

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 policy is that they 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.

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of 1000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1. Rows: 1000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1.

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For Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 26, 1901.

Political guessers say Elihu Root is to be the coming big man in New York state politics. We should say he had already arrived.

As to Boycotting.

THE BOARD OF TRADE special committee's report and recommendations on the subject of boycotting, unanimously adopted, should mark a turning point in the industrial and commercial history of this city and valley.

All that has been needed to throttle this vicious importation in this terrorized town was the initiative of vigorous and resolute leadership. It looks now as if that leadership were forthcoming.

The way to smash boycotting is to land its ring leaders in jail. It is a violation of law and few are engaged in fomenting it who do not know that it is.

So long as it can be practiced with impunity and so long as weak-kneed business men cower in fear at the very mention of its name, the club will be used for all it is worth, by men who otherwise would not command a moment's serious attention.

Those who told the board of trade committee that they doubted that there was enough civic vitality left in the community to make a stand against this tyrannous recourse of mischief makers were unfair to the city and its people.

The vitality is here, but it has been latent. No one has taken steps to arouse it. The boycotters and the knacker-halers have been allowed a clear field.

When our business men get tired enough of such lawlessness to stop it they can stop it very easily. So long as they are content to suffer from it in silence they deserve all the suffering it inflicts.

Factory inspector Campbell's reference to his escapes in his annual report is a timely hint in the interest of public safety. There is a grave question as to the safety of outside fire escapes upon buildings more than four stories high. It would be better to get at the root of the evil and pass laws prohibiting the erection of high structures that are not fire-proof.

The Local Option Movement.

QUITE AN interesting contribution to the literature of the temperance controversy has been made by Bishop Doane, of Albany, in a letter resigning the chairmanship of the Church Temperance society. In his absence this society had passed resolutions strongly condemning the proposition to give New Yorkers the right to vote upon the question of permitting the sale of liquor on Sunday. Unable to assent to this step Bishop Doane wrote the following letter:

I fully realize the truthfulness and the expediency of the whole question. I have not excluded one iota my strong conviction about the danger of giving an inch to the liquor traffic, about the necessity of guarding the sobriety of the Lord's Day, and about the questionable wisdom of giving extra privileges to the people who sell the most dangerous and deleterious article of trade. But the other question, which comes very strongly home to me, is the question whether or not Sunday is not more degraded by the uncontrolled sale of liquor against an unmodified law, involving in the first place its sale by the most unscrupulous class of its sellers, and its use by the worst sort of liquor and involving the putting law in both ends and opening the temptation to deception and blackmail. Should we not have a Sunday free from deception and more devoutly observed, at any rate, in such places as the majority of the inhabitants desire it, if a law that could be enforced and would have the opinion behind it which would help eradicate it were in evidence, absolutely prohibiting all sales until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10 o'clock at night? It seems to be considered not only by the people who are most interested in dealing with this question, but by those who are greatly concerned in the present mood of it (1) that the absolute prohibition of only sale cannot be put into execution; (2) that it leads to underhandness and the corruption of the police; (3) that it is really no protection to the sacredness of the Lord's Day; and (4) that the question of the liquor law is a question which is accompanied with evils more serious than those which it is intended to prevent. In the present condition of things in the city of New York, with an administration in which unscrupulous and those representatives we all have recognized, I find myself unable to take the position which the Church Temperance society took the other day, and it seems only right, therefore, that I should not take the name of the society in connection with this question without the endorsement of my official connection with the society. I need hardly say that I do this without the faintest feeling of my great interest in the work of the society and my readiness to support it in every way that I can.

It is significant that so radical a temperance reformer as Rev. Dr. J. K. Funk announces practically his agreement with Bishop Doane. "This," says he, "is democracy—the majority should rule. Let us settle the liquor question in New York city by a ward local option." And the Outlook says: "All arguments are in favor of this policy; we can conceive no serious arguments against it. It would not increase Sunday selling; for now hotels can sell on Sunday, and a saloon which desires that privilege has only to take out a hotel license. It would probably decrease Sunday selling; for almost certainly some wards in the city would vote against such sales. It might decrease week-day selling; for not improbably some residential wards would vote for no-licence. Wherever no-licence was voted it could be enforced; for the public sentiment which voted

no-licence would enforce it; whereas now the ward districts vote for the closure of the city saloons, and the municipal population elect officers who will leave them open. Local option would remove that feeling of resentment, often bitter, entertained by city populations against legislation which they regard as an unwarrantable interference with their rights. Local option would take the saloon out of politics; would remove the opportunity for blackmail; and, by abolishing the license law, would remove the incentive to license-holders which these hotels furnish. Last, but by no means least, it would put the temperance question formally before the people whenever the ward voted on the local option question—that is, every three or four years; thus it would compel the saloons to defend themselves; it would bring a certain degree of pressure to bear upon them to keep themselves defensible; and it would furnish an opportunity and an occasion for constantly renewing campaigns of education—and on public education, far more than on any legislation, real temperance reform must depend."

These are arguments not limited to New York city. They apply with almost equal force to every large American city. Are we on the verge of a revolution in municipal excise legislation? Is Sunday to be secularized?

According to reports of recent experiments, the new submarine boat Eton is a success, the crew of the craft having remained under water fifteen hours without discomfort. Those experimenting with submarine craft are suggestive of those who eat toast-craft for mushroom-success or failure depends altogether upon survival.

A Book of Local Interest.

FROM the press of the Macmillan company, New York, just been issued a well-printed octavo volume of 200 pages entitled "The Anthracite Coal Industry," the work of Peter Roberts, Ph. D., of Olyphant, a studious and diligent investigator, who has grouped together a mass of information, historic and statistical, well calculated to make his subject clear to the unfamiliar reader. In an introduction to the book Professor Sumner, of Yale, says:

The policy of management of the anthracite industry has come upon a series of most important and important changes in labor supply, modes of transportation, organization of capital and labor. Therefore we have here a most instructive history for the student and man of affairs. The industry has also been the arena of many experiments in labor organization, and of many industrial wars, strikes, lockouts, and the like. It brings into operation a variety of interests, mining, transportation, banking, and the subdivision of interests in each of the industry, as a whole, is a study of interest which is not only a study of the industry, but a study of the social and economic conditions which surround it. It is not only a study of the industry, but a study of the social and economic conditions which surround it. It is not only a study of the industry, but a study of the social and economic conditions which surround it.

In scope the book has twelve chapters, with many diagrams, maps and illustrations. The first two chapters tell how the coal deposits lie and how they are developed; the next nine relate to problems of capitalization, transportation, mining management and inspection, employees and wages, incidental products of operators (the powder question and company stores), accidents, strikes, unionism and reclaiming the waste. In the last chapter the author gives his opinion of what ought to be done by operators and men to bring about more harmonious relations and a better mutual prosperity. This volume dealing solely with the economic aspects of the anthracite industry and of the life revolving about it, a companion book is promised which shall study social and moral conditions.

It is not the present purpose to examine Rev. Mr. Roberts' work in any detail. It is sufficient now to bring his general outline to the attention of our readers, with the understanding that it represents painstaking effort to be accurate and fair and that the treatment of main and divisional themes is invariably candid and conscientious.

The Pittsburgh burglar who took a bath and shaved himself before robbing a residence which he had entered evidently destined to perform a "clean job."

Suits for Libel.

A LIBEL suit that, if pushed, will be almost as interesting as the impending suit of Wade Finn against W. W. Scranton, has just been launched in Chicago. The plaintiff is former Congressman William Lorimer, the recognized "boss" of Cook county, and the defendant is H. H. Kohlsaat's Record-Herald, which in an editorial recently said of Lorimer:

The respectable citizens of Chicago do not trust and respect Lorimer because of his political aspirations, but because he is a hoodler. This fact was constantly established in the winter of 1898 when his possession of suddenly acquired wealth led to the inquiry: Where did he get it? Before the session of the legislature of Allen bill and gas consolidation bill, "Billy Lorimer" was a poor man, dependent on his salary. After it adjourned he blossomed out as a capitalist, paid outlandish notes, invested in real estate and bought a large piece of it. Then it was disclosed how John W. Gates, being interested in "senate bills 90 and 105," which provided for the corporation of a coal stock in another corporation, advancing margins of 2,000 shares of Consolidated Gas stock for Lorimer, has been receiving in watching the twin bills through the legislature. The stock went from \$2 to \$60 as a happy tribute to Lorimer's capacity as a match-maker and manipulator. This was it shown where a part of Lorimer's hoards came from. How much he got for manipulating the legislature in behalf of the Humfrey and Allen bills has never been as precisely known. But during that single session of the Illinois general assembly he used his position as head of the Cook County Republican machine so corruptly and effectively that in one hour he became comparatively wealthy. It may all be true that William Lorimer is a good organizer, true to his friends, faithful to his family, a kind husband and an

industrious father; that he is clean in his personal habits and pure in his private life; that he does not smoke a cigar, and that he does not possess many of the attributes that might add to public life—the fact remains that he is a hoodler and that in politics he has never had other known and accepted, honest friends. It is obviously proper that charges thus specific should be investigated in court. If Lorimer is guilty as charged, his place is in obscurity if not in jail. If Kohlsaat has printed a libel he should pay the \$100,000 damages sought by Lorimer. Let the band play.

The foot ball artist is now beginning to wonder how many of his members will remain fit for service on the night of Thanksgiving.

The Man for Galway.

THE RETURN of Colonel Lynch to the house of commons for the city of Galway is a serious matter for both England and Ireland. Irishmen could not offer a greater insult to English national sentiment. Those who take a calm and dispassionate view of the consequences to which the election of Colonel Lynch will inevitably lead cannot but deeply regret the incident. Colonel Lynch, a British citizen, took up arms to aid enemies with whom England was engaged and still is engaged in war. Not only this, but he recruited a considerable number of soldiers to fight on the side of the Boers and led them, if with no great effect on the fortunes of the struggle, at all events with an implacable and determined effort. So far this only concerned Lynch and those who assembled under his banner. But now a large and important constituency takes up the cause and the man and lavish upon him the highest political gift in his keeping.

Colonel Lynch declares that he will take his seat in parliament. Mr. Redmond, who is now in this country, says there is no reason why he should not. At the same time Englishmen are determined that he shall not. If he sets foot on British soil in the present temper of Englishmen he will be deported to South Africa, tried as a rebel and made to suffer the fate of a traitor. If this should happen, and it lies entirely within the bounds of probability, Ireland would be thrown into a state of convulsion which would parallel since the rebellion of '98. Here would be an end, it must seem, to all that development in manufacture and agriculture of recent years, all notion of home rule, economic progress, the retention of Irish men and Irish women at home. In a word, the peace and prosperity of the country. England could maintain the authority she now has only under drastic despotic power. Even sympathetic Englishmen like John Morley and James Bryce will be unable to lay the ferocious indignation which Lynch's triumphant return to a seat in the imperial parliament has already aroused.

Colonel Lynch's opponent was not an Englishman. Horace Plunket is an Irishman who has thrown himself heart and soul into the industrial development of his country. He is the only Englishman, however, who has changed her face since he became identified with the scientific renaissance of practically the sole general occupation of her people—agriculture.

The end of this election is not yet in sight. It is one of the most unfortunate things that has ever happened to Ireland. It also ends any chance of a reaction of British sympathy in behalf of the Boers. It raises a new issue on which Ireland is certain to lose.

rumors from Holland indicate that the prince who is enjoying a good income and comfortable home as the husband of Queen Wilhelmina has proved to be a worthless ingrate, and does not have even the decency of the average count who marries an American heiress. The Hague peace congress or the Holland white caps should take the matter in hand.

How Others Rule

Dependent Lands

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—"COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION" is the title of a publication which will be issued by the treasury bureau of statistics as a part of the October number of the Monthly Summary of Finance. It is intended to be the personal work of the chief of the bureau, Mr. Austin, who recently visited the capitals of colonial departments of the various governments in order of obtaining information regarding the methods applied in the government of the colonies. The work is devoted especially to the economic and development of colonies in tropical and subtropical territories, and the method by which this relationship between temperate nations and tropical areas becomes mutually beneficial to the people of both communities. The study, which occupies over 100 closely printed pages, is summarized on a single page as follows:

It may not be surprising, in closing this study of the six great questions into which the subject at the beginning divided itself, to briefly summarize the facts developed by the investigation. Before stating its conclusions it is proper to again call attention to the fact that this study and the conclusions drawn therefrom relate especially to conditions in tropical and subtropical colonies. It is to colonies of this class that the people of the United States are especially interested at the present time from the practical standpoint; the conditions do not relate, therefore, as a general rule, to colonies in the great self-governing colonies inhabited chiefly by people of the mother country, such, for example, as Canada, Australia and South Africa.

It has been assumed in this study that the chief purpose in the management of tropical and subtropical colonies is the development and advancement of the people of the colony and the territory which they occupy, and that when this is accomplished the result will be beneficial to the mother country. The study shows that the world through both the increased production and consumption which will follow such development of the territories in question. It is along the lines above indicated that this study has been made and the conclusions which follow reasoned.

"First—What share of the government of the successfully managed colonies is to be held by the home government and what share in the colony; and by whom and in what manner are the laws and regulations created?"

The general system of government adopted for the colony is determined by action of the legislative body of the home government and when this is done the details in the colony are placed in the hands of a department of the government. All nations now attempting the government of communities differing in race, customs and climatic conditions from those of the home government, appoint from their own people a governor and other executive officers, and those officers, with others named by the home government, form the legislative body of the colony, though in the more advanced colonies a popular branch of the law-making body is also elected by the people of the colony. The more important laws and regulations are sent by the home law-making body as submitted to the home

government and are subject to its final action, but the details of framing and administering the laws and regulations are left to the representatives in the colony of the home government.

"Second—What share of the administration of the colony is conducted by representatives of the home government, and what share is entrusted to the natives in conjunction with the representatives in the colony of the home government?"

The general administration of government in the colony is performed by the governor and other executive officers, and the law-making by the legislative bodies above described; but the details of administration are largely carried out by the natives, in conjunction with, and under the supervision of, the direct representatives of the home government. Local and municipal legislation and administration is left to the natives wherever practicable, and they are encouraged to assume the duties of administering law and order and improving and developing the community.

"Third—How are the habits of industry and thrift inculcated among the natives and the necessary labor supply obtained for the development of industries which shall render the colony self-supporting and its people prosperous?"

The methods above described, by which the earning power of the native is greatly enhanced and his desire for the comforts of civilization correspondingly increased, stimulate industry and thrift. The diversification of industries and the individual ownership of land by the natives also develop habits of industry and increase their earning power. In those industries which require large establishments and a steady labor supply, such as sugar, tobacco and coffee, or in the construction of great public works, a part of the labor supply has been obtained from other sources; but as a rule native labor, when properly stimulated by the methods above referred to, prove sufficient for the requirements of the colony.

"Fourth—How are the necessary funds for the conduct of the colonial government raised, and what part of such funds supplied by the home government?"

The funds for the conduct of the colony are raised by methods similar to those utilized in the most advanced communities of the world. In most cases customs duties supply a larger share of the revenues than any other single item. In a few instances, notably India and Java, the governing authorities are authorized to issue paper money, the land being leased to the natives at a low rental under leases usually renewable perpetually, and a large share of the revenue is obtained from the land. The colonies are required to raise sufficient revenue to meet all their expenses, both of current administration and permanent improvements, and in many cases the home government has been obliged to contribute from public funds are used by the colony.

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Christmas Gifts for the Children



THE TRIBUNE'S JUNIOR EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

Gold and Silver Watches, Sleds, Skates, Games, Toys, Etc.

To be given to the Boys and Girls of Northeastern Pennsylvania who succeed in making the largest number of words out of the letters in S-C-R-A-N-T-O-N T-R-I-B-U-N-E.

Estimate the Number of Words

How many words do you think there are in the letters in "Scranton Tribune"? To put it another way, How many words do you estimate the winner of The Tribune's "Junior Educational Contest" will have?

This is just a little "Estimating Contest" in connection with The Tribune's "Junior Educational Contest," in which every reader of The Tribune is invited to participate.

Ten Dollars For the Best Estimates.

\$5.00 will be given for the first correct, or nearest correct, estimate. 2.00 for the next nearest. 1.00 for the next nearest. 50 cents each for the next two nearest. 25 cents each for the next four nearest.

Record your estimate on the blank below and mail it to "Contest Editor, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.," or the envelope may be handed in at The Tribune office. You may send in as many estimates as you have blanks.

Contest Editor, Scranton Tribune. I estimate that the winner of the first prize in The Tribune's "Junior Educational Contest" will have words.

Name Address

Contest closes Saturday, December 21, at 6 p. m.

All letters of inquiry for additional information will be promptly answered. Address your list of words, or any question you wish answered, to

CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

Employees of The Tribune Are Debarred from Entering These Contests.

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