

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:

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, Siding on Post-Office, Full of Post-Office. Rows include Less than 50 inches, 50 inches, 100, 250, 500, 1000.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence, and similar contributions in the nature of advertising, The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line. Rates of Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 6, 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. VOHRING.

Commissioners—JOHN FOURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENMAN. Mine Inspectors—LEWIS W. M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN SCHIEFER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—A. PHILLBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

The anti-imperialists have demonstrated that a small idea well talked up can sometimes appear like an issue of importance.

The Arbitral Verdict.

WHILE the decision reached by the tribunal selected to arbitrate the differences between the street railway company and certain of its employees is in the nature of a compromise, it is nevertheless a valuable peace measure and a substantial gain for the men.

The compromise decided upon takes the form of a temporary bonus to the reinstated employees remaining on the waiting list, to be paid during the continuance of the miners' strike, after the conclusion of which these men are, if possible, to receive regular runs. Until they get regular runs, they are to continue to receive the bonus. The bonus is to make their pay equal to what it would be if they had regular runs. All old employees are to have the benefit of their term of service with the company prior to Sept. 30, 1901, the day before the beginning of the last strike. But the non-union men employed by the company prior to the settlement of the last strike are not to be disturbed in their positions, standing or relations with the company by reason of this decision. In brief, justice is to be done to all. This means that the men recently disaffected will win without the cost of a strike a good deal more than they stood any likelihood of winning had they gone on another strike; and it also represents an economy for the company and the public.

While it is possible that neither party to the arbitration will feel wholly satisfied with its outcome, in view of the diametrical conflict in interpretation of the clauses in dispute, which the decision does not directly resolve, the community, which had most at stake, is entitled to view the result with unalloyed satisfaction. It is spared the annoyance of another upheaval in one of its most necessary public utilities; and it receives a return through arbitration which it has never received through any strike—the protection of its interest and the safeguarding of its peace.

An adjudication going deeper into details might have been possible had the street railway employees' union been an incorporated body, able to appeal to court for an interpretation of its contract with the company. In the near future, the advantages of incorporation are likely to become impressed upon advocates of labor unionism; and we expect to see the incorporated form become a common feature among organizations of toilers seeking periodical conferences with their employers for the purpose of adjusting conditions of employment and pay on a basis of term contracts with mutual bonds for faithful observance and execution. That, however, is for the future.

For the present, to the five gentlemen who effected this signal victory for the public interest, thanks and congratulations. They have completed well the campaign for which The Tribune paved the way.

It is unfortunate for humanity that there is no soil upon which the seeds of discontent will not flourish.

Archbishop Ireland on the Friars.

THE SCATHING denunciation by Archbishop Ireland of a section of the Catholic press which is endeavoring to hold the administration responsible for not reinstating the Philippine friars in churches from which they were expelled by their parishoners is timely and vigorous. These journals are more ultramontane than Rome itself. They are endeavoring to elevate into a constitutional question one which is of local expediency and entirely peculiar to the islands. The settlement can be safely left to the pope and his advisers. The friars, were in the first instance delegated by the propaganda to convert the natives to Christianity and civilize them three hundred years ago; they are recalled by the same authority. Their missionary labors gave them no irrevocable canonical rights in the archipelago. They did not establish an indigenous church. The friars are now and always have been dependent upon the heads of their houses in Spain

and of the generals of their orders in Rome. Their property is inalienable. When it is taken out of their hands they will be amply compensated for every acre of land and for every stick and stone to which they can legally lay claim.

It is quite natural that the friars should be disinclined to leave a country to which they have been attached by so many personal and pastoral as well as commercial ties. That they have been instrumental in bringing to the islands such civilization as they possess is not denied. That the natives are ungrateful for their sacrifices and their labors need not be questioned. One fact, however, is indisputable and that is that the Philippines are wholly inhospitable to the friars, and that substitutes must be found for them on the spiritual interest of the Catholic church will suffer irreparably. Moreover, it is against the rules and constitutions of these religious orders that their members should become parochial clergy except in so far as their missionary labors necessitate this.

The Catholic press, like the denominational press generally, often imperfectly reflects the enlightened civic opinion of the church for which it stands.

It is unfortunate for Colonel Edward H. Butler of the Buffalo News that Scranton has no part in the naming of the next Republican nominee for lieutenant governor of New York, else he would surely be the man.

Two Recent Injunctions.

MUCH misconception has arisen concerning the various injunctions issued by Judges Jackson and Keller of the federal courts in connection with the mine strike in West Virginia. The injunction of the latter judge simply forbade the commission of acts of trespass or intimidation and the judge has himself explained its scope and purport in these words:

"There are occasions under which we may do many things that under different circumstances, at other places and under other conditions, we may not do. A small assemblage of persons seeking peacefully and non-violently to gain a lawful and righteous end, may do things which a large body of men, with ostensibly the same purpose, have no right to do, for the reason that the body of men may overawe and in many instances do overawe people who have rights that must be respected. If I step up to one of you men and in a pleasant and respectful way say: 'I wish you would give me your money and your watch,' it is not likely to terrify you at all. If I have 500 men behind me and say in the same tone: 'I would like to have your money and your watch,' the effect upon your mind is very different. Although I may use words of conciliation and although I may not utter a single threat against you, yet the very fact of my having these men at my back makes a different impression on your mind. As to acts alleged to exist when this bill was sworn out, the court knows nothing. The bill was sworn to—it presented such a state of affairs as, in the belief of the court at the time, authorized and required it to issue its injunction. That injunction was not designed to restrain any lawful right of any United Mine Worker under the circumstances that then existed; it was designed simply to protect the rights of citizens who desired peacefully to labor. The question to solve is as to what precisely you may do at any given time, without violating the rights of those men who desire peacefully to labor. The court says in the injunction that you shall not make them afraid, that you shall not intimidate those men. The court has the right to go further if the circumstances are properly made in the bill, and say you shall not force unwholesome persuasion upon them under those circumstances. At any time that you meet these men in the ordinary course, you have the right to persuade them to join your union, a perfect right, and if you can show to them that it is to their interest to join your union, why do it. You have no right in any way to make those people think your way, because they do not quite think it safe to think otherwise. The injunction says that you must not get close enough and act as a body of men, in such way as to intimidate or interfere with those people who desire to work. In other words, you must not make them afraid; you must not do things that will cause them to fear the consequences, to leave their work or to be deterred from doing their full duty as they may see fit.

The erroneous report went forth that Judge Keller had denied the right of agents of the miners' union to distribute relief among men on strike. There was no mention whatever in the injunction of the subject of relief. The whole tenor of the order of court was to defend the right of men without molestation to work if they saw fit, and to prevent strikers from interfering with their annoyance or injury.

In the case of Judge Jackson—who, by the way, is the oldest judge on the federal bench, having been appointed by President Lincoln—the order of court was similar in character but expressed in language far from judicial, and carried to what many believe is an unwarranted extreme. The facts were that the United Mine Workers had sent organizers into the West Virginia coal fields to induce the majority of miners, who wanted to work, to go on strike. In this work the organizers used methods now familiar in the anthracite regions—meetings, marches, persuasion, picketing and various other forms of animated solicitation. The injunction served upon these organizers warned them not to interfere with the men at work "either by menaces, threats or any character of intimidation." They were ordered not to trespass upon the property of the mine company for the purpose of holding meetings, "or in any wise molesting, interfering with or intimidating the employees." They were ordered not to assemble "in or near the paths, approaches and roads upon and near said property along which the employees are compelled to travel in going to and from work." They were ordered not to "assemble together in camp or otherwise at or so near the entrances to the mines or the homes of the employees," so as to prevent them going to work, etc.

Substantially the injunction was in line with numerous precedents having in the Debs case, the support of the United States Supreme court. Had it been couched in judicial language it would probably have excited very little attention outside the circle which it directly affected. But Judge Jackson is an old school judge, who has made it a practice to speak his mind emphatically on every subject coming before him, quite regardless of consequences, and in the course of his deliverance he used these words:

"What I recognize the right of all laborers to combine for the purpose of pro-

tecting all their lawful rights, I do not recognize the right of laborers to conspire together to compel employers who are not satisfied with their work in the mines to lay down their picks and shovels and to quit their work without a just or proper reason therefor, merely to gratify a professional set of agitators, organizers and walking delegates, who roam all over the country as agents for some combination, who are vampires that live and fatten on the honest labor of the coal miners of the country, and who are busybodies creating dissatisfaction among a class of people who are quiet and well-disposed, and who do not want to be disturbed by the unceasing agitation of this class of people. The right of a citizen to labor for wages he is satisfied with is a right protected by law, and he is entitled to the same protection as free speech, and should be better protected than the abuse of free speech, in which the organizers and agitators indulge in trying to produce strikes.

The opinion here expressed is shared by many people but it has no place in a court of justice and especially from a judge who is supposed to be the soul of impartiality and without bias. Nor can the injunction, if correctly interpreted in published abstracts, stand without modification. It is right to enjoin against violence and intimidation. It is right to prevent men not at work from interfering with men at work by any method tending to terrorize them and deprive them of freedom of will and judgment. But it cannot be tolerated that the federal courts for any purpose shall have the power to suspend peaceable assemblages of the people for purposes of public discussion. Though free speech may at times be abused, the abuses are less damaging than would be the establishment of an arbitrary censorship.

The hearing now in progress before Judge Goff on habeas corpus proceedings will probably develop whether Judge Jackson had a legal right to go as far as he did. Those proceedings will be watched with widespread interest.

According to statements obtained from reliable sources, it is the intention of the Vatican that the friars of the Augustinian, Dominican, Franciscan and Recoletto orders now in Manila, who number about 450 men, shall leave there in small numbers at different times, so that when the moment comes to resume negotiations between Governor Taft and the apostolic delegation, all the friars will have left the archipelago in such a way that the friar question will have resolved itself without the necessity of further discussion. The present tendency in this country to make a big issue of it is another illustration of much ado about nothing.

In the 127 savings banks in 31 New York counties comprehended within a recent report from Albany there was an excess of \$62,606,573 in resources over the showing of a year ago. The Democratic spellbinders will not dwell on this fact.

Cuba is to float a \$35,000,000 5 per cent, forty-year loan to tide her over the depression caused by the failure of our congress to enact reciprocity. President Roosevelt was a true prophet.

In one respect Captain Hobson's associates on the Merrimac are fortunate. There seems no desire on the part of the press to force them into continuous performance heroism.

Actress May Yohé and her "gentleman friend" should not hesitate to enter upon a season of Romeo and Juliet without further press notices.

From despatches received to date it becomes apparent that it is easier to whip the Hayti rebels than to pacify them.

BE MY SWEETHEART.

Sweetheart, be my sweetheart When birds are on the wing. When bees and bees and babbling brood Bespeak the birth of spring. Come, sweetheart, be my sweetheart And wear this posy-ring.

Sweetheart, be my sweetheart In the meadow golden glow Of earth adust with the gracious blush Of which the ripening fields forego; Dear sweetheart, be my sweetheart, As into the moon we go!

Sweetheart, be my sweetheart When falls the bounteous year. When fruit and wine of tree and vine Give us their harvest cheer; Oh, sweetheart, be my sweetheart, For winter it draweth near.

Sweetheart, be my sweetheart When the year is white and old, When the fire of youth is spent, forsooth, And the hand of age is cold; Yet, sweetheart, be my sweetheart Till the year of our love be told! —Eugene Field.

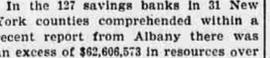
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The Largest and most artistic line ever shown in the city.

Summer Furniture

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CUBANOLA ALL HAVANA FILLER Cubanola cigars have no drugs nor flavorings which interfere with health. Why smoke a Five Cent cigar that does? SAVE THE BANDS FOR PRESENTS. IMPERIAL CIGAR CO., 109 LACK AVE. THE ONLY Wholesale Tobacconists. Distributors of Cubanola Cigars.

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.

SUMMER RESORTS Atlantic City. The temperature at the AGNEW. On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Monday was 71°. 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.

PENNSYLVANIA. BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING On a spur of the Alleghany Mountains, Lehigh Valley railroad; near Towanda, Basking, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL P. O. Apex, Pa. Send for booklet. C. R. HARRIS.

STROUDSBURG. HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE Bus. Ridge Stroudsburg, Pa. Capacity, 150. Delightfully situated; enlarged, refurbished, modern, conveniences; electric lights; service first-class. Booklets, rates, Apply J. F. FOLKLE.

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1 Scholarship in Bucknell University. 520
1 Scholarship in the University of Rochester. 324

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

- 1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys. 1700
1 Scholarship in Willimansport Dickinson Seminary. 750
1 Scholarship in Dickinson College. 750
1 Scholarship in Newton College Institute. 720
1 Scholarship in the Key-Stone Academy. 600
1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School. 600
1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna. 400
1 Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Institute. 270
1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School). 230

MUSIC, BUSINESS AND ART.

- 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each. 500
4 Scholarships in the Hardenbergh School of Music and Art. 400
3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each. 300
5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$57 each. 285
2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85 each. 170
2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooley's Vocal Studio. 125

THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS VALUE

NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR DOLLARS.

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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 1
Three months' subscription. 1.25 3
Six months' subscription. 2.50 6
One year's subscription. 5.00 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 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.

NOTICE that according to the above rules, EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE PAID, whether they 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.

Three Special Honor Prizes for August

To be given to the three contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of August. FIRST PRIZE—Folding Pocket Kodak, No. 1. A. SECOND PRIZE—No. 2 Brownie Camera. THIRD PRIZE—No. 1 Brownie Camera. All these are made by the Eastman Kodak Company.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

LOCATION. This popular State Institution is located in the midst of the Delaware Water Gap-Mount Pocono Summer Resort Region, the most healthful and picturesque in the state, and one that is visited by thousands of tourists annually.

COURSES OF STUDY. In addition to the departments of the regular Normal Course, we have special departments of Music, Elocution, Art, Drawing and Water Color, and a full College Preparatory Department. You can save a year in your college preparatory work by coming here.

FREE TUITION. Tuition is absolutely free to those complying with the new state law. This gives a rare opportunity to those desiring a complete education and should be taken advantage of at once, as this law may be repealed by the next Legislature.

COST OF BOARDING. Boarding expenses are \$3.50 per-week, which includes fully furnished and carpeted room, heat, electric light and laundry. The additional expense is less with us than at most other schools.

IMPROVEMENTS. Among these are a new Gymnasium, a fine Electric Light Plant, and a new Recitation Hall now being erected, which will contain fifteen large and fully equipped recitation rooms. In addition all bed rooms will be replastered and fitted up, and various other changes made in the dormitories for the further comfort and convenience of the pupils of the school.

NEW CATALOGUE. Catalogue for 1902, gives full information as to free tuition, expenses, courses of study, and other facts of interest, and will be mailed without charge to those desiring it. Fall Term opens September 8th, 1902.

E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.



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COURSES. CLASSICAL, three years. ACADEMIC, three years. MUSIC, one to four years. COMMERCIAL, one year. BUSINESS AND SCIENTIFIC, three years. Instruction by College Trained Specialists.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES—Beautiful campus of 20 acres; mountain spring water all through the buildings. Exceptionally healthful location. We prepare for all the colleges and technical schools. For illustrated catalogue, send to REV. ELKANAH HULLY, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Do You Want a Good Education? Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of

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which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL SCRANTON, PA. T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Lavell, Treasurer. H. J. Foster, Secretary.

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.

Swarthmore College Swarthmore, Pa.

Provides, first of all, the broad culture of the COURSE IN ARTS; then there is the practical field of ENGLISH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE; for the physician there is special work in BIOLOGY; for the lawyer or business man there is the course in ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE; there is work in the field and training in the shop for the CIVIL OR MECHANICAL ENGINEER, while the laboratories open the door to ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING. Joined with all this there is INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL CULTURE with all that the phrase implies. At Swarthmore, too, there is that INTIMATE CONTACT OF PROFESSOR AND STUDENT, which is probably the greatest force in the development of character and which is possible only at a small college. UNDER MANAGEMENT OF FRIENDS. Catalogues on application. DR. JOSEPH SWAIN, President.