

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.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MAY 29, 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 Elsteddfod.

THE GRAND festival of art, poetry and song which will begin with this evening's magnificent concert at the armory and extend through three busy sessions on the morrow should and will command the attention and attendance of great numbers of our people.

It is a splendid programme throughout; liberal in its prizes, well varied, helped by the finest of procurable talent; and to be honored by the presence of some of America's greatest musicians.

It has been a good many years since we have had an elsteddfod on a scale approaching this one, and never have we had one equal to it or with such good arrangements for the accommodation of all who may attend.

For this convenient opportunity to see and hear an elsteddfod at its best, the thousands of Scrantonians who are recent arrivals in our city, or who may not have been attracted to smaller competitive events, are greatly indebted to the organizers and managers.

If the Civic Federation or any other body of peace-loving citizens can work out a settlement of the anthracite trouble on a basis which will not subject the business life of the anthracite coal fields to frequent disturbance and damaging periods of uncertainty, it can have the best we own.

A Little Common Sense.

SAYS THE Pittston Gazette: "Following the authoritative announcement made a week ago that the salary of President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company, has been increased by the very best of \$10,000 a year, comes the message from over the great waters telling how J. Pierpont Morgan, the man who holds the anthracite coal mining and carrying business in his hand, has just been making a little present worth \$10,000 to His Royal Highness, King Edward.

We must confess that we are unable to see wherein this supplies a sufficient reason for discontent. Rightly understood, it gives encouragement. If instead of raising President Truesdale's salary, as is alleged; we don't know whether they did or not; the directors of the D. L. & W. had cut it by the amount named; and if instead of Pierpont Morgan having had enough spare money to buy the king of England a valuable present he should become a poor man, not able to take hold of bankrupt railroad properties and build them up into money-making and wage-paying institutions, in what respect would it contribute to the contentment of the men and boys who work on strike in the coal mines? To have Truesdale or Morgan pulled down would not lift them up a hair's breadth. It would not increase their earning capacity one penny's worth. It would not add in the least to their qualifications for advancement in life.

William H. Truesdale began at the bottom of the ladder without pull or figured wealth to help him climb up. He arose, not by figuring out plans how he could most effectually make trouble for his employer and force more pay for less work. His success was won by exactly the opposite tactics. His continual endeavor was to serve his employer faithfully and efficiently and at the same time to fit himself for larger responsibilities. He succeeded in both ambitions. But there is not a man or boy in the coal fields who has not before him the same opportunity which confronted young Truesdale. When things did not go so well, Truesdale did not get mad and strike. He

simply gritted his teeth, put in harder weeks, was more careful to save his earnings and waited and watched for the chance to better himself. The Truesdale policy won, but he holds no monopoly of it. Any inhabitant of the coal fields with the right kind of stuff in him can do likewise, and many of them have done so.

We have observed, by the way, that these much abused capitalistic barons are better appreciated when times are hard and wages are scarce. When they run their railroads and coal mines at a loss in order to supply employment so that men who have worked for them may earn food—and this has happened more than once and will happen again—the endeavor of the men and boys of the coal regions is not to bring these operations to a standstill and flood the mines—not a bit of it. There is a rush and a crush for the first chance to get a place to work.

Morgan's gift to King Edward represented just so much wages paid to labor and no doubt will be a means of securing more wages for labor when Morgan gets from Edward what he is after. With all Morgan's millions he cannot eat any more than the humblest miner; he cannot sleep any longer of nights; he cannot wear any warmer clothing or keep farther out of the wet when it rains. The percentage which he personally uses out of his money as compared with the percentage which he returns to the public in the usefulness of his industrial and commercial operations is a small one compared with that of the envious boy or man who feels that Morgan is robbing him. The men and boys who "grind out a miserable existence in the coal mines," if suddenly put in charge of Morgan's and Truesdale's properties, couldn't hire men to administer them in the efficient manner in which they are being administered today without paying more, in one way and another, than Morgan and Truesdale are costing.

The chances are they would pay much more, if not wind up in bankruptcy. We want to say another thing in this connection. Any boy or man "grinding out a miserable existence in the coal mines" who feels like bettering his lot and fitting himself to mingle on terms of equality with educated men like Morgan and Truesdale ought to waste no time in taking advantage of the opportunities embodied in The Tribune's Educational Contest. We have had, as yet, very few enrollments, and return from the kind of men and boys who sit around complaining because others have got along in life. We have observed that the lads who make a go in our contests are chaps like Morgan and Truesdale doubtless were when of similar age, chaps who worry less about what others may be doing or not doing than about how they can themselves find time and energy to do what they want to do in order to move forward.

Envy is poor business. We don't believe that it pays in a newspaper to encourage it. Representative Goldfogie is the latest specimen of a small man to attempt to achieve notoriety by making an attack upon a superior. Mr. Goldfogie demands that the accounts of Governor General Wood should be investigated, intimating that this careful officer has been too extravagant with sums appropriated for carrying on the work of reconstruction in Cuba.

Some Candid Truths. FLOODING of the mines of the anthracite fields would inflict a loss upon their owners of \$200,000,000, to say nothing of the loss which it would inflict upon the miners when they get ready to return to work. If the officers of the United Mine Workers should set fire to the city of Scranton and cause it to burn to the ground, the loss would be less than is involved in their plan to doom the mines to destruction because the owners of those mines will not accept dictated terms. A burned city could be rebuilt in short order and be perhaps the better for its newness; but flooded coal mines are slow things to rescue, and it is doubtful in many instances if the mines, after a long soaking, would be worth recovering.

We note this fact in this way at this time in order that a proper understanding may prevail as to the seriousness of the crisis which awaits the inhabitants of this region next week. We have the best authority for saying that the mining interests will exhaust every resource at their command in the proper endeavor to save their property. If men now working for them at the engines and pumps see fit to leave on the orders of Messrs. Mitchell, Nichols and their colleagues, as they have a legal right to do, the operating interests will put other men in their places, as they have a legal right to do; and if the new men are interfered with full protection will be afforded them. On this point there should be no misunderstanding.

Such protection is assured by the fact that if destruction of property shall come through any default on the part of the civil authorities in affording instant and ample legal protection, full damages can be recovered from the public treasury, which means at the expense of the taxpayers. This has been decided repeatedly and is a fixed fact in law. It is up to the operators to find men to work the mine engines and pumps. It is up to the officers of the law to see that when the operators find such men nobody shall interfere with them. If the civil officials fail in their sworn duty it is up to the taxpayers to settle for the losses occasioned.

For any lawlessness arising from mob interference with lawful protection of property interests it should be understood plainly in advance that the officials of the miners' union will be held morally responsible, since it is their order which will precipitate it, and since it is in their power to keep every member of the union away from places of contact with the operators and the men whom the operators may see fit to employ to save their property. The public should observe that the operators have not taken the aggressive in this matter. They have shown their willingness to let things run along in a peaceable course, even going to the extreme of ceasing to operate their washeries, as they had a perfect right to do under the law, so as not to introduce factors of disturbance. The union's as-

sault upon the safety of their properties can be met, however, only in one way—a fight for self-protection. This will come as surely as there is interference; and we have every reason to believe that if it comes it will be vigorous and decisive.

By all means keep up the decorations for the elsteddfod visitors. Kill two birds with one stone.

For a Show Down.

The nomination of Mr. Elkin would merely make the state doubtful would cost the party seven or eight members of congress, which it cannot spare, would place the majority in the legislature in more than a score of ordinarily safe Republican counties. No Republican state convention will deliberately put the party in any such defenseless and helpless position.—Philadelphia Press.

IF THIS were true it would have a very sinister meaning. It would mean, for one thing, that no young man of clean character, high ability and great personal charm who gives to party service the attention needed to preserve party organization against defeat and to foil attempts at party disruption may aspire to elective office; that the pathway to such preferment leads instead through channels of non-participation in political affairs or into camps of sedition and confusion. That meaning, we are satisfied, will not be acceptable to the working Republicans of Pennsylvania.

In the second place, what the Press says, if it were true, would mean that when the candidate preferred by the majority, with indorsement from every county where an open poll was permitted, and plainly in favor among the masses of the people, had been fairly nominated in convention, there are Republicans in considerable number who are enough in their party attachment and in their support of Republican national policies and principles, not only to carry their personal pipe into their marking of the state ticket, but also to claw at Republican nominees for congress. We do not believe that this is an accurate statement of the situation in Pennsylvania. We think that the Press is mistaken. But to make certain, we are for having the truth proved by a show-down at the polls.

We don't want to rob the stalwart majority on the mere testimony of a newspaper which has been largely instrumental in producing among those whom it influences the very condition of Republican enervation which it now seeks to use as a club. We do not hesitate to say that the preservation of majority rule in this commonwealth is of greater importance to the Republican party than the preservation of the governorship or of congress. But we affirm our belief that the loss of either is wholly imaginary; that it exists only in the fancy of those who are using it in a campaign to put themselves down exactly from an attitude of political egotism to one of party regularity. We see no particular reason why the great stalwart mass should discommode itself, sacrifice its preference and bow the knee to boss dictation in order to ease the return of a few insurgent prodigals wearied of their diet of husks.

The thirty thousand Norwegians who are expected to land in this country during the present season, will be welcome. Norwegians take care more about providing comfortable homes for themselves by industry and frugality than they do about running the country and raising Ned at the slightest opportunity. Norwegians are needed.

Monroe county has elected a delegate to the Democratic state convention without instructions. In view of the present disinclination on the part of prominent Democrats to seek empty honors, Monroe seems to have lost an excellent opportunity to present a favorite son.

The present condition of the state base ball league indicates that the people who call up the printing offices early in the evening and ask for the score have been more numerous than those who attend the games.

It begins to look as though the good offices of the National Civic Federation may be necessary to settle the Fifteenth congressional district deadlock.

Latest dispatches from Ohio serve to refute any rumor to the effect that Uncle Mark Hanna is politically no longer upon earth.

Senator Sagasta should now solve the Spanish cabinet problem by firing the members and placing them all on the bench.

Dr. Lansing Gives His View of Strikes

Editor of The Tribune—Sir: Concerning the statements which have been attributed to me in some newspapers and of which, under no circumstances, I have become aware only this day, on my return after prolonged absence, it seems desirable that I should offer correction of what is manifestly erroneous and inaccurate. Notwithstanding the hasty and hostile words of my assailants, I trust I shall not be betrayed into language resembling theirs. What I said of strikes and strikers has been said by me many times and in many places. I am glad to here repeat the substance of it to show how unlike it is to the utterances attributed to me, though every one acquainted with me knows beforehand that I could not have used the language charged to me. These, then, are my words and sentiments as near as I can repeat them.

The disturbers and agitators in strikes are rarely or never, so far as known to me, first-class workmen either in skill, competency, industry, temperance, virtue or care for their employers' interests. Workmen, first-class in these respects, do not wish to strike, and protest against it. They know strikes to be hostile to all their interests. Neither are the workmen even those second-class in skill, who are not first-class in character, the leaders or promoters of strikes. Those among workmen who are willing to work, who use their money for their families and who neither drink liquor nor gamble, are not strike leaders and agitators. But the incompetent and inferior, the unskilled, careless, idle and negligent, the patrons of saloons, addicted to drinking and gambling, these are the disturbers and trouble-makers, more given to talking than to laboring. As to the salaried managers and directors of strikes, if the wages and salaries of the walking delegates and disturbers should be cut off on the day the strike which they have brought about be-

gin, as are the wages of the workers, they would never encourage strikes. But the salary of the men who make the trouble among these and lead others into it, goes on, while that of their dupes whom they mislead, suddenly and wholly stops.

In the miners' strike a year and more ago in this valley, I was told by miners that nine out of ten of them did not desire the strike but were opposed to it. Why, I asked, did they strike? And the answer that they gave was that they did not dare to refuse to strike. And why not? Because, they said, they feared personal violence for themselves and their families, and the destruction of their property. Similar statements were made by the machinists at the time of the machinists' strike and also by the carpenters and the carmen when they were forced out. They told their employers that they did not wish to strike and were opposed to it but did not dare to stand out against an abusive minority. It seems to me that if they could have a fair chance to express themselves in a secret ballot without being swayed by the wages made by the workmen in these cases would have been registered against the strikes. In the trolley car strike, I am told that about three out of four wanted the strike, the largest number ever present at a meeting of the strikers and that the number who met and perpetuated the strike after the strike began, was about half that of a mere fraction of the whole. The last time I allowed a secret ballot so as to get a fair expression of the opinion of the fair minded men.

I have never said that all strike leaders were drunkards or addicted to the use of liquor, but I said that most of the workmen who create trouble and most of their leaders strike strikers are either keepers of saloons or frequenters of the same and that, in my opinion, if the saloons were closed, there would be no strike in the valley in the last five years, so as to learn beyond doubt if what I have been told is true. Let them express themselves without fear of being called vile names or suffering any abuse, and they will doubtless be found in large majority opposed to the folly, waste and misery of these strikes.

I began the careful investigation of the whole matter of work and wages many years ago. Perhaps my fierce and violent critics of the press and pulpit have read these articles and observed more on this important subject than I. But I would be quite willing to put their knowledge or their sympathies to a fair test. I am in favor of better conditions and character for every man in every station of life. I am and have always been as respectful towards the hard worker as towards the head worker.

I am not in favor of having mobs and agitators run the business of which they know nothing. I affirm the right of every man to work and equally his duty to do so. I believe that among the most useful of men are those who are labor agitators who are the friends of no industry and are envious of all industries and prosperous workers. I believe in the frequent use of facts and feelings so as to create a good understanding between the men who hire workmen and the workmen whom they hire. But I believe that the strikes and boycotts of our country are wholly destructive, harmful and foolish as they are wicked, and the very things that labor unions should seek to avoid. I do not deny the right of men sometimes to strike. But I doubt if it is ever wise. Eliminate the labor conditions caused by strong drink and you add prosperity in every way to every member of the community. The waste of millions and the wasted energy would enrich every one perceptibly if saved.

In this brief and I trust wholly courteous statement, if any one has attempted to discuss at length the great matters to which I have alluded, I have brought forward only a few facts of which I have information. If any one is willing to advance the proposition that these facts have been excited, created and carried on by reasonable, skillful, industrious, sober, virtuous working men, I am ready to discuss the facts with him in the kindest and fairest manner. I shrink from no truth and I abuse no man. Upon the papers and the men who abuse me I have no time nor disposition to fling epithets or revilings. But I believe that if the lazy demagogues and the mischief makers, industrial and political, who lure our wage earners into the destructive battles which we call strikes, would cease to deceive the ignorant and rather respect the industrious, and to work with the virtuous working men, I should be performing a far better service for humanity than they have ever heretofore done.

I have studied the strikes of this country and the Europe as indeed the whole question of work and wages for the last fifteen years. With my conclusions as published, sober, capable, industrious, fair, virtuous working men, I am ready to discuss the facts with him in the kindest and fairest manner. I shrink from no truth and I abuse no man. Upon the papers and the men who abuse me I have no time nor disposition to fling epithets or revilings. But I believe that if the lazy demagogues and the mischief makers, industrial and political, who lure our wage earners into the destructive battles which we call strikes, would cease to deceive the ignorant and rather respect the industrious, and to work with the virtuous working men, I should be performing a far better service for humanity than they have ever heretofore done.

—I. J. Lansing, Scranton, May 28.

ALWAYS BUSY. Oxfords



Closed All Day Tomorrow Memorial Day. Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

S. J. Fuhrman & Bro

Manufacturers of Store and Window Awnings. Our celebrated Strap Roller for Awnings a Specialty. 328 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa.

\$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. Table with columns: Scholarship Name, Amount, and Total. Includes scholarships from Syracuse University, Bucknell University, Washington School for Boys, etc.

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.

Piazza and Lawn Swings. Summer Furniture. The Largest and most artistic line ever shown in the city. Hill & Connell, 121 Washington Avenue. Includes an illustration of a swing set.

AMBITION. We are ambitious and determined to keep all the time. The Best Flour, The Best Oats, The Best Feed, The Best Hay, In Scranton. Dickson Mill & Grain Co. Scranton and Olyphant. Old Phone, Green Ridge, 31-2. New Phone, 1183.

NEW YORK HOTELS. ALDINE HOTEL. 4TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 30TH STS., NEW YORK. EUROPEAN PLAN, NEW, FIREPROOF. Convenient to Theatres and Shopping Districts. Take 23rd st. cross to w cars and transfer at 4th ave. direct to hotel. Rooms with Bath (Suits with Bath \$1.50 upward) \$2.50. W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL. Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place, NEW YORK. American Plan, \$2.50 Per Day and Upwards. European Plan, \$1.00 Per Day and Upwards. Special Rates to Families. T. THOMPSON, Prop.

When in Need of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Properly fitted by an expert optician. From \$1.00 Up. Also all kinds of prescription work and repairing. Mercereau & Connell, 132 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 courses.

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.

Dr. & Mrs. John MacDuffie's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 25th year. Twenty-five years under the management of Miss HOWARD. College preparatory and academic courses. Resident pupils limited to 25. 100 girls non-resident. Beautiful grounds, Tennis courts. Instruction in accordance with highest requirements of the best colleges. For particulars and catalogue address, John MacDuffie, Ph. D., Springfield, Mass.

STATENORMAL SCHOOL. The examinations for admission to the Middle Year and Senior Year classes will be held June 10. 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 years' 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.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL. SCRANTON, PA. T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Lawall, Dean. R. J. Foster, Stanley P. Allen, Vice President. Secretary. HOTEL ALBERT, NEW YORK. Cor. 11th St. & UNIVERSITY PL. Only One Block from Broadway. Rooms, \$1 Up. Prices Reasonable.