

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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Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, JULY 31, 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. A. VOORHIS. Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENMAN.

Mine Inspectors—LEWELLYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN SCHEITEL, JR.

Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—PHILIP B. ELECTION DAY, Nov. 4.

President Fowler of the Ontario and Western is no doubt correct in saying that the problem of resuming mining operations is a difficult one; but the difficulty will not be removed by inactivity on the part of the operators. They should fight or yield.

The State Campaign.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the Republican state campaign will be formally opened early in September by a mass meeting in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, at which addresses will be delivered by Judge Pennypacker, the nominee for governor; former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith; Assistant United States Attorney General James M. Beck and other speakers of prominence. Mr. Smith and Mr. Beck will later accompany Judge Pennypacker on a tour of the state, which will include a majority of the counties; and other speakers of note, including Attorney General Elkin, will help to make the welkin ring throughout the latter part of September and the month of October. It is to be a spell-binding campaign.

Beginning next Monday, Republican state headquarters on Locust street above Broad, in Philadelphia, will be in charge of Senator Penrose and his efficient secretary, Wesley B. Andrews, who will look after details of organization pending the return of State Chairman Quay, who is now enjoying a rest in the wilderness. While the lines of the canvass will be laid so as to insure the polling of an old-time majority for the state ticket, special care will be taken of the close legislative and congressional districts. Senator Penrose, it may be assumed, will not forget his own interest in the return of a Republican majority in the legislature; and Charles Emory Smith, now in accepted standing as a regular, will no doubt do what he can to insure a strong Republican delegation in congress.

On the Democratic side harmony conferences have been in progress and the tangles in Philadelphia seem to be yielding gradually to soft soap and diplomacy. There are not many Democrats left in the City of Brotherly Love, and the return to the stalwart fold of the former Republican insurgents makes the few who are left look smaller than ever. In all probability those few will be gotten into line for Pattison, though the effect will hardly be noticeable at the polls.

During the midsummer lull, it is impossible to get much of a line on state politics, which appears to be more or less confused in both camps. Yet it must be noted that there is an utter absence of indications of an approaching revolution. On the previous occasions of Mr. Pattison's elections, the ground swell in his favor was plainly discernible as early in the campaign as this. Today, however, everything is quiet and serene; disaffection among Republicans, if it exists, is without outward expression and there is substantial reason to believe that Senator Quay was within bounds in recently predicting 200,000 plurality for Pennypacker.

At last accounts the threat of the Pittsburgh stalwarts to bolt Pennypacker if Quay let his name go on the Citizens' ticket had not shortened Matthew Stanley's vacation.

In Cuba.

WHAT IS the industrial situation in the eastern portion of Cuba? It is very bad. It is even threatening. I estimate that in the province of Santiago alone there are now 14,000 unemployed laborers, and that number is increasing daily. Idleness means hunger that will progress into starvation, and that, of course, must mean ultimately riot, brigandage and anarchy. I cannot tell how soon that condition may arise, but I would not be surprised if there were serious trouble before the end of this summer. There is literally no business. All the currents of trade are stagnant. The usual men of affairs get up in the morning, take their coffee and then stroll to their clubs. There they sit all day, having nothing to do but talk.

The shops are empty. There is no manufacturing industry. Everything depends upon agriculture, and as the plantations have suspended operations, owing to the low price of sugar, which cannot be sold at a profit because of the American tariff, the prop of local trade has fallen. Literally, there is nothing doing in Santiago. I came home by way of Havana, and I observed that the condition of that city is practically the same.

These are the words of Major George M. Barbour, who has just concluded his work as sanitary commissioner for the United States in Santiago, Cuba. They exhibit the fact that President Roosevelt knew what he was talking about when he urged congress to enter into liberal reciprocal trade relations with our foster-child republic in the West Indies. They also indicate a probability that before the subject shall be concluded the president, reinforced by the public opinion of ninety-nine hundredths of the American people, will have had his way. Those still inclined to oppose him had better take notice.

Reports from the Schuylkill region indicate a temper among the strikers which if not checked may end in serious trouble. The right of owners of mining property to operate that property if they can find employees willing to do the work cannot be cancelled by disorderly assemblages, but will be upheld by the whole commonwealth if necessary. It is a fundamental condition of civilization that such a right shall be assured. The hotheads who are challenging it are disobeying their leaders, injuring the cause and reputation of their fellow strikers who are orderly, and running headlong into the peril of their own destruction. If this strike cannot be won by peaceable means it certainly cannot be won by violence.

The Future of Unionism.

IT NEEDS no argument to establish that before the industry of our country can prosper at its best, harmony must exist between capital, enterprises and labor. Most persons hereabouts will agree that we have had too many strikes. The problem of how to discourage strife and encourage friendly co-operation is not to be solved in a minute, nor is the reforming all necessary on the side of labor organizations; but we think that the suggestions of a large employer of labor outlined in a communication in yesterday's Tribune, last page, are worthy of careful consideration. We repeat them herewith:

"First of all the union must be thoroughly organized, with intelligent, conservative, and competent leaders at the head. Then each member is to be assessed say \$10 per man, which serves as an initiation fee. Assuming that the union has a membership of 10,000 members, this assessment will create a fund of \$100,000. Application should then be made to the courts for a charter, as an organization with a capital stock of \$100,000. The dues of each member to be placed at \$1 a month per man, to defray the expenses of the organization. Application is then to be made to a reputable banking institution for a guarantee bond, which will insure each member against loss.

"Insurance features, sick benefits and burial funds are to be created in each local branch of the organization to insure the members against loss of time by accident or sickness and protection for the widows and orphans in case of death. Another feature is the introduction of educational classes. Still further is the establishment of a permanent home for aged and indigent members, and schools for the education of orphans and permanent employment bureaus for men and women identified with the organization.

"When these features shall have been established, conciliatory committees shall be appointed representing each local organization, and this committee shall draft a fixed scale of wages to apply to the district wherein the locals represented are established. A general conciliatory committee is then to be formed by the various representatives of the different districts in which one or more corporations or companies operate. The fixed scale of wages governing the employment of all men, women and children is to be submitted to the directors or board of managers representing the employing interests. In addition to this scale a bona-fide guarantee is also to be submitted agreeing to carry out the provisions of the contract submitted, together with the endorsement of the company carrying the guarantee bond. This contract to be binding for a period of years suitable to both parties to the contract. At the expiration of the said contract representatives of both interests to meet and readjust whatever differences arise meantime and fix upon a similar scale for another term of years.

"Under this proposition the employer can make contracts for their product and fix the market price. This scheme will include recognition of the organization, a fixed scale of wages, permanent employment, and a community of interests between employer and employee. If such an arrangement can be established the employer who outlined this plan for The Tribune feels confident that all of the corporations and companies will only be too glad to sign the scale, give a similar bond and do all in their power to encourage the friendliest of relations."

Many advantages are inherent in this plan. One trouble with many labor unions is that their membership is continually fluctuating, being large today and small tomorrow, the bond of fellowship being insufficient to cause coherence and permanence. Incorporation would give a property interest and incentive, and encourage the more substantial workmen to come to the front. It would also give increased prestige and authority. A corporation can sue and be sued. If workmen now feel that injunctions are used to their detriment, incorporation would enable them to utilize "government by injunction" on a footing of equality with employing corporations. It would discourage strikes by putting the labor movement on a plane where efforts for justice could be conducted peacefully. No employer, confronted by offer of bond guaranteeing faithful performance of contract obligations, could base his refusal to recognize the union on the ground that it was not legally a responsible body. The employer would profit by such an arrangement in having the assistance of the union in enforcing a high standard of efficiency and discipline; and the industrial employes would profit by the protection afforded against thriftlessness and irresponsibility. The time will come, in our judgment, when the necessities of modern business, which more and more tend to group men into large organizations, will force those unions to become worthy of recognition and public respect. Some unions have won this position already; those which have not succeeded in winning it by resort to methods of intimidation, boycotting and tyrannous treatment of non-members will eventually have to discard these tactics and try instead the cultivation of merit.

"Beyond all question, the Republican party, in the forty years of its history, has proved itself to be the very greatest political force that ever existed under a representative form of government. It put in the field infinitely larger armies than monarch ever commanded, and achieved victories that in their results, direct and indirect, have revolutionized a large part of the world. The problems of government and administration which it has met have influenced the destinies, not alone of Americans, but of almost the entire human race. Every quarter of the globe has felt the force of their moral impact upon its institutions, habits, customs, laws. One of the Fathers of the Republic predicted that the light of the Declaration of Independence would illuminate the world. Pre-eminently, under the rule of the Republican party, had that prophecy been fulfilled."—Senator Keon, of New Jersey.

The mission of the former Boer generals to this country to collect funds for the relief of Boer widows and orphans will afford an opportunity to spread American sympathy appropriately and substantially. It should be improved.

The latest anti-imperialist attempt to asperse the American army in the Philippines does not seem to have excited much interest. Life these days is too strenuous to permit of much consideration for the past tense.

General Buller's efforts to explain the Ladysmith affair are as unsuccessful as those of a campaign orator who attempts to revive dead issues. General Buller should allow the public to forget it, if possible.

Government by injunction has just been invoked in Chicago to prevent a belligerent husband from speaking to his wife. We venture to say that it will never succeed in stopping speech by the wife.

Weak imitations of Tracy, the desperado, are appearing in various localities, attesting the viciousness of evil example. The difference between many men and sheep is in favor of the sheep.

The writers who attempt to make hopeless invalids of King Edward, Secretary Chamberlain and Mr. Schwab are having a more discouraging season than the professional weather prophets.

A count up has revealed the fact that the people dissatisfied with the administration of President Palma were remarkable for lung power rather than numbers.

The Luzerne Democracy is up to its old trick of counting the congressional chicken before it is hatched. It will not be hatched this year.

Although his friends realize the fact, it seems impossible to convince Mr. Bryan that he is dealing exclusively in embalmed issues.

Recent news from Princeton demonstrates that it is not always possible for a man to go through college on his muscle alone.

Outline Studies of Human Nature.

What They Did. At the battle of Wilson's Creek, an organization known as Schwartz's battery was in General Grant's command. The battery's membership was almost wholly German and Austrian. They were good, sturdy fighters. Toward the end of the battle, with victory perching on the Union banners, a sergeant of the battery appeared before a group of officers and inquired the whereabouts of Grant. The commander was pointed out to him; and he advanced, saluted, and said: "Schwartz's Battery was took, Gen'ral."

"How was that?" asked Grant. "Vy, Gen'ral, it was like dis," said the sergeant, marking the plan on the palm of one hand with the forefinger of the other. "Here was the von hunchion brought to our desk, where Miss Jordan observed it temptingly displayed during Miss Q's absence from the room. Miss Q falling to return, I picked up the quilt on coat of one of the dishes, which proved very attractive to a hungry woman whose absorption in work had caused her to forget her own lunchbox. The fastidious cover, and without remark left the room. It was not long before a waiter appeared at Miss Q's desk bearing a tray loaded down with all the delicacies of the season, including quail on toast. To this sumptuous repast Miss Q. now sat down. Meanwhile the waiter had

approached Miss Jordan and presented her a bill. She looked at the amount. It was \$4.50. "This was to be charged to you, m'm," said the waiter. "Certainly," said Miss Jordan, continuing her work without the slightest change of countenance.

Chickens Wouldn't Lay. Owing to the scarcity of eggs and the high prices asked for them, one of Coney Island's residents, Samuel Richter, decided it would be cheaper to raise chickens and then have his own eggs, and he stopped the first peddler he saw selling chickens and purchased a crate of them. Richter constructed a henhouse on the rear of his lot and three times a day he covered the ground with corn. The chickens continued to grow and Richter had visions of a large supply of eggs, but as the weeks flew by and no eggs appeared he grew thoughtful. He consulted with a friend who promised to come round and see if the corn was of the proper sort. The friend, who happened to be a retired farmer, stopped in and looked at Richter's chickens, and while he stood in the yard with his hands in his pockets Richter approached and asked him why the chickens did not lay. The friend looked at him awhile and said: "Them chickens is a-havin' a bully good time with your corn, Sammy, an' a scratching of your yard, but they ain't laid that lay eggs. Them's all roosters."

"Sammy" will not spend any more money for corn, but will wait until the price of eggs comes down.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Reminder. A correspondent sends the details of a discussion among relatives over the selection of a name for a little girl whose arrival was a recent event in an up-town home. "I should like 'Geraldine,'" ventured the baby's mother. "(Newly arrived) 'Emeralds!'" asked one of the grandmothers. "I read the name in a novel once, and always wanted to try it on a baby."

"It ain't a bad name," opined the other grandmother; "but it isn't to be considered with 'Fanchon.' If the baby is named to please me at all, it's name shall be 'Fanchon.'"

"Excuse me, ladies!" here put in the father, who began to think he had some say in the matter. "I'd like to ask you not to forget that we want a name for a human-being—not for a five-cent cigar!"

AT THE DAY'S END. All day among the anxious crowd I pressed, All day I strove and bartered with the best, All day my feet were busy in the mart— Have I not earned my little hour of rest?

Oh, my beloved, the shelter of your arms! Oh, my beloved, the quiet of your breast! Ere the morn broke Toll called us to arise! When the noon fell she drove us tyrant-wise; Slow in the twilight died her loud alarms— Fain would I turn me where the silence lies.

Oh, my beloved, the comfort of your arms! Oh, my beloved, the healing of your eyes! As footworn travelers a little space Kneel in the shadow of some holy place, The lights; artesian water; resident physician; surf bathing; excellent fishing and sailing. CHARLES L. WALTON, Manager.

ALWAYS BUSY. ALWAYS HONEST VALUES. Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

S. J. Fuhrman & Bro. Manufacturers of Store and Window Awnings. Our celebrated Strap Roller for Awnings a Specialty. 328 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa.

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THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS \$9574. List of Scholarships. Undergraduates: 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each... \$864. 1 Scholarship in Bucknell University... 520. 1 Scholarship in the University of Rochester... 324. Total: \$1708. Preparatory Schools: 1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys... 1700. 1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary... 750. 1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School... 750. 1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute... 720. 1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy... 600. 1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School... 600. 1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna... 400. Total: \$9574.

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... \$50 Pts. Three months' subscription... 125 3 Six months' subscription... 250 6 One year's subscription... 500 12. 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 30 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.

School of the Lackawanna Scranton, Pa. 30TH YEAR. Lower school receives young children. Upper school prepares for leading colleges. The school diploma admits to many colleges. Experienced teachers only. For Further Information Address Alfred C. Arnold, A. B. BOX 464.

SUMMER RESORTS. Atlantic City. The temperature at the AGNEW. On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Monday was 73°. Every appointment of a modern Hotel. HOTEL RICHMOND. Kentucky Avenue. First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.; 60 Ocean view rooms; capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop.

NEW YORK HOTELS. ALDINE HOTEL. 4TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 30TH STS. NEW YORK. EUROPEAN PLAN, NEW. FIREPROOF. Convenient to Theatres and Shopping Districts. Take 23rd st. cross town cars and transfer at 4th ave. direct to hotel. Rooms with Bath (Suits with Bath) \$1.50 upward. \$2.50. W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.

Holland House. Reached by Reading Railway from Philadelphia and by ferry from Atlantic City. Electric lights; artesian water; resident physician; surf bathing; excellent fishing and sailing. CHARLES L. WALTON, Manager.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL. Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place, NEW YORK. American Plan, \$3.50 Per Day and Upwards. European Plan, \$1.00 Per Day and Upwards. Special Rates to Families. T. THOMPSON, Prop.

HOTEL ALBERT NEW YORK. Cor. 11th St. & UNIVERSITY PL. Only one Block from Broadway. RESTAURANT. Rooms, \$1 Up. Prices Reasonable.

Fenwick Hall, Fenwick, Conn. On Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the beautiful Connecticut River. Delightfully cool. If you wish to visit one of the most charming summer resorts, possessing all modern improvements, together with a delightful combination of seashore and country, and a social atmosphere inviting to refined people, write for particulars to J. E. Chatfield, 106 East 15th St., N. Y.

WHITE SPONGE. BEST FLOUR IN AMERICA. ALL GROCERS. Full information and terms furnished.

When in Need. Of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Properly fitted by an expert optician. From \$1.00 Up. Also all kinds of prescription work and repairing. Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

State Normal School. East Stroudsburg, Pa. NEW CATALOGUE. For 1902 giving full information as to free tuition, expenses, courses of study and other facts of interest will be mailed without charge to those desiring it. Fall Term opens September 8, 1902. E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.

Chestnut Hill Academy. Wissahickon Heights. Chestnut Hill, Pa. A boarding school for boys in the elevated and beautiful open country north of Philadelphia, 30 minutes from Broad St. station. Catalogues on application.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL. T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Laval, Treas. B. J. Foster, Secretary. Stanley P. Allen, Vice President.