

## MAY CONCLUDE IN THREE MORE WEEKS

(Continued from Page 1.)

torneys and called out "J. L. Crawford."

Mr. Crawford is president of the People's Coal company, which was one of the very few companies which operated to any considerable extent during the strike.

Mr. Darrow wanted to secure from Mr. Crawford a statement of what he gets for the product of his mine. Mr. Crawford avoided direct answers, alleging that he had not received any returns since October, and could not remember the figures.

Mr. Darrow asked the witness to give him the best estimate of what he got for coal sold at retail and at wholesale. Mr. Crawford refused to answer, saying it was irrelevant. Mr. Darrow contended the question was in every way pertinent to the inquiry.

Mr. MacVeagh, he said, had stated that an increase in the cost of labor would mean an increase in the price of coal and a consequent additional burden on the backs of the poor. He also held that the mine workers, in a sense, were partners in the industry, and entitled to a commensurate share in the profits.

"Suppose we wish to show up every miner's bank account?" suggested Mr. Egan.

"I wish you would," said Mr. Darrow. "It would take very few minutes to do so."

City Recorder W. L. Connell, of the committee of independent operators, was here heard for the first time in the sessions of the commission.

### Pay a Fair Rate.

"I do not think," said he, "that Mr. Darrow can point out where we have said we cannot pay a just wage. We pay a fair rate of wages. Whether we sell coal at a loss or a profit does not enter into the question at all. We are not here to show our bank accounts to Mr. Darrow. We are here to show the commission we are paying a fair rate of wages for work, a rate that will fairly compare with that paid other similar labor in the vicinity of our collieries."

Mr. Darrow could only say to this that all classes of labor were underpaid.

Judge Gray, after consulting with the other commissioners, said they would take the testimony for what it was worth.

"The profits of coal mining," said the judge, "should be a criterion of the measure of wages, but it is not the sole criterion. Agreeing that the question of wages is not to be decided by the profits of the employers, we will take the testimony."

Mr. Crawford admitted that he sold coal for \$20 a ton in New York during the last month of the strike. Judge Gray declared this was not pertinent.

He shipped his coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, on consignment, he said, and received 85 per cent. of the selling price. In October, when he got his last returns from the railroad company, he received, he thought, about \$2.50 a ton average on all sizes. Coal sold at retail for domestic purposes, brought on an average \$3.25 a ton. He ships about 900 tons a day.

Attorney Reynolds wanted to cross-examine Mr. Crawford to show to the commission and the public how the great expense of mining under armed

guards and the keeping of miners accounted for the \$20 a ton for coal during strike times, but Judge Gray said the commission did not care to hear it.

### Hazleton Witnesses.

Witnesses from the mines of A. Pardee, in the Hazleton region, were then examined.

John Sherback, a miner in the Cranberry colliery, told that he makes \$10, \$20 and sometimes \$40 a month. The air is so bad that he has been laid up for three days at a time from sickness and headaches resulting therefrom. He never saw a mine inspector in the Pardee mines. He admitted he would not know the inspector if he saw him.

Henry Williams, a 22-year-old slate picker who lost a leg by being run over by a car while making a coupling when he was a driver boy at the age of 16, told that the company not only did not give him any assistance, but kept his wages to pay his father's debt.

Andrew McHugh, a Cranberry miner, stated that since 1900 he has been earning from \$9 to \$9.60 a week. The air in the "Parlor" vein, where he works, he said, is "rotten." The other night, he went on to say, he was so sick from the bad air that he laid down behind the stove when he went home, being too sick to wash himself. He also told that there is a company store at Cranberry. Judge Gray asked him if he was compelled to deal at the company store, and upon receiving a negative reply, asked why he dealt there. The witness said it was because he was in debt at the store always and could not get cash to deal at another place.

Attorney Samuel Dickson, of counsel for the independent operators of the lower region, was present yesterday and asked some few questions on cross-examination.

Edward Jackson, John D. Gray and John D. Allgood, miners from the "Stores" colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company, were, in turn, examined by Attorney James Shea regarding the increased size of cars at that mine.

### The Diamond Car.

They told that the old Diamond car, the standard for this region, contained seventy-six cubic feet. The size of the cars, as they were being replaced, continued to grow, and last year a committee, in the presence of mine officials, made measurements of all the cars around the mine. They found some that with six inches of topping would contain eighty-six cubic feet. These were cars from which the wooden bottoms were removed and set on bottom put in, to facilitate a new system of automatic dumping.

The company paid eighty-one cents for the old Diamond car in the '70s and early '80s. The price gradually increased to ninety-five and a half cents. The 2½ per cent. raise, in 1900, increased the price to ninety-eight cents. In June, 1901, after the measurements were taken, a committee of the miners had a conference with General Manager E. E. Loomis, and he allowed a cent a car capacity resulting from the substitution of iron for wooden bottoms. One of the witnesses remarked that the iron bottoms could have been placed over the wooden bottoms, but the company saw fit to remove the wooden bottoms. The men decided not to accept the one

cent a car increase, because it was not enough, but are accepting it under protest.

On cross-examination by Major Warren, it was shown that Mr. Jackson's net earnings in 1901 were \$1,068.94 and that he cleared for himself \$654.69, his laborer receiving \$412.25. The witness admitted that there was an excessive docking at the mine. His docking amounted to 1½ per cent. Mr. Gray's net earnings were shown to be \$568.48. He worked on an average about six hours a day.

### Comparatively Peaceful.

Rev. J. J. O'Donnell, assistant priest at Olyphant, testified that that community was comparatively peaceful during the strike. He saw only one case of drunkenness and heard of four saloons that closed up because of lack of patronage. There were fifty-two licensed saloons in the town, he said.

The only case of disorder he witnessed during the strike was where a deputy chased and fired seven or eight shots at a man who was picking flowers for the church. The Winston murder, he said, was greatly deplored by the miners, as well as everyone else. The soldiers were strictly disciplined by Colonel Watres and behaved well. One soldier, who discharged a revolver where there were forty strikers, was not molested. When the case was reported at camp, Colonel Watres severely punished the soldier. The incident of Board Member Stephen Reap leading an exodus from the Catholic church, because of the presence of a non-union man, had been greatly exaggerated, the witness declared, and, at all events, Mr. Reap had made humble apology.

David T. Davis took the stand to complain about not receiving the full 10 per cent. increase at the Taylor mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company. He is receiving only ninety-one cents a car, and claims he should be receiving ninety-six and a half cents.

On cross-examination, Major Warren secured from him an admission that last month he made \$75.32 for seventeen days' and nine hours' work. His gross earnings were \$128.32; supplies, \$5.38; laborer, \$42.00; net earnings of miner, \$75.82, or an average of \$4.23 a day of ten hours. The witness further admitted that he usually started to work at 7 o'clock a. m. and got through at 1:30 p. m.

### A Seven Car Shift.

Edward Kelly, a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western miner from the Holden, had a complaint similar to that of the preceding witness. He claimed he was receiving only ninety-one cents and should be receiving ninety-six and a half cents. He also objected to the company trying to force a seven car shift on the men of that mine.

On cross-examination, Major Warren sought to show that the veins regulate the prices and that the witness is receiving what is allowed for cars in the vein he works in. The company's statistics, as presented by Major Warren, showed that the wages of the witness for last month were \$32.27 a day, or \$32.42 for 108 hours.

The witness had a memorandum of his wages for the last two weeks he worked and read it to the commission. It showed that he sent out fifty-seven cars; was docked two cars, and was credited with \$30.05 gross. His supplies cost him \$5.34. This left him \$44.71 for himself and laborer. This represented eleven and a half days' work, he said. Judge Gray asked the witness what he meant when he said the company was trying to force a seven-car shift on him. The witness replied that it meant that the company wanted to make them load seven cars instead of six.

"You are paid by the car?" suggested Major Warren.

"Yes," the witness answered.

"Do you get all the cars you want?" Judge Gray inquired.

"Yes, more than we want," the witness replied. "They want us to load seven cars, but the men at that shaft will never do it."

"You complain sometimes of not receiving enough cars, and again of receiving too many, don't you?" inquired Judge Gray.

"If we were paid the right price for them, we wouldn't complain so much," said the witness. "Anyhow, six cars is enough to get out in one day."

Major Warren asked the witness if it was to be understood he was not willing to co-operate with the company even to this extent in helping to relieve the coal famine. The witness said he ought to get more pay.

### School Statistics.

John W. Griffith, superintendent of schools at Nanticoke, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, gave testimony along the same lines as that of Superintendents Taylor, Phillips and Cummings, who were on the stand Wednesday. Only 4 per cent. of the pupils in the High school, he said, are children of miners, although 85 or 90 per cent. of the population is made up of miners and their families.

Mr. Torrey cross-examined Rev. Father O'Donnell at the afternoon session. The witness stated that his father was a miner, and that he, himself, had worked in the mines from the time he was nine until he was thirteen. He declined to state what salaries are paid priests in this community.

He did not know what wages were paid Delaware and Hudson miners in Olyphant, but expressed the opinion that their lot was as good as that of any miners in the region.

With the aid of "would it surprise the witness and daughters of the Olyphant miners to know?" Mr. Torrey presented a statement that the average earnings of miners in 1901 at the Olyphant No. 2 was \$678.71; at the Grassy Island, \$707.29, and at the Eddy Creek, \$645.42. Mr. Torrey also stated that the Delaware and Hudson company would gladly co-operate with the witness in preventing the employment of boys under the legal age.

Referring to the statement of the witness that the reports of strike violence had been greatly exaggerated in the newspapers and adding from him that the papers he read were friendly to the miners' cause, Mr. Torrey asked the witness to give an explanation, if he could, of what prompted the exaggerations. The witness thought it was because the reporters got the information from parties who wanted the reports exaggerated.

At this juncture occurred the colloquy on boycotting held previously.

### Change of Mine Ton.

Patrick O'Boyle, a Carbondale miner, gave testimony regarding the change in the mine ton from 2,240 pounds to 2,800 weight, as previously described several times.

Mr. Reynolds pointed out that there had been a forty per cent. increase in wages since that time and a thirty-five per cent. decrease, thirty per cent. of the increase being voluntarily given by the companies.

"And, Mr. Reynolds," interrupted Judge Gray, looking at a tablet before him, "I have just figured out that the increase in the size of the ton from 2,240 to twenty-eight hundred weight, or 2,336 pounds, is just forty per cent."

The miners among the operators applauded vigorously. The judge waited until the applause had subsided and then reminded the operators that demonstrations of approval or disapproval on their part were forbidden.

Thomas Malone, a miner at the White Oak colliery of the Delaware and Hudson company, made complaint of being compelled to work at robbing pillars for sixty-nine cents, when he had been making 74 cents at a breast. Four men working in a gang made only \$59 in two weeks. The four men fill ten cars a day.

Mr. Torrey brought out that the witness had worked out his chamber and was told that on account of their being too many men at the White Oak he would have to take a job at robbing pillars or quit. The witness did not believe there were too many men. New men are being hired right along, he said.

### Three Sizes of Cars.

P. J. Hogan, a Temple Iron company miner at the Sterrick Creek collieries, testified that there are three sizes of cars at this colliery: sixty-six cubic feet, seventy and five-sixths cubic feet, and eighty-six and three-eighths cubic feet, and that the size of the car has grown constantly without a corresponding increase in wages. He also complained that the men were not paid for blasting "black head" and "slab," impurities that must be removed to get out the coal.

On cross-examination he admitted in response to questions by Major Warren, that some allowances are made for working out the impurities. He also would not deny that it was a fact that he was docked only forty-five cars out of 126. The witness denied that "black head" and "slab" was taken into consideration when an agreement was made about the price per car. It was shown that the witness and his laborer earned \$36.42 last year.

It is possible a recess will be taken next week, when the miners' side finishes, until after the holidays, to give the companies' attorneys opportunity to prepare their case.

President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers, leaves on Sunday for Indianapolis to attend a reception to be given in his honor by the citizens of Indianapolis.

### Proceedings in Book Form.

Recognizing the widespread interest taken all over the country in the testimony 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. Orders should be sent to The Tribune now as the edition is liable to be exhausted.

### MR. CONNELL'S DENIAL.

Had No Knowledge of Any Negotiations with Grimes.

Congressman William Connell, when seen in Washington Wednesday night by a representative of the Philadelphia Press concerning the testimony of John Earley, before the strike commission on Wednesday, said that he was in no way connected with the matter. A campaign was on, and if Earley's story is true, Grimes might have used Connell's name to bring Earley to the meeting place suggested.

"Grimes was not asking for me in any capacity," Mr. Connell said.

"I know nothing about the matter."

### TAYLOR.

Mrs. Mary Lydon, an old and respected resident of this town, died at her home of her son, Anthony Lydon, of Main street, at an early hour yesterday morning. Deceased was 55 years old and resided here 42 years. The funeral will be held from the home of her son on Saturday morning. A high mass of requiem will be celebrated at the Immaculate church of Conception by the Rev. J. P. Moffit. Interment will be made in the Mt. Carmel cemetery.

This evening's session of Lyndville Community, No. 22, Knights of Malta, will be of vital importance to each and every member and a full attendance is requested of all members.

The marriage of Miss Mary Becker, an estimable young lady of this town and William Gets, a popular young man of Green Ridge, was solemnized at the Archbold and Pyne Primitive Methodist parsonage on Wednesday evening. Rev. James Walker was the officiating clergyman. The bride looked very attractive in a neat wedding dress and carried bridal roses. The newly wedded pair were driven to the bride's home on Union street, where congratulations were extended and a sumptuous wedding supper served. They will reside in a newly furnished home of the groom at Green Ridge. A pleasant bridal party was tendered by Mrs. Mammie Kemmels at her home on Main street recently. A number of her friends gathered to celebrate. Games and other amusements were indulged in and refreshments were served. Those present were: Misses Anna Davis, Mammie Kemmels, Blanche Davis, Bertha Williams, Della Davis, Mary Ann Mammie Griffiths, Edith Griffiths and Messrs. James Mott, Edward Ford, Harry Fry, David Evans, Benjie Kemmels, M. J. Ray and Stanley Davis.

Division No. 2, A. O. H. of Taylor, will meet this Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. An election of officers for the ensuing term is one of the many important matters to be transacted. A full attendance of members is requested.

John W. Rose is a candidate for reelection as school director in the Second ward, while John E. Evans is seeking the nomination for school director in the Fifth ward.

Mrs. Jonah Davis, of Edwardsville is visiting at the home of Mrs. R. J. Davis of North Main street.

Mrs. Harry Lowell, of Princeton, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Daniels, of Main street, on Wednesday.

### JERMYN-MAYFIELD.

The adjourned meeting of citizens to hear the report of the committee appointed to canvass the borough for subscriptions towards raising the funds for the new library building of Jermyrn, was held on Wednesday evening. The meeting was thoroughly advertised in all the daily papers and it was expected several hundred people would have been present but by actual count only ten people were in the hall. The committee's report was most discouraging and it is very evident the citizens of Jermyrn are not anxious to offer any inducements to bring anything to the town. Our own opinion of the offer is that it was one of the best of the many that have been made during the last six years and it is difficult to explain the apathy of the people. No definite action was taken at Wednesday's meeting, but it is fair to assume the prospect has fallen through because of the indifference of the residents of the borough.

The funeral of Dorsey, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews took place yesterday afternoon. Services were held at the home by Rev. M. E. Fuller, pastor of the M. E. church. The pallbearers were: Ethel Luby, Ida Broken-shire, Annie Seymour and Jennie Nichols. Stella Seymour was flower bearer.

Patrick Brady, of Mayfield, met with a peculiar accident yesterday. While holding a horse the animal suddenly jerked his head with such force as to fracture a bone in Brady's hand.

Car load of rutabagas, turnips just in. Will be sold cheap if delivered. Write orders at once. J. D. Stocker.

## KRAMER BROS.



From any point of view it is conclusive that our

### Fashionable Suits And Overcoats

for men and boys cannot be paralleled at the moderate prices quoted. In style, fit and finish every garment very closely approaches perfection. The range of select patterns is sufficiently wide to please all tastes.

## OUR NEW SHOE DEPARTMENT

is one of the busiest corners in our building. All the correct shapes combined with comfort and durability.

We just received a carload of Rubber Boots and Overshoes in all styles. Come and see them before the next snow flies. You can always find bargains in this department. See our Christmas display of Slip-pers.



## OUR HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT



of Hats and Caps, Rain Coats and Umbrellas, House Coats and Bath Robes, Silk Mufflers and Neckwear, Hosiery and Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Suspenders and hundred other articles are complete. Our prices are certainly lower than elsewhere.

Don't take our word for it but come and see for yourself.



## Green Trading Stamps

With All Purchases.

## KRAMER BROS.,

Complete Outfitters to Men and Boys.

## Holiday Sale of Gold, Silver, Jewelry, Precious Stones.

Interest in our Holiday sale of useful and ornamental gifts increases daily. Although we opened the sale with an unusually large stock, we have already had to duplicate orders in several lines, as we knew the present supply would not last until Christmas. Excellent quality and reasonable prices are the drawing forces.

### What Gentlemen May Receive.

Thousand Rupee	\$5.00 up
Pearl Studs	1.75 up
Opal Studs	1.75 up
Rob Chains, solid gold	8.00 up
Rob Chains, gold filled	1.00 up
Diamond Scarf Pins	3.00 up
Thunolite Scarf Pins	3.00 up
Opal Scarf Pins	2.00 up
Pearl Scarf Pins	2.25 up
Gold-Filled Scarf Pins	.25 up
Diamond Cuff Buttons	5.00 up
Solid Gold Cuff Buttons	2.00 up
Gold-Filled Cuff Buttons	.50 up
Diamond Charms	8.00 up
Solid Gold Charms	5.00 up
Gold-Filled Charms	.50 up
Leather Purses	.50 up
Leather Bill Books	1.00 up
Leather Cigar Cases	.50 up
Leather Card Cases	.50 up
Silver Smoking Sets	2.00 up
Meerschaum Pipes	5.00 up
River Pipes	1.50 up
Silver Watch Boxes	1.00 up
Silver Shaving Cup and Brush	2.00 up
Razors	.50 up
Safety Razors	1.50 up
Gold Tooth Picks	.75 up
Gold Pencils	1.00 up
Secret Society Pins and Charms	

### CUT GLASS.

First-class goods that are sold on their merits. Buy here and you do not have to pay 25 per cent. for a name.

Knife Resis	\$4.00 up	Decanters	\$3.50 up
Oil Bottles	1.50 up	Berry Bowls	4.00 up
Vinegars	1.50 up	Sugars and Creams, two pieces	4.00 up
Cologne Bottles	2.00 up	Water Jugs	5.00 up
Pickle Dishes	2.25 up	Celery Trays	7.00 up
Bouquet Holders	2.50 up	Tumblers, per doz.	9.00 up
Water Bottles	2.50 up	Whiskey Bottles	10.00 up
Spoon Trays	3.50 up		

### THIRTY STAMPS FREE.

Are you one of the thousands who are collecting Green Trading Stamps? If you are you will be pleased to know that we give them and that you can be filling your book while buying your Christmas gifts. This coupon is good for FRIDAY SATURDAY AND MONDAY, DEC. 12, 13 AND 15.

3.00  
FREE.

### Present This Coupon

At A. E. ROGERS', 213 Lackawanna Avenue, upon making a purchase not less than \$1. I will give you thirty (30) stamps in addition to those you will receive with your purchase. Only one coupon redeemed on a purchase.

OPEN EVENINGS.

## A. E. ROGERS,

213 Lackawanna Avenue.

The only Jewelry Store in Scranton where you can receive Green Trading Stamps.

### What Ladies May Receive.

Diamond Brooches, solid gold setting	\$7.00 up
Diamond Brooches, gold-filled setting	3.00 up
Pearl Brooches	3.50 up
Brooches—the Carmen adjustable	2.25 up
Bracelets—Necklaces	.50 up
Chain Bracelets, gold	1.00 up
Chain Bracelets, silver	1.00 up
Pearl Bead Neck Chains	1.00 up
Secret Lockets	1.50 up
Neck Chains	1.00 up
Watch Chains	1.75 up
Chateleine Bags	1.50 up
Sash Pins	.50 up
Hat Pins, silver and gold	.25 up
Black Combs, fancy ornamented	.75 up
Leather Pocket Books	.50 up
Leather Wrist Books	2.00 up
Thumbies	.50 up
Leather Openers, pearl handles	.75 up
Opera Glasses	3.00 up
Gold Pens, pearl handle	1.00 up
Eye-Glass Chains	1.00 up

### EYE GLASSES AND SPECTACLES.

We have an experienced optician always in attendance upon this department.

Examination Free.