

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1899.
PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BY THE
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.
OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

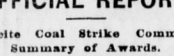
FREELAND.—The TRIBUNE is delivered by carriers to subscribers in Freeland at the rate of 12¢ cents a month, payable every two months, or \$1.50 a year, payable in advance. The TRIBUNE may be ordered direct from the carriers or from the office. Complaints of irregular or tardy delivery service will receive prompt attention.

BY MAIL.—The TRIBUNE is sent to out-of-town subscribers for \$1.50 a year, payable in advance; pro rata terms for shorter periods. The date when the subscription expires is on the address label of each paper. Prompt renewals must be made at the expiration, otherwise the subscription will be discontinued.

Entered at the Postoffice at Freeland, Pa., as Second-Class Matter.

Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to the Tribune Printing Company, Limited.

FREELAND, PA., MARCH 23, 1903.



OFFICIAL REPORT.

Anthracite Coal Strike Commission's Summary of Awards.

Following is the commission's own summary of the awards made:

I.—That an increase of 10 per cent over and above the rates paid in the month of April, 1902, be paid to all contract miners for cutting coal, yard age and other work for which standard rates or allowances existed at that time from and after Nov. 1, 1902, and during the life of the award they shall have eight hour shifts, with the same pay which was effective in April, 1902, and where they are now working eight hour shifts the eight hour shifts shall be continued, and these engineers shall have an increase of 10 per cent on the wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902.

II.—That engineers who are employed in hoisting water shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between Nov. 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903 to be paid on or before June 1, 1903 and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award they shall have eight hour shifts, with the same pay which was effective in April, 1902, and where they are now working eight hour shifts the eight hour shifts shall be continued, and these engineers shall have an increase of 10 per cent on the wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902, and in addition they shall be relieved from duty on Sundays, without loss of pay, by a man provided by the employer to relieve them during the hours of the day shift.

III.—That firemen shall have an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between November, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and from and after April 1, 1903, and during the life of the award they shall have eight hour shifts, with the same wages per day, week or month as were paid in each position in April, 1902. All employees or company mer other than those for whom the commission makes special awards shall be paid an increase of 10 per cent on their earnings between Nov. 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1, 1903, and during the life of this award they shall be paid on the basis of a nine hour day, receiving therefor the same wages as were paid in April, 1902, for a ten hour day. Overtime in excess of nine hours in any day to be paid at a proportional rate per hour.

Retain Methods of Payment.

IV.—During the life of this award the present methods of payment for coal mined shall be adhered to unless changed by mutual agreement.

In all of the above awards it is provided that allowances like those made shall be paid to the legal representatives of such employees as may have died since Nov. 1, 1902.

V.—Any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award, either as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of the employers and employed which cannot be settled or adjusted by consultation between the superintendent or manager of the mine or mines and the minor or miners directly interested, or is of a scope too large to be so settled or adjusted, shall be referred to a permanent joint committee to be called a board of conciliation, to consist of six persons, appointed as hereinafter provided—that is to say, if there shall be a division of the whole region into three districts, in each of which there shall exist an organization representing a majority of the mine workers of such district, one of said board of conciliation shall be appointed by each of said organizations and three other persons shall be appointed by the operators, the operators in each of said districts appointing one person.

The board of conciliation thus constituted shall take up and consider any question referred to it as aforesaid, hearing both parties to the controversy and such evidence as may be laid before it by either party and any award made by a majority of such board of conciliation shall be final and binding on all parties. If, however, the said board is unable to decide any question

submitted or point related thereto, that question or point shall be referred to an umpire, to be appointed, at the request of the said board, by one of the circuit judges of the Third judicial circuit of the United States, whose decision shall be final and binding in the premises.

The membership of said board shall at all times be kept complete, either the operators or miners' organizations having the right at any time when a controversy is not pending to change their representation thereon.

No suspension of work shall take place by lockout or strike pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjustment.

Provision For Check Weighmen.

V.—Whenever requested by a majority of the contract miners of any colliery, check weighman or check docking bosses or both shall be employed. The wages of said check weighman and check docking bosses shall be fixed, collected and paid by the miners in such manner as the said miners shall by a majority vote elect, and when requested by a majority of said miners the operators shall pay the wages fixed for check weighman and check docking bosses out of deductions made proportionately from the earnings of the said miners on such basis as the majority of said miners shall determine.

VI.—Mine cars shall be distributed among miners who are at work as uniformly and as equitably as possible, and there shall be no concerted effort on the part of the miners or mine workers of any colliery or collieries to limit the output of the mines or to detract from the quality of the work performed unless such limitation of output be in conformity to an agreement between an operator or operators and an organization representing a majority of said miners in his or their employ.

VII.—In all cases where miners are paid by the car the increase awarded to the contract miners is based upon the cars in use, the topping required and the rates paid per car which were in force on April 1, 1902. Any increase in the size of car or in the topping required shall be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the rate paid per car.

VIII.—The following sliding scale of wages shall become effective April 1, 1903, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the awards of the commission. The wages fixed in the awards shall be the basis of and the minimum under the sliding scale:

For each increase of 5 cents in the average price of white ash coal of sizes above pea coal sold at or near New York, and from Perth Amboy and Edgewater and reported to the bureau of anthracite coal statistics, above \$4.50 per ton f. o. b., the employees shall have an increase of 1 per cent in this compensation, which shall continue until a change in the average of said coal works a reduction or an increase in said additional compensation hereunder, but the rate of compensation shall in no case be less than that fixed in the award—that is, when the price of said coal reaches \$4.55 per ton the compensation will be increased 1 per cent, to continue until the price falls below \$4.50 per ton, when the 1 per cent increase will cease, or until the price reaches \$4.60 per ton, when an additional 1 per cent will be added, and so on.

Monthly Computation.

These average prices shall be computed monthly by an accountant or commissioner named by one of the circuit judges of the Third judicial circuit of the United States and paid by the coal operators such compensation as the appointing judge may fix, which compensation shall be distributed among the operators in proportion to the tonnage of each mine.

In order that the basis may be laid for the successful working of the sliding scale provided herein, it is also adjudged and awarded that all coal operating companies file at once with the United States commissioner of labor a certified statement of the rates of compensation paid in each occupation known in their companies as they existed April 1, 1902.

IX.—No person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor organization, and there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

X.—All contract miners shall be required to furnish within a reasonable time before each pay day a statement of the amount of money due from them to their laborers, and such sums shall be deducted from the amount due the contract miners and paid directly to each laborer by the company. All employees who paid shall be furnished with an itemized statement of account.

XI.—The awards herein made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906, and any employee or group of employees violating any of the provisions thereof shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employer, and further, that the violation of any provisions of these awards, either by employer or employees, shall not invalidate any of the provisions thereof.

Several Recommendations.

The commission also make a number of recommendations which may be summarized as follows:

The discontinuance of the system of employing the coal and iron police, because this force is believed to have an irritating effect, and a resort to the regularly constituted peace authorities in case of necessity.

A stricter enforcement of the laws in relation to the employment of children.

That the state and federal governments should provide machinery for the making of a compulsory investigation of difficulties similar to the investigation which the commission have made. The commission express the

opinion that with a few modifications the federal act of October, 1888, authorizing a commission to settle controversies between railroad corporations and other common carriers could be made the basis of a law for arbitration in the anthracite coal mining business. The commission, however, take a decided position against compulsory arbitration. On this point they add a quite lengthy commentary, which closes in the following language:

"The chief benefit to be derived from the suggestion herein lies in placing the real facts and the responsibility for such condition authoritatively before the people, that public opinion may crystallize and make its power felt. Could such a commission as that suggested have been brought into existence in June last we believe that the coal famine might have been averted—certainly the suffering and deprivation might have been greatly mitigated."

The Controversy Reviewed.

These awards and recommendations constitute the closing part of the report. The earlier pages, and by long odds the larger portion of the report, are devoted to a review of the controversy which led to the president's action in appointing the commission, to the proceedings of the commission during its existence. They review in a general way the production of anthracite coal, refer to the small area of country in which it is produced and dwell at some length on the market conditions and the prices of coal. They also refer to the hazardous nature of anthracite coal mining and give an estimate of the losses occasioned by the strike. These losses they estimate as follows: To the mine owners, \$46,100,000; to the mine employees in wages, \$25,000,000; to the transportation companies, \$28,000,000. The commission says that in making their investigation they have done whatever it was practicable to do to acquaint themselves with the conditions which brought about this strike.

The commissioners also say that, while there have been differences of opinion among themselves, there never has been a time during the five months of the existence of the commission when there was an unpleasant word spoken among them "or any indication whatever of thought or desire of aught save truth and justice."

The commissioners then take up the demands of the mine workers and the answers of the mine operators, giving in detail the reasons for the findings. In a general way they say that the conditions of the life of the mine workers outside the mines do not justify their full extent the adverse criticisms made by their representatives. They also find that the social conditions in the mining communities are good, and they fail to find that the wages are so low among the miners as necessarily to force them to put their small children to work. The commission also find that the average daily rate of earnings in the anthracite regions does not compare unfavorably with that in other industries.

Question of Recognition.

On the subject of the recognition of the mine workers union the commission say that they do not consider that this subject is within the scope of the jurisdiction conferred on them. They do say, however, that "the suggestion of a working agreement between employees and employers embodying the doctrine of collective bargaining is one which the commission believe contains many hopeful elements for the adjustment of relations in the mining region." Further on they say, "The present constitution of the United Mine Workers of America does not present the most inviting inducements to the operators to enter into contractual relations with it."

They express the opinion that differences can best be settled by consultations by the employer with "a committee chosen by his employees," but they add that "in order to be entitled to such recognition the labor organization must give the same recognition to the rights of the employer and of others which it demands for itself and for its members." They add, "The union must not undertake to assume or to interfere with the management of the business of the employer." They also pronounce "entirely untenable the contention that a majority of the employees of an industry by voluntarily associating themselves in a union acquire authority over those who do not so associate themselves."

The report is to be illustrated, and it will be accompanied by the testimony taken by the commission, but this part only the report proper has been printed. This alone covers eighty-seven pages of printed matter.

Persistent Memory.

Norton—I noticed you were very quick to give up your seat in the street car to that lady in black.

Spinks—Yes, since childhood's days I never have felt easy when I saw a woman with a strap in her hand.—Boston Transcript.

The Advantage of Familiarity.

"He never says anything new."
"It's more convenient so," answered Miss Cayenne. "People who are disposed to be considerate are always sure of being able to laugh in the right place."—Washington Star.

Congressman H. W. Palmor has decided to give the appointment to Annapolis to the young man, a native of this county, who makes the best average at a competitive examination.

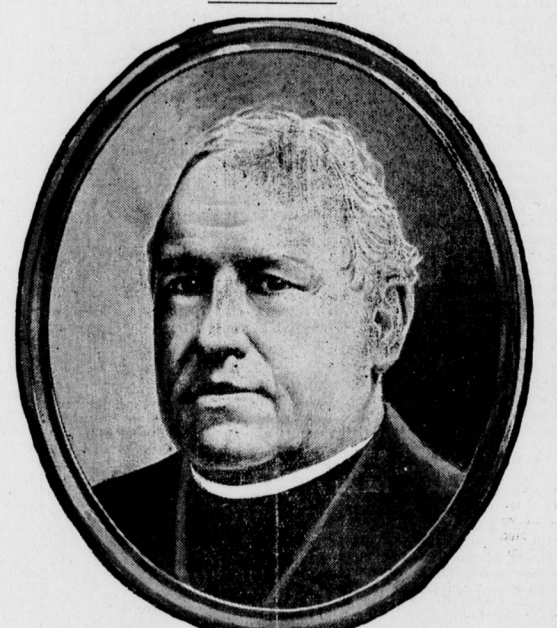
The kind that cured your Grandfather.

DR. DAVID FREE KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY
If you suffer with liver or blood troubles, you may have a sample bottle free. Mention this paper and address Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

PRINTING
Promptly Done at the Tribune Office.

THE STORY OF FATHER JOHN'S

An Interesting Bit of History Covering Half a Century.



In 1848, Rev. Father John O'Brien, a noble man, came to Lowell, Mass., to do the Master's work in St. Patrick's Parish.

In 1854, Father John as he was fondly known to his people, was attacked with a serious cold which, developing into a stubborn cough and affliction of the lungs, caused the greatest alarm for the health of the beloved clergyman.

Medical skill seemed unable to stay the progress of the disease. Finally, an Eminent Specialist was consulted, who gave Father John a prescription to cure the cold and remove the lung trouble, as well as to build up and strengthen the body. The Clergyman took the prescription to the old drug store of Carleton & Hovey, Lowell, Mass., the firm by whom Father John's Medicine is prepared. The cough soon disappeared and his people rejoiced when he declared that he had been made as well and strong as ever.

Father John recommended the medicine to his parishioners and friends, and thousands were made well and strong by taking it. In getting this prescription they always called for "Father John's Medicine," and so it was named by the people, and advertised—all with the approval and sanction of Reverend Father O'Brien, because he knew of its merit and desired that all who were ailing might benefit by its power to cure.

This old-fashioned, wholesome remedy is unequalled as a body builder and tonic. It restores health and strength to all run down systems. Its gentle

laxative effect strengthens the stomach, and corrects the digestion. It drives out all impurities. It is a food medicine and contains only pure nourishment. It is not a patent medicine, and it is free from opium, morphine or poisonous drugs in any form, which are found in the majority of patent preparations.

While it is not a "cough syrup" or "balsam," nothing equals this prescription for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. It has a most soothing and healing effect, and at the same time builds up the body and makes strength.

We have permission to refer to the Sister Superior at the following Homes and Hospitals where Father John's Medicine is in use: Sisters of Charity, St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Mass.; Notre Dame de Lourdes Hospital, Manchester, N. H.; Sisters of Mercy, St. Patrick's Orphanage, Manchester, N. H.; and many others, the names of which we shall be pleased to furnish upon application. When you ask your druggist for Father John's Medicine, remember that the 51 bottles contain three times the quantity of the 50 cent size.

Father John's Medicine
Cures Colds and All Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia.

For sale by M. E. Grover, Druggist.

FOUND

Unbreakable Glass Lamp Chimneys.

Most wonderful invention of the age. Will not break from handling, heat or cold. About the only way to break them is to hit them with an axe. Stand on them, drop on the floor, put in the fire or on ice and they will not break. Guaranteed forever, unless purposely broken. All sizes. Ordering blank sent to any address.

L. G. JENKS, Special Agt.

ALDAN, DEL. CO., PENNA.

AGENTS APPOINTED.

HAMMOND

The Leading Typewriter of the World.
"Writes like print—
—Prints like writing."

The Only Polyglot

Using a Hundred Type Shuttles in Twenty-six languages, all immediately interchangeable.

Any subscriber of the Freeland Tribune sending us Four Cents in Stamps to cover postage will receive a Magnificent Map of the World, in Colors, 21 1/2 x 28 Inches.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE OF
The Hammond Typewriter Co.

33 and 35 South Tenth Street.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. M. Grove* on every box. 25c.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
November 16, 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 32 a m for White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the West.
11 41 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
4 44 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, and Pottsville.
6 33 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 32 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 33 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.
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent,
26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent,
Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUBQUHANNA 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 30 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 30 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a m, 2 30 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a m, 2 30 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton 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, daily, except Sunday; and 10 10 a m, 6 40 p m, Sunday.

Trains leaving Drifton at 6 00 a m make connections at Hazleton with P. O. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

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

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

WILKESBARRE AND HAZLETON RAILROAD.

March 21, 1903.

Cars leave and arrive at corner of Broad and Wyoming streets, Hazleton, as follows:
For St. Johns and intermediate points, 6 30 a m, arrive St. Johns at 7 10 a m, 2 40 p m, daily, except Sunday.
For Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton, 8 00, 10 00 a m, 12 00, noon, 2 00, 4 00, 6 00, 9 00 p m, daily, including Sunday.

Returning from Wilkes-Barre, leave Ashley Junction for Hazleton and intermediate points 9 45, 11 45 a m, 1 45, 3 45, 5 45, 7 45 and 9 45 p m, daily, except Sunday.

By applying to this office special arrangements for parties may be made to hold the last car from Ashley Junction.

At Ashley Junction passengers will be transferred to the cars of the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Railroad, which stop at Wilkes-Barre, their cars passing that point every fifteen minutes.

For the information of travelers, to connect with the cars of this company at Ashley Junction, passengers should leave Wilkes-Barre (Court House) at 11 15, 11 15 a m, 1 15, 3 15, 5 15, 7 15 and 9 15 p m.

1.000 mileage tickets for sale at this office, and trip and excursion tickets can be purchased from conductors on cars.

ALVAN MARKLE, General Manager,
15 W. 7th Street, Hazleton, Pa.
A. F. HARGER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH TRACTION COMPANY.

Freeland Schedule.

First car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 5 15 a m, then on the even and half hour thereafter. First car Sundays at 6 00 a m.

First car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 5 45 a m, then on the 15 and 45 minutes after the hour thereafter. First car Sundays at 6 45 a m.

Last car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 11 00 p m. Last car Saturdays at 11 30 p m.

Last car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 11 15 p m. Last car Saturdays at 11 45 p m.

Cars leaving Hazleton at 6 00 a m connect with D. & S. Hazleton branch at Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer daily except Sunday, and 8 30 a m and 4 00 p m Sunday.

Cars leave Hazleton for Humboldt road, Oneida and Shepton at 6 00 and 10 30 a m and 4 00 p m daily, and 7 00 and 3 00 p m Sunday.

Cars leave Hazleton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 40 p m daily, and 9 30 a m and 5 30 p m Sunday.

A. MARKLE, General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

November 16, 1902.

Stations in New York; Foot of Liberty Street, North River, and South Ferry.

THAINS LEAVE UPPER LEHIGH.

For New York, at 8 15 a m.
For Philadelphia, at 8 15 a m.
For White Haven, at 8 15 a m and 6 05 p m.
For Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton, at 8 15 a m.

For Mauch Chunk, Catsaqua and Allentown, at 8 15 a m.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

G. M. BURKE, Gen. Pass. Agent,
W. G. Resler, General Manager.

Condry O. Boyle,

dealer in

LIQUOR, WINE, BEER, PORTER, ETC

The finest brands of Domestic and Imported Whisky on sale. Fresh Freeland Beer, Porter and Ale on hand.

88 Centre Street.