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FREELAND, PA., NOVEMBER 20, 1901.



PERSONALITIES.

Queen Liliuokalani has sent to Father

Queen Linuosaman has sent to Father McGee of Washington an aitar cloth worked in gold, with lace trimmings. Magistrate Mott of New York in a late case before him decided that no man is intoxicated so long as he is able

To his other numerous accomplish-President Roosevelt is said to se of a clever amateur actor and a more than acceptable singer.

a more than acceptable singer.

Professor Hubert Herkomer, although generally accounted an Englishman, is really a Bavarian. He refuses
to accept money from his art pupils and
is an enthusiastic cricketer.

is an enchusiastic cricketer.

The queen of Roumania is interesting herself at present in improving the architectural qualities of the theaters in her husband's domains and also in raising the standard of dramatic perform-

county, O.

A German nerve specialist, Dr. Ernest Liebmann, publishes an article in one of the Vienna medical journals in which he takes the position that bad grammar is a disease and may be cured by proper remedies.

The example set he Admired Company

The example set by Adjutant General Corbin since his return from China and the Philippines of wearing his uni form while on duty at the war department is being gradually followed by other army officers on duty at that de-

The grave of former Governor Jona than Jennings at Charlestown, Ind., the first delegate to congress from the Indiana territory and the framer of the Indiana constitution prohibiting slav-ery, has been marked by the state with a large granite monument.

Sir Thomas Lipton hardly stands for Sir Thomas Lipton hardly stands for so prominent a representative of Brit-ish sport as Lord Lonsdale. The latter owns the finest pack of hounds in Eng-land, is a splendid boxer, rides and drives to perfection and has earned fame as a yachtsman, hunter and ex-

George W. Carleton, the New York George W. Carleton, the New York publisher who died recently, opened a bookstore on Broadway nearly half a century ago, and it became the liter-ary rendezvous of the time. He pub-lished Artemus Ward's first book, and also the books of Bret Harte and oth-er leading novalists er leading novelists.

BETWEEN THE ACTS.

Patti is making a concert tour in

Helena G. French Hoey, widow of the late comedian, William Hoey, bet-ter known as "Old Hoss," is dead.

Clyde Fitch has agreed to write a play of New York life for William A. Brady. Two of the scenes are said to be strikingly original.

It is said at the New York theater that the gross receipts of "Florodora" performances are 20 per cent higher than they were at the Casino.

A new play founded on Ira D. San-ey's bynn, "The Ninety and Nine," to be produced next season by Frank feKee. The play is to be a story of

Indiana life.
Charles Frohman is said to be under penalty of a forfeit of \$10,000 for not producing "The Great Millionaire," this autumn's Drury Lane melodrama, in New York city.
James K. Hackett recently played "Don Casar's Return" before several professors of the College of the City of New York, from which institution he graduated in 1891.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress, is coming to this country unservers.

ess, is coming to this country un-contract to Liebler & Co., who made repeated efforts to bring have made repeated chickensher here in recent seasons.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Helitaker.

BY CONFERENCES.

THUS MAY LABOR AND CAPITAL BE MADE HARMONIOUS.

H. W. Hoyt, President of National Founders' Association, Tells How His Organization of Employers Has Met the Iron Molders' Union.

The industrial problems, so called, must be adjusted along the line of least resistance, and the line of least resistance, in my opinion, is voluntary arbitration. The highest conception of arbitration is that of an unbiased conference board—a judicial body composed of arbitrators outside the sphere of influence exerted by the contending par

Another idea, approaching more nearly the practical, is that of a board con-sisting of equal numbers from the two bodies, with an umpire chosen by both.

Each of these conceptions of an arbitration board has failed to satisfy the parties interested or to solve and settle industrial disputes. The best thinkers, who are also charged with the trying duties of practical arbitration, have about decided that unless satisfactory settlements can be reached by an equal number of representatives of employer and employee without an umpire the conference would better fail. The fuconference would better fail. The future economist may be wise enough to
present to a waiting world some plan
of arbitrary arbitration acceptable to
the wage earner and wage payer, but
we fear that genius is not yet born.
While waiting for his advent, arbitration will go on. Every day we realize
that public sentiment is crystallizing
around that thought.
Arbitration invariably means compromise, and unless the contending parties
are prepared to accept this absolute
fact the work must fail. Everything
depends upon the personnel of the
board. How important that the choice
of arbitrators should fall upon the
clearest and deepest thinker, whose
vision is not obscured by his prejudices.

Questions of difference between buye and seller are as old as mankind, and yet the dominion of commerce illus-trates how easily adjustments are made

in that realin.

The purely commercial aspect of barter and sale is complicated with the human element in questions relating to wages, and he who would settle the wage problem without taking humanitarianism into account will not serve his fellow men acceptably. The old law of supply and demand, strictly interpreted, does not avail to adjust all disputes that arise in the economical world. The competent arbitrator must acknowledge this. The employer who admits no other rule of action is unwise.

There has been an infinite amount of trouble in conferences for conciliation and arbitration caused by insistence upon rules of conduct evolved in the lodgeroom and forming the written or unwritten laws of unionism. Equally provocative of trouble has been the tendency among some employers to ignore the wage carners in the collective capacity. Some time these two great forces will learn that the intelligent modification of their respective positions will extinguish the causes of what has too frequently been called an irrepressible conflict. It may require a great calamity in the industrial world of America to teach us anew some of the truths uttered by our forefathers and imperishably preserved in the Declaration of Independence.

The National Founders' association is one of the practical results of the evolution of modern social economics. The fundamental article of its constitution is the very embodiment of voluntary arbitration and reads as follows:

"The objects of this association are: First, the adoption of a uniform besis for just and equitable dealings between the members and their employees, whereby the interests of both will be properly protected; second, the investigation and adjustment by the proper officers of the association of any question arising between members and their employees."

This association was formed three yours form and arising between the proper of the east middle west and west. It employs an army exceeding 30,000 men.

One of its carliest acts was a joint conference with the representatives of the Iron Molders' Union of North America for the purpose of considering an agreement that should form the working basis of a treaty of peace. This joint conference agreed upon a plan of arbitration, which was subsequently adopted by the rank and file of both associations. It was an exceedingly simple and effective agreement, by the terms of which each body solemnly agreed that there should be neither strikes nor lockouts in the foundry industry until arbitration had failed to adjust the diffe

abrogation.

The National Founders' association is the largest organized body of employers in the United States committed to the utilitarian object set forth in its constitution. The Iron Molders' union, on the other hand, is one of the largest, best organized and most intelligently governed labor unions in this republic It is significant therefore to remember that during the eventful and intensely active industrial year of 1899 there was

dom of a still closer adherence to the principles of arbitration and conciliation and a more performed study and examination of economic conditions.

Permanent results have already been definitely reached. It has been found possible for the representatives of the two organizations mentioned to meet and discuss the principles for which each is contending without the slightest and discuss the principles for which each is contending without the slightest danger of personal animosity. Various conferences have been carried on, with a strong desire on both sides to reach a common ground by the exercise of nutual forbearance and concession. Failures to arrive at a harmonious decision, even in the face of impending industrial conflicts, have not destroyed faith in the success of the principle of arbitration. Each party has become more tolerant of the other. Friendly conferences, face to face with each other, have destroyed preconceived notions of each other's characteristics, broadened and deepened the spirit of toleration and gradually paved the way for eventual peace in that great industry.

try.

An attempt has been made to nation—in oth-An attempt has been made to nationalize the scheme of arbitration—in other words, to take away from each individual case of difficulty its strictly local character and place the adjustment of it in regularly appointed committees chosen by both associations, which committees, by reason of their experience and broader horizon, are able to eliminate the local features and arrive at results in harmony with existing and accepted conditions elsewhere throughout the country.

This course of action has gone far toward relieving the manufacturer from those petty annoyances which he has always associated with unionism and at the same time has elevated and dignified the mission of those local and district officers of the Iron Molders' Union of North America.

The consequence has been that a more experienced, intelligent and tolerant body of men have been called into action and that the rank and file of union men are rapidly becoming educated to the new method of dealing with their affairs individually and collectively, while the manufacturers have been ed-

affairs individually and collectively, while the manufacturers have been ed-ucated to a more liberal and just con-sideration of their employees' interests.

The preamble of the constitution of e Iron Molders' Union of North Amer-

ica begins with this declaration:
"Believing that under the present so cial system there is a general tendency to deny the producer the full reward of his industry and skill"— Upon this declaration of want of faith

in human justice is builded practically all there is of unionism. The searcher after truth cannot deny that there has been much justification for this assumption. The National Founders' association has expended a great deal of energy in endeavoring to bring about set of conditions which would destroy the force of such a charge among its

The association of which I have spoken is a type of its class. It is most gratifying to note the success achieved by the kindred organizations. The general public is scarcely prepared to ac-cept the simplest recital of the history that has been made in promoting the principles of arbitration.

that has been made in promoting the principles of arbitration.

What of the future?

As long as the wage earner believes or is taught to assume that society is in services so but him as an individual of some of the purchasing power of his services so long must society reckon with him in his collective capacity. The employer who elects to ignore this fact is often as much of a menace to the industrial peace as is that agitator who plays upon the prejudices and indames the passions of the men he falsely serves. But the conditions are improving on both sides. The progressive manufacturer has learned that a union is not an altogether reprehensible evil in social economics and readily admits that when organized wage earners are dominated by strong, conservative men they will meet the employer half way in arbitration.

Unions must remember that there never was an attempt made to unite manufacturing employers in the common cause of treating collectively with the relations of labor until the unions themselves had asserted their power. Both the employer must be honest enough to concede that their interests are mutual and that the deep problems of economics cannot be solved in a decade. It is a slow evolution that cannot be hastened by violence or intolerance. All the theories of all wise scholastics on earth are of little avail. There is only one certain rule of action, It was long ago called the Golden Rule.—H. W. Hoyt in Chicago American. What of the future?

Railway Employees.

Railway Employees.

In the year 1900 there were no less than 1,017,653 railway employees in the United States, no other business owning so many, except agriculture, and that upon the earnings of these men 5,000,000 persons are dependent. Engineers, firemen and conductors alone constitute an industrial army of 116,000 men. Including other trainmen, station agents, switchmen, telegraph operators and dispatchers, one-third of the million employees are engaged directly in the operating of trains. Over a quarter of a million men are needed to keep tracks in repair, while another quarter of a million are required in shops and elsewhers to maintain the plant.

Woodcarvers' Wages Raised.

Woodenrvors' Wiges Raised.
The advanced scale of wages for union wood carvers and modelers has gone into effect. The new schedule was agreed to by the associated employees after several friendly conferences with representatives of the organized journeymen. It is a victory for united labor through the improved method of conciliation instead of a strike. Twenty-five cents a day is added to the men's nay for eight hours' active industrial year of 1899 there was not a single disastrous strike or lockout in the foundry industry, notwithstanding the conditions were such as to auturally provoke wage conflicts.

Three two great associations of employers and employees were not as successful in averting all contention in the year 1900, but the very failures have emphasized the necessity and the wis-

FOR THE CHILDREN

A Bird That Plays "I Spy." Did you ever know a bird that could

play "I spy?" Well, Manuela, our parrot, likes nothing better than to have the chil-dren gather in the back yard and make ready for a game of "I spy," says Julia B. Tutwiler in Little Folks. Of course she doesn't hide as the children do-oh, no, she thinks her part of the game is

to keep watch.

Just as soon as the "counter" goes to the base, shuts his eyes and begins to say "5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30" and so on to 100. Manuela runs for the pine tree and up she climbs to the highest limb. From this perch she can see behind the barn, around the corner of the house and back of the garden fence; in fact, she has a good view of all the nice hiding places.

barn, around the corner of the house and back of the garden fence; in fact, she has a good view of all the nice hiding places.

I wish you could see Manuela climb. She has a great, long, crooked bill, which she hooks into the bark of the tree and pulls herself up until she gets to the limbs. After that it is very easy. She looks so funny with her long tall hanging down, for, you see, Manuela is a macaw and has a red tall three feet long.

She is not green, like most parrots, but is red, with bright blue and yellow rings. She looks like a great big, beautiful flower up among the dark green pine branches.

When everybody is hidden and the "counter" begins to spy around to see whom he can find, Manuela calls as loud as she can from the top of the pine tree: "Com-l-n-g!" And, oh, when a race for the base takes place between two of the swiftest runners you should hear her scream and laugh: "One, two, three, for me! Free! Free!" She says, "All free; free us," and all the other things the children say in the game, and she never gets tired of playing.

Manuela seems to love little children

ing.

Manuela seems to love little children more than anything, and lots of little boys and girls come to see her. What do you suppose a little girl asked the other day? She asked, "Is that the bird that lays the Easter eggs?" You see, Manuela is blue and red and yellow and green and purple, just like an Easter egg, and it was very natural for a child to think she might lay those pretty eggs.

or time she might by those pretty eggs.

Children and the Presideut.

Many stories are told of the affection Theodore Roosevelt entertains for children, be they from the daintiest homes or from the streets. One day when he was governor a delegation of public men came up to Albany and called upon him. He was not in his office, and no one knew where he was. The business was important and time not to be wasted. A dozen messengers were sent thunting the governor, and after ten minutes of the precious time had passed they found him curled up in a corner with one or two neighbors' children and a street arab drawing pletures of guns and ponies on the writing table. The children had waylaid him and berged him to show them pletures of the guns and mustangs he had in the war. At another time he was found in the executive chamber half buried under children clambering over his chair, while he tried to show them photographs of scenes of the campaign. photographs of scenes of the campaign

Animal Instinct.
Animal instinct often gives a valuable hint to human reason. A case in point is cited by an engineer in a recently written review of the subject of dams. The beaver, he says, does not build his dam straight across the current, his instinct telling him that in this form it will better resist floods and the impact of floating ice. This hint from the little animal has been acted upon in many cases lately, nota-bly in the building of the Great Bear valley dam in California. Engineers, as a rule, build straight across stream, chiefly, perhaps, to save material, but the arched dam is the more economical in the long run.

Beechnuts.

There is nothing sweeter than the little three cornered beechnuts, but very few people have the patience to take them out of their brown leathery jackthem out of their brown leathery jack-ets, let alone hunt for them and pick them up. They are generally left for the pigs and the squirrels. Many birds are exceedingly fond of them, and it is said that in certain localities the num-ber of redheaded woodpeckers which remain for the winter can be pretty ac-curately determined by the size of the beechnut erop the preceding autumn.

The Quarrelsome Kittens

Two little kittens,
One stormy night,
Began to quarrel
And then to fight.

One had a mouse,
And the other had none,
And that's the way
The quarrel begun.

"I will have that mouse,"
Said the biggest cat.
"You'll have that mouse?
We'll see about that!"

will have that mouse, And, spitting and scratching, On her sister she fell.

The old lady took
The sweeping broom
And swept them both
Right out of the roo

The ground was covered Thick with snow; They had lost the mouse And had nowhere to go. So they lay and shivered Beside the door Till the old lady had finished Sweeping the floor.

And then they crept in As quiet as mice, All wet with snow And cold as ice.

And found it much better That stormy night To lie by the fire. Than quarrel and fight.



DRIVING

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embraces every variety in the market. We have all weights and qualities and can suit you at any price from \$1.50 per garment down.

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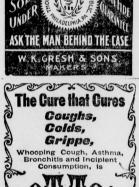
our stock is by far the largest in the town. We carry the latest styles in these goods and sell at reasonable figures. All people pay the same price at this store, and the child receives the same service as the man.

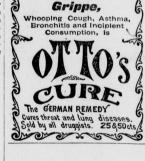
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South Centre Street.









PRINTING

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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

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

June 2, 1901.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6 12 a m for Wentherly, Mauch Chanck, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York, White Haven, and Francisch and Franci

7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven. For further information inquire of Ticket White Haven.

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Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUERIANNA AND
SCHUVIKILL RAILROAD.
Time table in effect Merch 10, 1901.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, faste
Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan
and Hazleton Junction at 600 a p., daily
Trains leave Drifton for Harword, Sunday.
Tomisican and Deringer at 6(6 a m., daily
except Sunday; and 707 a m., 328 p m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction,
Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and
sheppton at 6 00 a m., daily except Sunday,
and to m. and deringer at 6 a m., daily
drain leave Hazleton, and Deringer at 6 a m., daily
drain leave Hazleton and Deringer at 6 a m., daily
drain leave Hazleton and Deringer at 6 a m., daily
drain leave Hazleton and Deringer at 6 a m., daily
except Sunday; and 8 55 a m., 4 22 p m.
sunday.

Cranberry, Tomneken and Deringer at 6 25 m, and ally sevept Sunday; and 8 58 m, 42 p m, 34 m, dully except Sunday; and 8 58 m, 42 p m, 34 m, and 16 m, and 18 m, and 1

LUTHER C. SMITH. Superintendent.