamen. It would be necessary for all the witnesses to be present, and the company would have to employ a large number of men to look after the witnesses.

The arbitrators read a notice from the arbitrators to the effect that they had decided to go to Union to take testimony, relying on the company to furnish transportation and delay them as little as possible. They would sit in Union Monday morning.

George Woodhouse was the second witness called. He had worked at mining for 40 years. He was at present a shot-firer. He considered Chinamen dangerous, they were illiterate. They would go into places where they should not go. He had seen them go into the old workings. When there was danger in the mines the firemen would put up a notice written in the English language. The Chinamen were unable to read these notices, and paid no attention to them. Mr. Woodhouse conducted the direct examination.

Cross-examined: Was in England up to 1884. They employed young boys in England. The miners in England were not what he considered illiterate, although some could not read nor write. Entered the employ of the N. V. C. Co. about 15 years ago. He had never employed a helper, but had a partner. There were no Chinese helpers employed in the N. V. C. Co.'s mines since he came to the country, far as he knew. It did not require skill to be a pusher. Chinese were employed as pushers. With never any direct dealing with Chinamen. Had seen other foreigners (Belgians) working in mines here, but had little to do with them. The only ones he had anything to do with could speak good English.

Re-direct—English miners in England could understand English, but Chinamen could not. If anything went wrong with an English miner he would give warning; the Chinaman would not.

Thomas Richard—Had worked 20 years at mining. Started work in Welsh mines at seven years of age. Most of the laborers in Welsh mines understood enough English to carry on their daily business. Worked sixteen years in Pennsylvania. The language spoken by miners there was English. The advantage in speaking English in mines was, in his opinion, that the miners might understand instructions given them. If a man did not understand what he was told to do it was dangerous. Working underground was dangerous and one man's mistake might cause loss of many lives. He worked at Union for five years. His experience with Chinamen was that as a class they did not understand English and they were ignorant in other ways. He had a Chinaman working with him, but watched him closely. He always brought him out of the mine at the same time as himself. He never let the Chinaman go into the face first, for he did not consider him a safe man. Airways were kept for purpose of keeping up ventilation. Curtains were used to turn air to the necessary places. It was the Chinamen at Union that put up curtains and brad-dies, and they were familiar with the work there. In his opinion a Chinaman was not safe.

Cross-examined—Great proportion of miners employed in mines in Wales were Welsh and could read. He went to Union six years ago and was employed in No. 4 slope. There was a Chinaman and a Jap for every white man, he thought. Had a contract to get out coal. Had a Chinaman to assist him, he had only Chinese and Japs to choose from and selected the lesser of the two evils. Had employed one or two Japs as helpers. He never had an accident while working there. Did not consider Chinese better workers than other foreigners. Thought perhaps a Chinaman would work cheaper than any other foreigner; that was the reason they were selected. There was a slope at Union known as the Chinese slope. Did not know why it was so called. Never considered what distinction, if any, existed between the different slopes in regard to accident. He would be surprised to know that an accident never occurred in the Chinese slope. He was fireman and shot-firer when the accident occurred to the Japs and had examined the chamber one hour before. Something had turned wrong between the time he made the examination and the explosion occurred an hour later. He knew the Jap went in first because his remains were there.

Jonathan Bramley—Was a miner for 64 years. Worked in English mines 40 years. In regard to qualifications, before he left England, it was necessary to pass a right examination as to reading rules. There were no Chinamen working in the mines in England and never would be. Began work at Wellington in 1883 and worked there about four months and worked for New Vancouver Coal Company about sixteen years. Had

some experience with Chinese in this province. Worked about five years with Chinamen. He worked in a stall where it pitched a great deal and it was not well brad-died up there would be lots of gas in it. The Chinamen would come in there with lighted lamps and they were a big source of danger. If a curtain happened to get in a Chinaman's way he would tear it down, a very dangerous thing to do. Under the circumstances he considered Chinese very dangerous. He remembered the accident in 1887. He had lost a son and son-in-law in the explosion. Also the one in 1888. Previous to those accidents Chinese were employed in the mines, but they were withdrawn after these accidents. There were a few Chinamen and Japs employed in Extension mines in 1898. One night, while he was there, the Chinese and Japs lighted the gas which was in one slope and it took a good while to put it out. His experience with Chinese and Japs was that they knew nothing whatever of ventilation.

Cross-examined—Had never received an injury through a Chinaman, but he thought they had set the fire in the Southfield slope. He knew that Chinese had pulled down curtains and left doors open. Had worked by contract and employed a Chinaman for about two months. When he employed the Chinaman he was new to the country, and did this because other men were doing the same thing.

To Mr. McAlister, who had been asked to examine the Chinamen, he said he had not seen much of them. He was a fireman and was careful and did not let them go into places where they should not go. He had seen them go into the old workings. When there was danger in the mines the firemen would put up a notice written in the English language. The Chinamen were unable to read these notices, and paid no attention to them. Mr. Woodhouse conducted the direct examination.

Cross-examined—Did not know that Chinese were employed in the mines. Did not think the question of entering into competition in the labor considered as much as the safety of life and person. Never heard the question of the removal of the Chinese discussed after the explosion. He had worked by contract and employed a Chinaman, but watched him very carefully. Would never have employed a Chinaman had not pressure been brought to bear. Before the explosion, No. 3, Chinese were employed as pushers. Chinese were employed in South Wellington up to the time he left there. White men objected to Chinamen being in the mines at all.

Charles MacIn—Had been a miner 20 years, beginning in Yorkshire, England. Miners there must understand all rules and be able to read them before the colliery boss. In British Columbia he began work for the Vancouver Coal Co. in 1872, and worked there ever since. His present occupation is that of shot firer. He had worked in mines while Chinamen were employed underground, for about 10 years. He considered them a danger and detriment to both employees and mine owners. For five or six years he was a Chinese boss. He had known them on many occasions to knock down curtains. They did not know or appreciate the danger of this. At one time in the old Douglas mine he found there was no circulation of air. This mine was supplied with air from a furnace which was in charge of a Chinaman. On investigation witness found the Chinaman asleep. In Chase river at one time Chinamen had knocked down the main door and three feet of brattice, thus cutting off the air supply. He found one Chinaman who had seen another knocking the door down, but did not know enough to come and report the occurrence. Had the witness not discovered that the supply of air was cut off a serious accident might have occurred. On another occasion a Chinaman had knocked down a board on which witness had placed a danger sign, and removed the board to another part of the mine. This was fortunately discovered in time to avert an accident. The witness didn't mind such cases, and at last Mr. Cassidy said that he wished it understood that such evidence should not be received, as it was irrelevant.

There was an explosion in Wellington in 1888, after which the Chinamen were taken out of the N. V. Co.'s mines.

Cross-examined—Had never employed a Chinaman himself. For about two years Chinamen were employed by white men as helpers in Vancouver Coal Company's mines. The men then let the Chinamen go. There was no union in existence then. They were let go because they considered it dangerous to employ them. Was once burned through the carelessness of a Chinaman. He had cautioned the Chinaman to be careful, but the Chinaman had put his lamp to a place where gas was escaping and the witness was burned about the face.

An adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

Nanaimo, Nov. 17.—The examination of witnesses for the government was continued today, the main facts in the testimony going to show the danger of employing Chinese underground. The taking of testimony will consume the balance of the week here. The arbitrators will leave on Sunday afternoon for Union to take testimony there.

Nanaimo, Nov. 18.—Eight witnesses for the government and one for the colliery companies was the record of yesterday's sitting of the arbitrators in the colliery companies was Mr. Albert J. Hill, city engineer at New Westminster, and his evidence was taken so that he might return to his home on the boat this morning. The witnesses for the government were Ralph Johnson, James Perry, Henry Peterson, Richard Booth, George Cuthbert, William Edmunds,

VICTORIA TIMES, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1899.



Pale and Bloodless.

Anæmia is the term which doctors use to indicate poverty of the blood. Probably 90 per cent. of the girls and women of to-day suffer from anæmia. This is a startling statement—but it is true. It is easy to distinguish anæmic women. They have a dark semi-circle under the eyes; a sallow or waxy complexion; thin limbs, weak chests and ill developed forms. They are languid and tired; subject to back-aches and headaches, and sometimes to hysteria and fainting spells. If the poor and watery blood is not enriched, and the tired and jaded nerves strengthened, consumption must almost inevitably follow. In this emergency there is only one medicine that will promptly and effectively create new blood and strengthen the nerves, and that is

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

This remedy has cured more cases of anæmia than all other medicines combined. Read what an eminent Australian physician, J. G. Bouchier, M. D., F. S. Sc. (London) and late government medical officer says:—

Manager Dr. Williams' Med. Co. 127 Redfern St., Sydney, N. S. W.

Dear Sir:—For some time I have been in the habit of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my patients with excellent results. As a tonic their effect is most satisfactory and permanent. In Anaemia, Chlorosis, and allied diseases I have found them very valuable, and in irregularities of the menstrual period they are unequalled.

(Signed)

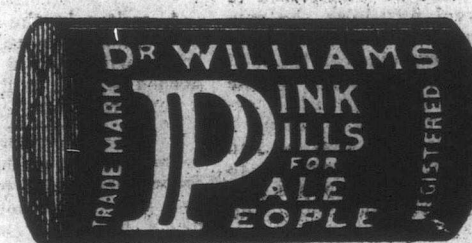
J. G. BOURCHIER, M. D., F. S. Sc. (Lond.)

A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA CURED.

Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

The Genuine are Sold only in Packages like the Engraving.

At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



Thomas Green and John Rowan, who gave their testimony in the order named. During the proceedings, Mr. Cassidy again reminded the arbitrators that he objected to all testimony not appearing directly to the Union and Extension mines.

Ralph Johnson had worked in mines all his life, and in this province twelve years. To his personal knowledge, a Chinaman had knocked down a door on one occasion and had not reported it, and on another occasion, a door had been set on fire by Chinamen. The other witnesses for the government testified along the same lines citing instances of carelessness of Chinamen and their inability to understand instructions given them which they considered a very necessary thing for men employed in mines. The witnesses thought that the understanding of rules and instructions was a very necessary thing in mines, and a misunderstanding would jeopardize the lives of miners employed. They considered a miner's occupation a hazardous one.

Mr. Albert J. Hill appeared as an expert witness for the colliery companies. He was a member of the Federation of Canadian Mining Engineers, and had been a colliery manager for six or seven years in Nova Scotia. He knew nothing of Chinese as colliery workers as he was never in a mine where they were employed, but had control of a large number of Chinamen during construction work on the Canadian Pacific railway, and from his experience he thought they would compare favorably with the white laborers he had known. He did not think it essential that all persons employed in coal mines should read and understand English, as that would bar all foreigners and a great many of our own countrymen. Learned men were not generally employed to cut coal.

On cross-examination he said he would trust a Chinaman with his life as quickly as a white man. Of course he did not mean a green Chinaman. He had heard that there were a great many Chinamen killed in construction work on the C. P. R. of whom no record was kept. He had never been in British

Columbia coal mines. An ordinary miner should know something of ventilation and he did not know whether or not a Chinaman knew anything about ventilation. If a great deal depended upon a man in a mine of which he had charge, and that man did not understand instructions, he would not employ him. He did not consider a miner's work any more hazardous than ordinary work. There were regulations in the mine of which he had been manager, but he did not remember whether they were printed and posted up or not. He thought if Chinamen were employed in a mine in which there was danger the word "danger" should be displayed in Chinese characters.

After hearing the testimony of six witnesses for the crown, who testified along the same lines as witnesses previously examined, the arbitrators adjourned at one o'clock this afternoon until 2:35 on Monday. They will hear testimony here on Monday afternoon and leave for Union the same night.

ALLYN ACQUITTED.

The Chinaman Suspect Escapes Conviction for Robbery.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Nov. 18.—Arthur Allyn, the young Frenchman arrested some time since charged with burglarizing the Chinamen railway station on the night of Nov. 4th, was acquitted by Judge Harrison last evening, on the testimony of Richard Hilbert, a tobacconist of this city, who swore that to the best of his knowledge the young man had purchased cigars and tobacco from him on the evening that the robbery had occurred. There was a strong chain of circumstantial evidence against the Frenchman, but he received the benefit of the doubt. The young man is evidently something of a Monksman. In giving his testimony he swore that he had walked from this city to Chemainus, a distance of 27 miles, in two hours, and that he had frequently performed stilted feats. Allyn was immediately re-arrested, charged with escaping from an officer while in custody. It will be remembered that he made a

break for liberty while a constable was bringing him from Chemainus to this city, and it took two shots from the officer's revolver to bring him to.

THE ANGEL DEATH.

What if some morning, when the stars were falling, And the dew-drops whitened, and the east was clear, Strange peace and rest fell on me from the presence Of a benignant spirit standing near.

And I should tell him, as he stood beside me, "This is our earth—most friendly earth, and fair: Daily its sea and shore through sun and shadow Faithful it turns, robed in its azure air."

There is bliss living here, loving and serving, And quest of truth, and serene friendships dear; But stay not, spirit; flee, lest he find thee here!"

And what if, then, while the still morning brightened, And freshened in the elm the summer's breath, Should gently smile on me, the gentle angel, And take my hand and say: "My name 'is Death.'"

—Edward Rowland Sill.

The United States commissioners who are to survey the suggested new Columbia canal route between Caledonia bay and the Gulf of San Miguel, for a sea level waterway necessitating only twenty-six miles of actual canalization, have arrived at Kingston, Jamaica. This is the originally selected route, which was rejected in favor of the De Lesseps Colon-Panama route.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, caused by a persistent rasping cough. Frys-Pectoral quickly cures the most severe coughs. It soothes, heals, never fails to cure. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

WHAT PROSPERITY DOETH.

Prosperity hath done many things. It hath caused the salaried man to expect a "raise."

It hath caused the resolution not to smoke to be broken.

It hath given hope to the preacher that he may expect his back salary.

It hath encouraged the development of inventions.

It hath gladdened the heart of the railroad man and the railroad security-holder.

It hath increased failures and ruined a small crop of law suits.

It hath put a joyous smile on every man out of jail and debt.

It hath played the mischief with contractors for structural steel buildings. Some have gone to the wall, others have compromised, and the rest will make less money than they expected.

Why cannot the thing keep up eternally?—American Investments.

—Don't Hall concert to-morrow night.

CRISPS.

A shocking great earthquake. A football is not necessarily twelve inches.

The color of thought may depend upon reflection. Ever has before it the possibility of puncture.

Hunting deer is dear—sometimes, if not more frequently.

A tennis player seldom scores a point without raising a racquet.

The mountain side when the sea saw the flood tide to the shore.

The uniform for water polo players ought to be made of ducking material.

A lawsuit is still going on in the St. Petersburg courts which, it is stated, was begun no less than five hundred years ago. The case concerns large tracts of land.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

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Birks' beautiful the pleasant

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Redded Codfish. .15c tin and Beans. .10c tin

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VICTORIA

ESS DISPLEASED.

elated Press.)

a great sensation has the Empress's letter to the owing the congratulation on her birthday, which express pain at the fact of the Royal University being in a manner which injure all morality, and, in feeling."

a speech by Dr. Preuss, who paraphrased a passage Henry gave and His Majesty, blessed be the name

Empress is displeased at the of the municipality in ing of taxes to support as, as the councillors, and Royalists, opposed the

the council will not send more congratulations.

GIRLS' NERVES.

lack school girl, suffering an exhausted nervous watery blood, has been the vigor and buoyancy by using Dr. A. W. ed. The healthful glow the brightness in the eyes ag up process which is a body.

PLAGUE.

ated Press.)

Two new cases of and three deaths from reported to the health ay.

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live all the troubles inde- of the system, such as rheumatism, distress after ide, &c. While their most as been shown in cutting

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's Little Liver Pills are adaptation, curing and pre-complaint, while they also the stomach, stimulate the bowels. Even if they only

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most precious to those who being complaint, but for those not noticed here and those find these little pills valua- that they will not be will- am. But after all sick head

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Pills are very small and per two pills makes dose. table and do not grip or collection please all who Friends: do for \$1. Gold are or sent by mail.

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Dose. Small Price.