

REPORT OF COAL STRIKE COMMISSION IS DECISIVE VICTORY FOR THE MINERS

They Get a General Increase of 10 Per Cent in Wages, Some Decrease in Time and a Sliding Scale—A Minimum Wage Also Fixed.

ALL LABOR DISPUTES IN THE FUTURE ARE TO BE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION

The Decision Provides Against Discrimination of Persons by Either the Mine Owners or the Miners on Account of Membership or Non-Membership in a Labor Union—Awards to Continue in Force Until March 31, 1906.

Washington, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the President last October to investigate the anthracite coal strike was made public today. The report is dated March 18, and is signed by all the members of the commission, who are Judge Gray of Delaware; Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright and Brigadier-General John W. Spalding, both of this city; Bishop John L. Spalding, of Illinois; Thomas H. Watkins, of Pennsylvania; E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Edward W. Parker, of this city. The report is to be illustrated as far as possible by the testimony taken by the commission, but thus far only the report proper has been printed. This alone covers 87 pages of printed matter.

In brief the commission recommends a general increase of wages amounting to in most instances 10 per cent, some decrease in 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 all labor disputes in the future are to be settled by arbitration.

JOHN MITCHELL, President of the United Workers' Union, to Whose Efforts the Victory is Largely Due.

The following sliding scale of wages shall become effective April 1, 1903, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the awards of the commission:

The wages fixed in the awards shall be the basis of and the minimum under the sliding scale:

For each increase of 5 cents in the average price of white ash coal of 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 employees shall have an increase of 1 per cent in this compensation, which shall continue until a 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 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 \$4.50 per ton, when the price shall increase 1 per cent, 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.

No person shall be refused employment on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with, any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

The awards herein made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906, and in addition they shall be relieved from duty on Sundays, without loss of pay, by a man provided by the employer to relieve them during the hours of the day shift. That firemen shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November, 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 1, 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 Nov. 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 nine-hour day, receiving therefor the same wages as were paid in April, 1902, for a ten-hour day. Overtime in excess of nine 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 consent. In all of the above awards it is provided that allowances like those made shall be paid to employees as may have died since Nov. 1, 1902.

4. Any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award shall be as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of the employers and employed, which cannot be settled on appeal 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 settled or adjusted by the superintendent or manager of the mine or mines, shall be referred to a permanent committee, to be called a board of conciliation, to consist of six persons, appointed as hereinafter provided. That the board of conciliation shall be a division of the whole into three districts, in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of said district, one of said boards 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 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, and the operators' or miners' organizations having the right, at any time, when a 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.

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any employee or group of employees violating any of the provisions thereof shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employer; and, further, that the violation of any provisions of these awards, either by employees or employers, shall not invalidate any of the provisions thereof. The commission also makes 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 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 a compulsory investigation of difficulties, similar to the investigation which this commission has made. They also refer to the hazardous nature of anthracite coal mining, and give an estimate of the losses occasioned by the strike. These losses they estimate as follows:

To the mine owners, \$46,100,000; to the mine employees in wages, \$25,000,000; to the transportation companies, \$28,000,000. The commission says that in making their investigation they have done whatever it was practicable to do to acquaint themselves with the conditions which brought about the strike.

MEN IN CARLOADS

How the C. P. R. Is Fighting the Vancouver Strike.

Vancouver, March 21.—The arrival yesterday of three carloads of imported laborers for the Canadian Pacific attests the determination of the company to replace the striking employees. Many of the newcomers are intended for track construction work, teaming, freight handling, and service on the Empress steamships. They are Italians, and their advent is not regarded with favor by the citizens generally.

Former Premier Dunsmuir's avowal that he would have no difficulty in replacing the stevedores with non-union men seems destined to contradiction, the substitutes standing the jeers of Nanaio unionists one day and then being placed by lockout or strike, maintained her service with the mails but only the officers manned her, as there remains no crew. All freight for the present is delayed.

Unionists are filing counter-suits to the company's damage claims, seeking to recover withheld wages.

This morning Fred Sterling, who was one of the principal strikers, was given and offered the position of assistant freight agent at almost double his former salary. He probably will accept.

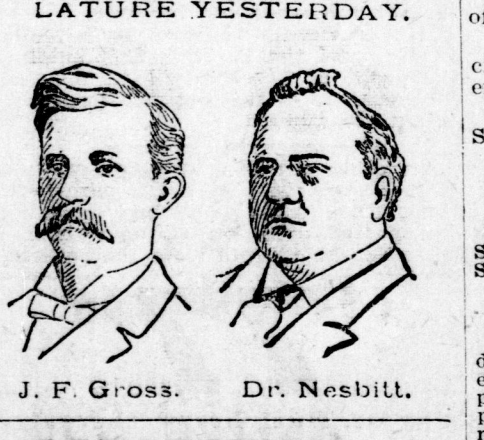
Strikers still claim they are gaining in strength, and that the battle is far from ended.

Meat Packing Companies Fined.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 21.—The Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Schwartzbach and Schlager packing companies, the five defendants in ouster proceedings brought by the Attorney-General of Missouri against the alleged beef combine last summer were fined \$5,000 each in the Missouri Supreme Court, and ordered to pay the costs of the case, which amount to \$5,000. Unless the fines and costs are paid within 30 days, the defendants will be ordered ousted from the state.

SPEAKERS IN THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Today the House of Representatives was called to order by Speaker Balfour. The session was a busy one, and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.



J. F. Gross. Dr. Nesbitt.

WORKING FOR THE SEPARATION OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

Hordes of Agitators Active in Attempts to Destroy the Dual Monarchy.

Vienna, March 21.—Austro-Hungarian statesmanship is hard put to it to control the forces that are striving to break the monarchy in two. The customs union between the two halves of the dual state is up for ratification in the Reichsrath, and Separatists of all shades are seeking to defeat it. They feel that it is the instrument of vital union between Austria and Hungary, and that its rejection would necessitate a tariff wall along the frontier and doubtless engender friction incompatible with political partnership. Consequently the Emperor-King and the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers will fight for the customs union as equivalent to imperial union.

Another source of discord and separatism is the demand of the Government for the increase of the army. The bills drawn for this purpose are being violently opposed both in the Reichsrath and the Hungarian Orszaggyules (Parliament), but for entirely different reasons.

Austrian Socialists want the measure killed because they object to the principle of extension of militarism; the Hungarian Nationalists desire the same end because they wish a separate Government with a distinct army for Hungary. The debates raging around the customs union and the army are big with the fate of empire.

STRIKE IN CHURCHES

Woman Urged to Leave Because Denied Suffrage.

Topeka, Kan., March 21.—The men of Kansas are confronted with a peculiar strike. The women are advocating a strike against the churches. Because the Legislature refused to grant them the privilege of voting for presidential electors, the women would withdraw their support and influence from the churches.

The Greensburg Woman's Suffrage Association has issued the following: "As our State Legislature failed to allow a vote of the people on a constitutional amendment granting universal suffrage, and as women are those affected and should get redress, therefore would it not be well for them to withdraw their support and influence from the churches until the male members would be brought to advocate their cause? Think you the kingdom of heaven will come with the best half of the people slaves? The old adage that those who would be free must first make the effort is particularly applicable to the cause in point.

"Then strike, sisters, you have the world and heaven to gain and nothing to lose but the fetters that bind you to man-made laws."

WOMAN APPLICANT TO ENGLISH BAR

Result of New Departure Awaited With Interest by Members of the Profession.

London, March 21.—A woman has applied for admission to the English bar, this being the first time that such an application has ever been made. The applicant, whose name is not divulged, seeks admission to Gray's Inn, one of the four Inns of court. The benchers are surprised that such applications have not been made before in view of the fact that women practice law in the United States and France. They will consider the request during April, and the result it awaited with interest.

An application made by a woman for admission to the Scottish bar in 1900 was refused. The four Inns of courts are the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. These Inns are governed by benchers, under whose superintendence the admission of students is made. The students for the bar, the calling of barristers and the regulation of the profession.

SIX WOMEN PALLBEARERS

Will Carry the Remains of Mrs. Delmage to the Grave.

Mrs. Eliza Delmage died yesterday at the family residence, 330 Waterloo street, at the age of 51 years. She is survived by her husband and several children. Mrs. Delmage was an honor member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and the women of that society will have charge of the funeral tomorrow. Even the pallbearers will be chosen from among the ladies. Mrs. Delmage's funeral friends. The interment will be made at Woodland Cemetery.

Features On Inside Pages.

- Page 2—Legislature. More Trouble with Venezuela. Township Councils. Woman Attempts Suicide in Theater.
- Page 3—Birth, Deaths and Marriages. Condensed Advertising.
- Page 4—Editorial. New Clue in Burdick Mystery. Induction of Rev. Thos. Wilson at Walkerton. City Engineer and Ratepayers Disagree. Police Court.
- Page 6—Markets. Condensed Local News.
- Page 7—Conversation at Alma College. Sporting News. Answers to Correspondents. The A. O. U. W. Tariff.
- Page 8—Music and Drama. Dr. Sowerby's Call to Toronto. Inquest on the Death of Eugene Dowling.
- Page 9—Western University and Huron College Happenings. Three Months' Railway Disasters.
- Page 10—Mrs. Williamson's Story. "Between Two Fires." Railways Have Much Work Cut Out for Them.
- Page 11—Of Interest to Women. The Children's Corner.
- Page 12—Mr. Dooley on the Dealings of Congress. Livelihoods for the Blind.
- Page 13—Modern Fables, by George Ade. Clerical Lovers and Husbands. Miss Tower's Marvelous Adventures.
- Page 14—Plays and Players. A Story of the Stage.
- Page 15—The Kaiser on Higher Criticism. Talk by a Bachelor of Experience.
- Page 16—Premier Balfour's Busy Sister. How Skyscrapers Are Built.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Sun rises, 6:30 a.m. Moon rises, 1:48 a.m. Sun sets, 6:52 p.m. Moon sets, 12:59 a.m.

Tomorrow: Unsettled.

Toronto, March 20-8 p.m. Rain has fallen over the Georgian Bay district and the lower lake region, attending a cold front and the greater portion of Quebec and in the Lake Superior district. The cold has greatly modified the weather in the western and northwestern portions of the continent.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 22-50; Calgary, 22-45; Winnipeg, 8-38; Port Arthur, 8-38; Parry Sound, 40-68; Toronto, 32-45; Montreal, 32-45; Quebec, 28-34; Halifax, 28-44.

Saturday, March 21-8 a.m. FORECASTS.

Today—Cloudy to partly cloudy and cool; light local showers of rain or sleet.

Sunday—Partly fair and cool; light local sleet or rain.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Weather.
Calgary	22	10	45	Fair
Winnipeg	10	8	38	Fair
Parry Sound	58	34	68	Cloudy
Victoria	52	46	50	Cloudy
Ottawa	34	32	45	Cloudy
Montreal	32	32	45	Rain
Quebec	28	28	34	Cloudy
Father Point	24	20	30	Cloudy

Thunderstorms have been very general in the lake region and in the Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence valleys, while local snowfalls have occurred in Quebec and over Lake Superior. The cold weather has greatly moderated in the west and northwest portions of the continent.

Local temperatures: Friday—Highest, 70°; lowest, 50°.

BANQUET IN PRISON

Man Acquitted of Murder Keeps Vow to Saint.

New Orleans, March 21.—The 300 prisoners in the parish prison were treated to a fine dinner, called a banquet, yesterday, with old Italian wines, given by Antonio Luciano, a former prisoner confined for murder. Luciano was the center of a fierce Italian vendetta in New Orleans a few weeks ago, in which most of the family were wiped out. His mother was killed in the vendetta; his wife died from an accident due to it, as well as her daughter. Luciano himself killed one of the vendettists and was imprisoned for murder.

As a result of all the misfortune he nearly went insane. When brought to trial a few days ago he made a vow to St. Joseph that if he jury brought in a verdict of not guilty he would present a gold crown to the statue of St. Joseph and the infant Jesus in the parish prison, would have masses said for all the dead Lucianos and would give a banquet to all the prisoners who had been confined with him in the parish prison. He fulfilled his word to the letter today. Both whites and negroes to the number of 300, with all the prison officials, participated in the feast.

BOARD OF RATS

\$13.50 PER MONTH

Natives Would Not Kill Them So Reward Was Offered for Rodents Alive.

Bombay, March 21.—According to the Allahabad Pioneer, a municipal committee was appointed to take precautions against the spread of the plague at Amritsar, initiated comprehensive plans to exterminate rats as propagators of the disease. The committee was immediately faced by a difficulty arising from the scruples of the natives, whose religious tenets forbade the taking of life, and consequently the committee was compelled to offer reward for live rats, which will be maintained comfortably at the public expense until the plague is suppressed, when, presumably, the rodents will be released.

The municipality has authorized the expenditure of 42 rupees (\$15.50) a month for the board of rats while the scheme is being tried.

WORK ON CZAR'S REFORMS

A Commission to Carry Out Decree Begins Task.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—The commission for the development of the ukase of the Emperor with regard to reforms has got to work with a rapidity which shows that it is going to take up the imperial idea with energy. The result of the Emperor's action in the minds of the people was heartily shown on the first holiday since the ukase appeared. The Emperor's appearance in St. Petersburg was the occasion for an enthusiastic demonstration.

A ONE-MAN STRIKE

But It Put One Thousand of His Fellows Out of Work.

Chicago, March 21.—One thousand employees of Seitz, Schwab & Co., shoe manufacturers, were thrown out of employment yesterday on account of one fireman who struck for union wages. The lone fireman was to have been assisted by the engineer, but he failed him at the last moment, and the striker was compelled to enforce his demands alone. He was being paid 12½ cents an hour, and upon his joining the brotherhood of stationary firemen that union demand that he be paid the union scale of 23½ cents an hour.

The employees of the factory were notified that the plant would be closed until further notice.

SING AS SALOON BURNS

Kentuckians Show Great Joy at Its Destruction.

Mayfield, Ky., March 21.—Men and women sang and shouted for joy at an early hour yesterday morning as flames devoured the "Red Shack," a notorious saloon that has been the scene of many drunken brawls, murders and serious disturbances. The saloon was fired by an unknown person. When it was learned that the "Red Shack" was on fire the people in the neighborhood notified everyone who came to the scene to stand and "let her burn." The shouting and cries for joy among the women have never been equaled at a camp-meeting here, and the song "There Will Be No More Drinking Here," was heard blocks away.

NON-WORKER WHIPPED

A Poor Man Mercilessly Beaten by Whitecaps.

Indianapolis, March 21.—Twelve men went to the home of Henry Mathias in Brown County, battered down the doors with fence rails and before Mathias could offer resistance bound him and dragged him across his yard to a gate in the rear. The mob stripped him and he was then beaten unmercifully with a wagon whip, the blood flowing from his cuts.

The mob left him tied to a post, from which he was released a half hour later by his wife. Forty waits, some of them as large as a man's finger, were on his body today. Mathias says that he was told by the mob that he was being whipped because he would not work. The family is poor, but no criminal charge has ever been made against Mathias.

IRELAND MAY BE GIVEN A MODIFIED HOME RULE

Rumors That Government Contemplates Bringing in Such a Bill at an Early Date.

WOULD COMPLICATE THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Significant Statements Made by Liberal-Unionist Members of Parliament and Newspapers—Alliance of Government With Irish Has Caused Much Indignation.

London, March 21.—Rumor ascribes to the Government the intention to submit to Parliament a message bestowing modified home rule on Ireland. For some time past gossip in certain political quarters has tended to spread the belief that the forthcoming land purchase bill of Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will embrace or involve legislative schemes for Ireland hitherto unsuspected by the general public, and this gossip has lately crystallized into a prediction that the land bill will be accompanied or followed by the introduction of a bill conferring modified home rule. The Belfast Evening Telegraph quotes T. W. Russell, a Liberal-Unionist member of Parliament, representing the south division of Tyrone, who is opposed to Irish home rule, as today stating this for a fact. A week ago the Dublin Daily Express, a Unionist newspaper, referring to the reported passive understanding reached by the Government and the Nationalists, said that the leaders of the opposition saw the dissolution of Parliament within a year, resting upon the agreement by the Government to give some sort of Catholic university with a plan of home rule on the lines of Mr. Chamberlain's counsel.

FAVORS TO COME.

It has been pointed out in dispatches how accommodating the Irish members have shown themselves to the government recently in the House of Commons, restraining from opposing the army schemes and otherwise withholding their support from the opponents of the Government. Their complacency has been based on the expectation of favors to come. These facts are now cited in support of the latest rumor, of which, however, it is naturally impossible to obtain any direct confirmation.

Meanwhile the Irish party seems once more to enjoy the position of home rule for Ireland, it seems that Mr. Perks is right in declaring that the Liberals will have to choose between the Nonconformists and the Irish.

Perks is a prominent Wesleyan, and one of the most influential Nonconformists in British politics. He is, moreover, an adherent of Lord Rosebery's clear-slate policy, with its commendation of home rule for Ireland. "It is of the utmost importance," he writes, "that Protestant Nonconformists know where the Liberal stand should be. A Liberal administration come into power," and referring to the Government's recent education act, says: "The aims and ideas of the Nonconformists in educational affairs are thoroughly obnoxious to the Irish members. Guided by their priests they have used, and will continue to use, every effort to perpetuate and increase the clerical control of our elementary schools. They wish and expect us to vote vast sums of money towards the establishment and enlargement of the Roman Catholic university in Ireland. To both those phases of educational policy British Nonconformity is irrevocably opposed. Whatever the Liberal whip may say to the contrary, it is evident that the Liberal party has to make its choice between a Nonconformist alliance and an Irish alliance."

COMPLIMENTS WILL NOT DO.

Mr. Perks demands a pledge from the Liberal leaders to place a policy of complete reversal of the education act either by appealing or amending it before home rule or any other measure. He says: "A few compliments to Nonconformity will not do. What we are entitled to is a direct pledge that British Nonconformity will take precedence of the Irish Catholic party. It is certain that the Irish vote will be polled as a rule against the Liberal party in the next election. Our leaders must take care that they do not alienate Nonconformists by an attempt to secure the Irish vote by promises of home rule."

In view of the fact that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in a speech at Leeds this week, again declared himself in favor of home rule for Ireland, it seems that Mr. Perks is right in declaring that the Liberals will have to choose between the Nonconformists and the Irish.

STUDENTS RIOT DASHED INTO IN BUDAPEST AN OPEN SWITCH

Two of Them Are Dead From Injuries Received. Still Another Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway.

DEMAND PUNISHMENT OF POLICE A FREIGHT COMES TO GRIEF

There Was a Stormy Scene in the Diet and the Sitting Was Suspended.

Budapest, March 21.—Two of the students who were injured during the rioting last evening, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the death of Louis Kossuth, died this morning. Many others who were wounded with swords during the police charge are in a serious condition. The students assembled this morning at the university and hoisted a mourning flag in memory of their dead comrades. Later, about 1,000 students, carrying mourning flags, marched to the Chamber of Deputies, headed by the deputies of the Kossuth party, and demanded the punishment of the authorities who were responsible for the attacks on the students. They sent a deputation to the Premier, who promised to make an inquiry into the matter. But he pointed out that the streets did not belong to the students, whose disturbances endangered the safety of the general public.

Subsequently the Kossuth deputies bitterly complained in the Diet of the attacks on the students. They sent a deputation to the Premier, who promised to make an inquiry into the matter. But he pointed out that the streets did not belong to the students, whose disturbances endangered the safety of the general public.

Nine Cars Ditched at Onondaga, Near Brantford—Only One Person Badly Hurt.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, March 21.—The sixteenth railway accident in three months occurred at Onondaga, near Brantford, at 2:30 this morning, when a Grand Trunk eastbound freight train from Stratford ran into an open switch.

Nine cars were ditched, but the big locomotive managed to hold the track. A man whose name could not be learned here, and who was in charge of a car of horses, was, it is reported, the only one seriously injured. Others of the train crew had narrow escapes. It will take twelve hours to clear the track, but as the G. T. R. has long since here traffic will not be delayed. The crew of the train which preceded is blamed for the open switch.

With the C. P. R. accident at Lexington, the Guelph accident and the London accident of Thursday night, this is sixteen accidents in twelve weeks.

A Minister for Life.

The Hague, March 21.—General Bergansius, the Minister of War, has been appointed an honorary minister of state for life. This distinction is significant, because Gen. Bergansius was chiefly responsible for the measures taken last January to maintain order during the railway strike.

DR. ROBT. M. COOPER DIED JUST BEFORE BREAKFAST

Physician Stricken With Convulsions—In Good Health Previously.

Dr. Robert M. Cooper died very suddenly at his home, 462 Dundas street, about 9 o'clock this morning. He was during a fit of convulsions that his death occurred.

Dr. Cooper arose as usual this morning, and after walking about the house for a time returned to his bed, evidently feeling indisposed. A few minutes afterwards, a man, who was the only other person in the house at the time, heard a noise from the doctor's room upstairs. It sounded as if someone was choking.

On going to the room the man found Dr. Cooper in a weak, convulsive state, and immediately sent for Dr. MacArthur. When the latter had arrived life was extinct.

Dr. Cooper had been enjoying excellent health up till this morning, and his death will come as a shock to his many friends. Yesterday he was around as usual attending to his practice. He had never been subject to convulsions and had a strong constitution.

Dr. Cooper had lived in the city for a number of years and enjoyed a fair practice. He had just completed arrangements for a trip to England, and the continent. He is survived by both parents, who live in Chatham, and by his brother John. He had spent several years in England and was of a studious nature. Mrs. Gibson, of Talbot street, was his aunt.