

ARE THROUGH WITH G. B. MARKLE & CO.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Co. had no representative at the hearing to disclose it.

Coll's case was made immediately pathetic because of the fact that it was only yesterday he buried his wife. She died, as he averred and no one disputed, from exposure resulting from the eviction. His mother-in-law, a blind woman more than 100 years of age, who was evicted with him, and who has been gradually dying ever since, received the last sacraments of her church Monday night. He himself, nearly 60 years of age and badly crippled.

"There isn't a whole bone in my body except my neck," he told the commission, in response to a question from Mr. Darrow as to whether or not he had ever been hurt in the mine. One of his eyes, he said, is stiff and stiffened, his right arm crooked, and a number of his ribs bent and twisted from fractures. Once his skull was fractured and another time he received a gash on the head which required fourteen stitches to close.

Ten years ago he was caught under a fall of rock and so badly crushed that he was in a hospital two years. When he came out, his fellow workmen subscribed a purse of \$167 to help support him until he could discard his crutches and go to work. The money was collected at the company's office, the workmen having the authority of the manager to keep the amount of their subscriptions out of their pay. Superintendent Smith added \$50 to the fund. Coll went to get the money, but the company would give him only \$25. The rest of it was retained to be applied on his bill for rent of a company house and coal used by his family while he was in the hospital.

Coll's Family.

His family consisted of himself and wife, his wife's contentious mother, four small children of his own, and a little girl whom he adopted when she was eight weeks old, the little one's father having died the day her mother was buried. James Gallagher, the witty old Irishman, who was on the stand the day before, took the other infant orphan into his family. The witness has one grown up son, who became insane during the strike, and is now in the Luzerne county asylum, at Retreat.

Towards the close of the strike, the witness received notice to quit the company's house. He accumulated during the strike, but no demand was made on him for it. Early on the morning of the sixth day, before the family was out of bed, Sheriff Jacobs and his deputies came to the house and ordered them out. Coll did not expect an eviction, thinking, as he put it, that the sheriff was merely bluffing. He pleaded with the sheriff not to turn him out, as his wife was ill of bronchitis and his mother-in-law unable to move. The sheriff said he was sorry, but he had to do his duty.

Coll pleaded with him to give him until the next morning, as he might have time to get another house and move his sick wife and mother-in-law. It was impossible to get another house in Jeddo, as the company owned them all, and he did not want to put the neighbors under the ban of the company's displeasure by permitting them to take him in. At all events, there was a cold, drizzling rain falling, and if the two invalid women were forced out in the consequences might be serious.

The sheriff said he would see Mr. Markle and endeavor to have him agree to allow him to remain until noon. In a very short time the sheriff returned and said: "You will have to get out in five minutes or we will be forced to put you out."

The Eviction.

Coll, half-distracted, told the sheriff to go ahead and put him out. Two deputies carried the old woman out of her bed and across the road into another house. Mrs. Coll dressed herself and went into the street, where she spent a couple of hours packing her household goods in boxes and barrels to save them from the rain. Coll hurried off to Hazleton and late in the day succeeded in getting another house. At 11 o'clock that night they finished moving and went to bed. There was no fire in the house, everything was wet from the rain, and in the morning all of them had colds. Mrs. Coll was shocked up so that she could not talk. She wanted to go to the hospital, but Coll believed, as long as he was no longer employed, he could not get his wife into the miners' hospital, and instead had her consult a physician.

He was to pay the doctor a dollar a month, but when the doctor learned of their story he refused to take any money. Friday last she went to bed very ill. In the middle of the night she woke her husband and asked for her medicine, gasping that she was choking. "She died in five minutes," said Coll, bursting into tears.

The commissioners up to this point because of Mr. Darrow's skillful manner in directing the witness recall his story, did not know that the wife had died.

"Died?" queried Judge Gray, stopping suddenly in his pacing up and down the bench. "Did you say she died?" "Yes, sir, died in five minutes, with no soul in the house but ourselves," intoned Mr. Darrow.

"Yesterday," sobbed the broken-hearted old fellow.

Commissioners Affected.

Judge Gray sat down and looked compassionately at the weeping man on the stand. He had no doubt witnessed many sad scenes in court, but likely nothing ever moved him as did this. Bishop Spaulding wheeled half way round in his chair and looked at the rear wall. Every other commissioner dropped his eyes, and old General Wilson, who has seen death in its most terrifying forms on a score of fields, bent forward over some writing until his face was not readily visible.

When the witness had composed himself, Mr. Darrow asked concerning the mother-in-law. Mr. Coll said that the shock of the daughter's tragic death had greatly injured her, and the priest gave her the last sacraments Monday night.

"That's all, Mr. Coll," said Mr. Darrow. "That's enough," remarked Judge Gray.

Scarcely less distressing was a story told by Mrs. Kate Burns, an aged widow, of Jeddo. Her husband was

killed in the Markle & Co. mines four years ago, leaving her with four children, the oldest a boy of 8 years. They had been living in a four-room company house for nine years, but on the death of the husband and father moved to a two-room company house for which the rental was \$3.65 per month.

By taking in washing and going out doctored work and cleaning the company's offices she managed to keep her boy at school until he was 14. He then went to work in the breaker. His first check, or due bill, showed him \$386 in debt to the company for six years' rent and coal. The second oldest boy was put to work and the two of them together with the mother, after eight years of hardship, succeeded last August in getting out of the company's debt. Her store bill all these years was kept paid with cash earned by the mother.

Were Merely Spectators.

General Counsel David Wilcox, of the Delaware and Hudson company, and General Counsel J. W. Brownell, of the Erie company, were present yesterday, but took no hand in the proceedings. Mr. Wolverson, who is the only out-of-town company lawyer attending all the sessions, had nothing whatever to say. Mr. Gowan, of the Lehigh Valley company, the only other out-of-town company counsel present, contented himself with cross-examining one witness from a Lehigh Valley colliery at Hazleton.

At the opening of the morning session Attorney H. C. Reynolds made announcement of the death of Dr. J. A. Raam, an independent operator, and Judge Gray spoke the regrets of the commission at the sad news. The day up to 3:30 was consumed with an examination of more witnesses regarding conditions at the Markle & Co. colliery. In the last hour ten witnesses were put on the stand to testify regarding alleged discrimination against union men by the Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania companies.

The first witness was Neil McMonigle. His testimony was to the effect that when working by the day for Markle & Co. he would be given a place where he could load sixteen or eighteen cars a day, but when working by contract he could only get out three or four cars a day. He also told of having been seriously hurt a number of times and that he never saw a mine inspector in the mine.

His Day's Pay.

E. D. Gallagher, a Markle & Co. miner from Jeddo, told that since the close of the strike he has been able to earn only 60 or 70 cents a day. Before the strike he and the other men in his vein which is very thin and "dirty" worked as company miners, receiving \$2.27 a day besides free powder, oil and cotton. Since the strike the company has done away with the "day's pay" or company miner, and compelled the men to take the places under contract or nothing at all. He can cut only four cars of coal with a keg of powder and eight cars a week is his best product.

Judge Gray at this juncture asked how much a keg of powder was worth in the open market.

Mr. Crawford replied that it was \$1.25. Attorney John J. Shea, from the miners' table said "The gentlemen about me here say it can be bought for 90 cents."

Judge Gray remarked that he could see how it was a good thing to have the powder purchased and distributed by the company, providing the company sold it at a fair price.

Andrew Hannick, a Jeddo laborer, told of having been evicted and refused re-employment by Markle & Co. He supposed it was because he advised his fellow Hanganians not to sign a paper authorizing the company to stop store bills out of their wages. He also testified that he had worked four years at Jeddo and never saw the mine inspector.

Mike Kosh, a Hazleton laborer testified he never saw a mine inspector in the mine. In answer to a question by Mr. Reynolds, he admitted he would not know the inspector if he saw him.

Were Full Handed.

John Canaira, a Lehigh Valley man, was inadvertently called to the stand, but was sworn on by Mr. McCarthy. He decided to have him testify. It was simply to the effect that he was refused re-employment at colliery No. 40, applied four times, and was told each time by the boss that "they were full handed." Attorney Francis I. Gowan elicited the fact that this colliery started with non-union men during the strike and let it go at that.

Peter J. Gallagher, of Hazleton, a former employe of Markle & Co., but now permanently engaged in the duties of national board member of the United Mine Workers for district No. 7, testified at length about general conditions and also explained in detail the workings of Markle & Co.'s plan of adding the ten per cent increase of 1900 to which considerable time was devoted the day before. To get the full benefit of the ten per cent, Mr. Gallagher claimed it was necessary to cut twelve cars of coal with each keg of powder. Ordinarily from 7 to 10 cars only can be cut with one keg of powder. For the past two years his wages averaged \$32 a month. The air was so bad in some places he worked he used a candle instead of a lamp because its flame consumed less oxygen.

Mr. Gallagher also told of an agreement made in 1873 that 8 cubic feet of air should be added to the 40 cubic feet of loose coal required for a ton, to make good to the companies the impurities that would get into the 40 cubic feet. This, the witness had been told by his father, was a provision made to do away with dusting. He tried at two other places and could not secure work. Thomas Wilson, a freeman who struck at the Old Forge colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company was refused re-employment. Major Warren asked questions indicating that the company believed him implicated in the dynamiting of a non-unionist's house.

John Balderson, a laborer at Olyphant No. 2 colliery of the D. & H. company was told at the close of the strike that the company had too many men.

Daniel McMillan, a Pennsylvania Coal Company striker, couldn't give any reason for not being taken back. Major Warren got him to admit that at a meeting of the St. Aloysius Temperance society, he was expelled a brother member, Andrew Healy, who became a coal and iron policeman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Samuel Mullen, an expert "heading" man at the Grassy Island was discharged because he refused to take a "heading" he was clubbed by the breaker boss, frequently.

The case against Markle & Co., was then brought to a close. Mr. Darrow read from a supreme court opinion in the case of Markle against Wolverson that in four years Markle & Co., cleared \$2,000,000. He also put in evidence the statement of John Markle to the president at the time the submission proposition was under consideration, in which Mr. Markle demands troops to protect families in the homes.

After the case of P. H. McDonald, told of above, had been disposed of, P. H. McCann, a D. & H. carpenter took the stand and testified he was refused re-employment. Mr. Torrey developed the fact on cross-examination that he refused to assist in the strike and the foreman, he said, told him his job back and McCann took away his tools.

William Hill who had a heading at the Grassy Island colliery of the D. & H. company in Olyphant, claimed he was refused re-employment because he was treasurer of the union. He admitted there were too many men at the Grassy Island even before the strike, and that at the end of the strike, the foreman simply told him he had too many men.

HOW ARE YOUR KIDNEYS? You Owe it to Yourself to Find this Out at Once.

MR. W. C. BRENT AND J. A. RAUM, OF BALTIMORE, WERE PERMANENTLY CURED OF KIDNEY DISEASE BY WARNER'S SAFE CURE, A SAMPLE BOTTLE OF WHICH WILL BE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERY READER OF THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE.

THIS SIMPLE TEST WILL TELL

Let some morning urine stand for 24 hours; if then it contains floating particles, sediment, or a brick-dust sediment, it is cloudy, your kidneys are diseased and unable to perform their work of filtering the blood properly. If, after you have made this test, you have any doubt in your mind as to the true condition of your kidneys, send a sample of your urine to Medical Department Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y. The doctor will analyze it and send report and advice free of any cost to you.

Pains in the small of the back, painful passing of urine, inflammation of the bladder, torpid liver, cloudy urine, drops in the head and neck, rheumatic pains and swellings all over the body, eczema and jaundice.

If you have any of these symptoms you should begin to do something to arrest all these unnatural conditions, which tell you that your kidneys have been diseased for a long time, for kidney troubles seldom put out such symptoms as the patient recognizes until they have been working several months. You have every reason to be alarmed, and you should take Safe Cure at once. Taken at this stage your kidneys will get relief from the free sample bottle.

All letters from women read and answered by a woman doctor. All correspondence in strictest confidence. Thousands upon thousands of letters are received daily from grateful men and women who, like Mr. W. C. Brent and Mr. J. A. Raam, of Baltimore, have been cured of kidney, liver bladder and blood diseases by "Safe Cure."



MR. J. A. RAAM.

Bridgeport, Va. Gentlemen: I was a travelling salesman in Kansas twenty years ago and suffered intensely with kidney trouble. I took Warner's Safe Cure which cured me, and I am living today a healthy, contented man. I weigh 150 pounds and am 50 years of age. Am glad to recommend your medicine to all sufferers with kidney trouble, as I believe it the only positive cure for that disease.



MR. W. C. BRENT.

Mr. W. C. Brent, of 3724 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md., in an interview with the reporter said: "I suffered for at least eight months with the lumbago. I came to the conclusion that I had kidney trouble, consequently I commenced to use various remedies, both internal and external, all of which did me no good. Finally I concluded to try Warner's Safe Cure. I took four bottles, after which I could walk as well as ever. Previous to that time I had to move about very cautiously on account of my back. I feel confident that Warner's Safe Cure will cure any case of kidney trouble."

Safe Cure will purify and strengthen the kidneys and enable them to do their work; it will cure rheumatism, rheumatic gout, diabetes, Bright's disease, uric acid poison, eczema, inflammation of the bladder and urinary organs and restore the patient's health and vigor. It kills the disease germs.

Warner's Safe Cure

is purely vegetable and contains no narcotic or harmful drugs; it is free from sediment and is pleasant to take; it does not constipate; it is a most valuable and effective tonic.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS cure the bowels gently and add a speedy cure. Beware of so-called kidney cures, which are full of sediment and of bad odor—they are positively harmful and do no good.

You can buy Safe Cure at any drug store. Two regular sizes, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. Refuse substitutes. There is none just as good as Warner's Safe Cure. It has cured all cases of kidney disease during the last thirty years. It is prescribed and used by doctors and in hospitals as the only absolute cure for all forms of disease of the kidney, liver, bladder and ureter.

SAMPLE BOTTLE "SAFE CURE" FREE.

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that Safe Cure will cure them, a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free, by mail, to every reader of this paper. Also a valuable medical booklet which tells in detail of the thousands of testimonials received daily from grateful patients who have been cured by Safe Cure. All you have to do is write Warner's Safe Cure Company, Rochester, N. Y., and mention having read this liberal offer in The Scranton Tribune. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed by the publisher.

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Prefers Young Men.

George Tavler, an Erie fire-boss, aged sixty, quit work during the strike rather than be sworn in as a coal and iron policeman to protect the company's property. He believed he was being blacklisted because he had applied at a number of places and couldn't get work. Major Warren brought it out that the witness was 60 years of age and that the companies prefer young men for this position.

William Earley, a D. & H. fireboss from Parsons quit work rather than keep in the fire room and was refused re-employment. Mr. Torrey adduced on cross-examination that the witness was a justice of the peace and had been persistently active in dealing with cases against non-unionists.

James Allen, an engineer at the Grassy Island found a man in his place when he went to look for re-employment after the strike. He tried at two other places and could not secure work.

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As a Christmas Gift none are so useful and pleasing as these \* \* \* \* \*

A Smoking or Lounge Jacket will please the average man. That's been proved year after year by the large number sold. It's simply a question with you

where to buy the best—the best in quality and design at prices you can rely on as being consistent. Now here's two things to be remembered when you are out buying Smoking Jackets: First, ours is the largest assortment in town. Second, there's many new designs among them that are exclusive in their color treatment. The workmanship in all reflects the high standard of this store.

Some \$5 and \$6.50. Others \$7, \$9 and \$10

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SAMTER BROTHERS, Complete Outfitters.

Proceedings in Book Form.

Recognizing the widespread interest and argument before the Anthracite Strike Commission, The Tribune will print in convenient book form the reports appearing in its columns from day to day, and will offer a limited edition of copies for sale at \$1 each. The volume will consist of several hundred pages, eight by eleven inches, and will appear as soon as the commission renders their decision. The daily reports in The Tribune miss nothing of essential interest and are the fullest and most accurate reports printed in any newspaper. Copies should be sent to The Tribune now as the edition is liable to be exhausted.

ROOSEVELT TO DATE.

A Republican and a Democrat Give Their Judgment of Him.

The first two articles in the December number of the North American Review are devoted to an examination, from two points of view—that of a Progressive Republican and that of a Democrat, represented by two able and eminent writers whose identity is not revealed—of the accomplishments of "President Roosevelt" at the close of his first term. Both the Progressive Republican and the Jeffersonian Democrat have approached the subject and treated it in a temperate and impartial spirit, absolutely devoid of partisan animus, and the judgments of both, being based upon principles, will command the serious attention of thoughtful readers. The Review is so much to commend to the President's appointments to office. He says:

"The type of public servant that is being evolved is not only a honest type, but a virile, robust type. There is a good deal of the primal man in the President. One can readily in imagination put him into a hostile environment. Some one has recently likened him to the mythical Prometheus, who, for all he was a god, had such human sympathies and traits that he was willing to undergo his life and his prerogative to give fire to mankind. He has the quality of virtue in its original essence. And the men who he selects are likely to share in his spirit if not in his characteristics. I have only recently heard the eminent, scholarly jurist, absolutely devoid of party bias, speak at sixty-five of the fierce joy of struggle, and remind his youngsters that the line of progress in morality is in physics, is the line of greatest resistance. Especially are these valiant qualities to be found in those whom the President insists upon selecting. The incumbents of the Federal offices. And, naturally, they characterize his cabinet. Those whom he has chosen are men of energy and vigor, and the cause, as likely as his chief to use the capacity of his future. I have seen the sometime Governor of Iowa at his tasks at day-break, and he has carried these same aggressive, industrious habits into the Treasury. There is, if anything, too little repose."

The Jeffersonian Democrat thus sums up his estimate: "What view, then, is likely to be taken of Roosevelt's first year in office by the scholars of Jeffersonian Democracy? His treatment of the Cuban reciprocity question, his forbearance toward China,

his firm adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, his correct attitude toward England will be applauded. His apparent desire to revise the tariff will be commended. His ultimate extension of a veto to curb the trusts through the exercise of powers conferred by the Constitution, rather than through a Constitutional Amendment will also be regarded with approval. On the other hand, his appointment of the Anthracite Commission should be looked upon by all lovers of our Federal institutions, not only with profound regret, but with severe disapprobation. It is a first step in the perilous pathway that leads to the assertion of autocratic authority, an act that seems destined to give the Roosevelt Administration a bad eminence in American history."

Artificial Graphite.

Artificial graphite suitable for use in lead pencils and for other purposes is now being made by subjecting a coke made from petroleum and mixed with iron ore to a high heat in the electric furnace.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE

Christmas Time

As we all know is for making others happy—Just how to do it is the question. Let us suggest something. Make Xmas Gifts of some of the articles mentioned below:

A glance at our show windows may suggest something you had not thought of.

Fancy Goods In Leather Cases. It is necessary to see these goods to appreciate their value.

Military Hair Brushes, \$2.25 to \$7.00. Razor Cases. Dressing Cases \$1.50 to \$12.00. Drinking Cups \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Scissor Sets. In leather cases, three, four or five-piece sets. Prices \$1.50 to \$8.00.

Ingersoll Watches. In one of our show windows you will see an interesting display of Ingersoll Watches, nickel plated, oxydized and gilt cases. These watches are all guaranteed for one year. A gift for man or boy. Prices \$1.00 to \$1.75.

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