THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1902.

The Scranton Tribune abed Dally Except Sunday, by The Tribune lishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD EDITOR. O. F. BYXBEE . . . BUSINESS MANAGER.

red at the Postoffice at Scranton, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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 pub-leation, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to aditorial revision. editorial revision.

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similar contributions in the nature of adverti-The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 29, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Governor-S. W. PENNYPACKER eutenant Governor-W. M. BROWN. ccretary of Internal Affairs-ISAAC B. BROWN.

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL Judge-A. A. VOSBURG, Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MOR-RIS, JOHN PENMAN, Mine Inspectors-LLEWELYN M. EV-ANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative.

First District-JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District-EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District-P. A. PHILBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

The Southern coroner's juries, according to last reports, have changed the usual "by parties unknown" lynching verdicts to those which are in effect "by parties to be commended."

Justice Shiras' Advice.

TE HAVE long maintained that before labor unions

can attain the best results for themselves and for the public interest they will need to become incorporated. Labor unions seek to share with capital unions the control of industry. But capital unions are responsible at law, while labor unions are not. Until this discrepancy shall be bridged, the large employing interests will continue in many instances to resist the advances of the labor unions, especially when they take the form of demands for term contracts. Some unions are so conservatively managed that resistance from employers to contract agreements with them has partly or wholly disappeared; but the number of such is small in comparison with the number of those which have not yet won recognition and the honest confidence of the businesss world.

We notice that George Shiras, jr., justice of the United States Supreme court, is credited with an opinion to the same effect. Speaking in Pittsburg Wednesday to a reporter concerning the anthracite miners' strike, he said: "Arbitration is the logical method of settling labor troubles such as this one, which affects the general prosperity and comfort of a great section of the

to incorporate is founded, we believe, upon a rapidly growing conviction that unless they shall do so they will prove themselves unable in the long run to cope successfully with the great incorporations of capital which are rapidly gaining the mastery over American inlustry. It comes from a source free from prejudice or bias and therefore merits thoughtful consideration. There seems to be quite a discrepancy

between the statement of Mr. Mitchell, 'that the union miners have never tried o prevent non-members from working." and the stories given by the men who write the press reports of disorders in the Panther Creek region,

One Lesson Yet to Be Learned. RESIDENT MITCHELL'S statement that "the members

of the miners' organization have never sought to prevent tected by the tariff. non-union members from working with them in the mines," coupled with his assertion that "they have no intention of seeking to abridge the right of any

mitted to hide behind the tariff and mine workers to become or not to bedemand that it be pulled to pieces become a member of the organization in fore they can be reached. the future," constitutes an interesting contribution to strike literature.

OUR TRADE INCREASE.

Average

1880-1884.

\$30,000,000

Amount.

Increase.

..... 780,000,000

Average

1896-1900

960,000,00

total

1.185,600,00

Cuba's most serious difficulty at Issued in reply to the letter of Mr. present scems to be the problem of Hewitt, it misses the latter's main keeping her statesmen under control. point, that non-union men are now being prevented by union men from exercising their right to work without interference. It would hardly be possible Editor of The Tribune. for Mr. Mitchell or anybody else to Sir: The British blue book just issued deny that there is such interference. by Sir_Alfred Bateman, K. C. M. G., gives the following comparative figures of If there were not, there would be no occasion for troops or mine guards to be the foreign trade of each of the coun tries named, and shows that the rate of increase by the United States is nearly in the field nor would the papers contain, as they do, daily reports of violent double that of the next greatest increase interference. Only yesterday the Phila-Germany, and seven times that of the delphia North American, a paper cer-United Kingdom. tainly not unfriendly to the miners' cause, printed conspicuously this dis-United Kingdom...\$1,170,000,000 \$1,245,000,000

patch from Mt. Carmel: France 690,000,000 Jermany Because her son was a non-union work United States..... man, six pall bearers at the funeral of the late Mrs. Martilla Wortulus, of this place, today refused to bear her body to

United Kingdom ... \$ 75,000,000 the grave. The pall bearers were all union men, and when they were told that the dead woman had a son working France 60,000,000 Germany 180,000,009 United States 355,000,000

at one of the collieries, they refused to act.

The report goes on to say: "The in-crease of population in Germany and the This, of course, was not an official United States has recently been greater than the increase in the United Kingdom, act of the miners' union. It had no and those countries have rapidly sanction from Mr. Mitchell or any of oped manufacturing and industrial power. As with ourselves, so with those counhis subordinates in the organization over which he presides. It was individtries, the set of population has been to towns; necessarily, therefore, there ual. So are most, if not all, of the frehas been a more vigorous search than quently occurring instances of violence formerly for an outlet for the power above referred to. We are still ahead of perpetrated upon non-union men by members of or sympathizers with the either country in our power of manufac ure for export, but beginning from a union. And it may be that the numerlower level, each country is traveling upous local strikes and threats of strikes wards more rapidly than we are who oc-cupy a higher eminence. If peace is maintained, both Germany and the Unitwhich last year took place throughout the anthracite region in consequence ed States are certain to increase their rate of upward movement. Their compe-tition with us in neutral markets, and even in our home markets, will probably, of the refusal of many operators to permit representatives of the union to stand at the entrance to the mine and enforce an inspection of unless we ourselves are active, become increasingly serious. Every year will add to their acquired capital and skill, and working cards issued by the union were due to individual and local feeling and they will have larger and larger addi-tions to their population to draw from. "The increase of 17,000,000 in the town were not in pursuance of a policy having the sanction of the entire organizaopulation of the United States between tion. Our information on these points 1870 and 1900 exceeds by 7,000,000 the s not exact.

increase of the population of the United Kingdom in the same period. "Both in raising coal and producing pig But a state of feeling producing such acts must be reckoned with not less iron, therefore, an outlet would appear to have been found to some extent for the than the authorized claims and demands of the miners' organization. Our annually increasing numbers of the popuown opinion is that the union idea has lation available for industry and manu-facturing in Germany and the United come to stay in the coal fields. We do States; and it cannot be said that the predominance or even the pre-eminence not think that it can be eliminated, no And if it can be divested of unfair features and educated into lines of a better usefulness, its elimination would We have lost are concerned. features and educated into lines of a better usefulness, its elimination would in Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and China, be a loss, not only to the men but also though the percentage loss is in each case small, and in each of these coun-tries the United States have gained to the companies and to the public. In the long run we think that it will ground. In the Japanese trade we have lost more heavily, our share of Japan's imports having declined from 33 to 21 per be so divested and educated. While perfection is hardly to be expected in any direction, it is noticeable that excent.; while the United States' share has increased from 8 to 15 per cent.; the value of the whole Japanese import trade being cesses have been fewer during this strike, at least in the vicinity of Scrannow about \$130,000,000 per annum. In the case of our colonies, also, though we are on, than during either of the preceding ong strikes in the history of the mining still retaining the lion's share, Germany has made some trifling gains, while the industry-fewer in number and smaller United States have increased their share in size. The room for improvement, of the Australian and South Airlean trades apparently at our expense. The however, is yet very large; and one thing especially which has to be learned Thits applied to be said with regard to the United States and British shares of the trade of British North America, the is that no abridgement by any influence of the right to work can be British West Indies, and British Gulana." This last paragraph is particularly intolerated in a country calling itself free. teresting to us, as it admits that we are making some headway in trade with our The reports of shocking automobile water-reached customers, but it is easy accidents that reach us nearly every to foresee how much larger the figures day of course cannot be expected to will be in our favor when we have a sufhave any effect in reducing the exuberficient number of ocean going steamships, and build the Isthmian canal. -Walter J. Ballard. ance of some of the men who occupy seats in those infernal machines of Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 26. snow-plow aspect. It would be no fun THE PHILOSOPHY OF DESPAIR. owners to travel on the streets at a rate of speed under fifty miles an hour.

Science into Virtue is the goal of civilizaments," and kartels numbering altogether nearly 350. The effort now on "Today is your day and mine; the only foot is to bring together the various day we have: the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in kartels of the iron, metal and coal inour part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand; but we are here to play it and now is our time. This we know; it is a part of ne-tion, not of whining. It is a part of love, not cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of human helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad ex-perience that any other source of life leads toward decay and waste. "What if there are so many of us in the ranks of humanity? What if the in-dividual be lost in the mass as a pebble dustry. Consul General Mason reported nearly four hundred of such combinations in 1897, but since that time, by larger consolidations, the number, he says, has been reduced nearly one-half. He has also explained how bountles, up to \$5 a ton, were paid by the plate

syndicate, the wire rod syndicate, assisted by the coal, coke, pig iron and dividual be lost in the mass as a pebble cast into the Seven Seas? Would you steel syndicates, "when the mills should prove that their products are choose a world so small as to leave roor for only you and your satellites? Would you ask for problems of life so tame that shipped abroad." It is thus shown that these syndicates pay heavy bouneven you could grasp them? Would you choose a fibreless Universe to be 're-moulded nearer to the heart's desire,' in ties on exports, and it is further proved beyond question that even with this place of the wild, tough, virile man-mak-ing environment from which the Attracaid the exported product is sold abroad for less than cost in many cases. That tion of Gravitation lets none of us es is the kind of competition our people cape? "It is not that 'I come like water and

have to meet where they are not prolike wind I go.' I am here today and the moment and the place are real, and my will is itself one of the fates that make It may be necessary some of these and unmake all things. 'Every mennes' day is the conflux of two eternities.' and days to revise the tariff, conservatively. But the trusts will not be perin this center of all time and space for the moment it is I that stand. Great is Eternity, but it is made up of time. Could we blot out one day in the midst of time. Eternity could be no more. The feebleness of man has its place within the nfinite Omnipotence.

SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City. The temperature at the AGNEW. On the Beach, In Chelsea, Atlantic City, Wednesday was 67°. Every appointment of a modern Hotel. HOTEL RICHMOND. Kentucky Avenue. First Hotel from Beach, At lantic City, N. J.; 60 Ocean view rooms: ca pacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenk ins, Prop. 750,000,000 PENNSYLVANIA.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING

Per Cent. On a spur of the Alleghany Mountains. Lehigh Valley railroad; near Towanda. Bathing, fishing sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. Increase 6.4 23.1 LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL P. O., Apez, Pa. Send for bookle C. K. HARRIS.

LAKE WINOLS, PA.

HOTEL CLIFTON Special rates at Hotel Clifton, Lake Wi-nola, for September, Purchase tickets to Factoryville and return only. Hotel-Clif-ton hacks meet trains leaving Scranton as follows: 9 a. m. 1.10 p. m. 4 p. m. and 6.10 p. m. Launches meet hotel hacks for any part of the lake.

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List of Scholarships	THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS
UNIVERSITIES.	VALUE
2 Scholarships in Syra-	NINE THOUSAND
cuse University, at	FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-
1 Scholarship in Buck-	FOUR DOLLARS.
nell University 520	
1 Scholarship in the University of Ro-	THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS
chester 324	VALUE
	NINE THOUSAND
PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. 1 Scholarship in Wash-	FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-
ington School for	FOUR DOLLARS.
Boys	
iamsport Dickinson	THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS
1 Scholarship in Dick	VALUE
inson Collegiate	NINE THOUSAND
Preparatory School. 750 1 Scholarship in New-	FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-
ton Collegiate In-	FOUR DOLLARS.
stitute	
Stone Academy 600	THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS
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School	· NINE THOUSAND
1 Scholarship in the School of the Lack-	FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-
awanna 400	FOUR DOLLARS.
1 Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Insti-	
tute 270	THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS
1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer	VALUE
School) 230	NINE THOUSAND
	FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-
MUSIC, BUSINESS AND ART. Scholarships in	FOUR DOLLARS.
Scranton Conserva-	THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS
Scranton Conserva- tory of Music, at \$125 each 500	THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS VALUE
Scholarships in the	
Hardenbergh School	NINE THOUSAND
3 Scholarships in	FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-
Scranton Business	FOUR DOLLARS.
College, at \$100 each 300	THIDTY THOM AND
o scholarships in In-	THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS
spondence Schools,	VALUE NUNE THOUSAND
average value \$57	NINE THOUSAND
each 283 2 Scholarships in	FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-
Lackawanna Busi-	FOUR DOLLARS.
ness College, at \$85 each 170	
2 Scholarships in Al- fred Wooler's Vocal	THIRTY-THREE SCHOLARSHIPS
a cu wooler a vocal	VALUE

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: 2 Pts

One month's subscription .\$.50 1 Three months' subscrip-

tion 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 months of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely inde-

pendent 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 CONTEST-ANT 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

FIRST PRIZE--Folding Pocket Kodak, No. 1, A.

SECOND PRIZE--No. 2 Brownie Camera.

To be given to the three contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of August.

VALUE

NINE THOUSAND

FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-

FOUR DOLLARS.

country. The method and enforcement of this arbitration is a subject for the lawmakers of the nation; but arbitration itself is logical. There is now one great difficulty standing in the way of an arbitration law. Many of the labor unions are not incorporated. Until they are no law can be made binding, as no contract or agreement could be enforced upon them, while the operators, on the other hand, could be held liable. Incorporation of all labor unions is the primary step toward the passage of an arbitration law. The unions must be responsible for the carrying out of an agreement, and until they are there is little hope for compulsory arbitration of labor troubles."

It is plainly anomalous that in a civflized country, where courts are open for the peaceful redress of most of the grievances of life, no adequate provision exists under seal of law for the protection of business rights in the event of a wholesale conflict between capital and labor. A husband and wife who, by prolonged quarreling, should community could, notwithstanding the for one of the scorching automobile legal safeguards surrounding the right of domicile, be compelled to appear in a court of justice to answer for their belligerency. But the owners of a large

industry and their employes may disagree, fight, and injure not only themselves but likewise hundreds of thousands of neutrals, and there is no effective form of governmental intervention, though in the latter instance the certain facts are worthy of frequent re-

need for it is manifestly larger and literation. more imperative than in the former.

President Roosevelt in his incisive in this country was the Standard Oil speeches in New England is calling company. There is no tariff duty on public attention to the growing need of petroleum. Some persons say there is federal supervisory control over the an anthracite coal trust. There is no great incorporations, commonly called tariff duty on anthracite coal, trusts, which in recent years have sprung up with enormous power, alike for good and for evil; and in the general view he is interpreted to refer to combinations of capitalists for enterprise or for extortion. But nothing which he says as to the possibilities of mischief in vast centralizations of capital is inapplicable likewise to the immense unions of laboring men recently come into being; nor can either be overlooked if the law is to treat all citizens and groups of citizens impartially.

When men combine to found an industry, their incorporation is, or should public and tangible guarantee of good faith. It commits them, under the law, to well defined responsibility and liability. If the law surrounding their dustries, we find large firms trying to incorporation is not sufficiently exact to protect public interest and afford safeguards against public evil doing, amendment of the law is always possible when sufficiently demanded by public sentiment. But the average labor A round dozen such firms have a total union today has legally no such position. It can neither sue nor be sued, of combination is spreading rapidly." The consequence is that when it gets into the control of unfit men, its substantial members are frequently powerless to bring it into a correct attitude, and many employers are afraid to trust it.

Trusts and the Tariff. N VIEW of the turn which the discussion of trusts has taken and also in view of the attempt of certain political influences to

"In the presence of the infinite problem of life, the voice of Science is dumb, for Science is the coordinate and corrected create a confusion in public opinion, expression of human experience, and human experience must stop with the limi-tations of human life. • • It is uny The first trust successfully instituted purpose here to indicate some part of the answer of Science to the Philosophy of Despair, Direct reply Science has none. We cannot argue against a singer or a poet. The poet sings of what he feels. but Science speaks only of what we know. We feel infinity but we cannot know it, for to the highest human wisdom the ulti-Henry W. Macrosty, a well-known mate truths of the universe are no nearer than to the child. Science knows no ulti-English authority, in his recent work on "Trusts and the State," says: mate truths. These are beyond the reach of man, and all that man knows must be stated in terms of his experience. But "Great Britain has a trust movement of her own, which does not originate from American example, but is native as to human experience and conduct Sci-ence has a word to say. Therefore, Sci-ence can speak of the causes and results to the soil. Let it further be remembered that Britain is free trade. The of pessimism. It can touch the practical side of the riddle of life by asking cer-Nobel Dynamite trust was founded in 1882, and is highly successful. If we tain questions, the answers to which lie within the province of human experitake the ordinary criterion of a trust, The beauty and force of the essay are that it must control about 70 per cent.

remarkably dependent upon its entirety, but the following quatrains are typical alike of the rugged style and of the op-timism which Science has to offer: of the business of its trade or district, then we can reckon about forty such combinations, whose total capitalizations runs up to \$450,000,000, and this "The life of man is dynamic, not static,

figure is quivalent to double the sum not a condition, but a movement. 'Not enjoyment and not sorrow' is its end or in America. In the iron and steel injustification. It is a rush of forces; an evolution toward greater activities and higher judgment; the growth of a stabilmake themselves self-contained by the y which shall be evermore unstable. "For a degree of optimism is a necesabsorption of ancillary business, so that everything may be in their own "For a degree of optimism is a neces-sary accompaniment of health. It is as natural as animal heat, and is the mental reflex of it. Pessimism arises from de-pression or irritation or failure of the nerves. It is a symptom of lowered vital-ity expressed in terms of the mind. "There is a philosophical pessimism over and above all merely physical condi-tions and not dependent on them. But hands, from the extraction of raw material to the sale of finished articles. capitalization of \$125,000,000. This form

The trusts of Germany are equally tions and not dependent on them. But the melancholy Jacques of our ordinary well known. There exists among the experience either uses some narcolle or stimulant to excess, or else has trouble with his liver or kidneys. "Not the ultimate truth which is God's coal mining industries seventeen different combinations; in the iron industry, eighty; metal industry, fifteen; chemical works, eighty-two, and var-



NEW OATALOGUE.

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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SCRANTON, PA. SCRANION, FA. pater, President, Elmer H. Lawall, Treas, pater, Stanley P. Allen, Secretary, A boarding school for boys in the elevated and beautiful open country north of Phil-adelphia. 30 minutes from Broad St. station. Cata-logues on application.

rust it. ,'ustice Shiras' advice to labor unions lous other syndicates, "selling agree- is the aim of Science, and to translate