

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.

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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SCRANTON, JUNE 19, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutenant Governor—W. M. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC E. BROWN.

Legislative.

First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

Now that Chairman Cressy proposes to organize the faltering hosts of Democracy into school districts, much will probably depend upon the personnel of the board of directors.

Enlarging the Contest.

IT WAS asserted some days ago in a dispatch sent from Wilkes-Barre to the Chicago Record-Herald by that paper's Washington correspondent, Walter Wellman, that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America was so strongly opposed to a sympathetic strike of soft coal miners under yearly contract that if a call for a convention to consider such a strike should be issued—and request from five districts makes its issuance obligatory upon him—and a decision to strike voted, he would resign his position rather than appear before the country in the light of a contract breaker.

The call, President Mitchell announces, is now to be issued, and the public will not have long to wait to see if Mr. Wellman wrote with authority. The call is for a convention "to consider the advisability of inaugurating a national suspension of work." In considering this matter the convention will naturally take into account the existence, in all but a few bituminous fields, of yearly contracts binding the soft coal workers to remain at work until next spring. The validity of these contracts is unquestioned. They are enforceable in court so far as the operators are concerned and would be enforceable against the United Mine Workers of America if that were an incorporated body owning property. Morally the contracts are as binding upon the union as upon the operators. The sides which should break them would rightfully be censured by all believers in the integrity of business agreements. Once broken, it is doubtful if the aggrieved party—which in the present instance would be the operators—would consent to their renewal except under compulsion; and a contract secured by compulsion is void.

The argument advanced by those who favor a national suspension is that self-preservation is the highest law of nature; that the life of the union is now threatened, and that it can only be preserved by the stoppage of all coal mining and the bringing of irresistible pressure from all branches of productive industry to bear upon the anthracite operators to grant concessions sufficient to put an end to the strike. But assuming a national suspension possible, is it certain that the effect would be as thus calculated? Pressure of tremendous forces has already been brought to bear upon the anthracite operators, without modifying their attitude. They announce that they have chosen their position advisedly and will not deviate from it. They say they are ready to treat with their former employes when the latter are ready to resume work and that until that time they will do as they have been doing for five weeks—simply protect their property and mark time.

Unquestionably a general suspension of fuel production would bring the anthracite situation to a crisis. To bring it about is, however, a big undertaking. The anthracite territory is compact and limited; soft coal mining extends over a large number of states and there is hardly any limit to the available supply. The date fixed for the convention, July 17, is remote enough to insure thorough discussion and deliberation. Sufficient unto the day are the perplexities thereof.

The message of the Illinois Democracy to Mr. Bryan was undoubtedly sent by wireless telegraph.

Significant.

UNDER THE leadership of T. Larry Eyr, superintendent of public buildings and grounds at Harrisburg, the Republicans of Chester county have instructed their legislative nominees to vote for State Senator William P. Snyder of Chester county for United States senator. This action is considered significant because of the feeling which exists among the friends of John P. Elkin at the part taken by Senator Penrose in the recent gubernatorial campaign. Senator Penrose, although reputedly a candidate for re-election, took an active part in opposing Mr. Elkin's nomination for governor; and if him, rightly or wrongly, gossip credited the con-

version of Israel W. Durham and the solid block of 88 Philadelphia delegates to Judge Pennypacker after Mr. Durham had, "sink or swim," declared for Elkin. The friends of the Indiana candidate, if disposed to place obstacles in Penrose's path, could undoubtedly make trouble for him, inasmuch as they control a large proportion of the counties whose representatives and senators will have the choosing of Mr. Penrose's successor. Whether they will do this remains to be seen. The action of the Chester county convention may be an isolated one or a link in a chain of political developments. It is too early yet to say which.

Two planks in the Chester platform are worthy of notice, apart from the instruction regarding the senatorship. One "earnestly recommends the passage by the legislature of a uniform primary ballot law, by which all counties of the state shall be compelled to conduct their primary elections on the same day and hours throughout the commonwealth." The other condemns most scathingly the act of Walter P. Reynolds, one of Chester's delegates to the recent state convention, in betraying instructions for Elkin by surrendering his proxy to a man who voted for Pennypacker. After setting forth that the instructions for Elkin had been unanimously passed by the county convention which had elected Reynolds a delegate the platform continues:

After these instructions were given, and within two weeks of the Republican state convention, the said Walter P. Reynolds pledged himself in writing to vote for the above-named gubernatorial candidate, volunteering at the same time by word of mouth, as well as in his written pledge, that it would not only be his pleasure, but his duty, to vote in accordance with the instructions which he considered binding, and in addition to which the strong prevailing sentiment, as he understood it, in this county was in favor of the Hon. John P. Elkin. Notwithstanding these instructions and pledges, written and verbal, he knowingly gave his proxy to one who cast the vote to which the heads of all who were concerned in this betrayal of a sacred trust.

More of this kind of treatment, judiciously distributed, would exert a purifying influence upon political methods. To a group of neighbors who greeted him after his defeat at Harrisburg, Attorney General Elkin went on record with the statement that "the fight for clean politics, in which he had enlisted, had only just begun." If Mr. Elkin can organize and carry to success a campaign for uniform primaries and fair dealing at state conventions he will deserve any office within the commonwealth's gift; and it looks as though he were headed in that direction.

Give Cuba a Chance.

ON MAY 20, we surprised the world by turning over to the republic of Cuba ownership and control of the island, together with all the improvements and reforms we had built and instituted, besides nearly \$1,500,000 in cash and bonds. This was only right. We had promised to do it and we did it, cheerfully. But that is not all we ought to and must do. Cuba has suffered so much and so long that the profits (?) of her industries are at the lowest possible point. She is starting business anew, practically without capital, and with heavy load of debt to pay off, as fully 80 per cent of her planters are mortgaged to the banks. Unless her planters, particularly the poorer ones, can be helped to such marketing facilities as will enable them to produce at a living profit, they will go to the wall and it will be a case of "Love's Labors Lost" as far as we are concerned. As we use 4,000,000,000 pounds of sugar yearly, and only produce, including Hawaii and Porto Rico, 600,000,000 pounds, we want Cuba's sugar and want it badly. Unless she can sell it to us, she cannot well sell it at all, as she has no money to spend in opening fresh markets.

There is one way, and only one way, to give Cuba a chance to live, and that is to give her limited reciprocity for a term of years. It need not be permanent. The fact that 400 years of Spanish oppression failed to crush Cuba's spirit and energy is evidence that our island neighbors are capable of progress along industrial, and all other lines, if they are given only half a chance. The moderation with which they have received their freedom confirms this. There was no shouting when they saw their single star flag raised but, as Senator Mason of Illinois testified the other day in the senate, strong men fell on their knees in prayer and wept tears of joy.

Give Cuba a chance. It is our duty—may, it is our privilege. We did not plunge into the Spanish sea to save Cuba from drowning, merely to leave her naked and shivering on the shore.

Figures just issued further show that Cuba must have help. Her exports for the ten months ended April 30, 1902, are over \$10,000,000 less than for the same ten months of 1901, the figures being \$39,727,965, against \$49,969,659. Her imports increased nearly \$1,000,000 in the same period, or \$53,356,952 against \$54,412,282. Just think for a moment what the loss of that \$11,000,000 means to a people who are utterly devoid of any reserve wealth or capital. It is like taking \$11,000,000 out of the live assets of a struggling business firm on the eve of a panic. This drain means bankruptcy, if it is not stopped. Whose interest is it, primarily, to stop it? Ours, emphatically ours. We want Cuba's products and we want her to buy our products and manufactures. If she goes into bankruptcy, as she will if not helped by us, we will lose what will be, now, and far more so eventually, a good customer, and not only that, we shall also lose the use of a nearby purchasing market for the sugar, tobacco and other products of which our consumption is so large. Let us also remember that Cuban merchants are worth doing business with. They are reliable. They keep

their word and pay their debts. The very few business failures among them during the insurrection and American occupation proves this. How easily, and for gain, they could have stopped payment during the disturbed times, had they so desired. But they did not, and therein they merit our respect and business assistance and co-operation.

Cuba is not asking charity, but business co-operation. She offers us fully as much, reciprocally, as she asks of us. The proposition is practically a partnership, wherein the gain will be mutual—probably more on our side than on hers as she manufactures nothing, and we manufacture everything she needs. Cuba has been our "junior partner" satisfactorily for about four years. Shall we withhold the necessary further encouragement, now that we have put her in full charge of the business? Such a course would be folly on the part of a business man, and worse than folly on the part of Cuba's big cousin, the United States. Give Cuba a chance.

We notice that our correspondent, Walter J. Ballard, of Schenectady, N. Y., appears in the Protectionist of Boston, for June, with two good articles. One is in favor of ship subsidies and is entitled, "Our Failure in South America." The other deals with the South African phase of our commercial expansion, with the title, "Our Invasion of South Africa." Mr. Ballard's economic articles in various papers and magazines are being read and appreciated.

The decision to send American warships to Venezuela is wise. The warring elements of that land of unrest are always more civil to citizens of the nation that has a battleship or two sailing along the coast.

Crude petroleum experimenters are making rapid progress in solving the fuel question. The much despised oil stove may yet become a national institution.

And now the peace loving critics of the administration are finding fault because it is alleged that government representatives paid General Gomez to be good.

ANENT THE CORONATION.

Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Apropos of a worldwide topic—England and her coronation—may I ask permission for a few remarks. The coronation of Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and his consort, Queen Alexandra, during the present month engrosses public attention at home and throughout the British empire. All honor to the king in his heartfelt desire for peace and the proclamation of such throughout his South African possessions before his public accession. The eyes of all Christendom look forth with becoming interest to the coronation services at Westminster Abbey on the 26th inst. For grandeur and depth of meaning it will be unsurpassed in British history and as such it will be recorded in the annals of liberal history, considerate of his soldiers and sailors in peace and war; hence his empire-wide popularity. In the same strain it can be said of Queen Alexandra. The auspicious event will be witnessed by representatives from the crowned heads of Europe as from the two republics of France and those United States in rank by virtue of their exalted office, of the latter through the suffrages of an united and free people. Also a distinguished number of Indian princes. Of exceptional interest will be the special embassy of his holiness, Pope Leo. Thanks to Britain's influence upon the world, and to the exemplary life and reign of Victoria of blessed memory. Her reign will go down to all ages as an ideal one and worthy of emulation by her successors. The one, nearer or more distant, who suggest privilege devolve than on her son, Edward VII. There is no one who will not feel the fascinating influences of the coronation of the late Queen Victoria. Happily to none more so, than to the poor of the land who are to share in the celebration. The king, in his special reference to the coronation, has said at this time, commands universal esteem, as well as for the exemplification of his royal mother's traits in remembering them at so august an occasion. How clearly is here shown his filial and tender regard for her, who for over half a century swayed the destinies of her beloved land and empire to the reaching and passing of the throne of the present king and queen. Prospectively at the accession of Edward VII, his reign will be followed by England's greater advancement, peace and good will to all men. Londoners, from within and without its ancient walls with those of their fellow country people, and others from all countries of the world, will unite in the celebration of Britain's day of days. It will be truly a gala day. For grandeur and the number present and represented it will be far surpassed by any of its predecessors either of earlier or more recent times. There is an inspiration in the recollection that great goals will attend it to the benefit of hospitals in London and the country. —Frederick Hartnoll.

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Cleanest bedding for your horse. Keeps stable free from foul odors.

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White Shirt Waists for all at one half their wholesale value.

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A 1.25 Waist for 63c
A 1.50 Waist for 75c
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A 2.50 Waist for 1.25
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All marked in plain figures. We must sell them even at a loss of 25%.

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Silk Jackets and Silk Etons

All Those Marked from \$7.50 to \$15.00 for a big drive at \$4.50. All those marked from \$15 to \$35.00 at \$8.50.

This is buying at about 25c on the dollar. Not many; come early.

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An examination of candidates for admission will be held in Scranton, at the High School Building, on Thursday and Friday, June 20th and 27th, beginning each day at 9 o'clock a. m. and 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Dr. & Mrs. John MacDuffie's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

88th year. Twenty-five years under the management of MISS HOWARD. College preparatory and academic course. Resident pupils limited to 20. 60 girls non-resident.

Complete Educations for the Work of a Few Months

Thirty-Three Scholarships (Value \$9,574) to be given in The Scranton Tribune's Great EDUCATIONAL CONTEST.

List of Scholarships. Universities: 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$425 each; 1 Scholarship in Colgate University; 1 Scholarship in The University of Rochester. Preparatory Schools: 1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys; 1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary; 1 Scholarship in Dickinson Business Preparatory School; 1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute; 1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy; 1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School; 1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna; 1 Scholarship in Colgate University (Summer School). Music Business And Art: 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music; 2 Scholarships in the Hardenbergh School of Music and Art; 3 Scholarships in Williams College; 5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools; 2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College; 2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio.

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

Special Honor Prizes for June. Two Special Honor Prizes are to be presented to the contestants securing the largest number of points during the month of June. Only points scored during June will be counted.

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Lafayette College Easton, Pa.

Announcement. During the summer of 1902 instruction in all the subjects required for admission to the best colleges and scientific schools will be given at Cotuit Cottages, a Summer School of Secondary Instruction, Cotuit Massachusetts, under the direction of Principal Charles E. Fish.

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