

PROPOSE TO AGREE ON A CASE-STATE

(Continued from Page 1.)

The steam men did not conduct a separate strike.

"Then we are to understand," said Chairman Gray, "that the steam men had no separate organization and were ordered to come out by the United Mine Workers unless they got an eight hour day?"

Silence assented to this being a fair settlement of the situation.

Major Warren spoke briefly to impress on the commission the significance of his point that two years ago the steam men got a raise in wages without joining in the strike, and that it follows they would have shared in whatever victory the miners won without sharing in the strike.

The cross-examination of Mr. Mar-nick was then resumed. Major Warren elicited from him the fact that he went to Buffalo a few days after quitting his post at the Sloan, secured a job at \$2.25 for ten hours and worked at it for five months, yet when the strike was declared off he hastened back to Scranton and applied for his \$78 a month, twelve-hours-a-day job.

On re-direct examination by Mr. Dar-row, the witness said he came back from Buffalo because his home and family are here.

William Major, chief of police of Moosic, who was refused re-employment at the Law shaft of the Erie company at Avoca, testified that Superintendent Henry McMillan told him he was refused his job because he "called scabs at people," which the witness maintained was a false accusation.

Joseph O'Brien, representing the non-union men, asked a few questions as to Mr. Major's whereabouts at various times, with a view of laying grounds for future contradiction.

WOULD FUNNY.

Major Warren asked the witness if it was not true that he had threatened harm to one Thomas J. Brown, who was working at an Erie washery in Pittston. Chief Major admitted having encountered Brown bound for work, but denied having threatened him or any other man. "It would be funny, wouldn't it," said the witness with some show of offended dignity, "to see a police officer of Moosic borough threatening people?"

The major declined to commit himself in an opinion as to whether or not this would be funny.

Tony Lorri, a 22-year-old employe of Cox Bros. & Co. at Delton, told that he was refused reinstatement and that he had not done anything which would justify the company in not taking him back.

"You acted as interpreter among the Italians for the union, a great deal, didn't you, Tony?" Attorney McCarthy asked.

"Yes, sir."

"That's the only reason, as far as you know, why you didn't get your job back, is it?"

The "question" was about the limit thus far in the way of latitude in examining a witness and provoked loud laughter among the attorneys. Judge Gray was facing Mr. McCarthy, apparently bent on gently reminding him that there was a limit, but Mr. McCarthy indicated by gestures and nods that the judge needn't admonish him, and the two joined in the general laughter.

Rev. Dr. James Moore, of Avoca, who, it will be remembered, addressed a number of miners' mass meetings during the strike, was the next witness put on the stand. He is pastor of the Primitive Methodist church at Avoca, and has spent most of his twenty-one years in the ministry in Avoca, Plymouth, Shenandoah and other mining towns. All the adult male members of his present flock are miners, with the exception of one, who is a mine blacksmith. All of them were strikers, except a superintendent, a fireboss and a driver boss.

His congregation, he told, numbers 300. There are twenty-five householders in the number. He believed most of these homes were mortgaged. The miners are, he said, nice, law-abiding people. "They cannot be surpassed," he declared.

EXAMINED DUE BILLS.

He examined thirty-nine due bills of three miners. They were for the years 1888 and 1889. Averaging them he found that for 419 ten-hour days the pay was \$47.15. This was the due bills, he understood, of contract miners.

This was insufficient, he thought, for the support of a family. He knew of boys of mining families being sent to the breaker when they were barely able to carry a dinner pail. Daughters of the family went into the mills and factories at a very early age.

Miners, he asserted, do not drink more than the average workman. During the five and one-half months of the strike, in Avoca, a town of 4,500 inhabitants, he saw only one drunken man. Special efforts were made by clergymen, mine workers' leaders and other men of influence to promote sobriety during the strike. The witness declared he never lived in a more peaceable community than Avoca was during the strike.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Torrey, Dr. Moore admitted he saw four children suspended in Avoca during the strike. He contended they were hung by mischievous boys, and to indicate that they were hung indiscriminately he told that one of them was suspended in front of his own house.

Attorney H. C. Reynolds next cross-examined Dr. Moore. Mr. Reynolds developed the fact that the best paid Primitive Methodist clergyman in the United States receives less than \$1,200 salary per annum, and that the average salary of the clergymen of this denomination in the local field is \$600. Dr. Moore said his salary is about \$700 a year.

Since the strike, the witness has seen about half a dozen drunks. He saw them on or immediately after pay day. "The miners, you know," said the witness with evident anxiety to qualify his admission, "is not addicted to drink and just a little will upset him."

"77" breaks up Colds and GRIP

The reverend doctor provoked many a laugh while on the stand.

QUESTION OF WAGES.

Mr. Reynolds took the witness back to the question of wages and sought to demonstrate that if a clergyman, who has many expenses not necessary to a miner's mode of living, such as extra quality of clothing, books, entertainment of guests and the like, can live on a salary of \$700 a year, a miner ought to be able to live well within his station for \$47.15.

Dr. Moore's comment on this was: "Well, Mr. Reynolds, I would say to that, if you please, that the ministers are not receiving enough."

"Why don't you strike, doctor?" chimed in the ready Mr. Torrey.

When the laughter had subsided, Dr. Moore rejoined that he would strike if he was not afraid some one would take his place.

The witness admitted he had made no computations as to the relative earnings of miners and other workmen in the community, and that he went about to the mass meetings encouraging the miners in their demand for higher wages, with his faith in the justice of this demand founded mainly on his general observation that miners were not receiving enough wages to live with any degree of comfort.

In the cross-examination of the next witness, Peter Ingoldby, of Grassy Island, one of the big companies, the Delaware and Hudson, put in the first bit of the statistical evidence it has been preparing for two months past to show to the public, and incidentally the commission, that the miner's recital of his life are sometimes to be slightly discounted.

Mr. Ingoldby was a miner at the Grassy Island colliery of the Delaware and Hudson company for fifteen years. He was active in the union during the strike, and was not re-employed. He was one of four men from this colliery whom the union put on the stand to prove the contention that men whose only offense was zealous fidelity to their union, are being discriminated against to the extent of being refused employment.

His story, in substance, on direct examination by Attorney James L. Lenahan, was that he received 69 cents a ton for sending out coal; that he averaged only two cars a shift; that the laborer had to be paid 25 cents a ton out of this, and that he worked usually from 6.30 in the morning until 5.30 in the evening.

Mr. Ingoldby was on the stand at the noon recess. His examination was resumed by Attorney James L. Lenahan at the opening of the afternoon session.

VERY WET MINE.

He testified that the Grassy Island is a very wet mine and only once in his experience was he allowed anything for hauling water. Then he got two cents a ton added to his car for this extra work.

When the strike was over, the foreman told him he was not to go in until he saw Foreman Lewis. The foreman told him his "number was stopped," and he went home. Later he saw General Superintendent Rose. Mr. Rose seemed to know nothing about the case and referred him back to Foreman Lewis. The foreman gave him no satisfaction and no reason for refusing him re-employment.

The witness admitted he took a prominent part in the strike and succeeded by moral persuasion in inducing three men to quit work, one of whom was a son and another a nephew of Foreman Lewis.

On cross-examination, Mr. Torrey adduced admissions from the witness that in addition to what he earned for cutting coal he had allowances for yardage and the like. That he must have been receiving some allowances was made apparent a moment later when Mr. Torrey presented the following summary of Mr. Ingoldby's earnings during the year 1901:

January, \$12.42; February, \$57.07; March, \$100.48; April, \$52.66; May, \$95.07; June, \$102; July, \$94.50; August, \$90.57; September, \$85.71; October, \$78.08; November, \$77.61; December, \$68.38; total, \$1,056.54.

This, Mr. Torrey explained, represented the miner's gross earnings after all charges for powder, oil, etc., were deducted. Out of this he had to pay his laborer. The miner, according to the estimates made by the company, receives 58 per cent, and the laborer 42 per cent of the net earnings. This would give Mr. Ingoldby a net earning in 1901 of \$620.

Judge Gray, addressing the miners' representatives, asked if this proportion of the division of earnings was admitted to be correct. Mr. Darrow responded that his side estimated his proportion at 60 per cent, for the miner and 40 per cent, for the laborer.

THOUGHT IT TOO HIGH.

The witness was asked if Mr. Torrey's statement of his earnings was correct. He said he didn't know, but believed it was too high. Mr. Torrey said the company would prove it was absolutely correct.

Turning attention to the claim of the witness that he was being kept out of employment because of his connection with the union, Mr. Torrey had the witness admit that he was arrested and is still under bail for throwing stones at the soldiers in Olyphant. The witness denied that he distributed lists of non-union workmen to Olyphant merchants with a demand that they refuse to sell them provisions, under penalty of being boycotted.

Before dismissing the witness, Mr. Torrey secured from him an admission that he often finished his day's work before noon, and that he knew of the fact that mine workers at the Grassy Island are now refusing to work in a certain heading because William Hill, who had it before the strike, has not been re-employed. The witness denied he told the young son of John Smakola that his father would be killed like Winston if he worked in the Hill heading. The excuse District Superintendent Bennett gave the witness for not re-employing him, he admitted, was because the company had too many men.

Robert Jones, who was a hoisting engineer at the Lackawanna colliery of the Temple Iron company, said, in answer to questions by Attorney John Shea, that he was refused re-employment at the close of the strike, although he had applied four times. Major Warren dismissed him after eliciting the fact that he left his position voluntarily, and that the company immediately put another man in his place.

HAD TOO MANY MEN.

James Reap, a Delaware and Hudson miner from Olyphant, told that he was

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A TRIAL BOTTLE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY CURE, SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERY READER OF THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE, WHO SUFFERS FROM KIDNEY OR BLADDER TROUBLE.

Mr. D. G. Burger, of Hudson, Quebec, like thousands of others, received instant relief from a free sample bottle of Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Safe Pills. Thousands upon thousands like Mr. Burger have been permanently cured by one or two bottles. Many cases, which discovered in the early stages by the simple home test, have been cured by the free sample.



Mr. Burger wrote on April 1, 1902: I have received your very kind letter and not the advice therein, also the enclosed urinary analysis, with many thanks, and am pleased to say that the sample bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, together with the sample of Warner's Safe Pills, did me so much good that I was induced thereby to purchase another bottle, which I have since been taking, with the result that I am much stronger and have more vim and vigor than I have had for some time past. The kidney and liver trouble, and the pains in my back have all gone. It is certainly a great remedy. I had suffered so much with lame back but I did not know what it was until I made the simple home test suggested by you and discovered that my kidneys were clogged and my bladder very much inflamed. I shall certainly and with confidence, recommend the Safe Cure to anyone who is troubled with lame back, kidney, bladder or liver trouble.

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If you have pains in the back, rheumatism, uric acid poison, rheumatic gout, diabetes, Bright's disease, inflammation of the bladder, urinary organs, scalding pain when you urinate, scanty urine, swelling or torpid liver, if a woman, bearing-down sensation, fainting, pale or purple face, these symptoms tell you that your kidneys have been diseased for a long time. For kidney diseases seldom put out such symptoms as the victim recognizes until they have been working several months. You should lose no time in sending for a free trial bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, as a special arrangement has been made with the publishers of "The Scranton Tribune" so that its readers may have a free trial of this wonderful kidney cure absolutely free. If you do not wish to wait for the free trial, it will relieve you at once and effect a permanent cure. It kills all disease germs.

IF IN DOUBT MAKE THIS TEST: Let some morning urine stand for twenty-four hours in glass or bottle. If then it is milky or cloudy or contains a reddish brickdust sediment, or particles of gravel about in it, your kidneys are diseased. If, after you have made this test, you have any doubt in your mind as to the development of the disease in your system, send a sample of your urine to the Medical Department, Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., our doctors will analyze it and send you a report with advice free of charge to you. All letters from women, read and answered by a woman doctor. All correspondence in strict confidence.

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refused re-employment and that District Superintendent Bennett would only say to him that the company had too many men. He was a member of the union relief committee. Mr. Torrey had no questions to ask him on cross-examination. Thomas Powell, a Delaware and Hudson miner at Olyphant No. 2, had a similar story to tell. Mr. Torrey contented himself with asking from the witness the information that the chamber Mr. Powell had been working was cut off by a fall of roof during the strike, and that there was only enough coal left in the place, at all events, to last a few days of work. The witness insisted that it would pay the company to open up the chamber.

S. W. Jane, president of the Grassy Island local, was not re-employed after the strike, being told by District Superintendent Bennett that the company had too many men. He went to see General Superintendent Rose, and Mr. Rose referred him back to Mr. Bennett. Mr. Jane and three others of the union men, who were refused re-employment, waited on District Superintendent Bennett and complained to him that his grounds for refusing to take them back were unstable, because new men were being employed. Mr. Bennett asked him to name a single new man who had been taken on. The witness gave him the name of John Watkins. Mr. Bennett took a note of the name and said he would look into the matter.

On cross-examination Mr. Torrey brought out an admission from the witness that Watkins went to work during the strike.

BLIND AND CRIPPLED.

John Price and David J. Davis, two blind and badly crippled men, who had received their disabilities as the result of premature explosions in West Scranton mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company, were brought before the commission and examined in turn as to how they came by their injuries, and what the company has done for them. Price had both eyes blinded, his left arm blown off and his right hand badly crippled. The company gave him \$12.50 a month for one year after the accident. Mr. Davis had both eyes blown out, his left ear torn off, his right hand crippled and a big hole cut in his head by an explosion. The company gave him \$25 or \$30 in cash and free coal for a year.

The only cross-examination was one question put to the last witness by Mr. Burns. "Did you have any connection with the 1902 strike?" he asked. The witness said no.

Then Mr. Burns criticized the action of the other side in bringing in "harrowing spectacles" to prey on the sympathies of the commission. Judge Gray would not coincide with Mr. Burns' view. He expressed the opinion that such evidence, while not pleasant to receive, was perfectly proper. He hoped, however, it would not be carried to an extreme. Mr. Darrow assured the commissioners he would not overdo the thing. Attorney Reynolds asked how it would look if the companies brought in the widow and children of James Winston, the victim of the horrible murder at Grassy Island.

The last witness of the day was Rev. John J. Curran, pastor of Holy Savior Roman Catholic church, of Wilkes-Barre. He worked in the mines for seven years and has spent his whole life among miners. Among the interesting things he told was that there are 20,000 total abstainers in the anthracite region.

DETAILED CONDITIONS.

He told in detail of the conditions of the miners, which, to his mind, warranted their grievances, and declared that the stories of the disorder during



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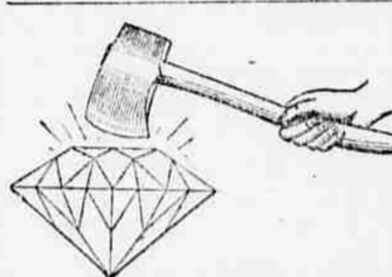
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WEST SIDERS WON TWO.

Colorless Bowling on the Bicycle Club Alleys.

The Electric City Wheelmen's bowling team won two games last night from the Orange and Blacks on the Scranton Bicycle club alleys. The bowling on both sides were rather ragged. The score:

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes Orange and Black, Electric City Wheelmen, and individual player scores.

COOPER MAKES HIS CHOICE.

Priceburg Lad Took the Last of the I. C. S. Scholarships.

William Cooper, of Priceburg, who finished in twenty-sixth place in The Tribune's recent Educational contest, announces his selection yesterday. Mr. Cooper took a scholarship in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton. This finishes up the five scholarships offered in that institution.

Advertisement for CONRAD UMBRELLAS. Includes text: "A TIP! From now on we must expect to be favored with periodical rain and snow storms; it's perfectly natural that we should have them. Are you prepared to defy them; is that umbrella of yours dependable? If not, you'd better see CONRAD 305 Lacka Ave. He has just received an enormous stock of UMBRELLAS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON. Plenty of styles to select from; plenty of willing clerks to assist you in doing it, and plenty satisfaction for your investment."

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