

## A REPORT IS MADE.

Findings On Investigation of the Coal Strike

SHORTER HOURS AND BETTER PAY

A Lengthy Document in Which the Union is Not Recognized—The Text of the Report.

Washington, Special.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite coal strike, was made public Saturday. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all the members of the commission. In brief the commission recommends an increase of wages amounting in most instances to 10 per cent.; some decrease of time; the settlement of all disputes by arbitration, fixes a minimum wage and a sliding scale, provides against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners, or the miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union, and provides that the awards made shall continue in force until 1906. To some extent the matter of recognition or non-recognition of the miners union is touched on, but the commission declined to make any award on this matter. Following is the commission's own summary of the awards made:

1. That an increase of 10 per cent. over and above the rates paid in the month of April, 1902, be paid to all contract miners for cutting coal, yardage, and other work for which standard rates or allowances existed at that time from and after November 1, 1902, and during the life of this award. The amount of increase under the award due for work done between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903.
2. That engineers who are employed in hoisting water shall have an increase of 10 per cent. on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903; and on and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have 8-hour shifts, with the same pay which was effective in April, 1902; and where they are now working eight-hour shifts, the eight-hour shifts shall be continued and these engineers shall be continued and these engineers shall have an increase of 10 per cent. on the wages which were effective in the several positions, April 1, 1902. Hoisting engineers and other engineers and pumpmen, other than those employed in positions which are manned continuously, shall have an increase of 10 per cent. on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903; and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award, they shall have eight-hour shifts, with the same wages per day, week or month as were paid in each position in April, 1902. All employees or company men, other than those for whom the commission makes special awards, shall be paid an increase of 10 per cent. on their earnings between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of this award, they shall be paid on the basis of a 9-hour day, receiving therefor the same wages as were paid in April, 1902, for a 10-hour day. Overtime in excess of 9 hours in any day to be paid at a proportional rate per hour.
3. During the life of this award, the present methods of payment for coal mined shall be adhered to, unless changed by mutual agreement. In all of the above awards it is provided that allowances like those made shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employes as may have died since November 1, 1902.
4. Any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of the employers and employed, which cannot be settled or adjusted by consultation between the superintendent or manager of the mine or mines and the miner or miners directly interested or is of a scope too large to be so settled or adjusted shall be referred to a permanent joint committee to be called a board of conciliation, to consist of six persons, appointed as hereinafter provided. That is to say, if there shall be a division of the whole region

into three districts, in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such district, one of board of conciliation shall be appointed by each of said organizations and three other persons shall be appointed by the operators, the operators in each of said districts appointing one person. The board of conciliation thus constituted, shall take up and consider any question referred to it as aforesaid, hearing both parties to the controversy, and such evidence as may be laid before it by either party; and any award made by a majority of such board of conciliation, shall be final and binding on all parties, if, however, the said board is unable to decide any question submitted, or point related thereto, that question or point shall be referred to an umpire, to be appointed at the request of said board, by one of the circuit judges of the third judicial circuit of the United States, whose decision shall be final and binding in the premises. The membership of said board shall at all times be kept complete, either the operators or miners organizations having the right at any time when the controversy is not pending to change their representation thereon. At all hearings before said board the parties may be represented by such person or persons as they may respectively select. No suspension of work shall take place, by lockout or strike, pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjustment.
- 5. Whenever requested by a majority of those contract miners of any company, check weighman or check docking bosses, or both, shall be employed. The wages of said check weighman and check docking bosses shall be fixed, collected, and paid by the miners in such manner as the said miners shall by majority vote, elect and when requested by a majority of said miners the check weigher and deductions made proportionately from the earnings of the said miners on such basis as the majority of said miners shall determine.
- 6. Miners shall be distributed among miners, who are at work, as uniformly and as equitably as possible, and there shall be no concerted effort on the part of the miners or mine workers of any colliery or collieries, to limit the output of the mines, or to detract from the quality of the work performed, unless such limitation of output be in conformity to an agreement between an operator or operators and an organization, representing a majority of said miners in his or their employ.
- 7. In all cases where miners are paid by the car, the increase awarded to the contract miners is based upon the cars in use, the topping required and the rates paid per car which were in force on April 1, 1902. Any increase in the size of car, or in the topping required, shall be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the rate paid per car.
- 8. The following sliding scale of wages shall become effective April 1, 1903, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the award of the commission: The wages fixed in the awards shall be the basis of, and the minimum under, the sliding scale. For increase of 5 cents in the average price of white ash coal or sizes above pea coal, sold at or near New York between Perth Amboy and Edgewater and reported to the bureau of anthracite coal statistics, above \$4.50 per ton f. o. b. the employes shall have an increase of 1 per cent. in their compensation which shall continue until change in the average price of said coal works a reduction or an increase in said additional compensation hereunder; but the rate of compensation shall in no case be less than that fixed in the award. That is, when the price of said coal reaches \$4.55 per ton, the compensation will be increased 1 per cent., to continue until the price falls below \$4.55 per ton, when the 1 per cent. increase will cease, or until the price reaches \$4.60 per ton, when an additional 1 per cent. will be added, and so on. These average prices shall be computed monthly, by an accountant or commissioner, named by one of the circuit judges of the third judicial circuit of the United States, and paid by the coal operators, such compensation as the appointing judge may fix, which compensation shall be distributed among the operators in proportion to the tonnage of each mine. In order to secure the successful working of the sliding scale provided herein, it is also adjudged and awarded: That all coal operating companies file at once with the United States Commissioner of Labor, a certified statement of the rates of compensation paid in each occupation known in their employment, as they existed April 1, 1902.
- 9. No person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against, on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there shall be no discriminating against, or interference with, any employe who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.
- 10. All contract miners shall be required to furnish within a reasonable time before each pay day, a statement of the amount of money due from them before each pay day, a statement or

the amount of money due from them to their laborers, and such sums shall be deducted from the amount due the contract miner, and paid directly to each laborer by the company. All employes when paid shall be furnished with an itemized statement of account.

11. The awards herein made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906; and any employe, or group of employes violating any of the provisions thereof, shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employer; and, further, that the violation of any provision of these awards, either by employer or employes shall not invalidate any of the provisions thereof.

The commission also made a number of recommendations which may be summarized as follows: The discontinuance of the system of employing "the coal and iron police," because this force is believed to have had an irritating effect, and a resort to the regularly constituted peace authorities in case of necessity; a stricter enforcement of the laws in relation to the employment of children; that the State and Federal governments should provide machinery for the making of a compulsory investigation of difficulties, similar to the investigation which this commission has made.

The commission expresses the opinion that with a few modifications the Federal act of October, 1883, authorizing a commission to settle controversies between railroad corporations and other common carriers could be made the basis of a law for arbitration in the anthracite coal mining business. The commission, however, takes a decided position against compulsory arbitration.

On the subject of the recognition of the Mine Workers' Union, the commission says it does not consider that this subject is within the scope of jurisdiction conferred on it. It does say, however, that "the suggestion of a working agreement between employers and employes embodying the doctrine of collective bargaining, is one which the commission believes contains many hopeful elements for the adjustment of relations in the mining region."

Further on it says: "The present constitution of the United Mine Workers of America does not present the most inviting inducements to the operators to enter into contractual relations with it."

**A VICTORY FOR THE MINERS.**  
SAYS MITCHELL.  
Detroit, Special.—"The decision of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission is on the whole a victory for the miners, and I am pleased with it," said President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, in an interview with an Associated Press representative. "The anthracite miners of Pennsylvania have reason to be much pleased with the commission's awards and I am sure that the are," he said.

**Tried to Kill Himself.**  
London, By Cable.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, at Geneva, learns on reliable authority that the former Crown Princess of Saxony is lying seriously ill in her mother's chateau, at Lyndau, on an island in Lake Constance, from the effects of an attempt to commit suicide by taking poison.

**Chicago's Biggest Man Dead.**  
Chicago, Special.—James H. Mahler, the largest man in Chicago, if not in the United States, is dead. He weighed 480 pounds, although his height was only 5 feet 10 inches. Mahler was proprietor of a medical concern and a descendant of a noble German family.

**All Quiet at Guatemala.**  
Washington, Special.—The following cablegram was received Monday at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Coghlan, commanding the Caribbean Sea squadron, at Guatemala, yesterday: "All quiet here. The report with reference to Ceiba states it is in the hands of revolutionists. I shall proceed with the Olympia and Panther to Ceiba, on the 22nd. Only cable communications are via Bocas through the minister at Guatemala City. Will communicate at Puerto Barrios as often as practicable."

**Sudden Death of Dr. Chicester.**  
Atlanta, Special.—Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Chicester, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, died at the Piedmont Hotel here from blood poisoning, resulting from nephritis. Dr. Chicester, accompanied by his wife on his way to Augusta, Ga., where he intended to spend some time for the benefit of his health. He was taken ill very suddenly and died at midnight. Dr. Chicester was 50 years old. Before coming to Chicago he was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Los Angeles, Cal.

Some people count their chickens before they are hatched, and some before the eggs have been laid.

## WILL BE RELEASED.

The End of the Famous Maybrick Case in Sight

SHE WILL BE RELEASED NEXT YEAR

The Efforts to Release Her Due Entirely to Her Friends on the Other Side of the Atlantic.

London, By Cable.—Miss Florence Maybrick, the American woman who was convicted at Liverpool in 1889 on the charge of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, at Aigburst, by arsenic, and whose sentence of death was commuted to penal servitude for life, will be released in 1904. The announcement comes from the Home Office, which now authorizes her Washington lawyers to use the fact of her release next year as a reason for securing the postponement of the trial of the law suits bearing on the prisoner's interest in land in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia, until she is able to personally testify. Those who are in a position to know, say that Home Secretary Akers-Douglas has shown great courtesy in connection with the suits now pending in America, that the decision to release Mrs. Maybrick was entirely due to efforts on this side of the Atlantic and that Ambassador Herbert has never been called upon to act on this matter.

Mrs. Maybrick who was Miss Florence Elizabeth Chandler, and a member of a well-known and prosperous Southern family, was married July 27, 1881, in St. James' church, Piccadilly, to James Maybrick, of Liverpool. She was then 18 years of age, vivacious and beautiful, and a social favorite. Her husband was over 40 years old, in the spring of 1889, Mr. Maybrick became ill and in a few days died. His brothers investigated his death and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband. A long trial followed and a number of doctors swore Mr. Maybrick had been a confirmed arsenic eater and that he daily took doses that would have killed a dozen ordinary men. Mrs. Maybrick eventually was sentenced to death by the judge, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, who spoke for two days in charging the jury and who said it was impossible for the demical evidence.

Her mother, the Baroness E. Von Equives, has been unremitting in her attempts to obtain the prisoner's release in which she has been aided by influential friends on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1900, after the death of Lord Russell, of Killowen, Chief Justice of England, a letter which he had written to Mrs. Maybrick in 1895 was discovered. It showed that the eminent lawyer was convinced that she ought never to have been convicted and it has been generally understood that all the recent American ambassadors to the court of St. James have done everything possible to obtain Mrs. Maybrick's pardon. The failure of Mrs. Maybrick to testify in the suits pending in the United States would cause the loss to her and her mother of all title and interest in large tracts of land situated in Kentucky and Virginia and West Virginia.

## Secretary Shaw in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Special.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, accompanied by his wife and daughter, reached Atlanta from New Orleans. The Secretary will visit the proposed sites for the new Atlanta Federal building and will leave for Washington at noon over the Southern.

Secretary Shaw is being entertained while here by Col. Robert J. Lowry. An elaborate banquet at the Capitol City Club was tendered by the Atlanta Clearing House Association, Secretary Shaw responding to the toast, "Our Country." The other speakers were Governor Terrell, Mayor Even P. Howell, Clark Howell, James R. Gray, Hoke Smith, John Temple Graves and Col. Lowry.

## Treasurer Robbed.

Milwaukee, Special.—Treasurer Harry Enerlinger, of the Marguerita Sylva Opera Company, was robbed of cash and notes amounting in all to about \$3,000 here early Monday, the money having been taken from beneath his pillow while he slept. It is asserted that he was drugged. A member of the company who roomed with Enerlinger is missing.

## SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

TO MAKE CANE SYRUP.

An Opportunity in the South for Machinery Dealers.

In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record Mr. D. G. Purse, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the Interstate Sugar-Cane Growers' Convention, which is to meet at Macon, Ga., on May 6 and to continue in session for three days, announces that ample provision will be made to bring manufacturers of syrup and sugar machinery into close touch there with delegates to the convention from South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. He adds:

"In South Carolina, Georgia and Florida the growing of sugar-cane and its manufacture has already reached a point where crude methods must give way to more complete machinery, but the evolution is not ready yet, and may not be for several years, for the very heavy machinery now in use in strictly sugar-manufacturing sections. As the areas planted increase from acre plots to ten, twenty-five and fifty acres and upward, as is going on now through these three States, especially the present season, will compel the purchase of much new machinery, and the occasion will afford an unexcelled opportunity for adapting the new machinery exactly to the needs of the situation. I hope this opportunity will be freely availed of by the manufacturers of syrup and sugar machinery throughout the country convenient of access to the sugar-cane belt.

"The division of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture will soon be in the market for the full equipment of a cane mill and syrup factory at Waycross, Ga."

Referring to the same subject in a letter to the Manufacturers' Record, President E. L. Martin of the Chamber of Commerce of Macon writes that the governors of all the cane-growing States have appointed five delegates from each county, and that it is expected that between 1,000 and 1,500 delegates will be present, a half-fare rate having been granted from all points east of the Mississippi and south of the Potomac river. President Martin also notes the opportunities at the convention for manufacturers of machinery.

## A \$50,000 Addition.

It is announced that the Pee Dee Manufacturing Co., Hockingham, N. C., will expend about \$50,000 to extend its plant. A two-story addition will be erected to mill No. 2 and equipped with 2,500 spindles and 200 looms. J. A. Williams of Hamlet, N. C., has contract to erect the addition. The company now has 12,784 spindles and 602 looms, manufacturing plaid domets and hickory shirting.

## Lumber Notes.

Among the shipments last week from Pensacola were 3,088,000 superficial feet of lumber, 1,597,640 superficial feet of sawn timber and 1,731 cubic feet of hewn timber.

The Asheville Lumber Co. of Asheville, N. C., with a capital stock of \$25,000, has been chartered. The incorporators are T. J. Perkinson, J. W. Rutherford and J. E. Dickerson.

The Mingo Land & Lumber Co. of Greenville, Mo., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The incorporators are John D. Filley, L. J. Jones, Henry P. Murray and others.

The present logging tide in the Tennessee river is said to be the best that lumbermen have enjoyed for some time. It is estimated that over 3,000,000 feet of logs were floated in last week for Chattanooga mills.

The J. O. Wessen Lumber Co. of Memphis, Tenn., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are Walter S. Denning, Marshal Long, George Mertle, J. F. Peters and others.

The wholesale grocery business of J. S. Giddings & Co. of Tampa, Fla., has been purchased by the Consolidated Naval Stores Co. of Jacksonville, Fla. It will operate it through the Consolidated Grocery Co.

The Julius Seidel Lumber Co. of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are Julius Seidel, Frank Seidel, John A. Michel, Otto Meier and William E. Beckman.

## Textile Notes.

It is proposed to build a knitting mill at Kingston, Tenn., and J. M. Allen is interested.

Endeavors are being made to establish a knitting mill at Aberdeen, Miss., to be capitalized at \$40,000. The intention is to manufacture men's half-hose and ladies' and misses' stockings. Charles H. Welch is said to be interested.