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ed records and he believed them to be correct. If they were incorrect, he said,

he would be glad to know it. Regarding the testimony of Deputy Factory Inspector EWW. Bishop, it was decided to defer calling him until Mr.

Darrow could have time to prepare to cross-examine him. The testimony of John C. Haddock, independent operator, was then received. In calling him to the stand, Mr. Darrow said he thought it was only fair, to his side, to say that under

a strict hearing of the case he might not present Mr. Haddock. "Although I think, in the main," said he, "that his testimony will be favorable to us, he is a coal operator and a party to this case, and I know that the inferences that might, ordinarily, be drawn, would not be drawn in this particular instance: that is, it would not be fair to

say he is a hostile witness." "He might turn state's evidence," suggested Judge Gray, which provoked general laughter.

"I want the information, whatever it is," said Mr. Darrow. "I simply make this explanation to have it understood

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do not want to be sousidered as boun by it, in the same sense that I would ordinarily by one of my own witnesses.

Mr. Haddock began his testimony by stating that he was president of the Plymouth Coal company, which operated two collieries in Luzerne borough. He began to operate in 1879 and continued in business until last March, when the company went into the hands. of a receiver, and later into the hands of a trustee

Have the Best Market.

He told that small sizes, which were formerly discarded, now bring the best market: that there has been a decided fluctuation in output during the past ten years; that there is at present a market for all the coal that can possibly be mined; that coal is being sold in New York for \$11 and \$12 a ton, although the list price is \$4.50, and that it is likely a high price for coal will be maintained for another year at least, because of the present shortage and the assurance that consumers will buy heavily during the summer to stock up for next winter.

He could not say there had been anything done by the coal roads and oper-ntors to regulate the coal supply, but he admitted that there was apparently some regulation of the tonnage. It took him a year and a half, he said, to establish his right to mine and ship as much coal as he wanted to. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company, he said; showed a disposition to try to regulate it for him.

Simpson & Watkins, he said, was the first firm to go to the inter-state commerce commission to secure better treatment in the way of car service from the coal carriers. Coxe Bros. & Co. also complained. He, himself, had to have recourse to the commission.

He declared his belief that a labor union was beneficial to the men and to the community; that he has dealt directly with mine workers' unions: that an Aght-hour day for miners and firemen and nine hours for others was enough: that the condition of the market warranted an advance in wages. and that where coal can be paid for by weight it should be done, as it is the only fair way.

cross-examination, Mr. Torrey tried to have it appear that because of the fact that Mr. Haddock had allowed the union to help him run his business the property had gone into the hands of a receiver. Mr. Haddock declared this was not the case at all; that a fire which caused extensive damager



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coal curriers, caused his failure

lique of their craft. ar, or per pound, according to the method of measuring wages. An award could not be made with nothing as a basis other than one big year's earn-

Mr. Torrey repeated a statement of that President Mitchell that the only fair way to get at a man's wages is by his annual earnings.

"Yes, for a number of years," said Mr. Darrow Samuel Gompers, national president

of the American Federation of Labor, arrived at 1.50 p. m. from Washington, D. C., and was on the stand twenty minutes later. He and Commissioner Clark shook hands warmly.

In response to questions by Mr. Dar row, he told of the formation and working plan of the federation; that there has been a growth in labor organiza-

particularly in the last year; that op- Further questions by Commissioner answered Mr. Gompers.

Commissioner Clark asked if Mr. Gempers had made any comparisons of the productive capacity of the workmen under the eight and ten hour days.

The witness said it has never failed both in the aggregate and per individual the productive capacity of an eight hour day exceeds a ten hour day. Labor-saving machinery has al-

most invariably followed the installation of the eight hour day, he added. Do Not Restrict Output. In answer to a question by Commis-

doner Watkins, Mr. Gompers denied that unions restrict output or limit the orking capacity of their members. The union man believes in letting the machine do all the work it can during a reasonable working day," said Mr. Gompers. "All we ask is that we have a fair day's wages. We feel we ought

tions in the last ten years, and es-pecially since the revival of industry, subsequent to the panic of 1873, and fits of the machine."

workers, painters, paper makers, and

so on. Since the adoption of the trade agreements there has been a great lessening of friction between employers and employes. They are generally, faithfully, observed on both sides and have caused a great diminuition in strikes.

Judge Gray asked if strikes have increased in number correspondingly with the increase in unions. Mr. Gompers said the contrary was the case.

Judge Gray asked Mr. Gompers for his views on boycotts. He said he believed in withdrawing

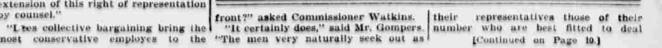
or withholding his patronage from an unfair merchant and to advise others to do likewise. By an unfair merchant e meant one, who, for instance, would not pay the prevailing rate of wages. "Would you boycott me for riding on street car?" asked Judge Gray. "No, I think not-no, I would not,

representative. Let some official of the imployes' union act for him and you will have better results. It is essential to the official's reputation as a successful moderator that he shall accomplish something. This will move him to be conservative. He is also more fitted by experience to negotiate settlements, and can do this with less annoyance to the

employer than can either the docile or domineering employe.

At all events." continued Mr. Gom-pers, "the employer has no right to re-fuse to hear his employes through the representative they may select. The constitution guarantees every citizen the right of representation in court by counsel. The employer's office is the court of the industrian. The constant tative he may choose is his counsel in that court. The employe asks for an extension of this right of representation by counsel.

most conservative employes to the "The men very naturally seek out as



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