

The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager. New York Office: 150 Nassau St., R. S. VRIEGLAND, 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.

THE PLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used per inch in one year:

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SCRANTON, JULY 17, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor-S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutenant Governor-W. M. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-ISAAC B. BROWN. County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge-A. VOSBILG. Commissioners-THOMAS COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENNMAN. Legislative. First District-JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District-JOHN SCHEIDT, JR. Third District-EDWARD L. GIBBS. Fourth District-P. A. PHILBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

The disclaimer that Senator Quay pledged support to Colonel Watres for renator in succession to Penrose, in consideration of Watres throwing his strength to Penneyacker, is an interesting piece of fiction. Of equal interest is the assertion that Watres' gubernatorial candidacy was designed solely to assist in the defeat of Elkin. This, made in a Watres organ, acquits of unfairness all neighbors of Colonel Watres who did not think it desirable to go with him on such a basis.

Safeguard the Park.

THE OPINION of Judge Edwards in the Arthur Avenue merry-go-round case, making permanent the injunction against the shrill tones of the steam organ, is in line with a similar decision in our local court made a year ago. The law is now clearly established that a residential neighborhood is not to be annoyed by unnecessary commercial sounds offensive in character. This is not only good law, but also sound common sense.

The difficulty in the merry-go-round case is that actions in equity require citizens seeking redress to go to trouble and expense that properly belong within the duty of the municipal police power. When taxpayers establish homes in a quiet neighborhood it should be the city's work to preserve that quiet and protect them in their holdings. Park control should carry with it regulation not only of procedure within park limits, but also of the approaches and environs. All that is needed to establish this control is proper legislation by ordinance.

Councils sooner or later must take up this question. A Coney Island margin around Nag Aug park is detrimental and must eventually become intolerable. The sooner restrictions are established, the easier and better. We commend this subject to the attention of our city authorities.

Those Democratic organs which say that President Roosevelt is bluffing on the trust question know they are not telling the truth and ought to know that the public knows it.

An Outside View of the Strike.

SOMETIMES an unbiased outsider obtains clearer views of a situation than those in the thick of it. Otto Carmichael is an observant newspaper man who represents at Washington a group of western newspapers. Recently he completed for them a personal tour of the anthracite region, which included visitation of many mine workers' homes as well as interviews with strike leaders and operators. Upon his return to Washington he gave a synopsis of his conclusions to the Star.

He looks upon the strike as a contest of endurance and expects it to last until the middle of October. He finds that the consensus of opinion among the strike leaders is that there will be no soft coal strike, and predicts that relief assessments will be substituted. He does not credit the claim of the strike leaders that \$100,000 a week will become available in this way for the support of the striking anthracite men, but says that \$25,000 in actual cash at its destination, if judiciously distributed, would probably suffice to keep up the strike spirit, without which the men cannot win. Of the combatants he says:

"These hard coal miners are a game lot. It is a tradition that the soft coal miner is a quitter. That may be so, but the hard coal fellow is not. He is usually not driven to work by the pangs of hunger or the pallid face of his wife, who is usually more fiercely in earnest than the man, but by lack of hope of winning. As long as there is hope he will starve. When he is convinced that in the end he will be beaten he will go to work. The loss of hope is marked by the straggling return to work and the mutterings of discontent with leaders. This has not been seen yet.

"With the mine owners the strike is merely a proposition to strengthen the United Mine Workers of America. President Baer, of the Reading, knows that he could settle the strike by mak-

ing slight concessions to the individuals. He also knows that the union would take this as a victory, just as it did two years ago when the concessions were made to individuals. He knows that the union would come at him in two years for greater concessions. While it might be desirable from a standpoint of present profits to make the slight concessions, say 5 per cent. raise, and shortening hours of engineers and firemen, and end the strike, it would, in the operators' opinion, give the union an undesirable tendency."

Mr. Carmichael has no expectation that there will be any compromise. Two years ago politics forced one. Now the deck is clear for a final test of strength. Both sides will, he thinks, continue the waiting policy until one or the other weakens. If there is enough outside aid to keep the strikers' lines intact until, say, the middle of October, he thinks the operators will then be forced to stretch a point. If not, the strike will collapse; with comparative suddenness. These seem to be impartial and, in the main, accurate conclusions. Our own belief differs from Mr. Carmichael's chiefly in the point of time. We do not expect the strike to hold together until the middle of October.

Some of the Philadelphia papers act as though it would be a crime for Elkin to oppose Penrose. Why would it?

Ballot Reform.

THE ESTEEMED Carbondale Leader can rest assured that The Tribune sincerely favors a uniform primary election law, with personal registration of voters, registration to take place at the primary and no voter registering to be permitted to vote at the subsequent general election, except upon affidavit. This will make the primaries representative of the popular will and also present safeguards against fraud.

As to whether the political "powers that be" in state politics will accept such a law, the Leader will have to direct its inquiries to headquarters. At the last state convention the primaries went one way and the "powers that be" went another; but among the supporters of Judge Penneyacker, before and since the convention, are many who favor uniform primaries, and no doubt they are satisfied that if such a measure shall pass the legislature, Mr. Penneyacker, as governor, will sign it.

We can speak for Lackawanna county only. The Republican legislative candidates in this county are committed by instructions of the county convention to favor such legislation, and they are men who can be trusted to do what their constituents want them to do. If other county conventions throughout the state shall take similar action, the question of enacting ballot reform will cease to be an open one.

The experience of Gambler Gates teaches that to try to corner a crop in the United States is a big undertaking.

Anent Good Roads.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "For a number of years we have read through the columns of our papers about the Good Roads league, but have seen little of its fruits. Some time ago New York state passed a law pertaining to the improvement of roads through the state and in particular the rural sections. The state was to pay 50 per cent. of the cost; the county in which it was built 35 per cent., and the township through which it passed 15 per cent. The work to be done under the supervision of a state appointee. Now I would advise this league, if it has any money in its treasury for this kind of work, to purchase of W. W. Scranton his formula for building a road, then get a state law passed similar to the York state statute and see if we can't get a few of the much-traveled roads in this county improved."

We doubt that Mr. Scranton would make any charge for his road building formula. Its principal ingredient is push. When he wants a road built he builds it. He does not organize leagues, pass resolutions and flood the mails with literature. He hires men, buys supplies, gives the signal, keeps pushing—and there you are. The county can do the same when it gets the W. W. Scranton kind of move on it. The great trouble with the good roads movement has been that it provided too many ornamental offices for men fond of seeing their names in print. Like some labor unions, it was always winning victories on paper that never materialized. A real earnest, flying wedge foot ball rush on the part of good roads advocates, directed at the legislature, county commissioners and township supervisors, would speedily bring forth fruits visible to the naked eye.

But it is much easier to talk. Another girl, "fascinated" by the falls, has committed suicide at Niagara. There seems to be very little hope for the susceptible female who starts out with the intention of getting fascinated.

No doubt General Bragg told the truth about the Latin race, but a diplomat who does not know any better than to tell the truth deserves to be recalled.

RIGHTS OF WORKINGMEN.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Samuel Gompers, the eminent labor leader, recently said: "It is the public entitled to insist that a man shall work on terms that are unsatisfactory to him, simply because it needs his product? Men work or engage in business to earn a livelihood, not from motives of altruism. They may stop when they please, just as the farmer may refuse to raise crops without regard to the needs of the consumers. There will be little disposition to dispute these contentions, but there is a quite a widespread desire to hear Mr. Gompers' answer to another and nearly related question, to wit: Has the public, or any part of it, the right to insist that a man shall not work on terms that are satisfactory to him? This latter question is of more exigent interest than the former one, for the reason that there is no such thing in this country as compelling a free man to work against his will, whereas there have been numerous cases of forcibly preventing men from working at jobs which were open to them and which they wanted to accept."

Odds and Ends of Washington News

Special Correspondence.

Washington, July 14. THE FRIENDS of Senator Penrose are somewhat annoyed at the prospect of a fight being made upon him for re-election, and are letting no grass grow under their feet in their efforts to head off the opposition now developing. They paid very little attention to the indorsement of State Senator Snyder, of Chester, by his home county convention, for the United States senatorship, for the reason that the latter is not well enough known throughout the state to become dangerous to the Philadelphia delphian. Since the Lackawanna county convention indorsed Representative Connell for the senatorship, however, Mr. Penrose and his friends are beginning to scent trouble in the political air. There is little doubt in the minds of politicians in Washington that Attorney General Elkin's hand will figure conspicuously in the fight against Senator Penrose in the various legislative districts which are not controlled absolutely by the Quay machine. If Mr. Connell becomes a bona fide candidate for Senator Penrose's seat, and his friends here insist that he will enter the race in dead earnest, he will be a most formidable and dangerous opponent. He has a large and influential acquaintance all over the state—men who are ready and willing to take off their coats for him at any and all times. Mr. Connell is well fitted for membership of the upper branch of congress, and would add dignity and influence to that body of law-makers. His friends are anxious that he become an active candidate for the senatorship and they believe he can win.

If the Democrats in the Adams-York, and the Northumberland-Montour-Columbia-Sullivan districts are not very careful in making their congressional nominations, those two generally conceded Democratic districts are liable to be found in the Republican column this year. The fight over the Democratic nomination in the York-Adams districts is beginning to show signs of bitterness. Both counties have a large number of active candidates for the senatorship and they believe he can win.

The Republicans are very hopeful of electing their candidate in the Northumberland-Columbia-Montour-Sullivan district, an old-time Democratic stronghold, this year. Two years ago this district was carried by Rufus K. Polk, who died a few months ago, by 4,000 majority. The only time the district was ever carried by the Republicans was in the year 1882, by Monroe H. Kulp, better known as "Farmer" Kulp.

A rupture is threatened in the Berks-Lehigh districts, the ribbed-rocker Democratic stronghold, which may result in both counties having Democratic candidates. According to a compact entered into by these counties many years ago when they were first thrown into the same district, each county was to have two consecutive terms and no more. Representative Green, of Berks county, who will have served two terms on March 3 next, wants another term, but Lehigh county is opposed to giving it to him. They point to the fact that the late Daniel Ermentrout, of Berks, had served one term out of the two allowed that county before his death, and that in reality, Berks will have three consecutive terms at the expiration of Mr. Green's present term. If both counties put up Democratic candidates the Republicans will have a walkover in that district.

Since the renomination of Representative Connell, in the Lackawanna district, for the fourth consecutive term, the Democratic managers have about given up the idea of making a fight in that district this year. Had Mr. Farr been the nominee the Democratic congressional committee would have made a hard fight for the district. The committee will put up a fight against Representative Palmer, in the Luzerne district, and also against Representative Patterson, of Schuylkill. They hope to carry both of those districts.

Chairman Griggs, of the Democratic congressional committee, expects to leave next week on a trip through the western states for the purpose of recruiting new life into members of his party in those localities. Like all Democrats, Mr. Griggs is very hopeful of carrying the next house.

People who knew Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, in the last campaign, would scarcely recognize him now. Since then he has had his beard removed, and now needs to be introduced to his old-time acquaintances. The Democrats are recalling what happened to Babcock, when he was shorn of his hair, and are intimating that Chairman Babcock will be an easy mark this campaign.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, threatens to defeat the confirmation by the senate of Senator McLaughlin, from the same state, if the president nominates him for judge of the court of claims. It was recalled that early in the past session of congress Senator Tillman assaulted Senator McLaughlin on the floor of the senate for which breach of senatorial etiquette he was censured by the presiding officer, Senator Frye.

The question of Cuban annexation is being discussed with considerable earnestness by members of both houses of congress, and some legislation in that direction will no doubt be attempted at the next session. Speaking of the disasters that appear to menace the future of Cuba, Representative Cousins, of Iowa, said:

"I cannot see any assured happiness for the Cuban people, and I mean, of course, commercial prosperity when I say this, except through annexation. I have always believed that to be the only solution of one of the most vexatious problems that has ever confronted the people of the United States, to whom Cuba looks as a child towards its parent. The men who represent the business interests of the island have always favored annexation and today they desire it more than ever. The bone and sinew of the island, the thinking class, who have the best interests of their country at heart, desire a political alliance with the United States, for without it they cannot occupy their position with confidence, and they are commercially with other countries. I fear the first outbreak will come from the laboring class, and such a happening would be most disastrous. Let us have a territory before intestine strife brings back to her once more the devastation she suffered through Spanish tyranny."

The recall of Mr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese minister to Washington, will be generally regretted by the diplomatic and social circles of the nation. His recall came to Washington five years ago and is one of the most efficient and popular diplomats who has represented a foreign government here for many years. He is regarded as the "cleverest diplomat in Washington." During the Boxer troubles in China two years ago, Minister Wu never lost his equilibrium, but rendered valuable assistance to his government as well as to the United States in the settlement of the affair. W. R. Bell.

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The Scranton Tribune's Educational Contest. Rules of the Contest: The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows: One month's subscription... \$ 20. Three months' subscription... 50. Six months' subscription... 100. One year's subscription... 200. The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list. The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar month of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given. All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail.

Special Honor Prizes for July. To be given to the two contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of July: FIRST PRIZE—A BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE WRITING DESK, Value \$12.00. SECOND PRIZE—A GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN. Special Honor Prizes for August, September and October will be announced later.

THE School of the Lackawanna. 243 Jefferson Ave., Scranton, Pa. (Founded 1872.) THE THIRTIETH YEAR OF THE SCHOOL BEGINS SEPT. 17. The Preparatory Department receives young children and fits them for the Upper School. The course in the Upper School prepares students for Harvard, Yale, Princeton and other leading colleges. Special courses may be arranged as far as practical. The school has a large body of Alumni, many of them graduates of college. This year experimental Physics, as required for Harvard, will be in the regular course. The certificate of the school admits to many important colleges. Examinations for Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania are held in the school building. During the year 1902-3 all teachers in the school will be of long and tried experience. A few pupils are admitted to the family of the principal and receive his personal care and training. For information and catalogue address ALFRED C. ARNOLD, Principal.

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