# 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.

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| DISPLAY. | Run of Paper | Sliding on Reading | Fall Position |
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| Less than 500 inches | .25 | .275 | .30 |
| 500 inches | .20 | .22 | .24 |
| 1000 " | .16 | .175 | .19 |
| 3000 " | .155 | .17 | .185 |
| 6000 " | .15 | .165 | .18 |

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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 18, 1901.


The boycott is a hateful thing. The men who use it do not set it up as a high moral agent. They justify it only on the grounds on which the journal which is now the organ of the alliance justified the use of money in politics a few weeks ago, viz: that "in war it is human nature to use the weapons at one's hand for all they are worth."—Times.

We suppose this is an allusion to The Tribune. The Tribune, however, is not the organ of the alliance, though in sympathy with its declared purpose to put down lawlessness. The Tribune never justified the improper use of money in politics. That is impossible. It can be explained. It cannot be justified. Hence our contemporary is barking up the wrong tree.

## The City Campaign.

THE FIXING of the date of the Republican city primary elections for three weeks from next Monday is a reminder of the fact that next spring's municipal campaign will soon be at hand. It should admonish the voters to look about them for good men to fill the offices involved. While on the general city ticket a controller is the only place to be filled, in many of our wards councilmen and school controllers as well as minor ward officers are to be elected and it is very important that in each instance care should be taken to nominate and elect none but capable and trustworthy men.

It is well known to citizens who keep themselves informed as to municipal affairs that during the next year or two, while the problems arising from the city's transfer from the third to the second class are being worked out and the details of government adjusted to correspond with the new requirements of the law, it will be more than ordinarily necessary that honest and competent men should sit in the controller's office and in councils. This is always desirable, but under these exceptional conditions it is imperative if our city is to benefit by the change and move forward. The election of school controllers does not involve so intimately these special considerations but it, also, is of the first importance.

Party lines, though less rigid than in other elections, are bound to appear and therefore we hope that Republicans and Democrats will both put forward superior men. Let us all try to lift the average of our councils and school board, remembering that we can always have the kind of government that our votes show we want.

The theater ticket speculator, with everyone against him, seems to prosper. While ticket-speculating is a nuisance, there appears no reason why the man who corners tickets has not as much right to pursue his favorite calling as the individual who buys produce and bread stuffs and waits for a chance to squeeze the consumer.

## Charles Emory Smith.

THE RETIREMENT from the cabinet of Postmaster General Smith is a distinct loss to the public service. Mr. Smith has made one of the very best directors of the postal service that we have had. The reforms which he has instituted in second class mail and the progress he has accomplished in the extension of rural free delivery are sufficient to make his administration honorably memorable for all time. These forward steps will never be retraced.

It has been known to his friends for some time that Mr. Smith desired to be relieved from the burdens of official life and had the tragedy at Buffalo not occurred it is probable that he would sooner have resumed the interrupted management of his personal business affairs. That tragedy, with the new president's call upon the patriotism of the McKinley cabinet, deferred his retirement until opportunity came to make it without embarrassment to the government. He retires with the warmest good will of both President Roosevelt and each cabinet colleague. He retires chiefly for the reason that his private resources are insufficient to sustain the expenditures which custom and the natural wish to fulfill all the obligations of official position impose far in excess of the modest compensation allotted by law. Happily what the country loses by this necessity journalism will regain.

His successor, Mr. Payne, is a gentleman of demonstrated ability and character who also has personal means. That he will make a success of the postmaster generalship is assured from the fact that he has succeeded in all prior undertakings. He will have the country's best wishes for a prosperous tenure of an increasingly difficult office and the fine advantage of the first class standards already established.

In the year just closing Manitoba yielded 50,502,085 bushels of wheat from 2,011,835 acres planted; 27,796,588 bushels of oats from 689,951 acres planted; 6,536,155 acres of barley from 191,009 acres planted; 266,420 bushels of flax from 20,978 acres planted; 62,261 bushels of rye from 2,707 acres planted; and 16,349 bushels of peas from 879 acres planted. In addition, 24,429 acres yielded 4,797,433 bushels of potatoes and 10,214 acres, 2,925,362 bushels of miscellaneous roots. More than a million dollars' worth dairy and poultry products were marketed, and the stock owned comprised 142,080 horses, 263,168 cattle, 22,960 sheep and 94,680 pigs. Anytime Manitoba wants to come into the American union and can get loose from the remainder of Canada, she has only to say the word.

## A Limit Defined.

ONE OF the speeches made at the meeting in New York of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, which is trying to bring workingmen and employers to a more peaceful basis of mutual understanding and co-operation, was by Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, the largest employer of labor in the world. It is thus reported:

> I am present with the idea to hear fairly and to act fairly. Now I shall speak with entire frankness. I am opposed to organized labor in the way it is now organized. One of the causes of the decline of some of our competitors in Europe is because of the demands of organized labor. I do not mean to say that employers have not acted arbitrarily and radically. They have. Labor organizations have also acted arbitrarily and radically. No labor organization can succeed that undertakes to reduce the output of labor any more than any trust can succeed that undertakes to curtail the output of its manufacture. Neither of these can succeed. Every labor organization I have come in contact with has had for its fundamental principle the restriction of output. This is one of the causes of the decline of manufacturing in England. I am opposed to labor organizations because all I have come in contact with are based on that principle. Manufacturers are not opposed to labor organizations per se. They are opposed to no organization that abides by its contracts and does not attempt to restrict the output. The interests of labor and capital are and must ever be identical. They must stand together.

Not all labor organizations break contracts or hamper the individual efficiency of their members. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is a conspicuous example of those which do neither. So is the Typographical union as managed in many places. Yet it is undoubtedly and unfortunately true that in the main the facts are as Mr. Schwab states them. And they represent a condition which will have to be modified and improved before the great employing interests of the land will feel safe to enter into stated agreements with organizations of labor whose records in these particulars are cloudy.

It will in our judgment come to pass that labor unions will have to incorporate and accept the same legal responsibility and accountability as investment unions before there will be a durable basis of harmony between the two. If an incorporation of investors should enter into a conspiracy to injure the business of another incorporated enterprise like that which was entered into in this city by the American Federation of Labor in its boycott of the National Cash Register company, of Dayton, O., there would be immediate legal redress and a tangible body upon which to fix the responsibility. This is only fair. Power and responsibility should travel together.

Arbitrary use of power for unjust and unlawful ends is equally hostile to the genius of American institutions and to the liberties guaranteed under those institutions, whether it be exercised by incorporated bodies of investors or by incorporated or unincorporated bodies of workingmen. In law there is no difference, save that the incorporated body can more readily be reached and punished than the body which is not incorporated, which is elusive and intangible. Every word uttered by labor leaders against the abuses of trusts, by which term they always have in mind large combinations of invested enterprise, applies with equal pertinency to the abuses that arise from a misuse of power by great combinations of workingmen. Because our people sympathize more deeply with the men who have to earn their living by physical toil than with those men who have money to invest in enterprises furnishing employment to wage-earners, more has been tolerated from labor union abuses and excesses than from the abuses and excesses of capital, so-called; and more will be tolerated.

But there is a limit to tolerance in both cases, and that limit is reached when peaceful industry is turned into anarchy and the great mass of patient people are robbed of their fundamental rights. Capital must see this. Labor must see it. Each and both must govern their conduct accordingly.

Former Speaker Thomas B. Reed's opinion of the Sampson-Schley controversy may not be popular, but it is terse. He says: "I can't work up much interest in a conflict between these two heroes. As near as I can analyze it, one of the heroes was not in the fight at all, and the other was trying his d—est to get out of it." History is pretty certain to give the bulk of the honors to the men as a whole.

## Great Times, Indeed.

A GENERATION ago, if any man had said that a time would come when, 45 feet below the bed of the Hudson or North river, almost midway in the 100-feet depth of deposited mud which separates the bottom of the flowing water from the first underlying stratum of solid rock, as well as in tunnels built straight through Manhattan Island 50 to 60 feet underneath the crowded surface, and thence 50 feet below the bed of the East river, through solid rock, to Long Island, a great railway system would plan to run its passenger trains, thus enabling the traveler to ride in comfort without change of cars from San Francisco, on the west, to Montauk Point, on the east, he would have been laughed at.

If he had also said that down through this silt below the bed of the great river dividing New York city from the Jersey shore, steel pillars would be driven to rock bottom, to support the steel tubes of 18½ feet diameter, through which the trains are to be run; that the motive power would be changed at the Jersey entrance for electricity carried by means of a third rail, and that the only ventilation needed would be the changing of the air caused by Nature's filling the vacuum made as each train passes through, many would have inquired if he had been drinking.

Finally, if he had predicted that surface values of land would become so great in the heart of New York city that to provide adequate station facilities for the accommodation of the traveling public, this railroad system would have to dig out a place half a hundred feet below the surface equivalent in area to four and a half city blocks and having a total platform length of two miles, with facilities such that carriages might drive down and up from it as they would to a surface station, also with stairways and elevator service ample for thousands at one time, he might easily have been deemed non compos mentis and been sent to Bloomingdale or Bellevue.

Yet that is what the Pennsylvania Railroad company now proposes in all seriousness and for which it is willing to expend $50,000,000. These be great times.

Now that Marconi, the wireless telegrapher, has succeeded in communicating between St. Johns, N. F., and the Cornwall coast of England, 1,700 miles, without ship or cable, another great gap in scientific achievement is bridged and speculation entitled to guess again.

## The Militia.

IN VIEW of the fact that both the secretary of war and the president, who no more than voiced a widely recognized need, have earnestly called the attention of congress to the inadequacy of the laws concerning the militia and have recommended that the reserve volunteer military strength of the country be put in better readiness than it now is to respond promptly and effectively to executive call in national emergency, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle suggests a law, the main features of which might be as follows:

First, a provision, copied from the militia laws of 1792, reiterating the "militia" principle, the principle of compulsory military service, by declaring that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States within certain specified age limits are members of the national militia, subject to military duty at the call of the president. Second, a provision for a national bureau or official to have charge of the enrollment and of such organization as may be deemed expedient of this militia. Third, a provision that the organized militia of the United States shall consist of a force of say 200,000 men, of which each state shall furnish and maintain its quota proportionate to its congressional representation, to be enlisted into the service of the United States for a specified term of years, to be constantly maintained in a state of readiness for active service and constantly subject to the call of the president, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion anywhere within the boundaries of the Union, its territories and its colonial possessions. Fourth, minute and particular provision for organizing, arming, and training this militia in exact accordance with the organization, arming and training of the regular army of the United States. Fifth, a provision for the appointment by each state of the officers for its quota and the commissioning these officers by the president. Sixth, a provision for the appointment and commissioning of other officers of the organized national militia by the president, with the advice and consent of congress. Seventh, a provision for the payment of all the expense of organizing, arming, equipping, training and maintaining this force out of the national treasury. Eighth, providing for the employment of each state of its quota of the organized national militia on state service, at such times as it is not actively employed in the service of the United States, and for the payment by the state into the national treasury of an adequate monetary compensation for such service to be calculated at a fixed rate per man for each day of service.

Our Rochester contemporary adds: "The real trouble with the existing system is that the National Guard is solely a volunteer state force which cannot, by any existing means, be converted, as an organization, into a national force. If the services of the trained soldiers who compose it are desired by the national government they must be asked to volunteer and they are as free to decline to volunteer as any citizen who is not a soldier of the National Guard. No matter how much money the national government may appropriate for the maintenance of the National Guard nor how closely it may supervise the organization, equipment, discipline and training of the National Guard, this difficulty will remain unaffected. The national government will still be unable to command the service of the National Guard." It further says: "Such a plan as is here proposed should not antagonize the members and friends of the National Guard, whose loyalty to that body is the great stumbling block in the way of any proper and useful reorganization of the militia. For each state will naturally turn for its quota first to its organized militia."

We are not prepared without further consideration to endorse this proposition. It is reproduced rather as a starting point for valuable and timely discussion. But we can endorse without hesitancy these words of our contemporary: "In the United States the obligation to military service is as it must be in every free state that would remain free, a common, ordinary, essential obligation of citizenship, like the obligation to do jury duty or to pay taxes; and, under the constitution and the laws, no able-bodied male citizen of military age, not specially exempted by statute from military service, has any right, moral or legal, to decide for himself whether or not he will serve his country as a soldier when his country needs soldierly service." One of the most ominous and, in our judgment, unwise and uncalled for developments of our day is the upgrowth among certain of our people of a sentiment of suspicion for and sullen antagonism against militia service.

It is now in order for the astrologers and weather prophets about the country to reprint the paragraphs in their general predictions that will cover the recent season of moisture.

## NOT GUILTY, BUT PAY COSTS.

From Chambersburg Public Opinion.

We frequently hear people say they can see no reason in the law that permits a jury to find a verdict of not guilty and at the same time order the defendant to pay the costs of the prosecution, or a part of them. The reason is not altogether apparent to those who do not give it careful thought, and yet the reason is a good one and the law most salutary.

The cases which impel juries to render verdicts of not guilty are various, but they may be summed up under two heads: first, because the defendant had nothing whatever to do with the crime alleged against him; second, because the act proven to have been committed by the defendant does not constitute the crime alleged. In the first of these cases the jury cannot rightly put any costs on the defendants, but in the second it can and should if the facts justify it.

Suppose a man is charged with having assaulted and beaten another, and the evidence convinces the jury that he did not do the act at all, but that if there was an assault at all it was committed by someone entirely different. In that case the defendant is not guilty of any offence, and consequently should not pay any costs. This comes under the first of the above heads, and in such a case the accused goes free of any punishment.

But suppose the alleged assault proves to have been an open fight between the prosecutor and the defendant, in which both were equally guilty. The defendant is not guilty of an assault and battery, and yet he deserves some punishment for bad conduct. In such cases the jury usually says the defendant is not guilty, and divides the costs between him and the prosecutor. Several cases of this kind occurred last week, and the jury was probably right in every instance.

It often happens that the accused is technically not guilty, and yet the prosecution is due to his bad conduct, and the prosecutor is justified in bringing the case into court. In these cases the costs usually go where they belong, to the defendant, even though he is found not guilty. We repeat, it is a most salutary law, and those who decry it simply do not understand it.


# Christmas Gifts for the Children

THE TRIBUNE'S

# JUNIOR EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

## Gold and Silver Watches, Sleds, Skates, Games, 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.**

*HERE IS THE LIST OF GIFTS.*

Gold Watch.
4 Silver Watches.
Writing Desk.
3 Sleds.
2 Knives.
Combination Game Board.
2 Pair Skates.
Checker Board and Checkers
Hop Scotch.
Numerica.
Set of Boxing Gloves.
Rugby Foot-Ball.
Brush and Comb Set.
Bagatelle Board.
Magic Lantern.
Dominoes (with double nine).
Progressive Words.
Pillow Dex.
Swing-a-Ring.
26 GIFTS IN ALL

*RULES OF THE CONTEST.*

Prizes will be given to the boy or girl, under 16 years of age, building the largest number of words out of the letters contained in "Scranton Tribune."

No letters must be used any more times than they appear in these two words. As an instance, a word with more than one "E" would not be admitted, but a word might contain two "R's" or three "N's."

Plurals formed by adding "s" or "es" not allowed.

Only words found in the main portion of "Webster's International Dictionary" (edition of 1898) will be allowed. Any Dictionary can be used, but in judging the contest The Tribune will debar all words not found in Webster's.

Proper names, or any other words appearing in the "Appendix" will not be allowed. This applies only to proper nouns or names in the Appendix—those defined in the main portion of the book will be admitted.

Obsolete words are admitted if they are defined in the dictionary.
Write on one side of the paper only.
Write very plainly; if possible, use a typewriter.
Place the words in alphabetical order, numbered in rotation.
Write your name and address, age and total number of words at the top of your list.
Fold the list—do not roll.
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.*

**Employes of The Tribune Are Debarred from Entering These Contests.**

## 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.

[CUT THIS OUT.]

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 .....



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# Holiday Furniture

There can be no more appropriate gift than one of the following lin s, all of which are marked in plain figures:

Writing Desks, Dressing Tables, Fancy Tables, Cheval Glasses, Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Curio Cabinets, Book Cases, Screens, Lounges, Work Tables, Easy Chairs, Gift Chairs, Inlaid Chairs, Rockers, Sewing Stands, Pedestals, Jardinieres, Morris Chairs.

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Special attention given to all accounts whether large or small.
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Three per cent. interest paid on savings deposits.
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**PERFECT DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY**

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**THE NEW DISCOVERY**

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