

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.

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, Position, Price per inch.

TEN PAGES. SCRANTON, MAY 5, 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.

For Sober Consideration.

ALTHOUGH they met the representatives of the miners face to face in the discussion of demands, and expressed their willingness to repeat the conference whenever desired, the fact is now authoritatively confirmed that the representatives of the anthracite mining and carrying interests declined to yield.

On Wednesday morning, the executive committee of the mine workers' union in this city, on the call of President Mitchell, to consider how the miners shall act under the circumstances.

This will undoubtedly be a significant and eventful meeting, and upon its decision very weighty interests will depend. If a strike shall be ordered, it can hardly fail to be a battle to the finish. This means four months, may be six months, possibly even eight months of idleness for the men, anxiety for the community and loss for the companies.

If the men win they will get little more than they are getting now, further than the somewhat intangible thing known as "recognition." The union has not been recognized officially, although it has been recognized in effect by the meeting of the operators with its officials.

It can hardly be expected that in the event of a victory by the union wages can be raised enough to offset strike losses. And the other demands are in themselves hardly sufficient to warrant the hazard of a strike.

But if a strike comes and the company with the history of the past teaches that the miners' union will not long survive its defeat.

These, frankly but conservatively stated, are the alternatives so far as the possible combatants are concerned. But there is another and a larger interest to be considered: the welfare of the community. This has suffered a great deal in the industrial turmoil of the past few months. It is just beginning to see sunshine again. A strike in the mines would cut it deeply and wound it for years. The community cannot be weakened without weakening all its component parts; therefore the community's loss in case a strike should be called would have to be settled for eventually, in part at least, by the losing side.

The miners fought one battle and won a substantial victory. They have enjoyed their best year since the best, certainly, in a number of years. No doubt they feel that they ought to have more pay and that the operators ought to be more liberal with them. If it were a question of wages solely we should be the first to applaud their getting more pay. That would help not only them but also the community by making business better; and it would not greatly hurt the companies, which are rich, prosperous and, if report be true, well able, if necessary, to charge back their pay roll's increase upon the consumer.

But some was not built in a day nor can any man or group of men get all things just when and as desired. The miners, comparatively speaking, are well off. That is to say, they are better off than they were. Can they afford to jeopardize their present circumstances for the uncertain issue of a fight? Would it be good judgment? Would it be wise? We trust that they will canvass this situation soberly, as a business proposition, weighing all sides. We trust that they will listen attentively to the men of conservatism and ripe experience among their number and not be guided by prejudice or feeling. They have a tried leader in John Mitchell. It is pretty plain that he does not want a strike. The leader who seeks to avoid the horrors of a labor battle and who is willing to be disappointed to hide his time, investing in education of public sentiment more than in force, is generally a safe leader to follow.

President Schwab is correct. When labor unions bend their influence to increasing instead of curtailing the productive capacity of American labor America's industrial conquests of the world will proceed at double quick.

Regardless of the merits of the case, it is a business proposition, weighing all sides. We trust that they will listen attentively to the men of conservatism and ripe experience among their number and not be guided by prejudice or feeling. They have a tried leader in John Mitchell. It is pretty plain that he does not want a strike. The leader who seeks to avoid the horrors of a labor battle and who is willing to be disappointed to hide his time, investing in education of public sentiment more than in force, is generally a safe leader to follow.

of good will. When we remember how long it took our government to make the amende honorable for the Itata affair there is reason to feel well satisfied with Italy's present behavior.

Can it be that Editor Lynett cannot help being a hog?

The Educational Contest.

THE BEGINNING this morning of the Tribune's third educational contest is really an event of great importance, since it means the opening to nearly two-score young men and women of splendid opportunities for self-improvement. No particular credit attaches to the young person who gets a college or other education because he cannot avoid it; because his well-to-do parents put the money in his pocket and compel him to go through it. Of course, if he applies himself and makes notable progress under these circumstances he is entitled to credit, for the chances are somewhat against him doing it. But it is the plucky youth of humble circumstance who fights for his education who deserves and attains the highest respect of the discerning. In a democracy like our own he is the finest type of citizen, the citizen who will not be kept down. The qualities which impel him to fight his way through college are the very qualities which will emphasize his usefulness when he shall have graduated. They constitute him the salt of the educational body.

The great advantage of The Tribune's offer to the young people of Northeastern Pennsylvania is that it provides them with a chance to work their way through college in advance. The work is all done before the college career begins, leaving ample time for study. To have to work and study at the same time is an overtax on any but the strongest constitution; ordinarily, therefore, it means paying an unfair price. But in The Tribune contest six months of efficient preliminary work mean four years of unobstructed chance to study in a choice of a number of the best preparatory or collegiate institutions in the United States; and there is no charity or gift enterprise flavor about it—simply a plain business proposition. We want more subscribers and intend to get them. We want to employ in helping us to get them the kind of boys and girls who have the stamina to seek by their own endeavors to advance their position and usefulness in life. Our experience as employers has taught us that such boys and girls make the most faithful and efficient employees. We are paying them a liberal wage, but we shall expect good service and from experience we know that we shall not be disappointed. We are also building up life-long friendships for the paper.

The offer made this year is far in excess of any previous one and has never to our knowledge been surpassed by an American daily newspaper. Yet we are satisfied that it represents good business policy. It certainly is an undertaking in which no contestant can lose. The attention of advertisers is directed to what such a contest means in widening and deepening The Tribune's hold upon substantial people, the kind who make reliable buyers.

If Quay slates Pennypacker what will the backers of Colonel Waters do?

Getting at the Truth.

AS WE expected, the ample reports by mail of the trial of Major Waller, of the marine corps, on the charge of executing natives without trial during the recent campaign in Samar, under the direction of General Smith, put a different complexion on the assertion, long-dated by all history, that the American soldiers in the Philippines have become inhuman. We quote from a report of one of the large press news associations, the Publishers' Press, a report which came to the Scranton Times Saturday afternoon from Washington, and which that paper did not print, although it appeared in the Truth:

"One of the major's chief witnesses, Lieutenant Day, testified there was an investigation as to the guilt of the natives, in which he personally took part. The eleven executed by Major Waller's orders were all 'cargadores' bearers, who had been impressed into service for the trip across the island. Ample evidence was introduced as to the treachery of these men; how they concealed food from the famishing soldiers, persistently disobeyed the orders until the officers and men were too weak to enforce them; plotted against the life of Major Waller and the other officers, and attacked and nearly overpowered Lieutenant Williams. Regarding the last incident, the lieutenant testified that three of them jumped on him, one seizing his hand by the teeth and the others hacking at him with knives. Only the timely arrival of Private George Davis, with his rifle, prevented their killing the lieutenant. As the bolt of Davis' gun failed to work properly, the natives escaped for the time being. Of the natives who accompanied the troops, there was only one who remained faithful, Leonardo Cabuya. It was he who acquainted the officers with the details of the plot hatched by other cargadores and really prevented a general massacre. On one occasion he was sent to Lanang for aid. During the journey he picked up four men, who had dropped out of Colonel Porter's party from exhaustion and cared for them with food found along the way, stinting himself that the soldiers might live. He is now serving as valet to Major Waller."

The details as to the reasons for General Smith's order and as to the scope which he intended it to have are yet to be made known. The assumption that this gallant officer, whose record during many years of arduous service has been first class, suddenly in Samar became a Nero, Herod and Caligula told in one, may appeal strongly to certain Democratic politicians, who hope to ride into control of congress by means of it; but we yet adhere to a suspension of judgment on the part of all who desire to be fair. We think the foregoing disclosures concerning Major Waller fully justify that officer in the course he pursued and warrant the verdict of acquittal which the court martial rendered. We trust

and believe that time and details will still further exonerate General Smith in all eyes except those delighting to view suspiciously and disparagingly men whose duty it is to risk their lives in the service of the nation.

A pot-hunter from Scranton, while dynamiting one of the Pocono streams for trout last week, unintentionally blew to pieces his valuable Newfoundland dog. The regrettable feature of the accident is that it was the dog who was demolished.

The purchase of the Free Press by P. W. Gallagher is announced. Mr. Gallagher is a writer of force, a keen hunter of news and a man who never goes back on a friend. We wish him success.

The report that the meat trust may get mad and shut up shop, leaving the public without a source of meat supply, will not cause gray hairs. There are other packers.

"Where wrong has been done by any one the wrong-doer shall be punished; but we shall not halt in our great work because some man has happened to do wrong."—President Roosevelt.

"The republic has put its flag in the island of the Eastern seas and the flag will stay there," says President Roosevelt. Another blow to the flag-haulers.

The Mistaken Idea We May Have of Books

I HAVE BEEN one of "the book committee," appointed by the president of our library to select and purchase the books. This has given me an opportunity to learn what class of books is most popular in our community. I had frequently deplored the fact that the demand was largely for books of fiction, including novels of all kinds, and that the more probable and important, and their like. There were but few readers who cared for history, travel, essays, biography and science. It appeared to me that the time had come to read fiction, as it was to be hoped that such reading would lead to higher and more instructive literature. I had in my mind that all reading should be directed to the increase of knowledge among the masses was the desideratum of all public libraries. But this idea was destined to receive a shock. I am now convinced that among the masses the public library can, conserve the public well in another, more general and, shall I say, comforting way? This incident is what changed my mind. One day I saw an old man coming out of the library with a book in his hand. He was quite feeble; his working days had passed forever. He had been a victim of a mine explosion; his face had the blue pits with leucous powder leaves in the deep one eye was sightless; his step was feeble, and it seemed to an observer, that his days on earth were but few. I was pleased to see that he had a book, and I entered into conversation with him. What he said about the library, the books that he read, brought about the change in my mind to which I have alluded.

I wish I might use his simple but striking language, and tell his story of what books had done for him; common books, story books, love tales, tales of "moving accident by flood and field" that had won away the long hours of his old and crippled age. For years he had been nearly a physical wreck, and quite poor. With the help of his children and the little home he owned, he managed to live. As he was quite and patient, his wants were simple and few. At first, time dragged very heavily and the days were long; but the doors of the public library opened, and that led him to what he would avail himself of the free books and try to read. This proved to be the beginning of a new life. He found himself in a new world, and each day brought joy and contentment. He had an easy chair on the back porch, and when the weather would allow, sat there and read. After breakfast he would go out, light his pipe, take up his books and soon would be engaged again, living the life of his hero, in imagination and sympathy, striving with him, laboring with him, hoping with him, loving with him, winning with him. He forgot his loneliness, his old age, his weakened body, and saw not the shadows that were falling around him, nor realized his almost grim poverty. And thus the hours sped on wings of imagination, and the days were blessed. His health improved, his still life, ministered unto by books that he all too glibly condemn as worthless.

This case is not solitary. There are hundreds, thousands, who would be glad to read, but otherwise weary hours with mental ecstasy, the mind living over again its youthful days, disembodied from the physical decrepitude of old age. Therefore books that are for the weak, need for instruction solely. —George S. Kimball, Carbondale, May 2, 1902.

Still in Lead of Exporting Nations

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 4. THE UNITED STATES maintains its position at the head of the world's exporting nations, despite the temporary reduction in the value of exports due to the shortage in corn available for exportation. The export figures for the nine months ending with March, as shown by the report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, indicate a drop of \$88,619,577 in the total value of exports. When it is considered, however, that the value of corn exported fell, owing to the shortage in the corn supply, \$2 million dollars below that for the corresponding period of last year, and that corn, owing solely to a decrease in price, fell 12 million dollars below the exports of the same period of last year, the entire decrease is more than accounted for. Corn exports fell from 146 million bushels in the nine months of the fiscal year 1901 to 24 million bushels in the nine months of 1902. Cotton exports increased 64 million pounds, but owing to reduced prices, fell 12 million dollars in the total value exported. These two items—due in the case of corn to the shortage at home caused by the drought of last year, and in cotton to the reduced prices in the markets of the world—more than account for the reduction of 29 millions in the total exports.

Notwithstanding the reduction of 29 millions in exports, the grand total of domestic exports from the United States exceeds that of any other country. The figures of domestic exports for the nine months ending with March are: From the United States, \$1,062,427,158; United Kingdom, \$1,019,068,277. The fact that the conventional and fiscal years of the various countries differ in date of termination renders a comparison by parallel years difficult, but the Bureau of Statistics in its statement of exports of various countries gives the monthly average of each during the year or the portion of the year which its latest figures cover. By this process it is practicable to show the relation of the various countries in the supply which they furnish to the markets of the world. This analysis shows that the average monthly exportation of domestic merchandise from the United States exceeds that of any other nation, that the United Kingdom stands second, Germany third, France fourth, Netherlands fifth and British India sixth in the list of exporting nations. On the latter end of the list of importing nations stands that the United Kingdom stands first, Germany second, France third, the United States fourth, Netherlands fifth, and Belgium sixth in the relative demands upon the markets of the world.

One especially marked characteristic of the commerce of the United States, in comparison with that of other countries, is its large excess of exports over imports. Of the thirty countries whose average monthly imports and exports are shown by the Bureau of Statistics, only 12 show an excess of exports over imports. These 12 countries are Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Egypt, British India, Mexico, Russia, Uruguay and the United States. The average monthly excess of exports over imports in the case of India amounts to about 9 million dollars, and Russia about 9 million; while that of the entire list of countries which show an excess of exports over imports amounts to \$8 millions per month.

while from the United States alone the excess of exports over imports is \$12,042,157 per month. The following table shows the average monthly imports and exports of the principal countries of the world during that part of the fiscal year for which figures have been received by the Bureau of Statistics:

Table with columns: Countries, Imports, Exports.

WANT ADS FOR THE FUTURE.

Owing to the increasing wealth of the nation life professions that the want ads of the future will likely run in the strain of the examples below shown: Wanted—Young millionaire as office boy in department store; salary, \$2000.00 per week. Last—One million dollars will be given for return of mongrel pup answering to the name of Rubberneck, 4114 Fifth avenue. Private School—Dr. Shubert's private school for infants. I will accept for college by the time they are 3 years old. None admitted over 4 months of age. Send \$100 in stamps for catalogue. Go to the Hout Sui restaurant for fine cooking and quick service. Business men's lunch (1-3) \$30, including wine; table d'hoiet, \$150.000. Suburban Property—If you are looking for a home, go to Grassdale. Only 800 miles from town. Four minute to City Hall. This week lots only two millions each; \$400,000 down. A New Historical Novel—Read "When England Was in Power" by Edgar Ampley. Volume. Written by the electric process, \$1 thrills in 200 pages. Only \$08.000.

Notice to Physicians—Under the new law just passed, all new diseases discovered by physicians are now patented. I am a patent lawyer with a pull and will get your papers in double-quick time. Address Marks, room 800, 252 "The Sky-scraper."

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Spring and Summer Oxford and Boats that content the mind and comfort the feet.

Men's "Always" Busy Oxforfs, \$5.00 Ladies' "Melba" Oxforfs, \$2.50.

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Artistic in design, rich in appearance and very practical.

We want every house-keeper in Scranton to visit our store and inspect our stock—you'll find prices right and goods the best to be had.

Hill & Connell, 121 Washington Avenue.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps.

THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp.

Gunster & Forsyth, 233-327 Penn Avenue.

THE TRIBUNE'S Liberal Offer to Subscribers

By a special arrangement with the publishers of the Cosmopolitan Magazine and the Woman's Home Companion, THE TRIBUNE is able to offer these two high-class magazines to any person who is a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE for one year each for the small sum of \$1.25.

Cosmopolitan Magazine (one year).....\$1.00 Woman's Home Companion (one year)..... 1.00 \$2.00

The Tribune Offers the Two for \$1.25 Everybody buys one or more magazines each month—probably a great many of THE TRIBUNE's readers are buying one or both of these, as they are among the leading and most popular of literary publications. This offer gives you an opportunity to save seventy-five cents, simply because you are a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE.

To Paid-Up Subscribers THE TRIBUNE places only one restriction on this offer. A subscriber's subscription must be paid to the current month, as it would be manifestly unfair to expect THE TRIBUNE to forward subscription money to these publications while THE TRIBUNE's account remains unpaid. A subscriber whose subscription is paid has but to hand \$1.25 to THE TRIBUNE and he will receive the two magazines each month for one year.

To Non-Subscribers You can avail yourself of this offer by simply ordering THE TRIBUNE, to be paid for at the regular rate of 50 cents per month. You can then secure the two magazines by paying \$1.25.

To Subscribers Who Wish To Pay for The Tribune in Advance You can save a lot of money by paying for THE TRIBUNE in advance. If you have been paying by the month or at the end of the year, and wish to pay for THE TRIBUNE a year in advance, you can get THE TRIBUNE, The Cosmopolitan and the Woman's Home Companion, each for one year, for \$6.25, just 25 cents more than you have been paying for THE TRIBUNE alone.

To Contestants in The Tribune's Educational Contest You should explain this liberal offer to those you ask to subscribe for THE TRIBUNE. If they will pay you \$1.25 in addition to the price of THE TRIBUNE they will receive these two magazines one year. Sample copies of the magazines will be furnished you free. Here are the prices, where THE TRIBUNE subscription is paid in advance:

THE TRIBUNE one month and the magazines one year..... \$1.75 THE TRIBUNE three months and the magazines one year..... 2.50 THE TRIBUNE six months and the magazines one year..... 3.75 THE TRIBUNE one year and the magazines one year..... 6.25

Those wishing to take advantage of this offer should hand their money to THE TRIBUNE at once and their subscriptions will commence with the first number of the magazines published after the subscription is received.

Linotype Composition Book or News

Done quickly and reasonably at The Tribune office.

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 five 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.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The examinations for admission to the Middle Year and Senior Year classes will be held June 16, 17 and 18, 1902. The candidates will be admitted to the both examinations and enter the senior class, when their 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. BIRLE, A. M., Principal.

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

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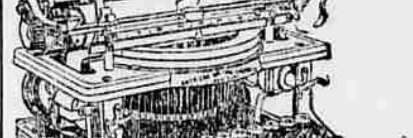
Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of

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