

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends here, but no current topic, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the author, who is to be responsible for the correctness of all conditions, and that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

The following table shows the rates per year each insertion, up to five years, for the year 1901:

DISPLAY.	Line	Width	Height	Position
Less than 200 inches	35	25	35	35
200 inches.....	50	35	35	35
300 "	65	55	35	35
400 "	85	75	35	35
500 "	105	95	35	35
600 "	125	115	35	35

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

Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1901.

The charges which Mr. Shillman brings, in an interview elsewhere, against the gentlemen composing the present committee of business men engaged in trying to settle the strike are serious enough to warrant a detailed showing of the evidence on which they are based. These gentlemen stand as high in our community as Mr. Shillman stands, and possibly higher.

Post Mortem.

THE COMPLETION of the official tabulation at Harrisburg of the state vote of Nov. 5 makes it possible to do some post mortem figuring. Here, for example, is the comparison of the pluralities of Yerkes and Coray in the four anthracite counties:

Yerkes	Coray
Carbon	902
Lackawanna	5,711
Luzerne	15,118
Schuylkill	3,835
total	19,635

These figures represent simply the excess of the Democratic over the Republican vote as indicated by the column marked on the ballot. If the Union party vote be included, the pluralities would stand:

Yerkes	Coray
Carbon	902
Lackawanna	5,711
Luzerne	15,118
Schuylkill	3,835
total	20,635

In other words, on the basis of an imperfectly formed fusion movement, the anthracite region cast a total anti-Republican majority of 20,635 for Yerkes and 24,253 for Coray, in the latter case practically neutralizing the enormous Republican plurality rolled up by Allegheny county and exceeding 50 percent of the Republican plurality polled in Philadelphia. Yet in 1896 these four counties cast 16,144 plurality for McKinley and in 1900, 8,262 plurality.

Politics call for careful study of these figures.

Inasmuch as Senator Quay, whom you his enemies admit is no fool when it comes to appraising a political situation, says the removal of Major Brown from the Pittsburgh recordership was "against his earnest and repeated protest and advice" and may involve consequences "far-reaching and disastrous," and the members of the governor's cabinet, so far as he can find, are equally convinced that it should not have been done, the question recurs, in spite of the governor's explanation—Why was it done? This is likely to become a famous mystery.

Not Shrewd but Honest.

WHILE it is impossible to look upon the removal of Major Brown from the Pittsburgh recordership as either a political blunder, almost certain to be far-reaching in its disastrous consequences upon Republican prospects in this state and full of evil omens for the political future of the governor and of his cabinet advisers, nevertheless a careful reading of the governor's statement of reasons makes a deep impression.

William A. Stone never was and never will be a great politician. He has not the finesse or the foresight. The processes of his mind are slow and dim. He builds up conclusions awkwardly and utterly lacks the swift intuition and graceful dexterity, for example, of John P. Ekin. Once built, however, a conclusion by him is as immovable as the eternal hills. Nothing can sway or move him. Threats make no impression. Newspaper ridicule stings, but he smiles grimly and stands his ground. Abuse and denunciation roll off like water from a duck's back. Let him mark out a course, be it wisely or ill; he follows it to the end. He is heroic in his immobility.

In Major Brown's case a less massive executive would have been appalled at thought of the consequences of withholding the ringer ax. Yet Stone calmly writes: "I am quite sure that I would do as I have done if I positively knew that I would for this act never again receive political recognition of any kind. I am quite willing to abide the consequences of my official acts." And he means it. This is no mere rhetoric, but the simple truth. No man who knows Stone doubts it. Stone never makes any pretenses.

It is possible to deplore the mischance involved by Brown's removal and at the same time to credit the governor with honesty of motive and purpose. That will, we believe, be the attitude of most stalwarts. Necessarily, however, the governor's action means a reshaping of lines. Within a short time the political calendar in this state will be looking as it has rarely looked heretofore.

When it becomes apparent that Alexander cannot stop the face of the queen without having the echo heard all round the earth, it must be ad-

mitted that the king business in Siberia has its drawbacks.

As if we had not woe enough already, the announcement of increased water rates is followed by another to the effect that the price of champagne is also liable to go up on account of the shortage of the French grape crop.

Two of a Kind.

TO EMPHASIZE that there is no truth whatever in stories of possible friction between Germany and the United States, Kaiser William recently sent for Ambassador White, entertained him with unusual honors at Potsdam and "referred in the most cordial terms to President Roosevelt, showing the greatest familiarity with the president's history and characteristics." He also dwelt upon the evidently happy influence of President Roosevelt's prestige and character upon the political development of his country and expressed his great admiration for American energy and enterprise.

We can readily believe that the emperor's remarks concerning our president were sincere. Kaiser and president have much in common. They share each other's enthusiasm in naval subjects and development, in many sports and in the strenuous as distinguished from the contemplative life. Each is a positive force working along similar lines for his country's advancement. Each is impulsive, outspoken, unconventional; liable to do what nobody expects yet doing nothing that should not be done; reputed erratic though really safe; and possibly fond of power for power's sake, though using power intelligently, humanely, and in a spirit of the truest devotion to what is best in modern life.

Of the two men, from the knowledge we have, we prefer the American, and this with every endeavor to be fair. It seems to us that Roosevelt has every equipment that William has, and, in addition, is more scholarly, in better touch with the intellectual and artistic currents of the time and also much more comprehensive and democratic in his interests and sympathies. It is impossible to conceive of William at his ease amongst such a mixture of creeds, bloods and social conditions as were represented in the Rough Riders. His martial spirit would have responded to the dash and gallop of the cavalry idea, but centuries of Hohenlohe influence in him would have revolted at commanding on one plane with Jew and Gentile, millionaire, cowboy, daredevil and what not.

Yet in spite of the circumstance of his having been born to the purple, William is a man among millions; one who would have arisen to first rank anywhere; one who peculiarly typifies and personifies the past and go of reconstruction Germany, and of whose good opinion, therefore, Americans may without improbity be glad and proud. Therefore, we prefer the American and the experiment of the aggregate manufacturing and commercial interests of the United States has become far too great to be adequately handled by any of the existing government departments; and whereas, changing phases of these great interests demand new and important measures, the proper determination of which would require all the work of a department fully organized and equipped.

Therefore, this convention recommends to and requests of congress that a new department be created, to be called "The Department of Commerce," to be headed by a secretary, while such shall be a member of the president's cabinet.

Second That a reciprocity committee be created as a bureau of this new department.

We fail to see wherein these conditions justify disappointment. That free traders should be disappointed at the failure of their expectations to ride the protective stalling horse through Protection's picket lines in the hope of gaining position for an enlading fire from within is possible and plausible; but certainly no reason for disappointment exists among well-wishers of the Protective system.

Reciprocity, as proposed by the Republican party through its leaders from Blaine to McKinley, does not mean the abandonment of the tariff, but rather the fulfillment of Protection. It does not contemplate that our tariffs are to disappear but that only such concessions from the general rates shall be made in particular instances as will measure special advantages received.

Protection is to be retained as long as it is needed and longer rather than for a shorter time, since if superfluous it at least would do no harm, whereas history has given impressive warning of the disaster that would follow a premature removal of it. But as special industries should pack up and come over here, there would still be no inundation. Only a few, however, are migratory, the first who came had to be coaxed very hard to come and he does not believe that if all restrictions were removed there would be more than 5,000 Chinese immigrants a year and this influx only for a few years.

Not conceding that he might be mistaken in this estimate he proceeds: "It is not fair to China as a nation to shut your doors on its entire population. There are lots of good people in China; and there is also a lot of riffraff just as you have in America and as you will find in every country on the globe. The Geary law practically says that all Chinese shall be prohibited from entering the domain of the United States. It points to the Chinese specifically and, without discrimination in favor of the classes as against the masses. It closes with one tell sweep every avenue of admittance to my race. No one is more anxious than myself that offensive characters shall be kept outside your American territory. And I should like to see every highbinder in this country deported. I would close the gates against not only the highbinders of China, but the highbinders of other nations. But when you passed the Geary law did you not let the better people of China, the merchants, the students, the educated, a gross injustice. There should be some line of distinction drawn. You should give this class an opportunity to come to America; if it is, they are now practically deported."

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In the language of the Pittsburgh politicians: "There are Browns and Browns."

Governor Stone is willing that the power of the Pittsburgh press should be tested.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

DAILY HOROSCOPE DRAWN BY AJACCHUS, THE TRIBUNE ASTROLOGER.

ASTROLOGICCAST, 1:30 p.m., Sat., November 23.

A child born on this day will notice that there is always misery for those who seek it even in periods of "good times."

Sympathy is wasted upon a man whose woes are imaginary.

The Crawford county system was not a success, though the straits were narrow.

With the last fading month can never be accused of acting with undue severity by steering choices that are out of date.

Many people would much rather be better satisfied if they could also blame someone else for the bungle of the lives over the city government.

It is easy for a man to be a smooth talker and yet have brains like a gasoline tank.

Confidence is often more essential than ability in the make-up of an "expert."

SNAPS AHEAD.

LADIES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Here is an ancient story that runs something like this: For the want of a nail the shoe was lost; for the want of a shoe the horse was lost; through many ages this story has been related with the object of teaching the necessity of foresight and the exercise of timely common sense. Yet the history of the traditional fable is still being repeated in every community, sometimes on a small scale, but just as often on a grand scale, involving thousands of people. For instance, consider the plants to look at what is happening in our own country.

It is not many years since steel railroads

came to be regarded as a public necessity in this country.

Just a little thought at that time,

a little courage tempered by honesty and discreet prudence, would have paid off all the greater profit.

Under such circumstances, the

advice of a wise man would have been turned me, I say with all friendliness you are precluded. You are unreasonable. Your mind is made up and you will not listen to argument.

There is a good deal of truth in what Mr. Wu says; but the stampede

should have led the way, saw no public use in the municipal control of public necessities. The various boroughs throughout the Lackawanna Valley were equally alone. Now, as a county, we

are on, and, like a prudent man, he had better bow to the inevitable and proceed to make the best of it. Otherwise he will run over and a good man thus be sacrificed in vain.

The Greek students evidently believe

that the gospels will be better appreciated in Athens in a language that is not common enough to allow every individual to interpret a religion of his own from the text.

RECIPROCITY.

THE NEW YORK correspondent

of the Philadelphia Ledger

reports that there is con-

siderable disappointment in

that city among the exporting interests

over the alleged measure of the

recent reciprocity convention in Wash-

ington. The convention, it will be re-

membered, after listening to numerous

arguments pro and con, put itself on

record by means of the following resolu-

tions:

"Whereas, The growth of manufactures in the United States, represented in values and in road numbers, has been as follows: 1850, \$1,660,000;

1860, \$2,000,000,000; 1870, \$4,000,000,000; 1880,

\$10,000,000,000; 1890, \$20,000,000,000;

1900, \$40,000,000,000; 1901, \$50,000,000,000;

1902, \$60,000,000,000; 1903, \$70,000,000,000;

1904, \$80,000,000,000; 1905, \$90,000,000,000;

1906, \$100,000,000,000; 1907, \$110,000,000,000;

1908, \$120,000,000,000; 1909, \$130,000,000,000;

1910, \$140,000,000,000; 1911, \$150,000,000,000;

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