

STIRKE HEARING CLOSED

Commission Will Meet in Washington to Consider Its Award.

MR. DARROW'S CLOSING SPEECH

Strikers' Attorney Touched Upon Almost Every Phase of Conflict, and When He Closed Was Greeted With Long Applause.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—The anthracite coal strike commission, after being in public session for more than three months, closed its open hearings yesterday with an all-day argument by Clarence S. Darrow, in behalf of the miners. The commission will meet in secret in Washington next Thursday and begin the consideration of its award. It is expected that by the end of this month the arbitrators will be ready to make their announcement. If an increase in wages is determined upon, the increase is to date from the 1st of last November, the commission having decided upon that date on October 31. After the session yesterday the commission held a short conference with the lawyers for the severer sides and asked them to hold themselves in readiness in case they are called upon by the commission.

The crowd that heard Mr. Darrow speak yesterday was fully as great as that which listened to Mr. Baer and Mr. Darrow on Thursday. He took up the entire time of both sessions—five and a half hours. He touched on almost every phase of the strike, and when he closed he was greeted with long applause, which Chairman Gray did not suppress. President Mitchell was in court all day, but did not have anything to say to the commission in parting.

Question of Violence.

Yesterday Mr. Darrow took up the question of violence. "You can never have a great strike excepting here and there violence is done," he said, "and so it was in the coal fields, where 750,000 persons are living very close to life." He said he was no wonder after the operators had insolently and cruelly rejected the requests of the men, that there was not more violence among this population, which was reduced to a condition bordering on starvation. He paid a tribute to the foreigners in the coal regions, whom he said were a warm-hearted, emotional, sympathetic, religious people. It comes with poor grace, he said, for the operators to say that the Poles and Slavs, whose labor the operators have taken for years, could not speak English, and therefore are not a responsible party with whom they could make a contract. He spoke of the strict adherence of the operators to the dead letter of the law, and the moral law of humanity, and remarked that if "each of the captains of industry would re-

spect their fellow man, the bitter war just ended would not have occurred, and those who lost their lives in that struggle would be alive today."

Conflicts between capital and labor will continue, he said, until these captains of industry respect their fellow men. It is idle, futile and useless to talk of curing it in any other way, he said.

Mr. Darrow then took up the 13 evictions on the Markle property, and with language that was extremely strong he pictured the eviction of a sick wife and of a blind woman 100 years old. "You may roll together all the cruelty and violence committed in the anthracite region," he exclaimed, "and you cannot equal the fiendish cruelty of John Markle when he turned these helpless people into the street simply to satisfy his hellish hate."

Turning to the boycott, Mr. Darrow said there was one illustrious example, at least, in the United States of the boycott, and that was in the American Revolution. "There is not one specific act that is charged to the mine workers," he said, "but what was charged to the Loyalists whom we teach our children to love and venerate. 'You and may sit here and judge men by the dead letter of the law. We may say that this act is right and that act is wrong, but up there sits the living God, and He judges the acts of men by another standard than ours. Let me say there is the legal side and the moral side. The boycott is an ancient weapon; it is respectable when the operators use it, but not respectable when we use it.'"

He told of the distinction between the boycott that is criminal and the boycott that is within the law, and then spoke of the non-union men, whom he termed "scabs," although he remarked he did not like the word, but used it because it is commonly used. These men, he said, have always been hated. Sometimes they are good men, often they act from necessity, but they are traitors to their class. They are men, he continued, who are used by the capitalists to destroy the rights and aspirations and hopes of the workingmen.

"As a class," he said, "this body of men, as they have in this case, have always been ready to take the benefits that flow from organized labor and never been willing to fight to obtain it. They have never been ready to face starvation and hunger and abuse in the common cause, and as a rule the scab is a man who has no abiding place on the face of the earth. He is a wandering tramp, ready to be used by anybody who will pay the price to use him, and when the strike is over the operators let him walk home again, or let the union send him home. And it cannot be but that he will be despised, mistrusted, hated and reviled by all men who love liberty and who love their fellow men and who have the point of view of the organized laboring man."

Regarding the demand for eight

hours a day, Mr. Darrow said: "This is not a demand to shirk work, as is often claimed to be the case. It is a demand for the right of the individual to have a better life, a fuller life, a completer life; and this, like everything else, depends upon your point of view. There is only one standpoint from which you have a right to approach this question and that is what will make the best man, the best American citizen, to build up a nation where there will be no more strikes and no more violence. Other gentlemen may measure it in dollars and cents. I shall not."

After making a plea for the weighing of coal wherever it is possible Mr. Darrow discussed the merits of the union. On the question of the incorporation of labor unions, he said: "I am not willing to admit for a single moment that anything can be gained for manhood, for righteousness, for the good of all by going into some petty legislature and ask to merge the individual flesh and blood of man into a corporation created by the state. Why, we are told in the argument that the state of New Jersey had introduced a law to compel labor organizations to incorporate. New Jersey has issued its bogus charters and sent them broadcast over the United States, its charters which have been simply letters of marque and reprisal for every pirate that sails the high seas of commerce to capture what he can get until New Jersey has become a stench and a by-word in the minds of all people who believe in fair dealing and justice between man and man."

Mr. Darrow paid a tribute to the organization which had welded 147,000 men, who speak 20 different languages, of all degrees of intelligence, of all degrees of moral character into one homogenous mass, and he also paid a high tribute to President Mitchell and his officers for the manner in which they handled this great army of workmen throughout the struggle.

In closing he said: "This contest is one of the important contests that have marked the progress of human liberty since the world began—one force pointing one way, another force the other. Every advantage that the human race has won has been at fearful cost. Every contest has been won by struggle. Some men must die that others may live. It has come to these poor miners to bear this cross, not for themselves—not that, but that the human race may be lifted up to a higher and broader plane than it has ever known before."

AWAITING THE VERDICT

Coal Strike Commission to Make Award Within the Month.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Several carloads of books and records, typewriters, cabinets and duplicating machines are all that is left to show that the greatest hearing in the history of the Republic took place in this city. The anthracite strike commission is gone. John Mitchell and Clarence S. Darrow,

foremost figures in labor's greatest struggle, left the city Saturday night, and the two-score non-resident lawyers who participated in the battle of giants have returned to their homes. The big force of stenographers, copyists and clerks, each one an expert, have moved back to Washington, after having successfully completed the greatest contract for shorthand ever executed in the country, a matter of 3,000,000 words duplicated 100 times.

The report of the commission will include two publications. The first will be a brief summary of the case and the award, the second an elaborate, detailed discussion of the whole proposition; an analysis of all the schedules and a review of all the evidence. This publication, it is believed, will be the most notable contribution to the labor literature of the world ever made.

It is admitted by both sides that the commission will award the mine workers an increase in wages amounting to at least 10 per cent. It is also believed that a nine-hour workday will be made obligatory and that the operators will be called upon to abandon the system of paying miners by the car. Whether the new system will be based on the weight or the yardage or day's wages cannot be forecasted but it is almost a certainty that the car system will be abandoned sooner or later.

It is also believed that the mine workers will be severely censured for violence; the boycott will be condemned, and the United Mine Workers of America will not be recognized as an organization in the finding. It is an open secret that the company store will be condemned and ordered abolished. The award will be made within the month, and the report filed sometime within three months.

COAL MINE TIED UP

The First Disagreement Since Strike Settlement.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 17.—The first tie-up in the anthracite region since the strike settlement occurred yesterday, when 760 men and boys were rendered idle by the shut-down of the Petebone colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, at Kingston. The company made a proposition to thirty-eight miners working in the top or three-foot vein to pay \$1.07 1/2 per car, instead of \$1 1/2 cents a car, the men to clean out the 18 inches of rock in the vein. The men made a counter-proposition to work as company hands in this vein for \$2.45 a day or at contract at \$1.50 per car for clean coal. Eighteen inches of this vein is blue rock of bony coal, which is all sent to the surface at the \$7 1/2 cents rate. The men claim that the 20 cents advance offered by the company would not recompense them for the extra work. The company rejected both propositions of the miners and closed the mine.

PROTOCOLS SIGNED

Negotiators Reach Agreement in Venezuelan Dispute.

BLOCKADE TO BE RAISED AT ONCE

Final Formalities Took Place at British Embassy—All Venezuelan Vessels Captured By the Allies Are to Be Returned.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela's representative in the peace negotiations at Washington, last night signed with each of the allies' representatives here a protocol providing for the immediate raising of the Venezuelan blockade and for the reference of the question of preferential treatment of the claims of the allies against Venezuela to The Hague arbitration tribunal. The final formalities occurred at the British embassy. Herbert Deering, first secretary of the British embassy, announced that the British protocol had been signed at 11:30 o'clock. The Italian protocol was signed at 11:50 and the German protocol at 12:10 o'clock, the presence of Baron Sternberg at the White House musicale delaying a final close to the negotiations until after midnight.

By the provisions of these preliminary protocols, which have required more than three weeks of constant negotiations, Venezuela makes two distinct gains, the immediate raising of a blockade from which she has been suffering for some weeks and the return of all her vessels, war and merchant, which have been captured by the allied fleet.

Great Britain, Germany and Italy receive advance payments of \$5,500 (\$27,500) each, Great Britain receiving her payment on the signature of the protocol, and Germany and Italy within 30 and 60 days from date. Germany in addition will receive five monthly payments until the full amount paid her in advance aggregates \$340,000. As a guaranty for the satisfaction of their claims, Mr. Bowen pledges the allies a share with the other creditor nations in 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of the two ports of La Guaira and Porto Cabello. This percentage will be set aside beginning March 1 and retained in the Venezuelan treasury until The Hague tribunal shall decide whether it shall be distributed without preference among the claimant nations or whether the allied powers of Great Britain, Germany and Italy shall receive preferential payments.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED

Allies' Warships Sail Away From Venezuelan Ports.

La Guaira, Venezuela, Feb. 16.—The blockade has been officially raised. The

commander of the British cruiser Tribune, the only warship here, sent an officer ashore yesterday morning with the announcement that the Tribune would leave for Trinidad. The populace is wild with joy.

The government was puzzled until 11 o'clock, when the news reached Caracas that the captain of the Tribune had notified the authorities at La Guaira that the blockade was raised. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Tribune left for Trinidad.

The news received from all the Venezuelan ports, except Coro and Higuerto, is that the foreign warships sailed away yesterday. The government immediately on receiving the news that the blockade had been raised took military measures and sent troops in all directions to crush the revolution without giving the rebels a moment's respite.

U. OF P. TO CONFER DEGREES

Provost Harrison Announces Names of Those to Be Honored.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Honorary degrees will be conferred at the University of Pennsylvania exercises on Saturday next. Provost Harrison yesterday announced the names of the men who will be honored. They are:

President Alexander Crombie Humphreys, president of Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, N. J., the degree of doctor of science; President Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, the degree of doctor of laws; President William Peterson, principal of McGill University, Montreal, the degree of doctor of laws; John Singer Sargent, the artist, the degree of doctor of laws; Brigadier General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., the degree of doctor of laws.

Fine for Passing Mexican Money.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 17.—In spite of the opinion expressed by Secret Service Agent Gammon that no conviction could result in prosecution for passing Mexican money, Helen Zaza Robinson yesterday was fined \$50 by a police justice. Her husband paid the fine in American money. The couple were arrested after flooding Rochester with Mexican dollars worth 37 1/2 cents each. They said they had made \$5,000 in the last few months, and are working east from San Francisco. They have a scrap book filled with newspaper stories of arrests in other cities on the same charge, but have never been fined before, because they do not represent Mexican money to be United States money, and as it is genuine money they cannot be held for passing counterfeit.

School Teacher Killed By Fall.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 14.—Miss Ora Montgomery, 23 years old, a school teacher in Westernport, slipped and fell yesterday while running after a recalcitrant pupil. Her neck was broken in her fall down the stairway. She died almost instantly.

THE RACKET.

RED TAG SALE

3 COMBINED STORES---Nos. 7, 9 & 11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Room No. 7--The China Store.

Room No. 9--Dress Goods, Notions, Shoes, &c.

Room No. 11 and Annex--Domestics, Underwear, Kitchen Dep't, 5 & 10c. Goods, &c.

This Great Special Sale Begins SATURDAY, FEB. 21, and Closes SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7th, 1903.

REMEMBER THE DATES, OR CUT OUT THIS AD. AND PUT IT UP WHERE U WILL SEE IT, AS IT WILL APPEAR ONLY ONCE.

WATCH FOR THE RED TAGS.

Extraordinary occasion requires extraordinary efforts. The Price Reductions will be general in all parts of the three stores; a few exceptions to this rule only—being "bound goods," such as Butterick Patterns, Her Majesty Corsets and a few other like items on which the manufacturers set the retail price. We mention this so that there may be no misunderstanding. Everything else in the three combined stores at a cut price.

U will notice that we seldom advertise thus (different from some stores U know of), but when we do it means business. If U do any buying in Bellefonte this is U'r chance for genuine bargains.

THE RACKET,

ROOM NO. 7.

ROOM NO. 9.

ROOM NO. 11.

CRIDER'S EXCHANGE, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.