

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.

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of, and Full. Rows include 100 lines, 200 lines, 300 lines, 400 lines, 500 lines, 600 lines, 700 lines, 800 lines, 900 lines, 1000 lines.

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.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 24, 1902.

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

JOHN R. ELKIN, of Indiana,

subject to the will of the Republican masses.

The Battle of Butler Hill.

W. R. WISH to present for the contemplation of fair-minded men a picture of an occurrence which took place in Pittston on Wednesday night.

In order that we may not be accused of coloring the picture, we shall copy it just as it appeared in that reliable and accurate paper, the Pittston Gazette:

"About 5:30 o'clock, the hillside in the vicinity of the Pittston washery, of the Butler Coal company, commenced to present an animated appearance.

Groups of men lolled on the grass and smoked and talked. It was just 7 o'clock when the plant shut down operations for the evening and the workmen started for their homes.

Five of them went to the Delaware and Hudson railroad and went to the Cork Lane depot.

They passed through the lines of the strike sympathizers and were not molested.

It was different with the other five, however. Their homes were in this city, and they took a short cut across the field surrounding the washery.

When this party reached the Back Road, every hill emptied its crowd onto the highway, and the five men were quickly surrounded by a thousand men and boys.

Queries were addressed to the men as to whether they intended to keep at work or not. Receiving an answer in the affirmative, the crowd grew abusive, and then stones commenced to fly.

The non-union men kept steadily on their way and paid no attention to the stones that came hurtling through the air in their direction until the crowd pressed them too closely and one or two members of the party were struck.

Then they pulled revolvers and fired in the air. This held the crowd at bay for a minute or two, but several took up the cry that the cartridges were only blank and the crowd closed in once more, several of the mob producing guns themselves.

Then the battle commenced in earnest and was fought on the run from a point halfway up the back slope of Butler Hill, to a house on Butler street, near the High school building, where the five men took refuge.

"All through the fight the five men were particular to fire high and simply used their revolvers to frighten the crowd, but it was not so on the other side. The mob was out for vengeance, and did not care what happened. Stones weighing a pound or more were hurled at the men and those who had revolvers shot point blank at the little band of workers struggling to get away with their lives.

Luckily the bullets found no human resting place, due probably to the fact that the aim was hurried and taken while the mob was on the run. The stone throwers had better luck, and several of their missiles struck the fleeing men.

"A mile of territory was easily covered by the fight, the men finally taking refuge in a house occupied by a man named Miller, who, it is claimed, worked at the washery. The mob quickly surrounded the house and stones were thrown at it until windows and doors suffered, but the men managed to escape from the mob by getting out through the back yard.

Several women, children, residents of Butler street, who were attracted to the streets by the unusual scene, had narrow escapes from the stones that filled the air, and several of the mob threatened to kill several of the men living along there because they were accused of having aided in the escape of the five men.

Note the points in this occurrence: The five men who had been lawfully at work supporting themselves and their families gave no provocation to the crowd. They were going in a peaceful way toward their homes, molesting nobody. They were asked to quit their work to cut off their incomes when they had no grievances against their employers, to subject themselves and those dependent upon them to deprivation of actual wages, for no result to themselves or to the lawbreakers who assailed them; and, acting with their legal and their moral duty higher than any other earthly obligation, the duty enjoined in the scriptures, they are said that 'no man doth not provide for his own household hath denied the faith and is worse than a heathen,' they refused.

With what result? Jeopardy of life, property of assassination, a mad scene of mob violence and passion and the profane of spectators, and the loss of their children.

This must stop. It cannot be palliated or tolerated. If the leaders of the

strike movement cannot suppress it, the police power of the government must. The right of a man to strike inures by the same fundamental principle of law the right of any other man to work. The mob that undertakes by lawless force to nullify this right must be taught its mistake.

The Scranton Tribune, a hearty supporter of Attorney General Elkin, while declaring its belief that he will be nominated, gives figures which do not support its claim. By throwing in Carbon, Crawford and the seven Dauphin delegates, Leigh, nine Luzerne delegates and Susquehanna, a total of ninety-four is footed up for Elkin, and he must get eighty-six more. The Tribune thinks he has a chance to pick up not less than seventy-five in the counties yet to elect, and he would still be eight short. These, it is claimed, he would get from the unimpaired list. These figures completely give up the contest for Elkin-Philadelphia Press.

Since our table was prepared one Dauphin delegate, by peaceful arrangement, has been allotted to Quay in deference to Dauphin federal officeholders. The other entries in the Elkin list are anchored, as the Press probably knows; and more are coming every week. Has it occurred to the Press that Philadelphia, with a senatorship at stake, will not dare to solidify its delegation against the candidacy which is supported by an overwhelming majority of the delegates and county organizations as well as the Republican voters of the interior counties?

Our Commerce, Past and to Come.

IN AN address delivered a few evenings ago before the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, O. P. Austin, chief of the treasury department bureau of statistics, analyzed informally the causes of the wonderful recent expansion in American commerce and gave encouraging predictions as to its future.

The rapid expansion of the foreign commerce of the United States, Mr. Austin said, is the natural consequence of the rapid expansion of production which followed the great development in railway construction in the closing quarter of the nineteenth century. Following the construction of the transcontinental line which was completed in 1869, came the extension of other lines through the great Mississippi valley and the South, and this resulted in the opening of the great agricultural, forest and mineral areas whose natural supplies have made this the greatest producing country of the world; while the multiplication of railways facilitated the assembling of these natural products for use in manufacturing.

As a result, agricultural production has doubled, and in many cases more than doubled, and the value of farm products increased from less than two and a half billions of dollars in 1870 to about 4 1/2 billions in 1900.

In products of manufacture the increase has been even more rapid. The production of coal, a prime necessity in manufacturing, grew from 33 million tons in 1870 to 290 million tons in 1901; pig iron from 2 million tons to over 13 millions; and steel, from less than 70,000 tons to over 10 million tons. Meantime the railways had grown from 52,000 miles in 1870 to practically 200,000 miles at the present time, and rates for rail transportation have fallen to about one-third the rates of 1870.

The result of all this is that the United States has become the greatest exporting nation in the world, having risen from fourth place in 1870 to first place in 1901. The value of our exports during that time has practically quadrupled, the figures having been, in 1870, 333 millions; in 1901, 1,487 million dollars. Meantime imports have scarcely doubled, the import figures being, in 1870, 426 millions; in 1901, 823 millions, the per capita of imports having fallen from \$11.06 to \$10.58, while those of exports increased from \$9.77 to \$18.81.

The causes of this wonderful development in exports, in Mr. Austin's opinion, are to be found in the fact that the United States is the world's largest producer of the great articles required by man for his daily life. The chief requirements of man are food, clothing, heat, light, and manufactures; and of all these the United States is the world's largest producer. The principal articles of food are breadstuffs and meats, and of which the United States produces more than any other country, and of corn more than all other countries combined; while of meats the United States is also the world's largest producer. For clothing the article of largest requirement is cotton; and of this the United States produces more than three-fourths of the world's supply.

For heat, coal is the greatest requirement, and of this the United States is now the world's largest producer and our supply exceeds that of any other country; while for light our production of petroleum furnishes a larger quantity of refined illuminating oil than that of any other country. In manufactures the United States is also the world's largest producer, the value of our manufactures being nearly double that of the United Kingdom, and nearly equal to that of France, Germany, and Russia combined.

This commanding position in the world's commerce is, in Mr. Austin's opinion, likely to be retained by the United States. The power of production shows no signs of abatement, while we may reasonably expect that the development of science and invention and the application of American energy will still further reduce the cost of production and transportation. This high standing of the United States, this aid, welcomed by the commercial world rather than antagonized, as has been intimated and feared in certain quarters. The commercial world buys the products of our fields and factories because it requires them for daily use and because it can obtain them more readily and cheaply from the United States than from any other part of the world. Suggestions of the exclusion of American products of the field or factory seem scarcely likely, in Mr. Austin's opinion, to be realized. The effect of the refusal of Europe to purchase from the United States any of the great articles of which we furnish so large a proportion of the world's supply would be to cause an advance in the price of those articles in other parts of the world. The United States supplies one-fifth of the wheat enter-

ing into international commerce, three-fourths of the cotton, and practically all of the corn, while our proportion in the meat supplies of Europe is also large. To thus eliminate our production from the world's supply of these great articles of daily requirement would be to cause an advance in the prices of the limited supplies which could be obtained from other parts of the world. Hence, in these natural products, it may be expected that the demand will continue indefinitely, while the fact that the United States in 1901 sold to Europe alone more manufactures than she had ever sold in the entire world in any year prior to 1895 shows the progress that American manufacturers are making in Europe, the great manufacturing center of the world.

Turning to the import side, Mr. Austin said that it must be expected that our imports will continue to grow. In the present fiscal year they will exceed those of any earlier year in our history, and the reasons for continuous growth are coincident with our growth in manufactures. While the United States is the world's greatest producer in the chief elements required in manufacturing, it does not produce certain articles of tropical and subtropical growth of which the manufacturers are requiring constantly increasing quantities, such as raw silk, flbers, Egyptian cotton, India rubber, and many other articles of this character. Add to this the tropical requirements for food, such as coffee, cocoa, tea and such portions of the sugar and tropical fruits as are not produced at home, and it is apparent that the importations must increase, and especially those from the tropics. The value of tropical and subtropical products imported has grown from 133 million dollars in 1870 to over 400 millions in 1901, and the share which they form in our imports has grown from 11 per cent. in 1870 to nearly 50 per cent. in 1901, and this proportion seems likely to increase.

This fact of our growing dependence upon the tropics, indicates, in Mr. Austin's opinion, not only that our imports must continue to grow, but that the events of the past four years have been of incalculable advantage to us in the American flag an area capable of producing a large share of these tropical requirements and taking an equal quantity of our products in exchange therefor.

Darwin G. Fenno, formerly managing editor of the Philadelphia Times, is authority for the assertion that the Philadelphia Record's purchaser is Tom Wanamaker, owner of the North American; and that Judge Gordon will be the Record's new editor.

The recent gathering of Democratic leaders at Philadelphia indicates that the fact that the party in the state needs a tonic is appreciated, but there is lack of unanimity as to the remedy that should be applied.

Candid Comment About the Strike

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL has had a reputation for sagacity and moderation as a strike leader, and is greatly injured by the issuance of the order to engineers, firemen and pumpmen to strike on June 2, unless they shall have given twelve hours' pay for the honor's work. The order was issued at the instance of the executive committee of districts Nos. 1, 7 and 8; but as these committees act upon the advice of President Mitchell, it is proper to note that the order is not the work of Mitchell.

Heretofore it has been considered necessary and right that property should be kept in condition, so that the strikers could return to their homes. But this order, if obeyed by the men, would close the mines against them for a long time, and wholly destroy some of them, unless the operators should succeed in employing non-union men to take the place of the strikers. Previous experience tells us that the attempt to substitute non-union for union men would result in a massacre and compel the calling out of the militia, and that would result in the defeat of the strikers. For in any conflict that may arise, the men will be on the cause may be, public sympathy will be with those who are trying to maintain law and order. The striking miners, if they should refuse to obey the order, will deprive themselves of that most potent support—public sympathy.

"Disregarding any feeling that one may have for or against the striking miners or the operators, the issuance of this order is a mistake. It purports to be 'in accordance with the well established principle of the coal industry, to preserve America to protect and preserve the properties of the coal operators,' but in this it is disingenuous, for it provides for protecting the properties of the coal operators by granting the demand of the Shamokin convention—that engineers, firemen and pumpmen shall be required to work only eight hours a day and receive the same pay therefor as they now get for twelve hours. In other words, the operators, to save their property, must grant this demand made by the union; not by their individual employees, which is the chief point of the miners' strike. The operators who do not-union help to take the place of those who abandon the engines and pumps. They will, of course, endeavor to save their property, and, if they can, they will claim the right to have it in their own way, with any help they can procure. Interference with non-union men by the strikers will be called upon to preserve the peace and, if he should be unable to do so, the military will have to be called out. That is the inevitable history of all such strikes, and the action of Mr. Mitchell and the executive committee consulting with him proposed to bring the war within ten days. The committee of the strikers presumably acted on the assumption that the operators would yield at once to their demands, but if they should not yield, then the miners would suffer as much as the operators by any nominal success they might gain. If they should succeed in closing down the mines, they would deprive themselves of work for months to come. They could not resume work at will, but would have to await the slow process of pumping out the mines and preparing them for mining operations. Nothing could be more fatuous than this order, and it is wholly unlike the general policy of sagacious and conservative policy hitherto pursued by Mr. Mitchell.

History Repeating Itself.

From the Philadelphia Times.

From repeated experience it is not hard to foresee the probable result of strikes in the coal regions. The miners make demands for increased compensation which the operators refuse, and the men leave their employments, and the owners are content to suspend operations, but they must preserve their property in the meantime. It is agreed, at the first, that the

men engaged in keeping the mines clear of water shall remain at work. No other labor is attempted. The strike is simply a test of endurance.

Very soon the strike leaders perceive that the owners can hold out more easily than they, and they resort to threats. If their demands be not forthcoming they will call out the engineers and firemen and stop the pumps. This means more than temporary idleness. It means a loss of the coal which the operators are to mine owners must protect their property at any cost. If the men engaged on the pumps quit work, others must be employed as simply defending the sources of coal supply that are in their keeping, this sympathy is destroyed, and the ultimate failure of the strike is inevitable.

It is not prophetic that the settlement of every extensive strike. The general public is the sufferer from the anthracite suspension, and it is disposed to sympathize with the strikers in allowing this suspension to take place. The moment the miners become the aggressors, and the mine owners are made to appear as simply defending the sources of coal supply that are in their keeping, this sympathy is destroyed, and the ultimate failure of the strike is inevitable.

It was noted in these columns yesterday that the coal strike was singularly free from excitement, disorder and violence, and that the great public was in an attitude of sympathy with the strikers. A few hours later came reports of attempts to inaugurate mob rule. Men at work were assaulted by strikers with sticks and stones, and the result was that of exercising their undoubted right to accept employment and earn money for the support of their families.

If the strikers decide that, right or wrong, they have decided to quit their job of mining coal, they inaugurate a policy of forcibly preventing others from mining it, and they injure their standing with the public. Every right-minded citizen is a friend of labor and wants labor to receive its just and adequate reward; but the general public is not disposed to look with favor upon an movement to destroy the liberty of a man to work and earn a living.

It is to be hoped that the rioting at Pittston was an exceptional outbreak, and not a sample of the course which the miners are to take as a body. Even if their demands are right, their cause must still be public sympathy. If the strikers are to have their way, every citizen is a friend of labor and wants labor to receive its just and adequate reward; but the general public is not disposed to look with favor upon an movement to destroy the liberty of a man to work and earn a living.

Will They Repel Sympathy.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

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Thinks the Strike Unwarranted.

From Chambersburg Public Opinion.

The worst enemy of an individual or class is the mob. The mob is a class in itself, and it is all the more dangerous because he hides his enmity under the guise of friendship. The mob is a class in itself, and it is all the more dangerous because he hides his enmity under the guise of friendship. The mob is a class in itself, and it is all the more dangerous because he hides his enmity under the guise of friendship.

Against Public Sympathy.

From the Tunkhannock News Agent.

The coal strike was inaugurated, not against public sympathy, but against public sympathy. The coal strike was inaugurated, not against public sympathy, but against public sympathy. The coal strike was inaugurated, not against public sympathy, but against public sympathy.

Canvassing the Prospect.

From the Obijant Record.

The Mine Workers in today the most powerful labor organization in this country. It controls the destiny of about half a million toilers and by its strong influence with other organizations, has the sympathy of many times its number. Such a numerical strength is not to be lightly esteemed by any combination of capitalists. Yet the coal companies have seen fit to practice a policy of combat. That these corporations are fully aware of the gravity of the struggle before them is not to be doubted for a moment. The many wrongs heaped upon the heads of the companies during the past few weeks fully attest that they have made preparations for the struggle.

As Viewed at Harrisburg.

From the Harrisburg Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, John P. Elkin has been nominated for even chance to be nominated for governor of Pennsylvania, and there are those in the Quays camp who are beginning to think the same way. It is felt here that there must be some ginger injected into the anti-Elkin campaign very soon, and many think that Insurance Commissioner Durbin is beginning to waken in his opposition to the attorney general. While a few profess to believe that Judge Penneyker is likely to be sidetracked, those who are in the confidence of Senator Quay say that, while he may have been mentioned originally merely to test public sentiment, he is now the real choice of the convention, and will be a gathering point against Senator Penrose will be more pronounced as the time draws near.

With Quay and Elkin both on the floor of the convention, it will be a gathering point against Senator Penrose will be more pronounced as the time draws near. With Quay and Elkin both on the floor of the convention, it will be a gathering point against Senator Penrose will be more pronounced as the time draws near.

Special Rewards 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. 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$102 each. 1 Scholarship in Bucknell University, at \$100 each. 1 Scholarship in The University of Rochester, at \$100 each. 1 Scholarship in Washington School, at \$100 each. 1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, at \$100 each. 1 Scholarship in Keaton Collegiate Preparatory School, at \$100 each. 1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute, at \$100 each. 1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School, at \$100 each. 1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna, at \$100 each. 1 Scholarship in Wilkes-Barre Institute, at \$100 each. 1 Scholarship in Conit College (Summer School), at \$100 each. 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each. 4 Scholarships in Hardenbergh School of Music, at \$100 each. 4 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each. 2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85 each. 2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocational School, at \$100 each.

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. Three months' subscription, \$2.50. Six months' subscription, \$5.00. One year's subscription, \$10.00. The contestant with the largest 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 prize, 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 been given. All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the time which is specified, 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.

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 plan will be cheerfully answered. Address all communications to CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

ALWAYS BUSY. Men's "Always" Busy Oxforas, \$3.00. Ladies' "Melba" Oxforas, \$2.50. Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

EDUCATIONAL. 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 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College course. 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 Whymper, 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 LAMPEP, crossing the continent in 57 hours, leaving 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. Swiss guides at the principal points. For rates, etc., apply to nearest agent of the C. P. R., or to E. V. Skinner, 353 Broadway, New York. ROBERT KERR, Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal.

WHITE SPONGE BEST FLOUR MADE ALL GROCERS. MOSELEY & NOTLEY MILLING CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y. ELKIN WILL WIN. From the Towanda Reporter-Journal. At present the tide is running strongly toward Mr. Elkin and if the expectations of his friends who have canvassed the state carefully is realized, he will be nominated for governor. He has demonstrated surprising qualities as a fighter, and even Quay has been surprised.

S. J. Fuhrman & Bro. Store and Window Awnings. Our celebrated Strap Roller for Awnings a Specialty. 338 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa. LINOTYPE COMPOSITION. Book or News. Done quickly and reasonably at The Tribune office.