

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

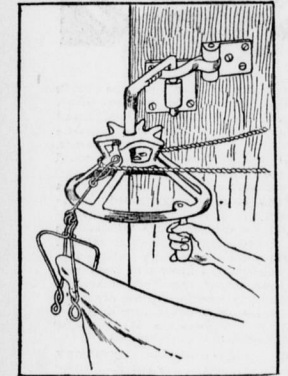
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 FREELAND, PA., NOVEMBER 27, 1901.



Rotary Clothesline Hanger.
 Our illustration shows a new form of pulley for use with endless clotheslines, the invention of Fred Wright of Coldwater, Mich. With the ordinary pulley it is only possible to use half the line, and in taking in the clothes no discrimination can be made in favor of those garments which dry more rapidly than others, but each must be removed in its turn. With the new pulley any number of garments may be passed over and only the drier ones selected, and that, too, without fear of soiling the clothes in their passage around the pulleys, as with the aid of the new hanger and pin



which form part of the invention the clothes do not come in contact with either the pulley or the rope. In hanging out the clothes the entire length of the line may be used, and by the time the last of the wash is attached to the line the clothes first hung out are coming down the "home stretch," ready for the ironing. Another feature is that the line tightener, which is also shown in the picture, consists of a pivoted tongue meshing in notches in the side of the swinging arm which supports the pulley.

Old Silver.
 Teapots and coffeepots do not go back very far, since tea and coffee were not introduced into Europe until the seventeenth century, and no silver teapot or kettle is known of earlier date than 1700. Festoons and medallions are characteristic ornaments of teapots of the time of the early Georges. Not until the middle of the eighteenth century, however, do we find silver urns, tea strainers and tea caddies. Cream jugs followed the fashions of the larger pieces.

The first English saucelike in silver belongs to the year 1727. Silver candlesticks are older, being found first, with square bases and fluted columns, in the reign of Charles II. Medallions, festoons and drapery characterize later candlesticks, and the Corinthian column pattern, so great a favorite, was first introduced about 1765. Cake baskets of the beautiful cut silver in which Paul Lamerie so excelled as a maker belong also to the middle of the eighteenth century. Many trays and salvers were made in this cut silver, which now, by the way, is again in fashion, and deservedly so.—Harper's Bazar.

Fashionable Screens.
 The fashionable screen for the feminine bedroom is covered with cretonne or chintz in large flowered patterns, says the Brooklyn Eagle. For the library heavy material in plain green, with tapestry square inserted near the top of each panel, remains in favor, but the leather screen ornamented with large bronze nailheads is the leader for dining room or hall use.

Keeping Flowers Fresh.
 With the chrysanthemum season at hand lovers of the flower will be glad to know that the Japanese have a way of keeping them fresh for a long time. They burn the ends of the stems with a bit of flaming wood—not a match, as the fumes of the sulphur would injure the flowers.

CASTORIA
 For Infants and Children.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought
 Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

BABES IN THE MILLS

MISS ASHBY'S REJOINER TO AN ANONYMOUS CRITIC.

Says She Didn't Tell Half She Knew of Child Labor in the South—Attempts at Legislation—Influence of Northern Capital.

It is somewhat difficult to write a reply to an attack upon one's statements in which one is given the "lie direct." The anonymous writer of an article in The Herald hardly does his subject justice in not stating which part of the thousand odd miles of "south" he hails from. It is easy to say "I have not seen," but more difficult to refute "I have seen."
 I have no object to gain in exaggerating the evil of child labor in the south, and indeed those who have had far wider experience than I declare I have not spoken or written half strongly enough. I have myself seen children of six to seven years in the mills of Alabama and, besides counting them in twenty-four mills, have direct statements from several of the managers which make their proportion to workers more than twelve years of age between 6 and 7 per cent. I have the actual count in Augusta, Ga., made fifteen months ago, which gives them as 556 in eight mills, and the hours run by day and night, which show "the little gray shadow" toiling from dawn to dusk.

I never said the south could not compete with the north without child labor, because I believe it can, but I said that this was the plea urged by the mill interest opposing child labor legislation. I can produce any number of witnesses to prove that this was urged before the legislatures of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina last fall. Indeed, it was carefully explained to me by almost every employer of child labor that children under twelve were "no use," but that legislation to prevent their employment would check investment from the north.

I can also produce the repeal of the old Alabama child labor law in 1894, which was made on the promise of the Chilcote mills, Massachusetts, to establish a factory at Alabama City in the event of such repeal. Mr. R. A. Mitchell, their manager, was our chief opponent in Alabama last year, and in his address to the legislature cited that repeal as "fairness to capital, from which he trusted they would not go back."

Operatives sign pledges to work so many of their families in the mills before they are allowed one of the company's houses, which are the only ones within their means. This necessitates child labor in five out of ten cases. A very slight acquaintance with economics teaches that if adults refuse to work without their children it is because their own wages are too small to live upon, while the law allows children to be worked.

I did not say children were aroused at 6 o'clock in the morning. They are at work by that time or are leaving the night shift. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago wrote me that she had seen tiny children working at night in the South Carolina mills.

I would also refer to the article of Commissioner Lang in his report on labor and printing for North Carolina, in which the existence of child labor plays a prominent part.

"The illiterate negro," writes one correspondent to him, "sends his child to school. The illiterate white man sends his into the mill."

In every mill I visited I was told that 10 cents a ride was paid, and I found many children managing but one ride a day. These might be termed "earn-ers," but they worked from 6 to 6, with from thirty to forty-five minutes break, every day notwithstanding.

Out of twenty-four mills I visited in Alabama eleven were run entirely by northern capital. I know of many more both in that and other states, so that my experience differed from that of my critic in finding it "rare" for a share of stock to be owned outside the district where the mill is situated.

As many of the managers are New England or Pennsylvania men, it is a little difficult to understand their having been "friends from boyhood days" with the "poor whites" who come into the mill from countless isolated places and are notoriously restless, drifting from one of these ideally pictured mills to another.

I concur with Mr. Kincald in believing that the operatives in most of the mills are better off as regards money than ever before, but this does not justify child labor, which means the destruction of the industry in the future, although large dividends for the present.

It is strange that if the Georgia mill owners were so eager for the abolition of child labor, regarding it as unnecessary and unprofitable, no less than thirty of them should have appeared before the legislature last session to defeat a very mild child labor law, and I would like to know who is going to "fight bill after bill to death" if not they.

If the mill owners are honest in their desire to abolish child labor, they will press for legislation. Only legislation can secure this, for their "agreements" have no value in law—no penalty for breach, no guarantee for new mills. The law is a terror to evildoers, not to those endeavoring to promote the very thing it enforces.

I happen to know that this agreement was suggested as a means of quieting public agitation and as a "sop to Cerberus" to prevent legislation if possible which would bring in its train ultimately inspection and enforcement.

A century of experience in England and New England has shown one thing more clearly than another. It is that child labor must be restricted by law. Today the only civilized community in the world without such a law is in the southern states, and those who seek to prevent its enactment are striving to

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Freeland Opera House Co., Lessees.

Friday Evening, November 29.

Clyde Fitch's Drama,

"Barbara Frietchie."



'LOVE IS A WIFUL, ADORABLE CHILD, THAT TEASES YOU TILL YOU GIVE IT ITS OWN WAY.'

SAME COMPANY, SAME SCENERY, SAME COSTUMES.

that will appear here.

Music by DePierro's Orchestra.

Prices: First Row, \$1.50; Parquet, \$1.00; Dress Circle, 75c; Balcony, 75 and 50c, Gallery, 25c.

An Original Play

full of heart interest, founded upon Whittier's memorable poem, and presenting with wonderful vividness and intense realism the most fascinating picture of "Dixie Land" ever portrayed. It is the best that the

Great American Playwright

has ever given to the stage and its success was attained by the

Keep it uncivilized in this particular matter that they may exploit it for their own ends.

The animus shown on this subject proves it. I do not desire to justify myself, but I am the voice of the children who cannot speak for themselves, and I repeat that I have made no statement which I could not vindicate in a court of law and given no picture of a wrong which is crushing the most hopeless beings who in this land of freedom appeal most strongly to the chivalry of her citizens, which is not a long way within the truth.

I have seen and known of things in connection with this child labor of the south with which I could paint New York red; but, as with the horrors of war, one has to look on the broad question and not on particular cases which work on one's emotions. But this I will say, "I would rather see a battlefield strewn with the dead bodies of thousands of little children than I would see them condemned to the moral and physical degradation, the hopeless ignorance, the weary slavery of their lives, as I know them as baby workers in the southern mills."—Irene M. Ashby Macfayden in New York Herald.

WOMEN WAGE EARNERS.

New York's Female Workers as a Class Are Underpaid.

For a girl coming to New York to study an income of at least \$12 a week is necessary to live in civilized decency, leaving the luxuries out of the question. Anything less means physical deterioration, a dulling of the mental faculties and a consequent inability to do her work well.

Judged by this standard 90 per cent of the working women of New York are dangerously underpaid. Less than 10 per cent—that is, less than 15,000—receive \$9 a week or more. Twenty-eight per cent—in round numbers 45,000—are paid less than \$5. The general average is \$5.24. Altogether there are about 150,000 women wage earners in the city. They divide naturally into three great classes—factory workers, commercial employees, such as clerks, saleswomen, stenographers and telegraphers, and domestic workers. In the commercial pursuits there is probably the largest number of adequately paid workers; but, on the whole, considering the majority of ordinary workers, there is little or no difference in conditions. The average working woman suffers physically from lack of food, from insanitary housing both at home and in her workshop, from inability to get sufficient and suitable clothing. On the psychological side she suffers chiefly from an inadequate system of education and want of wholesome amusement and recreation.

These women wage earners comprise about one-fifth of the adult population, so their healthy development, physically and mentally, morally and spiritually, is a matter of vital consequence to the whole community. Yet not one person in a thousand ever thinks of them. The few who have not only thought, but investigated and tried to improve conditions, have, for the most part, been workers like themselves. To the 10 per cent of the working men and women organized in trades unions belong most of the credit for the state and national legislative committees which have investigated the affairs of working women and for the factory and sweatshop inspection laws which have wrought some improvement.—Harper's Bazar.

Labor Has Steadily Won.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four railway system, says, "My observation in the last twenty-five years has been that labor has steadily won and capital lost in the struggle which always exists more or less." Mr. Ingalls is undoubtedly correct, for, whatever the temporary reverses may be, organized labor emerges stronger than before.

DOLLS! DOLLS!

Laubach's

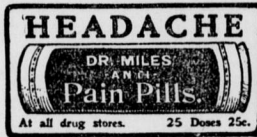
Is the store where the stock is the largest and the prices lowest. Come and see our great assortments of

Holiday Novelties,
 Christmas Toys,
 Tree Trimmings
 and
 Ornaments.

No others can offer you such bargains as our store contains. Spend your money here and it will be well invested.

B. C. LAUBACH,

Baker and Confectioner,
 Centre Street, Freeland.



Lengthy Strike to End.

After seven months of sacrificing struggle and lockout there comes hope for 400 Bernice miners and their families, who have at times had their distress relieved by the donations of other anthracite workers. The strike began over the refusal of State Line and Sullivan Railroad Company, which operates the mine, to recognize the United Mine Workers and pay the 10 per cent advance in wages.

For months the executive board of District No. 1 has labored with Superintendent Davis, representing the mining company, to end the conflict, but he was obdurate. Yesterday President Nicholls was advised by him that the company would take back all the men excepting four, and would pay the wage increase. There is some talk that the long conflict will now end.

If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through
Shiloh's Consumption Cure
 Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. 25 cents. Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Le Roy, N. Y., for free trial bottle.
 Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood



DRIVING

commonplace shoes out of the market is what the All America \$3.50 SHOE

is doing. How would you like to reduce your shoe wants to two pairs a year? How would you like to wear the custom-made \$5.00 kind for \$3.50 a pair? Made in the custom way, of choicest selections of leather, they are the snappy, thoroughbred, 20th Century Shoes. It's a pleasure to show them.

We Also Have Other Styles and Prices.

Our Assortment of Men's and Boys' Underwear

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.

In Hats and Caps and Furnishing Goods

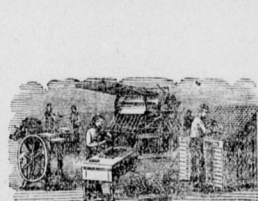
our stock is by far the largest in the town. We carry the latest styles in these goods and sell at reasonable figures. All people pay the same price at this store, and the child receives the same service as the man.

McMenamin's Gents' Furnishing, Hat and Shoe Store,

South Centre Street.

5 C WILL BUY A
3 DATHFINDER CIGAR
 SOLD UNDER
 W. K. GRESH & SONS, MAKERS

The Cure that Cures
 Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is
OTTO'S CURE
 The GERMAN REMEDY
 Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25¢ & 50¢



PRINTING

Promptly Done at the Tribune Office.

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 White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
 8 15 a m for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, 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, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.
 11 5 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 Scranton, Wilkes-Barre 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, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and White Haven.
 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, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
 7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
 For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.
 ROLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 30 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
 CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 20 Broadway Street, New York City.
 G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect March 10, 1901.
 Trains leave Drifcon for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Ron and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
 Trains leave Drifcon for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Drifcon at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
 Trains leave Drifcon for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
 Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:22, 11:10 a. m., 4:41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.
 Trains leave Drifcon for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Shepton at 5:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 5:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.
 Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifcon at 5:26 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 5:11 a. m., 5:41 p. m., Sunday.
 Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifcon at 5:49 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 5:40 p. m., Sunday.
 All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannette, Audencia and other points on the Traction Company's line.
 Train leaving Drifcon at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Drifcon with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and other west.
 LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.