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FREELAND, PA., JULY 30, 1902.



## FOR PATTISON

### A Prominent Independent Declares Opposition to Pennypacker.

Professor John B. Rendall, leader of the Republican-Union forces and who was elected a member of the legislature on the fusion ticket four years ago, is the first of the prominent anti-machine Republicans of Chester county to announce himself as opposed to the election of Judge Pennypacker. In giving his reasons therefor he says:

"Judge Pennypacker has himself, in the studied and deliberate article of a public magazine, given the most unreserved eulogy of Mr. Quay ever given any public man. In his judgment Mr. Quay and his methods are as near perfection as can be found on earth. If the judge should be elected governor, how could he do otherwise than make all appointments and urge and approve all legislation recommended by the man who is his ideal and idol in public life? With this logical and moral certainty staring us in the face, I do not see how men who utterly dissent from the principles and methods that have prevailed can approve such nomination.

"As important, or perhaps more important, than the governorship, there are being nominated all over the state the same men and the same kind of men as were in the last legislature and under the same absolute control. Pounds and pounds of promises they made, but not an ounce of fulfillment. And they are making the same promises again today, but they are owned and nominated by the same masters who owned them before.

"Glistening promises of ballot reform and an honest count before election, but ball bonds and all for ballot-box stuffers after election; rippers for cities and communities that will not bow to the yoke; privileges and franchises for the select syndicate of politicians, but injunctions for the trolleys of the people.

"From the wheat fields and the mountains of the state there is a stern, silent protest going up against these principles and methods."

### INDEPENDENTS FOR PATTISON.

Professor Rendall spent several days in town the past week in an effort to crystallize the Republican opposition to the Republican machine into a tangible and compact organization, and a general conference will be held in this place shortly, when definite action will be taken in the maturing of campaign plans. The trend among the anti-machine Republicans of this county is decidedly toward Pattison, and the delegates sent from here to the Union party convention in Philadelphia, it is said, will use their influence in having Pattison endorsed by the convention.

In local affairs it seems to be settled that an independent ticket will be put in the field. This means that a couple thousand Republicans will be diverted from the machine ticket, in which the Democrats see a strong hope of success, providing they choose the right kind of timber for the legislature and county offices.

Judge Pennypacker will be closely watched. The judge, for a proclaimed believer in clean government, has a curious entourage. It includes not only Quay and Penrose, arch spirits in the cause of machine politics, but the watching public does not forget that Durham is also a main factor in his elevation and that ex-Senator William H. Andrews and others of that ilk assisted. These men do not make governors without some object in view. And now it is proposed to add Stone by placing him. Truly the exclusive Philadelphia is having formed for him a kitchen cabinet that will bear watching, not only by the public but by himself. Will he balk? Or will the people decline, as they should, to accept pledges that do not come from Judge Pennypacker himself, but from Quay, with the endorsement of Penrose, Durham, Andrews, Stone et al.—Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.).

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
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# THE CO-OPERATORS.

## NOTES FROM THE RECENT MEETING AT LEWISTON, ME.

### All Things Are Not Possible at Once. Lessons in Past Experiences—Some Remarks From the "Grand Old Man" of the Labor Movement.

[Special Correspondence.]

There is no greater social marvel than the manner in which these co-operative societies flourish.—W. E. Gladstone.

A co-operative business system is the world's greatest need.—J. S. Clark.

The national co-operative conference held in Lewiston, Me., June 20-24 dealt with a matter which may become important to the industrial world. Your correspondent has never been enthusiastic about industrial co-operation. When it was asked, Why can't trades unions buy out the industries one by one rather than use the money for strikes? we let the echoes answer. For the further social as well as industrial co-operation involved in Keweenaw and Ruskin we only looked fearfully forward for a wreck.

Co-operative failures have often arisen out of the attempt of too many people to do too many new things at once. New things try the nerves, and people thrown too much together try one another, and they fall out. Wells' Memorial coalyard proposed in Boston could not proceed because it was to sell coal at cost. That must set every retail dealer so strongly against it as to render its work impossible. One could hardly blame retail dealers for demanding freight discriminations in such a case, and freight discriminations kill anything. Some fifty meetings were said to have been held in Boston that winter to consider a plan devised by the celebrated architect Putnam to employ idle labor on co-operative buildings, but somehow the work did not move. What was the matter with the plan, the labor leaders or the architect, does not appear. But as nothing is more needed than work for the unemployed and city houses owned co-operatively or municipally some way will be found to accomplish it in time.

Robert Owen was successful so long as only the benefits of his enterprise were co-operative. But, according to Professor Ely, he failed when he made it too purely co-operative. During the transition stage co-operators cannot be too sentimental against some competitive features. They must have business methods which will not affect the sense of humor of competitors. They cannot depart too far from the ordinary ways of the world.

Yet America is not so bare of co-operative enterprise as those of us who had not studied it believed. This Lewiston enterprise does a business of \$600,000 a year, having a beautiful new sun colored department store, the largest east of Boston; a grocery store, a cafe and a co-operative hall. Lawrence, Mass., has six co-operative grocery stores, two dry goods stores, a bakery and stables, with twenty-eight horses. It does a business of \$500,000 annually and has distributed \$300,000 in cash dividends. In Lowell, Mass., is a younger co-operative establishment doing one-half as large a business. In California are sixty co-operative stores. The Progressive Planning mill, the largest in San Francisco, is owned by labor unions. Nearly every union in San Francisco took stock in it, and so did some unions in the country. Some employees in a Los Angeles laundry asked for higher pay. They were locked out. They started a co-operative laundry, which has prospered tremendously. Every one likes to see these union women run a laundry. One thousand four hundred co-operative enterprises in America were reported at the conference, and not all are heard from, of course. People who know of co-operative stores are to assist by sending names to Rev. Iliam Vrooman, the president of the Co-workers Fraternity company at Boston.

The new facts brought here of late from Europe showing the shooting upward of co-operation in England, in Switzerland and in nearly every country of Europe show that industrial co-operation is inevitably in line with our evolution and will be important in obtaining the political co-operation which we all believe in except those who have machines to elect themselves to office. Professor Parsons, who is a civil engineer as well as a lawyer, has charts which are a revelation. One long line, which he calls a rocket, shows the growth of co-operation for years on a nearly horizontal plane, but lately it shoots up into the heavens.

Sixteen weavers of Rochdale, England, began buying together until a store could be established. With their little educational work, no doubt with failures here and there, it has taken sixty-two years to attain to the great co-operative movement which includes in its membership and their families one-fourth of the population of Great Britain and is adding to its membership now at the rate of several thousand per month. By its size it commands everybody's respect. It owns eight steamers which can't be Morganized; it has stock in railroads; it has two of the largest wholesale houses in the world. A Scotchman said the one at Glasgow was a half mile square. In the Glasgow bakery there are a hundred employees. The other great wholesale house is in Manchester. English co-operators, united with wholesale, have an annual trade of \$349,000,000 and profits of \$89,000,000. The cost of getting goods from producer to consumer is reduced from about 30 cents to about 6 cents. This gives prosperity to those who co-operate.

The American movement must not even take sixty-two years to embrace one-fourth of the people, else the trusts might embrace us all. This answers

the question so often asked the conference, "Why not follow that truly picturesque plan of the Rochdale weavers, buying together as an agency until a store can be established, using a portion of the profit for educating others? When there are stores enough, let them buy together, as the syndicate stores do now, until each store can take stock in a wholesale store. After this industries can be established and ships bought to feed the stores."

This is the general plan except for the small beginnings of that fascinating Rochdale story, and small beginnings are not at all out of place except where large ones could just as well be made. We are richer here. There are business men who have proved their ability who are only waiting for a man like J. S. Clark or for some one whom the Boston society shall send out to show this practical plan to turn their stores into co-operative stores and work on salary.

The successful thing about this plan of co-operation is that it appeals to self interest and not wholly to some ideals too high for any but farsighted eyes. Coworkers, producers, consumers, share the dividends, just uniting their consuming and producing power in the businesslike ways of the twentieth century, which we all like except for certain cruelties.

A mistake which causes unpleasantness in some co-operating localities is that the minds of some leaders get too far ahead of the real business. City people who don't object to co-operative stores naturally do object to having their real estate appropriated in fancy long before dividends have enabled the co-operators to offer the cash for the real estate. Farmers, too, only need markets and relief from trust extortions at present. Farmers are not united in any way that is detrimental to the public or that calls for interference with their real estate from any meddlesome co-operation. They are the natural friends of co-operative stores. They like creameries, and they need very much co-operative ways of marketing their produce. Most farmers are not peddlers. But the expropriation of farms or anything which sounds like that should not be made a part of a senseless programme. Special farms for feeding co-operative stores—there is enough to do before that unnecessary task is begun. To see this only requires common observation and common sense and no taking notes by any specialist. The practical result of setting the community's nerves on edge unnecessarily is a scare of coworkers, members, stockholders, robbing the work of its friends and its most careful helpers. A leader who knows men does not stalk away on ahead of them all with his face turned heavenward.

A five days' study of the methods which have stood the test of trial and of those which haven't has been extremely beneficial to the thoughtful. The lawyer mayor of Norwich who got municipal gas came with his two friends.

He hinted in his quaint way that a co-operative store would start in Norwich. A goodly number of business and professional men came from Boston, a nucleus of what looks like a big movement beginning there. The most beautiful address of the conference was made by George Washburn, proprietor of a department store and president of a great Populist club. He expressed himself sympathetically for the 800 men who even in this past year of prosperity had quietly failed in Boston, "cruelly killed by their brothers," falling out so quietly as to be unnoticed. "Oh, the broken hearts, the ruined homes, the lost souls!" This large, prosperous man standing before an audience in the city hall said, "Co-operation shall have my life!" From so far west as Des Moines, Ia., came an ex-congressman. General Howard of Farm, Field and Fireside spoke to us. New Jersey sent some delegates. Philadelphia Quakers, business people, assured us that they felt it a duty as Christian people to begin co-operative work. The Economic League of Connecticut, which has been electing mayors on public ownership tickets, was represented by more than one. Rev. Mr. Littlefield of Haverhill, Mass., pledged his life to co-operation. Rev. Karl Vrooman is just home from study in Europe. Iliam Vrooman presided peaceably. The jangling notes usually struck at such long meetings were sometimes sounded, but the president's tones were always musical and his manners unruined.

Mr. George E. McNeil came from Boston to represent union labor. He explained that it was of little avail to buy our victuals cheaper if we did not co-operate with that great army, one-eighth of all the laborers, who co-operate to maintain clean conditions and to keep down the hours of labor and to keep up wages, the barometer of civilization. He asked that lines of union made goods be kept in co-operative stores.

The literature printed in Lewiston had not the union label, and "the grand old man" of the labor movement denounced it with fiery eloquence. The printer explained that he had tried to form a union, but that he could not get a charter because the international union required seven printers in the union, and Lewiston had but five. Mr. McNeil was satisfied and smiled with becoming benignity. It was the sense of the conference that co-operators should work in harmony with organized labor.

It is perhaps unnecessary to prophesy whether the American people possess the business sense, the patience, the toleration, the faith, the honesty, the wisdom, to finally co-operate the trusts out of business, to raise the credit of their own paper until the bankers can keep on cornering all the gold, discrediting all the silver and retarding all the greenbacks, without maturing very much to us.

ELLA ORMSBY.  
New Salem, Mass., July 7.

# HUMOR OF THE HOUR

**Had an Idea.**  
"I have an idea," said the young man who is always having strange ideas, "as to how one can tell which party to a matrimonial alliance has the brains, the ability, the force, by the children."

"Yes?" commented the other quietly.  
"Sure. Show me a family where all the children are boys, and I'll show you a man who is the forceful one—the brains of the family."

"Yes?" still quietly.  
"Dead certain! I've made a study of it—I've looked up particular families. If you find all girls, the woman is really the head of the family. She is the one who really manages things, although she may be a quiet little woman for all that."

"Yes?" He was really very meek.  
"By the way, you're married, I believe?"  
"Yes."  
"Any children?"  
"Two. Both girls."  
"Oh!"  
And then the conversation flagged.

**Time to Cut Her.**  
"I must quit being seen with that Mrs. Flipppleigh," she said.

"My dear," her husband answered, "I'm glad to hear you say that. You know she's been divorced twice, and really I don't believe her husbands were altogether to blame."  
"Oh, it isn't that so much, but I suspect that she trimmed the shirt waist and hat she wears herself."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Jones' Idea.**



Briggs—There goes Jones, the man who married the widow and six children.

Griggs—But what is he doing with that enormous quantity of fireworks?  
Briggs—I guess he intends to get rid of the six children.

**Met His Waterloo.**

"So that baseball umpire has another black eye?"  
"Yes."  
"How did he get it?"  
"By not sticking to his own business. He undertook to decide a dispute over a game of pingpong."—Washington Star.

**It Smudges 'Em All Alike.**

"There's a couple of big coal soots on your face, Weary."  
"Don't mind 'em. They're th' badges of a great industry, Limpy. I tell you, me boy, there's nothin' like soft coal for puttin' th' human family on an equality."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**The Genuine Panama.**

"Maria, where is my new Panama?"  
"New? Why, that yellow and bent up hat didn't look like it was new."  
"Well, where is it?"  
"Why, it looked so old I cut holes in each side and made a bonnet for the mare."—Chicago News.

**Didn't Harmonize.**

"Haven't you read that lovely new novel?" asked the first summer girl.  
"No," replied the other, "the only edition of it I've seen has a horrid yellow cover that doesn't accord with any of my gowns."—Philadelphia Press.

**Full Information.**

"Does your father rent that house, young man?"  
"No. He owns every bit of it. It's been bought and paid for and insured and mortgaged and everything."—Chicago American.

**Knocked in the Head.**

Blobs—Going to take a vacation this summer?  
Slobbs—I'm afraid I won't be able to afford it. You see, I'm thinking of buying a Panama hat.—Philadelphia Record.

**The Prevailing Craze.**

The new arrival looked at the balo handed to him and shook his head.  
"Haven't you any of Panama straw?" he asked.—Chicago Post.

**Good at a Pinch.**

Ethel—Would you consider Percy Monckton a good catch?  
Madge—Certainly, if all the others got away!—Puck.

**A Fish Story.**

Who taketh from a numskull's lips The surest kind of equine tips And on the loser plants his chips? The lobster.

At poker, when the draw's complete, Who murmurs, with a querying bleat, "How many do four aces beat?" The lobster.

Who, when a maid, all guileless, gay, Avers she's fond of fizz frappe, Replieh, "Creature, hence away?" The lobster.

Who every kind of duty hates, Yet, harassed by the adverse fates, Grinds out bad verse at workhouse rates? The lobster.

## Everything New IN Furnishings

We have all the little things that a gentleman can wish for his summer dressing. Our "little necessities of life," all of which must be proper to make the "finished man," are faultless in every detail. If you want a pair of shoes, a hat, a shirt, a tie, or a pair of socks in the handsome, stylish colors of summer, you can get them here.

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May 18, 1902.	
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.	
LEAVE FREELAND.	
6 12 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
7 29 a m	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville and Scranton.
8 15 a m	for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
9 58 a m	for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 45 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 41 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 29 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 58 a m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
11 41 a m	from Pottsville, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
12 35 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.

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### THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 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 Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepperton at 6 30 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 Shepperton at 6 30 a m, 4 11 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 11 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Driford for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Hanwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 6 50 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 3 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Shepperton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 25 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 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, Jeanesville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

LITTLE & QUINN, Superintendant