

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 value 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. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year.

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TEN PAGES. SCRANTON, MAY 30, 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.

Memorial Day.

AS THE YEARS pass, this day gains in solemnity. The generation of veterans is melting away but daily their monument, the nation saved and expanded, grows in usefulness and in the world's esteem.

None can visit the honored graves today without feeling a new measure of gratitude and experiencing a larger baptism of patriotism. Unexpected fruitage has come from the seed of heroes buried. Not alone has the nation been saved from disunion but, reunited, unified, inviolate, it is teaching in distant lands the lesson of liberty under regulated law and laying foundations for new empires dedicated to the welfare of the governed.

Could those who fell on southern battlefields awaken to sense in this new atmosphere the vast proportions of their continued work and realize the progress born of their trials and travail, who can doubt that gladly would they resume the vestments of the sepulchre, willing martyrs to humanity's gain?

These men died for country. We, their sons, must live for it. They met their duty in war's rude shock and nobly they performed it. To do in peace and quiet, often in solitude, the duties of the hour takes courage of a different stamp; but we must do it. Had the legions of Sherman, Meade and Grant wavered in their hour of test, the problems of today would not be as they are; but they did not fail. We must respect and emulate their example. In civic life, in varied forms, tests no less exacting are continually arising. See that they, too, find the citizenship prepared.

It is well that an early decision from the courts should be had as to the right of county treasurers to withhold money collected in behalf of cities. From a lay standpoint the law can be construed two ways at present. Let the court say which way is the right way.

Probably Misquoted.

THE ASSERTION credited to John Mitchell in a western interview that the miners of the anthracite region are financially fortified for a six months' strike, having saved up their money for a year and a half with the possibility of such a strike in view, is probably a misquotation. It certainly does not describe accurately the conditions in this portion of the coal fields.

There may be instances in which mine workers are in shape to go through a six-months' loss of income without feeling a pinch, but they are exceedingly few. We know of hundreds of good, reputable and substantial miners who are already missing severely their former earnings and wondering when the 65 cents a month which they are paying into the union's treasury will return in the form of aid during idleness. The employer assures us that he has had within the past two weeks in excess of 2,500 applications for employment from men now idle through the mine strike against their honest judgment. In a large number of these cases he was told that employment of some kind would not leave them any money. They would not leave if they had the means to stay; certainly not those who are married, have families and own homes.

The plain truth is that the men of substance and character among the mine workers were and are to a large degree utterly opposed to this strike. They fought it in their localities; they were opposed to the leadership which fomented it, and if they could have their way peacefully and in freedom from the insults and outrages which lawless persons feel at liberty to commit upon those who do not agree with them they would go back to work tomorrow. They realize that nothing of sufficient importance is at stake to warrant their abandoning their families to a six-months' loss of income. It is the vote which forced the strike came mainly from the poorer element down in the lower district—an element which in earlier strikes was the fiercest

for war until war came, and when it came was the first to sue for peace.

We do not see how the condition of the miners of the anthracite region would be benefited even though the soft coal miners should be inveigled into breaking their contracts and surrendering their income. No benefits could then be expected from the bituminous districts. It would be win or starve for sure. And on a basis of indifference to contracts no intelligent man would need to have any fear that the strike could win.

The best interests of the anthracite community call for the resumption of activity and prosperity in our mines. Those who stand in the way of such a blessing do neither themselves nor the public any good.

President Nichols' idea that now is the time to settle differences in the anthracite region in a mass, by a struggle to a finish, will have general approval. That is the only kind of a settlement which will stay settled.

John Jermyn.

AFTER THE long and weary struggle with torturing pain, John Jermyn is at rest and the world is poorer for his sleeping. More than most men, more than almost any man who could be mentioned, this gentle, friendly citizen of Scranton represented the true American idea. Strongly local in his attachments, reaching not far in his ambitions into the great world, he is still a type significant, indeed, of what has made this republic the mighty power it is today.

Coming to our land from over the sea, he became one with his new country, while still the love for old England thrived warm in his breast. He was not a militant, not an agitator, not a man who thought he had a mission to reform the world. He simply looked for a foothold somewhere and found it here in the little new town in the new land. Here the object lesson is emphasized. He stayed. The foothold was slight, but he was earnest and strong and industrious, and down through the many long years he has remained, deepening, broadening the foundation which he laid in youth, and making it a pleasant place where multitudes could find, too, a spot on which to stand. While others who started life at his side, roved restlessly about the earth, seeking greater opportunities, he wrought on in tireless energy and grasping the little chances that lay in his way, made of them something noble and fine and wonderful.

Always he kept the simplicity of heart that was his in the early days. While he cherished an honest pride of blood, which surely any man could be pardoned for holding, it was marred by none of the meaner instincts which have reflected on certain American types. Although a poor boy, he did not forget that he was of gentle birth, and during his earlier struggles and on into the period of his success this consciousness was probably a satisfaction to Mr. Jermyn, as he revived the former fortunes of his race and name. The coat-of-arms in the Hotel Jermyn was his own, and one whose history is an illustration of his life.

He contributed marvelously to the upbuilding and the prosperity of the northern anthracite region, and his name will live as long as Scranton stands.

Generous of soul, honest in purpose, tender of heart, amid all his great success and power in the financial world, it was in the circle of home that the most beautiful characteristics of this man's personality were revealed. There he was adored beyond the love which is given to most mortals; there were the real happiness and light of his life.

The afternoon papers for rumors; the morning papers for news.

The Ohio Platform.

STATE by state the Republican roll is being called, and not a commonwealth filters. First, Indiana; then Illinois, and now Ohio, each in turn declares for the upriser, stamps upon back firing at our soldiers at the front and puts itself abreast of the enlightened Republicanism of the day in its treatment of other pressing questions. In our new columns yesterday we printed in substance the platform adopted Wednesday at Cleveland. Parts of it will certainly bear repetition. For example, take this plank on the relations between capital and labor:

"To secure for labor the consideration it deserves; to uphold the dignity of toil; to create a healthy public opinion on the subject of labor and the justice of its receiving a full share of the value it creates; to bring labor and capital together on common ground in the adjustment of such questions as may concern these two great factors in production, it is necessary that labor should be intelligently organized. We believe in few hours and larger rewards for labor, and favor such laws as will harmonize the interests of labor and capital and tend to lighten the burden of toil."

No one can pick a flaw in that. It is gospel truth. Intelligent organization of labor means, among other things, sanctity of contracts; fidelity to the employer's interests while employed; the subordination of fire-eating, rough-riding, tongue-crazy radicalism to cool, business-like, impartial judgment; in short, a revolution in the whole tenor and drift of most labor unions. It also means fewer strikes and more accident insurance, sick-benefits and night schools; more efficiency, better moral and technical development, and less warring of the red flag of envy, class prejudice and artificial discontent.

The plank on trusts was also to the point. "We recognize," it says, "the necessity of co-operation in order to meet new conditions in the industrial world, and to compete successfully for the world's markets; but all combinations that stifle competition, control prices, limit production, or unduly increase profits or values, and especially when they raise the prices of the necessities of life, are opposed to public policy and should be repressed with a strong hand." That is Republican policy, and, with President Roosevelt, it is also Republican practice. But here the gem of the diadem: The president and the army are con-

MEMORIAL DAY—1902.

For The Tribune. Veterans! who march to scatter flowers And plant the flag on every grave Of those who lived to serve in peace The land they offered life to save.

With yours our thought speeds on to greet With loving memory those who fell On battlefields, in prisons dire, In Southern soil they slumber well.

They slumber well! For Southern soil Their sacrifice and yours has won The Nation's heritage for aye, "While grass shall grow and waters run."

Above their rest the Southern breeze Whispers its requiem soft and low, Upon their graves the grasses wave, The wild vine creeps, the blossoms blow.

Though on their mounds no comrade's hand Shall plant the flag on every grave, Yet, overhead, its glorious folds Float free, no other flag beside.

That Starry flag for which we fought Led South and North together on 'Till a new war cry roused the land While Cuba watched for freedom's dawn.

Great tasks confront the nation yet, But the strong impetus you gave, Ye and your comrades dead, endure The cause of righteousness to save.

The hearts of myriads yet to come The memory of your deed shall sway, And reverent loyalty shall keep Forever your Memorial Day.

—Susan E. Dickinson.

gratulated on the satisfactory progress made in the Philippines in suppressing insurrection and establishing order, and the "policy of our government in those islands is unqualifiedly endorsed. Our title to the islands is as perfect as was that of Spain after 300 years of undisputed possession. We will give their people better government, better schools, more civil and political rights, and a higher civilization and broader freedom than is possible for them in any other way. OUR FLAG IS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THERE IT WILL REMAIN. The American army has taken up a work of establishing order and maintaining authority in the distant Philippines, and while we deplore and severely condemn any instances of cruelty which may have occurred, we remember that our soldiers are fighting a barbarous and treacherous foe, who have often inflicted most inhuman atrocities upon their prisoners. It is the nation's army, drawn from every section of the country, knowing no creed, but fighting the nation's battles under the nation's flag, and we resent with indignation recent Democratic efforts to drag its honor in the dust and to cast reproach on its fair name.

That is fit to be emblazoned in illuminated letters on the portals of the Capital at Washington.

Yesterday's New York Times said that on Monday the strike leaders, confessing defeat, would call the strike off. Yesterday's New York Tribune, an equally conservative paper, said that in a short time anti-trust proceedings would be instituted which would force the operators to terms. The great dailies should hire some reporters who are familiar with the coal business.

Additional reports come of efforts by Quay emissaries to tamper with instructed Elklin delegates. A victory won by cunco tactics would hardly popularize its beneficiary as a voter-winner at the polls.

The fumes from the Ohio pipe of peace will no doubt have an unpleasant effect upon the nostrils of the remaining patriots of the opposition.

It is not going to be many days until one man can no longer name and unname the governors of Pennsylvania.

Mont Pelée has no respect for scientists.

Candid Comment About the Strike

From the Philadelphia Ledger. IT IS TO the credit of the strikers that since the strike began they have been with rare exceptions, quiet, orderly and law-abiding. The instances of violence have been few and comparatively insignificant. It is true that the operators have not attempted to operate their mines with non-striker labor, but this latter condition is one which cannot continue if the contending parties fail to end the strike by an amicable settlement of their contention.

The most serious outcome of the strike is the order to the engineers, firemen and pumpmen to quit their places on the 2d of June. If the strikers' demands are not met, they will be complied with.

Should the present guardians of the mines, the men whose work is that of preserving the law, the order to quit their places on Monday next, be abandoned, the strike would be ended. It will occur inevitably that the owners and lessees of the mines will use all means possible to save their property from ruin. They will undoubtedly endeavor to put other men in the vacant places of the strikers to prevent the destructive inundation of the mines.

In this contingency lies the danger of violence and disorder, since, if the strikers determine that the positions they have vacated shall not be filled by others and seek to make their determination good by physical force, the situation will be most grave. The flooding of the mines would not only entail vast losses on the operators, but it would impose losses, possibly as great, upon the operatives. If the mines are destroyed the strikers would be in a very bad position. Their opportunity to work will be lost. Even if the mines be only injured in part, not totally destroyed, the miners cannot labor in them until the tedious and prolonged operation of clearing them of water can be accomplished. Besides that, the destruction of the mines, of enormous value to the public, or violence in order to prevent its destruction, would alienate that popular sympathy from the strikers without which they cannot hope to succeed.

Thus far in the struggle the miners have behaved admirably. They have not resorted to overt acts. They have simply asserted their unquestionable right to refuse to work upon terms which they deem unsatisfactory. They have been reasonable, orderly and law-abiding. This line of conduct they should continue to follow. If they abandon it, the destruction of their property to save the mines from destruction by preventing non-striker from keeping the pumps in operation, they will ren-

der barren their own fields of labor. The flooding of the mines would injure the operators, the operatives and the public, and it would help no one, the miners themselves, in order to conserve their own interests, should protect the mines from flooding. If for no other reason than that their destruction would deprive them of employment long after their disputes with their employers are settled, the strikers must be. The ruin of the mines would benefit no one and hurt hundreds of thousands of men. It would compel the shutting down of the coal mines, the iron furnaces, factories and industrial works of all kinds throughout the state, and it would fill the homes of workmen with distress, coal famine, and the loss of the cheaper necessities of life, and as it now artificially is, a costly luxury.

Awaiting the Next Step. From the New York Tribune. The coal strike has thus far been conducted with violence and the public, and it would help no one, the miners themselves, in order to conserve their own interests, should protect the mines from flooding. If for no other reason than that their destruction would deprive them of employment long after their disputes with their employers are settled, the strikers must be. The ruin of the mines would benefit no one and hurt hundreds of thousands of men. It would compel the shutting down of the coal mines, the iron furnaces, factories and industrial works of all kinds throughout the state, and it would fill the homes of workmen with distress, coal famine, and the loss of the cheaper necessities of life, and as it now artificially is, a costly luxury.

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\$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 honor 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. 1 Scholarship in the University of Rochester, at \$100. 1 Scholarship in Washington Dickinson School, at \$100. 1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson School, at \$100. 1 Scholarship in Dickinson College Preparatory School, at \$100. 1 Scholarship in Newton College Institute, at \$100. 1 Scholarship in Keosauqua Academy, at \$100. 1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School, at \$100. 1 Scholarship in the School of the Lacksawanna, at \$100. 1 Scholarship in Wilkes-Barre Institute, at \$100. 1 Scholarship in Cottitt Cottages (Summer School), at \$100. 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$25 each. 4 Scholarships in Hardenbergh School of Music and Art, at \$25 each. 3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each. 3 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$87 each. 2 Scholarships in Lacksawanna Business College, at \$85 each. 2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooley's Vocal Studio (School), at \$100 each.

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.

SHORT SEA TRIPS. A few days can be pleasantly spent in a trip to Norfolk, Va. Old Point Comfort, Va. Richmond, Va. Washington, D. C. VIA THE OLD DOMINION LINE. Steamers sail daily except Sunday from Pier 25, North River, foot of Beach Street, New York. Tickets, including meals and state-room accommodations, \$8.00 one way, \$13.00 round trip, and upwards. Send stamp for illustrated book. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO. 81 Beach Street, New York, N. Y. H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager. J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent. ALWAYS BUSY. CLOS'D ALL DAY TODAY, Memorial Day. Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

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 Switzerlands rolled into one—reached only by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Daily transcontinental train service throughout the year from Toronto and Montreal. IMPERIAL LIMITED, crossing the continent in 37 hours, leaves Toronto and Montreal commencing June 15th next, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Sleeping and dining cars attached to all through trains. First-class hotels in the mountains, Swiss guides at the principal points. For rates, etc., apply to nearest agent of the C. P. R., or to E. V. Skinner, 253 Broadway, New York. ROBERT KERR, Passenger Traffic Manager, Montreal.

EDUCATIONAL. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, East Stroudsburg, Pa. The examinations for admission to the Middle Year and Senior Year classes will be held June 1. High school graduates will be permitted to take both examinations and enter the senior class, where they will have 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.

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

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 Cottitt Cottages, a Summer School of Secondary Instruction, Cottitt, 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 participate studies and save time in the preparation for college. 5. Students in college who have admission conditions which must be removed before the beginning of the next Scholastic Year.

For particulars address, CHARLES E. FISH, Principal, School of the Lackawanna, Scranton, Pa. SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, SCRANTON, PA. T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Lawell, Trust. H. J. Foster, Stanley F. Allen, Vice President. Secretary.