

COMMISSION WANTS MORE CO-OPERATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount. Includes 'Total amount paid to miners after deducting supplies in 1901', 'Average amount paid to each miner in 1901', etc.

Table titled 'MINERS' AND LABORERS' EARNINGS NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE'. Lists earnings for various groups like 'Delaware', 'Baltimore', etc.

Table titled 'Average Earnings'. Lists earnings for 'Best earners', 'Average earners', and 'Poorest earners'.

when they put two witnesses on the stand to detail an alleged plot to break the strike in September last by bribing officers of mine workers' locals.

Made an Appointment. Early swore that on September 23, a neighbor and fellow-miner, John Murphy, told him that Michael Grimes, an ex-mine foreman and political worker, wanted to see him at the Valley house, about doing some political work for Congressman William Connell.

Early went at once to see Grimes, and after some little talk about politics, Grimes opened up the subject of strike by asking if he did not think the men were wavering a little. Early admitted he thought they were weakening a little.

"A break is coming," Grimes is alleged to have said. "Why can't we have something out of it?" Then, according to Early's statement, Grimes outlined a plan whereby they might profit by anticipating the "break." It was, in effect, that ten men from the five different locals in Dunmore should be bribed to draft and introduce resolutions declaring that it would be better to call off the strike than have it break up, and that it was time then to call it off.

It could be argued, Grimes is alleged to have explained, that if the strike broke up the union would be weakened; if it was called off the union would be saved for another fight at a more propitious time.

Early testified that he pretended to agree to the plot to draw Grimes on, and inquired what there was in it. Grimes, the witness averred, told him he would get \$2,500 and expenses, and any job under any coal company he might select. He would also give \$100 for each of the ten men that might be selected to get the resolutions before the locals and an extra \$50 for each one of the ten who would be picked upon as a sort of first lieutenant.

F. F. O'Hara, president of No. 5 local of the United Mine Workers in Dunmore, was picked upon as the first lieutenant, and Early agreed to bring him down the next day to the Valley house. The witness concluded, Early, so he tells, hastened to District President Nicholls' headquarters and laid bare the plot. He was advised to keep up his pretensions and, if possible, trap Grimes into disclosing whom he represented.

Went to See Grimes. The next day Early took O'Hara to see Grimes, and the latter enlisted O'Hara's services. "I'm just as good a union man as either of you," Grimes is alleged to have said. "But there is one reason why we shouldn't make something out of this. There is a man named Howell, over on the West Side, getting the Welsh miners to go back. We don't want that the Irish shall be ostracized by the companies, do we?"

Early swore further that Grimes told him that ministers over in West Scranton were working to get the men to break the strike, "but," he is said to have added, "they are not getting as much out of it as we are." The details of how the scheme was to be worked was then discussed, according to Early, and after he had secured a promise of \$200 apiece for thirty men who would work to get the resolutions passed, he and O'Hara left Grimes and reported to mine workers' headquarters. District President Nicholls put a card in the papers warning the strikers against Grimes. This, Early said, closed the incident, although Grimes wanted him to come to see him afterwards.

When the witness got through with his story, Mr. Darrow turned to the operators' attorneys and said: "You may cross-examine him, gentlemen." There was a silence of half a minute. Judge Gray asked: "Are there any questions?" Not Represented. With the most bland expression of countenance imaginable, Mr. Torrey hesitatingly arose and, looking around slowly, inquiringly remarked, after a pause: "I don't think Mr. Grimes is represented here."

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As a Mine Worker. Attorney Reynolds developed the fact that Dr. Phillips' father was a mine worker, and that he himself is a graduate of Lafayette; that he has a brother who is treasurer of a trust company and two others in business. Mr. Reynolds asked if it was not true that a great proportion of the clergy, doctors, lawyers, newspapermen, school teachers and the like are sons or daughters of mine workers, and that the ratio also brought it out that Scranton schools are not excelled anywhere and that free text books are distributed; also that the taxes on real estate paid by corporations, taken with the appropriations from the state which come from taxes paid on the capital stock of corporations is sufficient to pay the cost of running all the schools in the county. Mr. Reynolds also called attention to the fact that there are nearly 5,000 children in the parochial schools, and Dr. Phillips admitted that the children in the agricultural districts are much more ambitious for education than children in cities or towns, particularly in Lackawanna county.

Children of Miners. Prof. Cummings told that 80 per cent of the children entering the Olyphant schools are children of miners, and there is a constant falling off in the attendance as compared with the enrollment from the age of eight years on. At the age of fifteen for instance, the enrollment was 195 and the attendance was 87; in the mining districts, 271-3. Attorney J. E. Burr, of the Ontario and Western, brought out that there are parochial schools and kindergartens in all the seven mining towns, and that the children in the agricultural districts are much more ambitious for education than children in cities or towns, particularly in Lackawanna county.

In answer to questions by Mr. Reynolds, Prof. Cummings told that he and his two brothers had begun life in the breaker; that one of his brothers is in business in Scranton, and the other superintendent of the Olyphant Water company, also that a good percentage of Scranton's most successful men were Olyphant breaker boys. John Archbold, a Lehigh Valley Coal Company miner at No. 8 slope, Hazleton testified that it was impossible for a contract miner to make more than a dollar a day at this place because of the veins being so thin. When cross-examined by Mr. Gowans, the witness could give the name of only one miner who made only a dollar a day. Tommy Siger, another Lehigh Valley man from Hazleton, told that he was laboring for his father and that when the "old man" paid him off, usually there was nothing left for himself.