THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE_THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1900.

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

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

anteres in

States in states

New York Office: 150 Nasaau St. F. S. VREELAND, Bole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., a Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit. The Tribune is always plad to print short letters from its friends bear-ing 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 ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be sub-ject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 18, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President-WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State.

Congressmen-at-Large - GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT II. FOERDERER. Auditor General-E. B. HARDENDERGH.

County.

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge-GEORGE M. WATSON. Sheriff-JOHN H. FELLOWS. Trassurer-J. A. SCRANTON. District Atorney-WILLIAM R. LEWIS. Prothonotary-JOHN COPELAND. Clerk of Courts-THOMAS F. DANIELS. Recorder of Deeds-EMIL BONN. Register of Wills-W. K. BECK. Jury Commissioner-EDWARD B. STURGES. Legislature.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, 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."--Willam Jennings Bryan, Zanesville, O., September 4, 1900.



MONG 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.

them to vote for. But when it comes Our own people, however, know betto doing things, which is the basis ter. They know that the percentage of prosperity, no wonder they prefer of soldiers today, with military opera- the Republican party. tions covering both hemispheres and extending a sailing distance of 10,000

The Tribune as a friend of these dastardly and robber concerns would like to see the trusts 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, accord-ing to The Tribune's reasoning.-Times.

necessary to the formulation of laws This is a pretty tough charge, neighwhich will cure abuses in the busibor. Can you prove it? Also, can you ness world without putting the subshow your readers how the election of ject of its surgical operation to death. Eryan would prevent the removal of Mere quackery will not fit the demands an industry from Scranton if its manof the case. agers decided it was wise to move or The Times wants us to say some bring a new one here if the proprietors of it didn't want to come? We apthing in reply to the charge of Attor preciate that in the present maraphysi. ney General Monnett of Ohio, that the Mckinley administration has fruscal mood of our octopus-hunting contemporary Mr. Bryan appears to trated every attempt he has made to possess the gift of performing enforce the anti-trust law. We know miracles, yet it would nevertheless be of nothing particular to say. It is interesting to have the details of his an assertion without proof. It is made

The Strike Ended.

supposed power.

LL persons hail with joy the final and conclusive settlement of the great anthracite mine strike and all but

he sought. Folities is full of such a very few rejoice that it has ended cases. Few people are affected by in increased wages for the men. The them miners are now to have their share of On October 8 last Hon, Galusha A Republican prosperity and it has been Grow celebrated the fiftieth anniverthe Republican party which has given sary of his election to congress. His it to them. But for Republican times period of active participation in the there would have been no strike; but public life of his country exceeds that for Mark Hanna the strike would not of any other living American, and the have been won.

half century it spans includes the While Bryan was going about the most eventful time in the history of country using the mine strike as a the world. Yet through it all, Mr. Grow has passed without blemish upon heme of calamity howling designed his reputation or sign of wear or tear to scare workingmen into voting the upon his magnificent physique. He Democratic ticket; in other words, was in Scranton on Saturday, younger while he was using it simply to talk looking than ever, and we doubt that about it. Mark Hanna, without any there is a younger grand old man in fourish of trumpets or attempt at drathe United States.

matic oratory, quietly took his coat If the trusts are closing up the mills, off, rolled up his sleeves and proceeded factories, shops and tannerles of the to impress upon the men in control country as indicated by the perturbed of the big coal carrying railroads that Times, it is certainly a mystery where the wages of the miners must be the immense and growing volume of raised. We don't say that Hanna did American production, greater to-day it all. John Mitchell was the man by millions of dollars than ever before. who started the ball rolling. But it comes from.

was Hanna who laid down the law at When Mark Hanna says that he has headquarters and his part in the setproof that Webster Davis got \$125,tlement contrasts vividly with the part 000 from the Boers for advocating played by William Jennings Bryan their cause in the United States he and the Democratic campaign leaders confirms a good many of the prevalent in doing nothing for the miner but to suspicious as to Boer stupidity in busihold him up on the stump and in the ness affairs.

yellow journals as a "horrible ex-Washington Post: "Young Richard ample" of poverty and distress. Croker, with forty suits of clothes, Bryan in talking and Hanna in a valet, and \$10,000 worth of bull pups, working both had interested motives. has gone to college. Yet his dis-Each was working for the benefit tinguished father declares that the of his party. But it was Hanna's young man has no show these days." work, not Bryan's talk, which pro-As Mr. Bryan has been spending so duced results. There is a difference

much energy recently in felling what between words and deeds. The minthe McKinley administration ought to ers of our valley will appreciate this do, a few specific nints as to his own contemplated programme, if elected would be interesting. If the workingmen of the United States could pay store bills with talk.

We infer from remarks in the Times that the election of Bryan would end the Barber asphalt "trust." Maybe t would be no more affective in this connection than was the election of Bailey.

Political speeches, brass bands and

ocratic promise and performance to assure the voter that if specific and intelligent remedy is to be applied in this direction, it will have to come through the constructive legislation of Republican administration. The Re-publican party alove has the experi-tion of distinction between those "to be damaed" and those to be "saved." There must be some way of distinguishing the solution for the solution of the solution of the solution between those "to be damaed" and those to be "saved." There must be some way of distinguishing the solution for the solution of the solution of the solution between those "to be damaed" and those to be "saved." There must be some way ence, and the conservative instincts 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 in dustry, because the corporation principle applies to all industries. There is only one difference between them and that is the size of their capi-

Well, then where shall the line be drawn' Shall if be at one hundred thousand, at half a million, five millions, teu millions, fifty millions. or a hundred millions? Where? If the line is to be drawn anywhere, some economic or politi-cal reason must be given for drawing it there. Upon what economic principle or experience can a distinction be made? If there is any reason, conomic, moral or political, why a corporation with a half million capital is a good thing and one with a million or five millions capital is by a man who tried to get the Repubhad, a benighted world is waiting for the information. Thus far not a ray of light has ever been shed upon that point, though acres of liter-ature on the subject have been published. lican nomination for governor of Ohio and failed, since which time he has been disregarded. We doubt if Mon-

How came these corporations to get so large! nett would have been so enger to sup-Why did they organize at all? There is one gen-eral reason and it is this: In the effort to make port Bryan and throw mud at Mc-Kinley if he had won the nomination the most of invested capital, it was found by a long series of experiments that under certain conditions large capital could be used to greater advantage 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 at higher wages. 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 so from small individual concerns to partnerships and corporations the process went on and on, and if not arbitrarily interrupted will continue to go on just so long as it will yield these advantages. Just so long as adding another mil-Hon to the plant will increase the earning capacity of both the old and new capital, the addins will continue to be made, and as soon as the point is reached where to increase the size only increases the unwieldiness and docs not acrease the economy it will stop.

> Clearly, then, the history of industrial growth and prosperity is the history of corporate develop-ment. Without corporations productive efficiency could not have progressed beyond the economic status of the small individual concerns of at least a century ago. A war on corporations, without some definite economic basis of discrimination, then, is simply a war on business success. That is the character of the present campaign. It is based upon no principle of industrial manage-ment of public policy. It recognizes no line of distinction between the good and the bad, but it is a blind, muddled, indiscriminate agitation against corporation capital, which means a eru sade against business prosperity. There are three ways in which large corporations, miscalled trusts, affect the public welfare: First, by their influences upon prices; second, by their influence upon wages and employment; third, by their influence upon business stability.

The great era of corporations in this country is since 1860. According to the senate report, which was so comprehensive and exhaustive, there were fifty-eight classes of products the prices of which had increased since 1860. Some had risen 100 per cent., and a very large number from 30 to 70 per cent. With one or two excep-tions they were all agricultural or raw material small and employers are poor. On the conproducts, in which the concentration of capital trary, it is where large corporations prevail that wages are highest and employment most continuand the use of machinery had been very slight. On the other hand, the tables give 140 groups of manufactured products in which capital is siderably concentrated and machinery used extensively, and in all prices had fallen from 6 to 40 per cent. The fall in the prices of products produced by capitalistic methods was enough greater than the rise in prices where hand labor nd small capital were used to make an average fall in prices of about 4 per cent., and a rise of 68 per cent. That is to say, through wages the processes of capitalistic methods, to 1891, the nurchasing power of a day's work

was increased slightly over 75 per cent., which is only another way of saying that concentrated capital increased the public welfare 25 per cent. every ten years since 1860.

The railroads are a type of the large organiz-ations against which the Democratic party is now waging war. What effect have these cor porations had in the cost of service to the public? On this point facts are stronger than phrases.

Next to the steam railroad corporations those nost railed against are the surface railroad syn dicates, especially those which control the sor face railroad systems in our large cities. Take New York as an example. All the surface rail-roading in New York city is in the hands of two companies. It was once in the hands of a doven

0.708

or more companies. Every avenue line and every crosstown line was run by a separate company. Under that regime the motive power was horses, and the public had to pay a separate 5-cent fare for every car boarded. With the discovery of the new motive power, trolleys, cable and lastly underground conduit trolleys larger capital was needed to get the best effect from the new methods, and today the citizens of New York (and by the same process of nearly all the cities in the country) can ride in cars many times as commodious and wholesome, twice as fast, ten times as far, and be transferred to numerous corporations. other lines, all for one fare. Under this system f concentrated capital and management citizens of New York can board a trolley on the New side of the Brooklyn bridge, cross the bridge and ride some dozen miles to Coney Island, for 5 cents, which formerly by another of ignorant engeness among competitors. A slight boom in business leads to a rash increase of output. Without any general knowledge of what is being done elsewhere, each hopes to fill the new void, with the result of an increase route cost 40 to 50 cents. By an agreement be tween the Third Avenue company and elevated system, which is practically another large integration, passengers can travel from the Bat-tery to New Rochelle, a distance of twenty-five miles or more, for 8 cents, a 5-cent fare, and a of output wholly disproportionate to the demand. For instance, the Illinois farmer when the price

3-cent transfer-which by the steam railroads cests about 40 cents. The next natural step, one that will come if not arbitrarily interfered of corn is high will double his acrenge for corn and next year finds that he can hardly sell th and next year finds that he can hardly seil the corn at any price and is compelled to use it for fuel. Larger concerns tend to remedy this evil on the same principle that they invest heavily in experimentation. They take pains to gather with, will be to put the entire local transit sys with, will be to put the entire local transit sys-tem of the metropolis, both surface and elevated, under one management. Then every road in every direction will be open to the public for a single fare, transfers being accepted from any to any other cars in the entire city. accurate information on the condition of their business throughout the world. They find it pays to be informed as to what next year's demand

is likely to be. Their investments are so large that they could not afford seriously to miscalcu-late the domands of the market. With their This is true in cities and towns throughout the country. Would Mr. Bryan's party suppress these? If this policy were carried out into all comparatively accurate information they adjust their production with great precision to the ines of industry where large corporations predominate, the great meat packing establishments in Chicago, the steel manufacturing corporation present and probable future demand. As a mat-ter of fact, in lines of industry where the very ter of fact, in lines of industry where the very largest concerns are organized there is the leas of Pittsburg, the surface and steam railroad comunies would have to disband, at least dissolve perturbation. If the raising of corn were in the hands of a few well informed corporations innto the smaller concerns of fifty years ago. This would mean an increase of 50 to 100 per cent. in the price of nearly all machine-made products which constitute nearly all the manufactured stead of thousands of uninformed small farmers the erratic ups and downs in corn-farming would be largely avoided. Industrial depressions can commodities of modern consumption. In short, all the progress of the benefit this country and never be eliminated until the relation of pro ductive enterprise to general consumption is re-duced to some degree of precision, which the

the world now receive in lower prices and im-proved quality of products during the last fifty cars, is the result of the experiments of new ces instituted by large and larger corporation and an indiscriminate war on corporations so as Mr. Bryan is conducting is a mad war and rations such he methods of giving the world cheap wealth.

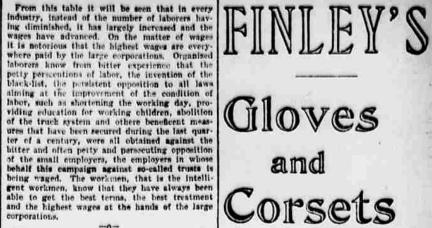
It is commonly charged by those enlisted in It is commonly enarged by these enlined in this campaign against capital that large corpor-ations destroy the laborer's liberty. A little touch of fact would show this to be a pure phantom of the imagination. Nothing could be more contrary to the whole history of wage labor. ers; third, by introducing scientific precision into industry they tend to increase the perman-If there were any truth in this we might expect to find that laborers had more freedom and reater individuality before the wage system beran. Yet everybody knows that they had neither iberty or individuality; that it was not until Interfy or individuality; that it was accounted any liberty, political rights or social in-dividuality. The laborer's freedom and indi-viduality depend upon two things-permanence of employment and good wages. Wherever the mployment of labor is most permanent and vages are highest, there the laborer is most intelligent, has the greatest freedom and the strongest individual identity. Where do laborers act these conditions? It is not where capital

ous, and everybody knows it is there where the inhorers are most independent. It is notorious that large corporations have the least influence over the opinions and individual conduct of their laborers. Let is be known that a large corpora tion is trying to influence the election of candi-dates for office, and that is the signal for the workingmen to vote against them. Instead o being controlled by the corporations, they act almost uniformly on the rule of defying and opalmost uniformly on the rule of delying and op-posing them. Nor is there any loss of individual liberty in becoming a fractional part of a large productive concern. What society wants is not individuality as producers, but individuality as citizens. What we need is that the laborer should rive less and less of his personal energy to carn-ing a living and more and more to his social

and individual improvement. A permanent stipu-lated income is the first step towards real indi-Lewis & Reilly vidual freedom for the laborers. Nothing is so depressing to manhood, nothing makes the weak

small business man who does not know from quarter to quarter, and sometimes from month

precariousness of income.



What is the influence of large corporation upon business stability and prosperity? This is one of the most important features of the sub-ject. The greatest menace to modern society is We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of these two items and the prominent part they both occupy mainess depressions, which usually are the result in our general business,

> We take no second place in either of these departments and our lines comprise only well known makes of recognized merit--including the leading things as they make their appearance.

Kid Gloves

Everything new and desirable is now on our counters, and we have no hesttation in recommending anything we show, from the

Best Dollar Glove Made

to our very finest numbers.

We make special mention of an EXTRA HEAVY PIQUE WALKING GLOVE, with PEARL BUTTON FASTENING, at

\$1.25

that for durability and usefulness cannot be excelled. Also our Centemeri WASHABLE PIQUE, two clasp, at

\$1.50

and reduce the price of commodities; second, they are more favorable than smaller concerns that have proven an unqualified suc-

ence of employment and reduce the tendency to industrial depressions, all of which are vital ele-ments in the nation's prosperity and progress. Corsets.

The correct thing in Corsets is, of

Straight Front. Low Bust

of which we are showing several of the leading makes, from

\$1.00 to \$7.50 cach.

All the standard makes and istyles are represented, as usual.

Special attention given to extra sizes and styles that have to be made to order and which cannot be carried in stock.

510-512



small go-as-you-please producers can never do.

Large corporations are superior to small con

cerns; first, because by the use of large capital and superior methods they improve the quality

to high wages, and individual freedom of labor

ALWAYS BUSY.

LACKAWANNA AVENUE



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:

Army. Population. 1808-1812 .. 9,921 7,239,881 1820 8,942 9.633.822 1830 5,951 12,866,020 1840 10,570 17,069,453 1850 10,763 23,191,876 1860 16,367 1870 37,075 1880 26,509 50,155,783 1890 27,089 62,622,250 1899 64.729 *75,000,000 *Estimated.

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 firefighting 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 h's gouging the great consuming public, liberties: no law-abiding citizen fears immensely to their own pecuniary b nthat the police force of this city will efit, there is no law on the statu e book ome day conspire to overthrow the to prevent him from joining with other existing municipal government and capitalists having surplus money in substitute a military despotism with readiness for attractive investment to negatarters in the city hall. Yet the enter into the same field of production 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 hisory, 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 outery 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 sition of practically every Democratic brother, the so-called "paramount" isaue of imperialism, it is a device rigged up by the adroit field marshal of Populism to screen from public view the ugly aspect of free silver coinage. No directly upon the Democratic party. It

UR DEMOCRATIC contemporviews of thinking voters, but they are useful in preventing forgetfulness and ary asks us a number of questions about the so-called | sleep. paper trust. It wants to

know if we can consider the outery against the paper trust buncombe 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 re-

when they get their next ray.

there is no doubt that men like Bryan

and Conry would be just the men for

Common Sense About Trusts.

marks, that in the past year the price of paper has advanced. It is also true the field. 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 31,443,321 of paper are being organized; new 38,558,371 mills erected; new forests invaded; new processes of production devised. If a company at present prices makes unnatural profit, competition is invit-

ed, 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 examiliant. with the companies manufacturing it paying unfairly earned dividends on enormously watered stock; in other words, if he considers that they are 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 publie 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 oppomember, and the proposition was lost. For that defeat of a specific and practical remedy for abuses in corporate management the responsibility rests

The decorator who draped the portrait of Mr. Bryan with Filipino colors at the Hoffman House the other night understood his business too well, With the strike now out of the way, there is nothing to interfere with a rush of fall business. Let us make up for lost time. War in South Africa is over, but there are still many "difficulties" in The "paramount issue" seems to have succumbed to over-training. The Trust Question Fairly Discussed By Professor George Gunton. T F TRUSTS ARE to be made a political issue, in common honesty to the people, the ob-ject should be frankly stated. The first question to settle is, what are trusts? Mr. Bryan and his friends talk about trusts as if

they were anything and everything that is had, but they take no pains to give specific informa tion as to what a trust is or how it can be dis-tinguished from any concern that is not a trust. 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 central body, to be managed in trust for the whole. This particular form of organization has only been a lopted in a few cases: Standard Oil, Sugar, Whiskey and less than a half dozen others. Through public critcism, special legislation and ses all these trusts have been dissolved other cau and reorganized as simple stock corporations so that as a matter of fact not a single "trust If Mr. Bryan or any of his followers emains. think there is a trust still in existence, let them point it out. tell where it is and where it was organized. Unless they can put their finger on at least one trust, they in all decency should stop talking.

 Brass castlings and brass finishings
 6.237

 Brassware
 1,142

 Cigar niolds
 10,221

 Clay and pottery products
 10,221

 Clothing, men's
 100,813

 Clothing, women's, factory product
 22,102

 Cordage and twine
 5.435

 Cotton goods
 185,172

 Dentists' materials
 480

 Electrical apparatus and supplies
 1.201

 Foundry and machine shop products
 1.204

 Furniture, including cabinet making, repairing
 22,087

 Gas and lemp fixtures
 8,060

 Glass cutting, estaining and ornamenting
 1,364

 Gold and silver reducing and reining; not trom
 7,097

 Gold and silver reducing and reining; not trom
 7,097

 Gloves and mittens
 7,097

 Gold and silver reducing and redning; not from
 7,097

 Gold and silver reducing and redning; not from
 504

 Hats and caps, not including wool hats
 17,240

 House turnishing gools not elsewhere specified
 562

 Instruments, professional and scientifie
 1009

 Iron and steel nails and spikes, cut and wrought
 5,410

 Ironwork, architectural and ornamental
 1,634

 Jewely and instrument cases
 138

 Jute and jute goods
 6,252

 Lithographing and engraving
 837

 Lock and gunenithing
 857

 Mulical instruments, pinnos and materials
 6,355

 Mulical instruments, pinnos and materials
 6,354

 Millinery and lace goods
 413

 Pinnbing and gas fitting
 9,054

 Phinting ind publishing
 5,475

 Oil, ubricating
 5,475

 Printing materials
 6,354

 Printing and publishing
 1304

 Pulp, wood
 120P

 Multer and elastic goods
 6,358

 Shirts
 5,367

Strictly speaking then, the campaign against trusts is just wind, it is a campaign against a man of straw; but in reality the so-called war on trusts is a war on corporations, pure and simon frasts is a war on corporations, pure and sim-ple. 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 had thing for the community, and if so they ought to be abol-ished, but an agitation for their abolition should be mechanical on honest primings. It should be be conducted on honest principles. It should be definitely understood that it is a crusade against large corporations. To call it a crusade against trusts when there are no trusts is to practice a fraud upon the people. At least let us have the people who are to vote these business concorns out of existence know what they are roting against. Certainly before the people of this country can be expected to support such a crusade they have a right to know something about what it will accomplish. First, then, are all corporations to be sup-

pressed? If so the proposition is very simple. Of course, this can be done if the people want it, but it would stop every railroad, trolley. cable and horse-car system in the country, and would close more than 60 per cent, of the inau-facturing and business concerns. In fact, nearly all businesses larger than the peanut stand would have to be dissolved and redistributed into small efforts, about the equivalent of what existed in the walled towns in the thirteenth century. It would, in fact, wine out about all the economic effectiveness that the last five centuries of in-American citizen worthy of the name should not require much knowledge of to economic simplicity and thorough abolition will lead himself to this attempted de- the traditional disparity between Dem- of menopoly this would leave little to be desired.

1909 with a velatively small and unintegrated red fire do not usually change the railroads, it cost the public 2.21 cents a mile to ship a ton of merchandise, but by the steady enlargement of system and lowering of cost without reducing and in many instances raising wages, the freight charges were reduced from 2.21 cents a mile to 75-100 cents a mile or about 64 per cent, as shown by the following table:

> Miles of Years. railroad 1873 70,268 1574 72,395 1675 1876 78,808 1877 70,088 1678 81,767 1879 1850 93,296 1581 103,143 1882 114,712 1883 121,455 1854 125,370 1885 128,361

1892 175,188

1894 179,303

1895 181,021

1898 183,777

Industry.

..... 177,465

Printing in taterials 191 Pulp, wood 1.209 Rubber and elastic goods 6,368 Shirta 25,157 Showcases 6,268 Silk and silk goods 21,337

Silk and silk goods Silvermithing Silvermarking Subservation Stationery goods not elsowhere specified Stationery goods not elsowhere specified Steroatyping and leasting apparatus Steroatyping and elsectrolyping Tools not elsewhere specified Trunks and values Univerlas and canes Watch and clock materials Watch cases Watch cases Watch solve and jewelry renairing Watches

Watches Wirework, including wire rope and cable

Boxes, chgar ... Boxes, fancy and paper . Boxes, wooden packing Brass castings and brass finishings

quarter to quarter, and sometimes from month to month, whether he can meet his obligations, is neither so brave, so intelligent nor so free a citizen as the wage laborer in the safe employ of a large corporation. As a matter of fact, the corporation and banker have far more influence over the votes of small business men whm they have befriended or patronized, than they have over their own laborers. A laborer's free-Average rate per ton per mile. dom does not depend upon the fact that he works for wages, but on the amount of his wages. (cents) 2.210 With high wages and permanent employment the laborer's freedom and welfare are secured. The laborer has not a single interest, social, economic 2.040 1,810 1.855 1.524 1.401 1.201 1.848 or political, in the existence of employers with small capital. It is also asserted that large corporations in-crease enforced idleness by displacing labor with machinery. This is another of those flippant statements made without regard to the facts. It is the history of improved machinery, which is the same as large corporations, that while the new machine does more work with the same habor, through lowering the price of commodilies, it must be product within the resch of a com-1.264 1.236 1.224 1.125 1.042 0.977 0.970 0.929 0.893 0.804 0.839 0.808 wages: Table Showing the Trend of Wages During the Period When Corpora-tions Were Developing Most Rapidly. 5 Mos Number of employes, 85 5,503 1,708 12,708 9,364

owardly as

it puts the product within the reach of a con-stantly increased number of consumers and there-by ultimately increases the demand for labor. This is demonstrated by the facts in the following table taken from the United States census in 1800. It shows the number of laborers employed in sixty-four industries in 1880 and 1890, and the yearly wages. The two right-hand columns show the amount and per cent. of increase in

9,964 5.597 19,954

18,022 11,903 7,518

142 20,206 243,557

42,008 12,799 221,585 1,214 9,185 2,501 247,751

78,667

5,530 3,794 8,669

966 27,193

3,667 2,371

 $\begin{array}{c} 17,116\\ 12,064\\ 15,672\\ 1,038\\ 1,212\\ 3,974\\ 2,087\\ 10,590\\ 2,590\\ 7,437\\ 11,827\\ 11,827\\ 15,057 \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 6.2019\\ 1.079\\ 12.513\\ 126.227\\ 8655\\ 2.830\\ 0.952\\$

3,117 2,474 642 8,161 4,534 1,986 5,608 978 1,758 1,657 8,346

2,805 9,078

of inc. \$108 136 .00 113 .09 90 107 147 170 .53 147 171 183 .03 .06 929 138 145

114 41 130

31.1 35.7 47.8 66.5

\$5.9 \$4.8 82.0 20.5

our new store, 132 Wyoming avenue.

Now open for business at

Mercereau

& Connell

We are proud of our store Swear" now, and feel justified in doing a little talking, but we plies. Come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most com-plete line of office supplies in Northprefer to have our friends do the talking for us. If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and

A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and see us.

Jewelers and Silversmiths.

ReynoldsBros MERCEREAU & CONNELL

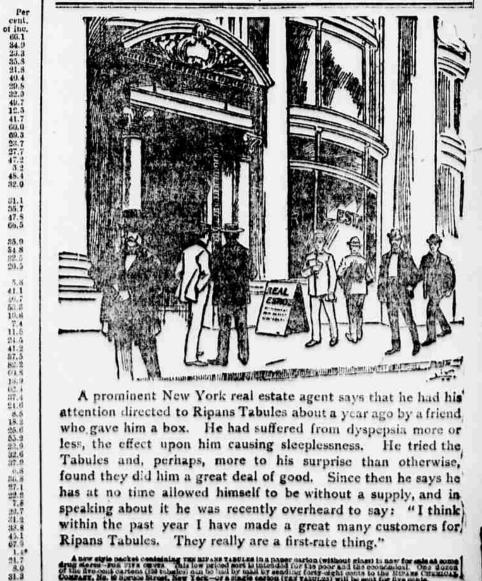
eastern Pennsylvania.

menogram stationery.

"Don't

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

If you haven't the proper office sup-



A prominent New York real estate agent says that he had his attention directed to Ripans Tabules about a year ago by a friend who gave him a box. He had suffered from dyspepsia more or less, the effect upon him causing sleeplessness. He tried the Tabules and, perhaps, more to his surprise than otherwise, found they did him a great deal of good. Since then he says he has at no time allowed himself to be without a supply, and in speaking about it he was recently overheard to say: "I think within the past year I have made a great many customers for, Ripans Tabules. They really are a first-rate thing."