

THE WEATHER.
Tonight and Sunday, fair;
light frosts tonight; easterly
wind.

The Oregon Daily Journal

FIRST SECTION

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COAL STRIKE COMMISSION GIVES VICTORY TO MINERS

Increase of Ten Per Cent in Wage Scale, The Eight Hour Day, Weighers Chosen by Miners and Board of Conciliation Provided for.



LEADERS OF THE STRIKE MOVEMENT

Commission Recognizes United Mine Workers of America—Journal's Exclusive Forecast Confirmed

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT.
1. Ten per cent increase in wages paid contract miners and reduction of hours for other mine workers.
2. A sliding scale whereby the wages of miners may be increased according to the price of coal.
3. Award of extra back pay to miners for work from November 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903, amounting to \$1,000,000. Operators given until June 1, 1903, to make the payment.
4. Eight-hour day for engineers and firemen, nine hours for other mine workers, on basis of former ten-hour day.
5. No discrimination against union or non-union miners.
6. Boycott condemned as applied to women and children.
7. Black list utilized by employers condemned.
8. Practice of employing deputies and coal and iron police in interest of operators strongly denounced.
9. Compulsory investigation of labor controversies by state and federal commissions recommended.
10. Losses caused by the anthracite strike total the enormous sum of \$100,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the Anthracite Strike Commission was made public this morning by Recorder Carroll D. Wright. The terms of the document fully confirm the forecast exclusively made in dispatches to the Journal.
Much stress is laid on the fact that the report is absolutely unanimous and that it is signed by every member of the commission. Labor leaders, while conceding that every point contended for by the mine workers has not been conceded, claim the report of the commission is the greatest victory ever won by organized labor in the United States.
The report provides, in general, an increase of ten per cent in the rate of wages paid contract miners. Other mine workers are granted a reduction in the number of hours per day they shall be compelled to labor. Water hoisting engineers work hereafter eight hours per shift and ten per cent increase where they have been working heretofore in such shifts.
Other engineers and the pump men get an increase of five per cent. Firemen will work in eight-hour shifts only without increase of pay.
Other classes of mine workers are to be paid the same wages as at present on the basis of a nine-hour day in the future, instead of ten hours as formerly. This means that they receive two hours extra pay per day. No further recommendations are made concerning this class of labor.

Board of Conciliation Has Been Provided for Disputes.
A board of conciliation is provided for, to settle any disputes or misconstruction of the terms of the award made, by the commission.
This board shall consist of three members to be selected by the operators and three by the miners' organization. This portion of the report provides for the selection of an umpire in the person of one of the circuit judges of the Third Judicial District in case of any disagreement in the board of six.
An important provision in connection with this is that it is provided that no strikes or lockouts are to take place while an adjudication is being arranged. The commission declines to recognize the United Mineworkers as such by compelling the operators to enter into an agreement with the organization, but modifies this by the method stated above.
Another practical recognition of the union is in the provision that the organization shall have a hand and a full and equal voice with the operators in the machinery whereby the findings of the commission shall be put into effect.
The third demand of the miners that coal be paid for by weight wherever practicable is refused. The commission, in refusing this demand, says it is unwilling to make an obligatory decision.
The commission also declines to fix the standard ton where coal is paid for by weight and refrains from imposing on the owners of mines where coal is now mined by the car any obligation to pay by weight and to make the changes necessary therefor.

Miners Are to Have Control of the Entire Checking System.
One of the most important points contended for by the union miners was the matter of checking on weights. On this point the victory of the miners is complete and every precaution is provided against under-weighing, one of the worst abuses of the present conditions.
It is provided that, where a majority of the contract miners request it a check weighman shall be employed, the wages of this man to be paid by the miners themselves.
A sliding scale of wages is provided for, whereby the miners may increase their earnings above the rates awarded according to the increase in the market price of coal.
The rates established by the commission are in all cases the minimum that shall be paid and the feature noticed above will permit of a substantial increase.
It is provided that there shall be no discrimination against a miner because of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, nor shall the union men interfere with non-unionists.
These awards, it is provided in the report, shall continue in force until March 31, 1906.

Particular stress is laid on the fact that the report is unanimous. The entire report occupies eighty-seven printed pages and fifty thousand words. One chapter, in reviewing the work of the commission, deals with the losses occasioned by the great strike in the anthracite fields, which aggregate about \$100,000,000.
The amount of increase under the award for work done between November 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, is done in a separate clause, which provides it shall be paid on or before June 1, 1903.

Wages Permit the American Standard of Living for Men.
One interesting chapter in the summary of the report is that relating to the conditions in the life of the coal miners. The commission finds that the contention is not fully justified that the wages paid are not sufficient to maintain the American standard of living. During the last twenty years, the commission reports, there has been a steady improvement in the home lives of the miners. Social conditions are reported uniformly good. Churches are abundant and the number in the coal fields is above the average.
It is added that the wages paid anthracite miners are not lower than those paid bituminous miners, and the average daily rate compares favorably with other industries requiring equal skill and training.
The annual earnings of contract miners are given between \$550 and \$600. Mining should, however, be classed as a particularly dangerous occupation and should rank with the most hazardous.
Regarding lawlessness, the commission declares that the governor was justified in calling out troops, but finds that the miners' region contains, as a whole, well disposed and peaceable citizens.
Report Against Both the Boycott and Blacklist.
The commission declares that the use of the boycott is immoral, unsocial, cruel and cowardly where applied to defenseless women and children. The report says that the use of the blacklist is equally bad and inexcusable



CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

and should be frowned down by all honest men.
There is small comfort for the employers of hired "Pinkertons" in times of strike. The report in this particular severely condemns the practice of employing deputies at the request and expense of employers. This it is declared irritates the men, and in addition secures the services of many unprincipled men. It is against the doctrine, thoroughly American, that the county and state officers are abundantly able to preserve peace and protect property.
The employment of the coal and iron police is also denounced as unwise. The commission can see no way to recommend compulsory arbitration. It does believe, however, that a state and federal commission should be provided for to arrange machinery for what may be termed compulsory investigation of controversies when they arise.
Inferentially, the operators are strongly condemned for not agreeing to arbitration when it was suggested by President Mitchell of the United Mineworkers. At that time the operators declared they could not see their way clear to making any concessions, and declared that "There was nothing to arbitrate."

WILKESBARRRE, Pa., March 21.—The increase in back wages granted by the anthracite commission to the miners amounts to a million dollars.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—The official journal of the mineworkers today says that, on the whole, the report of the anthracite commission is pleasing to the workers. The Journal says that it means practically recognition of the union.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 21.—Coal miners are enthusiastic over the victory won before the anthracite commission. They are holding impromptu celebrations and cheering the commission and President Mitchell wildly. They are planning a great demonstration.

DETROIT, March 21.—President Mitchell today refused to discuss the findings of the strike settlement commission until he had thoroughly gone over the entire report. But although he refused an expression his manner gave evidence to the fact that he was highly pleased.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The presidents of the coal-carrying railroads today positively and emphatically refused to in any way discuss the findings of the arbitration commission. They, however, appear greatly displeased.

SCRANTON, March 21.—The miners are greatly pleased and are shouting over their great victory today.

TRUST CASE SUBMITTED

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The injunction case against the Northern Securities merger will probably be submitted to the court this evening. Special counsel for the government, Watson, resumed his address this afternoon. He will be the last attorney to address the court.

RUSHING WORK.

Building contractors, it is stated, are now rushing their work for all they are worth to get as much done as possible before the carpenters' demands of a minimum scale of \$3.50 goes into effect on April 1. They are putting on every available mechanic in the city to complete the jobs they now have on hand before that date arrives.

DON'T GIVE HIM MONEY

Another graft is being worked on the business men of Portland. A person introducing himself as Charles Arbuckle of the New York Commercial Travelers' Journal, is in the city collecting money for a proposed "universal interchangeable mileage book." Neither the Travelers' Protective Association or the Chamber of Commerce know of any such publication, and wish to warn the business men of this city against Arbuckle, until investigation is made.
The T. P. A. has already warned its New York representative to investigate. About two years ago a person from the same unknown publication collected between \$300 and \$500 in Portland and \$3000 in San Francisco and disappeared, and it is thought that Mr. Arbuckle is attempting to do the same.

CANLAW COMPEL PERJURY

New Phase Opens in Canadian Pacific Strike.

President Bulley of Victoria Union on the Witness Stand.

Courts Try to Force Him to Reveal Secrets of Organization.

(Journal Special Service.)
VICTORIA, B. C., March 21.—With the Canadian courts compel J. R. Bulley, president of the local Steamship Union, to reveal the secrets of that organization and thus violate the oath he took when he became a member?
That question is of vital importance to all labor unionists in Canada and is the talk in all quarters today. If Bulley is required to testify to what occurred in a closed meeting of the order which he represents it will be a most severe blow to organized labor in Canada, at least in its present form. Those opposed to labor unions are pressing the matter and attempting in every way they can to bring about such requirement on the part of the court.
Bulley was in court this morning in regard to the famous Canadian Pacific strike, he being one of the important witnesses in the case brought against President George Estey of the United Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. During his examination he expressed unwillingness to answer certain questions, frankly explaining to the court that to do so would be to violate the obligations he took when he became a member of the union. While no promise was given him that he would not be required to answer, time until Monday has been taken for consideration of the matter.
There is little change in the strike situation. While about 100 steamboat men are out in this city, others have taken their places and work goes on without cessation. All boats are running as usual. Both sides claim the ultimate victory.
Many believe that Estes has been arrested and placed on trial to prevent him from attending to the strike, and not through any hope on the part of the operators that he could be convicted.

TUG SINKS—FIVE DEAD.

(Journal Special Service.)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 21.—Five members of the crew of a tug met death and a watery grave at an early hour this morning as the result of a collision in the Delaware River, off Marcus Hook. The passenger steamer Winifred, when rounding the headland, crashed into the port quarter of the tug and the latter went to the bottom almost instantly. There was no possibility of rescue, for the night was dark and the current rapid. The Winifred sustained no serious damage.

SANDERSON REED NAMED

(Journal Special Service.)
SALEM, March 21.—Hon. Sanderson Reed of Portland was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of the late Sarah Anne Case, whose demise occurred in Marion County in March, 1878. There is real estate valued at \$5,000 which was left by deceased but has never been administered upon. Mr. Reed's appointment was made on petition of several of the heirs to the estate.

FUNSTON COMES THIS AFTERNOON

There will be nothing of ceremony attendant upon the arrival of Brigadier-General Fred Funston in Portland this afternoon. The O. R. & N. Co.'s train, on which the General is a passenger, was delayed slightly in the mountain division and will not reach the Union Depot until after 5 o'clock, and the few personal friends who meet him at the station will escort General Funston to the Hotel Portland, where he is to spend the night.
Early tomorrow morning General Funston will proceed to Vancouver, Wash., where he will relieve General Randall from command of the Department of the Columbia, the latter leaving almost immediately for San Francisco, on route for the Philippines.

NEW FAIR COMMITTEE

The committee of directors of the Lewis and Clark Fair, which has charge of the organization of women's clubs throughout the state for the purpose of aiding the Exposition, met late yesterday afternoon and requested Mrs. William Galloway of Oregon City to take charge of this work. This committee is composed of J. C. Cooper, G. W. Bates and F. Dresser.

CARNEGIE WILL PAY

NEW YORK, March 21.—It is announced today that the New York tax commissioners have been informed that Andrew Carnegie will make no attempt to evade the payment of taxes as have other non-resident millionaires, but that he will pay the amount assessed against him in full. The valuation of his property in this city is placed at \$7,000,000.

INCREASED WAGES FOR TRAINMEN OF THE O. R. & N. ROAD

Fifteen Per Cent. Increase for Freight Trainmen, Ten Per Cent. for Passenger Department.

A 15 per cent increase in wages for all freight train employees of the O. R. & N. Co., and 10 per cent better wages than has in the past been paid to those working in the passenger branch of that company's service was announced late this afternoon as the result of a conference that has been on for some time in this city between Supt. J. P. O'Brien and a committee from the operating department.
"We are working now on minor details," said Supt. O'Brien, "but the main point of contention has been disposed of. There are a few matters which are mere incidentals, yet to be arranged, but the workmen and the company are on the very best of terms and everything will be arranged to the satisfaction of all by the middle of the coming week."
J. K. Shepherd, chairman of the conference committee from the trainmen, said: "We are rapidly arriving at a complete and definite understanding, and there is no doubt everything will be settled either on Monday or Tuesday."
Members of the committee are well pleased with the wage increase obtained, even though it is considerably short of the amounts asked, which was an advance of 20 per cent in each instance. Passenger trainmen have always been paid more than those doing much harder work in the freight service, and the difference in percentage of increase is intended to in a measure equalize this condition. It is along the line which has been adopted by all railroads of establishing a uniform wage scale, graduated to the class of work performed.
Short Line Yields.
SALT LAKE, March 21.—After a short conference between the grievance committee from the trainmen of the Oregon Short Line and General Superintendent Calvin several concessions have been made on both sides and terms have been arranged.
The trainmen asked for a 20 per cent increase of wages and for minor betterments in their condition. The agreement which has been reached raises the wages of freight train employees 15 per cent above the former pay and the passenger employees are granted 10 per cent better wages than formerly. This new arrangement goes into effect March 1.
This announcement is considered of the greatest importance, as it establishes a precedent. The Oregon Short Line is the first Harriman road to effect complete settlement with its operating department and it is considered highly probable that its example will be followed by other members of the great system. Demands were made by the trainmen two months ago and negotiations have been under way since that time.

ALLEGED FORGER UNDER ARREST

Adam Giest was busy this morning at his duties about the mills of the Eastern Lumber Company when Detectives Kerrigan and Snow appeared on the scene and placed him under arrest on a charge of forgery preferred against him by John Henshaw of Spokane. He was taken to the city jail, where Sheriff Doust awaited him. Together they will go back to Spokane tonight, where Giest will have to face the forgery charge.
When placed under arrest this morning, Giest at first denied his identity, but when assured that he was mistaken, confessed his crime and went willingly with the officers to the station. He had been working at the mill for about one month.

SETTLEMENT REPORTED IN RAILWAY WAR

(Journal Special Service.)
NEW YORK, March 21.—It is reported on the Stock Exchange this afternoon that Harriman and Keene, the rival railway magnates, have settled their differences, the former taking over Keene's Southern Pacific holding at 70.

LOST HIS ARM.

SALEM, March 21.—L. H. McClaine of the Salem Gas Works received a telegram last evening from Hoquiam, Wash., to the effect that his brother, John B. McClaine, while working at a sawmill, had an arm torn off at the elbow. No further particulars could be learned of the accident. The unfortunate young man is a native of Salem and for a number of years an employee of the Salem Gas Works. He is 25 years old and has lived in Hoquiam about one year, having employment as fireman and engineer at the sawmill where the accident occurred.

REPORT DENIED.

MERIDEN Conn., March 21.—Francis Atwater, member of the executive committee of the Red Cross, denies emphatically the report that Miss Barton is to be deposed.

RACING RESULTS

The results of the first four races at New Orleans this afternoon were as follows:
First race—Insouciance won, Dandee Hill second, Myra Morelle third; time, 1:14 2/5.
Second race—Walcome Light won, Flora Levy second, John Couler third.
Third race—Ben Chance won, Cogswell second, Dutch Carter third.
Fourth race, four miles—This was one of the prettiest races of the season, Major Mansur winning by two lengths. The Way second by 1/2 length, and Accolate third.

AGAINST STRIKERS

REDDING, March 21.—The business men of this city, at a meeting held last night, unanimously resolved to stand solid against the strikers in the fight now on against the Mountain Copper Company. The smelter is working steadily and new men are receiving employment every day. The business house will be closed in an hour.

CLARA BARTON DEPOSED

Founder of Red Cross Retired From Her Leadership.

The Result of Factional Strife in the Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The long leadership of Clara Barton in the Red Cross organization is to terminate. The woman who founded the rescue and aid movement that is now an integral part of every army and in every war, must step down and out because of factional strife in the order.
The Board of Trustees of the American Red Cross decided to depose Miss Barton from active association with the order and to appoint Rear Admiral Van Rye, surgeon-general of the navy, her successor.
Miss Barton is to be made honorary president for life.
It has been announced that this action has been taken in order to restore harmony in the ranks of the association.
The attack on Miss Barton began a year ago, when members of the order made the assertion that she was seeking to maintain personal control of the organization, rather than to increase its efficiency. The charges were indignantly denied and many prominent people throughout the world declared that they had implicit confidence in the leader's ability and integrity of purpose.
Miss Clara Barton has been a conspicuous world figure for many years. As the head of the Red Cross movement she has had more to do with lessening the horrors of war than any other living person.

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