

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.

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RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING furnished on application.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 23, 1902.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller—EVAN E. MORRIS. Election February 18.

It is certainly pleasant to know how many warm friends the United States had among the nations of Europe just prior to its war with Spain.

Tuition Through Experience.

THE WORKINGMAN who gives into the hands of another control of his liberty makes a big risk. It is a risk that turns out all right when the man who holds the delegated power is wise, careful and honest; but when he is flighty, ignorant or crooked, look out for trouble.

The labor union that stifles free and fair discussion, that is ruled by a few enforced by cliques which do not want the body of the membership to have an effective voice in the direction of its affairs, is a good thing either to reform or to cut loose from altogether.

The time is fast coming in this section when attempts to whip labor around the stump for the benefit of professional agitators who toil not, neither do they spin, will be resisted as strongly by intelligent workmen as they would resist any other form of tyranny leading to slavery.

The Next Step in Expansion.

DURING the formative stages of the public's discussion of "expansion," one contributor whose arguments gained widespread notice for their lucidity and manifest evidence of painstaking research was Charles A. Gardner, esp. of the New York city bar.

In an address whose main features we print elsewhere Mr. Gardner now gives timely consideration to some of the larger commercial consequences of expansion. The analysis which he makes of the distribution of our export trade is calculated to put into the average citizen's mind a new understanding of the political importance of trade statistics.

His treatment of the question of our relations with the Dominion of Canada is also masterly. There was a time in the evolution of our Protective system when good argument could be offered in favor of a high tariff wall between this country and His Majesty's North American colony; but conditions in the past few years have so broadened on this side of the border and the establishment and entrenchment of our industries have been so thoroughly demonstrated that the time has now come to look outward for expanded fields of profitable outlet for the surplus production of our busy factories and mills; and nowhere is the outlook more inviting, from both a commercial and a political standpoint, than in this great undeveloped Anglo-Saxon agricultural empire to the north of us, whose fertile fields will in the next few decades become the harvest homes of multiplying millions of men and women of our own race and blood.

We want to have our fullest share in this certain upbuilding of a great commonwealth, and in order to get we must not be afraid to give. Then let destiny do the rest.

As to Mr. Gardner's plan for reading

into the Monroe Doctrine a commercial warrant for demanding preferential trade facilities and privileges with the lesser republics of this hemisphere, we withhold comment. It lacks nothing in daring; but it might be somewhat difficult to execute in the present stage of our naval development. In any event, Mr. Gardner deserves credit for an original and a distinctly American proposition. The address throughout is full of instruction. We advise all our readers to read it.

It has now been fully demonstrated that France was the only nation distinctly antagonistic to us at the beginning of the Spanish war.

Marconi's Romance.

TWO YEARS ago last November on the steamer St. Paul Mr. Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, met for the first time Miss Josephine Holman, an attractive and well-educated young woman, then 22 years of age. The meeting came about in this way: Mr. Marconi was making his first tests of his invention. A friend of the Holmans suggested that a small paper be printed on board ship containing some of the wireless messages received through means of the Marconi apparatus. This was done, and then copies at \$1 apiece were sold for the benefit of the Seaman's Home, Miss Holman acting as treasurer of the fund.

The acquaintance between the young Italian and the fair treasurer, thus formed, was continued until last April when it ripened into an engagement to marry. No information has been made public from any authoritative source as to the reasons why this engagement has now been broken at Miss Holman's request, further than that "nothing of an invidious nature has arisen"; in other words, there is no misconduct. It is, however, intimated that the inventor sought to prolong the engagement until he could complete the solution of certain important scientific and commercial problems of vital interest to himself and gave such close attention to his work that insufficient time was devoted to those polite social attentions which engaged women desire. From this fact it is said that a feeling of pique developed.

There is, perhaps, no warrant for public discussion of a subject so peculiarly personal and private; but all the world loves a lover; and we are sure that the hope will be general that this cloud in the horizon of an interesting career may speedily pass out of sight. The woman who should wish her fiancé to neglect his work especially at a most critical time would certainly show a lack of that sympathetic interest and confidence which is essential to a trustful and successful married life.

Those interested in the welfare of the Mine Workers will no doubt regret that Miss Meredith has contracted the "statement" habit.

Is the White House Unsafe?

IN THE Outlook George Kennan gives good reasons why the White House should be enlarged. At the present time the clerical work of the executive office necessitates the employment of a regular force of about twenty men; and for their accommodation, with all their desks, typewriting machines, letter files, etc., there are, he says, only four rooms of very moderate size, one of which is used in part as a reception and waiting room for persons who desire to see the president or his secretary. Occasionally when there is a press of executive business, clerks from the departments are specially detailed for White House service; and these men have to be crowded into offices already occupied by the regular force. Recently, Mr. Kennan says, Mr. Cortelyou, the efficient secretary to the president, had to put seventeen stenographers, typewriters and copyists into a room that ought not to have held more than three.

As the work of the executive office is continually increasing, requiring from time to time additions to the force of clerical assistants, it is evident that something will soon have to be done. Another point made by Mr. Kennan is that the White House, for the purposes to which it is now being put, is unsafe. He writes: "This overcrowding of the White House generally, and of the upper part of the official wing in particular, not only involves great inconvenience, but is attended with some risk. The building is now more than a century old, and although it is still strong enough structurally to answer all the purposes of a private residence, there is considerable doubt as to the question whether its floors can be trusted to bear the weight that is occasionally put upon them. It is not regarded as perfectly safe now for the president to receive large delegations in the upper part of the building; and Colonel Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, told President McKinley that if more than two thousand persons were invited to a single White House reception, he—the president—must assume responsibility for any accident that might occur. Owing to the fact that the offices in the second story are mainly over the large East room, they have no adequate partition support, and cannot be strengthened by the putting in of underpinning. They are regarded, therefore, as somewhat untrustworthy, and nothing but absolute necessity would have compelled the president's secretary to load the floor of one of them with the weight of seventeen men and their desks. The risk had to be taken because the work had to be done; and there was no other place to put the clerks who were doing it."

The mere narration of these facts is sufficient to point to what should be done. When the White House was built it was fitting that the president's workshop and his home should be under one roof. But that condition has long since ceased to be. The president now needs a home separated from the scene of his daily wrestles with office-seekers, and designed with a view to giving him that privacy in his domestic relations which is his birthright as an American citizen. The question of cost is minor. The question of safety and fairness is supreme.

COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS ARISING FROM EXPANSION

In a special security that we can ever sell everything at a high price, and if such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal." How long do we conceive it possible to drain \$20,000,000 annually from every people, and not sink them in financial ruin or compel them in self-defense and retaliation to erect a tariff wall that will absolutely bar our products?

Reciprocity with Canada Advocated.

Canada presents today the best opportunity in the world for reciprocity. Agriculture there is not only economically but politically sound, and although only 5,500,000 in number, actually bought from us last year not only as much as did the 32,000,000 people in Mexico, Canada and South America, but \$22,900,000 more! I advocate reciprocity with Canada; not merely a 20 per cent. preferential, but absolute free trade. We should abolish every commercial barrier, wold every protective tariff, and the loss to our home markets would be made up in a widefield in the enormous growth of our Canadian commerce. What the two peoples need is reciprocity, not only in economic but in political equity. Trade unity with Canada will inevitably lead to political unity; if we now give her the policy that will ultimately give us herself, in people annexed, not reciprocity with her only, but that will insure the permanent expansion of our Canadian commerce. That annexation, too, should be the voluntary political act of Canada, backed by the moral and athletic strength of her people. The Dominion desires annexation, and whenever the Dominion desires annexation, the imperial consent will be granted as willingly as was practical independence and sovereignty to Australia.

Many, however, who desire annexation think that by refusing trade concessions we can destroy Canadian commerce and compel the Dominion to accept annexation as the only means for economic relief. England antagonized her colonies and alienated them. She fought her dependent nations, and lost them. We cannot do Canada. She is not a colony; she is a continent on the United States; she is a continent of varied and unbounded resources, peopled with our own race, Anglo-Saxons, who never yet, in any quarter of the globe, have been threatened or beaten out of their inalienable right to live economically as well as politically. We are near the parting of the ways. We can now grant trade concessions that will insure our political and political, a generous and grateful policy; or we can compel Canada to erect such tariffs as will bar our products, engender a permanent and bitter animosity, and make us as political enemies.

A Great North American Republic.

And what grander prize than Canada on the face of the globe today?—a continent, larger than the United States with all its islands, girded about by the same great oceans, stretching from the North Pole to the equator, and containing our great states for 3,500 miles, possessing 500,000 square miles of the richest farming lands known and 900,000 square miles more of the most fertile prairie and stock raising lands. Our expansion on this continent has been as inevitable as the forces of nature; a slow, steady, ever-advancing annexation of contiguous territory. Already the signs are multiplying of the rising earthquake in our American blood. Our arable public lands are gone; our population is increasing enormously, and its advance is steadily eating the imaginary and invisible boundaries that separate the rich fields to the north. Last year 25,000 Americans passed over the border and made homes for their kindred in the Dominion. This year no less than 40,000 more are expected to go on our side of the overflowing population sets towards nature's great outlet on this continent. If today all trade barriers should be abolished, the millions of wealth would pour into the Dominion, and for the next generation such commercial and industrial expansion would result as the world has never seen.

The people of the United States and Canada belong to the same race, come from the same mother land, dwell on the same broad continent, drink the same waters, speak the same language, enjoy the same laws, and worship the same God—why should they not also live together in the same united republic? Unlike Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, the inhabitants of the islands, densely crowded with alien and semi-barbarous peoples, and destined to remain permanent national territories—Canada would be taken into the United States as a contiguous territory reserved for the hands of our own continent and the people of our own race—where every foot of her soil would sooner or later be organized into the greatest and most fertile of the new world; and the political union of the Anglo-Saxon peoples on this continent. What more ennobling conception can stir our civic pride and patriotic ambitions. So far as in us lies, let us in our daily commercial and political relations with the United States and Canada into the freest, most enlightened, most powerful sovereignty ever organized among men.

Cuba Independence Impossible.

With Cuba our relations are still possible. She is our political and economic neighbor, and her independence by the Teller resolution. President Roosevelt declared in his annual message that progress is "bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to be maintained in the interest of her (Cuba's) well-being." These considerations arise under the Teller resolution and Platt amendment. Congress should not enact such reciprocal trade measures as will discharge our national obligations with the utmost good faith, and yet, in the words of President McKinley, "do without harm to our industries and labor."

Europe's Trade Hostility.

Austria, purchasing only one-half of 1 per cent. of our exports, and even then selling us 27 per cent. of her exports, is our largest foreign market. Austria, he writes: "This overcrowding of the White House generally, and of the upper part of the official wing in particular, not only involves great inconvenience, but is attended with some risk. The building is now more than a century old, and although it is still strong enough structurally to answer all the purposes of a private residence, there is considerable doubt as to the question whether its floors can be trusted to bear the weight that is occasionally put upon them. It is not regarded as perfectly safe now for the president to receive large delegations in the upper part of the building; and Colonel Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, told President McKinley that if more than two thousand persons were invited to a single White House reception, he—the president—must assume responsibility for any accident that might occur. Owing to the fact that the offices in the second story are mainly over the large East room, they have no adequate partition support, and cannot be strengthened by the putting in of underpinning. They are regarded, therefore, as somewhat untrustworthy, and nothing but absolute necessity would have compelled the president's secretary to load the floor of one of them with the weight of seventeen men and their desks. The risk had to be taken because the work had to be done; and there was no other place to put the clerks who were doing it."

Canadian Trade Most Important.

Of all countries on this hemisphere, our relations with Canada are most important. Great Britain first, Germany second, then Canada, are our three best customers. In 1898 Canada established a phenomenal record, her exports to us worth \$100,000,000. With what result? In 1897 Great Britain supplied 20.43 per cent. of Canada's imports, and although by 1900 they had increased to 22.15 per cent., she still supplied 19 per cent. of Canada's entire imports—a loss in spite of the preferential. The United States in 1897 supplied 55.30 per cent. of Canada's imports. In 1900 they supplied 60.75 per cent. of her total imports; an increase in spite of the preferential. This even a tariff protection has not induced Canada to prefer British to American goods. On the contrary, they disregarded the preferential and doubled their American imports.

In 1900 our exports to Canada, less precious metals, were \$100,844,775. Canada's exports to us, less precious metals, were \$29,931,852. Canada thus bought from us 27.5 per cent. more than she sold to us, while all the rest of the world bought only 20 per cent. more. We thus put Canada in our debt \$69,912,923. And this, too, although we taxed her on dutiable goods 49.93 per cent., just double what she taxed us, 24.93 per cent. We sell three times as much to Canada as the Dominion sells to us. Why should we make concessions? asks Senator Gallinger. Standing at the gateway of Canada, President McKinley must have had his people and such foreign particularly in mind when he said: "We must not repeat

the domain for trans-continental railways—not to aid railways per se, but to develop trade as a constitutional duty. Customary ship subsidies would be the equivalent of railway land grants. Prospective of the merit of trans-Atlantic cables, no one should question the wisdom of reasonable governmental aid to our coastwise merchant marine. Our commerce with Central and South America is now largely by the grace of our European trade rivals. Not a day should be lost in terminating this ridiculous and intolerable situation, and in establishing regular mail and trade lines from the great ports of the United States to the shipping centers of Mexico, Central and South America.

Monroe Doctrine a Trade Measure.

But more important than these material aids, will be our future relations to the Monroe doctrine. The Monroe doctrine is not the American people do, they owe it to themselves to re-assess the claim of President Adams, that American commerce is the "common possession" of Americans, and not of Europeans or other powers—that while we do not want the land, we and all other American republics claim exclusive trade rights in all territory protected by the doctrine. The Monroe doctrine is not an American commerce for Americans, as against the rest of the world. I recommend the immediate negotiation of treaties on the following basis: (1) Enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; (2) enforcement of the Diaz doctrine; and (3) preferential customs duties of, say, 20 per cent. between the contracting parties, either party to be at liberty to make similar treaties with railways, colonies or sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere, but not with any European nation. Negotiations for such treaties should be initiated by the United States as the primary of the American system, and should proceed not through Pan-American congresses, but directly with each protected republic. When it is understood that we desire such treaties, and will accept substantially nothing else, the treaties will be made, and our commercial rights under the Monroe doctrine will thus be recognized and established by the highest form of international obligation.

Mexico is contiguous to the United States and naturally first to become Americanized. Marvellous is the transformation of the last five years. Even now American agents are integrating the states, American capital vitalizing its industries, American banks exploiting its finances—and when these influences are propelled with the overpowering force of the American system, and the fostering influence of reciprocal trade treaties, into Central and South America, we will increasingly monopolize their commerce and bind to ourselves for all time the growing exports and imports of our sister republics.

Our Trade in the Orient.

The expansion of our commerce westward must be on that great ocean, Seward's "commercial battle ground of the world," where Baron Hübner held the dominion. The history of the Anglo-Saxon race. There the nations are already gathering for the mighty conflict. England pushed the Canadian railway to foster her Oriental trade. Russia built her trans-Siberian road for the same purpose. Germany and France and Italy want Pacific ports and trading areas. Of all the nations struggling for the trade of the Orient, ours is the only one naturally entitled to it. London and Paris and St. Petersburg are on the other side of the globe; but we have a Pacific coast line of 4,000 miles. Within the last four years we have pushed that line 2,000 miles farther out to Hawaii, its far west center of the Pacific we have one of the Samoan group. We own the Alaskan islands near Japan. And now we are in the Philippines, within 600 miles of the gates of China.

Facing the Pacific and Indian oceans are 800,000,000 people, more than half the population of the globe. Enslaving North America, the foreign commerce of these islands amounts to \$2,500,000,000 a year. History shows that whatever nation controls this commerce controls the trade of the world. The stake at issue is stupendous. With the United States, the Philippines, Samoa, and Hawaii, our possessions reach across the Pacific; on all great trade and cruising routes an American ship is never more than 2,000 miles from an American port. The Pacific is ours; primarily, our territory bounds it on two sides; our islands dot its surface; and with the ocean and its islands in our possession, an isthmian canal leading to the Atlantic and Gulf commerce routes to India, China and Japan. American banks established in all Asiatic trade centers, a great merchant marine pouring out of every Pacific port from San Diego to Seattle, and swelling the tide of trade that will back and forth over the Pacific—why should not the commerce of the Orient become the commerce of America in a larger degree than of any other nation?

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Scallia, Mo., Bazoo. There are four daily newspapers published at Scranton, Pa. The "Tribune" is the oldest, and good, not good-looking, editors and local staffs, that are endowed with plenty of leg talent and enough gray matter to present the local happenings in an attractive and interesting manner to their guests. The journals all carry a good line of advertising, which bears the impress of good solicitors and merchants who know the value of their advertising. The "Tribune" is a weekly place. It is 145 miles from New York city and has the railroad and is a pretty well settled place. The people are of the best, and the place is well known to the many fine churches, board of trade building, court house and hundreds of others that could be named. The city has fine streets, well paved, and the place is well known to the many fine churches, board of trade building, court house and hundreds of others that could be named. The city has fine streets, well paved, and the place is well known to the many fine churches, board of trade building, court house and hundreds of others that could be named.

THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp. THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp. THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp.

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CEYLON FINLEY'S TEA

BLACK OR GREEN You Are Invited To Compare

Pure, Machine Rolled Ceylon Tea with the hand rolled product of other countries. The comparison will show which is the better tea.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR 'SALADA' Ceylon Tea REFRESHING. DELICIOUS. Sold only in Lead Packets. 60c, 60c and 70c Per Pound.

ALWAYS BUSY. 1902 Money Saving Sale

Is now on. With every pair of our Feet and Health Saving Shoes you get a shoe shiner free. 200 pairs of Men's Double Soled, Vici Kid and Box Calf Shoes, worth \$2.00. Our 1902 Cash Price \$1.40

200 pairs of Youths' Vici Kid patent tips, worth \$1.00. Our 1902 Cash Price \$1.00. 100 pairs of Youths' and Boys' Leggings, mixed lots, not all sizes in every lot, but the size you need in some of the lots, worth \$1.25. Our 1902 Cash Price 50c

100 pairs of Men's Solid Tap Boots all sizes, worth \$1.50 to \$2.50. Our 1902 Cash Price \$1.00. 100 pairs of Men's Solid Tapped Soled Shoes, lace and Blucher, worth \$1.25. Our 1902 Cash Price 90c

200 pairs Ladies' Vici Kid button and lace Shoes worth \$1.00 to \$1.25. Our 1902 Cash Price 75c. 200 pairs Misses and Children's Vici Kid School Shoes, worth 75c to \$1.00. Our 1902 Cash Price 50c

Mixed lot of Ladies' Dress and Fancy Slippers, a little bit narrow, worth \$1.00 to \$1.50. Our 1902 Cash Price 50c

You can see by the above list that very little cash is required to purchase good reliable and honest footwear. Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON. Capital, \$200,000 Surplus, \$550,000 Pays 3% interest on savings accounts whether large or small.

Open Saturday evenings from 7:30 to 8:30.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps. THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp.

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FINLEY'S

Black Silks For Spring 1902

Are of unusual merit—guaranteed to give satisfactory silkwear, will not break, crock or slip.

Our Silks have established a splendid reputation for excellence of quality, finish and wear, we can recommend them to your consideration with great confidence.

Black Dress Silks are shown here in all the new and popular weaves: Peau de Cygne, Armures, Bengalines, Gros Grains, Peau de Soie, Habutais, Taffetas, Surahs, Satin Duchess, Satin Liberty, Moire Antique, Moire Velour

Foulard Silks of new designs and colorings in light and dark shades, a good quality of silk at the attractive price of 75c per yard.

Our Window Display of Challies in new spring designs is creating many favorable comments, see them at 510-512 Lackawanna Ave.

Office Desks and Office Furniture

New and Complete Assortment

Being the LARGEST FURNITURE DEALERS IN SCRANTON We carry the greatest assortment of up-to-date Office Furniture. You are invited to examine our new line before purchasing.

Hill & Connell 121 Washington Avenue.

EDUCATIONAL. Free Tuition

By a recent act of the legislature, free tuition is now granted at the Literary Institute and State Normal School Bloomsburg, Pa.

To all those preparing to teach. This school maintains courses of study for teachers, and for those preparing for college, and for those studying music.

It will pay to write for particulars. No other school offers such superior advantages at such low rates. Address J. P. Welsh, A. M., Ph. D., Prin.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, SCRANTON, PA. T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Laxall, Treas. H. J. Foster, Vice President. Stanley F. Allen, Secretary.

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

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