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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 11, 1901.



White Haven Sanatorium.

From the Philadelphia Press.
The provision made by the state in the White Haven Sanatorium emphasizes the need for like action by the city of Philadelphia.
Consumption has wholly changed its position during the last twenty years, though neither the public nor medical schools have awakened to the significance of this alteration. Instead of being a hopeless malady, under which those stricken must waste away, it is a disease as amenable to treatment as any which afflicts man. But this treatment is altogether outside of the reach of those who live in a city and are wage-earners. They cannot by any possibility provide themselves with the fresh air, nutritious food or even the special treatment or knowledge which is required for a cure.

The White Haven Sanatorium, which is only a part of the admirable work done by the Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives, has in its first months demonstrated the rapidly with which improvement can be effected if those diseased are removed from cramped and ill-ventilated quarters to open, fresh air. Such a hospital, however, can meet only a small percentage of the cases. This city needs to provide itself with larger means for over 2,000 poor consumptive patients, four-fifths of whom could be saved and restored to life if this city were to expend for this purpose a moderate sum. The ordinary physician in a busy practice cannot make the tests which are needed. The ordinary dispensary cannot furnish the advice which is required. No one of our hospitals is provided with the open air where it is needed for this work though any one of them could do so on its roof if it were to follow foreign example.

The city has at Roxborough almshouse a site ideal in its purposes, southern in its exposure, elevated, where a suitable hospital could be built wholly isolated, affording no dwellings. If a beginning were made with a suitable appropriation, providing a dispensary and providing a ward on a simple scale, as has been done in a barn at White Haven, it would be possible to gain what is, after all, the best purpose to which money can be put, the saving to the community of valuable human lives. There will otherwise not only be lost to themselves but will prove a disastrous burden on the honest wage-earning family, which finds itself under the sad blight which comes with a case of consumption in the small houses and in the narrow quarters of humbler city life.

The state, meanwhile, has begun at White Haven a work which is the fruitful result of the energetic labors of Dr. J. F. Fillek, who has for more than a decade urged what has now been begun here in existing hospitals and a sanitarium in the country for the poor consumptives.

Three Hundred Perfect Women.
As a result of gymnastics and outdoor sports, the young women in Chicago have been pronounced physically perfect. They are to become public school teachers, and the three women doctors who made the examination of these young women say:
"We have never before found so many women physically perfect. We believe that this is due to the gymnastic training in the normal school and the appetite for athletics which has been developed in the last five years. These young women are singularly free from all nervous disorders and weakness of the eyes."

TO LEGALIZE UNIONS.

ARGUMENTS FAVORING AND OPPOSING INCORPORATION.

Carroll D. Wright Thinks the Advantages Outweigh the Disadvantages. Joseph R. Buchanan Says Union Men Are of the Opposite Opinion.

A recent number of The Outlook contained the following articles, especially prepared for it, on "The Incorporation of Trades Unions."

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.
(By Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor.)

The constantly recurring conflicts between employers and employees are more and more based on the question as to whether trades unions shall be recognized by the management. The recognition of the unions, in a popular sense, comprehends something entirely different from what is meant by the unions themselves. In the former case it is understood to mean simply a recognition on the part of employers of the existence of the unions and dealings with their officers. On the part of the unions themselves the recognition is understood to mean something more than this, even in many cases to taking part in the establishment of rules and the regulation of wages.

Such conflicts lead to the proposition that labor unions should be incorporated in like manner as capitalistic associations are incorporated—that is, that under the law the unions should become responsible for their contracts. Under the general laws of the different states relating to corporations of all kinds, whether for business, educational, religious or benevolent purposes, trades unions can easily secure a charter. The states of Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wyoming make especial mention of trades unions in their statutes relating to corporations, but they do not provide any special duties, rights or liabilities other than those pertaining to all corporations. New York formerly had a special law, but trades unions can now be incorporated under the general statute. The United States, by acts of 1885 and 1886, provides for the incorporation of national unions having headquarters in Washington. Some of the unions of the state of New York are incorporated, but there are very few incorporated unions in other states.

The advantages of incorporation are that the union under a charter becomes a person in the eyes of the law; that it can sue and be sued, as individuals, corporations and firms can sue and be sued. It would have standing in the courts; it would be better able to own and control property and would have many rights and privileges that trades unions as voluntary associations do not have. By incorporation unions would stand better in public estimation. As a legal person they could enforce their contracts against employers. They have been debarred heretofore from appearing in court by representatives. They have thus lost advantages which would have been of the greatest importance to them.

On the other hand, labor leaders claim that there are disadvantages which in a large measure offset the advantages. They admit the benefits which would come from incorporation, but they apprehend the dangers which would come through the assumption of duties and liabilities which do not now specifically belong to the unions. They would be obliged to have funds for strike and benefit purposes—in fact, some capital, although no stock. This capital or the funds could be attached under an action of contract or tort, and it is feared by members of unions that such action would result in their destruction. There is great apprehension also that whenever a union might be brought into court and judgment for any cause secured against it the union would collapse; hence the fear that ultimately incorporation would mean the destruction of trade unionism. Members also fear that the writ of injunction would be much more severe in its operation under incorporation than at present and that they would not receive fair treatment from the courts.

Considering these alleged advantages and disadvantages, it would seem that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Our courts on the whole are honorable and in their capacity as administrators of law pure and incorruptible. Here and there an unfair judge might cause a great deal of difficulty, but on the whole the high character of the American judiciary is a sufficient guarantee against unfair treatment.

THE UNIONIST POSITION.
(By Joseph R. Buchanan, labor editor of the American Press Association.)

The incorporation of labor unions is a question almost as old as the unions themselves. A majority of the leading unionists of this country are emphatically opposed to the idea. The disadvantages growing out of incorporation would, they say, far outweigh the advantages, and the so-called advantages would be two sided. Take, for instance, the holding of property. An incorporated union would be enabled to protect its property by exacting of its officers bonds, against which, if necessary, suits could be instituted, but the property would also be subject to the orders of a court in a case against the union. The funds of a national union could be attached pending the decision of a court in a suit for breach of contract by a local union, even when such breach was in absolute violation of the national union's expressed will. Therefore it is a question whether the right to sue, with its corollary, would be of benefit to trades unions in their present stage of development.

In recent years labor unions have had just cause to dread "government by injunction." Incorporated the



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MOST LITTLE BABIES DIE, either from bowel troubles or from diseases which they contract because they are in a weak and feeble condition from bowel troubles.

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LAXAKOLA FOR WOMEN.
It is a gentle and safe remedy to use during all conditions of health of the female sex when their peculiar and delicate constitutions require a mild and efficient laxative and tonic, and is invaluable in assisting to relieve obstructions which otherwise would lead to more or less severe pain or illness. It improves the complexion, brightens the eyes, sharpens the appetite, cleanses the skin and cures all headache to a certainty by removing the cause. To women suffering from chronic constipation, headache, biliousness, dizziness, indigestion, the skin and dyspepsia, Laxakola will invariably bring relief and a speedy cure. At Druggists, 50c and 1.00, or send for free sample to THE LAXAKOLA CO., 175 Nassau Street, N. Y., or 676 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

unions would be at the mercy of every court where sympathy or personal interest tilted the judge in the slightest degree the other way. As it is now, violation of an injunction reacts only upon the direct violators. As it would be then, a union could be demolished if any of its members disobeyed the orders of a judge.

If incorporated, the power of the labor union to control its membership at all times, regarding only expediency and its own preservation, would be greatly abridged. The existence of the labor union is dependent upon the enforcement of the will of the majority and the maintenance of discipline. Put a union on a plane where it could be haled to court at the instigation of a member suspended or expelled for "scabbing" or other violation of rules and that union could be made the prey of every unprincipled and weakened workman in the trade. The right to absolutely govern the terms of membership and the conditions of reinstatement is one that labor unions cannot afford to surrender.

The tendency of labor unions in this country is toward a fuller democracy in the management of their affairs. The adoption of the referendum is one of the evidences of this tendency. Incorporation would certainly result in the centralization of control. This effect alone of incorporation would destroy the unions. Your rank and file labor unionist feels that he is an important part of the organization, and so he is. Attempt to restrict his powers in this particular, and he quits.

Labor's belief that law and the courts are for the benefit of the owners of wealth may be deemed by many unwarranted, but has it not grounds for the belief? More than one-half of the laws enacted are for the protection of property. Labor is not a heavy property owner. Organized labor has secured the passage of laws in its interest. Many of them have been declared unconstitutional by the courts. The laborer has seen the poor man sent to jail for a petty offense and the rich thief go free through technicalities of the law as interpreted by some judge. At best law is costly, and the laborer, individually and collectively, is too poor to indulge in the luxury. Lawyers who have the winning way in corporation cases come high and stay late.

The Reason Why.

While in Duluth some time ago a colored man called on Eugene Debs to pay his respects, and after leaving Debs told the following story of a trip on the Great Northern: "It was shortly after the great strike," said Debs, "and I was taking a trip west on a lecture tour. In one end of the train were a number of directors of the Great Northern. The porter on the car was very attentive to me, more so than to the directors, to a noticeable degree. A passenger asked the porter why he paid so much attention to the tall stranger and so little to the officials of the road. 'Why,' said the porter, 'those men tried to cut down my wages, but this man wouldn't let them do it.'—Western Laborer.

Men do not understand that it is happiness that makes women attractive. So says a deserted wife.

Did a Big Work.
The Young Women's Christian association of Boston in its recently published annual reports gives some interesting statistics regarding the work accomplished by it. Two hundred and eighty pupils entered the educational and industrial classes last year and 1,072 persons enjoyed the gymnasium. The domestic science and Christian worker schools enrolled 60 pupils, and in the training school for domestics 58 were instructed. The mercantile schools, with 174 pupils, and the Bible class, with 225 members, complete the class department.

She Saved a Life.
Miss Mildred Gragny of Cincinnati recently saved the life of Robert Sanborne of Jackson, Mich., at Clark's lake, a Michigan summer resort.

While on the lake with a party of friends a sudden squall capsized their little yacht. All except Sanborne were expert swimmers and started for the shore. When she saw Sanborne helpless in the water, Miss Gragny turned back and caught the man as he was about to sink for the third time. She towed him to the yacht, which was floating bottom upward, and kept his head above water until help arrived.

The Only Woman Sea Captain.
Marie Joanna Kersalo, whose death on the island of Croix, in France, at the age of seventy-two has been reported, had the distinction of being the only woman sea captain in the world. She went to sea with her father when she was twelve years old, and after his death she captained three more vessels and obtained several medals and money rewards for heroism on the water.—New York Evening Post.

American Woman Druggist.
Miss Imogen Wallack, an American woman who has studied in Paris for a year, passed the examination for a pharmacist and has just opened up a large drug store in that city. The establishment is sumptuously fitted in modern style. Six male assistants are kept busy, Miss Wallack having met with instantaneous success.

Change in Card Fashions.

People who know say that the use of tissue paper between engraved cards is no longer correct, and the wedding cards that have come from Tiffany's this year have been without it. Time was when the woman who was "receiving" could be told by the shower of tiny white papers floating about her. Not so now, though.

Mrs. Laura Alderman of Hurley, S. D., owns the largest apple orchard in the northwest. It is known all over the country and has been in its present hands for twenty-four years. Recently the department of agriculture has honored Mrs. Alderman by publishing a record of her success in apple raising.

Miss Elvira Miller, a southern writer, has just been engaged as passenger agent on the Louisville and St. Louis railroad, and it is confidently expected that she will present the "superior attractions" of this railroad in a way to interest women travelers.

Green in medium and light tints, a rich red and very delicate shadings of blue and eern are the leaders in the carpet showings of the season, and floral designs are conspicuous, together with a contrasting pattern resembling an oriental rug.

The women of Khania, in Crete, it is said, have formed a society to oppose the luxuriosity of dress. The members of the society wear only the simplest of costumes and unadorned jewelry and ornaments.

Soda water—all flavors—at Kelper's.

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Our Hat department is stocked with the latest from the large factories, including the season's make of the celebrated Hawes hat. Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps in endless variety.

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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
June 2, 1901.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREELAND.

6 12 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
7 34 a m	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
8 15 a m	for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
9 30 a m	for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 42 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 51 a m	for White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the West.
4 44 p m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.
6 35 p m	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.
7 29 p m	for Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 34 a m	from Pottsville, Delano and Hazleton.
9 12 a m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
9 30 a m	from Hazleton, Delano and White Haven.
11 51 a m	from Pottsville, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
12 48 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
4 44 p m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
6 35 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
7 29 p m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 29 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

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