

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.

Table with 4 columns: Run of Paper, Reading Position, Full Position, and Price. Rows include 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000.

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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 28, 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.

Something to Remember.

IT CERTAINLY was a happy inspiration which suggested to the visiting Knights Templar the idea of massing the hands and the various commanderies, at the conclusion of yesterday's parade, in one solid phalanx of sound, color and motion. Nothing like it has been seen at Templar conclaves before, and it may be long until a spectacle equally impressive and inspiring shall be witnessed again.

When we reflect that that compact company represented not only the oldest fraternity of its kind in existence but also included within its membership some of the foremost citizens of our commonwealth, literal leaders of its commercial, professional and industrial life, the significance of it increases. To bind such men during many centuries together in such a community of interest and fellowship of spirit is no small result.

Not Unnaturally Suspicious.

THE FACT that a committee of senators representing forty-five Republican votes, or a working majority, have practically agreed to support the Payne-Cuba reciprocity bill amended in two particulars—restoration of the abolished differentials and extension of the period of operation from one year to five years—renders timely a protest just filed by Frank D. Pavey of the New York bar, in behalf of the Associated Economic Corporations of Cuba, an organization somewhat like our American chambers of commerce.

Mr. Pavey as attorney for these interests objects, naturally, to the scantiness of the proposed reduction in tariff duties and quotes abundant authority to prove that instead of a 20 per cent. reduction there should be not less than a 50 per cent. one. But the new point raised by him is that even on a 20 per cent. basis the proposed plan of reciprocity is largely a sham. As the Payne bill stands, we are to omit from Cuba products 20 per cent. of the existing rates of duty provided, among other things, that Cuba shall impose on American products rates of duty which shall be less by an amount equivalent to at least 20 per cent. ad valorem upon such products and manufactures than the rates imposed upon the like articles when imported into Cuba from the most favored of other countries.

In other words, while the United States may make a 20 or a 50 per cent. reciprocity arrangement with any other country than Cuba, regardless of its deal with Cuba, Cuba for its part must always cut 20 per cent. on American articles under the rates imposed by her on the most favored of other nations. We give our little grudgingly and with a number of strings to it and demand that Cuba shall unconditionally give her all. Says Mr. Pavey, referring to another clause in the Payne bill: the one immediately following that quoted above:

"The clause forced upon Cuba that the special rates of duties on imports from the United States into Cuba shall in no case be greater than those levied in the United States on similar goods imported from Cuba constitutes a menace, which may become a death sentence, to many domestic industries of Cuba. The United States, with the view

of promoting its own interests, could reduce or totally suppress from the American tariff the import duties on all articles whose exportation to Cuba on a large scale it may be advantageous to promote. The Cuban tariff on such American products under the agreement could not be greater than the rates imposed by the United States upon the like articles imported from Cuba." The rates imposed by the United States would be nothing. The Cuban rates could not be greater. By the terms of the commercial agreement with the United States Cuba would be barred from placing any duty on such articles, however necessary some duty might be either for revenue or for the protection of her domestic industries. The particular industries affected by this result would be ruined. All other industries would be injured in greater or less degree. The customs receipts would fall off. The deficit in customs receipts could be covered only by the imposition of alcohol or some other class of taxes, which would render much more difficult the solution of the present economic problem in Cuba.

To effect such a subterfuge would require the co-operation of the American executive, something not likely to be given at least during the present administration; but in view of the disposition manifested in the present congress on this subject we do not wonder that the business interests of Cuba are suspicious. We cannot think that this chapter in American legislation will look well in history. We doubt that it will receive many signs of popular favor when those responsible for it go for re-election before the people.

If the law authorizes the withholding of city funds by the county treasurer until months after their receipt by him, it needs to be changed.

A Suggestion to John Mitchell

THE HAZLETON convention did not directly deal with the problem of ordering out the engineers, firemen and pump-runners. It delegated its disposition to John Mitchell and the district officials. These men decided that the guardians of the safety of the mines should abandon their positions on June 2 unless their employers should on or before that time grant certain demands. It is now known to everybody in the anthracite fields that the employers will not grant those demands. It is also plain that they will not permit their properties to be damaged or destroyed by the abandonment of the engines and pumps. If the men whom they now hire to run this machinery shall leave their places, as ordered by President Mitchell and his cabinet, other men will be substituted. The operators have a perfect legal and moral right to fill with new men places which old employees vacate. Their duty is to do this in this instance for the protection of their own, the miners' and the public's permanent interest in the mines. They would be justly censurable if they should neglect so imperative a duty.

Should the necessity for substituting non-union men arise, John Mitchell and the presidents and secretaries of the several anthracite districts, whose order has brought on this emergency, would clearly owe it to the peace and good order of the community to issue peremptory orders to all members of the miners' union to refrain from interfering with the operators or their new employees; a fact they no doubt fully realize. As a precautionary move anticipating this possibility, we suggest that circulars to this effect, over John Mitchell's potent signature, be read in all the locals, posted conspicuously in public places, advertised in the press and communicated from the pulpits next Sunday. We know that Mitchell and his advisers want peace, but how else, except by their taking the utmost precaution to prevent unlawful interference, can they clear themselves of moral responsibility should rioting result from the calling out of the mine protectors, troops be made necessary and lawless force have to be put down by the law's strong arm?

We do not think that we are overstating the gravity of the situation or misplacing the responsibility. If the mine guardians go out on the orders of Messrs. Mitchell, Nichols, Fahy, Duffy and the three secretaries, other men will surely be put in their places and interference will be at the peril of those who offer it. We understand that it is in the power of the national president and district officials to threaten with expulsion and to expel any member of the union who takes part in an act of lawlessness. The responsibility for continued law and order among the union's membership is therefore fixed. History warns us that at such times no precaution for peace should be spared. It is far better to avert trouble than to invite it.

Durham's assertion that Elkin will get no Philadelphia delegates loses significance when his "sink or swim for Elkin" declaration is recalled. Even Durham is not infallible.

What with convalescing, established and strike. Scrantonians cannot complain they are not getting their money's worth.

The Philadelphia Press wants open primaries yet supports a candidate who dares not go into them.

Motto of some newspapers: When in doubt, print a Civic Federation peace rumor.

For a man who has Elkin licked, Senator Quay is singularly busy. To the table of Elkin delegates heretofore printed, showing 93 in all, must now be added the two from Elk, the five from Northampton and the five from Fayette, making 105. In delegates elected Elkin stands more than 4 to 1 ahead of his nearest competitor, and in

delegates to come he has easily an equal chance. Keep your eye on the Indiana plowboy.

Mrs. Hetty Green has been given permission to carry a pistol in protection from wicked lawyers. We would remind Mrs. Green that the efficacy of the pistol depends on the quickness of the draw. Supposing she had occasion to use her gun, by the time she has fumbled in her bosom or located her skirt pocket the lawyer would have time to steal a million or two and walk away. Hetty has probably found by this time that the storage of a revolver about her apparel is a serious question.

The mine engineers, firemen and pumpmen are undoubtedly entitled to sympathy in the present emergency. They are bound to experience trouble no matter whether they quit or continue work.

It begins to look as though Mr. Patterson will be obliged to destroy all files of the Denver News prior to December, 1898, if he expects his future speeches to be effective.

Root Hollow, Wyoming county, furnishes a new version of the Enoch Arden incident that ought to inspire action upon the part of some poet or dramatist.

The latest is that Pennypacker is a best coast overboard and General Brooke set up. Horse-swapping amid-stream shows scant confidence in results.

In any event, the mine mule, which now sports in luscious pastures of green, has no cause to be displeased with the situation.

Court records at Philadelphia indicate that Mr. Salter and his companions might just as well have postponed their long vacation. As a candidate, Dr. Swallow is beginning to exhibit many of the staying qualities of William Jennings Bryan.

Don't be too severe on Cuba's talkative congress. Remember, we have wind jammers ourselves.

Each of the visiting bands was good, but the ensemble was simply superb.

Candid Comment About the Strike

From the Elmira Advertiser.

IN SUBSTANCE, briefly, the real issue is this, for convenience of statement put in the form of a resolution: "Resolved, That the mines and mining property interests of the anthracite coal regions shall pass from the control of the present operators to that of the United Mine Workers of America in the same manner and to the same extent as similar mines and properties in the bituminous regions have done."

The affirmative of the question is taken by the miners, through Mr. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers. The negative is sustained by the mine owners and operators. It is the question on which the strike of 1900 was undertaken. It was not then decided. A working arrangement was patched up, which continued in force all the present month. It is asserted positively that all the conferences prior to the calling out of the men two weeks ago were "mere sparring for position." The miners and operators knew that the main question could not be adjusted by compromise, and neither would surrender without a trial of strength.

Such being the issue, the daily gossip of changes in the situation here and there has no substantial worth. The operators say that under the circumstances they will yield. The leaders of the miners are as positive in their declaration that it is a fight to a finish. For them it is the life or dissolution of the union in the anthracite region, as while they gained an advantage through the working arrangement of 1900 it is true the mine owners have not recognized officially the United Mine Workers' federation. They say they will not. They will settle the strike, when a settlement is reached, by dealing directly and solely with the men whom they employ.

An Incredible Supposition.

From the New York Times. As to the bituminous miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, they are working under an agreement to run until June 1902. It is an agreement reached at the Indianapolis joint convention, which lasted from Jan. 29 to Feb. 8. Mr. Mitchell stands pledged to recognize the union, provided they were entered into understanding and with open eyes. If he shall permit any branch of the union with which he is connected to repudiate a formal contract by declaring a strike, he would deliberately undo the creative work of years and doom the United Mine Workers to inevitable dissolution. If it cannot be trusted to keep its agreements, mine owners have no reason for recognizing it or dealing with it. The pretense of effective co-operation in Michigan and West Virginia is little more than a "bluff," as to the other four states named, the risk is wholly disproportionate to the possible benefits to the anthracite miners, whose only argument for recognition of the union is that of mutual agreements with them would be refuted by unanswerable evidence of the worthlessness of the concessions for which the United Mine Workers may become responsible. In endeavoring to bring about a sympathetic strike in the bituminous districts, Mr. Mitchell would be hurrying his own undoing. He who knows him is familiar with the situation really believes that he has any such idea or purpose.

TELLER VS. TELLER.

From the Troy, N. Y., Times. There is no more violent opponent of the Republican work and programs in the Philippines than Senator Teller of Colorado; yet in 1898 he said: "I do not want to give up these islands. I do not want to surrender them to anybody in the world. I do not want to govern them in the spirit of the colonial

governments of Europe or of many of them are being carried on. I do not want to give them up, because if they were taken away, the power of Spain, We may leave them to prey, perhaps, on their own vices. We leave them to be a prey of all Europe. We must stand for them. We have put up our flag. There it is going to stay."

MOTH TRAPS VS. SPRAYING.

Editor of The Tribune.—Sir:—May I give my experience through the columns of your valuable paper for the benefit of your readers who are raising fruit? During the season of 1901, I experimented with moth catches and spraying, and to my surprise I found that the trees which came within the reach of the light of the moth catcher bore more perfect fruit than any other part of the orchard. I shall continue their use and I hope to know the insect which the moth catcher consists of a central light, a coal oil or kerosene torch, having four radiating reflectors to serve as baffle for the insects coming from the coal oil on the surface of the water in the tub or pan below. By this simple device the parent ones are destroyed before they have time to lay their eggs, and as a result I made perfect fruit and I can recommend this method as better than spraying and cheaper for those desiring to make perfect apples and pears. Very respectfully, J. G. Stephenson, Girard, Pa., May 27.

OATMEAL THE SCOTCH WAY.

From a Letter in the New York Times. I get 1 1/2 quarts of water, boiling, a little salt to take off the flat taste; then drop in slowly two handfuls of oatmeal, stirring all the time to prevent lumping. Turn the heat slowly for twenty minutes, (stirring often, but not all the time). I then pour it into several dishes, one for each person, and a skin forms on it in cooling; have a portion of milk in a cup and dip each spoonful of oatmeal in and eat.

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

They were only apple-blossoms. But they meant so much to me: For they came from the mountains Where the world is wild and free. And they hold within their folding Many hopes and joys and tears, And I had not felt their presence For so many weary years. Ah! those fair sweet apple-blossoms—Thoughts their fragrance brings to me, Of a past all uncompleted, And a future near to be.

Of a past begun in spring-time When the apple-buds were pink, And life flowed in golden sunshine Down to winter's icy brink— Where it lies all unforgiven, Unforgiving, cold and dead; Memory of a heart unyielding, "Till its spirit long has fled.

Oh, rare, sweet apple-blossoms, How ye bring me in your train Long, long vanished happy spring-times—Suns of May and April rain. —Rose Van B. Speece.

ALL HAVANA FILLER. Cubanola cigars have no drugs nor flavorings which interfere with health. Why am I a Five Cent cigar that does? SAVE THE BANDS FOR PRESENTS.

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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. Rules of the Contest. 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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FINANCIAL. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. East Stroudsburg, Pa. The examinations for admission to the Middle Year and Senior Year classes will be held June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Both examinations will be held at the same place. The school is open to all who are qualified to 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 years' course is in full force and will come under the state regulations of examinations. For full particulars, address at once, G. P. BIBLE, A. M., Principal.

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