

THEIR STATEMENTS GO UNCHALLENGED

(Continued from Page 1.)

mine whom Markle & Co. refused to restate. He is president of the Jeddo local and was a member of the joint arbitration committee. He denied having been indicted for any crime or of having used any physical force to prevent anyone from going to work.

He Was Evicted.

Paul Dunleavy, another Jeddo employe of Markle & Co., told of being evicted from a company house on November 6. He knew of no reason for his eviction other than that he was treasurer of the local. The company refused him re-employment. Mr. Markle told him he could never work for that company again. The witness told that he, his wife, seven children and his wife's parents, eleven in all, lived in four rooms. When the sheriff was about to evict him, the witness told him of the old folks being invalids and one of them, his father-in-law, very ill in bed, and asked him to give him until the next day to find a house. Sheriff Jacobs said he would see about it. The sheriff went away, but returned shortly and said: "Paul, you'll have to get out in five minutes." The sheriff and his deputies carried out the furniture and put it in the street. The witness got shelter for his wife's parents in the home of the next-door neighbor. The rest of the family went to other friends' houses.

A number of the set questions being propounded by the miners' side were sent out to the witnesses. His average earnings were \$450 a year; the air is very poor in his working place; he never saw a mine inspector in his life; a man considered himself lucky if he could pass a day in the mine without receiving a cut on the nose or face. On one of the pay checks he furnished for testimony, Judge Gray saw a charge of seventy-five cents for doctor's fee. The judge expressed surprise at learning that every married man pays seventy-five cents and every single man over 21 years of age fifty cents a month to pay for the company doctor. The judge figured that \$1,000 a month would be collected from the company's 3,000 employes. Attorney McCarthy explained that it is necessary to have from five to seven doctors. Judge Gray remarked that the company doctor system might be a good thing if properly managed.

Medicine and Nurses.

On cross-examination by Mr. Torrey, the witness admitted that the company furnishes for this doctor's fee, in addition to medical attendance, medicine and professional nurses. Mr. Torrey also brought out that since the company store went on a cash basis the witness went to other places where he could get credit.

Mr. Reynolds asked the witness if he would be surprised to know that 35 per cent of the material that comes from the mine goes to the dump, and that ten per cent of this loss is chargeable to negligent loading on the part of the miner. The witness did not think it was that high.

Henry Shovelin, another of the thirteen Jeddo men refused reemployment by Markle & Co., told of being evicted and refused re-employment. He supposed this resulted from his having taken a prominent part in union affairs as a member of the grievance committee of his local.

The witness was then examined at some length regarding the adjustment of local grievances between the company and employes, since the closing of the 1900 strike. This was in line with the suggestion of the commission, as contained in Commissioner Watkins' communication to Mr. Darrow, Saturday. The witness said the grievance committee of the miners often went to the company officials with complaints but only once did they get any satisfaction. That was in the case of a miner who was discharged for refusing to take a bad place. After three months' effort the committee succeeded in having him reinstated and given a better place.

To Invite Inspectors.

Just before the noon adjournment Judge Gray brought up the matter of inviting mine inspectors to come before the commission and give their side of the story about their alleged failure to visit workings and invariably absent when accompanied by a mine boss when making inspection tours. Mr. Torrey suggested that it would be well to wait till the miners concluded their testimony that it might be known what inspectors to summon. He also advised that the commission extend the invitation direct to the inspectors instead of through the counsel of one side or the other, as it might be embarrassing to an inspector to go on the stand as the witness of either the company or the miners. Judge Gray rejoined that if the attorneys would agree on what inspectors would give testimony pertinent to the company, the commission would invite them. "We will have them called as our witnesses," said the judge.

The hearing was resumed in the afternoon with Mr. Shovelin under direct examination by Mr. McCarthy. The witness told that the Jeddo local contains 138 cubic feet. A ton of coal measures 40 cubic feet, plus the required topping. Roughly speaking there are more than three tons of coal in a car. The company allows the miner 2 3/4 tons per car. It was contended by the witness that there should not be any docking, as allowance is made in the size of the car for impurities. Under the present system, the witness averred, the miner is docked twice.

A discussion of the powder question was engendered by the statement of the witness that Markle & Co. did not follow the general plan of applying ten per cent increase in 1900, but instead gave the men 2 1/2 per cent increase in wages and made the reduction in the price of powder from \$2.70 to \$1.50 a keg represent 7 1/2 per cent increase. If a miner does not use the average amount of powder he does not get the full benefit of the ten per cent increase.

Was News to Him.

Judge Gray said it was news to him to learn the reduction of powder entered into the increase in wages. He was under the impression that the men got a ten per cent increase in wages in addition to a decrease in cost of powder.

The witness admitted in response to questions by Mr. Torrey that the grievance committee never made but one visit to the company. On direct examination the witness declared that it was customary for the company to call out of the first month's wages of a suspension, all that was owing for rent. Mr. Torrey asked him if it was not true that the company, under

such circumstances, collected back rent by charging an extra half month's rent each month after the suspension until the back rent was paid. The witness could not give a single instance in which this had not been done.

At this juncture the commissioners undertook to get an understanding of the much discussed and very complicated "powder question." The effort was projected by Commissioner Clark's action in recalling Paul Dunleavy to explain some seemingly unexplainable items in the due bills or checks he had offered when he was on the stand earlier in the day.

It was all clear enough to the witness, but he could not appreciate the commissioner's difficulty, and consequently they could not make any considerable headway. Attorney McCarthy sought to explain but his effort at elucidating the intricate problem proved fruitless.

"Is there any one who can explain it to us?" finally Judge Gray called out in desperation. This, that and the other lawyer took a turn at attempting to make the thing clear to the commissioners, but still the commission was in the dark.

Old man Gallagher sitting in a far corner of the room stood up. "Maybe Mr. Gallagher can explain it," said Mr. Darrow. At this there was loud and some derisive laughter. "Maybe I can explain it" said the old gray-haired miner, not at all nonplussed by the greeting he received.

He Explained It. "It's this way," said he and he went on to explain briefly and concisely by an illustration. "Good," said Judge Gray. "That's what we wanted to know. The other commissioners nodded assent to the chairman's enthusiastic declaration. The room fairly rang with applause, which Judge Gray was slow to check.

Dr. Kilmor and Mr. Darrow, of the People's Coal Company had been figuring on one of the due bills with a view of making exactly the same illustration that the old miner had just given. When the applause and laughter subsided Mr. Crawford arose and after stating that Mr. Gallagher had given the proper explanation, proceeded to present his illustration to further elucidate the difficulty.

The difficulty grew, primarily, out of the action of Markle & Co., in literally following the provisions of the notice passed at the end of the 1900 strike, in which it was specified that the ten per cent increase to contract miners would be made up out of a 2 1/2 per cent increase in the price per car and 7 1/2 per cent in a decrease in the cost of powder. It was figured by the companies and agreed to by the miners, or at least silently acquiesced in, that reduction in the price of powder of from \$2.70 to \$1.50 per keg would represent a decrease in the miners' working expenses of 7 1/2 per cent. All except one or two companies let it go at that. The Markles, however, calculated that this meant a little more than a 10 per cent raise and figured each man's account at the end of two weeks, so as to show exactly what reduction in working expenses the reduction in powder amounted to. If it amounted to more than 7 1/2 per cent, the excess was charged back on the due bill.

His Explanation.

Here was old man Gallagher's explanation: If a miner's gross earnings were \$50 he was entitled to a 10 per cent raise, or \$5. He used four kegs of powder. The reduction in powder was \$1.20 a keg. The four kegs represented a reduction in his working expenses of \$4.80. The company would add 2 1/2 per cent of a flat increase to the \$5, which would be \$1.25. The \$4.80 decrease in working expenses plus the \$1.25 increase in wages, plus the \$5.00 gross earnings would give him \$6.25. A 10 per cent increase would entitle him to only \$5.50. Therefore the company would charge back on his due bill the sum of \$1.25.

Mr. Crawford figured on \$60 as earnings and five kegs of powder, with the price reduced from \$2.75 (which was the old charge in some places), to \$1.50 and showed that in this case the miner would be getting out \$1 instead of \$6 (or 10 per cent of \$60), and would have 25 cents charged back to him.

Mr. McCarthy stated that the miners have an expert who will go on the stand later and show the details of the working of this plan. J. W. Rittenhouse, former state secretary of the Retail Grocers' association, and at present state organizer, was next called to the stand and examined by Attorney John J. Murphy with a view of showing that the increased price of food stuff since 1900 more than sets up the 10 per cent increase in wages.

Price of Groceries.

Mr. Rittenhouse presented the following list of groceries as sold by retail merchants in this region in the years 1900, 1901, 1902:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Sugar, Cheese, Potatoes, Salt Bacon, Smoked Bacon, California Ham, Ham, Lard, Onions, Peas, Tomatoes, Canned Corn, Canned Beans, Feed, Meat, Corn, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Sugar, Cheese, Potatoes, Salt Bacon, Smoked Bacon, California Ham, Ham, Lard, Onions, Peas, Tomatoes, Canned Corn, Canned Beans, Feed, Meat, Corn, etc.

DID NOT KNOW SHE HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

Gertrude Warner Scott Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.



Victor, Iowa, July 15th, 1901.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y. GENTLEMEN:—My trouble began with pain in my stomach and back, so severe that it seemed as if knives were cutting me. I was treated by two of the best physicians in the country, and consulted another. None of them suspected that the cause of my trouble was kidney disease. They all told me that I had cancer of the stomach, and would die. I grew so weak that I could not walk any more than a child a month old, and I only weighed ninety pounds. One day my brother saw in a paper your advertisement of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. He bought me a bottle at our drug store and I took it. My family could see a change in me, for the better, so they obtained more and I continued the use of Swamp-Root regularly. I was so weak and run down that it took considerable time to build me up again. I am now well, thanks to Swamp-Root, and weigh 148 pounds, and am keeping my house for my husband and brother. Swamp-Root cured me after the doctors had failed to do me a particle of good.

(Gertrude Warner Scott.) Gertrude Warner Scott

Women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood; in many cases when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ills, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle sent free, by mail.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free.

EDITORIAL NOTE:—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Scranton Tribune.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Tomatoes, Marrow beans, Feed, Meal, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Cheese, Salt Bacon, Smoked Bacon, California Ham, Ham, Lard, Onions, Peas, Tomatoes, Canned Corn, Canned Beans, Feed, Meat, Corn, etc.

remarked Mr. Burns, "the commission should meet every fall."

John B. Hughes, Scranton manager for Armour & Co., gave testimony regarding the increased cost of meats. He was questioned by Mr. Murphy.

Five times a year, in January, April, July, October and December, prices were taken on each of the principal articles sold by the company.

The per cent increase on meats for the one year over the preceding year was given, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Percentage Increase. Includes Pork, Beef, Smoked Hams, Smoked Bacon, Lard, Sausage.

There was a decrease in the price of canned meats of 4 5/10 per cent, in 1901, as compared with 1900, and 6 1/10 in 1902, as compared with 1901. There was an average increase in meats of 11 5/10 per cent, in 1901, as compared with 1900, and of 23 1/10 per cent, in 1902, as compared with 1901.

Mr. Burns unsuccessfully tried to get the witness to admit that shortage of the corn crop was responsible for the rise in meats.

Mr. Burns was equally unsuccessful in an effort to get the witness to admit that the high price of meats was unnatural and the result of a beef trust.

"Haven't you read what Teddy Roosevelt has had to say about trusts?" asked Mr. Burns. This provoked the indignation of General Wilson, as described above.

Mrs. Anne Chippie and Mrs. Mary Roma, who were widowed the same day, last August by a fall of roof, told of Markle & Co. offering them six months' coal and rent free if they would sign papers agreeing not to sue for damages, and of the company keeping rent and coal, including back bills of their husbands, out of their little boy's earnings when they refused.

Charles Helferty, president of the Jeddo local, was the last witness of the day. It was he who told that of the blacking and so on, Mr. Rittenhouse said the increase in cost in 1902, as compared with 1900, would average 30 per cent.

The witness got his figures from various sources scattered throughout this region. He consulted no less than twenty-five merchants in making up the tables. He avoided company stores and cash stores in securing prices, as the one, he said, is a little high and the other a little low at different times on different articles.

Mr. Burns, on cross-examination, sought to show that the failure of last year's corn crop caused high prices in foodstuffs, including meats, and that this year's big yield will materially reduce prices as soon as it is marketed. The witness declined to concur in this proposition, saying he had not come to make prophecies, but give facts.

"If miners' wages are to be regulated by the fluctuations of prices of goods,"

The JOYCE Stores. Specials for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. BUTTER BUTTER "Fancy Elgin Creamery." 25c a lb. Our Butter Sale last week was such a big success that we have decided to continue it for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. This Butter is the finest made, and you can well afford to try it at this price. The quality and price can't be matched in the city. Finest Skinned Hams 11 3/4c a Pound. Fancy Full Cream Cheese 12 1/2c a Pound. "White Rose" Lard 10c a Pound. Joyce's Special Blend COFFEE 25c a Pound. Best Grades MIXED TEAS 35c a Pound. Choice Lamb Chops 3 Pounds 25c. Fresh Pork Sausage 3 Pounds 25c. Best Stewing Lamb 5c a Pound. 30 EXTRA STAMPS FREE With Every Purchase of 50 Cents or Over. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. CUT THIS OUT. And bring it to any of our stores and we will give you 30 STAMPS in ADDITION to those you will receive on a purchase of FIFTY CENTS or over. GOOD TILL DECEMBER 30TH, 1902.

WHEREVER MOIRE SILK CAN BE USED. MOIRE BENGALINE may be substituted. A decided novelty, even among the many ideas in the realm of woman's furnishings. Beautiful colors with best quality—A glance at the price per yard is convincing—it's a startling money saver. 35c a yard. The Sale of BATH ROBES continues. A new lot received today to supply the demand. Prices from \$5 to \$15 each. MELDRUM, SCOTT & CO., 126 WYOMING AVENUE

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NEW YORK HOTELS. ALDINE HOTEL 4TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS. NEW YORK. EUROPEAN PLAN, NEW. 11 BPROOF. Convenient to Theatres and Shopping Districts. Take 23rd st. cross town cars and transfer at 4th ave. direct to hotel. Rooms with Bath (Suits with Bath) \$2.00 \$3.00. W. H. PARKE, Proprietor. WESTMINSTER HOTEL Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place, NEW YORK. American Plan, \$2.50 Per Day and Upwards. European Plan, \$1.00 Per Day and Upwards. Special Rates to Families. T. THOMPSON, Prop.

D. L. & W. BOARD. The following is the make-up of the D. L. & W. board for today: MONDAY, DEC. 8. Extra East-6 p. m. J. J. Murray (east). McCarthy; 8 p. m. McLane; 9 p. m. W. A. Bartholomew; 10:30 p. m. Singer; 12 mid. Stevens. Summits-6 p. m. J. J. Murray (east). Extra West-9 p. m. Kingsley; 11 p. m. Caruody. TUESDAY, DEC. 9. Extra East-1 a. m. Rowe; 2 a. m. Gordon; 3:30 a. m. Wallace; 5 a. m. Burkhardt; 9 a. m. Ringlieb; 11 a. m. Bisbing; 12 noon. Rues; 1 p. m. Mulren; 2 p. m. Dalton; 3 p. m. Fitzgerald; 4 p. m. J. Kinley; 5 p. m. Doherty; 6:30 a. m. Frounfelker (west).

For Business Men in the heart of the wholesale district. For shoppers 3 minutes walk to Wanamaker's; 2 minutes to Siegel-Copner's Big Store. Easy access to the great Dry Goods Stores. For Sightseers One block from B'way Cars, giving easy transportation to all points of interest. HOTEL ALBERT NEW YORK. Cor. 11th St. & UNIVERSITY PL. Only one block from Broadway. Rooms, \$1 Up. Prices Reasonable.

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