

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.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Paper, Reading, Position. Rows for 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, the Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

SCRANTON, PA., AUGUST 19, 1901.

Concerning Breaches of Faith.

JOHN MITCHELL, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is deservedly receiving widespread praise for what he recently wrote in the Independent upon the sanctity of contracts; and although in the mine strike last year the Markie employees at Jeddo were counseled and induced by Mr. Mitchell and his representatives to break a contract in order that the miners' battle line should be continuous, the argument being that the end justified the questionable means, yet with this exception we believe his theory and practice coincide.

"It goes without saying," the Independent article said, "that every strike and every lockout affects seriously others than those directly engaged in the strike or lockout. Great public interests are involved, and it is certainly a matter of no small concern to the public that some method be adopted through which strikes and lockouts may be entirely avoided, or at least reduced to the minimum. Experience has demonstrated that the most practicable plan which the ingenuity of man has been able up to this time to devise is for employers to recognize the union, meet its representatives in conference, enter into trade agreements which define in detail the conditions of employment which shall obtain during the life of such agreements. The constitution and laws of nearly every labor organization make it an offense punishable by expulsion for any member to violate a trade agreement, or even by subterfuge to evade any of its provisions. The officers of the trade organizations of the present day recognize the great responsibility resting upon them, and they are few indeed who dare, even if they were so inclined, ruthlessly to disregard the sacred obligations of a contract."

As a statement of what should be this last sentence could hardly be improved upon. That it accurately describes what is may well be doubted in view of the exhibitions to the contrary continually on view. The Amalgamated association's present strike is conspicuously in evidence in this respect. The strike of the tin plate workers was in direct defiance of a year's contract, the ink upon which had hardly had time to dry. They had no grievance over hours or pay; all matters at issue between themselves and the American Tin Plate company had been adjusted in conference and the details of that agreement reduced to contract form, yet when Shaffer said strike, they struck without a moment's thought concerning the contract, and it was the same at Joliet and Bay View. The men had agreed to work for a year, and when Shaffer's strike order came they first strove to keep faith with their employers, but emissaries of the association went to talk them into an attitude of perfidy, and today they are idle.

Mr. Mitchell writes that he has never known an instance "where the representatives of capital and labor have failed to agree when the two sat down together, but their feet under the table and told one another the absolute truth." Honest conference is undoubtedly the best way to settle any difference. But it is more essential that the leaders of labor unions should establish a character for good faith in the fulfillment of their engagements than that such a character should be established by the men who direct large industries. We say more essential, not because dishonesty is pardonable on either side, but because a contract signed by an authorized agent of a large employing corporation represents something tangible in court, something that if broken on the company's side furnishes a basis for the recovery of damages; while Mr. Markie, Mr. Schwab and Mr. Morgan have contracts with employees are broken at the prompting of strike leaders. They can only charge it up to the score which they reckon against the instigators of such infidelity and be thereby perhaps unfortunately prejudiced against trades unionism in all its forms.

The New York Sun does not take much stock in the current attempt to resurrect Robert E. Pattison. It says: "The side door leading out of the political mausoleum swings hard on its hinges." And doubly so since the insurgents incline to be selfish with their ill.

with accommodations for 5,000 guests at a time. Let us also hope, at reduced rates.

The "reform" campaign in Philadelphia is making good progress in the insurgent newspapers, but it is still difficult to get a true line on the real facts.

Refuting a Fallacy

SAYS THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: "It is decidedly refreshing, in these days when railway and other corporations as a rule squeeze down the wages and privileges of their employees to the lowest possible notch, to read of such a generous act as that recently performed by the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, which distributed 1,000 shares of stock, with a market value amounting to \$1,000,000, among old employees of the road. Even section foremen were among the beneficiaries. The old officials of the railroad, who retired when the line was sold some six months ago, rightly concluded that the employees had had no little hand in accumulating the wealth of the corporation, and therefore decided that they should have a share in the profits. Generosity like that, if more widely adopted by prosperous concerns, would go far toward harmonizing the differences between capital and labor."

It is then, the rule that the large employing corporations "squeeze down the wages and privileges of their employees to the lowest possible notch" is not this really the exception, utilized by demagogues to breed discontent and sometimes accepted as the rule by others who omit to investigate? There is much in the industrial situation just at this time to tempt the managers of corporations to squeeze those of their employees who are foolish enough to imagine that the best way to increase their own wages and privileges is to make unprofitable the business of their employers. But most of the men in high places in our large corporations are too intelligently conscious of their responsibilities as well as too shrewd and far-sighted to do any squeezing just for the sake of showing their power. On the contrary, the signs are many that the best executive intelligence of these much-abused corporations, when occupied in fighting self-defensive battles against the would-be Napoleons of trade unionism, is being trained to solve how best to promote a genuine "community of interest" between the employing and the working interests.

We have seen how readily in the past few years the idea of an old age pension system has spread among the managers of our railroads. First worked out by the Pennsylvania system, it is now in force in half a dozen of the large American railway systems and is practically certain to come into general vogue. The various relief funds and insurance schemes connected with American railroading have been voluntary concessions from the employing interests and have usually come on their initiative. Profit-sharing, too, is becoming more general every day. When the foolish, if not criminal strike of the Amalgamated association was sprung, the officials of the much-maligned steel trust had almost completed framing the plans of a project of profit sharing that would have included on generous terms every one of the thousands of men in its employ. The strike will cost these men millions of dollars in loss of wages; do great injury to the company, and necessarily postpone, if not permanently prevent the establishment of a co-operative investing feature.

Merely as a sample of what may be seen in the papers almost "any day when the strike microbes are not robbing the American workman of his sanity or hardening the employer's heart, we quote from a Pueblo, Col. letter to the Sun: "For the benefit of its 15,000 employees and their families; because it believes that the investment would bring good returns in more efficient labor, the Colorado Fuel and Iron company has established a sociological department. It will spend tens of thousands of dollars yearly in providing better educational facilities and means of social diversion for the men employed in its mines and mills and for the wives and children of these men. The proposed work of the department will be conducted along six lines, as follows: First—Establishment of kindergartens, night schools and instruction in domestic economy. Second—Co-operation with and improvement of the free public schools. Third—The establishment of regular courses of lectures. Fourth—The institution of libraries, reading rooms and art exhibits. Fifth—Encouragement of the founding and maintenance of clubs of all sorts. Sixth—Assistance in organizing entertainments and social gatherings. In the matter of education it is the intention of the company to give its employees in isolated mining camps all the advantages so far as possible that they would have in the larger cities. Lecturers will be sent from camp to camp and use will be made of traveling libraries and art exhibits. Books and reproductions of works of art will be sold to employees at cost price. It is the company's intention to encourage the establishment of clubs providing a suitable building in each camp. It is hoped in this way to make it no longer possible for the men to say that they are forced to spend all their spare time in saloons because these are the workmen's only clubs. Women's clubs also will be encouraged and the department will lend a hand in getting up musical entertainments, dances, etc." In short, as the president of the company says: "We believe that by making the men's surroundings pleasanter and by increasing their opportunities for intellectual, moral and general social improvement our employees will be better able to co-operate with the company in the common mission of developing the great coal and iron resources of Colorado."

This line of thought is coming more and more into the minds of the men who manage the big affairs of industry and commerce, and every year marks notable progress toward the improvement of the social conditions of

those who work as tool-users in the varied activities of American production. The talkative fraternity of professedly seeking who manufacture discontent among the workmen and fan it into strikes, boycotts and the accompaniments of civil war usually succeed for a time in their personal ambitions, but they hinder by every strike and retard by every demagogic word the development of a genuine co-operative spirit between employers and employed. The affairs of labor are the affairs of capital and vice versa. Labor cannot thrive under a leadership which seeks first to establish a breach and then to widen it.

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Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 17. THIS HAS BEEN a week of Chautauqua, a week of special days and celebrations so numerous that it is not possible to mention them all. In fact, the week has been so peculiar to the institution and a time when all loyal Chautauquans desire to be here. From now until Recognition day Chautauqua will be the mecca of thousands of pilgrims who know no other Alma Mater than these classic groves. To the students of the reading course, the passing under the arches of the Golden Gate is more than mere ceremony. To them it means four years of study that could be attained in no other way and four years of intellectual improvement.

The most beautiful of all these special occasions is the Illuminated Fleet. This is a sight worth traveling far to see. It is a sight which is repeated by the thousands of people who come to the Chautauqua every year. The fleet is a collection of boats of all sizes and shapes, and is collected in front of the Assembly Hall for the purpose of being illuminated and then, making the lake a mass of brilliant colors. Great bonfires are built along the shore, and the searchlights bring into relief objects all over the ground.

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Grange Day brought the largest crowd of the season, and the rain alone prevented it from being the greatest day of many seasons. The day was opened by Hon. B. R. Odell, who was the orator of the day, and was greeted with the Chautauqua salute. The musical event of this year was the rendition of the "Messiah" by the choir of five hundred voices to an audience of thousands. The solo parts were taken by the members of the choir, and the performance was unusually enthusiastic.

Dr. Buckley, editor of the Advocate, who has been coming here so many years that Chautauqua would hardly seem natural without him, is with us again. When Dr. Vincent introduced Dr. Buckley to the audience, he said: "Dr. Buckley is now here for the twenty-sixth season and this lecture will make the seventh that he has given at Chautauqua. He is just as quick of mind and as in his wit as when he first appeared here, and his question box always attracts a large audience."

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From the St. Louis Mirror. The great steel strike, as it spreads, seems to be spreading rather than being checked. The workers appear to be striking their fellows harder than they are hitting their "opponents." Each recurring big strike only increases the number of those who are operating at the disadvantage of the laborer in every line. The demands of extreme trades unionism are becoming so ruthless that the unions are being compared to the "black and white" of the South. They dispute the authority of men over their own properties. They force the majority of their own members to strike when that majority wants to work. They claim in effect, for slavery, since they say that employers deal not with employees as individuals, but with organizations that cannot be bound by contract or held to account.

A strike simply for recognition of a union is pure folly. Unionism is not a guarantee of a workman's ability. A man's unionism is not necessarily one of the qualifications for good service, and it very often is, in the case of the worse sort of workmen, a guarantee only of trouble of various sorts. Workmen have no doubt the right to organize, but the employer does not hire an organization. He hires a man. Let unionism go to its logical limit, and where the workman has organized himself, he will find himself hired out as one of a bunch, the deal being made between the employer and some union officer. He will be the creature of a sort of walking delegate, a man who will get from the employer for each man he furnishes more than he will give to the men furnished. Let employers deal with unions, rather than with men, and the result will be found occasionally, that the union officer asked to supply men to an employer will give the places to the men who can put up for the privilege.

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MEANING OF CERTAIN NAMES

Russia constituted the country of the Rus, a tribe who overran it at a very early period. Finland is properly Finland, "the land of mazes." Sweden is a modern term made up of the Latin Suedia, signifying the land of the Swedes, a warlike tribe of the Goths, and the Anglo-Saxon den, testifying to its occupation by the Danes. England was originally Engaland, the land of the Engles, or Angles, who came over from Scandinavia, a province of Jutland. Britain was known to the Phoenicians as Barath-Ane, or "the land of tin," as far back as the year 107 B. C. Some 500 years after the island was reached by the Romans under the name of Britannia, which subsequently became shortened to Britain.

Scotland bore the name of Caledonia, literally "the country of the Caledonians," a word Gaelic, or Gael, is a corruption of Gadhel, signifying in the native tongue "a hidden rover," while Scot, derived from Scute, means a wanderer. Wales was originally Cambria, so-called on account of Cymri, or Kimri, who peopled it. The Gaelic designation of what is now Ire-

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THESE ENTERPRISING DEALERS CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEED OF EVERY CHARACTER PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

L. SOMMAR, Building Contractor. Employs union men. Estimates cheerfully given. Remodeling and repairing a specialty. 326 WASHINGTON AVE.

HAVE YOUR WATCH FIXED RIGHT. WE ARE SATISFIED WITH A SMALL PROFIT. BERNHARD, JEWELER. 215 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

EDWIN S. WILLIAMS, CONTRACTOR, BUILDER. ROOM 25 COAL EXCHANGE, SCRANTON, PA.

SCHRIEVER, Gold Medal Photographer. Children's Artistic. FARRELL'S TRANSFER. Moves, freight, Furniture and Baggage. Rates, Pianos and Machinery. 217 Lackawanna Ave.

J. B. WOOLSEY & CO. CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. Dealers in PLATE GLASS AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. LACKAWANNA UNDERWEAR STORE. Will sell all their samples of fine imported Madras Shirts for men at 6c.; worth \$1 to \$2.50.

WALTER E. DAVIS, 214, 216, 218 PAULI BLDG. Attorney-at-Law, Scranton, Pa.

MRS. SARA ALLYN, MANICURE. CHIROPODIST AND SCALP TREATMENT. 503-504 Mears Building. Parlor open Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

E. JOSEPH KUTTEL, year 511 Lackawanna avenue, manufacturer of Wire Screens of all kinds, fully prepared for the spring season. We make all kinds of porch screens, etc.

PETER STIPP, General Contractor, Builder and Dealer in Building Stone. Contracting of all kinds a specialty. Telephone 2502. Office, 327 Washington avenue.

W. A. HARVEY, Electric Wiring and Fixture. Electric Bell and Telephone Work. 109 CONNOR WEA TH BUILDING.

DR. S. GERTRUDE EVAANS, OSTEOPATH. 128 and 126 Washington avenue, Scranton Pa. Office hours—8:30 to 12 m.; 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. Only practicing lady osteopath in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

FRED H. WINTER, 254 CAPOUSE AVENUE. Staple Groceries and Provisions. A full line of Vegetables, etc., received daily.

THE SCRANTON VITRIFIED BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Makers of Paving Brick, etc. M. H. Dale, General Sales Agent, office 229 Washington ave. Works at Nay Ave., Pa. E. & W. V. R. R.

KINGSBURY & SCRANTON, Manufacturers' Agents. MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES. District Agent for John A. Robbing's Sons Co.'s Wire Ropes and Electrical Wire, Gatta Pexcha and Rubber Mfg. Co.'s Belting, Packing, Hose and Mechanical Rubber Goods. Knowlton Packing, Carter's Oil Clothing. Room 310 Pauli Bldg.

SECURITY BUILDING & SAVINGS UNION, Home office, 509-510 Mears Building, transacts a general building and loan business throughout the state of Pennsylvania.

JAMES J. MURRAY, Successor to the Hunt & Cornell Co., in tin and sheet metal work and ventilation. Carton furnishing, repairs and general tin work a specialty. No. 425 Lackawanna avenue.

WILSON & COMPANY, Fashionable Tailors (Hotel Jernyn Building), 322 Spruce street, Scranton, Pa. Suits pressed, 35 cents; pants pressed, 10 cents. Clothing repaired, called for and delivered. New Phone, 3029.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR KIRKPATRICK'S PURE SPICES AND FRESH ROASTED COFFEES.

CARPETS DRAPERIES

We call special attention to our new line of private patterns made to our special order comprising all the season's novelties in design and coloring.

Wilton Axminster Velvet RUGS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC RUGS

Savonnerie Brussels Ingrain In our Upholstery Department our selection of Foreign and Domestic fabrics embraces a complete line of

Furniture Coverings Sash Materials Portiere Materials Madras Tapestries, Etc.

We offer special values in WALL PAPER and display the largest and best selected stock in N. E. Penn'a.

WILLIAMS & MANULTY Temporary Store—126 Washington Ave.

Refrigerators, Oil Stoves, Screen Doors, Gas Stoves, Window Screens, Hammocks.

Gunster & Forsyth, 325-327 Penn Avenue.

Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

A Second-Class City with a First-Class Stock of Cut Glass, Sterling Silverware Clocks, Etc. Suitable for Wedding Gifts. SPECIAL THROUGH CARS TO THE SEASHORE Daily (Except Sunday) Via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY Leave Scranton at 8:55 a. m. for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, &c. Returning, leave Point Pleasant at 11:55 a. m.; Spring Lake, 11:47 a. m.; Belmar, 11:32 a. m.; Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, 11:05 a. m.; Long Branch, 10:50 a. m. Arrived at Scranton at 7:53 p. m. This will be kept up for the entire season, except on the days of the week when the cars will be kept up for the entire season, as comfortable seats during the entire journey.

Allis-Chalmers Co. Successors to Machine Business of Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Stationary Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, Pumps.