

SUFFERINGS OF THE NON-UNION WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

John Hoffman, brother of the preceding witness, and Ellen Hoffman, the wife, also told of the attack and, furthermore, that some one overturned the stove and set the house afire. They extinguished it with the help of a next-door neighbor.

Duncan McIntyre, a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western blacksmith from Nanticoke, testified that because he refused to quit work he was hung in effigy three times and once an indecent effigy of his wife was suspended alongside his own. One day when he was returning from work he saw a crowd of boys dragging his wife's effigy through the streets. A number of men were encouraging them. The effigy was tied to a post in front of his home. His wife, who was about to become a mother, was seriously affected by the affair.

Mrs. James McNamara, of Parsons, the wife of a Delaware and Hudson engineer who worked during the strike, told that one night, while her husband was away, her infant narrowly escaped being cremated by a fire, which she could not account for.

Mr. Darrow, on cross-examination, asked the witness if she accused the union of setting the house afire. Judge Gray remarked: "I feel that the commission will be disposed to believe the fire was of incendiary origin, Mr. Darrow."

John Trumble, of Plymouth, a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western machinist, told of being chased by crowds of strikers, of his wife being refused meat by two butchers.

A printed list of 112 non-union men, with the superintendency that they were "unfair" and "deserving of the contempt of mankind," which had been posted in Kingston, was offered in evidence and accepted.

Fallen Did Not Know.

John Fallon, a member of the national board of the United Mine Workers, was called to the stand and examined by Mr. Lenahan. He denied that he knew the Courier-Herald was the organ of the Central Labor union of Wilkes-Barre, or that it had published a boycott list. He admitted that he secured bail for union men arrested for strike violence.

William Myles, a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western pumpmiller, told of a barber refusing to shave him, and of a butcher refusing to sell his wife meat.

William Schuech, sr., outside foreman at the Lehigh Valley Coal company's No. 40 colliery, in Hazleton, gave testimony that he and slightly, at least, to contradict the miners' witnesses who stated that Hazleton during the strike was a second Peaceful valley.

On August 24, the newspapers announced that No. 40 colliery would resume operation on the following Monday. On the following Monday, Schuech, while on his way to work, saw a crowd of strikers assaulting his son. He ran up to rescue his son, and as he approached, so he says, "Squire McKelvey called out: 'Here's the old fellow come into him.' The crowd diverted its attention from the son and directed it to the father. When the latter woke up three days later in the hospital, he found he had three stab wounds, two ribs broken on the left side and three on the right, a gash in his scalp and bruises on every part of his body. The witness averred that 'Squire McKelvey led the attack and that the fifty men in the mob were strikers.'

"You were a coal and iron policeman, were you not?" asked General Wilson. "Yes, sir," said the witness.

"Why did you not use your gun?" queried the general.

"Well, I was afraid I would hit my son, who was in the midst of the crowd," Schuech answered.

On cross-examination, Mr. McCarthy tried to make it appear that Squire McKelvey interfered only for the purpose of saving the Schuechs from the mob, and that the attack was provoked by the older Schuech being too officious as a coal and iron policeman, but the witness would not agree with him in either regard.

Corroborated by Son.

William Schuech, Jr., corroborated his father's account of the assault, and asserted emphatically that 'Squire McKelvey incited the mob to the assault. Mrs. George Richardson, of Parsons, told of her husband being threatened, her son assaulted, and of merchants refusing her goods because her husband continued to work as a fireman at the Laurel Run colliery of the Delaware and Hudson company.

Her husband, she said, was a fireboss at the Laurel Run, and during the strike acted as a fireman to help keep the pumps going. The day after the steam men were called out, her boy, who worked in the Wilkes-Barre Lacle company's mill, came home, bearing a note, which read as follows:

"As long as you are an unfair workman we won't work with your son. (Signed) Brass Bolbin Winders of Wilkes-Barre Lacle Mill."

The witness said she found out, afterwards, that Manager Doran, of the lace mill, knew nothing of her boy being sent home with the note.

Mrs. Richardson also told that Burgess Davie, of Parsons, who keeps a butcher shop, refused to sell her meat, because the mine workers had threatened to boycott him if he did. Grocer Sward told her that the strikers' committee had notified him not to sell her provisions. He ignored the notice.

SOUND AS A DOLLAR.

That is the result of a course of treatment with Scott's Emulsion. We have special reference to persons with weak lungs and sensitive throats.

Scott's Emulsion does some things better than others. This is one of them. It has a peculiar action on the throat and lungs which gives them strength and makes them tough.

That's how Scott's Emulsion drives out coughs, colds and bronchitis. It keeps them out, too.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, San Francisco, New York.

Milkman Winterstein also ignored a notice to quit selling her milk.

Henry Vermilye, of Luzerne borough, a veteran of the Civil war, who did not like the way the union was carrying on and who therefore refused to join it, told a long story of his trials and tribulations.

He was working for J. C. Haddock as a company hand doing repair work. George W. Carey, the foreman, and Patrick Kelly, the fireboss, came to him, he said, and requested him to join the union, saying that the union threatened to shut down the colliery if he did not join the union or was not discharged. The witness told the bosses he would rather not join the union, but at their earnest solicitation, after four days, he consented to join. He paid \$3 initiation fee and became a member.

Wouldn't Buy Button.

When the strike came on, a committee from the local notified the boss that the witness could only work every other week at his repair work. The witness did not take kindly to this and when, a few days later, an officer of the union told him he would have to buy and wear a union button or quit work, he quit work, and went into the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company as a watchman at the Pettesboro colliery.

He was hung in effigy, a grave mound was constructed on one of the principal streets and a "stone" of wood, with his initials on it, erected above the mound, he was hoisted, jeered and stoned as he came and went to and from his work, merchants were notified not to sell him goods, his daughter was called vile names as she passed along the street and his name was posted on two printed boycott lists. On account of the annoyances to which his family was subjected, he had to move from Luzerne to Dorrance.

When the witness was starting to tell what his wife had told him about the coal man and milkman having been warned against supplying them with their wares, Mr. Darrow vigorously objected on the grounds that it was hearsay evidence.

Judge Gray said that if Mr. Darrow would insist on his objection the evidence could not be received under the general rules of legal investigation. "Why do you object, Mr. Darrow?" inquired General Wilson. "Is it because your side is afraid to hear this man's story?"

Mr. Darrow explained that he objected because the evidence was second-hand.

Sought to Save Time.

Mr. Lenahan stated that under the strict rules of evidence the evidence, of course, was not admissible, but if the strict rules of evidence were to be enforced and he was compelled to call every member of a non-union man's family, instead of one, to tell the experience of that family, the commission would have to sit for a year. He wished only to save time. At all events, he added, the other side had been permitted to give hearsay evidence. President Mitchell, Mr. Lenahan explained, was freely allowed to tell what others had told him.

The commissioners consulted for a few moments, and Judge Gray announced that they would hear anything the witnesses had to tell that he heard from members of his own household.

John Doran, general manager of the Wilkes-Barre lace works testified that the second day after the steam men were called out, a committee of his employees came to him and stated that if he didn't discharge all the sons and daughters of the steam men who had refused to obey the call, they would inaugurate a strike. He refused the demand, and the next morning the 1-150 employees quit work. The strike lasted seven weeks. The employees returned to work without the demand being granted. The seven unions represented in the mill were also required to sign an agreement not to strike again until after arbitration had failed to settle any differences that might arise.

Case Todd, a Plymouth hoisting engineer, employed by the D. L. & W. company told that he refused to strike and that he was subjected, in consequence, to many annoyances. He was hung in effigy and four strikers stopped a plumber who was called by him to repair his bath room.

John Frederick, an engineer at the Bliss colliery of the D. L. & W. company at Hanover, refused to go on strike and was one day assaulted by a crowd of men and women and painfully injured. An effort was made by the strikers to prevent him from getting provisions from the merchants of the town.

Threatened and Stoned.

Edward Whitehead another Bliss engineer, who would not quit work, told of being threatened, boycotted and stoned. Lee & Scouten, of Wanamaker, would not sell him goods but did not heed the warning.

Bruce Parker, pump runner for the D. L. & W. company, at Nanticoke, refused to strike, had his name published on a boycott list and one night his house was besieged by a crowd of stone throwers. He raised the siege by discharging a shotgun from the front porch.

George Grossowicz, of Scranton, had a long and sorry story to tell. During the street car strike in 1901, he had occasion to go to Pettesboro and rode on a car, not being able to walk on account of rheumatism. He belonged to the United Mine Workers and was attached to the local at the Archbald colliery, where he was a contract miner. The president of the local spread the word throughout the mine that he rode on a street car and that he was engaged by the street car company at \$5 a day to act as a hired passenger to encourage others to ride.

A committee of the United Mine Workers tried to have him discharged and after appealing in vain to the foreman, the district superintendent, and General Manager Loomis, proceeded to make it impossible for him to work by preventing him from getting a laborer and then derailing one of his cars in his chamber and refusing to help him get it on the track. For seven days his chamber was blocked. Finally the foreman and fireboss helped him put the car back on the rails. The local passed a resolution imposing a fine of \$5 on any man who helped him or any laborer who worked for him.

A crowd of miners in the rear of the room laughed heartily as Grossowicz told his tribulations.

He worked during the last strike in

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Among the most popular presents at this time of the year is Neckwear or Mufflers. The silk mills of both France and America are represented in the grand displays of these

goods on our first floor. There's every new shape, too, including the Ascot four-in-hand or graduated tie, put one in a box for presentation.

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It's the Best We Know at \$3.50

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Complete Outfitters to Men and Boys.

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Fancy Cheviot and Madras Vests, \$1.00 to \$4
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At the Samter Bros. Store

This progressive store has no sympathy with either sensation or stagnation. Facts are truthfully told in our newspaper announcements and we have a good, honest pride in our continued increase of patronage. Do you belong to the great army that supports such methods? We can point you to many men who remember buying their first pair of short trousers here. We continue to sell them all they wear. Mind you, there's good reason's for all this. They don't patronize our house for twenty or twenty-five years if they thought it possible to get the same goods at a lower price elsewhere. Consider these facts concerning honorable business methods.

Umbrellas

For Men and Women

It's certainly considerable pleasure to the giver of a present if they know it's the best of its kind obtainable. Yesterday we received a large number of Umbrellas, some ladies', some gent's. The manufacturer received this order two months ago. How well he has executed it is shown in the quality of twill silks, in the art designs of sterling silver and gold handles. We've marked them at prices that will sell every one this holiday season, \$2.50, \$3 and \$5



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We don't talk much about our Suit Case and Bag Department, but you'd be surprised at the number we sell. There's a reason for it. One tells the other of our large assortment. Your initials put on any case free of charge.

The "Chesterfield" Shoe

It's the Best We Know at \$3.00

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A very handsome assortment of the above at popular prices at

Louis H. Isaac

412 Spruce Street, 309 Lack'a Avenue.
OPEN EVENINGS.

GREEN RIDGE.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper, which, it was announced, would be celebrated at the Sabbath morning service of the Green Ridge Presbyterian church, has been postponed because of the continued illness of the pastor, Rev. I. J. Lansing. Consequently there will be no preparatory services at the church tonight.

he held from his late home, 1623 Monsey avenue, this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Interment private.

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In the selection of your Holiday Gifts delve deep into their quality merits, for quality largely governs the extent of the recipient's appreciation—especially in Diamonds and Jewelry. It's not so much what you pay for a gift as it's intrinsic worth. Since the inception of this store—in 1866—we have offered our patrons only such wares as we could conscientiously recommend. The dependency thus afforded inspired confidence, and that confidence is responsible for the store's popularity.

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Western Union Asks Injunction.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 17.—Final argument on the rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue to restrain the

Pennsylvania Railroad company from removing or interfering with the Western Union Telegraph company's wires along its system, was begun today before Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States district court. The hearing probably will last several days.