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

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 23, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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"When the Democracy went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a legary of almost \$10,000,000 of debt. This debt, by wise administration under Republican rule, has ocen almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American states in support of nopular education. Under Republican administration there has been paid each year for mineational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic party in their quarter of a century of misrule. We have increased our ap-prepriations to charitable and eleemosynary instiutions until we can make the beast that no state between the two oceans supports these institu-tions as well as does our own. Our 7,000,000 of people are industrious, honest, law-abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded us we are on every side with presperous business conditions, with people happy, employed and contented, and with every avenue of business and trade fully occupied, and with the prespect of the future brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic party of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical cry of false pretense, hypotrisy and insincerity for the purpose of misleading the people and regain-ing lest power."—From the Republican State Platform.

The Philadelphia tax "ripper," declared technically faulty, gave the people power to name their own board of *evision and appeal, which heretofore has been named by the judges and dominated, it is alleged, by the taxdodgers. It is a good measure and will tet become law.

Advice to the Traction Company

HERE CAN BE little doubt that the public sentiment in favor of a settlement of the street car strike on terms less harsh than the crucifixion of the men is growing. Three weeks of war-Jare have demonstrated one thing to the satisfaction of all observers. They have shown that the strikers are loyal to each other, that they have the courage of their convictions and that the sympathy of organized labor is with them to the last ditch.

We take back nothing said heretofore in these columns as to the unwisdom of the strike. We believe it was begun too hastily, without properly counting the cost. We believe it should have been settled the day it started and that if wiser counsel had prevailed it would have been settled then. That, however, is now all past. The present and the future concern us more. Winter is coming on. Hundreds of these strikers own homes or have families to support. They cannot afford to tear up and seek work elsewhere. Scranton does not want to lose them. Neither can they afford to remain throughout the winter in idleness. As for quitting their union and incurring the enmity of all their fellow workers, that is not to be asked of them and certainly not to be expected.

We do not doubt the ability of the Scranton Railway company, if it so elects, to wear out the opposition of the strikers and of their sympathizers who at present refrain from riding in the ears. But it would be both : costly and a cruel proceeding. Mercy and humanity become the management of corporations not less than they become individuals. The company has established its main point. It has demonstrated that it must have a free hand in the direction of its business; that its employes must be faithful and obedient. If that was ever doubted by any former employe it cannot be doubted now. Therefore the company is in a position to exhibit a conciliatory

spirit. In the long run this will pay. The great weakness of the Traction company since it first began business in this city has been its lack of unison with local conditions. It has relied on its boodle and its pulls when it should have courted and won the honest favor of honest folks. Scranton is a complex city, and to prosper in it you must know and cater to its people. The Traction company has either not sought popularity along these lines or has not known how to get it. For its own sake, therefore, a little conciliation now toward the solidified ranks of organized labor-not a surrender of its rights of control nor an invitation to a renewal of the strike epidemic, but a manly overture for a basis of humane settlement-would be worth more than a technicaly complete victory won at the cost of the cherished hatred of every union workingman in this valley.

We abhor strikes. We consider that labor loses by them even when it thinks it wins. We look forward to the day when a strike in this vicinity will be a nightmare of the past. We expect to live to see the time when organizations of labor will frown on strikes as they would frown on pestilence or famine. We desire to co-operate with every reputable influence aiming to check the habit of striking and to re-establish the of mutual esteem and confidence. But

valley both sides mus; make advances, The club which ruthlessly beats down strike today without removing the aggravating causes simply plants the seed of a worse strike tomorrow. The striking street car men should not have struck. But they did strike: they are striking yet, not because they now vay honorably open to them to quit striking; and it would be a magnanimous and diplomatic move on the part of the company to open for them a way, so that peace may again spread its wings over the homes and firesides

of the community. Leaving aside all questions of right or wrong, this would be expedient. We believe it would also be right.

The flurry over the action of Presi-Washington to dine with him at the selves, white house has brought out in the Washington Star the fact that Thomas Jefferson entertained a colored man at far as to invite him to visit Monticello. This colored man was Benjamin Banneker, who was remarkable for his attainments in mathematics, especially in astronomy, besides being a linguist of note. This should especially interest southern Democrats.

The Guffey Kind of Reform.

N THEIR haste to consummate their deal with the Wanamaker insurgents the Guffey gang in the Democratic state committee brought charges against certain other members of that committee; held ; star chamber session of which the accused had no notice and before which they were permitted no enportunity to be confronted with their accusers in the good, old American way; and unceremoniously fired these opponents of fusion out.

This was done in the name of Re-

It was an illustration of how Reformers do things.

Moreover, it was in direct violation of an instruction voted by the Democratic state convention, the open parliament of the Pennsylvania Democracy Consequently it was a slap in the face of every Democrat in Pennsylvania.

The matter was taken into court and the illegality of the transaction exposed. It is now of judicial record. It will go into history as an exemplification of Guffevized Reform.

It matters little that Coray has again been nominated, this time legally. Coray in this transaction is merely n surface incident. The men back of him are what count. They have shown their hand. Their character is revealed.

From a Republican standpoint the putting of Coray on the Union or "mule" ticket simplifies matters, for it enables the people to administer a proper thrashing to two precious groups of take Reformers at one and the same time. They will utilize if never fear; and thousands of honest Democrats will gladly help.

Having buttoned up another big Cuban sewer contract, Michael J. Dady. one of Platt's Brooklyn lieutemants, is now ready to resume politics. Michael looks like what the boys call a grafter

An Organ's Variations.

T THE OUTSET of this campaigu, the Democratic riegleaders, through their party mouthpiece, made a doleful complaint that Judge Carpenter represented one-man power: that nobody wanted him appointed to the bench but his law partner; that his selection was a star chamber proceeding in direct contempt of the wishes and sentiment of the bar. The Times even challenged the production of any petition for Mr. Carpenter's appointment

representative of the bar. The challenge was accepted: the petition with ninety-seven signatures, representing all shades and complexions of local legal opinion, was produced, and lo, and behold; one of the foremost signers thereof was E. C. Newcomb, Judge Carpenter's present opponent. Nothing more was said in the Times about petitions. It evidently concluded that was a good topic to

Then for a s ason the organ of disord frothed and fretted at the funcied political eclipse of Congressman Connell. It seemed suddenty to constitute itself a trustee and guardian of the ongressman's political prestige, which it tried to make believe was in danger of largeny at the hands of "Lord Lieutenant" Fleitz. The spasmizing over Fleitz kept Lynett busy for nearly a ortnight until, without warning, it was dso dropped. We have an idea why. But maybe Lynert will explain.

Just now the anarchistic sheet is playing very meek and very good. It has heard from the men of sense and substance in this community; it has been flagged by Newcomb, who feared r popular recoil; and so the present tack is to abandon agitation, talk straight Democracy and flaunt the mongrel Union ticket. In his congenal role of being all things to all men, Lynett will doubtless exhibit addiional variations ere election day; in fact, last night's issue showed a relapse of his Fleitz spasms; but we doubt that any of his lightning hanges will deaden in intelligent minds the memory of his demagogism or make him anything but a load on the cause he champions.

The announcement that David Martin had joined the "antis," if meant as a surprise, was, we fear, a failure,

A Fake "Stop Thief" Cry.

The Democrats do not expect Mr. Coray to go his pocket to help elect Democratic care dates in the future. What they do expect him to do is to open the lid of the state treasury and o tell how deep former Republican tres cent into the state's pocket to help Republicar andidates in the past. What they expect is that he will tell how much of the state's mancy has been stolen by the Quay gaing and to provide such steals during his continuance in

office. Times.

HIS REMINDS us of the Democratic campaign cry in the national contest of 1884-"open the books," "turn the rascals out." The "rascals," thanks to a fool remark by Pastor Burchard. were "turned out" and the "books," relations of capital and labor on a basis that were supposed to be full of crookedness, were "opened," Every account to bring this about in the Lackawanna tallied. The money was all there.

later, having rolled under a safe, In spite of Democratic and insurgent

slanders about Republican management of the Pennsylvania treasury this state has never lost a dollar. In this respect it is one of few states in the Union. Mr. Coray would lift the lid want to strike but because there is no in vain if the intention of lifting were to discover losses or thefts of the people's money. He knows this. Lynett knows it. The Democratic machine bosses, who were so eager to put Coray on a fusion or mule ticket that they violated the law and had to be called down by the Dauphin county court, know it. If they thought there was any change to juggle with the treasury books or funds they would be the last men in the world to support a Republican like E. A. Coray; dent Roosevelt in asking Booker T. they would want the "swag" them-

We repeat that Democrats are under no mere obligation to support the Wanamaker wing of the Republican party dinner in the white house, and went so than to support the Quay or regular wing. Their party has absconded and left them without a Democratic ticket. The best thing they can do is to rebuke that act of political perfidy on the part of Guney and his retainers by voting this fall the only straight party ticket in the field, which is the Republican ticket.

Literature upholding the voting mathine amendment is appearing in volume. The fact is emphasized that twelve states have authorized the use of patent appliances in registering the vote, and Pennsylvanians are notified that if they don't change section four of article eight of their state constitution next month so as to enable the legislature in its discretion to authorize the use of voting machines, it will be five years before another amendment can be submitted. All of which is more accurate than sad.

Since Booker Washington dined in the White House, the Democrats are claiming Virginia. We believe they also have a fighting chance in Texas.

Kipling, it is said, has become a total abstaifier. His verses, however, are often conductive to the drink habit on the part of the reader.

Now it is the sultan who is necused of having abducted Miss Stone. We are expecting the North American to prove t was Quay.

Duke, the Yankee tobacco king, is threatening to capture the British eigar trade. If he does, it will end in smoke American editors should not be too

hard on the Filipinos. They are sometimes liars themselves. Mr. Bryan does not make much noise his year in pulling the cork from Dem-

ocratic campaigns. Mr. Choate wisely asks time to think t over before talking to newspaper re-

The Chinese throne bids fair soon to

have more heirs than a Mormon elder,

SCHLEY WAS

MISINFORMED

[Concluded from Page 1.1] bee came absard on May 26. "I heard the com-monere ask Captain Sig-bee something I coule not understand," said the witness, "and I hear the captain answer; "The Spanish flee, is not in

The witness testified regarding the turn of the The witness testified regarding the turn of the Brooklyn, July 3, and also as to the relative positions of the Brooklyn and Texas.

"Bit yet see Commodore Schley at any time during the battle?" asked Mr. Bayner.

"Yes, sir, I saw bitn when we was standing that the comming tower and then again on the lower the comming tower and then again on the lower the comming tower and then again on the lower the manner was such as inspired the men under him with courage."

On cross-examination Mr. Cronin said he was at the foot of a hadder on the gun deck while Commodore Schley and Captain Sigsbee had their conversation concerning the Spanish fleet and

that they were out the upper deck about six fee away.

Captain Lendy also asked the witness con yeu ing his testimony about the proximity of the Texas, and the witness replied that he had respecially noticed the Texas, "because he had not believed it was near enough to be dangerous."

Mr. Cronin was then excused and Lioutenam Commander William R. Rush called, He had served on the Brosskipa as watch and division of the first of the share of the after division of the sound dock of that vessel. He was its questioned concerning the blockade of Circurgeos, and said that the suff there would have cen "pictry likely for a boat to land in."

The witness said that the suff there would have cen "pictry likely for a boat to land in."

The witness said that on the day of the lattle Santiago be had been in the after turner. Berishing the Brooklyn's loop he said:
"When I was ready to fire it was impossible to e.g., as the ship commenced turning very compily, and was heading in toward the mouth the barbor. I was mattle to fire unit the ship ade her turn so as to bring the afterguns on ementy. The afterguns trained from about ity-live degrees or the opposite side. Of consequence of the commenced to the beam one one be, around aft and across the stern to about ity-live degrees on the opposite side. Of consequence on either side of the real right aboad in ach the gluis commenced to turn or had turned only a certain are that I could fire at all."

What and you seen!" acked Mr. Rayner.

I never saw any of our ships until after codiffic had turned to the westward. To Spanish ship Viscaya turning toward the editor, and he was under the impression the occurred before the Brooklyn made its turn He had himself considered it necessary to make

In reply to questions by the court the wirnes ald be was inclined to thirk that the Visay all means to tam the Brocklyn and also that he shough the Spanish ships had come out to saved three-tourths of a unite from the mouth of Commander Rush's Story.

Licotenant Commander Rush was succeeded of a stand by Licotenant Edward Simpson, wh Leotenant Commander Rush was succeeded on the stand by Lieutenant Edward Simpson, who was also a watch officer on the Brooklyn. Lieutenant Simpson told of the beginning of the crusse toon Key West, May 19. His recollection was that there was a medicate sea on the voyage been Confuegos to Santiago, but it was rough for small vessels, and had impeded the progress of the Eagle. Referring to the coaling of the Texas and the Marthebean, May 28, the witness said the remembered that the sea had sanddenly became very calm. He placed the distance of the fleet from Santiago harbor at six miles, saying it was about the same both day and night, Lieutenant Simpson said that Commoder Schiev had given a general order before starting up the campaign that all lights should be concepted a position in the forward turnet when the battle of July 5 began and be fired the sist gim.

The range was right in time. He was unable to restify concurring the loop because he had again toppin his gams.

After the turn he said that he had again pair his guns. After the turn he said that he had After the turn he said that he had

After the turn he said that he had again probed up the toward Spanish ship, which we still the Marte Teresa. He could hear smalle stor, indicating close range, and during the entire time he had heard Commodore Scales's voice frequently cheering the men. Again when he say that the Viscaya's line slackened he hear the commodore give the order, "Fire deliber atoly, boys," He had at that time observed the time Viscaya turned toward the Brooklyn, by she had received a slace which turned her to the slore.

Coming of the Oregon.

At this point the witness described the coming up of the Oregon. "It was after the Maria Teresa had dropped astern and we had only two slups to contend with, I got the cry that one of the Spanish slups was on the and heading for the beach. I tried to see her. I moked back and could see bottling from the such. Then I

one is on fire heading for the beach.' Between sints I besked back again and saw a bow wave coming from the smoke, followed almost astantisty. I was the two-live-inch gams. It was the Oregon, She was off our starboard quarter. I should say 60% yards. I called to the men that the Oregon wawith me got a cheer in repty, and then the action continued, the Oregon firing also. As the Viceava turned and headed off the Oregon fired one in our big gams. I heard the commoders say: The last raked her and she is on the. Signal to Oregon for love gon to ease firing, and, through the need below of my bored I saw Lieutenant McCauley climb on top of my furret with the wigway flag and I could hear the damping of the flag. As asson as the Viceava furned in we ceased tring on bet and were allowed to come out of the turners for a breathing spell.

The Colon was in the neighborhood of, rozglidy speaking, six miles alocal of us. She continued to gain, but fairer we held her and the Oregon came along with us and got pretty mar un abeam. Then as our steam came up our speed increases. We still held her, and, finally, began gaining on her and the Oregon. Nine thousantly yards was the clevation of my forward guns, was ordered oreasonally to try a shot at the Colon simply for range, using armor piercing shells, because I had very few combination shells and it would fall short. Then the Oregon would try a shot, and three was vigwagging going on between the vessels as to the results of the tall of the two shots.

"Finally, my tange decreasing, and firing not at will, but by order, I was told to try again. It fried at the Colon at a low shot, and it would fall short. Then the Oregon would fine two shots.

"Finally, my tange decreasing, and firing not at the clone of the test of her. I jumped out of the turret to ask permission to the another shot immediately at 6,700 yards. Before they save me permission on I had a chance to do if the Oregon fired one of her thirteen inch game down. We kept on etcaming in toward her. At the time her flag ram

Schley's Conduct.

In reply to a question, Lientenant Simpson said he had seen Commodore Schley several times during the engagement of July 3, but he remembered him especially as he stood when the Viscaya went ashore. "He was," said the witness, "leaning against the tweet in the most natural position, holding his glasses in his arms."

"What was his deportment and beating?"
"It was that of a brave man; self-possessed, alert to his duties, and encouraging to officers and men to do their daty."
On cross-examination Lientenant Simpson said

On cross-examination Lieutenant Sinuson said hat at Cienfuegos the blackade line had been bree or four miles out in the day time and fur her our at more. er out at night.

When Lieutenant Simpson was excused Lieutenant Edward P. Fitzgerald, who was an assistant engineer on the Brooklyn during the battle off Santiago, was called to the stand. He said that he was in the fire-room during the battle and hat there were several orders. One of these, given at the beginning of the engagement, was to "stand by for a ram or collision quarters," The witness was not questioned on other points nor cross-examined. When he left the stand the court adjourned for the day.

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