The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bear-ing on current toples, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition precedent to ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. National.

Freident-WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

State.

Congressmen at Large-GALUSHA A. GROW, ROSERT H. FOERDERER, Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge-GEORGE M. WATSON, Sheufe-GEORGE M. WATSON, Sheufe-JOHN H. TELLOWS, TEARING-JOHN H. TELLOWS, District Automov-WILLIAM R. LEWIS, Potbashary-John COPELAND, Clerk of Couris-THOMAS P. DANIELS, Recorder of Dieds-EMIL RONN, Resister of Wills-W. K. BECR, Jury Commissioner-EDWARD B. STURGES,

Legislature. First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Thind District-EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District-P. A. PHILBIN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will of all treaties. not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of deal with the Philippines under the it."-William Jennings Bryan in a treaty? Section four of the treaty Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

The Strike.

EGINNING TODAY industrial war is to take the place of peace in our valley. We have argued to avert this faithfully executed.

calamity but now that it has come regrets are futile; common sense bids all to accept the inevitable gracefully and to try to make the best of it. It goes without saying that the wish

of every honest man is that every laborer in and about our mines may receive in wages a just and generous return for his labor. This is equity. This is the true basis of prosperity. Where labor is robbed or wronged there is no enduring public welfare. But not prehension of great responsibilities and every charge against employers is a obligations. true one. There are men in labor's ranks as well as in the ranks of capital who are not fair with themselves nor with others. Public intelligence, at Lincoln, Neb., to Spain or France, even in the tension of a great strike. The land was acquired by the United must be slow to accept extreme state- States without the "consent of the

itself, separate fact from fancy and son. draw an average. From the standpoint of the community in general it is grievously unfortunate that employers and employed, before battling with one another, did ot come together as man to man and

nexation of Hawail, the independance of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phil-

letter of acceptance by Theodore

Roosevelt and enjoy the pleasure of mental contact with an honest and a ourageous man.

Bryan's Shallowness.

GOOD DEAL has been said about Mr. Bryan's moral responsibility in the matter of

the treaty with Spain for the Philippine Islands, He advised the ratification of that treaty. Without the Democratic votes which he influenced in its favor, the treaty could not have been made. He is therefore morally bound to help execute it in good faith and can not escape such responsibility. But leaving that aspect of the matter wholly out of consideration, it would seem that Mr. Bryan, as president, would be legally barred from executing his proposed pollcy in the Philippines. The Constitution of the United States says that "all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land." The Supreme court has upheld that provision unflinchingly. Acts of state legislation or acts of congress which conflict with treaties are always treated

as nullities. The obligation which the constitution puts upon the president to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" binds him to the execution

How then would Mr. Bryan have to under which we acquired the Philippines pledges the United States to give Spanish ships and merchandise access to the ports of the Philippine islands

on the same terms as those of the United States for the period of ten years. That is part of our "supreme law" which the president is to see

Plainly, then, for ten years at least our authority must be maintained in those islands. Mr. Bryan could not withdraw American authority within that time without violating our supreme law, Yet, according to his theory, he would have the United States leave the Islands as soon as possible after his election and throw by empty stomachs. The loss in railour treaty obligations to the winds, road values alone was more than two That shows how shallow is his com-

If he were consistent, Mr. Bryan would cede the sovereignty of his farm at Lincoln, Neb., to Spain or France, ments, wholesale accusations, partisan governed" during the administration exaggeration. It must investigate for of another Democrat, Thomas Jeffer-

> The Red Cross to Aid in India. HE AMERICAN National

Red Cross, now in course of reorganization under the ity, and the calamity will be so much

> RYAN and Bryanism were overwhelmingly beaten in 1896 because the people knew their success would mean general disaster. It would have

blighted the sucredness of our courts, would have undertained the foundations of our free institutions which rest on the majesty of law and its

just judicial interpretation, and would have carried us to the sliver basis with all its unmeasured ruin. The contemplation of such a possible catastrophe was sufficient to arouse and alarm the country and unite all thinking people to avert it.

Do the people realize that, great as would have been the shock caused by Bryan's election four years ago, his success now would produce a far greater convulsion? Do they understand that, if there was reason for apprehension then, there is double reason for alarm now? Why? Because we have so much more to lose. Because we have so much farther to fall. Because we should be plunged to the same depths from a far higher level. You fall from the second story and you are in danger of a broken neck. You fall from the top of a sky-scraper, and you are certain of it.

It is time that business men and workingmen everywhere fully realized this truth. In 1896 we were already on a low level. Four years of hard times and low prices and widespread bankruptcy had prostrated business and paralyzed industry. Recall a few evidences. The exchanges of the clearing houses of the country measure the volume of trade. Instead of growing as they ought to do year by year, they had declined from 1892 during the succeeding years of depression more than one-quarter. More than two million

workingmen were idle. Most of those who had work had it only on short time and low wages. Mills were stopped and souphouses opened. The deposits in savings banks were requeed, showing that depositors were drawing on their savings to make up the loss of earnings. The annual consumption of wheat in this country fell off over two bushels per head, showing that empty pocketbooks were followed

thousand million dollars. The total loss of that period of panic and depression was as great as that involved in the Civil war.

That is where we were in 1896. We elected William McKinley to get us out of the Slough of Despond. The election of Bryan would indeed have plunged us in deeper, but we were already in. Bryanism and free silver would have completed a wreck already well started. But how is it now? If we had fallen then, we should have

fallen from the level of depression and low prices. If we fall now, we shall fall from the height of prosper-

We ha

organizations and voluntary commit-tees of citizens will be spared much of the labor that has fallen upon them in moral which will bear careful study. The stop-In the labor that has fallen upon them in favored, if in keeping with enduring peace with the powers of Europe." This is not an extract from a Republic at large there is abundant lican platform. It is part of the platform, in June, 1898.
Read the clean-cut, straightforward letter of acceptance by Theodore
Read the clean-cut, straightforward letter of acceptance by Theodore
Description: The straightforward letter of acceptance by Theodore accep

to rehabilitate this article in Minnesota after heing out of the market but for a few months is going to require a tremendous effort in the advertising field. It ought to be conclusive proof that an article and a firm must be kept con-stantly before the public to maintain its hold, and that the slightest less is doubly difficult to regain.

tegain.

Present Chances For Young Men

"Penn" in the Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE platform of the New York state Dem which has been frequently expressed in other wheds since the opening of the presi-

to education was open only to the opulent. If any one will take the trouble to examine the po-litical literature of a later period, or when the

war against the Brnk of the United States wa

waged, he will find it full of such dismal prog nostications as those quoted above from the New

York platform. There is nothing in our curren

York platform. There is nothing in our current declamation against trusts which cannot be par-alieled in the years of denunciation of that in-stitution and the commercial and inancial in-terests of the great cities; and every old mill-ionaire or successful man of our times who was

a lad in poverty sixty years ago was brought up in the midst of the same agitation as to the

oppressiveness of capital and the same dire pre-

dictions that the opportunities for struggling youth would cease to exist. When Stephen Gir

ard, for example, died in this city, it was

common thought of the time that it would b impossible thereafter for anybody else to re

peat his career in business. The weak, the timid, the indolent, the men who overmeasure their ambitions or their capacities, were quite as nu-

mercus as they are today in their outcries against the existing order of things or were wont to look upon Girard as a "lucky" man rather

than as a shrewd hard worker, to whom labo

was ever a religion or a daily duty. In our own time when Peter Cooper turned in retrospect to

dential campaign and which it may be worth while to consider. It is as follows: "The hope of former days has departed from the young men of the land. The cutlook promises only that what they are today that they shall remain to the end of their lives. The savings of their labor and frugality during a lifetime prom-ise no relief from present druggery in even the distant future. Turn where they may to improve their condition, they encounter the crushing riv-alty of aggregated millions, and the inequality of the contest for impreved conditions for the lividual renders the contest hopeless. The day of individual opportunity must be restored." etc. It should be understood at the outset that Rich-It should be understood at the outset that have not Croker, who ought to be one of the last men in the country to complain that "the day of in-dividual opportunity is passed" is chiefly re-sponsible for this platform. It was Croker, too, who not long ago in personally delivering nimself of some sage and critical observations on the outlook for young men could see no hope for them "in these times of monopoly." But what Croker and his platform-makers have said on

ment, it was due to impatience, or to foolial ventures, or to a loose private life, or to the ventures, or to a loose private life, or to the diseases of debauchery which devitalize a man. lipset is, after all, chiefly the inspiration Bryan, whose utterances now and in the ast four years have been filled with the though that the poor man is ever growing poorer, that the youth who would become a "self-made" man to see the past as it really was and not in th glamour of "good old times" or a "golden ag that is gone" will not be likely to be misled b has no longer an opportunity, and that the hal-cyon times for him have long departed. It is easy enough for a politician of the coarsest the vaporing that he is living in an era which grain who has frankly, bruitfly arowed, with out any complaint on the part of his followers, that he is in politics "for the good of his pocket," to resort to this cheap sort of aem-agogy. But it might have been supposed that a man who, like Mr. Bryan, in the nonnide of his ware has already have tricks emported by offers him no chance to show the stuff that ma be in him. Mercereau his years, has already been twice supported by millions of his countrymen for the highest of fice in the land, would be slow to proclaim that young men no longer have "opportunities."

& Connell Mr. Bryan, indeed, is the youngest man that has ever been named for the presidential office. When he was first proposed for it the impression of juvenility in his short public career had still or juveninty in his short public career had still caused lim to be known as the "good old demo-cratic times" as he and his New York friends call them, he would have been one of a class of men considered as too young of too inexperienced for the presidential office. It is a notable fact for the presidential office, it is a notable lack that during more than half a century all the presidents beginning with Washington were men of mature years and reached the office only after a long career in public affairs. Even James K. Polk, the first "dark horse" president, had been a speaker of the national house of representatives right years before he was thought of for the

presidency. On the other hand, during the past forty years no old man has been elected to the office, and with one exception all of the presi-dents in that period began their lives either in downright poverty or with only moderate means. And when we see two men as young as Bryan and Roosevelt today in the forefront of American politics, and not by reason of money but of in-dustry, eleverness and quickness in taking advantage of opportunities, it seems like a travesty for a party in the greatest state of the Union to utter lamentingly that "the hope of former days has departed from the young men of the land!

The truth is-and it would be easy to give numerous examples of it in both parties-that a far as polities are concerned there has never been paid off debts

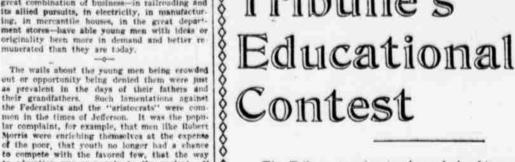
cised for scheming to obtain more than their due share. To doclare, however, that trusts are reducing young men to "drudgery" and "seve-Tribune's out or opportunity being denied them were just as prevalent in the days of their fathers and their grandfathers. Such lamentations against the Federalists and the "aristocrats" were com-

> The Tribune is going to give scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in its Educational Contest. By scholarships is meant a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship, covering four and three years respectively.

> In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to comensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent. of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it.

> All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any point

time when Peter Cooper turned in retrospect to	A	AND DESCRIPTION OF A DE
the days of his youth on embarking in business with a few hundred dollars of capital, he recalled that there were many men he knew as able, or, indeed, abler than bimself, who feil by the way- ide in the siruggle; they blaned it on their want of opportunity, but usually, in his judg-	SPECIAL REWARDS.	RULES OF THE CONTEST
ment, it was due to impatience, or to foolish ventures, or to a loose private life, or to the diseases of debauchery which devitalize a man.	1. Scholarship in Wyoming Semi- nary (4 years) including tui- tion and board	The special rewards will be given to the pursons securing the largest number of points.
The clear-headed, ambitious lad who is raught to see the past as it really was and not in the planour of "good old times" or a "golden age	2. Scholarship in Bloomsburg State Normal School (3) years in- cluding tuition and board 600	Points will be eredited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows: Points.
that is gone" will not be likely to be misled by the vaporing that he is living in an era which offers him no chance to show the stuff that may be in him.	 Sohmer 5-B Piano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 314 Washington avenue)	One Months' Subscription 5,50 1 Three Months' Subscription 1.25 8 Six Months' Subscription 5,50 6 One Year's Subscription 5,00 12
ng	4. Course in Plane Itstruction at Scianton Conservatory of Mu- ele	The contestant with the highest num- ber of points will be given a choice from
Mercereau	5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1900 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 243 Wyo- ming avenue) 75	the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the re- maining rewards, and so on through the list.
& Connell	6. Scholarship in Seranton Business College, commercial course 69	Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in.
	College, shorthand course 60	All subscriptions must be paid in ad-
JEWELERS	8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gen- tleman's (on exhibition at Eu- gene Schimpfi's, 417 Lacka-	Only new subscribers will be counted.
Temporarily at	9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Cam-	Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited.
139 PENN AVE	V era, 4x5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 209 Wyoming avenue)	No transfers can be made after credit has once been given.
CONTINUED	19. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eu- gene Schimpfi's, 317 Lacka- wanna avenue)	All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which- they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once.
	82,473	Subscript one must be writt n on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office ,or will be sent by mail.
FIRESALE	Each contestant failing to secure ene of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent, of all the money he or she turns in.	The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, September 29, 1900.
	0000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
And Bargains in		THAT THAT



THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1900.

have a full, frank and fair discussion of differences. We concur fully in the kellief that a meeting of this character, or a series of meetings, could have done no harm and might have done much good. So far as the operators in personal touch with their workmen are concerned, we think that a majority of them wanted such an opportunity of discussion undisturbed by outside influences, and it is an unhappy circumstance in the development of the present conflict that among men of power on both sides have been some more determined to effect technical purposes than to promote the mutual and common welfare

Another unhappy feature of the preliminary skirmishing was the failure of public opinion to effect and enforce judicial arbitration. Our courts sit to pass on questions of law and fact in matters vital to human life, and their decisions upon the whole command popular respect. Here was an issue affecting wages and property; an issue of facts not difficult to locate; and peculiarly an issue suffed to disinterested and unbiased adjudication. How much better and cheaper it would have been could the decision have been reached in this civilized way, without idleness, prostration of business or the pall of uncertainty and apprehension which overhangs whenever great bodies of men engage in a labor war! But these considerations have to do with a period now gone by. Today the strike begins and what are its prospects? In its comments during the trouble now dawning The Tribune, to the best of its ability, will not be partisan; it will speak the truth as it sees

the truth in absolute fearlessness of consequences. In this spirit it has to set down its inability to perceive anywhere in the outlook a prohability of recompense for any of the interests put to loss by this form of warfare. Operators, men and general public all sog staring themselves in the face the diamal prospect of sacrifice without gain; the markets of anthracite bid fair to be captured by competitive fuel and years may be required to regain lost ground, if some of it shall not be lost forever.

Every one in the coal fields knows that the miner's lot has been hard and would rejoice to see it bettered. But it remains to be proved that better. ment can be effected by a course of procedure which starts with Idleness and ends with want.

The campaign Har has taken after Colonel Roosevelt, On September 4 the Chicago Chronicle, an official Bryan organ, charged that in 1894 Roosevelt "Any man who engages in a sald: strike or any man who goes where a

mend has the reater. last congress, has taken up as its first active work the relief of suffering in the famine districts of India, Although the work of reorganization is barely begun, yet Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross, believes that famine relief should be undertaken at are now equal to those of Great Britonce, not only because the need of re- nin, Germany and France put together, lief grows more urgent as time passes, and we are manufacturing more than but also because this is the kind of one-third of all that is made in the work that congress and the president have committed to the hands of the Red Cross.

To avoid delays and to prevent complications with the reorganization work. more to lose and farther to fall. which will be carried on at National headquarters at Washington, Miss Barton has placed the India famine work in the hands of a committee with headquarters in the Presbyterian building. 156 Fifth avenue, New York city. The committee has already received a large number of volunteer offers from persons desiring to aid in the Red Cross work in India. The offers came from physicians, trained nurses and persons who had already seen service in India. The committee has selected as its depository of funds the North American Trust company, 135 Broadway, New York city, to which all contributions greatness

should be sent direct. Checks should be drawn to the order of the North The Publisher's Desk. American Trust company and marked "for the Red Cross India Famine Fund." It is hoped that funds will be "He that tooteth not his own horn forthcoming immediately, as the suf-His horn shall not be tooted." fering in India is still widespread and

By act of the last congress the Recouping Losses. American National Red Cross was THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER Company in designated as a permanent agency for at present furnishing a good example of the difficulty of rehabilitating an article which has been thrown out of the market the relief of suffering by war, famine, pestilence, flood, fire and all other for a short period of time. calamities of sufficient magnitude to The Advisor tells how, on Jan. 1, 1990, Minne-ota put a new law into operation requiring the st of ingredients of baking powders sold within e of national importance. The organ-

ization acts under the Geneva treaty the state to be plainly printed on the labels. The Royal people refused to comply on the ground that their article was pure. This did not satisfy the provisions for which were made in international convention at Geneva Switzerland, on August 22, 1864, and the pure food commissioners, however, and for since signed by nearly all civilized nations. The United States gave its ad-After vainly attempting to force a test rass through the courts the Royal people compiled with the law. As soon as the Royal labels were prepared and distributed the sale of Royal Bakhesion by act of congress on March 1. 1882. This was ratified by the congress of Berne, on June 9, 1882. It was proclaimed by President Arthur on July 26, 1882. Under its new powers con-

acute.

ferred by congress, the American National Red Cross has full protection for its insignia. Unauthorized persons or societies using the name or the emblem of the Red Cross for the purpose of procuring money are liable to punishment under the law.

will can live times the sum expended last year. And besides this, to use the language of a sales-man of the company, it will take five years of In its new form the Red Cross will and work to put Royal Daking Powder back to establish permanent auxiliaries in all he exclusive position it occupied before the com any refused to comply with that law. Had the Royal Baking Powder company no parts of the United States, with branches in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It will be ready at a been possessed of ample capital the loss would have been irreparable. But this case demon strates the case with which the result of years moment's notice to send trained and strike or any man who goes where a strike is on should be shot." The editor of the Chicago Tribune wired to housevelt asking if this was true. Here is Teddy's reply: "Of course the state-nient is an absolute lie." Not only an absolute but also a very clumsy lie. "We declare in favor of a strict ad-herence to the traditional policy of the Democratic party in the matter of ter-ritorial extension: that the speedy anexperienced relief agents to any part

period when able young men have The savings banks and mortgages. uptly recognized than they now are. ent Beveridge, occupying when still fresh in paying his way through college, and when deposits have increased nearly five hundred million dollars. All values hardly past the constitutional age, the seat in the United States senate that had been held by such Indianians as Morton, Hendricks, Harrison and have advanced. Labor was never so well employed or so well paid. Our oorhees, has been recently the most conspicu is specimen of this kind of success in national manufactures have grown until they affairs. If we turn our glance homeward, it will found that in this city more than half the orking leaders in politics, as well as half the on in responsible office, are in the sunny years have for the most hewn their own way from world." If, therefore, the election of humble beginnings. We had an example of this the other day in the nomination of J. Hampton Bryan in 1896 would have meant disasore for city treasurer. He is only about irty-six years of age, and looks even younger. ter, it would in 1900 mean incalculable calamity. We have immeasurably He began his career as a reporter on the Ledger If we had run our boat on the rocks in 1896, we should only have increased

the holes and the dangers of a craft already waterlogged and half-wrecked. If, with greater light and experience, we deliberately change our helmsman and our direction and run our boat on the rocks in 1900, we shall be guilty of the stupendous madness of wilfully wrecking a stately and splendid ship. with full salls and friendly seas and favoring winds, with clear chart and straight course, freighted with the rich cargo of prosperity and bound for the sure port of national happiness and

low months no retailer cared to risk of fine by selling Royal Baking Powder.

in the meantime, however, their business had con at a standatill; other brands were forced

nen the trade; competitors accused the Roya

concern of being afraid to expose the ingredients of its article, etc. Now the Boyal Baking Pow-der company is conducting a systematic campaign

aroughout the entire state, using display and raders everywhere in the effort to regain lost round. It is a safe estimate to say that its

vertising appropriation in Minnesota this year

r Powder was resumed.

d was a good one, ever temperate and diligent; o drifted into politics, had the tactful temper and the knack of doing well almost any func-tion which fell to him in a journalistic or offi-cial way, and has studied both men and books with a bright and eager American ambition. Not a few even of those who differ from him in his present political relation concede him the respect due to a man who wins success primarily as the result of his own enterprise and native parts. And what is true of politics is as true of almost every other profession or pursuit as it has ever been at any time in the history of the mtry. I will venture to say-although it uld be difficult to set forth the exact facts in of-that there has never been a decade sine the foundation of the republic when as many men who were poor or in "moderate circum stances" in the previous decade have legitimately

grown rich as in the past ten years; when brains in trade, in literature, in railroading, or in new pursuits like the electrical art have been better compensated, or when Chief Justice Fuller's maxim that the Republic is Opportunity has on the whole been more verified. It is true that in ome kinds of business and manufacture the trust rocers of combination has made it difficult for young and enterprising men to go into business independently or in their own way to obtain a footing on a small capital, and win success 'sy sheer industry and morit. This is unquestionally one of the evils of great consolidations of capital But the complaint is an old one and may b traced back through all our industrial annals when what we would now call small companies or ordinary corporations were objects of dread

and when men who became partners were criti



Lewis & Reilly Established 1882 114-116 Wyoming Ave.



A Brooklyn woman, whose husband is connected with one of the Trust Companies of that city, was a sufferer from dyspepsia, and induced to try Ripans Tabules. She says that the effect on her was immediate. They helped her right away, and she was surprised to note what an appetite she had, and became curious to learn what the Tabules could be made of to produce such a result, and so quickly. She laughingly said that her husband threatened to bring suit for damages-because since she began taking the Tabules his grocery bill had increased three dollars a week.

these this week. 510-512

many novelties not

We are making a

special display of

shown heretofore.

LACKAWANNA AVENUE