

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

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New York Office: 120 Nassau St. R. S. VREELAND, 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 all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 23, 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.

The Revolt Spreads.

THE Philadelphia Ledger, famed for the accuracy of its news and just now in a position to be absolutely candid in its treatment of the Republican gubernatorial canvass, conspicuously prints the following: "Warned by Congressman Connell's declaration, made several days ago, that Attorney General Elkin will get the support of some delegates from Philadelphia, the local leaders are taking the precaution to guard against any of the representatives in the Republican state convention voting for any candidate other than the one they favor. To lessen the chances of any Philadelphia delegates supporting the attorney general, all the ward leaders, except those holding municipal places, have been ordered to go to the state convention and to select as their colleagues only those who can be depended on to vote as directed. Every care will be taken to hold the eighty-six delegates from Philadelphia solidly against Mr. Elkin."

And this is the kind of politics which Charles Emory Smith, the Philadelphia Press, who is left of the Philadelphia insurgent outfit and a few ingrained malcontents like the Wilkes-Barre Record rely upon to effect John Elkin's defeat. Do the Republican leaders participating in this desperate throttling of party preference realize what they are doing? Does Senator Penross understand the peril with which it is investing his candidacy for re-election? "Some years ago," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "the popular choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania for the gubernatorial nomination was Daniel H. Hastings. Senator Quay will recall the fact that he insisted upon taking the convention by the throat and nominating Mr. Delamater. The result is history. General Hastings and his friends did their best on the stump as Republicans to elect Delamater. They had made up their minds that there had not been fair play, and Robert E. Pattison was elected governor."

"In this year of 1902 the popular choice for the gubernatorial nomination is John P. Elkin, and he is very much more popular among the people than Hastings ever was. He made a magnificent campaign, and at the time when Senator Quay undertook to commit what he himself termed 'murder' he had carried by his own strength seventeen out of nineteen counties. Since then, since the senator became possessed of the idea that all he had to do was to bowl Elkin out and the thing was done, Elkin has been going right along capturing delegates, while Quay has been given something of a jolt in his own county of Beaver. Elkin has practically won the fight today. The only way in which he can possibly be defeated before the convention is to throttle him, just as Hastings was throttled."

As for the Philadelphia delegation, we do not withdraw what has been said as to the possibility that it may prove a nursery of surprises. The delegate elections will not be held in Philadelphia until the elections throughout the state shall have been pretty well closed up. The movement for Elkin will then have reached proportions, unless all signs fail, overtaxing the restraining ability of even so effective a machine engineer as Israel W. Durham. Mr. Durham to hold Philadelphia solid against Elkin, will not only have to face the tidal force of aroused and organized public opinion but practically have to whip into docility a large majority of his most efficient lieutenants. If he does this, it will not necessarily defeat Elkin, who has a great body of independent delegates from the county to draw from, but it will quite certainly place Penross's candidacy over the smoking crater of an eruptive volcano.

Durham changed once. The reasons for changing back will be infinitely more potent than those which led him to abandon Elkin after having pledged unalterable support.

In a location where fishing is as good as in the vicinity of Boston, meat riots seem unnecessary.

The \$100,000 appropriation for repairs upon Scranton's government building in that city will be probably the last long haul upon the stocks of the post-office building at the site of its action was scarcely conspicuous.

enough to accommodate the immense amount of business transacted under its roof, and it is pleasing to note that congress has seen fit to promptly recognize the demands for better facilities for attending to the wants of the public in this department of the service.

The conferees appear to put a few additional bolts upon the Wayne-Susquehanna senatorial deadlock at every meeting.

The Boer War.

THE BOER war is over. The conference at Vereeniging may have reached the decision reported or may delay it; but nothing can delay peace. It is probably accepted. The British government while all the facts are not known, has plainly been at last wise enough, as we were at the close of our Civil war, to offer terms and some definite promise of self-government in the near future.

This has ended a conflict which might have dragged for a year more, perhaps for two years longer. It brings an end which gives some return for the Boer struggle in the last two years. The Boer cause has been, in a military sense, hopeless since Cronje surrendered and the capitals of the allied republics were occupied. In a moral sense, the Boers have gained much by their pertinacious resistance. They have won a respect which would never have been theirs without this long fight. Their rights in the future are secure. Their self-government will come sooner and be more complete.

These are great gains. Their losses are as great. The entire farming plant of the two republics is laid waste. The Boer population has had a fatal blow. A local bitterness has come in Cape Colony time cannot remove. Battles men forget. Scaffolds are never forgiven. English immigration is certain to be large, rapid and overmastering. The Boers by prolonging the war have left space for it.

South Africa is to be English. This is the real issue of the war. The triangular end of the continent, physically one in its natural boundaries, could not be both Boer or English. The natural increase made it Boer. Immigration made it English. The Boer refused political rights to the immigrant on one side and personal rights to the negro on the other. War came. The immigrant rules. The negro is freed from the worst black code of modern times. South Africa becomes homogeneous. The future gains immeasurably. A region divided by artificial boundaries and certain to breed conditions that bring war passes under one flag and one law. In time, there will be one tongue and one people. Instead of being connected with the continent of Europe, as were the Boers, the new Afrikaander will take his place among the English-speaking peoples, sharing their future and holding for the world's Englishry the one end of Africa, where white men can live.

The cost is high. England has sacrificed 25,000 lives, \$1,114,000,000 of treasure and her military prestige. The British empire has gained by the proof of colonial solidarity. England has lost. The British empire has, in the minds of men, taken the place of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The center of gravity for one of the world's great empires has shifted. It was once England. It is today somewhere between England and her colonies. What was an empire built fair, as a result of the war, to become an imperial federation.

These are momentous changes. South Africa, where it was always possible that continental interference in English affairs might begin, as the Kaiser's telegram to Kruger showed, becomes English, and English alone. Europe loses. The English empire gains. England as England loses. British colonies more and more control. Today the British empire has 40,000,000 white population in the United Kingdom and 13,000,000 in the colonies. In fifty years these two bodies will be equal. The Boer war has made this prospect visible, and making it visible, profoundly altered English policy.

One of the conditions upon which General Wood relinquished authority in Cuba, a condition accepted by President Palma in writing, was that the existing precautions against a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases shall be maintained indefinitely. These are fully specified in the agreement. In addition to the ordinary sanitation they include the paying and severing of Havana, modern water works and sewers for Santiago and American plans of instant quarantine upon the appearance of an infectious or contagious disease. This exercise of imperialism on the part of the stronger power has not yet been denounced in passionate oratory by the Democrats in the senate, but no doubt it soon will be.

The calamity prophet has already appeared with the announcement that he predicted the St. Pierre disaster some time ago. It is unfortunate that the astrologers and other calamity seers can never locate the promised disasters until after they have occurred.

Some of the British radicals are objecting to the expenditure of vast sums of money on the gaudy ceremonial of the coronation programme while so much war waste is waiting to be repurposed in South Africa. They have the best end of the argument.

The Creek Indians are again neglecting their spring planting in order to indulge in a season of war paint and politics.

Mr. Tillman displays unusual courtesy in keeping quiet long enough to give Mount Pelee a chance.

LENGTH OF THE STRIKE.

From the New York Times. The only question of general interest respecting the strike of the anthracite miners is, How long will it probably last?

The opinion lately expressed by this journal, that if the operators take no premature action which will precipitate conflict and give even a poor excuse for lawless interference in the ranks of the United Mine Workers will cause the strike to crumble before many days, seems to be shared by those best informed as to the facts.

WHO JOHN ELKIN IS.



JOHN P. ELKIN.

Born on a farm Jan. 11, 1860. Worked for two years as a mill hand. By night study finished an academic course and taught district school. Graduated at Indiana State Normal school and taught for a time in an academy.

With earnings saved went to University of Michigan, graduating first in a class of 129. While in college nominated for the legislature and elected when only 25 years old—the "baby" member.

This was in 1885. Re-elected in 1887 and has taken an active interest in political affairs ever since. Appointed deputy attorney general in 1885 and chosen national delegate in 1895.

In 1896 chosen state chairman, carrying McKinley through by the largest majority Pennsylvania has yet given to a presidential candidate. Re-elected state chairman in 1907 and 1898. Appointed attorney general, 1898.

Lost and won the fight which sent Matthew Stanley Quay back to the senate in 1901. In March, 1902, after having honorably organized a candidacy for governor, refused to be ordered out, bought out, dealt out or forced out of the gubernatorial race; and since has won every fight where his opponents have had the manliness to face him openly.

A clean-cut, manly man, of great ability, inexhaustible cheerfulness, unlimited courage and the faculty for making friends wherever he goes—the coming man in Pennsylvania politics no matter what happens at Harrisburg June 11.

The Scranton Tribune, a conservative and well-organized journal, says: "Looking at the matter dispassionately, to see what would be the result of the strike, we should be inclined to predict that the question of the duration of the anthracite strike depends almost wholly upon the ability of the strike leaders to secure effective cooperation among the bituminous coal workers. To do that, they must swing out of countervailing elements 300,000 men without grievances as an auxiliary to the one hundred and forty odd thousand anthracite workers now left. Even wanting the best of valid contracts which this would necessitate, and considering it merely as a mass movement, its success looks problematical, to say the least, if judged from the best information at hand. The bituminous miners have no more idea of joining in the demonstration of the anthracite miners than the bituminous operators have of refusing to sell coal to anthracite consumers who may want it. In most of the bituminous districts, the relations between the mine owners and the union are satisfactory, and the miners know very well that if they break their contracts it will be years before they can again secure as good a basis as that now existing. The only immediate result to be expected would be the extermination of anthracite in the east, and, for this the bituminous miners are not at all prepared."

In matters connected with the movements of organized labor, predictions are always certain. It is quite safe to say, however, that those who do not expect the strike to last very long could give extremely good reasons for thinking so.

THINGS WORTH NOTING.

Compiled for The Tribune by Walter J. Ballard. "The rich possibilities of Alaska are made still greater by the report the United States Geological Survey publishes. Alfred H. Brooks, who has made a special investigation, finds that Alaska has a great deal of iron ore, and a great deal of coal. Petroleum has also been found, though whether it exists to an extent that will make it commercially valuable is not yet certain. The fact that Alaska is doing very well. That \$2,500,000 paid for it by Uncle Sam was one of the best investments he ever made."—Troy Times.

The South is realizing that the literacy of its population, white and black, due to lack of schools in the rural districts, is one of its weakest points. Better schools and more of them in the country sections of the south would work a wonderful change.

"The American idea does not involve the worship of money, but the recognition of its influence in the public regard and in social position of men merely because of their riches, but it does mean the proper recognition of the power which control over national wealth, through actual achievement. This may be regarded as the 'traditions' which put a premium on the claims of long descent, though the latter have no real scientific foundation, and the average young Porto Rican, on the subject of the greatness of the United States, they all did as well as the American applicants. One of them turned in a perfect paper. They have absolute faith in the integrity and honesty of our civil service system."

How well Porto Rico has prospered since annexation is shown by the official trade statistics. Before the Spanish war the exports from the United States to Porto Rico averaged about \$2,000,000 annually, while this year they will reach \$10,000,000. Of course this illustration shows a greater benefit to the island than to the country sections of the other hand the Porto Rican exports to the United States have gained in about the same proportion. This country treated Porto Rico with kid gloves and both benefited. The same trend will undoubtedly be shown with Cuba treated fairly also.

"The Spanish residents of Cuba furnish a very important part of the population. They are the most part merchants and manufacturers, and they stand high in the commercial world as men of ability and probity. Henry W. Paolucci, a Boston merchant of prominence, has just returned from a visit to Cuba, during which he spent much time at the principal cities and ports and came into close association with the Spanish business men. In a letter which he has published Mr. Paolucci says he was much impressed with these industries and honorable men. He found that many of them knew the English language. They were proud of the fact that, in spite of the war, not one failure had occurred among their Spanish houses; that, when the war was over and trade was resumed, all of them were able to meet their just obligations. They are progressive, alert and high-minded, and all respects fine types of business men such as are recognized as the best representatives of commerce in the world today. The president-elect of Cuba is wise to urge just treatment of these merchants and manufacturers, for they furnish a very solid nucleus about which to build Cuban prosperity. It is hardly too much to say that the element they represent is indispensable to Cuba's industrial, economic and political welfare."—Troy N. Y. T.

The United States Steel corporation is still expanding. It has decided to make all the pig iron it needs in its business. And this fact is made additionally interesting by the statement that it is expected American production of pig iron will soon reach 20,000,000 tons a year. Not long ago the United States was the last of the pig iron producers among the leading commercial nations. Now it is by far the greatest, and selling greater all the while.

"There is an application now employed by a London thoroughbred breeder, apparently, to the committee's satisfaction, whose daily task consists in laying 20 yards super of asphaltic lin. In tickets, his wages being 30c per week. He was formerly employed by a contractor for over 20 years, during which time he usually laid 60 yards super per day, occasionally 80, and sometimes as much as 100. His wages when working for the contractor were 20c per week, with overtime and expenses, the total averaging 20c per week.—London Times.

This is an object lesson of great force for American workmen. Restricting output never pays.

The following figures, at decennial periods, of one anthracite coal production, partly tell the story of our country's progress: 1850, 28,700,000 tons, valued at \$12,000,000; 1870, 45,500,000 tons, valued at \$20,000,000; 1890, 67,000,000 tons, valued at \$30,000,000. A concentration of income and improved machinery increased the daily tonnage output from 200 tons in 1857, to 800 tons in 1898. The invested capital in anthracite coal mining alone is \$200,000,000. In 1899, the number of workmen engaged in this industry was 190,000.

It speaks well for the fallibility of Scranton, Pa., when, of the 46 new books added to its public library during April, only 7 were works of fiction.

"In one respect the American troops in the Philippines are doing better than in any other. They have to fight in a horribly exasperating climate, and physical depression may easily run into moral dereliction. A man fighting in military accounts and kept on his legs by the sweat of his brow, is not the same man in face of extra hardships and privations as when he engages normal health in a normal climate."—London Times.

"After seven years' service here I have a firm and abiding faith in Congress. I believe that it is truly representative of the best there is in American life, and in large measure is composed of men who are earnestly striving for the public welfare. Through the widely differing opinions there seems to me to run a current of devotion to the country. It is not confined to any party or any section, and in the salvation of the republic lies the glory of the Navy Ministry."

Leahy, chief of the Record Division of the Civil Service Commission, who has been in Porto Rico examining native applicants for government positions, speaks enthusiastically of the number, quality and manner of the average young Porto Rican. On the subject of the greatness of the United States, they all did as well as the American applicants. One of them turned in a perfect paper. They have absolute faith in the integrity and honesty of our civil service system.

ALWAYS BUSY. Spring and Summer Oxfords and Boats that content the mind and comfort the feet. Men's "Always" Busy Oxfords, \$3.00. Ladies' "Melba" Oxfords, \$2.50. Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

\$9.574 in Special Rewards. Scranton Tribune's Greatest of All EDUCATIONAL CONTESTS. Closes October 25, 1902. THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE'S third great Educational Contest is now open. 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.

List of Scholarships and Rules of the Contest. Includes details on point values for various institutions and rules regarding prize distribution.

EVERY CONTESTANT TO BE PAID—Each contestant failing to secure one of the scholarships 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 added this year. Special Honor Prizes will be given to those securing the largest number of points each month. THE CONTESTANT SCORING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF POINTS BEFORE 5 P. M. SATURDAY, MAY 31, WILL RECEIVE A HANDSOME GOLD WATCH, WARRANTED FOR 20 YEARS. Special Honor Prizes for June, July, August, September and October will be announced later.

Those wishing to enter the Contest should send in their names at once. All questions concerning the contest will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

The Finest Line of Porch Rockers. Ever shown in Scranton. A strong but true statement. We have nearly everything in summer furniture including the

Prairie Grass Goods. 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.

E. Robinson's Sons Lager Beer.. Manufacturers of Old Stock

PILSNER. Brewed by N. Seventy St., Scranton, Pa. Old Phone, 2331. New Phone, 2935.

The Moosic Powder Co. Rooms 1 and 2 Commonwealth Bldg. SCRANTON, PA. MINING AND BLASTING POWDER. Made at Moosic and Rushdale Works.

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

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

Swarthmore College. Swarthmore, Pa. Under Management of Friends. Offers a wide range of elective studies within the four courses that lead to degrees in ARTS, SCIENCE, LETTERS AND ENGINEERING. Swarthmore College has extensive campus; beautiful situation and surroundings; superior sanitary conditions; adequate libraries, laboratories, shops, etc. It provides for sound and liberal scholarship and intelligent physical culture while it attends to the needs of individual students. Catalogues on application to the President.

Do You Want a Good Education? 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 THE EXPERIENCES OF PA. A Series of delightful Sketches just issued by the Lackawanna Railroad. These sketches are contained in a handsomely illustrated book called "Mountain and Lake Resorts," which describes some of the most attractive summer places in the East. Send 5 Cents in postage stamps to T. W. LEE, General Passenger Agent, New York City, and a copy will be mailed you.

Matchless Splendors of the Canadian Rockies. BANFF THE LAKES IN THE CLOUDS, Yoho Valley, the Great Glacier—a region described by W. W. Phelps, the conqueror of the Matterhorn, as fifty or sixty Switzerland rolled into one—reached only by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Daily transcontinental train service throughout the year from Toronto and Montreal. IMPERIAL LIMITED, crossing the continent in 57 hours, leaves Toronto and Montreal commencing June 15th next, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Sleeping and dining cars attached to all through trains. First-class hotels in the mountains, service guides at the principal points. For rates, etc., apply to nearest agent or the C. P. R., or to E. V. Skinner, 253 Broadway, New York.

ROBERT KERR, Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal.

EDUCATIONAL. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. East Stroudsburg, Pa. The examinations for admission to the Middle Year and Senior Year classes will be held June 11. High school graduates will be permitted to take both examinations and enter the senior class where 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 year 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.

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