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FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 29, 1902.



THEATRICAL.

A four days' engagement will begin at the Grand opera house by the popular and the well known Waite Comedy Stock Company, tonight, with a complete production of that famous melodrama, "The War of Wealth," a play that has toured all the big cities in the country and was one of Jacob Litt's big successes. During the rest of the engagement a series of well known plays will be presented, among which is a big production of last year's New York sensation, "Under Two Flags," and as given by this company is credited by both press and public as equal to any seen at high prices.

The acting company is a carefully selected one, artists of recognized ability and their united strength is seldom seen with an attraction of this kind. In addition a clever vaudeville company is carried and between the acts they entertain with their pleasing specialties, while the ladies' orchestra is quite a feature. There will be a matinee on Saturday, and tonight will be a special one for the ladies.

The patrons of the Grand opera house who saw "The Game Keeper" last evening were treated to a pretty scenic production, good singing and a fair quality of acting. The star of the play, Smith O'Brien, has a very fine voice and used it to good advantage. His support is subject to improvement, but upon the whole the play is one which pleases the average audience and the shortcomings of some of the company are overbalanced by the merit of the piece.

POLITICAL.

Squire Campbell, of East Foster, and Squire Carr, of Eckley, are wondering whose place the Republican nominee for justice of the peace will fill, even if the certificate of nomination should be accepted and the candidate elected. Both justices in Foster have a few years yet to serve, and the general impression is that Mr. Solomon is not so wise as his famous namesake in accepting the "gold-bribe" offered him on Monday evening.

One of the strongest tickets nominated in years by Hazle Democrats was placed in the field yesterday. The North Side is represented by Patrick Higgins, of Drifton, a man who deserves to win the supervisorship, and John Haughey, of Jeddo, a bright young man for auditor. The Democrats of Foster are unusually well pleased with this year's ticket. Every element of the party and every section of the township have been accorded representation, and the leaders claim they are in a position to make a winning fight.

The Republicans in the Fifth ward have filled their ticket by naming W. J. Morgan for councilman and those of the Sixth ward have placed F. H. Albert on the ticket for school director.

Strength of Mine Workers.

The numerical strength of the United Mine Workers of America and the rapid growth of the organization is shown by the following figures from the official reports of the officers:
For the year 1898 the average paid up membership was 32,902.
For 1899 it was 61,880; increase, 28,978.
For 1900 it was 115,521; increase, 53,643.
For 1901 it was 196,024; increase, 82,503.
Membership in December, 1898, 54,700.
December, 1900, 91,000; increase, 36,300.
December, 1901, 232,280; increase, 98,280.
There was organized during the past year 396 local unions; charters surrendered, 121; net gain, 275.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

A GAIN FOR LABOR.

SUCH IS HENRY GEORGE'S OPINION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

But It Looks as if the "Captains of Industry" May Want to Combine the Producers That They May Pick the Consumers.

To the man who has followed the progress of the industrial movement for the past few years the first extraordinary feature of the labor and capital conference in New York was the meeting on terms of at least outward cordiality and equality of men holding commanding ranks in the trades union world with men who are called "captains of industry," but who up to comparatively recently were openly hostile to organized labor and would in no way treat with it. Here these two elements met in a kind of public love feast, making speeches flowing with milk and honey and protesting mutual respect and confidence, and all this in open assemblage, with large numbers of representative men of other walks of life present and a newspaper press reporting the proceedings down to the least utterances. The monopoly magnates meeting in friendly discourse with the leaders of the greatest of the trades unions with a view to effecting a board of examination into future industrial disagreements in the larger fields of labor was dramatic if not sensational. What could it mean? was the natural question. The "great employers" have hitherto not been animated by extravagant love for labor unionism. Could this be intended for a trap, a scheme to snare the more important leaders and hold them as hostages for the good conduct of their followers? Or, since United States Senator Hanna, the leader of the Republican national party organization, was made the chairman of the permanent body of arbitration—the committee of thirty-six, as it is also called—could it be that the main purpose of this getting together of the representatives of "labor and capital" was nothing more than a political move under a mask?

Men's motives are usually complex. A subtle mingling of reasons precedes most important actions. But in this conference I am persuaded that the leading motive that influenced "capital," so called, was not the hope of taking advantage of labor, but the desire to raise labor organizations as a defense against any aggressiveness of the body of the people against special privileges. These "great employers" are truly great employers, but they are more than that. They are in possession of very valuable privileges of one kind or another. The public mind is now opening to an inquiry into all forms of privilege and particularly those forms which have the name of "trust" and which bear with such obvious burden upon the masses of the community. Legislation, some recent decisions of the courts and the contents of a large part of the press and the periodicals indicate increasing interest of the general public in this subject and a disposition to abolish privileges or, if allowed them, to continue life, to subject them to a substantial burden. It is said that there is nothing so timid as money, and if we take privilege as one of the forms of riches we may surely say that it is the most timid of all timid things. It knows of danger by instinct, and in the present situation the great trust forms of privilege have betokened that instinct can supply of real menace to their exclusive institutions if anything like an industrial war should break out, for that must, through the wide extension of the trades union organization, involve not a few but a vast number of workers, these in turn exerting a sympathetic influence over a large and increasing proportion of the people.

Does this not explain the present attitude of President Schwab of the United States Steel and Iron corporation, who in years past was an outspoken advocate of the Carnegie company's policy of undying hostility to organizations of workmen—a "labor crusher," in other words? Does this not reveal a sufficient motive for his participating in a kind of love feast with distinguished heads of the trades unions and helping to form a permanent love feast committee, with himself as one of its members?

"But," interpose some, "this does not look much like what Senator Hanna is reported to have said about the chief function of the court of arbitration, or committee of thirty-six."

What was it that Senator Hanna said? This: "I consider the conference the greatest step ever taken for the speedy settlement of disputes arising between labor and capital. The organization of capital, which has come to stay, was an evolution which was preceded by an organization of labor, which also has come to stay, and the concentration of the interest of the two sides, which should be friendly, not hostile, into the hands of a comparatively few individuals will be for the best interests of both."

ment—that is, to resolve it into a state similar to that of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, whose head, Chief Arthur, keeps in close communion with the railroad management, which gives much to the engineers in return for their refusal to strike and their abstaining from giving comfort to others who do strike.

But even if the labor leaders were in sympathy with and disposed to adopt the Arthur plan, I think circumstances are such as to make its successful carrying out impossible. Arthur could succeed because he commanded a comparatively small number of very highly skilled and peculiarly trusted men who banded themselves together in a union that should have no communication with or sympathy for any other union or body of workmen. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers says in substance, "We stand for ourselves alone." Other labor unions are of necessity numerous, have an intimate intercommunication and warm bond of sympathy, and they proceed on the principle of the Knights of Labor motto—namely, that "the injury of one is the concern of all." Indeed, the idea of the solidarity of labor is not restricted to skilled workmen, but applies as well to the even greater number of unskilled workmen. Any labor trust or even approximation to a bureau of the kind would have to have the active or passive approval or support of this enormous army of organized and unorganized workmen, a thing not supposable in this stirring, changing age.

I admit that were the spirit of inquiry not abroad, were the monopolies and their sponsors not under serious suspicion and were the popular mind in a state of passivity and quietude then perhaps some share or the promise of a share of the advantages of monopoly might serve to draw and hold some part of the labor unions under the control of some kind of managing organization. But too many men have conceived the idea that there is something fundamentally out of keeping with equal rights in monopolies, and the desire for investigation is too rampant for a labor trust to be formed.

Or to put the same thing in another form: Senator Hanna speaks of the "organization of capital" coming to stay. Does he include monopoly in the word "capital"? It is not as a capitalist that Mr. Schwab, for instance, is most notable in this matter, for the word "capital" in the sense of political economy means some form of wealth used by labor to produce more wealth, and the word "wealth" means the produce of labor from land—that is, from the materials of nature. Capital therefore comes from labor, and a factory or a steel rail or a locomotive when used in production is capital, but an ore bed or a coalfield or a railroad right of way cannot be. That is a privilege. Now, \$300,000,000 approximately represents the value of the actual capital of Mr. Schwab's steel trust, using the word capital in its true, economic sense, and \$1,100,000,000 represents the value of privilege in a so-called "capitalization" of \$1,400,000,000.

So therefore it is far more as a monopolist than as a capitalist that Mr. Schwab becomes a member of the committee of thirty-six. If the body of the people do not see this sharpness of outline, a sufficiently large and widely scattered number do see it to point it out and to give direction to that animus against privilege which is now beginning to change from thought to action.

"But," it will be asked, "if the trusts are endeavoring to draw the trades unions into a kind of league and covenant that shall be useful to privilege what is labor to get out of this committee of arbitration, as it is called? Why did the labor leaders go into it?"

My judgment is that, while the captains of monopoly seek by this means to raise defense works between their domains of privilege and the approaching popular equal rights army, the trades unions are getting advance ground. All that the unions need to be successful in most of their fights, when their cause is just, is a popular hearing.

The greatest strike in recent years—the Pennsylvania anthracite strike of 1900—was won because John Mitchell, the strike leader, was able to get his case through the newspapers before the people. That made a public opinion that awakened the politicians to activity, and they were able to use the threat of exposure against the railroads, which were the real opponents of the mine workers. The railroads feared attack on their transportation or coal mining privileges or any revelation of the latter's great value. This brought the extraordinary exhibition of the powerful combination of railroads yielding to a labor organization which when it entered the fight had no money and not more than a sixteenth part of all the mine workers in that territory in its membership—yielding absolutely and granting a 10 per cent increase in wages and other demands.

The formation of the committee of thirty-six, or court of arbitration, for this reason means a remarkable advance for trades unionism upon ground hitherto held by the greatest of its old foes, the trusts, for the trust captains now agree to make the public the judge in labor disputes and thereby guarantee the unions a hearing before the public. The trusts may design to avoid this difficulty by making a tool of the unions, but even if the union leaders were willing to be used, which I do not believe is the case, the masses of the union members would not be, and the trusts may find that they have made a club that will be used against them at the first sign of serious trouble between them and the workers.

For these reasons the committee of thirty-six, or court of arbitration, seems to be a distinct gain for labor.—Henry George, Jr., in Philadelphia North American.



BOYS AND BUSINESS.

Some Advice on the Way to Start Out in Life.

James A. Shaw says: Boys do not appreciate the importance and seriousness of the first steps in business life. They fail to realize that the future depends not upon luck or chance, but upon having a solid foundation. Too many start out blindly, without any idea as to what they want or are aiming for, thinking only of their salary. If a boy could commence business life with even a small part of the judgment and common sense he enjoys later on, how differently he would act!

Boys often think that because their work is apparently trivial it is unimportant and so do their tasks in a slipshod way. There is no part of the work about a business establishment that should not be done accurately and promptly. Employers notice how the employee does the little things, though the employee sometimes thinks that his shirking is not noticed.

Every boy should aim to do all his work at least a little better than any one else can. He should give it thought, figure out how he can save time and money and improve the character of the work. Suggestions are all ways in order. He should be in his place on or before the time expected, and if sickness makes him late he should immediately explain it to his employer. If the boy runs out of duties, he should look for more. Men want bright, ambitious boys around them, prepared by experience in humble positions to fill higher.—Exchange

A Paper Fish Trick.

Here is a little experiment that illustrates a principle of natural philosophy: Cut out of ordinary note paper a fish like the one shown in the cut, and let it be a good sized one. In the



HOW TO MAKE THE FISH.

center cut a circular opening, a communicating with the tail by means of the narrow canal A B, opening at B.

Now let plenty of water run in the bathtub and place the fish in it so that its ventral half may be thoroughly wetted and its dorsal half remain dry. Pour into the opening at A a good sized drop of oil, and this will at once seek to spread itself over the surface of the water. As it can only do so through the canal A B, the reactive force thus exerted will propel the fish forward, which always surprises those to whom the secret of the oil is not known.

St. Nicholas.

The following account of how a certain man named Nicholas became a saint is said to be authentic: "Once upon a time there lived in Germany a man who had a great deal of gold. He was so kind and generous in his use of it that he made many needy people comfortable and happy. But whenever he made gifts he would go after the people were soundly sleeping and put his presents in through the windows. No one ever saw him do these things, but people began to call him St. Nicholas, and whenever a kind favor was done by any one they said, 'That was a St. Nicholas deed.' I may not have some one who might wish to remember us without being known? If so, he must be our St. Nicholas."

Magic Ink.

Take a good sized onion, chop it up, place it in a coarsely woven cloth and wring the sap out in a bottle and it is ready for the pen and paper. Write as you would with other ink, and then, after you have written a sheet, hold it to a hot fire or, best of all, directly above a lamp chimney, and as by magic the letters and words one by one will appear. This produces a colored writing.

The Little Dreamer.

A little boy was dreaming Upon his nurse's lap That the pins fell out of all the stars And the stars fell into his cap. So, when his dream was over, What should that little boy do? Why, he went and looked inside his cap And found it wasn't true.

Girls' and Children's Leggings.

Warm, comfortable leggings are essential to every winter outfit. For the girls and children they are necessary in all weather as a protection against cold. For the misses, with their longer skirts, they are essential in rain and snow, optional on clear days, but should never be neglected.

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

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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 Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
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 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 and 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 and Pottsville.
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 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, 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 Agent.

LEVIN B. WILBER, General Superintendent, 28 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 28 Cortlandt 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 Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 3:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7:10 a. m., 12:40, 5:38 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:20 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:40 p. m., Sunday, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 5:40 p. m., Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannetteville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Train leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.