

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, Sides on Hand, Full on Hand. Rows for 50 inches, 100, 250, 500, 1000.

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 7, 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. VOBBURG. Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENNAN.

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

"The control of the Fifty-seventh congress will be determined," says Congressman Olmstead, "by the vote of Pennsylvania, and he is right. This is not a year to take chances.

A Modern Instance.

AN INTERESTING object lesson in modern finance has recently excited comment in the circle of speculation. It published reports are true, it is likely to excite more before it becomes a closed chapter.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company has a capital of \$75,000,000 and owns 4,000 miles of track. The directors in the Rock Island also control a number of smaller railway properties, mostly feeders. The aggregate mileage of these subsidiary properties is 3,000. These roads did not belong to the Rock Island; they were carried under other corporate names, but as a matter of fact they were Rock Island properties in effect, and it is the general belief that most of them were purchased with Rock Island money.

Not long ago a new "Napoleon of finance," one Judge Moore, formerly an obscure Chicago lawyer whose first introduction to public notice was his organization of the Diamond Match company, one of the first of the big trusts, conceived the idea of uniting the main Rock Island property with its filaments, and to this end he, with others, organized a new company, with a Jersey charter, and with double the capitalization of the old "bug" in the old company. Every holder of 100 shares of old stock may exchange for 70 shares of new preferred, 100 common and \$10,000 in collateral trust bonds. The new preferred has a guaranteed dividend of 4 per cent. for the first seven years, then 5 per cent. for the next seven years and thereafter it becomes a 6 per cent. stock.

To the common beholder this whole plan looks like a scheme to double capitalization without substantially increasing values. The authorities of the state of Iowa do not hesitate to assert that it looks to them like an attempt at wholesale inflation, and Governor Cummins has ordered his attorney general to make diligent inquiry concerning the possibility of interposing legal opposition to the completion of the so-called merger. It is possible, of course, that the public has heard only one side of this case. As in the case of the Northern Securities company, there may be reasons for the merger which do not reveal themselves on the surface. But if the facts are as stated in the published versions there is good cause for intervention by the state of Iowa and increased argument for a modification of our corporate laws so as to increase the protection which they afford to honest investment by putting a halter on stock watering.

A Panacea for Populism.

A St. Paul dispatch in the New York Times conveys the gratifying information that the harvest yields in Minnesota and the Dakotas, in spite of the cold spring and wet summer, are exceeding all expectations. Heavy rains and snow in March, followed by rain and destructive hail and wind storms almost daily up to Aug. 1, with an unusually low temperature during this period, upset all calculations of the farmers. Seeding was delayed for weeks, and a large area that was intended for wheat was seeded to other crops, while thousands of acres of land have lain fallow for the reason that it was impossible to work in the fields. There has also been trouble with grasshoppers, rust and Hessian fly.

These conditions explain why the harvest is not a record breaker. But it appears to be ample, nevertheless. A conservative estimate of the wheat yield of the three states places it at 178,000,000 bushels, at least 57,000,000 bushels below maximum. Oats, however, go to 100,000,000 bushels, or 10,000,000 bushels more than in the banner

year, 1898. Flax is the big crop, and will make up for the shortage of wheat. While this grain will not all mature, it is estimated that the yield will be 100 per cent. greater than a year ago. The early rains, which prevented wheat planting, made it necessary to plant a late crop, and farmers turned their attention to flax. Again, hundreds of thousands of acres of new land were brought under cultivation by the vast number of farmers that settled in the Dakotas last year, and this was planted to flax as the only crop that will yield a profit on soil. The estimate allows a total yield of 44,000,000 bushels, which in value will almost equal the wheat crop. In the neighborhood of 70,000,000 bushels of corn are looked for.

Taking current prices as the standard of appraisal, this harvest promises to put into the farmers' pockets the following sums: 178,000,000 bushels of wheat at 50c. \$89,000,000. 44,000,000 bushels of flax at \$1.25. \$55,000,000. 100,000,000 bushels of oats at 25c. \$25,000,000. 67,000,000 bushels of corn at 35c. \$23,450,000. 10,000,000 bushels of barley at 30c. \$3,000,000.

Says the dispatch in the Times: "It is quite likely that this entire product will bring to the farmer 10 per cent. more money than the prices at which these estimates are made. The quotations are below the market price for any of the grains during the past year, and there appears to be no good reason why they should during the next year reach so low a figure. In addition to the above products of the farm other grains, hay, potatoes, vegetables, live stock, and fruit must be taken into consideration, as well as the dairying interests, the aggregate of which, it is declared, can safely be set down at \$100,000,000, bringing the grand total that will be realized this year by the farmers of these three states up to about \$300,000,000. This will prove an effective panacea for Populism."

There was never a moment when the country had greater reason to approve of the Republican party than has now, and I do not entertain a doubt that in the coming elections the people will voice their approval at the polls.—Speaker Henderson.

Lightning.

THE FEAR of lightning as a menace to life, although quite general, has, if we may believe a recently issued bulletin of the United States weather bureau, very little warrant. Lightning is a menace to property, but the conclusion of the weather experts, based on carefully compiled statistics, is that it is a good deal safer to sit under a tree in a severe drought during the wildest thunderstorm than to travel twenty-five miles on the best railway train ever constructed.

The bulletin covers an observation period of eleven years, during which time every reported case of death or physical injury by lightning was investigated. The average turned out to be only 2.53 deaths annually per unit area of 10,000 square miles, an area more than twenty-three times that of Lackawanna county. Take, for instance, the year 1900. Seven hundred and thirteen people were killed or received fatal injuries during the year. Of this number 219 persons were killed in the open, 158 in houses, 57 under trees and 56 in barns. The circumstances attending the death of the remaining 151 are not known. Nine hundred and seventy-three persons were more or less injured by lightning stroke during the year. Of this number 327 persons received their injuries while in houses, 243 in barns and 29 under trees. The circumstances attending the injury of the remaining 317 cases are not known. Compare this with a record of railway accidents for the same year, or with the number of violent deaths which resulted naturally and one occupation to which men and women daily go, unthinking and happy, and you will see why lightning is a comparatively negligible quantity in accident insurance.

Although there is more danger in a train than under a tree during an electrical storm, it by no means follows that the tree is the best place of shelter. On the contrary, most of the deaths are in groups of persons huddled together at the foot of a tree, around the base of a haystack or near some other upright object. The bulletin thus explains why: "Up to a certain point the air is able to resist the stress in it due to the electrification of the cloud mass. Whenever the stress passes a certain limit, which may be called the breaking point, the air gives way; literally it is cracked from cloud to earth like a piece of glass as the bolt descends. While human flesh is able to say approximately when a flash will occur, it cannot say where the air will give way first. The zone of danger is in general co-equal with the area of the storm cloud. Almost any upright object in this area is a better conductor than the air in which it stands."

The saying that no one can tell where lightning will strike next, while true literally, is true only in minute detail. It is now possible to tell in advance where a thunderstorm will develop. A young Jesuit priest of Cleveland, O., Father Odenbach, has invented a delicate machine, called the ceranograph, which will detect the approach of an electrical storm when it is a long distance away. He has issued warnings three hours in advance of the arrival of the storm, which is amply sufficient to enable any timid person to hunt a cellar or a cave.

The decision of Judge Goff declining to vacate the injunction granted by Judge Jackson against the West Virginia striking mine workers and the organizers of the United Mine Workers of America will be a disappointment in labor circles; but it was to have been expected. Judge Goff did not consider facts of evidence; he considered simply the question whether he had jurisdiction over contempt proceedings in another court. In the celebrated Debs case, the United States Supreme court, through Justice Brewer, held that a

contempt proceeding could not be taken from the jurisdiction of the court in which it originated; that it was not a matter for review. Whether congress has power to say otherwise, or to provide for the federal judiciary a different basis for enforcing its authority, remains to be established. The Supreme court is jealous of the prerogatives of the judicial bench, which is coordinate with the legislative branch; and until congress modifies "government by injunction" and the Supreme court decides whether or not congress has jurisdiction in the premises will this issue be finally settled.

Experience seems to prove that it is almost impossible for even a supposed law-abiding citizen of good judgment to refrain from becoming a reckless lunatic when occupying a seat in an automobile.

It looks as though the residents of the Philippine Islands and the Catholic Federation societies would never be able to agree upon the friar question.

The proposed Cuban bond issue is simply a recognition of necessity. Bricks cannot be made without straw.

For a man with the avowed ambition to remain a private citizen, Mr. Bryan continues to make considerable fuss.

The Irvine case appears as difficult to settle as a Central American revolution.

Admiral Dewey's double is missing a lot of fun through excessive modesty.

One Man's Views of Labor Problem

Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Much has been said, wise and otherwise, as to unionism in our leading newspapers; the greater part in support of it, and the smaller part in opposition. Some of the latter are of the opinion of some biased minds who are thinking of the power possible to be generated by the control of such organizations.

First—That a laborer is employed for his personal satisfaction, and not because his employer has been given the cue by the committee of his "local" that he is one of the members in good standing, therefore must work for him. There are a great number of old and reliable organizations in perfect working order to which any respectable laborer will be heartily attached, and which will aid, death and other "benefits" which might be made a side issue of "unionism"; the members of these stand by one another as brothers; and the conclusion is that a laborer who is not satisfied with his present position can not be interfered with in a desire to labor, whether they may support a "button" or "tag."

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What men of sound mind can be willing to become the slaves of those who have, first, promised to relieve them of burdens which, though seeming grievous, procured them their daily bread; and better, if they saw fit to husband it, then at a certain point they tell these tools "you must give up this employment to win" and to others "you must put up with your pittance sums of money" to assist in a "humane" cause? Had there been any foundation for their reasoning, would they be willing to sacrifice the only thing they have to give up to come their followers had at any cost? "Many mickles make a muckle." If any

class of labor has by perseverance at "unfair" conditions been able to put aside any small sum for the general good through organization, had they wise, faithful, sympathetic leaders, would they not invest that sum so it would tend toward the ownership of such industry, thus bringing their followers into increased interest in their labor? Such leaders would refuse to receive higher compensation for their services than the wages realized by their followers. This would be a practical sympathy.

Take the average laborer that is "out on strike" today. Should all employers concede all points at once, would their conditions be so improved that during the remainder of their lives they could reimburse themselves for the wages lost during their willful idleness? If the laborer has put in an existence, though idle, could he not have lived decidedly better with the old conditions? When the strike is declared "won" and labor is resumed, does the laborer feel so secure in his position as before trouble began? Labor agitators realize that there will be men who see these conditions and will be ready to labor. They know the only way to prevent them is by the intimidations practiced by the lawless class. Yet they make no provision for holding this class of their fraternity in check, and make great complaint at any effort that is put forth to bring them to justice while they condone threats on the life of any who dare to speak their mind against the existence of such conditions.

When "union" people stop branding as "blacklegs" duly appointed officers of the peace and come forward and offer their evidence in convicting those who have shown themselves to be more barbarous than humane in their treatment of innocent, harmless people; then, and not till then, can society trust them to assist in maintaining the peace in their respective neighborhoods.

Very truly yours, Isaac M. Miller.

Dunmore, Aug. 5.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

When Rosie came to town— The sun shone bright and men got tight, Awaiting for the train, To bring the one who with his gun Put Spaniards on the wane; The band of plumed and mob it bray'd: Dewey! Manila Bay!! While cars were jam'd and coppers fan'd The Kids who were too gay.

When Rosie came to town— The streets were pack'd and all they lack'd, On that eventful day, Were soldiers blue and sailors true, To see his Niblets throu'. But when it came, Oh, what a shame, No Dewey was in view, But one whose phiz resembled his Step'd off with Rosie, too. —E. W. T.

SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City. The temperatures at the AGNEW. On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Tuesday was 69°. Every appointment of a modern Hotel.

Kentucky Avenue. First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.; 60 Ocean view rooms, capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop.

On a spur of the Allegheny Mountains, Lehigh Valley railroad, near Batavia, Pa., fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL. P. O. Apea, Pa. Send for booklet. C. K. HARRIS.

Blue Ridge Mountain, Stroudsburg, Pa. Capacity, 150. Delightfully situated; enlarged, furnished, modern, conveniences; electric light, service first-class. Booklets, rates, Apply J. F. FOLKLE.

Prospect House, East Stroudsburg, Pa. (19th season). Highest, most beautiful views; swimming, fishing, tennis; first-class table; refined surroundings. MRS. CHARLES DEARR.

NEW YORK HOTELS.

ALDINE HOTEL. 4TH AV. BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS. NEW YORK. EUROPEAN PLAN. NEW. FIREPROOF. Convenient to Theatres and Shopping Districts. Take 23rd st. cross to w. cars and transfer at 4th ave. direct to hotel. Rooms with Bath. Suits with Bath. \$1.50 upward. \$2.50. W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.

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.

For Business Men. At heart of the wholesale district. For Shoppers. 5 minutes' walk to Wanamakers; 10 minutes to Siegel Cooper's Big Store. For Sightseers. One block from E-way Cars, giving easy transportation to all points of interest.

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

chool 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.

An Unparalleled Opportunity to Secure Advanced Educations Free

Read the Conditions of The Tribune's Great Educational Contest

Table with columns: List of Scholarships, Universities, Preparatory Schools, Music, Business and Art. Includes entries for Syracuse University, Bucknell University, etc.

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.

Piazza and Lawn Swings. Summer Furniture. The Largest and most artistic line ever shown in the city. Hill & Connell. 121 Washington Avenue.



KEYSTONE ACADEMY, FACTORYVILLE, PA. COURSES. CLASSICAL, three years. MUSIC, one to four years. BUSINESS AND SCIENTIFIC, three years. Instruction by College Trained Specialists.

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.

Lafayette College. Easton, Pa. which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses. CHESTNUT HILL ACADEMY. A boarding school for boys in the elevated and beautiful open country north of Philadelphia, 30 minutes from Broad St. station. Catalogues on application.