

The Scranton Tribune

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 S. S. VERNARD, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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 any contribution shall be subject to editorial revision.

THIS FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.
 The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year.

DISPLAY.	Run of 100 insertions.	Run of 200 insertions.	Run of 300 insertions.	Run of 400 insertions.	Run of 500 insertions.
Less than 50 lines	20	18	16	14	12
50 lines	18	16	14	12	10
100 lines	16	14	12	10	8
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300 lines	12	10	8	6	4
400 lines	10	8	6	4	3
500 lines	8	6	4	3	2

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising the Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.
 Rates of Classified Advertising furnished on application.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, APRIL 26, 1902.

For governor of Pennsylvania, on the issue of an open field and fair play.

JOHN P. ELKIN, of Indiana, subject to the will of the Republican masses.

Probing the Beef Trust.

THE CONTENTION of the beef trust is that a scarcity of cattle on the ranges has forced the high prices now prevailing for dressed meats. The action of Attorney General Knox in instructing his subordinates in the department of justice to move for injunctions dissolving the beef trust's conspiracy, agreement or "gentlemen's understanding" in restraint of trade—a form of "government by injunction" calculated to become very popular if successful—will enable the trust to produce their evidence in court, so that the public may see just what there is in it.

In the meantime, one of the leading commission merchants in the Chicago stock yards, in an interview printed in the Chicago Record-Herald, presents some statements that are interesting if true. "Cattle," says he, "are more plentiful on the ranges of Montana and the two Dakotas than they have been in many years. The increase in the size of the herds over last year is fully 20 or 25 per cent., and the greatest part of this increase will come to the Chicago market. Growers are holding off their cattle until they get heavier, when they expect to get better prices for them." The range cattle from Montana and the Dakotas, the Record-Herald explains, are no mean factor in the live stock situation. Last year Montana sent to Chicago 2,700 carloads of cattle, South Dakota 4,000 and North Dakota 1,500. This year it is estimated that Montana will send nearly 4,000 carloads, South Dakota more than 5,000 and North Dakota in proportion.

The attempt of the stock yards people to put the blame on the farmers is somewhat weakened by an admission made by one of them in an interview in the same paper—the chief clerk in the auditor's department of the Union Stockyards company. "They tell me," this official is quoted as saying, "that these farmers have plenty of good cattle, and that they are holding off until the apparent scarcity in the market forces the price still higher. I have been told that the large packing companies own a great deal of stock on the ranges and are holding off for higher prices, all the elements of a 'corner' are presented, and it ought to be possible for the department of justice to establish this fact in court. That meat prices should run somewhat higher now at a flood-tide season of prosperity than when industrial conditions are depressed and meat-eating is curtailed does not seem unreasonable; but the great jumps recently taken do look suspicious on their face and it is desirable that there should be a thorough investigation.

Captain Clark evidently feared the freight charges.

Indiana Republican Platform.

THE PLATFORM adopted by the Indiana Republican convention—the first of the Republican conventions to be held this year in a Republican state—is interesting as exhibiting the trend of Republican sentiment in the heart of our country. Its essential planks, from a national standpoint, are those concerning relations with Cuba and the Philippines, trusts, reciprocity and tariff revision.

Regarding Cuba, the platform expresses gratification at its liberation and proximate independence, and adds: "We favor just and liberal reciprocal relations between the United States and the republic of Cuba, which, by the valor of American arms and the wisdom of American statesmanship, is added to the family of nations."

The plank concerning trusts follows the lines of Senator Beveridge's speech, from which we quoted yesterday. It reads: "We are opposed to all trusts or combinations of capital whose purpose or effect is to restrict business or control prices. And, we especially denounce those whose tendency it is to increase the cost of living and the necessities of life. We favor legislation to prevent such abuses. We approve the sincere and determined effort of President Roosevelt to enforce the laws against illegal combinations in restraint

of trade, and demand that administrative officers, state and national, shall enforce the laws in the most vigorous manner so that the legitimate competition shall not be embarrassed or destroyed."

Quite as positive and explicit is the plank relating to the Philippines: "We approve the course of the administration in establishing peace and civil government in the Philippine Islands. We oppose those who continue to resist the authority of the United States, whether openly in arms in the Philippines, or secretly or openly in the United States, in sympathy with the insurgents. We hold to the doctrine that American sovereignty must be respected within the United States and all territory under its jurisdiction. We favor the establishment of absolute peace in the Philippines and the erection of civil government therein. We insist that the people of the islands shall be given increased participation in the administration of their domestic affairs as they shall demonstrate intelligence and capacity for self government."

The attitude of the convention regarding protection and reciprocity is in harmony with the national administration's policy: "We adhere to the policy of protection. Under it our industries have developed and the hopes of labor have been increased and wages maintained at a high rate than would have been otherwise possible. We favor the extension of our markets through carefully guarded reciprocity arrangements with other countries wherever it can be done without interrupting our home production." While we favor such modifications of tariff schedules as from time to time are required by changing conditions, we insist that such changes shall be made in line with the fundamental principle of protection.

Other planks express confidence in the gold standard, gratification at the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer canal treaty and the nearness of an isthmian canal, demand for the "most stringent national and state legislation to suppress anarchy," approval of Chinese exclusion and a demand for the enforcement of immigration laws which "shall exclude all unworthy and undesirable immigrants whose presence menaces our citizenship or injures our wage-workers."

It is a well-rounded expression of party policy and it will win.

About Trusts.

IN A LETTER printed elsewhere, an esteemed subscriber asks us to explain why the public should not arise in its might and overturn all large combinations of capital, commonly called "trusts." This is not his language, and perhaps he does not mean exactly this, but this seems a fair statement of much of the opposition to trusts which finds its way into print during times of public discussion.

Our correspondent will read President Roosevelt's recent message to congress, and Senator Beveridge's speech, from which we quoted yesterday; he will discover The Tribune's position on this subject. It is there he will find that we can state it. Co-operation is the order of the day. It is a necessity of large achievements, which cannot be effected by men acting singly. But just as some individuals are dishonest, so some corporations are dishonest. Greed is an inherent vice, common to all ages and conditions. Our correspondent, in a business dealing, would no doubt seek the best terms possible and strive for the largest possible profit; and that is what the so-called trusts do. But not all of them are dishonest. Not all of them extort unfair prices; and when one does, the statute laws should be applied to put a stop to the extortion; and if they are not, the law of trade sooner or later will intervene and by competition cut things down to an equitable basis. The president at Washington is applying the law of congress fearlessly, and the law of trade will very soon supplement his efforts by inviting other combinations of capital and enterprise to strive for a share in the profits of those trusts which make exceptional margins.

It used to be said that protection made only the big guns rich; but when protection was tampered with by free trade influences it was soon discovered that the damage fell hardest upon the poor. So with trusts. They can be regulated. They can be made to obey the law the same as individuals are made to obey it. The merchant who cheats can be prosecuted and the trust which cheats or robs can and should be prosecuted; but it would make a remedy worse than the disease to put all merchants and all trusts out of business because some are greedy and tricky and dishonest.

The beef trust can only keep prices up unfairly by cornering the market. It can only maintain a corner by virtue of special privileges with the railroads or the connivance of cattle growers. The administration at Washington is looking after violations of the interstate commerce law, and human nature will suffice to cause the cattle men to increase their herds when they see there is money in it. The dairy trust can only corner the butter and egg and cheese market until individual farmers increase their output sufficiently to overcome the corner; and so to down the line. Temporary planks may occur, as in the past; but upon the whole and in the long run no man or group of men is powerful enough to hold up against universal trade laws; and in the meantime, all that can be done is to gather evidence when statute law is violated and hale the offenders, be they big or little, into court.

Prosperity always induces high prices. When industries are busy wages disbursements are heavy, buying increases and prices rise. This was just as true before trusts were heard of as it is today. Trusts nowadays, however, furnish a convenient target at which to aim the kicks natural to human kind. Some of them undoubtedly deserve kicking and hard kicking, and they will get it until they become either good or dead. But it would be the height of folly to put a ban on enterprise or to

try to arrest its present large growth. We favor expansion. It is inevitable. The methods of forty years ago would not fit the requirements of today. Combinations, whether of labor or capital, are forms of this inevitable. Both have their faults and abuses, and these need to be sternly rebuked until corrected; but the underlying principle has come in response to a genuine need; and its various applications will gradually but surely work out for the general welfare.

Senator Bailey bids for recognition by insisting the American representatives at the coronation of Edward shall observe the rules of Jeffersonian simplicity, so far as any expense to the government is concerned.

An American Industry.

A STRIKE for better wages recently took place in the workshops of the General Electric company at Schenectady, N. Y. It lasted part of a day and a largely attended public meeting of the strikers and their sympathizers was just warming up to a receptive mood for the surcharged rhetoric common to such occasions when a committee of the strikers entered the hall, halted the proceedings and announced that the management of the company had conceded all that was demanded.

Perusal of the tenth annual report of this corporation supplies ample reason why the management should be liberal with the men. On a capital stock of \$35,242,200 the company last year had sales to the value of \$32,338,056 on which the profit was \$7,083,914. Including a profit of \$938,544.77 derived from the sale of securities and all other profits save one, and deducting all general, patent and miscellaneous expenses, expenditures of \$1,131,583.98 on factory plants and machinery, and allowing for depreciation and losses, there was a net margin to the good in the year's business of \$8,995,241. In dividends and interest on debentures \$1,997,966 of this was paid out. During the year the value of the stocks and bonds owned by the company increased \$2,677,685, and there was the sum added to the surplus account the tidy sum of \$9,657,360, equivalent to a 34 per cent. dividend on the total capital. An increase of the capital to \$45,000,000 is soon to be made, the extra \$10,757,800 of stock to go to present shareholders as a stock dividend. In the report is this significant paragraph:

"The company has no note payable, nor is there under discount any paper bearing the company's indorsement or guaranty. Since January, 1895, the company has not borrowed any money, nor at any time since that date has its credit been used either by issuing notes, indorsing customers' paper for discount or lending its name in any way. By adhering to its established policy of maintaining sales on a basis of cash, or short credit to desirable customers, all purchases have been paid for in cash. On April 15, 1902, there were but \$252,000 debentures outstanding, \$120,000 having been exchanged for stock since January 31. On the same date there were but four shares of preferred stock outstanding, the remainder having been exchanged for the same class of stock. The company's policy is to keep its capital in the hands of the people, and it is evident from the foregoing figures that this rich and prosperous company can well afford to pay top notch wages for good service."

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by A. J. Achus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological Cast: 2:22 a. m., for Saturday, April 26, 1902.

A child born on this day will notice that the individuals who furnish the campaign keynotes are beginning to furnish their tuning forks.

The promoter of the open street car at this stage may believe that the reduction of population should not be cut off the map. People who insist that increased expenses will make taxes no higher talk like the man who is engaged in promoting a merger.

It is not always safe to assume that you are enjoying the pleasure for a hour. He may only be killing time.

It is said that the Washington street car conductor who had the encounter with Senator Money feels very much "cut up" over the affair.

The trouble with days at Paterson seems to have been an "off color" strike.

A. J. Achus' Advice.

If elegance will not win the heart of woman, try ice cream.

ABOUT TRUSTS.

Editor of The Tribune—Sir: I generally find myself in accord with the policy of The Tribune, but I have of late read the editorial utterances with much mental protest. Your contention seems to be that the trust does not increase prices, while they facilitate production and enlarge trade. Now as to prices, are they doing well with theories, but facts, in the last two years the coal trust has put up the price of coal in this valley 75 cents per ton, while, as shown by their recent reports, the cost of production, on account of the strike, has only increased about 25 cents a ton. The beef or cattle trust, has recently made a lucky strike in which common people can only indulge most sparingly, while the dairy trust has just put up the price of butter nearly 50 per cent. Other monopolies, like the standard oil, the Sugar and Steel trusts, arbitrarily keep prices, when they ought to be materially lowered. This is shown from their enormous dividends. In general, the cost of living has increased about 25 per cent. in the last two years. Now as to the necessities of life are in the hands of the trusts, it is a natural necessity, except of potatoes. It is fair to conclude concerning the burdensome increase, that the trusts have done it. No one can dispute the fact of the increase. Who can explain it, without holding the trusts responsible? Producers can stand the increase, because they share in the profits, but laboring men and men on salaries are finding it increasingly difficult to live, by the way of saying of having a little in store. In order to expand trade and to crowd the pockets of men already enormously rich, must the common people be driven to the wall? Will you, Mr. Editor, or will Mr. P. B. Taylor, who recently wrote a letter to The Tribune on the benefits of the trusts, kindly answer?

Peckville, April 25.

QUOTATIONS.

Some years ago a Philadelphia preacher inaugurated in his Sunday school the practice of having the children recite some Scriptural text as they dropped their pennies into the contribution box. On the first Sunday in question, a little shaver walked up and said: "The Lord hath a cherubim given," and in dropped his penny. "A cherubim shall cover a multitude of sins," and in dropped the next. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," quoted the third, and so on. Just then, up walked a little fellow with a remarkable number of inches extra on his chubby face, and as he dropped his cent, he bawled out: "A fool and his money are soon parted."—Argonaut.

TALKS BY THE PUBLISHER.

Flat Rates for Advertising.

THE TRIBUNE was among the first newspapers to adopt the flat rate per inch for advertising, and the plan has been so eminently satisfactory, both to the advertiser and the paper, and is, withal, so simple in its application, that the wonder is that such a system was not put in vogue when the newspaper was started. The plan is becoming more and more popular, and the newspaper that hasn't one or more contracts in its files for a certain number of inches, to be used within a year, at so much per inch, is a very rare exception.

There is hardly an issue of a trade paper devoted to advertising or publishing, that does not have some reference to the flat rate for advertising. A year or two ago columns and pages were printed in these magazines, explaining what the flat rate was, but now the items are shorter and simply tell of some paper that has come to the majority or of some new argument or experience in its favor. Here is a sample of the items that are being published:

The Omaha Daily Bee is establishing a flat rate. First, it was the monthlies that recognized the value of a flat rate. Now the dailies are beginning to appreciate the advantages of such a rate, which of all rates is the best.

Some of the greatest questions of the age were not recognized as of any particular value when first announced. The flat rate would probably not be classed as an invention, yet it is akin to an invention, as it is an awakening of a new era of more economical and more satisfactory to both

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

From the Lancaster News Era.

The result of the Republican primary elections in Luzerne county, where delegates were elected for Attorney General Elkin, despite the extraordinary efforts of Senator Quay and ex-Lieutenant Governor Waters, acting in harmony, will carry an influence throughout the state that will give a big impetus to the Attorney General's campaign. The participation in this is shown by the fact that he has called upon to make another announcement that he will not permit Elkin to be nominated, an announcement that Senator Quay is not altogether happy with his newly-formed friends. He probably calculated on holding all the old alliances and placing his enemies, but in taking the latter to his side he has not only alienated those who had fought and won his victories, but he has attempted an effort at party realignment and factional obligation that was even beyond his capacity. The result of this has been the Philadelphia and Allegheny delegates, the one set absolutely owned by Commissioner Durham and the other by the millionaire's combine, and they may be able to defeat the party nomination for governor and have it over to the mysterious unknown, regardless of the wishes of the masses, but in resorting to this remarkable course he is taking chances that no sensible and cautious man would care to take. To conserve the party's strength, would have to take.

The Scranton Tribune sums up the situation in the following terse and sensible way: "There is no need of any drastic measures, no organization and paralysis. That is in revoking the endeavor to throttle popular expression of choice and in permitting an open field and fair play to the candidates. The result of this is that Elkin carries his appeal before the people. It is a solid and substantial platform. It means no legitimate party interest, but, on the contrary, it is a platform that is in the same vein as the platform of the party which has been elected to stand on it should be named for the office of governor of Pennsylvania or any other office. The attempt to force the nomination of Senator Quay is a move that is in the same vein as the platform of the party which has been elected to stand on it should be named for the office of governor of Pennsylvania or any other office. The attempt to force the nomination of Senator Quay is a move that is in the same vein as the platform of the party which has been elected to stand on it should be named for the office of governor of Pennsylvania or any other office."

WAYSIDE NOTES.

In looking over the ads. in an April magazine—ah, usually interesting reading—I noticed one entitled "Intelligent Physical Culture." It attracted attention because instead of the customary exhibit of Sansonian muscles there was something like a portrait of a middle-aged and dignified gentleman in correct evening dress. There was a certain austerity, and yet a kindly look in the face. Looking at the foot of the page, further particulars were revealed. It referred to the "Robert Fitzsimmons Institute of Physical Culture," Robert Fitzsimmons Director and General Manager. The name looked familiar, and reflection concluded that it could be none other than "Ranby Bob," the late and prophetic champion prize fighter. Well, starting a physical culture school is a much better thing than opening a saloon, as most of the successful prize fighters do. Fitzzy has no more to do with medicine, but some of his former pupils certainly had to take their medicine. Considering Bob's strenuous methods, I am pleased that he can give instruction by correspondence. This would not make pupils so nervous as a personal interview might. "Send for Booklet" to Robert Fitzsimmons—but no, you can't get in our address here, Bob, unless you pay for it at regular rates.

What an oasis in a desert of asphalt, brick and mortar and dust our court house square is! Scranton should be thankful for the tiny bit of green in the very center of its busy business life. It is a pity that some of the trees are not more thrifty, but on the whole the square grounds are smaller in the few cities of the size of Scranton, and many larger places would be thankful for so attractive a public square.

Not perhaps some of the "moderms" can get Stockton's spirit to tell us whether it was the Lady or the Tiger.

Magistrates have their reverses as well as business men.

It is stated that the postoffice department is preparing a new series of stamps, and that they will have more artistic than the present stamps. Those in use now are neat enough, but if the government could get up a letter stamp that would retail for one cent, even if not very artistic, would fill a long felt public want.

"Pa, what was 'Paul Revere's Rule' that the teacher wanted us to learn about?"

"He rode out from Boston one night to Lexington to notify the people that the British soldiers were to march on the next day to seize some powder."

"Well, pa, how many miles was it he had to ride?"

"About twenty."

"Was it a dark night, pa?"

"I suppose so; don't bother me."

"Pa, why didn't he call 'em up on the phone?"

Ordinarily, if a man wants to advertise for a wife, or a woman for a husband, it is their own personal affair and does not call for comment; but when a clergyman goes about it in a cold-blooded way that the minister down in Reading, Pa., has, and takes the reporters of the yellow journals into his confidence to the extent of a column or so, it seems to call for a little gentle criticism. A clergyman should at least be serious and dignified. Mr. ————, it is not necessary to mention his name—intimates that the young ladies in Reading do not meet his views of what he wants in a wife. This is a pretty clear case of sour grapes. He also tells the reporters that he understands the sex, and knows just what he wants, but the probabilities are that if he gets a wife through his ad, he will learn a lesson but none about the sex or creatures. One thing is certain and that is that his usefulness in Reading is at an end. He is out of place in the ministry. —Soljourner.

The Greatest of All Educational Contests

OVER \$9500 IN SPECIAL REWARDS

The Scranton Tribune will open on May 5 its third great Educational Contest. Like the others, which proved so profitable to the contestants during the past two years, this will be open to young people, not only of Scranton, but throughout Lackawanna and other counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania. There are offered as Special Rewards to those who secure the largest number of points,

Thirty-three Scholarships

in some of the leading educational institutions in the country. The list is as follows:

2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each.....	\$864
1 Scholarship in Bucknell University.....	520
1 Scholarship in The University of Rochester.....	324
\$1708	
1 Scholarship in Williams School for Boys.....	1700
1 Scholarship in Willsport Dickinson Seminary.....	750
1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School.....	750
1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute.....	750
1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy.....	800
1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School.....	800
1 Scholarship in The School of the Lackawanna.....	400
1 Scholarship in Wilkes-Barre Institute.....	276
1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School).....	230
6026	
4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each.....	500
4 Scholarships in Hardsenburgh School of Music and Art.....	400
3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College at \$100 each.....	300
5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$57 each.....	285
2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85 each.....	170
2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooley's Vocal Studio.....	125
9574	

Each contestant failing to secure one of the scholarships as a special reward will receive ten per cent. of all the money he or she secures for The Tribune during the contest.

Special Honor Prizes.

A new feature is to be added this year. Special honor prizes will be given to those securing the largest number of points each month. Just what the prizes will be are to be announced later, but they will consist of valuable and useful presents, such as watches, books, etc.

The best explanation of the plan of The Tribune's Educational Contest will be found in the rules, which are here given:

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points.
 Points will be credited to contestants according to the number of correct answers to the questions asked in the Contest.
 One month's subscription..... 50
 Three months' subscription..... 125
 Six months' subscription..... 250
 One year's subscription..... 500
 The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards; and so on through the list.
 The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar month of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships.
 Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will receive ten per cent. of all the money he or she secures for The Tribune during the contest.
 All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Only new subscribers will be counted.
 Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it.
 No transfers can be made after credit has once been given.
 All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers at once.
 Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail.

Those desiring to enter the Contest should send in their names at once, and they will be the first to receive the book of instructions and canvasser's outfit when the contest opens on May 5.

All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered.

Address all communications to
CONTEST EDITOR,
 Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

Don't Strike!

Buy the

In Seal, Walrus or Lizard, with plain or jeweled clasps in Silver and Gold finish, which vary in price from

\$4.00 to \$15.00.

Mercereau & Connell,
 132 Wyoming Avenue.

"Smoot," the Typewriter Man, takes pleasure in exhibiting its merits from morn till night. 1st floor Guernsey Building, Scranton, Pa.

The Dr. Diemel Linen-Mesh Underwear

is the most healthful, comfortable cleanly underclothing of any hitherto known. This is a large claim, but those who have used the goods bear testimony to the accuracy of it.

Send for descriptive pamphlet and samples of material, or call and examine the garments for men, women and children.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
 Dr. Jaegers' Sanitary Underwear

Louis H. Isaac

412 Spruce Street
 409 Lackawanna Avenue.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps.

THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp.

Gunster & Forsyth
 233-327 Penn Avenue.

TRIBUNE WANT ADS. BRING QUICK RETURNS

328 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa.