

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's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 18, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

State.
Congressional—LARGE—GALUSHA A. GROW.
ROBERT H. FORD.
Small—J. B. HARTENBERG.

County.
Corporation—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sheriff—JOHN H. WILSON.
Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON.

District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothonotary—JOHN J. BROWN.
Clerk of Court—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—R. B. BUCK.
County Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature.
First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS.
Second District—JOHN SCHULTZ, JR.
Third 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 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.

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."—William Jennings Bryan, Zanesville, O., September 4, 1900.

As to Militarism.

AMONG the preposterous propositions submitted to the people by the Democratic party as among the paramount issues of the present campaign, is the doctrine that the future of the American nation is imperiled by militarism. Our army is held up as a source of danger, and the prophesy is made of dire evils to come when the iron hand of military rule shall usurp the constitutional processes of our government, to set up a despot at Washington. These representations are made with straight faces by the apostles of Bryanism, and the excitement which they throw into their orations upon this theme might lead the foreign observer to believe that the ridiculous proposition is offered in good faith.

Our own people, however, know better. They know that the percentage of soldiers today, with military operations covering both hemispheres and extending a sailing distance of 10,000 miles, is, in comparison with our total population, but little, if any larger than it was in the days of the republic's infancy. In order that the comparison between Democratic campaign froth and actual fact may be made by any reader who wishes to inform himself accurately upon this subject we append a table compiled by the Army and Navy Register from official sources; this table shows the strength of the regular army of the United States every ten years from 1810, as compared with the population of the United States in each decennial year:

Table with columns: Year, Army, Population. Data points for 1800-1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1899.

It is true that at present our army, counting in both regulars and volunteers, is larger than before the Spanish-American war. But it does not begin to compare with the police and fire-fighting force of the city of Scranton in proportion to the population, and everybody knows that the police force of the city of Scranton is inadequate in numbers to the large task of preserving law and order, and thoroughly covering, as should be covered, the territory comprehended within the city limits. No law-abiding citizen views in this police force a menace to his liberties; no law-abiding citizen fears that the police force of this city will some day conspire to overthrow the existing municipal government and substitute a military despotism with headquarters in the city hall. Yet the membership of our regular army, in points of intelligence, education and patriotism, compares very favorably with the gentlemen who constitute the protectors of property and public order in this city. The officers of our regular army, in point of education, scholarship, familiarity with the history, principles and purposes of American institutions, and in their devotion to their country's flag will compare not unfavorably with the gentlemen who direct the transactions of our municipal government. Why, then, do we hear the issue of militarism raised in the one case, and not mentioned in the other?

The fact is that this outcry against the army is a bogus attempt to create unfounded prejudice; to raise a campaign scare without the shadow of a substantial cause. Like its twin brother, the so-called "paramount" issue of imperialism, it is a device rigged up by the adroit flounders of the Democratic party to screen from public view the ugly aspect of free silver coinage. No American citizen worthy of the name will lend himself to this attempted de-

ception unless he is willing to go before the people as a sponsor for fake issues.

The Tribune as a friend of these dastardly and robbing concerns would like to see the trust merged into one big Octopus. It would have no objection to every industry in Scranton being taken to some favored location, because it would give employment to labor just the same, according to the Tribune's reasoning.—Times.

This is a pretty tough charge, neighbor. Can you prove it? Also, can you show your readers how the election of Bryan would prevent the removal of an industry from Scranton if its managers decided it was wise to move or bring a new one here if the proprietors of it didn't want to come? We appreciate that in the present metaphysical mood of our octopus-hunting contemporary Mr. Bryan appears to possess the gift of performing miracles, yet it would nevertheless be interesting to have the details of his supposed power.

The Strike Ended.

ALL persons hail with joy the final and conclusive settlement of the great anthracite mine strike and all but a very few rejoice that it has ended in increased wages for the men. The miners are now to have their share of Republican prosperity and it has given the Republican party which has given it to them. But for Republican times there would have been no strike; but for Mark Hanna the strike would not have been won.

While Bryan was going about the country using the mine strike as a theme of calamity howling designed to scare workmen into voting the Democratic ticket; in other words, while he was using it simply to talk about it, Mark Hanna, without any flourish of trumpets or attempt at dramatic oratory, quietly took his coat off, rolled up his sleeves and proceeded to impress upon the men in control of the big coal carrying railroads that the wages of the miners must be raised. We don't say that Hanna did it all. John Mitchell was the man who started the ball rolling. But it was Hanna who laid down the law at headquarters and his part in the settlement contrasts vividly with the part played by William Jennings Bryan and the Democratic campaign leaders in doing nothing for the miner but to hold him up on the stump and in the yellow journals as a "horrible example" of poverty and distress.

Bryan in talking and Hanna in working both had interested motives. Each was working for the benefit of his party. But it was Hanna's work, not Bryan's talk, which produced results. There is a difference between words and deeds. The miners of our valley will appreciate this when they get their next pay.

If the workmen of the United States could pay store bills with talk, there is no doubt that men like Bryan and Conroy would be just the men for them to vote for. But when it comes to doing things, which is the basis of prosperity, no wonder they prefer the Republican party.

Common Sense About Trusts.

OUR DEMOCRATIC contemporaries asks us a number of questions about the so-called paper trust. It wants to know if we can consider the outcry against the paper trust humbug. That depends. It ought not to require extended argument to convince any reasoning man that no combination of capital can permanently surround the forests of the world and levy a dishonest embargo on the wood pulp used in the manufacture of news print paper. It is true, as our contemporary remarks, that in the past year the price of paper has advanced. It is also true that expert authorities in the paper trade predict an early decline in that price. Why? Because the demand and the supply, after a period of exceptional separation, are getting together. New companies for the manufacture of paper are being organized; new mills erected; new forests invaded; new processes of production devised. If a company at present prices makes unnatural profit, competition is invited, and by a law as irresistible as the law of gravitation and as little subject to statutory regulation, capital is attracted to competitive investment, with a result that in a short time inequalities are equalized.

This is true in the paper business, as in every other business, and it is the public's one great security against extortion. If the editor of our contemporary considers that the present prices of news paper are exorbitant, with the companies manufacturing it paying unfairly earned dividends on enormously watered stock; in other words, if he considers that they are gouging the great consuming public, immensely to their own pecuniary benefit, there is no law on the statute book to prevent him from joining with other capitalists having surplus money in readiness for attractive investment to enter into the same field of production and divide the market. Nothing which Mr. Bryan could do as president would expedite the growth of competition, just as nothing he could do as president would prevent the present tendency toward consolidation in business.

There are certainly specific remedies available for the protection of the public against specific injury resulting from large combinations of capital. These are advocated as earnestly by Republicans as by Democrats. Among them is the proposition to give congress control over corporations, so that it may enact specific laws, placing conditions and restrictions upon the taking out of charters. This proposition was submitted to vote at the last session of congress. It received the vote of practically every Republican member, and it encountered the opposition of practically every Democratic member, and the proposition was lost. For that defeat of a specific and practical remedy for abuses in corporate management the responsibility rests directly upon the Democratic party. It should not require much knowledge of industrial evolution here produced. For reduction to economic simplicity and thorough abolition of monopoly this would have little to be desired.

The Trust Question Fairly Discussed.

By Professor George Gunton.
IF TRUSTS ARE to be made a political issue, in common honesty to the people, the object should be frankly stated. The question to settle is, what are trusts? Mr. Bryan and his friends talk about trusts as if they were anything and everything that it had, but they do not frankly state the question to settle is, what are trusts? Mr. Bryan and his friends talk about trusts as if they were anything and everything that it had, but they do not frankly state the question to settle is, what are trusts?

Now as a matter of fact a trust is a very definite thing; it is a combination of different firms and corporations under one management without dissolving the individual firms, but a transference of the management of the several properties to a central body, to be managed, as to the whole, this particular form of organization has only been adopted in a few cases: Standard Oil, Sugar, Whiskey and less than a half dozen others. Through public criticism, legislative and other causes all the trusts have been dissolved and reorganized as simple stock corporations, so that as a matter of fact not a single "trust" remains. If Mr. Bryan or any of his followers think there is a trust still in existence, let them point it out, tell us its name and where it is organized. Unless they can put their finger on at least one trust, they in all decency should stop talking.

Strictly speaking, then, the campaign against trusts is just what it is a campaign against a myth; but in reality the so-called war on trusts is a war on corporations, pure and simple. Mr. Bryan has a perfect right to wage war against corporations, but he should be honest about it and frankly declare his real purpose. Large corporations may be a very bad thing for the community, and if so they ought to be abolished, but an agitation for their abolition would have to be directed and redoubled into small efforts, about the equivalent of what existed in the walled towns in the thirteenth century. It would, in fact, wipe out all the economic effectiveness that the last five centuries of industrial evolution have produced. For reduction to economic simplicity and thorough abolition of monopoly this would have little to be desired.

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It would accomplish the object completely, but it would reduce us to barbarism. Of course, nobody wants that. Yet that is the simple case if we do not do something. If we do not do something, we are not against all corporations, then against which is the war to be directed? If we are not to suppress all, there must be some specific line of distinction between those "to be demmed" and those to be "saved." There must be some way of distinguishing the sheep from the goats.

What shall it be? It cannot be anything relating to the economic or political principle of the organization, because in these respects they are all alike. Nor is it in the character of the industry, because the corporate principle applies to all industries. There is only one difference between them and that is the size of their capital. Well, then, where shall the line be drawn? Shall we say that those having less than a million, five millions, ten millions, fifty millions, or a hundred millions? Where? If the line is to be drawn anywhere, some economic or political principle, because the corporate principle applies to all industries, there must be some way of distinguishing the sheep from the goats.

How came these corporations to get so large? Why did they get so large? There is one natural reason and it is this: In the effort to make the most of invested capital, it was found by a long series of experiments that under certain conditions, large capital was more profitable than small capital; it could produce more at the same cost, give a larger profit, sell the products at lower prices and give more permanent employment to labor. However, it is not every industry that can be run on this plan. Every little addition to the size of industrial concerns has been made for these reasons. As the experiments proved a success they were increased, and in this way the large corporations grew. It is not that the small ships and corporations the process went on and on, and if not arbitrarily interrupted it would continue to go on just as long as it will yield the most profit. The small concerns, therefore, are not to be put to rest just as long as they will yield the most profit. The small concerns, therefore, are not to be put to rest just as long as they will yield the most profit.

Clearly, then, the history of industrial growth and prosperity is the history of corporate development. Without corporations productive efficiency could not have progressed beyond the economic stage of the small village. It is not that the small concerns, therefore, are not to be put to rest just as long as they will yield the most profit. The small concerns, therefore, are not to be put to rest just as long as they will yield the most profit.

It is commonly charged by those enlisted in this campaign against trusts that large corporations destroy the laborer's liberty. A little touch of fact would show this to be a pure phantasm of the imagination. Nothing could be more contrary to fact than the allegation that large corporations destroy the laborer's liberty. If there were any truth in this we might expect to find that laborers had more freedom and greater individuality before the wage system than they have now. Yet everybody knows that they had neither liberty nor individuality; that it was not until long after the wage system came that laborers acquired any liberty, political rights or social individuality. The laborer's freedom and individuality depend upon two things—permanence of employment and good wages. Wherever the employment of labor is most permanent and the wages are highest, there the laborer is most intelligent, has the greatest freedom and the strongest individuality. Where do laborers get these conditions? It is not where capital is small and employment is poor. On the contrary, it is where large corporations prevail that wages are highest and employment most continuous, and everybody knows it is there where the laborer is most intelligent, has the greatest freedom and the strongest individuality. Where do laborers get these conditions? It is not where capital is small and employment is poor. On the contrary, it is where large corporations prevail that wages are highest and employment most continuous, and everybody knows it is there where the laborer is most intelligent, has the greatest freedom and the strongest individuality. Where do laborers get these conditions? It is not where capital is small and employment is poor. On the contrary, it is where large corporations prevail that wages are highest and employment most continuous, and everybody knows it is there where the laborer is most intelligent, has the greatest freedom and the strongest individuality. 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