## The Scranton Tribune

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. .

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. g. S. VREELAND. Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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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, JULY 9, 1902.

### REPUBLICAN TICKET. State.

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

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

After all, the people can be trusted.

### Result of the Primaries.

R. FARR made an energetic canvass and his showing is not to his discredit as a vote-getter. The great disadvantage under which he labored was that there was not any substantial and well-founded public demand for a change in congressional representation at this time. He was also unavoidably handicapped by the use of his candidacy made by personal and factional enemies of Mr. Connell, men swayed by disappointment, envy or inability to appreciate and reciprocate past favors. A large part of the credit for Mr.

Farr's defeat is undoubtedly owing to the jackal tactics of County Treasurer Scranton, who, after enjoying a sequence of gifts from the so-called Connell machine-the last an office equal in value to probably \$100,000 in three years, bestowed, it turns out unwisely, with a view to harmony, and grossly misused, as his treatment of license money signifies-could not resist his tendency to wolfishness, and therefore exploited his meanness at Farr's expense. No cause could survive such a vicious and disgusting handleap,

But aside from personal elements. most of them natural to all political campaigns and not to be held vindictively in memory, the simple truth was that no occasion existed for a change in the congressional office. Mr. Connell had filled it adequately and with marked success. His ability for continued usefulness was increasing with experience. The people renominated him yesterday as an evidence of their common sense, and by the same token they will elect him in November.

A little more of Ingrate Joe's maudlin venom would probably have made it unanimous.

## General Lee on Cuba.

N THE opinion of General Fitzhugh Lee the Cubans are in a bad way, and unless confidence is restored in the stability of their government and the financial situation is improved, the result will be "anarchy and annexation," for he thinks that one involves the other. He takes a very gloomy view of the situation in Cuba, and believes that the two monuments which the American military occupation left behind it-a public school system and a sanitary system-are destined soon to perish. He also looks for trouble from the negro soldiers of the revolutionary army, from the back-pay claimants, and from those who are generally dissatisfied with the Palma administration, as well as from discharged laborers who will lose their positions as a result of the commercial

"If Cuba falls to find a market for her two great products, tobacco, and more especially sugar, it means," he says, "that no remunerative results will ensue from the sale of the sugar now on hand, and it will act also in preventingsmany persons from planting another crop for another year. As under the Platt umendment we have practictrouble. The papers report that the were 203 reports which passed without Ward Line of steamships, which is the reaching the calendar. largest and heaviest transporter, has already taken off of the route three of house and senate bills and resolutions; its biggest vessels on the ground that 1,767 of the house and 567 of the senthey-carry nothing to Cuba and bring ate. Of the 1,767 house bills, adverse nothing back. In view of these facts, reports were made on 84; the enacting it will be readily perceived that President Estrada Palma is going to have laid on the table, 156 became public his hands full in the next few months." able to American neglect of duty or

In Cuba was fair. Our ending should by taking them from the speaker's be no less fair. How much better it table without reference to committee; would be to have the Cubans come to 1,133 were referred to committees, 706 us for annexation as did the Hawaii- of which were reported back to the ans, eagerly, than to have them forced house by the committees, leaving 427 in through want and made sullen and senate bills in the committees of the vindictive.

John R. Farr has many good points, but he should be more careful of his political associations.

### Labor Insurance.

NDER a law recently passed in Maryland, known as the employers' and employes' cooperative insurance and Hability law, employers are permitted to insure the lives of their employes and deduct from the employes' pay an amount not to exceed one-half of the

employ, to the extent of \$1,000 to the and 410 in the senate. estate of each victim of a fatal accident transpiring in its service, but the comance as a waiver of any other claims mploye.

the amount of insurance carried is far to secure favorable action in the sensupportable burden to a large trolley system doing a profitable business on an honest capitalization. The time, in our judgment, is bound

to come when the cost of insurance of employes against death, outworn usefulness or incapacity through accident not involving contributory negligence on the part of the victim will be generally recognized in the American busito be charged against the consumer just as depreciation of plant is now charged. The trend is clearly in this direction. The number of large American corporations which have recently introduced old-age retirement pensions is a noteworthy sign of the times. This movement is in its infancy. So is the sense, insurance movement as applied to the protection of victims of casualties occurring in the ordinary course of industry. Protection to American labor covers more than wages and tariffs. The administrative obligations of our captains of industry must extend with generous sympathy and business-like cooperation into the needs of employes and of employes' families where these come through sacrifice incurred in the line of loyal service.

Anyhow, Treasurer Scranton can go on squeezing interest out of withheld license money.

### A Busy Body. .

N INTERESTING statistical abstract of the work of the recently ended session of the present congress has appeared hrough the enterprise and public spirit of the accomplished clerk of the house, Major McDowell, In the first session of the Fifty-sev-

enth congress 15,363 bills were introduced in the house, while in the two years of the Fifty-sixth congress only 14,339 bills were introduced. Yet the number of bills introduced in the Fifty-sixth congress was greater than in any prior congress. In comparing the first session of the Fifty-seventh congress with the first session of prior congresses it appears that the house sixth congress the house was in session 139 days, and adjourned over only eight days. The house in the eleven extra days of the Fifty-seventh congress more than kept up with the average amount of work per day. During the first session of the Fifty-seventh congress 2,750 reports were made, as against 2,105 in the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress, the greatest amount ever made in the long session of any prior congress, and 1,484 bills became laws, as against 1,159 in the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress, which far exceeded any of its predecessors in this respect.

Of the 15,869 bills and resolutions introduced in the house 11,300 were referred to four committees-6,544 to the invalid pensions committee, 2,503 to war claims, 2,349 to military affairs, and 904 to claims. Of the 2,750 reports made five committees made 2,073 reports, apportioned as follows: Invalid pension, 1.349; pension, 228; military affairs, 183; claims, 168, and war claims, 145. A detailed statement of house work follows:

Bills Bills undis-reported passed posed of. ... 308 152 126 ... 231 189 51 ... 2,008 1,599 409 Calendar. 

Totals ..... 2.547 1,532 Of the bills reported, 2.044 were house ally guided the policy of the island, it seems to me that it is fair and proper senate acts and resolutions. Of the lills reported, 2.04 were house tariff barrier against imported products. Our immense exports and the big balance of trade in our favor form a sufficient to give to the Cubans reciprocity if, as bills left undisposed of (616), there is claimed, it will enable the sugar pro- were 452 which originated in the house ducars to plant and sell at profitable and 164 of senate origin. Carried on figures. In my humble opinion, if this the calendar of the house as disposed is not done, the number of unemployed of, the allotment is as follows: House laborers in Cuba will be greatly in- bills, 108; senate, 48, on the Union calcreased, and that means a mass of dis- endar; house, 45; senate, 6, on the contented workmen who can easily be house calendar, and house, 299, and senmolded into mobs and give much ate, 110, on the private calendar. There

All told, the house disposed of 3,334 clause was stricken out of 6, 26 were acts, 775 became private acts, 72 were Aparchy in Cuba, if any degree trace. simple resolutions, 5 were vetoed by the president, 382 were private bills, 381 reasonable generosity, would be an pension bills and 54 other private bills American disgrace, not to speak of the were passed by the house and not acttrouble in which it would involve us, ed on by the senate, and 61 were pub-Annexation, if selfishly forced through lic bills passed by the house and not

American commercial pressure, would acted on by the senate. be little less shameful, notwithstand-The senate passed and sent to the ing the widespread recognition that in house for its concurrence 1,156 bills the long run it is inevitable. Our start and resolutions. The house passed 23 speakers to mention anything which

house unacted upon, as against a total of 443 bills unacted upon by the sen-

The 706 senate bills reported by the house committees and the 23 senate bills taken from the speaker's table were disposed of by the house as follows: Killed by adverse reports, 7; laid upon the table, 1; became public acts, 143; became private acts, 410; vetoed by the president, 2: passed by the house but left in conference, 4; left on the calendars of the house undisposed of, 164. Of the 1,484 laws passed at the first session of the Fifty-seventh congress which were approved by the president, 913 originated in the house and 553 in It is announced that the corporation the senate; of these 1,484 laws, 299 were controlling the surface railroads in Bal- public and 1,185 private, Of the 299 pubtimore and suburbs has arranged un- lie laws, 156 originated in the house der this law to insure the lives of the and 143 in the senate. Of the 1,185 pri-3,000 motormen and conductors in its vate laws, 775 originated in the house

The total number of bills and joint resolutions offered in the two houses pany will itself pay the whole amount up to the time of adjournment was 22,of the premium in consideration of the 022, of which 1,503 were sent to the insured agreeing to accept this insur- president. Of those introduced, 15,572 were offered in the house of representaagainst the company arising from the tives and 6.450 in the senate. The senaccident. The cost to the company for ate has passed of its own bills 1,090, this insurance based on 3,000 employes but 543 of them having failed to get is \$1,800 a year, or 60 cents for each through the house. On the other hand, the house has passed 1,386 of its own Undoubtedly this idea is good, but measures, but of these 430 have failed

too small. Not less than \$5,000 should ate. The greatest record in the way be provided on the life of each employe, of legislation made by any previous and the cost, \$9,800, or, say, \$10,000 a congress was made by the Fifty-first year, would by no means prove an in- congress. Then, during the entire congress, only 19,640 bills and joint resolutions were introduced. Of these, 2.240 became laws.

Congress, in these days of expansion is a busy body.

Prominent Democratic papers are now endeavoring to decide whether Mr. Cleveland deserted the Democracy or whether the party deserted Mr. Cleveness field as a proper and expedient land. To outsiders it has looked more fixed charge upon productive industry, like a mutual dissolution of partner-

Aguinaldo accepts amnesty, but the members of the United States junta are still a trifle sulky.

For that matter, sore-toe politics never did appeal strongly to men of

Though Joseph unbuckled his bolo. He retains not a vestige Of power or prestige, For very few votes could be poll, oh!

## Ammunition for Keystone Voters

Compounded for The Tribune by Walter DEPUBLICANISM is responsible for

the following:
"Further indications of the continuance of prosperity are found in the fact that already the steel companies are receiving orders for rails for delivery in 1803. It is quite unusual that orders are bookel so early. Usually they are taken in November. The fact is the more surprising because all the great railroad companies have large orders in for this year. The Pennsylvania railroad, for inrails for delivery this year, and it is understood that it will order at least as many tons to be delivered in 1903. Possibly its order will be for 200,000 tons. Continued railroad construction and improve-ment on a large scale certainly prove that the men who control the large sys tems see nothing but good times ahead, and they are able to see the first signs of approaching reaction earlier than mos men."-Abany Journal.

It is said that orders have already beer booked for \$50,000 tons of steel rails for delivery in 1903. The United States Steel corporation alone has taken orders for between 500,000 and 600,000 tons, and other thirty-three days, while in the Fifty-make up the enormous sum total estimated. The Illinois Steel company, it is stated, is practically sold ahead for the entire year of 1993. These orders amount to nearly one-third of the entire possible

Alaska cost the United States \$7,200,000 in 1807, by the then Republican administration, and since that time has produced furs, fish and gold to the amount of \$150,000,000 in about equal sums. There is \$25,000,000 of American capital invested 75,000 as against about 20,000 at the time of the purchase.

"We are trying to do what no other nation ever tried to do before. We are trying to give to a detached and undeveloped reopic local self-government un-der the tutelage and protection of a great world power. We are giving them more than a formal protectorate. We are trywithin and from invasion without, that they may grow in peace and prosperity. The scope of our activity, as well as of our responsibility, has widened tremendously within the last four years, but so far America has lived up to the highest ideals of her best citizenship. The American ship of state has sailed uncharted seas within the last four years, We have not passed this way before, but wherever we have been, it is cause for everlasting glory to America that we have made things better because we have been there."—Congressman Hamilton, of Michigan.

"Our Free Trade friends until very recently have always contended that it was impossible for us to do any considerable business abroad while we retained the reply to that argument. We are not only selling goods abroad, but we are finding customers in the very strongholds of special industries against which it was once considered hopeless for Americans to attempt to compete. And all under that shamefully oppressive system of Protection and by the aid of the 'robber tariff! "-Troy, N. Y., Times

"They did not intend it in the least, bu the Democrats in congress did the regular army a great, an unexampled service in attacking and defaming it. They brought the sentiment of the whole country strongly to the support of its officers and soldiers. For a long time the army has had little friendly attention from the political parties. Democrats were hostile, Republicans half-hearted in support. It needed only this late assault to bring about a reaction. Every Republican state convention has a word of support and praise of the soldier, and even the Demo-crats are forced into a more or less qualified praise. They hate, indeed, to praise the soldier, but they fear the im-putation of cowardly hostility. The American army never stood better with the people than it stands now."-Ports-mouth, N. H., Chronicle.

"So 'Trusts and the Tariff' are to be the Democratic slogan in the next campaign. That has a familiar sound. But it will puzzle the Democratic stump speakers to mention anything speakers to mention anything.

Democrats could have done against trusts which has not been done by a Republican administration and a Republican president."—Boston Journal.

"Courts of justice have been estab-lished, where for the first time in the history of the archipelago justice was being equally administered between rich and poor alike. I visited some of these courts and witnessed their procedure. Some of the natives did not hesitate to state that they preferred Americans for the bench. The writ of habeas corpus, which was entirely foreign to their for-mer jurisprudence, has been introduced, and one enthusiastic Filipino attorney told me that this beneficent writ alone. was a greater safeguard to their per-sonal liberties than the most radical insurrecto had ever dreamed of. Roads and highways were being built, and bridges were being constructed, all with a view of bringing the various towns and cities into a closer relationship with each other. Submarine cables, telegraph and telephone lines were being laid to the various islands, and the most remote barrios and pueblos were being brought into direct communication with the capi-tal. Harbor facilities were being improved, and new works projected that, when completed, will give the city of Manila the finest harbor in the Orient. These were some of the results of American pluck and courage and progress and patriotism that came under my personal observation, and I for one feel proud of the manner in which Americans have discharged the great burdens and obligations,"-Congressman Kahn, of Califor-

Mulhall, the great English statistician, stimates the average value of production of the European workman, averaging all of Europe, at about \$150 per capita. n 1890 the average value of the American workman in all of the manufacturing and industrial arts was but a trifle under \$2,400, while in 1900 the average value of the production of these American workmen was a little more than \$2,650. In other words, the American workman turns out yearly, work of six times the value of that produced by the European workman. This, under a protective tariff.

"I feel that I should be unworthy, as the son of a regular and as a Democrat, did I not say a word in praise of the modest and unassuming man who, at 40 cents a day, has done more to make this country glorious than all the oratory of a century—the regular of the United States. There is no army on earth so near the people as ours. It is recruited from all parts of the country and from every walk in life. Its men are taken from the plow and from the railroad, from the shop and from the factory. It represents the very bone and sinew of the people of the United States, It is swayed by the same passions; it is sub-ject to the same failings and the same temptations; it has the same virtues and the same vices as have all of us. Its merits are our merits; its sins are our own. There is not a patriotic American, be he Democrat or be he Republican, who does not breathe a prayer and thank God for the regulars who are fighting for the flag."-Congressman McClellan, of New

"Whatever may be finally done with the Philippine archipelago, it may be assumed that there are some things that will not be done. The United States will never agree to give up the Philippines to their Spanish tormentors, or leave them to be wrangled for by other nations, o surrender friendly Filipinos who have assisted us and by many acts manifested their friendship and their desire to recog nize our government, to be plundered and murdered. They have been shot and burned by the thousand by the insurgents for no other offense than friendship for the United States in the past. What treatment would they be likely to re-ceive in the future? Can we afford to abandon to certain pillage, robbery and murder those who have been guilty of no crime save that of friendship for our soldiers and government?"—Congressman Palmer, of Pennsylvania.

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The Scranton Tribune's

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choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list.

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 ultimate disposition of the scholarships.

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\$9574

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secure a Special Reward or not. 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.

## Special Honor Prizes for July

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