

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 contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, MAY 25, 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 Third Week of the Strike.

BEGUN against the best judgment of the most intelligent men in the miners' union, and, as public opinion very generally decides, having back of it no grievances of sufficient weight to justify the widespread suffering which it is causing, the anthracite strike today enters its third week.

There is no visible enthusiasm among the better class of the English speaking strikers; simply a grim waiting for the end. The newspapers print numerous rumors of efforts to secure a reopening of the case by the operators; and many men of high and low degree are busy with plans to win public recognition by contributing to a settlement. What there is in these rumors we do not know; but it would seem reasonable to suppose that if the operators really wanted to compromise they would have done so before the strike began; and that, even now, if they should want to end the strike by giving in, there would be little necessity for them first to fill the newspapers with rumors. That has not been their custom.

The strike is already beginning to pinch a number of good men who want to work but dare not. The longer it is continued the worse this pinching will become and the more men, women and children it will agonize. From a humane point of view, at first thought it could be wished that the operators might yield upon the instant so that this prospective long nightmare of suffering by innocent victims might be averted. But if a strike, ordered this year over the heads of the conservative union leaders and, as we believe, without substantial cause, should immediately succeed, it is difficult to see how it could fail to invite other demands, one quickly following the other, until finally the patience of the operators and coal consuming public would alike be exhausted and the postponed fight would come, after all, in intensified bitterness and with augmented suffering. If, therefore, a test of strength is inevitable, it clearly is better to have it now, to the end, than to have the prospect of it suspended indefinitely as a sword by a hair over the business life of the anthracite community.

A leading Republican club in Judge Pennypacker's home ward in Philadelphia by unanimous vote has declared for John Elkin. It is the signal gun of a revolution. Keep your eye on Philadelphia.

A Mistake of Judgment.

THE American people," says Senator Hoar, "have got this one question to answer. They may answer it now; they can take ten years, or twenty years, or a generation, or a century to think of it. But it will not down. They must answer it in the end—Can you lawfully buy with money, or get by brute force of arms, the right to hold in subjugation an unwilling people, and to impose on them such Constitution as you, and not they, think best for them?"

This question epitomizes the honest opposition to American retention of the Philippines. But, as the New York Times says, there is another question which must be considered in advance of the question propounded by Senator Hoar: "Can you lawfully send your ships of war and your troops against the coasts of your enemy, sail into his ports and harbors, destroy his defenses, overthrow his power, compel him to haul down his flag and depart, and then order your warships and your transports to sail away serenely, leaving a country without a government, a people without a head, and the life and property of foreigner and native alike without protection?"

"Think," says the Times, "is the question that President McKinley and his advisers answered under a deep sense of responsibility which they could not escape, and had the courage, the wisdom, and the humanity to assume. When Spain departed there was no government left in the Philippines save that of our military authorities. There has been no other since until we erected the civil government, with Judge Taft at its head, to share in and carry on the work that the military authority had begun. There has never been a time when it would have been possible to set up a native government to which we could lawfully and honorably transfer our responsibility. There has never been a day, not a moment, when any responsible adviser of the government, having full knowledge and a just sense of our obligation, would

have urged upon the administration a policy so cowardly, inhuman, and disastrous. The question whether we could lawfully and honorably withdraw from the Philippines, running away from the responsibility which we had assumed for the protection of life and property, a responsibility which could have been enforced against us by the governments to which the foreign merchants and residents of Manila owed allegiance, was instantly answered in the negative by the administration, and to the policy to which that answer necessarily committed us the American people have given their firm support."

The opinion of the senator from Massachusetts that the American people are incapable of dealing justly with the Philippines imputes to his countrymen a lower moral standard than they possess. It is a mistake of judgment.

Usually Pittsburg is accepted as a synonym for diversified industry. It is something of a surprise, therefore, to learn that in proportion to its size Scranton is more of an industrial center than Pittsburg. We have one industry for every 1,500 inhabitants, while Pittsburg has only one for every 1,500 persons. Pittsburg's industries may be larger, but when the present unsettled conditions in the labor market subside Scranton will be in fine fettle to push forward.

The Juvenile Court Law.

IN VIEW of the attack which has been made upon the constitutionality of the law establishing a separate court for juvenile offenders, a statement of the law's purpose, scope and effect recently prepared by Judge Beitel of Philadelphia should have educational interest.

"The act," he explains, "deals only with children under sixteen years of age, and of these only with the unfortunate and the erring. By its terms it applies to 'dependent or neglected' children and 'delinquent' children. The first class, the act says, shall include any child who is destitute or homeless, or abandoned, or dependent upon the public for support, or who habitually begs, or who, by reason of neglect or cruelty or depravity of the parents, is an unfit place for a child, or any child under eight years of age found peddling on the street. A 'delinquent' child, the act says, shall mean a child who violates any law of the state or any ordinance. The court's jurisdiction may be invoked by a petition which must allege that the child therein referred to is either dependent or neglected or delinquent. Upon the filing of the petition the judge may issue either a summons or a warrant. The former requires the party having the custody of the child to produce it in court; the latter imposes the duty of bringing the child into court upon the officer armed with the warrant."

As a matter of fact, the judge continues, very few cases are brought into court upon summons or warrant. "The police are constantly turning over to the Children's Aid society and similar organizations children who have no homes or caretakers. These children find their way into the juvenile court. Then each case is carefully inquired into. The judge has the assistance of the prior examination into the facts of each case by the society and its agents. Sometimes the power of the court is invoked to compel the attendance of relatives or even of parents. After a careful hearing the case of each child is decided and a decree made. The testimony heard is taken down by a stenographer, and then typewritten, and filed for future reference. If the judge is satisfied that the parent or parents of a child ought not to have the custody of the child, but are able to contribute to its support, he may make an order requiring the payment of such sum as the circumstances warrant. Children are sometimes turned over to relatives and sometimes to a charitable society, regard being had always to the religion of the child in selecting the society.

"Delinquents generally come into court from the magistrates' offices, sometimes directly, sometimes from prison. It is in the handling of these cases that the judge has the most delicate and difficult tasks imposed on him. What to do with a bad boy is a problem as old as time. If the wisdom of the past had given us one formula to follow, the task would be simple, but the question of every time it arises, is as new as when it was first presented. That some boys would be better off if severely punished the first time they lie or steal is undoubtedly true. The fact that the way of the transgressor is hard ought to be taught both as a moral precept and an actual fact. Still the question in every case is, How shall this boy be handled? With the best motives and the most careful and patient inquiry the judge can, at best, but guess. To send the boy home, and do nothing more, as was frequently the old way, is perhaps to teach him that the law is not stern but lenient; to give rise in him to a feeling that after all to offend, to be caught, to be taken to court, is not a serious matter. To refuse to send him home is perhaps to take from him just the influence which will, with some outside supervision, make him a good man.

years too tender to yet fully appreciate the dangers ahead, under the restraining guiding hand of an officer of the court. The restraint is that of oversight, the guidance that of kindly advice backed by that power everywhere recognized, the power of the law."

The overthrow of this act, unless a better substitute should be provided, would be a public calamity.

"Bull" Andrews has declared for Pennypacker. This is indeed unkind.

In a Nutshell.

(Zimilo Nunez in Philadelphia Record.) TODAY the sum total of Cuba's imports from the United States is \$20,000,000. They are chiefly lard, flour, salt meats and some machinery. The remaining \$30,000,000 of Cuba's imports is from the European countries.

All the machinery which comes from Great Britain the foundries and machine shops of the United States could sell. All the rice that pours into Havana from India, the fields of the Carolinas and Louisiana could supply. All the cloths that roll from French and German looms could find their way to Cuban wearers from the factories of New England and the Middle States. California grows better wheat than the slopes of Castille and Catalonia have produced for centuries; while the shoe factories of Massachusetts make high-class footwear that looks as well and wears longer than the output of the factories of Majorca.

The offer of Cuba in her trade of today is cent per cent. for a clear exchange. But that is for the present alone. It is the calculation of the Cuban government that within the next ten years Cuba's imports will amount to \$200,000,000. The full volume of that vast trade awaits the grasp of the people who are her neighbors. She is today the best customer of the United States on the Western Hemisphere. She asks only the opportunity to be a better and a more profitable one in the years to come.

Frederick Landis, of Logansport, who has just been nominated for congress in the Eleventh Indiana district, like his elder brother, Charles B. Landis, the congressman from the adjoining district, is a newspaper man. He worked on the same paper from which Charles graduated into national renown; and, like Charles, his silver-tongued eloquence has gained for him a place among the most popular of campaign speakers and lecturers. Fred for a time served as Charles' private secretary. A third brother, a Democrat, is a candidate for congress in an Illinois district. Should he win, the Landises would come pretty close to forming a quorum. There is a conspicuous case of merit finding its level. Each of the Landis boys has been the unaided architect of his own triumphs.

"The Republicans of Pennsylvania," says Charles Emory Smith in an interview in the Washington Post, "will agree upon a good man for governor and will elect him and support him loyally after he is in office." We thought so. And you might add that his name will be John Elkin.

ALWAYS BUSY.

Schenectady, N. Y., May 24.

Candid Comment About the Strike

From the Albany Journal. NOMINALLY the big strike in the anthracite coal regions is against the corporations that are engaged in the business of transporting, storing and selling coal; in fact, it is against the general public. That is becoming clearer each day. Already, in some places, retail dealers have taken advantage, with unseemly haste, of the opportunity to advance the price of coal. Some thousands of railroad employees who are in no way affected by the miners' organization are out of employment because there is no coal to be hauled from the mines. Other thousands will be out shortly if the miners' strike continues. Before many weeks have passed, not a few industrial establishments will be compelled to shut down because of lack of fuel, and the thousands of workmen will be deprived of their means of livelihood. Should the miners' organization succeed in cutting off also the supply of bituminous coal, the result would be a general famine of fuel. The public mind and the pocket of the consumer.

Men's "Always" Busy Oxforde, \$3.00 Ladies' "Melba" Oxforde, \$2.50.

Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS

BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING On a spur of the Alleghany Mountains, Lehigh Valley railroad; near Towanda. Bathing, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL P. O., Apca, Pa. Send for booklet. C. K. HARRIS.

Atlantic City.

THE WESTMINSTER Kentucky ave., near Beach, Atlantic City. Open all the year. Sun Parlor, Elevator and all modern improvements. Special Spring Rates. CHAS. BURRE, Prop.

HOTEL RICHMOND, Kentucky Avenue. First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.; 60 Ocean view rooms; capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps. THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp. Gunster & Forsyth 253-277 Penn Avenue.

state the contract? Hardly. If such a proposition were advanced, there would be no limit to their indignation.

The Public Hurt Worst.

From the Terre Haute Gazette. For every coal miner there are, we should say at a rough guess, 100 coal users. That is to say, one miner digs as much coal as 100 persons use. For these 100,000 users of anthracite coal, this is the natural and proper fuel, as nearest to them. Other coal exists, to be sure, and is obtainable by them and if they do not like the prices charged by the anthracite coal companies and railroads they can buy elsewhere. That is true. But our point remains that the chief victims, the most numerous and most helpless, of the coal combine are the users of coal and our sympathy goes most to them. A victory over the anthracite coal combine by the striking miners would not help the condition of these more numerous and helpless victims. On the contrary, it would make it worse. For the coal combine, by their misery, for they, when they have purchased coal, would have to pay for this increased cost of mining.

CUBA AND PHILIPPINES.

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: The "anti-imperialists" meet us, as they did Alexander Hamilton in his day, with the accusation of "imperialism" in connection with our Cuban programme, past present and future. What are the facts? In 1894 we offered Spain \$20,000,000 for Cuba. In 1898 we fought Spain and freed Cuba at an expense of \$40,000,000 all bills paid and nobody any the poorer. We paid the traveling expenses home of the Spanish soldiers. We made the Cuban soldiers a present of \$3,000,000 gold, and gave the suffering people millions upon millions of rations. In less than four years we had extended our railroads and constructed hundreds of miles of wagon roads. We brought order out of disorder, protected all Cuban property, kept an efficient police force, ordered, sanitized Havana, Santiago and other cities and towns, opened 3,500 schools, and on May 20 we turned it all over to the Cubans without money and without price. Where does the "imperialism" come in?

These same "little Americans" or "anti-imperialists" also say that we threw away the \$20,000,000 which we gave for the Philippines. But did we? Let us see what we got for it. In valuable property, to say nothing of the indirect advantages of such acres of immediately good public lands, and many millions of acres of other lands which will largely be good in time. The twenty or twenty-five larger and habitable islands cover 150,000 square miles, equal to all our states south of the Mason and Dixon line, and east of the Mississippi, except the Virginias, Florida and Louisiana, with a population of about the same. All this adjacent dominion got at one time. All Canada or Mexico cannot compare. Consider one island—Mindanao—not one of the largest, nor best developed islands. The same size as Ohio, with a soil as fertile as the island of Java. Fifty millions of acres of valuable virgin timber to pay for the clearing of the land—then to be used for sugar and other plantations, producing ten-fold the present product of the island. Many trees 300 feet high and often four feet in diameter, consisting of magnogany, sandal wood and other varieties of the most valuable timber in the world.

In their present undeveloped state, the islands support 10,000,000 people in luxurious ease. A few years hence and these islands will be as peaceful and productive as any of our states. We shall then own a property worth as many billions of dollars, as we paid millions. In other words, our investment will have increased a thousand fold in their combined intrinsic, productive, strategic and trading value.

—Walter J. Ballard, Schenectady, N. Y., May 24.

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\$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. 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$400 each..... \$800

Rules of the Contest. The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points.

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.

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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.

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Daily transcontinental train service throughout the year from Toronto and Montreal.

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ROBERT KERR, Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal.

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Extensive Campus; Beautiful Situation and Surroundings; Sanitary Conditions; Thorough Instruction; Intelligent Physical Culture.