

## Mitchell Makes His Statement to the Coal Strike Commission

### Hard and Hazardous Employment at Inadequate Wages the Burden of His Complaint. A Plea for the Children

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 14.—Before the coal strike commission today Mr. Mitchell presented his statement with the hope that the commission would succeed in establishing a relationship between the operators and the miners that will insure peace and stability in the industry for an indefinite period.

After reciting the demands for increased pay for the miners, a shorter work day for the laborer, the weighing of the coal and an industrial agreement, the refusal of all of which led to the strike, Mr. Mitchell said:

"Of the 117,000 men and boys employed in and around the mines, stripmines, washeries and breakers in the anthracite coal fields, 64,772 are 43 per cent, are employed on a contract, or piece work, the remaining 52,228, or 57 per cent, are employed by the hour, day, week or month. Of the 64,772 contract men, 37,894 are miners and 26,878 are miners' laborers. The work of a contract miner requires an unusually high degree of skill. The work of a miner and a miner's laborer is extremely hazardous; in fact, is more dangerous than employment in any other important industry in the world.

"The number of persons killed and injured per 1,000 employed is greater than in any other industry. Each day the anthracite coal mines are in operation 2 to 3 persons lose their lives and three times as many are maimed, and yet these persons receive less wages annually than are received by men performing precisely similar work in other fields, under more favorable and less hazardous conditions.

"The number of years a man can retain his health and strength in this occupation is limited. If he escapes death or injury by falls of rock or coal he cannot escape attacks of miners' asthma. There is scarcely a mine worker who has not contracted this malady. The miners are compelled to work in powder smoke, foul air, many of them in water, and their work itself is difficult and very exhausting. Reputable insurance companies will not issue policies to this class of workmen. The risks are so great that the premiums would be prohibitive to men whose earnings are so low. The entire 20 per cent which they demand as an increase in their wages would not suffice to carry an insurance of \$1,000.

"It seems but fair and just that wages paid these classes of workmen should be as high, if not higher, than wages paid to skilled artisans in other industries. It is certainly not unjust to ask that these miners should receive as high wages as are paid to miners in the bituminous coal fields, in the silver and gold mines or in the iron and copper mines, all of which work is less hazardous, freer from liability to disease, requiring less experience and less skill, and is better paid than labor in the anthracite coal fields.

"In supporting the demand for reduction of the hours of day laborers, Mr. Mitchell showed that it amounted to a demand for 20 per cent increase of compensation for 33,000 men or 57 per cent of all mine employees.

"Recognition of the union does not mean restriction or interference by men now employed by the companies. It simply means that officers selected by the mine workers shall exercise supervision over the organization or shall counsel with the mine workers as to how their trade affairs shall be conducted. The miners have as much right to select spokesmen to act for them, to represent their grievances, and to manage their affairs, as have the stockholders of any one of the anthracite coal companies to elect their officers to perform a like function.

"For the information of the commission we herewith outline more specifically a plan of procedure which, if adopted, would prevent local strikes and preserve peace and harmony during the time covered by the award which you are empowered to make.

"First. The rate of wages, the hours of labor, the method of weighing and paying for the product of the miners' work should be incorporated in an agreement between the representatives of the various coal companies and the representatives of the organization which the complainants in this case are members.

"Second. There should be a committee of conservative representative mine workers selected by the employees at each colliery. It should be the duty of this committee to co-operate with the mine foremen in the adjustment of local disputes, which cannot be settled between the mine foremen and the mine worker or mine workers involved.

eral grievance committee, which should be constituted of representative mine workers from each colliery operated by any one company. Should they fail to adjust it, it should be referred to the general manager of the coal company and the district president of the miners' organization, and should they fail to adjust it, they should call upon the services of some distinguished person, whose decision should be final. Pending an adjustment in the matter set forth the mines and the miners should continue at work.

Mr. Mitchell concluded with a plea for the children. He said: "Our little boys should not be forced into the mines and breakers so early in life; our little girls should not be compelled to work in the mills and factories at an age when they should be in school. These children are the future citizens of our nation; their parents should be enabled to earn wages sufficiently high to give them at least a common school education, so as to equip them to bear the grave responsibilities which will ultimately devolve upon them. The wealth and the future of the nation are not to be measured by its palaces and millionaires, but rather by the enlightened contentment and prosperity of its millions of citizens who constitute the bone and sinew of our land."

**Stickell on Friends and Enemies**  
John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, had a very unpleasant ten minutes on the witness stand just before the anthracite commission adjourned for the day this afternoon. Mr. Mitchell had been the only witness called to the stand during the day and in fact was the whole thing in the day's proceedings. Matters had gone along rather swimmingly for him, questions had come at him easy with the exception of a few minutes just before adjournment. However, at noon there had been nothing to disturb his serenity.

Finally Mr. Mitchell was turned over to Mr. Wilcox for cross-examination. Mr. Wilcox asked Mr. Mitchell if there had not been a great deal of boycotting during the strike. The chief of the mine workers answered that he learned from the newspapers that there had been, but he knew of none officially, and he had never authorized any. Mr. Wilcox then read a report in a newspaper containing resolutions passed by a local union of the United Mine Workers at Nanticoke, in which storekeepers and all other business men of the town had been warned against selling to the non-union men then at work about the mines at the place. Mr. Mitchell was asked if he knew anything about this case and he answered that he did not, though he may have read it in the newspapers at the time.

After several other questions Mr. Mitchell was asked what he meant when he called a man unfair. Mitchell answered that a man was unfair who took the place of another man who was on strike to better his condition. Then he was asked what he meant when he called a business man unfair, and he answered a man who did anything to antagonize a union man who was seeking to get a proper increase of wages or improvement of condition.

"But how about selling to non-union men?" "I have never passed on that question," answered Mitchell. "But my own views are that I have a right in spending my own money to spend it where I choose and naturally I would spend it with my friends and not with my enemies. The members of a union have a right to advertise who are their friends and who are not their friends, and to let other union men know who are their friends and who are their enemies."

Here is where Judge Gray interposed. There was a bland smile on the face of the distinguished jurist and his voice sounded smooth and pleasant as he asked Mr. Mitchell:

"What, the commission would like to know, Mr. Mitchell, is, does your organization approve of the use of this weapon, the boycott, in the manner described, causing business men to refuse the necessities of life to non-union workmen?"

"Emphatically, No," replied Mr. Mitchell.

At this point the adjournment hour having been reached the commission announced that they would go on in the morning and left the room.

appeared for the non-union workmen who had grievances, but who have not made an appearance in the pleadings, and asked what their status would be. This seemed to puzzle Judge Gray for a moment, and after a short pause he stated that the commission would take the matter under consideration. After some more preliminaries Judge Gray stated that they were ready to hear the miners' side and called upon Mr. Darrow to open for the miners.

Mr. Darrow introduced President John Mitchell, who read his address from type written pages. It was nearly six thousand words long, and it was a few minutes to 11 o'clock when he concluded.

Mitchell was called as the first witness. Much of his testimony either went over the same ground covered by his statement or related to his history and to his record as a labor leader. After describing the government of the United Mine Workers and their national boards, he said that the three district unions with a membership of perhaps 115,000. He declared that it required a great deal of skill to be an anthracite miner and two years of experience as a laborer in the mines. The work is hazardous, more hazardous than is bituminous mining, where workmen receive better pay. Mr. Mitchell explained about the manner in which the miners are paid. He had something to say about past strikes and he gave his version of the strike just ended. He explained about tipping and told why the miners would like to be paid by weight instead of by car. This brought him up to the various meetings that preceded the recent strike. He claimed that the mine workers paid out \$1,500,000 for relief during the closing months to the union and non-union men alike.

Just before adjournment of the morning session Mr. Mitchell was turned over to Mr. Wilcox for cross-examination. The United Mine Workers, he said, had never failed to keep an agreement. Agreements between men and the operators take precedence over the constitution, he said. The United Mine Workers were not incorporated. Mr. Wilcox examined Mr. Mitchell about certain provisions of the constitution, holding one in his hand. Mr. Mitchell said that it was true that the constitution does not provide for the disciplining of a man who does violate it, but it is an unwritten law of the organization that he can be punished.

Mr. Wilcox at this point consumed nearly an hour in reading copious extracts from testimony that John Mitchell gave when he was examined by the industrial commission in 1899. His object was to show the Mitchell told a different tale at that time from what he does now.

Mr. Mitchell was asked some questions about interference with non-union men and his attention was called to a resolution adopted by district No. 1 at a convention at Edwardsville, in January, 1901. It provided that all men that worked in the mines must be members of the United Mine Workers. He knew nothing about any such resolution, he said.

In answer to a question Mitchell admitted that there was some violence during the last strike. He was not fully informed as to all of it, he said. Mr. Wilcox refreshed his memory by quoting liberally from the proclamation of Governor Stone in calling out the troops.

## MAD DOG BITE

### Boy from Goldston Goes to Baltimore for Treatment

Baltimore, Nov. 14.—Special.—Another North Carolinian was received at the Pasteur Hospital, this city, today to be treated for wounds inflicted by the teeth of a rabid dog. The patient is Ferry Barber, the nine-year-old son of William M. Barber of Goldston, N. C. According to the statement of the parent the little fellow had an encounter with a pet dog last Saturday, somewhere near his home, and was bitten about the head. Afterward the dog died of hydrophobia, and Drs. Wm. M. Burns and Robert M. Fields, both of Goldston, recommended that the injured boy be brought to this city. Prof. Nathaniel G. Klerke, director of the hospital, states that the case is not of a serious nature.

## CHAFFEE'S REPORT

### Smith Justified and Bell Commended by Their Superior Officer

Washington, Nov. 14.—General Adna R. Chaffee, who commanded the American expedition in China, afterwards relieved General MacArthur as military governor of the Philippines, and has just returned to the United States, and will in a few days command the department of the east, declares in his annual report that there was nothing in the orders issued by General Jake Smith, in Samar, that was not justified by the conditions there to be overcome. He also commends the conduct of the campaign in Batangas by

General J. Franklin Bell, and refers with some sarcasm to the complaints of the Philippine commission against military activity in islands under civil control.

The report is a valuable document. It discusses the importance of the situation in the Moro country. General Chaffee frankly remarks that though we have demonstrated our desire not to use force to crush them we are still disinclined and treated contemptuously by the powerful Dattos. He insists that nothing but an application of force will suffice to change their war spirit and that whatever government is formulated for the Moros should be a combination of military and civil. Discussing the necessity for a continuance for a long time of the military in the Moro country he says:

"Probably no civil process can be enforced in the Moro communities for a long time without the presence of military force adequate to the occasion whatever that may be. There is danger to harmony involved where the military are called upon to enforce writs issued by the civil courts, as it is an easy matter to formulate a writ but it will not be often executed without opposition, perhaps necessitating the actual use of force by troops."

## Old Rascal Turned Loose

Norfolk, Nov. 14.—Federal Judge Waddell today suspended sentence and discharged William Bain, 69 years old, a paralytic veteran from the Hampton (Va.) National Soldiers Home, who impersonated dead New York veterans and drew three fraudulent pensions. Bain served in both union and Confederate armies during the war and was twice a deserter. The court said Bain was too old to imprison.

## Davidson Defeated

Athens, Ga., Nov. 14.—Special.—The University of Georgia defeated the Davidson College football team on the former's grounds here today by a score of 27 to 0. The Presbyterians played good ball, but the Georgia boys were heavier and fresher, while the Davidson boys were jaded from their battle with the Georgia Techs in Atlanta yesterday. The running of Ridley for the Georgia team and bucking of McLeod for Davidson were the features of the game.

## Ash is Democratic

Winston-Salem, N. C., Nov. 14.—Special.—It has developed that Ashe Democrats elected their entire county ticket, and T. C. Bowie, Democrat will go to the state senate. This resulted from throwing out a township, caused by forty more votes being cast than were registered. It is charged that Tennesseeans voted in Ashe.

## Sagasta Forms a Cabinet

Madrid, Nov. 14.—Senor Sagasta has succeeded in forming a new cabinet, which is made up as follows:

Prime Minister, Senor Sagasta; Minister of foreign affairs, Duke of Almodovar; Minister of War, General Weyler; Minister of Marine, the Duke of Veragua; Minister of the Interior, Senor Moret; Minister of Public Instruction, Count Romanones; Minister of Justice, Senor Puigcerver, and Minister of Finance, Senor Equillor.

## Trade Now Turning to Goods for the Holidays

### Industries Generally Continue Active—Manufactures of Iron Affected by Deficient Supply of Coal

New York, Nov. 14.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Trade, industry and transportation continue active, despite drawbacks caused by warm weather, scarcity of fuel and car and motive power shortages. Cold weather is needed to stimulate consumption of heavy winter goods from retailers' hands, whatever complaint there is heard regarding collections being attributed to this cause. Activity with jobbers has, owing to the advanced stage of the season, been transferred from regular staple lines to holiday goods. These latter are in exceptionally active demand, the outlook being that distribution far in excess of any previous year will be realized. More than usual activity is, however, noted in spring goods, which are being ordered more freely than in average years. This is taken to indicate widespread confidence in prosperous conditions next year.

Little or no improvement is noted in the fuel situation, which particularly affects iron and steel manufacturers, many of whom are reported discouraged by their inability to fill orders now on their books. From all over the country come complaints of congestion of railroad tonnage affecting the movement of the leading crops to the eastward and of merchandise to the west. Gross railway earnings naturally show increases over a year ago, indicating for the full month of October indicating a gain of over 6 per cent

noon in the puddle mill at the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company's west works here.

A remarkable case is that of Hershey, who was injured. Both of his legs were broken off above the ankles and he ran out of the mill on the stumps. Upon discovering how badly he was injured he pleaded for some one to shoot him. The accident has cast a deep gloom over the whole community.

Fully 200 men were employed in the mill, which is located in the northwestern end of the big plant. Those workmen who were not killed or rendered helpless by the awful blast of molten iron and scalding steam and water, rushed madly from the scene.

Coroner Shultz today began an inquiry into the cause of the accident. The jury is composed of three prominent business men and three experts on steam boilers. The taking of testimony will begin next Wednesday.

## BOSTON BANK CLOSED

### The Central National Has Been Unfortunate in Business

Boston, Nov. 14.—The Central National Bank of this city did not open its doors for business today, the comptroller of the currency having ordered the bank examiner to close the bank and take charge of its business. The closing of the bank is said to be due to excess of loans and a lack of quick assets. An appeal for aid was made to the Boston Clearing House Association but the committee did not deem it advisable to assist the bank.

The bank was organized in 1873 with a capital of \$500,000. Its deposits aggregate \$2,750,000, and it is believed that this amount can be paid in full without an assessment on the stockholders. Otis H. Luke is president and J. Adams Brown cashier.

The failure is due to losses sustained. There is no apparent dishonesty on the part of the officers of the bank so far as the records of the comptroller's office show.

## A Troublesome Question

New Orleans, Nov. 14.—Nearly the entire session of the Federation of Labor Convention was devoted to the settling of differences between the several unions. A resolution that bids fair to precipitate a lively fight on the floor of the convention is that introduced by Mr. Berger, of Milwaukee, which calls for the recognition of the principles of international socialism. This resolution has frequently come up at other conventions and so far has been hammered down.

## BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS NINE MEN

Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 14.—Nine men are dead, four others are expected to die, and fully a score are more or less severely injured as the result of a boiler explosion yesterday after-

## Trade Now Turning to Goods for the Holidays

### Industries Generally Continue Active—Manufactures of Iron Affected by Deficient Supply of Coal

New York, Nov. 14.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Trade, industry and transportation continue active, despite drawbacks caused by warm weather, scarcity of fuel and car and motive power shortages. Cold weather is needed to stimulate consumption of heavy winter goods from retailers' hands, whatever complaint there is heard regarding collections being attributed to this cause. Activity with jobbers has, owing to the advanced stage of the season, been transferred from regular staple lines to holiday goods. These latter are in exceptionally active demand, the outlook being that distribution far in excess of any previous year will be realized. More than usual activity is, however, noted in spring goods, which are being ordered more freely than in average years. This is taken to indicate widespread confidence in prosperous conditions next year.

Little or no improvement is noted in the fuel situation, which particularly affects iron and steel manufacturers, many of whom are reported discouraged by their inability to fill orders now on their books. From all over the country come complaints of congestion of railroad tonnage affecting the movement of the leading crops to the eastward and of merchandise to the west. Gross railway earnings naturally show increases over a year ago, indicating for the full month of October indicating a gain of over 6 per cent

on this month a year ago, which was a record-breaker in this respect. The disposition on the part of the railroads to recognize the justice of requests for higher wages has become more marked, especially significant in this respect being the wholesale advance in wages granted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The effect of higher cost affecting demand is perhaps best illustrated by the further falling off shown in exports of leading agricultural products which are now below any of the preceding four years, and any reduction of this unfavorable showing must apparently come from the exports of manufactures which have shown a disposition to increase after the check, which was likewise the result of higher prices affecting foreign consumption of our goods.

## Wipe Off the Slate and Start All Over

### The God of War Advises Putting Democrats in Federal Offices--Senator Pritchard Interviews Mr. Payne

Washington, Nov. 14.—Special.—Senator Pritchard has interviewed Postmaster General Payne, the president's political adviser and spokesman, who is giving special attention to the southern political situation. It was learned today that the senator had called on the postmaster general, but nothing is known of the result of this interview. Secretary Payne it was given out the statement on behalf of the president which is considered on all sides as a sharp rebuke directed at the head of the Tar Heel senator. As both gentlemen entertain views with reference to the negro in southern politics as different as day is from night it must have been a very interesting meeting to say the least.

Engelhard's removal is now considered an object lesson given for the benefit of North Carolina and Alabama Republicans. If they agree to renounce and abandon the lily white movement it is believed that the administration will not be put to work except in a few instances. So far no word has come from Senator Pritchard or any of the leading office holders in the state as to what course they will pursue.

Col. J. C. L. Harris, who is here on professional business, had a heart to heart talk today with Postmaster General Payne. Col. Harris had no trouble in gaining admission to the inner sanctum of the administration's right bower, and he was in conference with the postmaster general for half an hour. Mr. Harris has been a conspicuous figure at many of the national Republican conventions since the war, and Mr. Payne, who was cognizant of this fact, gave him the proud title of "the God of War."

The god of war broke the ice with the announcement that he is a native born Republican, and that he was not seeking any favor at the hands of the administration. He made it known with emphasis that he is not chasing any office and that his only desire was to ascertain the administration's policy with reference to the political situation in North Carolina. The first tip Col. Harris gave out was the suggestion that the Republican national organization ought to throw its influence toward scattering the Republicans in North Carolina towards the four winds of heaven. The fact was emphasized that this is the only course to pursue if the Republican party expects to win favor in the south.

A fight conducted on lines similar to those employed in the late campaign, he pointed out, would give the Democracy 70,000 majority two years hence. The advice which the god of war voluntarily offered to Mr. Payne with respect to the distribution of patronage in the state will create something of a sensation. Here the program was outlined, which should be carried out if the control of the state by the Democratic party is ever to be broken:

**Eastern District**  
The appointment of ex-Governor T. J. Janney as district attorney to succeed Harry Skinner.

**Western District**  
Lindsay Patterson of Winston to succeed District Attorney A. E. Holton.

W. A. Conley of McDowell to succeed J. M. Milliken as United States marshal.

Dr. J. H. McAden of Charlotte to succeed H. S. Harkins as collector of internal revenue.

Col. Harris informed the president's adviser that these gentlemen are all Democrats and he believed that they would accept the appointments if tendered. He pointed out that the selection of such men was the only method open and available for the disruption of the Democratic party. He stated that the pursuance of such a policy as undertaken by Senator Pritchard for the establishment of a lily white party was both suicidal and foolhardy.

Postmaster General Payne heard Mr. Harris through. He did not indicate what would be done in North Carolina whether or not any changes would be made, and he made it appear that he was awaiting developments. He said to time would settle the question as to what course the Republican party would pursue in North Carolina and he brought out the fact that the next Republican convention in the state would have the final say. Mr. Payne told Mr. Harris that the Alabama Republicans (the lily whites) had said that if they made a mistake in putting aside the negro they would undo it at the next Republican state convention. Mr. Payne gave no intimation as to what would be done with reference to North Carolina appointments.

During the course of his interview with the postmaster general Mr. Harris recalled the fact that he was in

Washington last February and informed President Roosevelt what the result would be at the recent election. He stated that he made the prediction at that time that the state would roll up a Democratic majority of over 60,000 and that the Republicans would not have over thirty members of the legislature. Mr. Harris also alluded to the fact that he pointed out in advance the disastrous result in 1892, and again in 1896 he informed Senator Hanna of the conditions and the result prior to the election. Mr. Harris said each time his prediction had come true.

As a parting injunction Col. Harris said to Mr. Payne: "I would island the organization now in existence in North Carolina and begin over again. The Republican party has not a member of congress from the state and there is no hope for the future. It is impossible to get people to go to the Republican party at the first step in the south. The thing to do is to turn all the federal patronage over to the Democrats."

It is of interest here to note that Dr. J. J. Mott gave the president similar advice not many months ago, suggesting that all the federal patronage be turned over to the Democrats. He gave it as his opinion then that this was the only hope of the Republicans in North Carolina.

## FUNERAL OF STERLING JONES

### Greensboro Moving for the Establishment of a Big Hospital

Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 14.—Special. Funeral services over the late J. Sterling Jones were held from his late residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. S. B. Turrentine of West Market street Methodist church and Rev. C. B. Hodgson of Westminster Presbyterian church officiating. When the funeral service was over the West Market street church it was filled to overflowing with friends of the lamented departed, the floral offerings and designs being profuse and beautiful. After impressive services in the church, the casket was borne to Green Hill cemetery. The pall-bearers were J. A. Odell, Dr. W. A. Lash, L. Richardson, J. C. Foushee, C. H. Ireland, Neil Ellington, H. L. Fry, C. Mebane. Among relatives from a distance present were his son, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stewart Jones of Richmond, Rev. Dr. R. E. Caldwell and Mrs. Harry Sloan of Winston.

Greensboro is moving for the establishment of a fifty thousand dollar public hospital to supplement the four private hospitals and sanitariums here. At a citizens meeting last night held in the court house, J. A. Odell presiding, W. E. Allen, secretary, a committee of five previously appointed reported subscriptions, including donation of site, amounting in the aggregate to \$18,000. After considerable discussion as to the best way for Jones to attain the object sought, a canvassing committee composed as follows was appointed by the chairman, the latter's name being added by resolution:

Caesar Cone, J. W. Scott, J. Van Lindley, W. E. Allen, J. M. Hendrix, C. E. Holton, Lee H. Battle, C. A. Gray, W. H. Osborne, C. H. Ireland, R. King, E. P. Wharton, J. Norman Wills, Jas. D. Glenn, C. G. Wright, J. A. Odell.

A telegram received by Rev. Sanders R. Gulgward brought news of the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Caslake Harrison, who died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn. Mrs. Gulgward, who passed through here yesterday on her way from South Carolina to New York, did not reach her home until several hours after her father had passed away.

## MAYOR KIDNAPPED

### His Abductors Said He Was an Agitator

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 14.—Francisco Millan, mayor of West Tampa, who mysteriously disappeared ten days ago, turning up at Key West, returned on the F. & O. steamer with a strange story of violence and kidnappings with threats of death. He told how he was taken in a carriage from West Tampa one night into the country and confined in a house and strictly guarded.

Two days later he was severely fogged by several men who wore masks. He was then told that he must leave Tampa for good or his life would be forfeit. He was taken to Key West, put on a vessel and told if he returned he would be killed as he was too much of an agitator to be allowed to remain in Tampa. At Key West when with his friends his courage returned and he determined to come back. On Monday night a cablegram was received by him signed "Committee," saying that his life would not be safe if he came back. Millan was accused of inciting the recent big strike at Dustillo Brothers and Glass factory.