

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD. Time table in effect December 15, 1895. Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hoan and Hazleton Junction at 7:30, 8:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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LIVE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed to These Columns by Advanced Thinkers. INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION. Whenever a strike or lockout is of sufficient importance to attract public attention, after it has continued for a few days there begins to be talk of "arbitration" on the part of the press and of the workmen who are engaged in the contest.

Usually strikes and lockouts are settled in a less formal way by the intervention of persons inspired either by private or public interest, who act as go-betweens and run from one side to the other, gaining a little concession here and there, smoothing away one difficulty after another, and finally arranging matters with as little loss of dignity as possible to the contending parties.

MATTERS

MOMENT.

Subjects in Which the Citizens of Freeland and Surroundings Are Interested at the Present Time.

The Citizens' Hose Company has at length realized the necessity of a more adequate fire alarm system in the borough, and at its last meeting sent out a committee to devise a method and report it to council at its next monthly meeting. This is a matter which has rested with the hose company for some time, and it is some satisfaction to know that it is finally receiving a little consideration.

From business men one might have expected more "practical" conduct, since it is very evident that those who adopt this position do not succeed in avoiding labor conflicts and disturbances which cause them great loss and trouble, while the employers who recognize the justice of their employees' claim to a joint control in questions of common interest do escape them.

In the cases where "joint boards" are formed the preliminary step usually is the mutual recognition that both sides are about equal in strength, that each can injure the other seriously, but that neither can conquer the other. The proof of this necessarily comes from the experience of a long series of alternating strikes and lockouts—the employees making unreasonable demands when trade is good, the employers doing the same when trade is bad, a system "mutually predatory."

This sounds simple enough, and to a disinterested observer seems the only reasonable method of settling questions which are of the greatest importance to both employers and employed, which cannot be settled except by mutual consent, either forced or voluntary, and which must be settled if business is to continue.

And yet the obstinacy and arrogance of men make this reasonable arrangement a very difficult one to accomplish. FAIRNESS ON BOTH SIDES. The two sides must be about equal in strength, or, in other words, both must be "well organized"—there must be a strong association of employers and a strong trades union or other labor organization, both of which shall represent the majority of the employers and workmen in the trade.

Every one should be deeply interested in the home paper—support it heartily. The newspaper is the greatest means for spreading knowledge in existence. It is the one means, the only one, that reaches all the people with knowledge, and hence is at once school, professor and textbook combined.

The newspaper, more and more, is catering to the tastes of all classes. Its editorial policy may be for one party or denomination, but in its pages will be found a vast variety of opinions on all kinds of subjects. The secret of the success of the great dailies is this—that they have opened their columns to all kinds of ideas. I am sure that this is the method and purpose of all local papers who know the trend of things and appreciate the situation.

The editor who would admit nothing into his pages but that which agreed with his own views would certainly be out of place and not succeed. As the forum where opinions and theories meet and clash, lose and win, the local paper is a great institution, and is destined to have a still greater future.

Along the two or three lines hinted above—viz, (1) greater accuracy, (2) more literary finish, (3) greater variety in statement, whether in argument, descriptions or reports—the newspaper of the future will develop, and editors everywhere are planning and working in these directions. Now, the reader is not always aware of the great difficulties and large expenditures necessary for such improvements. Hence his (or her) warm co-operation is of great value.

THE UNIVERSAL.

30 East Broad, 29-31 East Mine, Hazleton.

THE SPRING SEASON MANIFESTING ITSELF BY DRIVING BARGAINS IN ALL WINTER GOODS.

Skirts: Elegant line of novelties in Ladies' Separate Skirts. Prices range as low as 98c. See our pretty display in east window. Capes: Velvet and Cloth Capes, attractive and beautiful. We have the banner low price for a Cloth Cape, 98c. Some at higher figures.

Dresses: Varied styles and the usual assortment of sizes. Attractive materials in Black Goods arriving daily. Pretty Confirmation Dresses. Carpets: Special values in Ingrain productions direct from the mill. We have a few Bissel Sweepers, which we will sell at \$1.98.

BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS, POLES, WINDOW SHADES AND NOTIONS. ANDREW J. HAIRE.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. LEAVE FREELAND. 6:05, 8:25, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 1:35, 2:27, 3:15, 4:34, 6:12, 6:58, 8:05, 8:57 p. m. For Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton Junction with Philadelphia, Easton and New York.

Who Controls Freeland's Streets?

The dispute between the borough council and the Lehigh Traction Company over the snow on South Centre street is a small affair in itself, but the principle involved is much greater than appears at first sight. In dealing with this company the council of Freeland has been lenient to a degree far beyond that which was considered necessary by many of the taxpayers.

IN SOLVING A PROBLEM USE ALL THE FACTORS

Here is the weak point—there will never be justice between employers and employees, and consequently there will never be a lasting peace, until the public and the employers recognize the claim of the employees to a voice in the settlement of questions relating to the conditions of labor. These questions are of vital importance to the employees, and do, in fact, more nearly concern them than they do the employers, for in the case of the latter it is only their business success or their living which is involved, while with the employees all interests are at stake.

THE JOB WAS REJECTED.



Miss Jennie—Yes, mamma will pay \$15 per month, and all you have to do is to mind a fine, big healthy baby. Mary Ann—Sure, mum, I got \$18 in the last place, and the baby was very little and light, too.—N. Y. Ledger.

Why He Prays.

Robby—Popper, what do they have a man to pray for congress for? Mr. Ferry—They don't. He takes a look at congress and then prays for the country.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LIVE QUESTIONS!

"Lessons from Last Census," by Carroll D. Wright, of Washington, D. C. "Make Currency Elastic," by C. J. Buell, of Minneapolis, Minn.

THE LOCAL PAPER.

In newspaper work as well as elsewhere "distance lends enchantment to the view." Many people imagine that the paper published far away is for that very reason better than the home paper. But this is often not the case.

The above suggestion will be new to many, and may seem to be unreasonable, but the more it is considered the more just it will show itself to be, and it will finally be acknowledged to be true. As Mr. William H. Seyward, secretary of the National Association of Builders (an association of employers), says in a lecture on the "Relation of Employer and Workman":

"The labor question has two component parts, the employing or profit labor, and the performing or wage labor, and it is folly to attempt to deal with the question at all unless both parties are united in the consideration. Neither party to the joint interest can handle the question alone."

"It will be impossible to establish perfectly good faith and the highest morale in the service of the companies (railroad) until the problem of giving this voice to employees and giving it effectively is solved. It can be solved in but one way, that is, by representation. To solve it may mean industrial peace. It is impossible to dispose of these difficult matters in town meetings. Nevertheless, the town meeting must be at the base of any successful plan of disposing of them. The end in view is to bring the employer—who in this case is the company, represented by its president and board of directors—and the employees into direct and immediate contact through a representative system. When thus brought into direct and immediate contact, the parties must arrive at results through the usual methods; that is, by discussion and rational agreement."

"It follows the lines of action with which the people of this country are most familiar. The path is that in which for centuries they have been accustomed to tread. It has led them out of many difficulties. Why not out of this difficulty?"

THE REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM BEST.

Mr. Adams' solution is, so far as American railroads are concerned, purely theoretic. There is in other industrial fields proof that the principles he advocates are correct. Experience has demonstrated that the representative system is as useful in business as in government. For the last 20 or 30 years in many large industries in England all questions of conditions of work have been settled, without strike or lockout, by "joint boards," "boards of conciliation" or "arbitration boards," on which the associations of employers and employees have both been represented by delegates duly chosen and empowered to legislate for their constituents, and on these boards there had an equal representation. In our country also and in Belgium such boards are known and have met with equal success, but the practice of justice with us has been neither so long nor so widely extended as in England, and, strangely enough, employers here, instead of instinctively recognizing that this is the only solution of the difficulties of the "labor question," assume a tone of arbitrary ownership and proclaim their right to issue orders which must be obeyed.

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Are the only HIGH GRADE and strictly first class pianos sold direct from the factory to the final buyer. Are the only pianos on which you can save the dealers' profits and enormous expenses, agents' salaries and music teachers' commissions.

Are the only pianos every agent condemns, for the natural reason that NO AGENTS are employed by us. Are the only pianos which are not sold in a single store in the United States, because we closed all our agencies over a year ago, and now sell only to the final buyer, at the actual cost of production at our factory. We have no store on Broad street, but the factory warehouse is open every day till 6 p. m., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10.

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Also PURE WINES and LIQUORS FOR FAMILY AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES. Cor. Centre and Main Streets, Freeland. GEORGE FISHER, dealer in FRESH BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, BOLOGNA, SMOKED MEATS, ETC., ETC.

INVALID BARELY ESCAPES ROASTING. Fire at Pittston on Friday afternoon destroyed the double frame building of Mungo Thompson and the dwelling adjoining, belonging to John Joyce. In the Joyce residence when the fire broke out lay Mrs. Callahan very low from illness. She was removed with much difficulty, but the shock incident thereto, it is feared, will prove fatal. The loss to both houses will aggregate \$4,500; insurance about \$1,500. The fire was the result of a defective flue.

Kellmer Piano Co. The Keeley Institute Harrisburg, Pa.

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GEO. WISE, Jeddo and Freeland, Pa. Read - the - Tribune.