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FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 8, 1902.

UNION LABEL

THE COMMANDING ISSUE.

Pennsylvania is about to enter upon a contest for political independence and regeneration that will be memorable in the annals of the times. The currents of public feeling to be noted in all parts of the state are deep and strong. It was thorough knowledge and appreciation of this fact which inspired the action of the controlling forces in the recent Republican convention. It was openly and significantly declared that no risks must be taken. Nevertheless, the situation already shows that even the best laid plans of the shrewdest political managers may go amiss, despite every effort to persuade the people that all is well. There is a rising tide of public suspicion that a confidence game is contemplated and an increasing purpose is manifest to know the truth and to act with vigorous independence and effect. There is to be a determined grappling once more with the forbidding forces in American politics which have so long made the commonwealth of Pennsylvania a reproach throughout the nation.

It is clear knowledge of this fact which has caused many citizens of the highest standing and influence, and in full sympathy with the Republican party on national issues, to openly declare their purpose to again sustain the cause of reform, as represented by the Democratic standard bearers in this state. Men like Henry C. Lea, the veteran reformer, and ex-Postmaster Hicks, of Philadelphia, have vigorously arraigned the Quay machine and repudiated the attempt to deceive the people through the nomination of a candidate for governor who seeks to cover with the cloak of personal respectability the multiplied sins of the most odious political combination the country has ever known. The battle is against the same bosses and their ready tools that have so deeply wronged and disgraced the state. The lines are clearly drawn and the friends of honest politics and good government are everywhere rallying earnestly for a great victory at the polls in November next.

Railway employes of Pennsylvania stand in the front rank of workers in intelligence and patriotic regard for the public welfare. They know how all classes of the people suffer under misrule. They understand the wicked ways of the political highwayman. They know how worthless are the promises of men without conscience or principle. Therefore they see clearly and speak out boldly in the present contest. The action of representative railroad workers, speaking for an organization numbering scores of thousands of honest and courageous public servants, as they really are, is significant of the state of public feeling in Pennsylvania at this time. It shows how deep and widespread is the disgust of the people and the determination to turn the rascals out and restore honest government. The short and sure road to this end is the election of an executive and associates and a legislature worthy of public trust.

Penrose will have a harder fight to secure re-election than Quay. An earnest contest in every fairly divided legislative district will result in a largely increased anti-machine representation in both house and senate. Keep this important matter before the voters. Pennsylvania should have at least one honest and capable member of the national senate. Penrose has been a misfit and discredit to his own party.

QUAY BLACKJACK PARTY

Independent Citizens Assailed By Rioters.

TOUGHS FOR PENNYPACKER

Disgraceful Scenes in a Bogus Convention — Honest Men a Unit For Pattison and Guthrie.

The Philadelphia Ledger gives this impartial account of the assault on the Union Party state convention in that city last week:

More than 200 men, some of them armed with revolvers, knives and blackjacks, claiming to be regularly elected delegates from different parts of the state, captured the Union party state convention by forcing the doors of Musical Fund Hall yesterday, and, amidst the utmost disorder, went through the form of nominating Samuel W. Pennypacker for governor, William M. Brown for lieutenant governor and Isaac B. Brown for secretary of internal affairs.

During the interval that elapsed between the forcing of the front door of the hall and the breaking down of the barriers that were raised to prevent entrance to the convention room, on the second floor, three men are known to have been injured—Andrew MacAllister, who was struck a blow on the head with a blackjack; Louis J. Minnick, who was stabbed in the leg with a dirk knife, and an unknown man, who had a knife thrust through his wrist.

As soon as the attacking party had entered the convention hall they took possession of the front seats. State Chairman Riter ordered those not delegates to retire to the rear of the room, but his words were greeted with jeers. He finally had the call for the convention read, and as Secretary Mapes was about to read off the temporary roll a motion was made that William R. Knight be made temporary chairman, and he was lifted bodily by his friends, between two policemen, on to the platform, and the control of the convention then passed into the hands of Pennypacker's supporters.

Knight and State Chairman Riter held their places and attempted to address their respective followers. When one would open his mouth the other side would jeer. But Knight's voice was stronger, and he did not heed the interruptions. He followed the schedule he had prepared for himself, despite the interruptions, and announced the nomination of the three Republican candidates for state offices, regardless of the turmoil. When his side was through with its work he sat down, with the determination of forcing the other side to leave the hall without having taken action.

Finally State Chairman Riter was compelled to adjourn the convention to Parlor C, Continental Hotel, where Robert E. Pattison was nominated for governor, George W. Guthrie for lieutenant governor and Lewis W. Emery, an independent Republican, for secretary of internal affairs, and a platform was adopted.

An Object Lesson of Machine Methods

Editorially the Ledger says:

"The violent and shameful methods adopted by the followers of Durham and Ashbridge to break up the state convention of the Union Party are a characteristic exhibition of machine brutality and lawlessness. The actual delegates were no match, in physical force, for the organized band of thugs that took possession of the hall, and they prudently withdrew and held the convention in another place.

"Freedom of political action, the security of citizenship, must summon all true men to their defense, irrespective of party name. The organization that seeks to maintain itself by crime and violence is condemned in the sight of all honest people, and its candidates must suffer condemnation with it. The gang that drove the Union convention from Musical Fund Hall was organized by placemen and minions of the Quay-Ashbridge machine, and carried out its plot with the connivance of the police.

"That such infamous means should be resorted to is evidence of the dread which this movement has inspired in the Quay camp. This lawless nomination of the Quay candidates by a criminal mob emphasizes their identification with the powers of evil that set law and decency at defiance, make elections a mockery, and wantonly insult the decency of the state and the city. It is a fresh notice to the people of Pennsylvania of the criminal power from which they are called upon to emancipate themselves, not in the name of any party or faction, but in the name of the commonwealth of law and liberty."

A Disgrace to the City.

The Press, a Pennypacker supporter, is impelled to make this comment:

"The scene at Musical Fund Hall yesterday was a disgrace to the city. It is always easy to pack a convention of a party so loose and unorganized as the Union Party, and do it with some color of right. But no one can fairly doubt that of the opposing factions yesterday the one represented by Chairman Riter is the legitimate heir of the Union Party of a year ago.

"The Knight convention showed its unorganized, unintelligent character by nominating the entire Republican ticket on the Union Party platform of last year. Nothing could be more incongruous, inconsistent and incompatible. It is absolutely ridiculous and is explainable only on the theory that no one in the convention remembered what the Union platform was when they unanimously adopted it. One of its planks favors fusion with the Democrats, so we have the spectacle of Judge Pennypacker and William M. and Isaac B. Brown running on a platform which favors fusion with the Democratic state organization."

Desperation of the Bosses.

The Record editorially says:

"The proceedings of the Union state convention in this city yesterday bear their own comment. The hall in which the delegates were to assemble was stormed by a crowd of city roughs, who made all regular procedure impossible. They thrust aside the duly constituted officials of the state organization and defiantly indorsed Pennypacker and the two Browns. The regular delegates were driven to an adjourned session in other quarters. This brute force method of making nominations in Philadelphia gave the Union delegates in attendance from other parts of the state a practical illustration of the way elections are carried in this city and of the sort of men and methods employed for the purpose.

According to careful estimates of the actual desire of the delegates entitled to seats in the Union convention those favoring the indorsement of Pattison outnumbered the rest about three to one. The brutal and partially successful attempt to defeat the object for which the convention was assembled will react against the desperate leadership that inspired it. Of course, the mob that broke into Musical Fund Hall and went through the motions of organized proceeding will have no standing in court."

"A Wretched Piece of Bulldozing."

This is the heading of the Evening Bulletin, an earnest supporter of Pennypacker, which indignantly says:

"The violent proceedings in Musical Fund Hall for the capture of the Union party convention were a disgrace to all who were concerned in them, either as instigators or participants. The nomination which was given to Judge Pennypacker by the mob of bulldozers was a mere travesty of convention forms. Indeed, the whole movement was such a mockery of decency and fair play that it can be regarded by the public only with contempt and disgust. Such a nomination can bring neither strength nor credit to Judge Pennypacker, and when tendered to him he ought to repudiate it as the product of a lawless piece of chicanery and rowdyism. It is not clear that there was much political horse sense or rumption behind this raid on the remains of the Union party, for its chief effect will now be to give the Democratic Unionists more of a standing in public sentiment than they possibly could have had if they had been left quietly alone."

Even the Bosses Ashamed of It.

The North American editorially observes:

"The desperate folly of the machine culminated in the riot of thieves and thugs in the Union party's convention hall and forced the convention to endorse the Democratic ticket. No other result was possible. Many important delegations entered the convention to oppose any nominations, but after the riotous invasion by Quay's gang the vote to nominate the Democratic candidates was unanimous. The effect of the outrage committed by the Quayites will be disastrous to the machine ticket. It is doubtful if anything which has been done or may be done or said during the campaign will drive so many votes away from the machine. The assault upon the convention was so brutally idiotic that even the machine organs cannot find excuses for it, and Quay and Penrose, who inspired it, now denounce and repudiate it. They see that the consequences do not depend entirely upon the action of the Union party, but will be felt in the revulsion of voters from the machine regardless of the status of the Union ticket."

THE CROWNING CRIME

Gov. Pattison's Scathing Denunciation of Quay Heelers in Philadelphia.

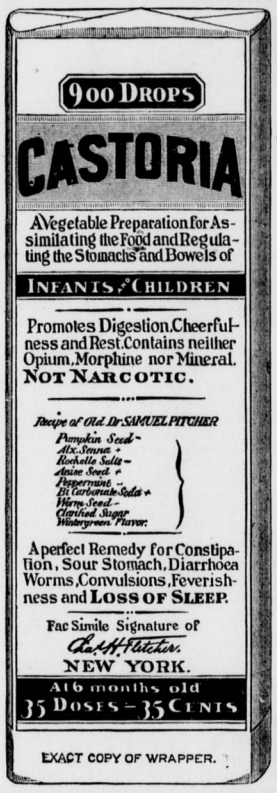
At the close of his speech at Reading Gov. Pattison thus referred to the riotous assault on the Union Party convention:

The right of free assemblage and free speech and unfettered action in connection with public affairs is a fundamental American principle. It was for this that the founders of the Republic fought from Lexington to Yorktown. It was to maintain this right that a half million lives were sacrificed in the struggle to save the Union. To seek to abridge or destroy this high privilege is to aim a deadly blow at self-government. But to the corrupt and tyrannical political autocrat of our time and his base hirelings nothing is sacred. Nothing is safe from their combined hostility. In order to carry out their own purposes they trample upon the laws, brutally override peaceful citizens and even murderously assail those who courageously declare their loyalty to law and order and manfully defend the rights guaranteed to every one by the constitution. They make elections a mockery, party conventions the perilous scene of disorder and riot, and then have the supreme audacity to demand that the courts shall sustain them in their infamous work. They substitute the bludgeon for the ballot, the blackjack for honest credentials. They scoff at decency and scorn righteous public criticism. They compel the independent citizen, who determines to act according to the dictates of his own conscience, to take his life in his hands when he goes to the convention hall or to the polls.

All this occurred in the city of Philadelphia yesterday, when law-abiding citizens from all parts of the state met in convention and sought rightfully to express the will of the people whom they represented.

We believe the time has come when the freemen of this great commonwealth will no longer submit to this degradation, to this consuming curse upon their state; when they will unite with heroic courage and invincible strength to strike down and crush forever the powers of darkness that have so long and so deeply disgraced Pennsylvania.

Old newspapers for sale.



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RAILROADERS' INDORSEMENT

Chairman Austin Tells Why They Are For Pattison—An Earnest Response.

After Chairman Wright had concluded his speech of notification at Reading Charles B. G. Austin, chairman of a committee of the State Board of Railway Employes which endorsed Mr. Pattison's candidacy for governor at its convention at Harrisburg, was introduced. He said:

As chairman of a committee appointed by a convention of the State Board of Railroad Employes of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg on September 1, representing 342 divisions and lodges of organized labor in the state of Pennsylvania, composed of 128,000 voting members, all of this commonwealth, I desire to say that they, being conversant with your previous record, made during two administrations as governor, and believing if again elected that you will give to organized labor the consideration to which we feel they are justly entitled, they unanimously endorsed your nomination for governor and they will use all honorable means to secure your election.

The Governor's Reply.

In concluding, Mr. Pattison addressed himself to Chairman Austin and the committee of the State Board of Railroad Employes, who were present. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: To the citizen enlisted in the cause of good government, sympathy and support from every source is always most welcome. There are times when such assurance is of double value, and there are certain elements, the co-operation of which is absolutely necessary to success. Nothing could give me greater satisfaction and encouragement than the message you so kindly bring, telling of the patriotic action on behalf of an organization of faithful workers for whom I have always had the very highest regard. The men who run the railways of America maintain a standard of fidelity and efficiency that reflects credit upon themselves and the whole body of daily workers. They understand the duties of good citizenship, and their loyalty to the state, to society and to their homes inspires them to take active and intelligent part in public affairs. They well know that the workingman, like the merchant, the banker and the farmer, has no worse enemy than the faithless public servant and the political boss. It is also his lot to bear a share of the cost of bad government, yet he has the strength to render effective service to the people. I trust you may be supported in the stand you have taken by your fellow workers in every field of industrial activity. The strong hand of labor may now and at all times protect itself and promote its own welfare by the proper use of an honest ballot. I thank you very much for your greeting upon this occasion.

There was no scene of enthusiasm at Reading more remarkable and suggestive than when Gov. Pattison concluded his short address to the railroaders, a large representation of these workers being in the great audience. They arose to their feet and cheered again and again, being joined by the entire assemblage.

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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
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, Pittston 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.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
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THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 18, 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, 3 38 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 7 07 a m, 3 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 32, 11 10 a m, 4 41 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 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 9 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 26 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, Auden-ried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

LUTHER S. KUTZ, General Superintendent.

PRINTING

Promptly Done at the Tribune Office.