

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer (real name), and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM McKinley. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. Congressmen at Large—ALEXANDER A. GROW, JOHN H. F. WOODRUFF, Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge—GEORGE M. THOMAS, Sheriff—JOHN B. FELLOWS, Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON, District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS, Postmaster—JOHN COPELAND, Clerk of Court—EDWARD P. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BOYD, Register of Wills—W. R. BECK, Jury Commissioner—EDWARD H. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District—JOHN SCHUBERT, JR., Third District—EDWARD H. BECK, JR., Fourth District—W. J. PHILLIPS.

"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 not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

An Undivided Judgment.

THE NUMEROUS attacks in the lower coal fields by men on strike and their sympathizers upon men at work, culminating in the deplorable affair at Shenandoah and in the interposition of the state militia to preserve the general community from terrorism and riot, present an issue regarding which the judgment of sober public opinion is undivided.

The right to work is as sacred as the right to strike. Violence or intimidation put forth to obstruct men in the exercise of the one right is just as much a violation of law as would be similar violence and intimidation put forth to obstruct men from quitting work at the termination of their contracts with their employer.

Every American citizen must have the untrammelled right to choose for himself whether he shall work or strike and the invasion of this right in either direction is a blow at liberty which can not be tolerated if American freedom is to endure.

No man whose purposes, conduct and associations are peaceful and circumspect has any reason to fear the presence in any place of American soldiers to preserve order. These soldiers are all citizens who have of their own free will entered the military service and taken oath to obey the orders of their commanding officers who in turn are subject to civilians put in places of high authority by popular vote.

Their relationship to a community is exactly that of a police officer in more tranquil times. They represent and they enforce the law when the local authorities have expressed their powerlessness to do this unaided.

It is fortunate that in this community the number of men careless of law is comparatively few. But everywhere obedience to law must be enjoined upon every citizen.

The real friend of labor is not the man who leads labor into trouble but the man who tries to keep trouble away.

The Porto Rican Tariff.

FOUR MONTHS' operations of the Porto Rican tariff law show an increase of more than one hundred per cent. in our exports to that island as compared with the corresponding months of 1897 or 1898, and more than thirty per cent. as compared with the corresponding months of 1897 or 1898.

The act went into effect May 1, 1899, so that the figures for August, which have just been completed and made public by the treasury bureau of statistics, complete the record of the fourth month of commerce between the island and the United States under the new law, and render practicable a comparison of the four months' term with corresponding periods in preceding years.

would necessarily show a reduction in the exports and purchasing power of the island as compared with the corresponding period in former years. It is the more surprising, therefore, to find that the island has during the four months since the enactment of the law, sent to the United States worth of her exports, as against \$1,984,000 worth in the corresponding months of 1897, \$1,182,000 in the corresponding months of 1898, and \$1,369,000 in the same months of 1899; and that its people have been able to purchase from the United States during that period \$2,255,000 worth of our exports, against \$1,132,000 worth in the corresponding months of 1897, \$629,000 worth in 1898, and \$877,000 worth in the corresponding months of 1899.

The table which appears elsewhere on this page shows the imports from, and exports to, the island, in its commerce with the United States, during May, June, July and August of 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively, and the total for each period, and thus enables a comparison by months and by the entire period both with 1899, when the island was under the American flag but subject to the general customs laws of the United States, and with 1896 and 1897, when the island was Spanish territory. It will be seen that every month since the enactment of the new law shows a marked increase over 1899 and a still greater increase as compared with 1897 and 1898; while the total imports from the island in the four months of 1899 show an increase of 63 per cent. over 1899 and 174 per cent. over 1897, and the exports show an increase of 23 per cent. over 1899 and 391 per cent. over 1897.

This is a sufficient answer to Democratic criticisms of the Porto Rican revenue tariff.

The space rate colonels ought soon to let up on Hobson.

An Admirable Reply.

THE PUBLICATION of our government's reply to Germany's demand for an immediate punishment of high Chinese criminals not yet located, or tried shows that the same broad spirit of justice combined with practical wisdom which has marked the early stages of our Chinese policy still guides the later developments of it. In plain words, the German demand is accepted in legitimate purpose but rejected in unfair method. The United States will not make vengeance its first motive nor will it participate in any programme broadly hinting at spoliation.

If Germany with its immense army wants to disregard the implied protest of the United States and go on with its evident programme of revenge, the field is open, and the United States, as a neutral, will withdraw. It holds no commission to interpose a restraining hand. It yet has its own affairs to straighten out with China and its own rights to enforce and protect. Steps toward this end it can take in its own time and manner. It will not be a party to injustice nor an acquiescent accomplice to outrage.

But if Germany wants to continue the concert of action which has prevailed in the dire extremity of the earlier situation the United States shows plainly and with unselfish interest the lines along which this can be preserved. First find an authorized representative of the Chinese government with whom to consider the preliminaries of negotiations for a settlement, thus affording the other side a chance to be heard; and then go ahead with all fair demands, keeping in view the honorable purposes stated in the American note of July 3.

Meanwhile the American naval force in the Orient is to be increased as a wise guarantee of continued protection of American interests.

American labor never called for a larger dinner pail during Democratic times.

What Bryan's Election Would Mean.

(By Hon. Henry W. Palmer.)

IF BRYAN is elected we may certainly expect: First—Repeal of the Dingley tariff. Second—Free coinage of silver upon a ratio of 36 to 1, without the consent of any other nation. Third—A surrender of all authority in the Philippine islands, and an undertaking to defend any government that Aguinaldo may establish from all foreign interference.

In the light of the experience of this country, after the repeal of the McKinley tariff and the enactment of the Wilson bill, it would seem to be impossible for any sane man to be willing to go through it again. Can the manufacturers and merchants who failed, the farmers who were sold out and the workmen who sat idle while their families lacked for bread, be fooled or cajoled or frightened into voting the country into another panic of 1897? If so they have a chance.

As to the Changes Open to Young Men

"Holland" in the Philadelphia Press. ONE OF THE executive officers of a corporation of such extensive business that it is sometimes classed with the trusts has been more concerned for a few weeks about certain business arrangements that he has met with than because of any of the earnings he has received from political friends of possible danger to the Republican campaign. Last June it was found to be of the utmost importance for the interests of this industry that three should be received into its employment a number of young men fitted for their work by technical education. The immediate rewards were of a kind to tempt any young man who had recently received a degree of bachelor of science or any of the diplomas setting forth technical excellence on the part of the holder. The salary, even the least of the payments, was sufficient to support a young man in a city like New York comfortably, and if he were frugal without being parsimonious, the payment was large enough to make it possible for him to go to the savings bank once a week and make some deposit. In addition to that his employment fitted him to become a technical expert and if his industry and ability justified it he would be long in the receipt of a much larger salary and would also see opportunity for further advancement.

Correspondence was begun with the Boston Institute of Technology in a few days a reply was received from that institution stating that all of the graduates of last spring had, within a few weeks after graduation, obtained employment and were now at work at their desks in various establishments in this country in which scientific or technical training is required for the manufacture of the products of the industries. Boston, therefore, was unable to furnish even one young man capable of filling a desirable place in a great industry in New York. The demand was greater than the supply, as soon as this answer was received from the Boston institute, application of a like nature was made to the officers of the Stevens Institute of Technology. In a few days a reply came stating that every one of the latest graduates of that institution had been called into remunerative employment by some of the great industries of the United States. The University of Nebraska has gained a high reputation for the thoroughness with which its scientific curriculum is maintained, and the ability which the graduates of that institution have shown when they have gone forth into the world. The officers of this institution replied to the application by saying that the entire class in the technical department of the University of Nebraska had been employed either upon the day when the diplomas were distributed or before.

With this third answer showing that in the East and the far West there existed the same conditions, the local industrial community was somewhat alarmed. They wrote to the Troy Polytechnic School, to Cornell and to one or two others, and the replies from all these institutions were of like tenor. Therefore, it was impossible so far to find among the young men of the United States any competent to do the technical work which the great industries are now so fully employing, finding elsewhere salaries and opportunities for advancement equal to those which they would have discovered in this country had they but been able to find a country which would be compelled to wait another year, or until the present senior classes in our institutes of technology are graduated before they can satisfactorily fill the desks that are now vacant.

Last spring a subordinate officer of one of the trust corporations here, that is to say, a trusted house largely authorized to act as trustee, resigned his post because he had received an offer that brought with it not only larger salary but also the opportunity to apply his technical knowledge with industrial capital. His place was immediately filled by a young man who had learned the details of the banking business and had never known finer openings or better opportunities for young men who had industry or were of good habits, were ambitious and especially when in addition to these qualities they had the capacity to receive more specifically allotted to its appropriate place or received better pecuniary return than is the case today. Our great corporations and industries are constantly upon the lookout for young men of ability and advancement in these industries was never surer or better paid than now. Of course, there is a feeling that a man who receives a salary in excess of all that he can earn as a servant, and he may be a very independent and wholly self-respecting servant nowadays, even though he receive a weekly or monthly payment instead of finding his support in the profits of a business of which he is master. "But they are all servants," Mr. Callaway, the head of the New York Central, is often said that though he is chairman of the executive board, nevertheless he is employed by the stockholders of the corporation, and it is the stockholders in the last analysis who are the masters.

The other day Abram S. Hewitt, speaking to a friend of the speech he made a few years ago, in which he set forth what was probably to be the outcome of the combination of industries into one corporation, said that he left even surer now than he did when he made that speech that by and by, when this industrial development is properly worked out, it would be discovered that the men who receive salaries from the great corporations were also their masters through their ownership of its stock. It may ultimately mean the disappearance of the savings bank, its place having been taken by the great industrial combinations.

In the town of Preston, England, there recently was opened a mammoth manufacturing establishment, making commercial application of some of the latest uses to which electricity can be put, which of itself is a confession of the superiority which Americans have gained very largely through the application of scientific and

ALWAYS BUSY.

SCHOOL SHOES

Not a single nation disputes our possession of the Philippines. The only organized opposition to the consummation of the Paris treaty comes from Aguinaldo and the Democratic party.

The right to strike cannot exist without the right to work. Wanton destruction of the latter by capital is criminal, but its destruction by labor is suicidal.

As between desertion and duty in the Philippines the American people will never choose the former.

TRADE WITH PORTO RICO BEFORE AND SINCE THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

Table with 2 columns: Imports from Porto Rico into the United States, Exports to Porto Rico from the United States. Rows for Month, 1897, 1898, 1899.

As to the Changes Open to Young Men

economic methods to all kinds of manufacturing entailing the employment of thousands of young men. In fact, all the young men who have recently graduated from our technical institutions. These young men are not all of the same capacity, although few of them are not industrious and ambitious. The industry and ambition assure them of permanence in their employment and their greater advancement is measured by their capacity. It was said by one of the greatest geniuses of our time, a man who lifted himself from the humbleness of early environments to a position of great influence, and he possessed great wealth: "Nobody can revile at laws or politics or social institutions for any difference in intellectual character between any two young men. That difference represents a higher than any earthly power, and the young man who is blessed with great intellectual gifts may justly be the admiration, but should not be the envy of those who are less fortunate than he; nor does it become any politician to attempt to raise any political issue by reason of the success which attends ability, which is a Heaven-given gift."

President Vreeland, who not many years ago was a brakeman, and before that drove a grocery wagon, said in speaking of his own career and experience that he was more and more persuaded during our term of governmental institutions, opportunities which awaited every young man were only to be measured by his capacity and his industry. The work was constructed under the supervision of an American engineer. They are to be in charge of the establishment of the most perfect economies or prevention of waste, the payment of high wages to skilled artisans, the employment of the best labor saving machinery, it to be adopted there. And in all the more important technical journals of Great Britain which have reached this country within two or three weeks there is a check on the machinery of Great Britain to maintain her share of commercial and industrial property she must go to school in the United States or bring American industrial schoolmasters over there to teach the secret of a success that has seemed so paradoxical to them, since, although we pay the highest wages and the best salaries, and at the same time there is the almost labor-saving machinery, nevertheless we are able to turn out a product fully as good, generally better, than the product of like English manufacturers, and to put it upon the market at a less cost.

"I don't agree with Mr. Croker," President Vreeland is reported to have said, "for in my opinion, we are at the opening of an era when the greatest of all opportunities await young men."

ANTI-QUAYITE NOMINATED.

By Exclusive Wire From The Associated Press. Altoona, Pa., Sept. 23.—Hon. H. E. Stall, anti-Quayite, was nominated for state senator on the fifty-first ballot here last night by the Democratic conference of Blair and Cambria counties.

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Tribune's Educational Contest

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 compensate 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.

SPECIAL REWARDS.

- 1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (4 years) including tuition and board... \$1,000
2. Scholarship in Bloomsburg State Normal School (3 years) including tuition and board... 600
3. Schner 5-B Piano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 214 Washington avenue)... 450
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music... 75
5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainset, 1000 model (on exhibition at Central Brothers', 217 Wyoming avenue)... 75
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course... 60
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course... 60
8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schmitt's, 217 Lackawanna avenue)... 50
9. Tele-Photo Cycle Peck B. Camera, 4x5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 409 Wyoming avenue)... 40
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schmitt's, 217 Lackawanna avenue)... 20

Each contestant falling to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows: One Month's Subscription... 1.25 1, Three Months' Subscription... 1.25 3, Six Months' Subscription... 2.50 6, One Year's Subscription... 5.00 12. The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given. 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. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office or will be sent by mail. The contest will close promptly at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, September 23, 1900.



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