

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.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 2, 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.

A Hopeful Augury.

JUST WHAT was done at the anthracite conference in New York has not been divulged officially, and until it is there is little use in guessing. Presumably enough was done to warrant the delay in letting the public into the secret; and as the old saw says that no news is good news, we are disposed to take heart of hope and await developments tranquilly.

One thing we know was done which calls for appreciative comment. That was the meeting of the interests in conflict. They met face to face and, according to report sat face to face for several hours without the heavens falling, earthquakes happening or any other dire calamity occurring to be taken high heaven's displeasure.

In other words, a good precedent was established. In olden times it was the employing interests which met and their meetings settled the business. Now, a-days labor is demanding to be heard; and while in many instances its demands are not preferred judiciously, the fact in this case was that not to have met the officers of the mine workers would have been to commit a tactical blunder for which no justification or apology could have been offered.

These are the days of big combinations and labor has merely followed the fashion. The men who set the fashion have no reason to refuse to confer with the other side on matters of mutual interest. The fact that a conference has been secured is a victory in itself for the interests represented by John Mitchell. It is the first step toward the eventual settlement of differences by the civilized process of conference, concession and, as a last resort, arbitration. We hail it as a hopeful sign of the times and look forward with confidence to the day when no other plan will be countenanced by either capital or labor.

Why should not The Tribune advertise city ordinances as well as the Times? Is it a crime for the recorder to be fair to his friends?

Keep Cool.

IT WAS to be expected, of course, that hysterical papers like the Scranton Times, having in view the manufacture of Democratic campaign thunder, would rave and froth at the mouth over the developments as to General Smith's campaign in Samar. It would, therefore, be useless to try to remind them that this campaign is under review, first, by a court martial of distinguished and respected officers of the American army and, secondly, when they have passed upon it, by the president of the United States, a man whose honesty of purpose and devotion to country even Democratic partisans concede in intervals of candor.

Until these two regular tribunals have expressed their judgment after a complete understanding of all the facts—and up to this time, be it remembered, the American people have had only prejudicated and partial information by cable—it would seem to be in accord with Anglo-Saxon principles to refrain from prejudging the case. We cannot expect Democrats to act on this doctrine, that is, Democrats of the highlander type of our local evening contemporary, which is not normal unless throwing at least one fit a day. But we do feel that it would be proper for Republicans to hold back premature criticisms and reproaches, and for this reason:

If General Smith should be found to be the victim of misunderstanding or sensational reporting, to condemn him in advance would be a gross injustice. On the other hand, if he is convicted, until his superiors shall have failed in the duty of disavowing, rebuking and punishing, it would be grossly unjust to them to assume that they will fail.

sider them. Then if it is necessary to kick, kick hard.
Most of the strikes now occurring are for higher wages and represent labor's effort to get what it conceives to be a more equitable share in the general prosperity. We sympathize in this purpose and hope that it will succeed. With prices rising as they are, labor ought to have increased pay; in fact, in many trades increases either by voluntary action of employers or through compulsion is necessary if labor is to sustain itself in a state of efficiency. Strikes to enforce the dictation of self-appointed leaders or to gratify their vanity are one thing; and strikes to effect a fairer sharing between capital and labor are quite another. Generally speaking, you can put it down that the workman is worth all he gets and ought to have more, inasmuch as he has to suffer when times are hard, we trust that he will more than make up when they are good, as they are in most industries today.

The New Naval Secretary.

THE RETIREMENT of John D. Long, from the cabinet affords an occasion for calling attention to the uniformly patriotic and successful service which he has given to the nation in a most which the circumstances of war made one of exceptional difficulty and responsibility. An unfortunate scandal in the naval service which history will adjudicate obscured toward the last the popular recognition which Mr. Long's good work so thoroughly deserved. But it cannot take away the fact that his tenure of the naval portfolio during the one opportunity that our new navy has had since its creation to render an account of itself was characterized by sane and accurate judgment, patience, tact and splendid vindication in results. Mr. Long retires with the personal respect of every subordinate, with the highest praise ever given to a secretary of the navy by a president of the United States and with an assured place in history.

Of the incoming secretary the public knows little as yet, but that little is all to his advantage. He has been one of the working members of congress—one of the men who do things while the more eloquent spell-binders expend their energy and the people's money in generally futile talking. He has not sought prominence in the newspapers, but he has established in the house an enviable reputation for being always to be depended upon when emergencies call. He enters the office free from prejudices or entangling alliances; and there will never be a day while he is in it that he will not be the master of the whole naval situation so far as it is within the grasp of civilian influences. In many ways, Mr. Moody resembles Elihu Root. He is not swayed by clamor. He prepares his case until he knows every detail and then he strikes indifferent to the social side of official life, so far as it indicates merely perfunctory display and traditional respect, he is the kind of man who will put his undivided energy into the performance of his official duties and show himself chiefly through results.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Long felt impelled by personal reasons to retire; but there is satisfaction in the fact that the succession is what it is.

A Good Habit to Check.

CONGRESSMAN SIBBLEY explains that his recent speech denouncing General Smith was not premeditated but that he just boiled over. The next time he feels an inclination to boil over we advise him to seek a place of more seclusion than the congress of the United States, which is a place dedicated to unboiling and not pulling down the arms of the government. Such boiling over as Sibley indulged in means the shooting of some American soldier by an encouraged Filipino bandit, who will look upon it as a promise of immunity and a token that treachery and atrocity against the American has carte blanche.

It is time to draw a line on the effervescence of ignorant sympathy in behalf of skulking cut-throats in Samar, who doubtless earned all they got, and to show a little more sympathy for and confidence in the American soldier. At all events we trust that the Republican membership of congress will leave it to the Democracy to cast reproach and odium on the men on the firing line who have been doing with signal effectiveness far away from home and friends some of the most difficult and disagreeable duties ever falling to the lot of any soldier. The Democratic party comes naturally by this habit; but it is a new and by no means a welcome sight to see alleged Republicans like Sibley joining it in the ghoulish performance.

Quay's caucus of friends may be expected to give Quay about the kind of counsel that Quay wants. It will also be for Quay's candidate when Quay unmarks him. In the meantime it is noticeable that in spite of federal songs the people are for Elkin.

Soak the Traitors.

THE STATEMENT is made in an authorized dispatch that an question of amnesty for Cape rebels is the chief obstacle to peace in South Africa. This certainly is a tough nut to crack. We doubt that Americans realize its gravity.

In Cape Colony the Afrikaner element had absolutely no just grievance against Great Britain. They possessed the amplest liberty, enjoying full participation in the government and a generous proportion of the offices. They had professed loyalty and in the early stages of the Transvaal difficulty had brought pressure to bear on the Kruger regime to grant sufficiently liberal concessions to the Uitlanders to avert open hostilities. But when the appeal to the sword came it soon developed that a considerable number of these British subjects of Dutch descent sympathized so strongly with their

Afrikaner kinsmen to the North that not content with extending moral and secret financial support they took up arms and openly espoused the Boer cause.

Various explanations of this conduct have been given, which is evidently credited by the English, is that this uprising was in fulfillment of a carefully planned conspiracy of all the Afrikaner elements in South Africa to make a concerted effort to substitute a Dutch federation for British sovereignty. Whatever the truth as to motives, the truth as to what the uprising in Cape Colony amounted to is that it constituted treason against Great Britain, and treason of the most obnoxious kind, since having no provocation or justification. The position of the British officials in South Africa heretofore has been that, whatever terms shall be held out to the burghers in arms, who have proved valiant foes in the open, a lesson must be taught to rebels and traitors who took advantage of the empire's extremity to deliver a treacherous blow to the rear.

We must say that we feel in sympathy with the English attitude on this subject. We have a few of the same breed of skulkers in this country—not half so brave in their encouragement of their country's enemies as the Cape rebels are; for they do not take up arms against their country's flag, they merely egg the enemy on and fire seditious literature on our soldiers from the rear. To overlook such treachery when organized on a large scale as it was in the Cape would be to invite trouble in the future. England had better settle all her difficulties at once while she is in a fighting trim than to add the much more expensive plan of settling them by instalments. For the burghers, who are brave and devoted men, let terms of peace be easy; but soak the traitors.

According to Washington dispatches, Congressman Sibley wanted to be appointed ambassador to Italy, a place already promised, in Secretary of the "boiled over" regarding General Smith. We decline to believe that this, if true, represents cause and effect.

Senator Penrose's proposition to give back pay for overtime work to thousands of federal employes should be amended to allow every Pennsylvanian an annuity for life.
Pudewski said at the pier that he was sorry to leave America and when we consider that it was paying him at the rate of dollars a minute we don't wonder.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Capital and labor move the world. When capital reaches out, creating new industries which employ the laboring classes, it is a blessing to the rich and the poor, a boon and a national blessing. But when capital reaches out with its greedy, golden fingers, gathering up the products of life, it is then a curse to the rich and the poor, a blot and a national curse. When we think of a few conceited, scheming devils cornering up the wheat market, or a beef trust controlling the meat market and demanding exorbitant prices, which the laboring classes cannot pay, (they may not do without), who would dare to condemn the laboring classes if they were to rise up in a body and crush out of existence all such schemes, we should be loath to buy up our markets, as has been done of late; just to think of a concern holding our markets of 42,500,000 eggs and placing them in cold storage until they are half rotten and then putting them on the market, demanding high prices for them, and at the same time advancing the price of meat beyond the reach of the majority of the laboring classes, who are competing with the few land lords without the necessities of life, or the scheme to have laws passed taxing the manufacture of butter—simply because it can be produced by the consumer at about half price, when it is otherwise superior to the butter in our markets, and at the same time advancing the price of butter so it is impossible for many of the laboring classes to get it, therefore they must go to their work with dry bread.

I am personally acquainted with laboring men who receive one dollar and fifteen cents (\$1.15) per day, and are compelled to pay \$10 per month for rent, and \$10 for coal, and \$10 for food. The question is, how is a person receiving the above wages going to honestly support his family? Why should meat and butter be advanced and millions of fresh schemes be placed in cold storage, and then placed on the market half rotten, and wholesome products taxed, simply because they are cheap? I think these are questions for the laboring millions to answer, and take notice, I know of no other remedy than the boycott and mob laws promptly delivered to all law, miserable, scheming capitalists who dare to buy up our markets. If the city of Scranton had capitalists mean enough to buy up the egg market and a cold storage mean enough to protect them in their devilish scheme, I would feel honored to have the entire city of Scranton, and with my own hands playing enough dynamite under said cold storage plant to blow it and its half-rotten contents to pieces, and then administer to all parties engaged in cold storage, low business, right good thrashing. I repeat it, I would feel honored to send such a movement, even if our laws would sentence me to a term of imprisonment for so doing.

M. H. Fine, Scranton, April 28.

GENERAL ELKIN'S STRENGTH.

Harrisburg Dispatch in Philadelphia Inquirer.
Up to date, John P. Elkin has 67 votes pledged to him from the following counties: Berks, 7; Blair, 5; Bradford, 1; Carbon, 2; Chester, 7; Cumberland, 3; Dauphin, 4; Franklin, 3; Lancaster, 2; Lebanon, 1; Lehigh, 12; Luzerne, 4; McKean, 5; Merzer, 2; Union, 1; Wyoming, 1; total, 67. These delegates include those which were formally instructed by popular vote or resolution of convention, those which were elected with the convention adopting resolutions endorsing Mr. Elkin, and those where the delegates are publicly committed or personally pledged to Mr. Elkin. The only other candidates with publicly pledged delegates are: L. A. Warren, Lackawanna, 8; and Wayne, 2; total, 10. W. C. Spruell, Delaware, 7.

Twenty-four other delegates had been elected which have been classed as uncommitted, but of these Mr. Elkin has quite as good a chance of making accession as has any other candidate. In a number of these counties, Mr. Elkin's friends did not attempt to force resolutions of instructions, as to do so would be in violation of the rules or against precedent of many years. They are, however, in possession of the fact that they are then a goodly proportion of the uncommitted delegates. There will be other counties which will not instruct their delegates, but which will be as certain to have in the coming election the delegation from his home county of Indiana.

AN INSURGENT VIEW.

From the Philadelphia North American.
The more fact that Allegheny is considered to be a hotbed ground in a district gains for Elkin, for at the time Quay and Durban announced against Elkin's candidacy it was generally considered that Quay's deal with the Oliver interests had insured to him the entire Elkin's six delegates from Allegheny. The popular assumption that Elkin's case was hopeless with Quay and Durban against him was based on the belief that Allegheny would join Philadelphia in proscribing 122 of the 180 votes necessary to nominate some other candidate. If Elkin could add Allegheny's 106 votes to the 61 delegates already instructed for him, (according to the Elkinites), consisting of 62 personally committed he would present a formidable

middle front at Harrisburg, even if he were to gain no strength from the thirty-six counties yet to elect delegates. A candidate with a following of 97 [102] delegates tied to him with instructions from their home counties would demand consideration in a convention of 238 members. The Elkin people, of course, insist that many of the uncommitted delegates will support the Attorney General.

STRONGER THAN EVER.

From the Olyphant Record.
That Attorney General Elkin will not be put down is plain, and it is safe to say that he is stronger with the people today than ever.

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Spring and Summer Oxfords and Boods that content the mind and comfort the feet.
Men's "Always" Busy Oxfords, \$3.00
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Capacity enlarged to 100. New and Modern 200 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS.
Will make a Special Spring Rate of \$2 and \$2.50 per day; \$10 and \$12 per week.
The superior service and cuisine of the past two seasons will be maintained throughout the entire year.
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On Virginia avenue, the widest and most fashionable in Atlantic City. Within a few yards of the famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk and in front of the most desirable bathing grounds. All conveniences, including steam heat, sun bathing, elevator to street level, hot and cold baths. Table d'hôte. Accommodations for three hundred. Terms moderate. Write for booklet.

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CHAS. BUNRE, Prop.

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Kentucky Avenue, First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.; 90 Ocean View rooms; capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop.

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ALBERT BALL, Secretary.

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EDUCATIONAL.

Announcement

During the summer of 1902, instruction in all the subjects required for admission to the best colleges and scientific schools will be given at Cotuit Cottages, a Summer School of Secondary Instruction, Cotuit, Massachusetts, under the direction of Principal Charles E. Fish. The courses of instruction are for the benefit of live classes of students:
1. Candidates who have received conditions at the entrance examinations.
2. Candidates who have postponed examinations until September.
3. Students in Secondary Schools, who by reason of illness or other causes, have deficiencies to make up.
4. Students in Secondary Schools who wish to anticipate studies and save time in the preparation for college.
5. Students in college who have admission conditions which must be removed before the beginning of the next Scholastic Year.

For particulars address, CHARLES E. FISH, Principal School of the Lackawanna, Scranton, Pa.

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which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College course.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

East Stroudsburg, Pa.
The examinations for admission to the Middle Year and Senior Year classes will be held June 10. High school graduates will be permitted to take both examinations and enter the senior class, whose work has covered the junior and middle years course of the normal. This year will be the last opportunity given to do so, as the three years' course is in full force and all will come under the state regulations of examinations. For full particulars address at once, G. P. BIBLE, A. M., Principal.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

SCRANTON, PA.
T. J. Foster, President, Elmer H. Lawall, Treas. R. J. Foster, Stanley P. Allen, Vice President. Secretary.

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

Table listing 33 scholarships with amounts and institutions. Total value \$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 securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:
One month's subscription, \$1.00 1
Three months' subscription, 1.50 3
Six months' subscription, 2.50 6
One year's subscription, 5.00 12
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 be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in.
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 so 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.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Manifes, Portable Lamps.

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