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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 22, 1902.



## QUAY ON BAYONET RULE

How the Republican Boss Would Settle Labor Troubles.

While Boss Quay has been so loudly pretending a desire to settle the great coal strike peaceably and posing as the "friend" of the miners, it is well to recall what he said in a speech at Phoenixville, Chester county, on the night of October 27, 1900. Here it is:

"Good government is to erect a citizen soldiery which can be thrown at any point in the commonwealth to sustain outraged law at 24 hours notice, and which can furnish FIFTEEN THOUSAND BAYONETS for the United States service on call."

The Quay shouters were too previous, declaring their boss had settled the coal strike. Nothing was done until this arch political trickster quit meddling. The operators and miners knew he had but one purpose, and that was to use the situation to make political capital. In this he failed utterly. Had it not been for the betrayal of the miners' cause at Harrisburg there would have been no strike.

Certain mischievous and selfish political elements worked hard to use John Mitchell as a political club, but they mistook their man. The miner's chieftain carries a level head on his shoulders. He sticks to his text and his great work, and has made a record as a friend of humanity of which any man might be proud.

Independent Republicans care nothing for the decision of the Dauphin County court concerning the Union party ticket. They propose to vote straight for Pattison and Guthrie, a hundred thousand strong.

The coal miners know who their friends are. Their tremendous vote last year showed that they understood the situation. They will hit the tricky Quay machine harder still on Nov. 4.

Pennypacker and his warming pan have had hard times through the northern tier. The voters everywhere seem to have sized up the short-sighted Quay apologist.

With active workers in every school district, Chairman Creasy hopes to get out every Democratic vote. Lend a hand, in the interest of clean politics and honest government.

The publication of Pattison's remarkable labor record, his official words and acts, was a knock-out blow from which the machine literary bureau has not recovered.

In his swing around the circle Brother Pennypacker has not been disturbed to any great extent by the shouting in the Elkin amen corner when Brother Elkin was not there.

An anti-machine majority in the legislature is one of the best things confidently looked for. Work for it everywhere.

**Workers in Every School District.**  
State Chairman Creasy has named a committee of workers for every school district in the whole state, and the attaches of state Democratic headquarters are busy sending out several thousand letters of notification to the men selected in the counties of the commonwealth. The chairman has arranged for one of the liveliest gubernatorial campaigns ever undertaken in the state, and will have "the fences fixed" in every county. The men named on these sub-committees have been recommended by the county chairmen of the districts, and will carry the work of getting out the votes for Pattison into every precinct in the smallest political division in the state. The arrangements have been in progress for several weeks and the committeemen will be urged to make every effort for the ticket. Cordial support is being given to the state chairman in all counties.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE COAL TRUST.

An article in the last number of the Leighton (Pa.) Press entitled "Coal trust organized under Pattison," sent out by the Republican state committee, contains some statements which entitle its author to the first prize for both mendacity and stupidity. No one could have written the article without malicious purpose of misrepresenting the facts, for it contains statements that must have been the invention of the writer. No one could have written the article who was possessed of ordinary intelligence and foresight, for the most cursory examination of the history of the case, and its official records, will disclose the falsehood and impale the falsifier.

After reciting the well-known fact that in 1892 the Reading, Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central, coal carrying roads, undertook to form a combination, it goes on to allege that Governor Pattison received a complaint against this combination, and "refused to interfere;" it characterizes this neglect on his part as "a black and damnable record."

Let us now see and prove how quickly this lie can be nulled. Twenty-four hours after the first notice of this combination was brought to the attention of Governor Pattison he referred it to Hon. W. U. Hensel, then attorney general of the state. That official immediately summoned the companies complained of before him; he gave them a fair and impartial hearing, and, at the conclusion of it, held that the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution, had been violated; he immediately went into the courts of Dauphin county and filed a bill in equity against all the companies complained of; he required them to answer, and the various steps of this litigation are thus pointed out on page 15 of his official report to the general assembly of the state at the session of 1893:

After such hearing and argument on behalf of the railroad corporations, to the point that no occasion for interference by the state existed, I determined that the interests of the commonwealth and the rights of the public demanded that the question involved in the attempted combination and consolidation of the coal transporting and coal producing interests and of parallel and competing railroads, should be judicially determined; and accordingly, on March 15, 1892, in the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas, I filed a bill in equity against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Port Reading Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, New Jersey, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, averring the facts, as I had gathered them, of the combination of the railroads, asking for a discovery of the leases, contracts and agreements, and for a decree that they be declared null and void, and that the property of the coal lines and companies be surrendered to their former owners and the companies operating them.

In due time the companies defendant filed answers and demurrers to the bill. The court appointed J. C. MacAlarney and Charles H. Bergner, examiners, and from time to time they have held many meetings in Harrisburg and in Philadelphia, taking testimony in the cases. The facts have been secured by personal inquiry and examinations, and the commonwealth succeeded in obtaining admissions from the defendants from time to time of the accuracy of the statements, maps and other evidence, which have been prepared to sustain the averments of the bill. The testimony in the case on behalf of the commonwealth is now concluded, and but for an unavoidable interruption in its progress the matter could have been submitted for argument in the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas before the close of the year.

In November, 1893, all the companies defendant annulled these leases and agreements, and filed an answer in the courts, in which they set forth that the leases complained of had been forfeited, annulled, vacated and terminated, and that each company defendant had re-entered into possession, control and operation of their respective properties, and upon this showing, and after they had paid all the costs of the proceedings, the courts of Dauphin county allowed the bills to be dismissed.

Everything that was complained of was promptly made the subject of judicial proceeding; everything that was demanded by the situation was pushed promptly to a judicial conclusion; and not a single complaint of this, or any other kind, against any combination, trust or corporation was ever made to Governor Pattison that was not promptly taken cognizance of and pushed to a termination in the courts.

Philadelphia last week gave Pattison and Guthrie the biggest kind of a welcome, after their great tour of the state. The local organization, we are assured, is doing fine work this time, and a great vote to turn the rascals out at Harrisburg is now certain. The machine's bluff about 100,000 majority for Pennypacker is laughed at, even by the lightning calculators themselves. They know they will do well if they can get the third of it.

## THE MINERS' RELIEF SYSTEM

Condensed Description of Distributing the Strike Fund.

Two alternative principles were put forth at the inception of the relief distribution. According to the first principle, each striker was to be treated with absolute equality, a "flat" or uniform payment being made to each union striker, while the second principle provided that each should receive according to his needs. It was felt that the first principle was ideally the more perfect, but would have required vastly more funds than were at the disposal of the union. The money received was therefore distributed according to the needs of the applicants. The funds received by the national organization were divided among the three districts of the anthracite regions in proportion to the number of mine workers in each, but each of these districts redistributed its quota according to the requirements of the various locals composing it. Even here a rough approximation seems to have been made to the number of mine workers of the locals demanded less than their share, while others, it is claimed, have hitherto refused all aid whatsoever. In the distribution of relief no discrimination has been made against nonunion miners, who receive the same amount of aid as the union miners.

The system of accounting appears to be both simple and effective. The district officers have printed order books in the shape of checkbooks, with detachable orders and stubs. These orders, which the miner receives, are not convertible into cash, but are accepted by the local grocer in payment for flour, potatoes, meat, canned goods, etc. The amount granted appears to be in approximate proportion to the food requirements of the striking population, a certain amount being allowed each single man, an additional sum for a wife and a still further increment for each child or other dependent, varying, however, with the age and requirements of such children or dependents. In the majority of cases rent does not seem to be paid, neither the companies nor private owners appearing desirous of evicting tenants. No payment seems to be made for fuel, since the mine workers and their families pick coal from the dump or culm heap and even sell the excess to the local consumers.

Relief among the mine workers has thus assumed its simplest proportions, with the result that the powers of resistance of the strikers have been vastly increased. In the northern district, at least, there seems to be no great amount of visible suffering, such as would find expression in street begging and the pawnshop or selling of household goods. The problem of relief is, of course, simplified by the fact that it is a normally working body of men and not a hopeless, dependent population that is being supported, and by the further fact that a feeling of solidarity and class adherence exists which tends to render frauds infrequent and unsuccessful.—Walter E. Weyl in New York Charities.

## Jerome and the Labor Leaders.

District Attorney Jerome replied to the New York C. F. U.'s challenge to "name even one labor leader who had sold out or betrayed his trust from workingmen," with a letter in which he named two delegates of the Bricklayers' union, who are under indictment for extortion, but as these men have not yet been tried by a jury of their peers and convicted it was declared to be a pretty slim substantiation of the district attorney's sweeping charge against labor leaders generally.

"This reply from Jerome," said Delegate Harris at a meeting of the C. F. U. "shows that he has prejudged the case against the unconvicted men and that he is unfit to act as their prosecutor. The evident animus of the district attorney justifies a demand on the part of the accused for a change of venue where such prejudice against organized labor does not exist."

Secretary Bohm was instructed to write again to Mr. Jerome, directing his attention to the unfairness of his attack on these two men before they have been tried.—New York Journal.

## The Monroe Doctrine.

According to press dispatches, the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners adopted a resolution asserting that "if the Monroe doctrine is good in American politics it is equally good in American trades unionism; hence we deny the moral right of a foreign organization to in any manner attempt to occupy our sphere of influence." The resolution owes its origin to reports presented to the convention stating that certain English trades unions have endeavored to break into the jurisdiction of American unions. It is the intention of the carpenters to bring this subject before the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.—Typographical Journal.

## Child Workers.

There were 16,840 permits issued to children of the age of fourteen or over to work in the establishments of New York during the past year. Of this number 9,604 were boys and 7,236 were girls. It looks pretty hard to rob these infants of a few years' schooling in order to gain the \$2 per week that their labor will bring into the family.—Will S. Waudly.

## The Big Federation.

The American Federation of Labor has affiliated with it 93 international and national unions, 27 state labor bodies, 410 city central bodies and about 14,000 local trades unions. These have a membership of over 2,000,000. The parent body has 900 voluntary organizers, 80 general organizers and 30 salaried organizers, who travel all over the North American continent.

## PEOPLE OF THE DAY

**The Visiting Prince.**  
Crown Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh of Siam, who comes to make a tour of this country, is a rather handsome and intelligent young fellow and seems to take a keen interest in the affairs of this republic and the strange contrasts they present to those of the oriental monarchy over which he will



CHOWFA MAHA VAJIRAVUDH.  
Some day rule. The prince is twenty-two years of age and was proclaimed heir to the throne of Siam on his fifteenth birthday in accordance with a custom of that country whereby a reigning monarch names his successor, who need not necessarily be his eldest son. In this case the crown prince is the oldest child of the king's second wife, all his children by his first wife having been daughters. Prince Chowfa has passed much time in England, where his education has been mainly acquired. He studied there under private tutors, graduated from the Sandhurst Military academy and attended Oxford university, of which he is an undergraduate. He represented the king of Siam at the coronation of King Edward and is now making a tour of the world as a finishing touch to his education. His father, King Chulalongkorn I., is regarded as the most enlightened and progressive potentate of the orient.

## Artist Whistler's Acknowledgment.

James A. MacNeill Whistler, the artist, in the witty letter in which he recently acknowledged the courtesy shown him by friends in his recent illness, wrote: "It is my marvelous privilege, then, to come back, as one would say, while the air is still warm with appreciation, affection and regret and to learn in low little I had offended. The continuing to wear my own hair and eyebrows after distinguished conferees and eminent persons had long given this habit up, I gather, clearly caused pain. This, I see, is much remarked on. It is even found inconsiderate and unseemly in me as hinting at affectation." Whistler promises in coming years to lose these "outer signs of vexing presumption."

## Mrs. Roosevelt's Social Secretary.

Miss Isabel Hagner, who has for some months occupied the unique position of social secretary to the "first lady of the land," has lately fallen heir, through the death of an aunt, to \$100,000 and a handsome Washington residence, and it is intimated that she is shortly to become the wife of Lieutenant Thomas H. Hicks, a paymaster in the United States navy. Miss Hagner is one of the most beautiful and accomplished young women of Washington and is an example of the pluck and energy of the American girl. Seven years ago she made her debut in Washington society. Her father was one of the leading physicians in the national capital. From her mother she had inherited a fortune of nearly \$100,000.



MISS ISABEL HAGNER.

000. Through unfortunate speculations her money was lost. Her father became a confirmed invalid. From being a belle she was placed under the necessity of providing not only for herself, but for her father and small brothers. She bravely set to work and in a short time was appointed to a clerical position in the war department. Her friends had been accustomed to consult her in regard to social forms, and she finally resigned her position and devoted her talents exclusively to this line of work, finally becoming Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary.

## A Curious Grass.

A curious grass grows in Ceylon the peculiarity about which is that when it has attained a certain length it takes fire by spontaneous combustion.

# Men's and Boys' Overalls, Blouses, Working Shirts and Shoes.

## Complete Lines of Fall Hats and Caps, Underwear and Hosiery, Furnishings and Neckwear.

### Shoes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls at Very Lowest Prices.

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

South Centre Street.

## 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, 25 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 25 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

### THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1902.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Beckley, 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 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 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

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

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Beckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 35 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 8 11 a m, 3 45 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Beckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 40 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, Jeaneville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

### PRINTING

Promptly Done at the Tribune Office.