

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, the Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its readers bearing on current topics, but its policy 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, Line of Paper, and Full Position. Rows include 10 lines, 12 lines, 14 lines, 16 lines, 18 lines, 20 lines.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 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. VORHEIS. Commissioner—JOHN COURIER MORRIS. Judge of Probate—JOHN PENNMAN.

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

The action of the grand jury in the case of the Warnick deputies seems to have dispelled any fears that the county seat of Luzerne would have to be removed from Wilkes-Barre to Duryea.

Afterward, What?

IT IS ENCOURAGING to observe that many of the leading thinkers of the country, the men who look ahead, are already giving thought to conditions when this mine strike shall have ended. One great trouble in the hard coal mining industry in years gone by has been the lack of thinking, of looking ahead. Had operators looked ahead, there would have been no powder question to inflame the men, no compulsory trading in company stores, no excessive dockage and no tolerance of gross and wholesale favoritism or petty tyranny on the part of many mine bosses inflated with brief authority. Had the miners looked ahead, they would not have rushed the battle for bettered conditions in the foolish hope of getting instantly everything asked for under penalty of strike.

There are two forms of advanced treatment of the labor problem which have enthusiastic champions. One involves social service; that is, surrounding the workman's work and home life with multiplied conveniences and comforts, helping him to educate his children and endeavoring, in brief, to patriarchalize industry. Some excellent results have been wrought by these means; but it will ever be recalled to the detriment of this form of enterprise that when the National Cash Register company, at Dayton, had made its factory life the model for all the world and had gone to lengths of good will and generous treatment establishing shining records in the relations of employers and employees, the whole working force struck because the free towels supplied to them had been sent for laundrying to a poor woman who did not belong to the union.

The other method, more strictly business-like is profit-sharing. Our capitalists of industry are very largely turning their attention to the institution of old age pensions, sick benefits and accident insurances—forms of profit-sharing; and there have been successful instances of straight profit-sharing. The Brooklyn Eagle tells of one of a well known soap factory near Cincinnati, where, it says, "the character of the work was radically changed in a few months by the introduction of this sharing system. Until then, the proprietors had been at great loss through the carelessness, lawlessness, laziness and idleness of their hands. They could not rely on them. They were wasteful. They would work till they had earned enough to get drunk with, and then they had the best seen of them. Every new man required the oversight of a trained one while he was learning, and during that period he was not only non-productive himself, but he caused his instructor to be non-productive also. Materials were destroyed through sheer indifference. The men were unclean and unpleasant. They were not good citizens, because they had no interest in their town, and no spur to a better public spirit."

It is not as though these people were made to understand that they would profit by their work in the same way as their employers, all was changed. The men became earnest, they stopped all wasteful habits, they became sober and industrious, they settled to a true home life, and began to take an interest in schools and other public belongings of the place; they were helped in the buying of houses, and lastly were encouraged to buy stock in the factory, which was found for them in the market, and time allowed for the payment. When a shrew was working not only for his annual salary, but for a dividend on his shares, he worked to a purpose. The experiment has been entirely successful. The Earth is inclined to recommend

direct profit-sharing as a palliative of the disturbed conditions in the anthracite region, its argument being that stockholders might better give 2 per cent, and get 4 per cent, in dividends than to grasp for 6 per cent, and get nothing because of striking, shirking, destruction of property and crime. It adds: "If (profit-sharing) would in time weed out from the mines the persons who attack women and blow up houses, they are useless in mines as they are everywhere, but the incentive to real work would keep the men who had minds as well as hands, and the industry would thrive. Especially would it prosper if the laborers could be persuaded to invest in a few shares, paying for them by instalments of a half dollar a week, or applying to that purpose the profit shared on dividend days. There would be less of coming and going, less lawlessness and discontent, better homes, more public spirit, and probably a less actual loss to stockholders than is incurred by these ceaseless and destructive disturbances."

The ways and means of establishing better conditions require careful study and doubtless will call for experiment as well. But after the strike there must be betterment. Simply as a business proposition, taking no higher view, this will be imperative.

The Pocahontas coal strike was declared off without conference of any kind, and everybody in the region is happy.

The Trend Toward Compulsory Arbitration.

AN INTERESTING measure has been drafted by counsel for the United Mine Workers of America for submission to congress at its next session.

It provides that when a corporation doing an inter-state business, and by reason of inability to meet its fixed charges, shall have its affairs administered by a receiver, is engaged in a contest with 50 per cent of its employees for a period of twenty days, by reason of which 5,000 or more men become idle, and the officials of such corporation refuse to deal with their employees or those representing them, or to agree upon a plan of arbitration to adjust their differences, the president of the United States shall give notice that if within ten days no agreement is reached looking to adjustment, the president of the United States shall suspend the president and officials of said corporation, and shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, a competent person who shall administer the affairs of the said corporation until such time as the stockholders of the company shall depose its president and officials and elect successors who shall come to an agreement with their employees. This officer is to have the powers, duties, and obligations of a receiver.

The bill further provides that "if the employees do not immediately return to work under such terms as may be designated by the administrator, then the employees are to name an arbitrator, the president of the United States an arbitrator, and these two to select a third, which three shall then pass upon all differences for such time as the corporation has been in the hands of the administrator, and the finding of the said arbitrators shall be final and conclusive on all parties and shall be accepted with the same force and effect as a decree of the United States court."

The bill of the administrator and his assistants is provided for, and his tenure is to continue until the stockholders elect a president and board of directors who come to an agreement with the employees, "through their representatives," whereupon the president of the United States shall, after reasonable notice, designate a day when the administrator's duties shall cease and the administrator eliminate himself as functionary of the law.

This measure has no present reference to the anthracite situation, though, if enacted, it might have at some future time, its interest lies chiefly in its revelation of the trend of the thoughts of its authors toward compulsory arbitration. In principle there is little difference between this bill and that of Governor Stone; both recognize that the public interest, which should be paramount, calls for a judicial instead of an anarchistic settlement of industrial differences.

Considering the absence of Richard Harding Davis, the army and navy are making a very good showing on the New England coast.

Manitoba.

WHEN WE consider that less than a generation ago the province of Manitoba, in Canada, was known only to hunters, trappers and Hudson Bay runners, and that in the intervening time it has grown to be not only "the granary of Britain" but also the most prosperous and promising part of the entire dominion, the details of its agricultural wealth, ordinarily dry reading, become invested with something of the charm of romance.

The Manitoba Press has recently issued a crop supplement which is full of information. Where, in 1876, the eye of man could scan the horizon in vain for signs of human habitation there are now 645 wheat elevators, with storage capacity for 29,077,600 bushels of grain, and these are insufficient to take care of the enormously increasing annual yields. For example, in 1882, there were in cultivation 260,842 acres of wheat, with a yield of 5,686,355 bushels; and about as much again in oats and barley. In 1887 the wheat acreage had grown to 424,134 and the yield to 12,351,724 bushels. In 1890 the wheat acreage stood at 746,058, with a yield of 14,985,709 bushels, while at the same time 9,513,414 bushels of oats and 2,069,445 bushels of barley were grown. By 1895 the wheat acreage had reached 1,149,274 and the yield stood at 21,755,928 bushels, an average of 27.88 bushels to the acre, the highest average yet scored. Last year's yield capped the climax for quantity amounting to 29,502,055 bushels of wheat, grown from more than 2,000,000 acres; 27,296,588 bushels of oats and 6,336,155 bushels of barley. Counting all crops, the aggregate yield was 85,179,858 bushels, from 2,917,360 acres.

The estimates for the present year exceed largely the figures of last year's yield, though it will soon be possible to announce the exact figures. The important fact is that Manitoba has plenty of room for twice as many wheat growers as are now located within its borders, and the steady stream of immigrants assures that at no distant day the people and the farms will get together. Every year adds to the development of storage and transportation facilities within the province, to the number of new homes and to the accumulations in the banks of honestly earned profits credited to the "man with the hoe."

The census bulletin saying that progress in medical and sanitary science has in the past decade added a year to the median age of the American people is somewhat qualified by the additional statement that one factor contributing to this result has been the declining birth rate. The median age, reached by adding the total number of years of age of all the people and dividing by the number of people, is now 23.8 and ten years ago it was 21.8. But it is little to our credit that as civilization advances and the need of good people increases, those best able to rear children properly, or at least those possessing the best means of providing for their education and material welfare, are increasingly inclined to shirk this social obligation and throw the burden of rearing the population upon persons in more straitened circumstances.

It is satisfactory to note that Minister Wu has made denial of the published report that upon his recent visit to Birmingham he was treated with discourtesy while passing through the mining region. He says he was never more courteously treated in his life. The mining region has enough to answer for when the truth is told; this thing of lying about it is very tiresome.

And now some papers are mean enough to intimate that Hon. Tom Johnson's capture of the Ohio Democracy is of no more practical consequence than the imaginary destruction of Uncle Sam's fleet on the New England coast.

"Will the Novel Disappear?" is the title of a learned symposium. Judging from the number printed it will not; but most of them could be spared without serious loss.

Parties in charge of the details of the Venezuelan revolution have evidently decided to enjoy the few remaining days of the vacation season.

The politician who thinks he can flag the Roosevelt boom two years hence by a trust-made danger signal is likely to need accident insurance.

It may be that the Democracy for 1904 will be shy on issues, but Tom Johnson does not propose that it shall be minus a man.

The candidates at Reading the other day seem to have been also notified that the Republicans are a wicked crowd.

Each of the large parties having secured a wing and a leg of the gutless Union party, let us have peace.

The accident to the Brooklyn gave almost-forgotten Buzzard's Bay a place on the map again.

The indications of a Pattison landslide continue to be invisible, intangible and non-existent.

PROTECTION HELPS FOREIGN TRADE.

Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is often argued that protection hampers the protected country in the development or increase of its sales to other countries. It is not so. It does, for protection, if our goods are right and our prices right, the other countries will buy them, even though our protective tariff was as solid as the Chinese wall used to be. Let the figures of 1898, low tariff, and 1902, high tariff, tell. Our consistently increasing sales to Canada, with its protective tariff in favor of the United States, prove that, as also do the following figures, using millions only:

Table with columns: Imports, Exports, Exports to U.S. and Exports from U.S. Rows include years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Excess of exports from the foundation of government to the enactment of the Dingley law, \$256,808,822. Excess of exports since the enactment of Dingley law, 2,822,834,313 (five years only).

But, they tell us, "High tariff keeps down imports and lessens government revenue." Again they are wrong. The figures of imports above quoted, in the high tariff years 1898-1902, prove the contrary. Nor do the customs receipts help their fallacious argument. In 1892, fiscal year just closed, we collected \$254,456,927 duties on imports, being nearly \$100,000 more than in the low tariff year, 1888.

Our Democratic "policy" friends must try some other tack. They can never make port on this one. Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 5.

INFORMATION.

During the year ended June 30, 1901, as shown by the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent report, the gross earnings of all the railroads of the United States were \$1,588,230,077, a gain of \$191,000,000 over the year 1900-1901. Operating expenses were \$1,039,597,276, an increase of only \$68,968,759. The net earnings—\$548,632,801—registered, therefore, a gain over the year preceding of \$22,324,461. Earnings have more than kept pace with increase in mileage, for the average returns per mile have grown from \$2.79 in 1900 to \$2.84 in 1901-02. Yet nearly 1,000 miles of new line were added in the period covered by the commission's report. Passenger traffic showed a relatively greater increase than freight traffic. The number of passengers carried was 95,278,121, a gain of 3,000,000 on the record of the year preceding. Freight tonnage fell off a little, the total—1,899,231,000 tons—being 22,000 tons less than that for 1900-1901. But the ton mileage actually increased, indicating a greater density of traffic, and the total revenue from freight rose more than \$20,000,000 above the level of the preceding year. Passenger revenue, with a greater expansion of business, made a gain of \$22,324,461, a larger percentage than that shown in the returns from freight. The enormous scale on which railroad operations in this country are now carried is suggested by the census taken of railroad employees. Nearly 1,000,000 men were on the railroad payrolls in 1900-1901, the exact number being 1,071,139. This was an increase of 55,536 over the preceding year and it is safe to say that an equal addition has been made to this vast army since the commission's latest enumeration was made.

Blacksmiths receive as wages in New York \$2.45 per day, in London \$1.92 per day, in Chicago \$2.80 per day, in Glasgow \$2.00 per day. Blacksmiths' help receive in Chicago \$1.60 per day, in Manchester \$1.30, in St. Louis \$1.45 per day, in Glasgow \$1.50, in London \$1.25 per day, in Manchester \$1.50, in Glasgow \$1.75 per day. Cabinet makers receive \$2.20 per day in New York as against \$1.50 in Manchester. Pattern makers receive \$2.75 in St. Louis, as against \$1.50 in Manchester. It would hardly seem necessary to advertise any further argument to the intelligent American workman in order to prove to him that it was in his interest to support the cause whose adherence to the doctrine of protection has saved him from the competition of labor paid at the rates quoted, especially when the latter, on their part, is equally ready and avowedly opposed to protection and advocates a policy which most laudably results in reducing the wages of the American workman to the level with those paid to their British brethren.

The report of Commissioner Chamberlain of the bureau of navigation, at Washington, showing, as it does, the decadent condition of our merchant marine, gives a sharp accentuation to the failure of congress at its recent session to pass a ship subsidy bill. Commissioner Chamberlain's statistics show an actual decrease of fifty-two vessels in the number constructed in the last fiscal year, and a decrease of 15 per cent, "Last July," it is said, "255,000 tons of ocean steel steamers were under construction or under contract, while during the same period last year only about 100,000 tons are under construction, and no large seagoing contracts are reported."

In the year ended June 30, 1901, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, one passenger was killed on American railroads for every 2,123 carried, and one piece of baggage every 217,748 carried. By the doctrine of chance this means that the average man would need to make a journey of 9,527,548 miles by rail before getting killed, or one of 3,439,967 miles before being injured.

The Orma company of Spain, in which King Alfonso is largely interested, has ordered the best of American electrical machinery in Chicago, with which to equip the Spanish arsenal at Irbia, Spain. More than \$800,000 worth of American machinery is to be used in establishing the plant of the Spanish company, which will be one of the largest of its kind in the world.

In connection with our educational fund it is worthy of note that our export of manufactures to Europe during the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$1,748,000,000 of scientific instruments and \$1,501,000,000 of musical instruments, or nearly as much as our average yearly total exports of all manufactures, to all countries, in the 1870-1890 decade.

New York state spent \$32,352,259 for schools for the year 1901, of which fifty-one per cent, or \$16,480,000, was for teachers' salaries. Illinois spent \$18,672,229 for school purposes for the year 1900, of which sixty-three per cent, or \$11,815,992, was for teachers' salaries.

Of the world's thirty-seven steamship lines that possess over 100,000 tons each, only two are American. The cheaply run, heavily built, heavily subsidized foreign steamers have driven American ships from the foreign carrying trade.

THE PUBLISHING BUSINESS.

The publishing industry, as a whole, makes easier money than the rest of the nation, including books and job printing. The total profits of the last census year were \$17,075,000. There were 2,232 establishments, which represented a value of \$25,547,072. The working of these plants gave employment to 37,209 salaried officers and 162,952 wage earners. Salaries reached \$3,699,719, and wages \$4,293,933.

We may measure our reading matter by the pound. In 1890 it took 1,251,124,248 pounds of paper to make our newspapers and books and for our jobwork. Loaded on freight cars this vast aggregate of paper would make a solid train over 150 miles long. The total cost of the paper was \$5,825,536, or an average of 4.1 cents per pound.

Advertising has more than kept pace with the development of the newspaper. It is increasingly evident that the publisher is dependent upon the advertiser for his support. Here are the totals received for subscriptions and sales, and for advertising, as shown in the past three census years:

Table with columns: Subscriptions and Sales, Advertising, and Total. Rows include years 1880, 1890, 1900.

HOW TO ADVERTISE.

From a Current Advertisement. The Proctor & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati, have awarded a contract for a full page in each issue of the Ladies Home Journal for three years, with option of two additional years, for the advertisement of Ivory Soap. The price agreed is the Journal's full rate \$1.00 per page, making an expenditure of \$36.00 per year, or \$144.00 for the three years above fully contracted for, and \$80.00 for the two optional years, representing a contract for \$224.00.

AFRAID TO BID.

At an auction sale of miscellaneous goods at a country store the auctioneer took in a quantity of fairly good quality. An old farmer inspected it closely, and seemed to think there was a bargain in it, and yet he hesitated to bid. "Think a chance," asked the auctioneer, "trying a 10 cent bid."

The Crane Store. Opportunities presented for a peep at what Mistress Fashion Has consented to approve for Early Fall. Take Elevator at 324 Lackawanna Ave.

Special Sale. Neglige Shirts, Manhattan Monarch. And other \$1.50 Shirts reduced to \$1.00. Louis H. Isaac, 412 Spruce Street.

Men of Sense. Who own good horses, who do heavy teaming, Want Good Stuff. A good horseman knows good feed, so does his horse. Why Not Buy. Good feed even if the price is a little higher.

Our Best Feed. Is as good as feed can be made. Dickson Mill & Grain Co., Providence Road, SCRANTON, PA.

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.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps. THE NEW DISCOVERY. Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp. Gunster & Forsyth, 253-327 Penn Avenue.

When you don't you bid and get it? "Wah! I've bought heaps of things in dry goods and so on," slowly rejoined the old man, "and I never yet took home any thing that the old woman thought was worth the price. If I get that one I bid for even 15 cents, she'd grab it up, pull it out one end, chaw on a corner and call out: 'Cheated again! More'n half cent!' That's the reason I don't bid!"—Ohio State Journal.

Entries Close October 1st. After October 1, no more new contestants can enter. The Tribune's Educational Contest. Contest Closes October 25. 33 Scholarships. Value Over \$9,500. List of Scholarships. Universities: 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each... \$864; 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 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; 1 Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Institute... 276; 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... 460; 3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College, at \$100 each... 300; 5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, at \$45 each... 225; 2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85 each... 170; 2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio... 125. Total: \$9574.

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; Three months' subscription... 150; Six months' subscription... 250; One year's subscription... 500. 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 persons 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.

An Excellent Time to Enter. A new contestant beginning today has an excellent opportunity to secure one of these valuable scholarships. Thirty-three are sure to get scholarships. Only two yearly subscribers, counting 24 points, would place a beginner in 32d place among the "Leaders." Send at once for a canvasser's equipment. Address: CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

Four Special Hongr Prizes. To be given to the four contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of September. This is entirely additional to the main contest, all contestants starting even on September 1. FIRST PRIZE—A handsome Mandolin, valued at \$10, to be selected by the successful contestant from the stock of J. W. Guernsey. SECOND PRIZE—No. 2 Brownie Camera, including one roll of films. THIRD PRIZE—No. 1 Brownie Camera, including one roll of films and a Brownie Finder. FOURTH PRIZE—No. 1 Brownie Camera, including one roll of films and a Brownie Finder.

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, Thursday was 91°. 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.

Lafayette College. Easton, Pa. which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses. BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING. On a spur of the Allegheny Mountains, Lehigh Valley falls, excellent table, reasonable rates. LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL. P. O. Apco, Pa. Send for booklet. C. K. HARRIS. LAKE WINOLA, PA. Hotel Clifton. Special rates at Hotel Clifton, Lake Winola, for September. Trains leave Scranton as follows: 9 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 4 p. m. and 6:10 p. m.

Chestnut Hill Academy. Wissahickon Heights, Chestnut Hill, Pa. A boarding school for boys in the elevated and beautiful Wissahickon valley north of Philadelphia, 20 minutes from Broad St. station. Catalogues on application. T. J. Foster, President; Elmer H. Lawall, Trustee; B. J. Foster, Secretary; Stanley P. Allen, Vice President.