

OPERATORS PUBLISH CORRESPONDENCE

(Concluded from Page 1.)

enforce their decrees, and thereby insure discipline except the power to discharge. A careful analysis of the results of last year's operations shows that the efficiency of our mines has decreased 1,000,000 tons, because the contract miners worked only 4 1/2 to 6 hours a day. With no disposition to interfere with labor organization in all honest efforts to better the welfare and condition of the working classes, we respectfully decline to join in any conference for the formation of a wage scale for the next year.

(Signed) George F. Baer, President.

President Truesdale's Letter.

President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, writing from New York, February 18, 1902, to the miners' officials, says, in part:

Dear Sirs: This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, asking this company to be represented at a joint conference of operators and miners, to be held on March 12 at Scranton, Pa.

In reply, beg to state that it is not the present intention of this company to be represented at such conference, if held.

The policy and practice of this company is, and always has been, to deal directly with all classes of its employees through committees or other representatives of them duly accredited as such, and also in the employ of the company, on all questions concerning wages, hours of service and other conditions pertaining to their employment.

The situation and conditions vary widely as respects the mining of anthracite coal in the different fields. It must be manifest, therefore, to any one familiar with these conditions and the practice that has grown up under them, that it is entirely impracticable to adjust these wage questions in the anthracite regions in any general convention or mass meeting composed of all the mine owners in the anthracite fields and representatives of all these employees, or in any other

manner than as heretofore, i.e., direct between employer and employee.

Respectfully,
W. H. Truesdale, President.

Experience of the Erie.

President E. B. Thomas, of the Erie, had this to say in his letter, dated New York, February 20, 1902:

So far, the apparent effect of your association has been that at no time during the last twenty years has a greater spirit of unrest and agitation prevailed among the anthracite miners than has existed during the past year. Notwithstanding the advance in wages, the fair treatment that has been accorded, and the patient and friendly disposition manifested towards the various committees, the depreciation in the quantity of work produced per man has amounted to about twelve per cent., and from April to October 1, there have been no less than 102 interruptions of work occasioned by unwarranted demands and agitation by members of your association, resulting in a loss of over ninety days' work and over 600,000 tons of production. Most of them were brought about by unwarranted demands, and there has been an apparent disposition on the part of the younger element to keep the whole territory in a condition of unrest, a condition that is certainly not for the best interests of either the corporations or the employees. It is the inalienable right of a man to labor, and this without regard to nationality, creed or association. To seek to prevent it is a crime, and we cannot, even by implication, sanction such a course.

It is no concern of this company whether the men belong to an association or not. It is their inalienable right to take either course that they may deem for their best interests, nor ought we to be asked, in view of the grave responsibilities resting upon us, to consent to join with persons not in our employ in making general laws applying not only to our districts but to others, and affecting as well large numbers of persons not belonging to your association.

You now ask this company to join the representatives of other anthracite coal interests, and a representative of the mine workers to formulate a scale of wages and conditions of employment, which shall govern the coming year.

In our judgment, this is impracticable, and the best interests of the companies represented, no less than those of the miners themselves, render impracticable

any such efforts. This company prefers to deal with its own employees. It is prepared to pay them the highest wages in the industry, provided they will accord them fair, considerate and liberal treatment; to listen patiently, and to endeavor to the utmost extent to remedy any injustices of which they may complain, and in every manner within our power, to make pleasant, profitable and permanent the relations between the company and the mine workers and civic federation officials.

Yours truly,
E. B. Thomas.

Other Replies.

The replies of President T. P. Fowler, of the Ontario and Western; R. M. Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson, and Alfred Walter, of the Lehigh Valley, are brief. Mr. Fowler says the only practical way to settle differences between employees and company is by discussion by the men themselves with the immediate superintendent. Mr. Olyphant says simply that the proposition that representatives of his company attend a meeting with the miners to discuss a wage scale is one the company cannot entertain. Mr. Olyphant says Mr. Mitchell's communication carries an intimation that the wage scale is to be reviewed yearly. This he calls a condition, "at once unbusinesslike and opposed to the proper conduct of the anthracite mining industry."

The operators follow these replies with the notice posted in the collieries March 14, 1902, continuing the wages then in effect until April 1, 1903. The telegrams are here reproduced:

March 22, 1902.
By direction of miners' convention, I wire to ascertain if your company will join other anthracite coal companies in conference with committee representing anthracite mine workers for purpose of discussing and adjusting grievances which affect all companies and all employees alike. Please answer.
John Mitchell, Chairman.

March 24, 1902.
Always willing to meet our employees to discuss and adjust any grievances. I had

hoped that my letter clearly expressed our views.
George F. Baer.

History of the Strike.

The history of the strike from the Shamokin convention to May 8 is then outlined, and the following is given as propositions by Mr. Thomas, understood to be the basis of the first conference of the coal presidents and the mine workers and civic federation officials:

First—The anthracite companies do not undertake in the slightest manner to discriminate against members of the United Mine Workers of America; but they do insist that members of that organization shall not discriminate against nor decline to work with non-members of such association.

Second—That there shall be no deterioration in the quantity or quality of the work; and that there shall be no effort to restrict the individual exertions of men who work by the ton, each miner for reasons satisfactory to themselves and their employers, produce such a quantity of work as they may desire.

Third—That the conditions, varying not only with the districts but with the mines themselves, thus rendering absolutely impossible anything approaching uniformity, each minor measure be arranged, either individually or through its committees with the superintendents or managers, any questions affecting wages or grievances.

The first discussion, the adjournment for thirty days, and the two futile and final discussions between the union leaders and the operators, represented by Messrs. Thomas, Truesdale and Baer, are mentioned.

Dispatch of May 8.

Mr. Mitchell's dispatch of May 8 to the operators is then given, as follows: Scranton, Pa., May 8, 1902.

Conscious of the disastrous effects upon mine workers, mine operators and the public in general which would result from a prolonged suspension of work in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, and in the earnest desire and hope of avoiding the same, the undersigned, representatives of the anthracite mine workers have authorized us to submit the following propositions:

First—Inasmuch as the anthracite mine operators have proposed to continue the present wage scale for one year, and inasmuch as the anthracite mine workers have unanimously resolved to ask that an increase of twenty per cent. should be paid on present prices to all men performing contract work, that eight hours should constitute a day's labor for all persons employed by the hour, day or week, without any reduction in their present wage rate, and that coal should be weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable, and inasmuch as in our recent conferences the anthracite mine workers and mine operators have failed to reach an agreement upon any of the questions at issue, we propose that the industrial branch of the national Civic Federation select a committee of five persons to arbitrate and decide all or any of the questions in dispute, the award of such board of arbitration to be binding upon both parties, and effective for a period of one year.

Second—Should the above proposition be unacceptable to you, we propose that a committee composed of Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potts and one other person whom these two may select, be authorized to make an investigation into the wages and conditions of employment existing in the anthracite field, and if they decide that the average annual wages received by anthracite mine workers are sufficient to enable them to live in a manner conformable to established American standards and consistent with the national Civic Federation, we agree to withdraw our claim for higher wages, and more equitable conditions of employment, providing that the anthracite mine operators agree to comply with any recommendations of the above committee, may make affecting the earnings and conditions of labor of their employees.

An immediate reply is solicited.
John Mitchell, Chairman.

Answers of Presidents.

The answers of Messrs. Thomas, Truesdale, Baer and Olyphant follow.

Mr. Thomas says: Not only from our standpoint but from yours as well, the matter has had such full and careful consideration in all its features at our several interviews last week as leaves little to be discussed. In addition my letter of February 20 cannot fail to make it clear to you, as it is to us, that the subject cannot be practically handled in the manner suggested in your telegram.

Mr. Truesdale says: Your message of this date received. You fail to state in that the notices posted by this company not only agree to continue paying the ten per cent. increase granted our mine employees in 1901 until April 1, 1902, and thereafter subject to sixty days notice, but it also states our mining superintendent will take up and adjust any grievances with our employees. The reasons why we cannot grant your demand have been most fully explained in our recent conferences and my letter to you of February 18 last.

Mr. Baer explains in answering the dispatch, and after referring to the Civic Federation conference, he adds: We gave you the figures showing the cost of mining and marketing coal, and the sums realized therefrom in the markets, in the hope of convincing you that it was absolutely impracticable to increase wages. To your suggestion that the price of coal should be increased to the public, our answer was that this was not only undesirable, but, in view of the sharp competition of bituminous coal it was impossible. We offered to permit you or your experts to examine our books to verify our statements. Anthracite mining is a business and not a religious, sentimental or political proposition. The laws organizing the companies I represent in express terms impose the business management on the president and directors. If you would, delegate this business management to even so highly a respectable body as the Civic Federation nor can I call to my aid an expert in the mixed problem of business and philanthropy the eminent prelates you have named.

Mr. Olyphant declines the proposition briefly, and the long presentation of the operators closed with the statement that no further communications have been received.

Mr. Mitchell at Headquarters.

Wilkes-Barre, June 10.—President Mitchell had little information to impart to the waiting correspondents when he arrived from New York at 11:35 o'clock tonight. He said that the strike is no nearer a settlement now than it was before he went to New York. If President Roosevelt had a peace plan or would devise one as a result of the information Commissioner Wright is gathering, he did not know it. Neither did he hear of any negotiations that may be on.

His attention was called to the fact that all the correspondence prior to the strike order was made public tonight, but he had no comment to make. It is believed that he has prepared himself to make a statement as a reply to those letters, because it was known to him that sooner or later the operators would give the correspondence to the public.

In reference to President Baer's telegram refusing to arbitrate, in which he refers to President Mitchell's suggestion to raise the price of coal, Mr. Mitchell said:

"It is true that I did say in the conference, but not by letter, that I thought the public would not object to a ten per cent. increase in coal. If the

mine workers would get the benefit of the increase."

FOR EXACT SURVEYING.

Meridian Posts and Chain Measure to Be Established.

In 1850 an act was passed by the legislature requiring each county in the state, within two years, to establish on some inalienable property a true meridian line and chain measure, by which each and every surveyor in the county should annually prove his compasses and chains, under penalty of a fine of \$100.

Yesterday, pursuant to a request of the Scranton Engineers' club, presented by a committee of which J. H. Fisher was chairman, the county commissioners authorized the expenditure of such funds as will be required to carry out the provisions of the act.

Under the direction of the Engineers' club, two stone posts will be set in an exact north and south line in Nay Aug park, one on each edge of the ravine. A two or four pole measure for proving chains will be marked on the water table of the court house. This measure will be fixed by the state's official yard stick, kept in the office of the attorney general.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.

Rev. E. F. Ritter to Be Formally Installed Tomorrow Night.

Rev. E. F. Ritter, late of Hazleton, the new pastor of Holy Trinity Lutheran church, will be formally installed with special services tomorrow night. He has been in active charge of the church since March 10, but the installation service had to be delayed because of various circumstances.

Rev. Mr. Schwenker, of Hazleton, the president of the Wilkes-Barre synod, will deliver a sermon and Rev. Mr. Whitaker, also of Hazleton, will speak. All of the Lutheran clergymen of the city will assist in the service.

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Traveling Time

Trunks, Telescopes and Dress Suit Cases

SECOND FLOOR.
The assortment is the best we've had yet. If you intend traveling and want a Dress Suit Case, Telescope, or Trunk; just drop in this department and notice the kind, quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Dress Suit Cases In all leather colors, and russet, tan, chocolate, olive and seal brown, at a range of prices from \$3.98 to \$14.00.

Telescopes 8 different grades, in all sizes, leather bound, leather corners and all brass riveted. Ranging in prices from 65c to \$4.98.

Trunks Large size, square canvas covered trunk, bottom rollers, sheet iron bottom, steel capped corners, brass lock, set-up covered tray and hat box.

28-inch	30-inch	32-inch	34-inch	36-inch
\$2.98	\$3.48	\$3.98	\$4.48	\$4.98
Large size Trunks, steel cornered, heavy steel bound, No. 4 bolts, Excelsior lock, cloth lined, with two trays.				
28-inch	30-inch	32-inch	34-inch	36-inch
\$5.98	\$6.48	\$6.98	\$7.48	\$7.98

Hand Bags...
Imitation of alligator, dark brown, brass lock, well made.

10-inch	11-inch	12-inch	13-inch	14-inch	15-inch
59c	69c	79c	98c	\$1.05	\$1.15

Shawl Straps.....29c, 39c and 50c
Trunk Straps, at.....50c

Our leather department on the main floor contains all the best things in brush and comb, card, cigar, cigarette cases, leather cuff and collar boxes, whisk brooms, holders and other items for traveling purposes.



Old people are particularly sensitive to the weather and its changes. They cannot endure the extremes of summer heat or winter cold. Their vitality is lowered. They have not the power to resist disease which they once had. And so it is that a great many old people fall victims to a sudden chill in winter, the overheating of the body in summer, or to the extreme and violent changes of spring weather.

Vital force is the one great need of the old. If vital force can be increased then the power to resist disease is increased also. That increased vitality follows the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an acknowledged fact and can be easily proven. From youth to age it is true that no man is stronger than his stomach. The great vital organ of the body is not the heart but the stomach. All vitality, all physical strength, comes from food properly digested and perfectly assimilated. It is on the power to digest and assimilate food that strength depends, in man or woman, young or old. Almost all old people have some form of stomach "trouble." They do not readily digest and assimilate the food eaten, and often through disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition the nutritive elements are but partly extracted from the food, and even this partial nutrition fails of entire assimilation. The result is weakness.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. It thus enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food from which physical strength alone can be made. No medicine can make strength. All strength comes from food digested and assimilated. "Golden Medical Discovery" cures the diseases which prevent proper digestion and assimilation, and the body is made strong by the nutrition derived from food.

"I was in very poor health several years ago," writes Mrs. C. S. Towle, of San Ardo, Monterey Co., Calif., "and while walking on the streets of San Jose I overheard two ladies talking of a medicine that was making great cures and the name of it was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I went to the drug store and procured a bottle. I took five bottles and then was better than I had been for fifteen years."

"Three years ago my husband was taken sick. He had three carbuncles. Two on back of the neck and one was in region of kidneys. It was six inches in diameter and he had the best doctor we could get. He attended him two months and then said he could do no more for him; that he had so little vitality there was nothing to build on; that a change might do him good. The children insisted on his going away, but I said no, if he must die he should die here in our own home, but that if he could be raised from that bed of sickness I could do it with Dr. Pierce's medicines. We bought one bottle of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Pierce's Pellets. My husband had not been able to sit up, even to have his bed made. When he had taken one bottle of the medicine he could sit up and go out doors, and when seven had been taken he was in better health than I five years previously. He is now seventy years old and can do a good day's work. When he does not feel very well I get a bottle of the medicine and a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pellets and he is all right."

Blood is made from food. In fact, blood is only digested food. It must be evident then that what affects the digestive processes must affect the blood. If the nutritive values of the food are not extracted or are lost then the blood must lose in richness. If the digestion is impaired then undigested particles of food carried into the blood will clog and corrupt it. When "Golden Medical Discovery" cures diseases of the stomach and its allied organs, and gives the power to digest and assimilate food, the effects are at once felt by the blood. The blood becomes richer because there is no more waste or loss of the nutrition contained in food. It becomes purer because the principal cause of impurity is removed.

"I was a sufferer from chronic diarrhea for five years," writes Mrs. Mary M. Aaron, of Rolla, Phelps Co., Mo. "I tried different remedies which would give me relief for a short time only. My trouble would return as bad as ever. I consulted you in July 1900 and by your advice commenced using Dr. Pierce's remedies. I took two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' three vials of the 'Pellets,' and some of the 'Extract of Smart-Weed' as you advised. I have not had any return of my trouble since using your medicines. Am now seventy-one years old and I never had anything to relieve me so quickly. I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the greatest on earth."

"Many thanks to you for your advice and thanks to Almighty God for restoring me to health through your hands."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine for all people young or old who are weak and insufficiently nourished. It cures in infancy as well as in old age, the enfeebled condition which is a result of imperfect digestion and innutrition. The use of prepared foods and cod liver oil or its less nauseous emulsions is frequently resorted to in the hope of giving strength to the weak and enfeebled. It is evident that this effort to accommodate food to the condition of the "weak" stomach, effects no cure of the weakness of the digestive and nutritive tract. The great value of "Golden Medical Discovery" is marked in the fact that it does not attempt to accommodate food to the stomach, but effectually restores the stomach to its normal condition of health and so enables the digestion and assimilation of solid, body building food.

There is no alcohol in the "Discovery" and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes the "weak" stomach strong. It purifies and enriches the blood and gives the body increased vitality and vigor.

Those who suffer from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach and blood.

THE BOOK TELLS. If you want to know how to obtain health and keep it, read Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work containing over a thousand large pages is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.



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Our Cutters Continue to Cut, Our Tailors Continue to Make and We Continue to Sell These

Much Talked About Suits at

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