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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, JUNE 4, 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

### The Beginning of the End?

HE SECOND day of the mine workers' movement to force a concession from the operators by threatening their property with destruction by water ended as far from success as the first. With few and unimportant exceptions the continuance of pumping operations indefinitely.

In his statement of yesterday President Mitchell exhibited the first indication of irritability of temper noticed since the strike movement developed: a fact which is significant. His attempt to excite prejudice against the coal and iron police may not be an invitation for trouble, but it is likely to have the effect of hastening it. The coal and iron police are authorized by the laws of Pennsylvania, and the purpose of their appointment is to protect property. Mr. Mitchell and the operators may not agree as to the degree of exposure to which mining property is at present subject. Mr. Mitchell says it is safe. We sincerely trust that he lows: is right. If it be safe, then the oper ators, in employing large numbers of coal and iron policemen, are injuris nobody and putting into circulation the form of wages money which shoul be quite welcome in business circles i view of the scarcity of wages in the mines. But if it should happen that Mr. Mitchell's estimate of the safety of property would be found to be overpolice force in the vicinity of the points of danger would manifestly be an econ omy for the taxpayers, who would otherwise be liable for heavy damages in addition to having to pay the expenses of calling out the Nationa Chard.

The failure of the attempt to floo the mines brings within view the end of the strike. The battle may be prolonged until actual want shall force the strikers to apply for work. But whether ended soon or late, it is clear that the terms of re-employment will be made by the operators, and that if the union is to survive as a potent factor in the industrial life of the anthracite region it will be with its character changed from a property-threatening to an educational, insurance and beneficial institution returning to its membership for dues exacted something more than the privations of reckless strikes, which injure all concerned, except possibly the salaried leaders.

The parties who are willing to "concede" a victory for Mr. Eikin in Tioga are coming out of the woods.

### Increasing Exports of Manufactures.

ending with April, just issued

and 16 per cent. of the ten months' im- We should sell 50 per cent .... \$5,165,600,000 portations, were manufacturers' ma- Less present sales....... 1,342,000,600 terials, meaning, under the Republican protective tariff, more work for our wage-earners. The exports of manufactures for April show a heavy gain over April of last year, the figures being 36.54 per cent. against 29.15 per cent, of our total exports, and for the ten months, 28.55 per cent, against 27.40 per cent. The ten months' total import of manufacturers' materials was 348 millions this year, against 280 millions last year, a gain of 68 millions. The April gain of exports of manufactures. over April of last year, was 41/2 millions, and for the ten months the shortage is thereby reduced to but 51/2 millions. For this ten months the percentage of manufactures in our total exports was higher than in any prior year, except 1900. The main increases in imports of manufactures are:

Turning to the export side we find that the largest increase is in cotton

goods. For the month of April alone the figures were \$3,032,718, and for the ten months, \$26,436,379. By June 30, the total export of cotton goods will reach \$30,000,000. In this line our exports have doubled since 1895. The figures are: Prior to 1895, the highest was .... \$15,000,000 

The increase is in cotton cloths, and largely to China, the consumption in that outlet having doubled since 1900; for instance, 164 million yards in the ten months of 1900, to 372 million yards

n the ten months of 1902. In exports of manufactures we have nearly overtaken the 10 months of last year, and unless something unforseen happens, the close of business on June 30 will see us pass the winning post several lengths ahead of prior years.

According to all accounts the Chicago meat strikers could take lessons in politeness and docility from the animals of a menagerie at feeding time.

### Not a Reliable Prophet.

The defeat of the movement to make Mr. Eikin the candidate for governor is now practically assured.—Philadelphia

HE ACCURACY of our es-

teemed contemporary's assertion in this instance may be judged from the fact that when Senator Quay ordered Elkin out of the fight the Press said next day that that ended Elkin; that his following would collapse; that few if any more countles would declare for him, and that in a short time he would have to withdraw. The Press predicted winter before last that the stalwarts would not organize the legislature; and that Quay would not be elected senator. It then underestimated John Elkin's ability as a fighter and it underestimates it today. It was Elkin who defeated the political interests represented by the Press on that occasion; and while they have since captured Quay and Durham and made them turn on Elkin it is evident to all who are in touch with the present state canvass that Elkin's chances for repeating the lesson of two years ago have been multiplying rapidly of late. That he will be nominated one week from today is the the pumps are still running and the confident expectation of himself and precautions taken to prevent forcible friends. They have the votes already interruption of those at work insure pledged and they do not believe that attempts to take their men away from them, however desperately made, can

The citizens of The Hague do not seem to know whether they are re quired to rejoice or weep at the dawn of peace in South Africa.

### Why Is It?

(For The Tribune by Waiter J. Ballard.) HE CONSUMING power of international commerce aggregates yearly, according to a recent carefully prepared tabulation by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, \$11,630,000,000, divided as fol-

Europe Asia of Africa g South America oceanica	. 430,000,000 . 375,000,000
in North America	\$10,330,000,000 1,300,000,000

\$11,630,000,00 The share of the United States in this vast water-reached trade of \$10,330,000,sanguine, the presence of a sufficient 000 is only \$1,542,000,000, or about thirteen per cent., made of sales to

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	ts, or			0.0000

\$1,342,000,000 besides forty per cent. of the purchases of North America, exclusive of the United States,

By this tabulation it will be seen that we are selling only a little over thirteen per cent, average of the goods bought by those countries whose communication with us is by water, while of the consumption of Africa, with its 175,000,-000 people, we are reduced to a miserable five per cent., or \$21,500,000, out of \$430,000,000.

Why do we make so poor a showing as this? Why is it that with our overwhelming natural resources, our thousands of well equipped factories, our five and a half millions of operatives, our up-to-date processes of manufacture, our systematized factory management, our millions upon millions of acres of food-producing lands, our teeming flocks and herds, our "captains of industry," with their billions of HE DETAILED statement of dollars of capital, our increasing active commerce for the month of consular service, our well informed April, and for the ten months | statistical departments, our trade-encouraging government, and our enerby the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, getic, dominating, American spirit of O. P. Austin, chief, contains much en- enterprise, we are not selling at least couragement for our manufacturing in- fifty per cent. of the outside world's consumption, and thereby make the One-half the importations for April, record to read as follows:

Gain in foreign trade......\$3,823,000,000

or a gain of nearly three times as much as our present total sales?

Why is it that our capitalists, our wage-earners, our merchants and our farmers are deprived of the increased dividends, increased wages, increased trading profits and increased farm earning which would follow the increased foreign trade?

Why is it that by the absence of this increased foreign trade, and in view of the incontrovertible fact that the bulk of what we sell or would sell abroad is the product of our natural resources, or the manufactures thereof, our natural wealth is not augmented by nearly the entire selling value of that increase? Why is it that of the trifling thirteen per cent. of that foreign consumption, which we do with great difficulty now sell, we have to hire foreigners and foreign vessels to deliver more than nine-tenths, at an expense to ourselves

of more than \$200,000,000 yearly for freights? Why is it that we find it almost impossible to get our young men to take

up navigation as a profession? Why is it that our navy is insufficiently manned with trained and ex-

perienced sallors? Why is it that our capitalists have been compelled to combine foreign vessels even with the condition that the most important of those vessels shall retain their foreign allegiance and foreign flag, and be subject to foreign call n time of war?

Let those congressmen who are opposing or fearing to vote for the ship subsidy bill, passed by our patriotic senate, answer, remembering that failure on their part to do what is right at the right time is as fatal in its effect as doing what is wrong.

Senator Mason has again given an nstance of the courage of his convicions in the matter of misapplied elo-

All save the fault-finders appear to have emerged from the South African war with honorable records.

Hon, Joseph Chamberlain may be pardoned for indulging in a vindicated expression of countenance.

The seventeen year locust prophet expects to get his dates properly adjusted this season.

### Candid Comment About the Strike

Estimating the Chances.

From the Philadelphia Press. The miners have failed in their wholly ndefensible policy of trying to injure property by flooding the mines. The rail-coads and operators by their own confession hold at their work but one-half of the men holding the best-paid and most permanent places in the industry. The we sides stand deadlocked. The public pays the cost in increased prices for coal

a necessary of life. When a strike reaches the situation now apparent in sure to win. Time, capital and possession are all on their side. But the victory is being won at a very heavy price.

About Coal and Iron Police. From the New York Times.

The immediate question now is that violence on the part of the strikers in resistance to the efforts of the operators to man the pumps and engines. Mr. Mitchell says: "A perfect army of irre-sponsible men have been employed by the coal companies to act as coal and iron policemen. The services of there men are unnecessary and their presence unwarranted." This is a very foolish statement. The history of strikes, if it teaches anything at all, teaches the lesson that they are exceedingly apt to lead to violent and destructive acts on the part of the strikers. The agent or manager of a corporation, with this lesson before him, who did not take measures to protect the property of his company would be a fool. Mr. Mitchell himself, by issuing the order withdrawing the men from the engines and pumps, has attempted to destroy the mines, or at least to make them useless for months. The operators, in the attempt to protect the mines, are hiring other men in place of the strikers and in the attempt to gaged reinforcements for the coal and iron police. Mr. Mitchell's position is that they have no right to do this. Such talk is strange from a man of his repu-

tation for good sense.
If the strikers make assaults upon the If the strikers make assaults upon the new men or attempt by other means than those of lawful persuasion to prevent prises, and in so doing have furnished those of lawful persuasion to prevent their going to work, there will be bloodwould inevitably be lost. The could not yield to violence. Public sentiment would condemn them if they did yield. Apparently they are determined not to yield at all.

### Significant Reluctance.

From the Albany Journal. It is somewhat significant that there is evident reluctance on the part of President Mitchell and the other officers of the mine workers to take the steps toward the calling of a national convention which would be called upon to consider the advisability of extending strike over the bituminous regions. When that plan was first broached it seemed to be enthusiastically received by the miners. It was argued that if the supply of soft coal, too, were cut off, a condition would be produced which would compel the mine operators to grant any and all Since then the sober second thought has evidently prevailed to some extent,

and the flaw in the argument has been discovered, perhaps through carrying it to its logical conclusion, which is, that if all persons in the United States who work for wages should refuse to work for a time, they could coerce all employ ers into making any concessions that they might demand. The absurdity of such a proposition is at once apparent. Men who argue that the more extensive a strike is made and the more men are forced into idleness, the more quickly and certainly employers will be compelled to grant demands made upon them, leave out of consideration the essential fact that it is impossible for many men to live long in idleness. It is true that by de-priving the whole country of its coal supply the miners could produce an intoler-able condition, but it is likewise true that they themselves and wage workers

fer first from it, and most severely. That to call the bituminous miners out would be suicidal in one of two ways is certain. If the order should be obeyed, the United Mine Workers would in a very short time be absolutely without funds and the members would be compelled by sheer necessity to return to work under any terms that might be offered. If it should be not obeyed, the of the organization would be at once discredited.

### Words Fitly Spoken.

From the Troy, N. Y., Times. The Pennsylvania coal region is now experiencing the unpleasantness of an extensive coal strike. At such a time men's passions and prejudices are apt to be-come aroused and judgment is not always as calm and impartial as it might be, When these conditions exist it is not the part of wisdom or fairness to add to the prevailing uneasiness or attempt to stir up further bitterness. Yet a Pittston newspaper, published in the heart of the coal region, does this thing. In an edi-torial article it remarks:

Following the authoritative announce ment made a week ago that the salary of President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company has been increased by the very neat sum of \$10,000 a year comes the message sum of \$10,000 a year comes the message from over the great waters telling how J. Plerpont Morgan, the man who holds the anthracite coal mining and carrying business in his hand, has just been making a little present worth \$40,000 to His Majesty King Edward. And yet some people wonder why the men and boys who grind out a miserable existence in the coal mines and who furnish the money for these capitalistic 'barons' to revel in luxury are discontented.'

The Scranton Tribune, a near neighbor

The Scranton Tribune, a near neighbor of the Pittston journal and also located in the coal country, administers a fitting rebuke to these utterances when it says:
"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 alieged—we don't know whether they did or not—the directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western

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 into money-making and wage-paying institutions, in what respect would it contribute to the contentment of the men and boys who work, or 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 anvancement in life.

less work. His success was won by ex-actly the opposite tactics. His continual endeavor was to serve his employer faith-fully 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 opportunities which confronted young Truesdale. When things did not go to suit him Truesdale did not get mad and strike. He simply gritted his teeth, put in harder licks, 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

ione 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

"Morgan's gift to King Edward represented just so much wages paid to labor, and no doubt will be a means of secur-ing 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 wear any warmer clothing keep farther out of the wet when rains. The percentage which he person ally uses out of his money as compared with the percentage which he returns to the public in the usefulness of his in-dustrial and commercial operations is a small one compared with that of the envious boy or man who feels that Morgar 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."

These are brave and timely words, and

they are as true as they are scasonable. A great deal of the denunciation aimed at capital-which is the handy term used for all that represents successful effortis the outgrowth of envy and demagogism rather than a justifiable protest against oppression and unwarranted exactions. That corporations and capital which make men capitalists are the re sults of legitimate industry and well-applied ability cannot be disputed. The Scranton Tribune has the facts and the logic on its side in the cases it cites. The Truesdales and the Morgans and others who have succeeded in like manner have been constructors, not demeans of livelihood to thousands on ds of other men. To rashly and hastily denounce these "captains of industry" as heartless despots is the height of absurdity. Suppose all the constructive capacity which these creators and organizers of industrial forces represent were to be suddenly blotted out-would the wage-earners for whom the critic as sumes to speak be better or worse off? Would not the industries of the country be face to face with conditions threaten-ing chaos, with idleness and ruin as disastrous consequences?

### Professional Arbitrators.

From the New York Press.

American industrial life must reckon in these days with a graver danger than the evil of the walking delegate. The development of the coal strike discloses the professional arbitrator as the most baleful influence with which conflicting capital and labor have to contend, compared to which the mere conniving of the paid agitator was only fractionally productive of mischief. The professional arbitrator' works far more insidiously and he gets more destructive results. To charge up the present idleness of 150,000 miners and the privation and discomfort of the whole country to the machinations of the professional arbitrator might be difficult of proof, yet when the whole story is told his share of the responsibility will be found to be not small. We guess that already to the public mind the identity of the self-seekers who control the conciliation board of the Naof the disinterested gentlemen who organized that excellent movement, is sug-gested with distinctness. Their motives are ill concealed. For an astonishingly long time they have preserved the illu-sions of unselfish regard for the laborer and an earnest desire to mend his lot. This they have succeeded in doing despite the curious inconsistencies offered by their own industrial and commercial careers with their new-found notions of philanthropy; for notoriously with at least two professional arbitrators their sympathy for the laborer did not spring from study of the conditions of the me on their own payrolls, nor was their keen appreciation of employer's duty to employed derived from their practice of that duty as employers of labor. Their

life. "William H. Truesdale began at the bottom of the ladder without pull or inherited 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 and gave as much findly. This explains, and even justifies, the resolute refusal of the operators to submit the differences with the miners to arbitration, a course which has been widely commented on and generally condemned. In view of the belief of the employers that they could not hope for justice from such judges they can hardly be criticised for not going find their court. While the coal operators of the court was a smuch findly, they be ing into their court. While the coal operators do not say as much flatly, they believe that the miners, by more or less definite promises that the conciliation board would obtain concessions for them, were incited to make the demands leading up to the strike. There can be no direct proof for such a charge, but many circumstances will create a general public impression, before the troubles and that it is not an idle accusation. How-ever that may be, the fact remains that by putting the coal operators in an atti-tude of implacable hostility to them the conciliators have failed to conciliate, they have destroyed their usefulness and they have brought the cause of arbitration into grievous disrepute.

It is fortunate that the principle of mediation has come into such wide approval and its application been so bene-ficially effective that no clique of conspirators can work it a permanent injury even when they capture the chief means of its operation. If the professional arbitrators who seek to advance their political fortunes first by fomenting indus-trial strife and then by posing as allpowerful peacemakers have not done the best interests of labor an irreparable injury it is not their fault. And if these political manoeuvres get out of the sorry mess they have made without blood on their hands they can thank their lucky



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The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar months of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the word being entirely independent of the subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail.

And Art

NOTICE that according to the above rules, EVERY CONTEST-ANT WILL BE PAID, whether they secure a Special Reward or not.

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Second Prize-Five Dollars in Gold. Special Honor Prizes for July, August, September and October will be announced later.

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