

# MINERS' PRESENT CASE TO THE COMMISSION.

## Demands Made by Men and Reasons for Making Them Stated

Increase of 20 Per Cent. in Wages and Decrease of 20 Per Cent. in Hours on Day Workers—Categorical Statements of the Arguments for the Changes—The Question of Weighing Coal—Arguments Against the Excessive Weight of Lined Ton Now in Vogue—A Long Document for the Consideration of the Arbitrators, Who Will Doubtless Call Witnesses to Substantiate the Statements.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 10.—The statement of the anthracite mine workers' case, which was filed with the strike commission on Sunday night, was made public today. Copies of the statement have been furnished to the operators, who will reply in three or four days. The miners' statement in full follows:

For the anthracite coal strike commission:

The mine workers make of the operators the following demands, which were formulated by the Shamokin convention, held March 15th to 24th, and for the enforcement of which the strike was inaugurated:

- Higher Wages Asked.**
- First, an increase of 20 per cent. upon the prices paid during the year 1901 to employees performing contract or piece work. This demand is made on account of the following reasons:
1. The present rate of wages is much lower than the rate of wages paid in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.
  2. The present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training.
  3. The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.
  4. The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings for occupations requiring equal skill and training.
  5. The rate of wages in the anthracite coal fields is insufficient to compensate the mine workers, in view of the dangerous character of the occupation in relation to accidents, the liability to serious and permanent disease, the high death rate and the short average life incident to this employment.
  6. The annual earnings of the mine workers are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living.
  7. The increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of present wages, and has not only prevented the mine workers from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, but has made their condition poorer on account of it.
  8. The wages of the anthracite mine workers are so low that their children are prematurely forced into the breakers and mills instead of being supported and educated upon the earnings of their parents.
  9. Wages are below the fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry.

- Shorter Hours.**
- Second, a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor, without any reduction of earnings for all employees performing the same work.
- The second demand is similar to the first, in that it is designed to increase the hourly rate of wages of mine workers employed by the hour, day or week, and all the reasons applicable to the first demand are asked to be applied to the second with repetition. In addition thereto we submit the following:
10. The ten-hour day is detrimental to the health, life, safety and well-being of the mine workers.
  11. Shorter hours improve the physical, mental and moral conditions of the workers.
  12. Shorter hours increase the intensity and efficiency of labor.
  13. The tendency of national and state government of organized trade and of production generally is toward shorter hours.
  14. A working day of eight hours is sufficiently long for the best interests of the working men and of the community.

- About Weighing Coal.**
- Third, the adoption of a system by which coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable, the minimum weight per ton to be 60 cents for a legal ton of 2,240 pounds; the differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained.
- This demand is made on account of the following reasons:
1. Measurement by the legal ton wherever practicable is the only honest and just system of measuring the earnings of mine workers.
  2. When the operators sell or transport coal it is on the basis of a legal ton of 2,240 pounds.
  3. The excessive ton was originally intended to compensate the operator for the weight of the small sizes of coal, which were then discarded, but which are now utilized and sold, and therefore there is no present necessity for the use of any other than the legal ton.
  4. The adoption of this system would remove an incentive, both to the operator and the worker, to cheating and dishonesty, and would allay jealousy among the miners and prevent unjust discrimination and favoritism.
  5. The change of the present system to the one asked for would prove a strong factor in allaying suspicion and discontent among the mine workers.

- To Prevent Strikes.**
- Fourth, the incorporation in an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite coal companies of the conditions of employment which shall obtain, together with satisfactory methods for the adjustment of grievances which may arise from time to time, to the end that strikes and lockouts may be unnecessary.

In support of this demand, we submit the following reasons:

1. The anthracite mine workers should not be compelled to make or sign individual agreements, but should have the right to form such organization as they desire to act collectively, instead of individually, when they deem that their best interests are subserved thereby.
2. Agreements between employers and employees, through working-men's organizations, are the ordinary method of regulating production and wages in the bituminous coal fields and in other large industries, and are beneficial, successful and in keeping with the spirit of the times.
3. Unions of workmen tend to the better discipline of the men and to the improvement of their physical, moral and mental condition, and to the preservation of friendly relations between the employer and employee.
4. Experience shows that the trade agreement is the most effective method by which it is possible to regulate questions arising between the employers and employees in large industries, and that a trade agreement is the only possible way to establish the relations between employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those you (the anthracite coal strike commission) have been called in to settle.

(Signed.) Respectfully submitted, John Mitchell, representative of the Anthracite Mine Workers.

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### MRS. BOTKIN IN JAIL.

Has Spent Four Years Awaiting End of Case.

### MONTHS YET BEFORE TRIAL.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, alleged murderer of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Deane, is to have a new trial. Both sides hope that it will take place early next year. Meanwhile Mrs. Botkin lives in the branch county jail, in the outskirts of San Francisco, just as she has lived for the last four years, since a jury rendered the verdict of guilty and Judge Carroll Cook sentenced her to life imprisonment. The prosecution was conducted in the first trial by John Hosmer, then District Attorney, Lewis Dymington has taken his place and will have charge of the case next time.

"There isn't any new evidence," said Mr. Dymington. "A review of the former evidence is enough to convict the woman, Pennington, one of the witnesses, is dead, but otherwise the case of the prosecution will be the same as before."

Mrs. Botkin still employs her attorneys, Messrs. Knight & Heggarty, who were with her in the first place. "We have the same evidence as before and plenty more," said Mr. Heggarty. "We are going to bring witnesses from Delaware. For one, there is a physician who will testify that the woman did not die of arsenical poisoning. Have I hopes? Why, it isn't a possible thing that any fair-minded jury would convict that woman."

Judge Cook will try the case once more. The whole long and complex story will be reviewed. Witnesses will be brought from Delaware by both sides. John P. Dunning, husband of the murdered woman and first accuser of Mrs. Botkin, will be here once more. San Francisco will again be the stage of a hot melodrama.

### THREE MEN SHOT DEAD.

### A Texas Town the Scene of the Tragedy.

Orange, Texas, Nov. 10.—Three men are dead as a result of a shooting affray here. They are Jeff Chenaunt, City Marshal Jordan and Tony Jones. Bad blood has existed for some time between Chenaunt and Will Harris, a well-known young man.

To-day the two met, and after some words Harris secured a double-barrelled shotgun and killed Chenaunt. Harris ran to escape the fire of Chenaunt's brother, but was arrested by City Marshal Jordan, who was close at hand. While the officer was conducting young Harris to

jail he was shot and killed and his prisoner escaped. It is not known who killed Jordan, although there were a large number of people on the street at the time of the tragedy. Will Harris was later arrested and placed in jail. At this juncture a half-brother, James Harris, started for a nearby store, declaring he would procure a weapon and take part in the affair. It is claimed that Tony Jones handed Harris a gun, after which the former jumped into a buggy. As he was driving away officers appeared on the scene and opened fire on Jones, inflicting wounds from which he died a few minutes later.

### DOUKHOBORS IN SNOWSTORM

Pitiable Condition of the Poor People on the Prairie.

### OATMEAL AND ROSEBUDS.

Meal Given by Settlers Eaten From Blankets Spread on the Ground—Their Devotions—On the March—Their Sad Condition—What Will Become of Them?

Fort Warren, Man., Nov. 10.—A new factor has entered into the Doukhobor problem. Nature, which since the commencement of the pilgrimage has smiled on the fanatics, has now changed its mood. Many times the searchers for the Son of God have asserted that He would give them sunny skies under which to travel during their quest. There would be no winter, they said, while they were on the march. The superb weather of the past two months, during which the preliminary visits were made from one Doukhobor community to another, and for the past week, during which they have commenced their life-long journey, has certainly seemed to bear out their claims. Last night, however, a cold, driving rain set in, and by 9 o'clock the earth lay white under three inches of snow. It is falling more heavily than ever as I send this despatch, and gives every indication of continuing all night. This sudden contradiction of all their predictions, and the acute discomfort which the pilgrims must be enduring, may do what reason and persuasion have failed to accomplish.

The pilgrims' condition, lying unprotected on the snow, was exposed to all the inclemency of a November storm in Manitoba, would move the pity of the most stony-hearted. The main body, some 450 strong, are huddled in a willow scrub at the bottom of Stony Creek. Fires have been kindled, but the stony sides of the deep gulch can be dimly seen through driving snow mist. The mournful chanting of their marching songs rises weakly from one little group. Away towards Snake Creek can be heard the long-drawn yelp of the wind, the rattling of the storm, and the thin rustling of the drifting snow are the only other sounds heard. One shudders to think of the consequences to the eleven hundred women and children tonight huddled in a willow scrub, exposed to the same rigors as are being endured by their fathers, husbands, and brothers.

One of the most picturesque spectacles to be seen along the line of march is the meals of the pilgrims. To-day we watched them as they took their midday meal. The women unpacked their blankets and spread them on the ground in three continuous and parallel lines. The donations of food made by the Binscorth citizens were given to several men who distributed the whole concourse of food most reverently bareheaded and bowed while a prayer was recited and a short chant sung. Then the companies sat on the prairie. The meal would not have tempted the appetite of an epicurean. Dry oatmeal was the staple article of diet. It was poured by the attendant pilgrims in little heaps about four feet apart on the blankets that served as tablecloths. Salt, also given by the citizens, was sprinkled on the heap of oatmeal, and the pilgrims helped themselves therefrom.

### ENG'ES MUST PAY DUTY.

### G.T.R. Can't Take Them Into Maine Free Temporarily.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An interesting decision involving a total duty of \$100,000, has been rendered by the Treasury Department in the case of eleven foreign built engines which the Grand Trunk Railway Company wish to use temporarily in Maine. Extraordinary shipments of articles placed too great a strain on their regular engines, and an appeal was made to the Treasury Department. After considerable deliberation it was decided that the railway company would have to pay the regular duty. The position taken by the Treasury officials was that, while engines might run into the country to a station to use temporarily, it was not possible to interpret the tariff law in a way that would permit foreign built engines to run between stations within the United States.

"Tipperton picked three winners every day last week. Ever see such luck?"

times, the foreheads touching the dust with each salutation, the other party doing likewise. This concluded their mid-day devotions.

Salcoats, N. W. T., Nov. 10.—The Immigration Department's determination to convey to their former homes the women and children of the Doukhobor pilgrims who were detained at Yorkton was successfully carried out this morning. Not the least difficulty was experienced. The kindness and humanity with which the wanderers had been treated by the officials and citizens convinced them fully that their best interests would be served by returning to their homes. The train that left Yorkton had 393 women and 138 children between the ages of five and twelve years. The women seemed rather pleased with the change in the situation, and one or two of them expressed the hope that the "lords and masters" would soon return. The women and children are being conveyed by special train on the C. P. R. from Yorkton to Gladstone, where a transfer will be made to the Canadian Northern for Swan River, which will reach the Doukhobor settlement through slush and snow in the vicinity of Shoal Lake to-day. They expect to reach Winnipeg in about ten days.

At Shoal Lake.

Shoal Lake, Man., Nov. 10.—The Doukhobors have reached here. The advance guard came in at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the others followed by twos and threes in close succession, until 3.30, when the main body of about 500 pilgrims arrived in a compact square about twenty abreast, slowly marched in, chanting a hymn. They were received in the middle of the town by the townspersons, who met them at the station. The pilgrims stopped and one of the leaders, who could speak fairly good English, turned to some wags, who were poking fun at them, and, addressing everybody, said: "Brotherly love, we are travelling for Jesus. Jesus died for all. Please accept Jesus. Our mission is peace."

A village wag was blaspheming Christianly, and several of the pilgrims, catching him as he was enjoying a good cigar, told him that "Jesus no smoke, Jesus no drink whiskey, Jesus no kill, no steal."

All questions put to the pilgrims were similarly answered. The pilgrims are all fairly well clad, but most of them have rubbers. They seem quite peaceably disposed, molesting no one, and are civil and courteous in their demeanor. After their arrival they moved to a vacant piece of land near the skating rink at the east end of the town, where about 5 o'clock took a hearty supper of bread, oatmeal, apples and milk. Although several of the pilgrims seemed hungry, no selfishness on the part of any of them was noticeable, each gladly sharing what he had with his neighbor. During supper the special train of eight coaches, carrying the women and children from Yorkton to Swan River, Mr. C. W. Speers and other officials, accompanied by interpreters, came off the train and endeavored to persuade the pilgrims to go back to their homes. The white men, but the weather prospects, the appeals and warnings of Mr. Speers and others had no effect. They said they were bound to conquer the world for Jesus by peaceful methods. The immigration officials, naturally angry and entranced the leaders, and warned them of the folly of their movement, which was sure to bring disaster with the approaching winter, but as was to be expected, the pilgrims are camped at the east end of the town, and will continue their march eastward to-morrow.

Shoal Lake, Man., despatch.—The Doukhobors left here early this morning, after having breakfast by daylight on their march eastward. There were about fifteen deserters from their ranks, besides a few who had to stay behind on account of illness. They were all comfortably housed during the night by the residents of the village. The main portion of them still are firm in their cause, and seem perfectly satisfied with the progress they are making. A rattling clear was reached at noon, and the pilgrims will spend the night at Newdale.

Winnipeg despatch.—Mr. C. Speers, colonization agent, who has been in charge of the Government arrangement for the care of the women and children of the Doukhobors, has arrived in the city, to meet Mr. Frank Poley, who has also returned to the city from Ottawa. Mr. Speers saw the Doukhobor women safely on the way home by train, and now takes a very hopeful view of a near approach to a collapse of the religious mania that has taken hold of the Doukhobors.

"Sixteen of the pilgrims," said Mr. Speers, "joined the women on the trail, and for a time it appeared as if they would turn back to their villages. The women at Yorkton are all anxious to go back to their homes, and it will not take long, I am convinced, for their influence to bring the husbands back to a proper way of thinking. I have left written instructions to have the greatest care taken of the misguided people, and the squad of Mounted Police will see that no harm comes to them."

At the conclusion of this meeting the Clydesdale directors met, and the President reported the action of the Horse Breeders' Association in voting a thousand dollars towards carrying on the show and in appointing regular details, and on motion of Peter Christie, seconded by Robert Beith, \$500 was appropriated from the funds of the Clydesdale Association towards the show, the funds to be under the direction of the Clydesdale representatives on the board. Carried.

An offer of \$45,000 per acre was refused by Mackenzie & Mann on Saturday for three acres of land in Winnipeg, lying east of Rosie street and fronting on the Red River.

# ELECTION FIREWORKS KILL 12, INJURE 74.

## Joy Turned to Woe by Deadly Dynamite Bombs.

Criminal Carelessness Charged and the Men Who Managed the Fireworks Placed Under Arrest—Maker of Deadly Bombs Wanted—The Wounded—Sad Scenes at the Hospitals and Morgue—Others Who are Expected to Die of Injuries Sustained.

New York, Nov. 10.—With a list of 12 persons killed and 74 injured before him, Coroner Scholer has inaugurated an investigation in Madison Square last evening. Eight men already have been locked up, charged with criminal neglect, and the coroner has issued a warrant for the arrest of John Dimaundis, of Coney Island, who is alleged to have been in charge of the fireworks.

"It is a case of absolute criminal neglect," said the coroner. "One of the mortars was set off, and it was pointed at a row of other mortars in line. The other mortars were set off by the fire ball thrown toward them."

Arrests Made.

District Attorney Jerome, who was at the Union Club, in Fifth avenue, not far from the scene of the explosion, hurried to the scene and after an investigation ordered the arrest of the men in charge of the fireworks. He had the prisoners taken to police headquarters, together with the unexploded fireworks. Inspector Brooks, of the police department, also ordered the arrest of the manufacturer of the bombs, but he has not yet been found.

The District Attorney said: "Dynamite bombs should not be allowed in such a public place. I have no doubt that a permit had been issued for the exhibition, but a rigid investigation will be made. Steps will be taken to prevent anything like this occurring in the future."

The Death Roll.

A revised list of the dead follows: Patrolman Dennis Shea, of the Brooklyn Bridge Squad; William G. Penney, 12 years of age, nephew of Major W. H. Buck, of this city; Harold Robie, 12 years of age, son of Milton Robie, proprietor of the Bartholdi Hotel; Nathaniel Biagley, 13 years of age; Joseph Arber, 21 years of age; five unidentified white men and two unidentified colored men.

The Scenes Following the Explosion.

The scenes at the hospital and

at the morgue following the terrible crash after the explosion in Madison Square were beyond description. It is estimated that 500,000 persons were in the square at the time. Probably 2,000 were massed around the point where the explosion occurred, and they were scrambling to reach places of safety, knocking one another down and falling over park benches. 3,000 others were cheering from the opposite side of the park, where they were viewing the election returns, which were thrown upon the screen before the programs, and were totally unable to hear of the tragedy so near at hand, until a detachment of police forced their way through to make room for the passage of men bearing the mangled remains of their comrades, Patrolman Shea.

Instantly a Terrible Calm swept over the crowd and all interest in the returns immediately died out. As the long line of patrol wagons, ambulances and other vehicles, carrying dead and injured, filed through 25th street for Bellevue Hospital, thousands of persons lined the walls and gazed awestricken at the conveyances. Five hundred persons gathered outside of the morgue, and other hundreds came and went during the night, seeking among the unidentified dead, relatives and friends whom they had lost during the terrible crash following the explosion. Thousands of persons gathered at the hospital gates, among them many women. The scenes around Bellevue were the most exciting in the history of the institution.

At the hospitals the injured were reported early to-day as being in a fair way toward recovery, with the exception of Mortimer Butler, who became unconscious after the amputation of one of his legs, and is not expected to recover, and Frank Leisten, one of the men engaged in setting off the fireworks. Leisten's right leg was blown off, his chest was badly mangled, and his death is probably.

### HORSE BREEDERS MEET.

Arrangements for a Winter Show in February.

### COMMITTEES CHOSEN TO ACT.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Last evening the directors of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, with representatives from the Hackney, Shire and Clydesdale Associations, convened at the Palmer House. Dr. Andrew Smith occupied the chair.

Dr. Smith, on calling the meeting to order, stated that a number of horse owners, particularly the heavy horse owners, thought it desirable to have a show early in the winter, in the month of February, and this suggestion was called for the purpose of giving this matter their consideration.

On motion of Robert Beith, seconded by W. E. Wellington, it was resolved: "That a show for the heavy breeds of horses be held in the early part of February."

Thomas Graham moved, seconded by Robert Beith, that the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association give a grant of \$1,000 to the Spring Stallion show. Carried.

Thomas Graham moved, seconded by J. M. Gardhouse, that this meeting would suggest that the show be confined to stallions only. Carried.

Chairman—Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto.

First Vice-Chairman—W. E. Wellington, Toronto.

Second Vice-President—Col. D. McCrae, Guelph.

Sec.-Treas.—Henry Wade, Toronto.

Committees appointed to carry on show:

From Horse Breeders' Association—Dr. Andrew Smith, Robert Beith, William Hendrie, Jun., John Macdonald, and Thomas Graham.

From Shire Horse Association—W. E. Wellington and J. M. Gardhouse.

From Clydesdale Horse Association—Col. D. McCrae, Peter Christie, Robert Miller, and Wm. Smith.

### SOLDIERS AT A WEDDING.

Guard a Non-Union Man and His Bride at Church.

A detail of soldiers from the Eighteenth Regiment escorted Joseph Patonky and Minnie Shemeller to the Polish Catholic Church this morning, where they were married by Father Lenarkiewicz. Patonky had been employed at Shenandoah city colliery during the strike, and yesterday morning he returned to town to claim his bride.

Before the strike he had been a boarder at the home of the girl's father, on Raspberry street, and when it was learned that he had returned there last night a crowd assembled about the house and were making demonstrations. Colonel Rutledge sent a squad of soldiers to disperse them, after which a guard was stationed around the house.

This morning five carriages arrived at the house to convey the bridal party to the church, but the cabmen were warned that if they permitted the party to ride, a boycott would be placed on them. The threat was effective and the teams were driven away. Patonky appealed to the officers of the guard for protection, and surrounded by soldiers the party walked to the church.

The wedding festivities are in progress at the home of the bride to-night, while a squad of soldiers guard the house on the outside.—Shenandoah (Pa.) cor. New York Sun.

### AXE-MAKERS' BIG COMBINE

St. Catharines Firm Mentioned in New Trust.

### CAPITAL WILL BE \$30,000,000

New York, Nov. 10.—A consolidation of leading manufacturers in the country of axes, and certain lines of edge tools, is in prospect, according to the Journal of Commerce. A meeting of the various parties in interest has been held in this city, but nothing official was given out.

The new company probably will be known as the International Axe & Tool Company, and will have a stock capital of about \$30,000,000. Companies in the following cities are likely to be included in the combination: New York, Alexandria, Danbury, N. Y., Warren, Pa., Ridgeway, Pa., Cattanagus, N. Y., Gas City, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Cobleskill, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winsted, Conn., Louisville, Ky., Huntsville, Ala., Oakland, Ga., Asbury, N. Y., Jonesboro, Ind., Evansville, Ind., and St. Catharines, Ont.