

The Scranton Tribune

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2,500 " 3,000 "	.11	.10	.10
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3,500 " 4,000 "	.09	.08	.08
4,000 " 4,500 "	.08	.07	.07
4,500 " 5,000 "	.07	.06	.06
5,000 " 5,500 "	.06	.05	.05
5,500 " 6,000 "	.05	.04	.04
6,000 " 6,500 "	.04	.03	.03
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SCRANTON, JULY 16, 1901.

While the matter is pending in court it is manifestly indecorous to try "government by injunction" in the newspapers. The only practical effect of newspaper interposition would be to weaken the respect for law which is at the base of orderly government. In the present case fair warning has been given as to acts which contravene the law; and it is a poor compliment to the striking car builders to assume that they intend to ignore this warning or do anything which would bring them within the pale of contempt proceedings.

Labor Vs. Labor.

THE POSITION taken by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated association, in his negotiations and break with the representatives of the management of the United States Steel corporation—the attitude upon which the conference split—was that the non-union workers in the corporation's mills had no rights which were entitled to respect. As the Philadelphia North American, yellow though it be, says, in this instance with unexpected candor:

"President Shaffer delivered an ultimatum that the trust must leave its men no freedom of action. No trust magnate could have been more dictatorial. He had nothing to offer in justification of his extraordinary demand—not a grievance because of pay or hours or discrimination against union labor. Apparently his sole purpose was to create an absolute monopoly of the right to labor in the trust's mills—a monopoly far more effective and far more dangerous to individual rights than that exercised by Mr. Morgan and his associates in the steel industry. It was as if the latter had asked the United States government to prohibit the manufacture and use of any but the Steel trust's products. What President Shaffer demanded was that the trust pass a prohibitory law against all workers who saw fit to remain outside of his association. The right of labor to organize was never called into question by either side. The crux of the controversy was the right of President Shaffer to impose his own labor organization, not upon the Steel trust, but upon the laborers themselves."

More and more the spirit shown by President Shaffer is coming to be the spirit at the back of the labor movement in America—a civil war among the men who toil, with the non-unionists bounded as a parish and strikers of law and order ignored in the effort to club him into the union or into his grave. There is today ten times more bitterness among union strikers for the non-unionist, whose right to live and work in peace is grounded in the foundations of American liberty, than there is for the employer at whom the strike is nominally leveled. Very rarely is the employer's personal liberty menaced. He is free to come and go when he will. No one tells the storekeepers they mustn't fill his orders for goods. No one pursues him to his home or picks the approaches to his office. In many cases the employer personally is well liked by the strikers. They honor him as a man and in easier moments recognize in him a friend, and their strike against him is largely Pickwickian and professional. Not so with the "scab." He arouses in them the fierce passion of hatred and a thirst for revenge. Though they have laid down the tools that he is using and voluntarily abandoned, the employment he is glad to secure, in order to support himself and family, their fury toward him is often ungovernable; the negro slave was not more subject to cruelty and abuse.

There can be sooner or later—only one result to this course of policy inaugurated primarily by the men who found trades unionism an easy vehicle in which to ride to prominence and power. It will drive into the union fold thousands of men whose secret sympathies are opposed to such intolerance. It will forfeit the sympathy of thinking neutrals, and when the furor subsides, there will be a corresponding reaction. Labor cannot fight capital and labor both. The contract is too much.

The United States transport Warren, which has been for some time in Alaskan waters and is now on its way to San Francisco, will have on board some thirty-four Indian children bound from Unalaska Island to the Indian school at Carlisle. They and their parents have for years had mission training. The incident marks "a far cry" from the times when the poet Campbell wrote of "the wolf's long howl from Unalaska's shore" as the only characteristic of that portion of the world then known to civilization.

The Pan-American officials are again having trouble with their Midway. The concessionaires insist upon showing on Sunday. The exposition authorities station guards around the

places where tickets are offered for sale and refuse to let the people buy. The concessionaires claim they are being discriminated against because the exposition officials permit the tower elevators, the electric launches, the wheel chairs and the gondolas to run on Sundays, while their shows are closed. They declare that next Sunday will see an open Midway from one end to the other. Better than that is a good Lord, good devil compromise.

The vacation schools are reported to be again making good times for the children of the poor in divers cosmopolitan cities, blending instruction with recreation, advancing physical, mental and moral health in the rising generations. When will Scranton arouse to its own welfare sufficiently to start and support them?

The American Consular Service.

BISHOP POTTER'S scathing remarks on the American consular service followed close upon the exhaustive article in the World's Work for May, which gave the fullest proof that the service which the bishop and some other Americans think so poorly of is by European governments considered more efficient than their own—the practical proof thereof lying in their instructions to their consuls in divers places to pattern after it. Of course there is room for improvement. Where that improvement has need to begin is told once more in this significant paragraph from the Philadelphia Press:

"Mr. Stowe, who has resigned his office as consul general in Cape Town, South Africa, is another victim of the insufficient pay allowed by congress to our consuls. Mr. Stowe is conceded to be one of the most efficient officers in the service, but he cannot live in South Africa, particularly in war times, on a salary of \$2,000 a year and support a family, and thus he has been obliged to give up the office. Good men cannot be kept in the consular service for any length of time and their efficiency depends a great deal on their experience, unless congress provides sufficient remuneration for the services required."

The mean parsimony of this government's dealings with all of its representatives abroad—under the miserable makeshift plea of "republican simplicity"—while congress squanders millions and billions of dollars on "river and harbor improvements" where there are no harbors, and no rivers but muddy creeks, and in other ways at home—has long been a disgrace to the nation. It is high time that our consuls and diplomatic agents in foreign countries were decently paid.

In April, May and June 25,373 arrests were made in New York city—20,407 males and 5,326 females. Of the 25,373 arrested, 11,928 were born in the United States, 3,658 were Irish, 1,397 Germans, 429 English, 1,693 Italians, 2 Mexican, 20 Chinese, and 5 Fins. Of the total number arrested 8,839 were married and 16,534 single. Evidently in marriage there is yet some saving grace.

Danger of a Timber Famine.

THE DANGER of a timber famine unless more careful methods of reforestation are soon introduced was the theme of an instructive lecture delivered in London recently by a German expert, Dr. Schlich.

In Europe thirteen countries are importers of timber and only five are exporters. The imports exceed the exports by over 2,600,000 tons a year.

The British Isles imports have grown during the last thirty-four years at an average rate of 155,000 tons, and the price has mounted yet more rapidly. Germany, though it has extensive forests of its own, supporting by work done in them about a million people and three times as many by work in connection with them, is also a large importer. Dr. Schlich calculates that the consumption of timber in the four chief consuming countries of Europe at the present rate of increase, will probably have risen in a few years from fourteen to twenty cubic feet per head.

Among the exporting countries the forest area is extensive in Russia, and especially in Finland, but from a variety of causes is not capable of great expansion, so the supply of timber may not improbably begin before long to fall off. In Scandinavia the limit of productivity seems to have been already reached.

But Europe, it may be said, is not the world. Dr. Schlich accordingly passes other regions in review. Some of them are importers, but their demand is far exceeded by the export of the rest, the balance on that side amounting to 2,355,000 tons, or less by 355,000 tons than the European deficit. This, however, is made up by imports from such countries as Madagascar, Siam and Java, which do not figure in the tabulated return. It is clear, then, that the supply, even at the present time, can barely keep pace with the demand, and the limit of the former has been very nearly reached. China, if it becomes prosperous, is more likely to import timber than to export it, even on a "personally conducted" tour.

The announcement that a quarter of a million in dust has just arrived from the Klondike gold fields shows that the Pacific steamship press agents are not all dead yet.

Ohio has just produced a new Bryan party. There is probably not a state in the Union, however, where a Bryan party would be less dangerous than in Ohio.

SONG OF THE SHOVEL.

The friends I have are deserving friends,
And I serve them well I ween,
The hands that hold me are honest hands
They ever so gnarled and lean.

Oh, but the appetites are naught to me—
The meat that men eat is meat to me—
For I set them free, under God's decree,
When the world was newly born.

I bring to the peasant his homely food,
To the prince his viands and wine,
The glittering stones and the saffron gold
Or the roll of drum, or the shrill of fife—

A-swish, a-swish—tis a tale of Life.

O well for the world that bushy voice
Gives a truer tone than the trumpet's ring,
Or the roll of drum, or the shrill of fife—

A-swish, a-swish—tis a tale of Life.

To him in the deadly fray;
And see to the ruler who hear me groan
"Neath a burden of grievous wrong,
For often, alone, have I wracked a thorn

With the shrill of my angry song;

A-swish, a-swish—tis the theme I sing

With a truer tone than the trumpet's ring,

Or the roll of drum, or the shrill of fife—

A-swish, a-swish—tis a tale of Life.

—John A. Foote, in Georgetown College Journal.

the work which this branch of the United States department of agriculture has been doing. The change from a division to a bureau, and the larger appropriation, will make possible both an improved office organization and more extended field work.

Field work, the bureau announces, has been going on during the last year from Maine to California and from Georgia to Washington. It "includes the study of forest conditions and forest problems all over the country, the giving of advice to owners of forest lands, and the supervising of conservative lumbering operations which illustrate forest management on business principles. This work can now be greatly extended. Private owners of some three million acres have applied for this advice, which in every case requires personal examination, and about 175,000 acres have been put under management. This land is in many tracts, large and small, and is owned by individuals, clubs, and corporations. Several state governments have also asked the aid of the bureau. But the greatest demand is that of the department of the interior of the National government, which has asked for working plans for all the Forest Reserves, with the enormous total area of about 47 million acres."

The result of the work of the forestry division has been to turn practical forestry in the United States from a doubtful experiment into an assured success. Special studies of some of the most important trees, commercially, have been made, from which can be calculated their probable future yield. Cheap methods of harvesting the present lumber crop without injuring the productivity of the forest have been put in operation. Such concerns as the Great Northern Paper company and the Dilling Harvester company have been led to undertake conservative management of their forest properties. Meanwhile, the work of tree planting, particularly in the almost treeless western states of the plains, has been furthered; the relation of the forest to the volume of streams, erosion, evaporation, and irrigation have been studied; matters connected with irrigation and water supply have been investigated; hopeful progress has been made in the direction of regulating grazing in the western reserves in a manner fair both to the important owners and to those who look to the reserves as a source of continuous supply of wood and water; and studies of forest fires were conducted with a view of reducing the great yearly loss which has been estimated at \$50,000,000.

Slowly but surely this patient but effective work will tell.

On July 23 there will sail on the army transport Thomas, bound from San Francisco to Manila, 349 of the 1,000 American teachers called for by Professor Atkinson, superintendent of education in the Philippine Islands. There are 370 men and 170 women in the party, representing every state and territory in the Union. Colonel Clarence Edwards, chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Office, has sent invitations to the country to recommend teachers competent for the work, to complete the entire number of one thousand at as early a date as is possible.

The appearance of a Japanese-English paper in New York, with its articles printed in both languages, edited by a young Japanese graduate of Columbia college, is another and fruitful suggestive sign of the way in which the two countries are drawing ever nearer to each other. The newspaper is called "Japan and America."

Its editor's name is Hajime Hoshi. Another incident worthy of note is the increase by Japan of its consular force in New York city, owing to the rapid growth of commercial interests with that country.

Paris has been again making a general and festive celebration of her national holiday, the 14th of July. Although she included an evening display of fireworks, she dispensed again with the firecracker, large and small, the toy pistol, and other enginey of malice, killing, and property destruction.

The experience of the stranded Epworth Leaguers, who were fleeced by pickpockets at Colorado Springs, shows that it is well when in the wild west to keep one's hand on one's pocketbook even on a "personally conducted" tour.

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—John A. Foote, in Georgetown College Journal.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

Threatened to Tell His Father.

Among old records of royal visits to the Emerald Island there is a curious story of that paid in 1367 by the Duke of Clarence, who became afterward William the Fourth, to the neighborhood of Cork, related in the *London Daily Mail*. He was at that time a sub-lieutenant in the army, and was serving on a ship which anchored at Queenstown, then known as Cork. While there His Royal Highness staved for some days with a family named Pyron, the head of which was an esteemed gentleman and Quaker. He did his best to entertain the duke in a manner befitting his rank and station, and among other things gave him a swan. The Queen always sat up to receive him on his return home from the convivial parties which the neighboring squires were only too glad to offer him.

The Duke of Clarence, who was the fashion at that time, had a liking for old port, and was not squeamish at the quantity consumed. As a result he several times returned to his host's house in the same hour which he had eaten at the table of the Pyrons.

"Friend William, you are late again tonight, and I fear me thou art not too sober. If thou dost not mind I shall have to write to the father, friend George, at Windsor."

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