

# The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY R. RICHARD, Editor.  
O. F. BYRNE, Business Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, as Second-Class 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 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:

DISPLAY	Run of Paper	Single Reading	Full Position
100 lines	50	50	50
200 lines	40	40	40
300 lines	30	30	30
400 lines	25	25	25
500 lines	20	20	20
600 lines	15	15	15
700 lines	10	10	10
800 lines	5	5	5

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.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 9, 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. VOSBURGH.  
Commissioners—JOHN COURIER MORRIS, JOHN PENMAN.  
Mines Inspectors—J. E. KELLY, M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.  
**Legislative.**  
First District—JOSEPH OLIVER.  
Second District—JOHN SCHUEP, JR.  
Third District—EDWARD JAMES.  
Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.  
Election day, Nov. 4.

The rumor that John Mitchell, to preserve the integrity of the miners' union, will, when he sees no further hope of success, advise the men to return to work in a body has not been confirmed. But it would be a shrewd piece of strategy.

## An Example.

IF GOVERNOR STONE is sincerely desirous of contributing to peace and prosperity in the anthracite coal region, let him study his duty in the light of such proceedings as are reported in last evening's Truth and Times to have taken place in the vicinity of Malbary.

For two weeks the colliery at that place operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal company had been working. Yesterday morning a mob started for the colliery for the avowed purpose of forcibly interfering with the men at work in it. According to the published dispatches, they succeeded in putting the sheriff and six deputies to flight and in preventing 140 men who wanted to return to work from doing so. But that did not satisfy the mob. Its blood was up, and, meeting two men approaching along the railroad track, armed with guns, it proceeded to attack them. The result of its onslaught was that one of these men was clubbed to death and the other is in the hospital, in the shadow of death, perhaps by this time dead.

The mob evidently thought that these two men were officers of the law and therefore good prey. It turns out that they were strikers, hastening to take a hand in the shindy. What they got from their fellow strikers was what they had set out to inflict upon men willing to work. They felt victims to a misunderstanding.

If this tragedy, taken in connection with others of its kind which have occurred and are occurring in various parts of the coal fields, has any meaning for the duly constituted peace officers of the commonwealth, from the governor down, it is that the time has come for a more vigorous assertion and enforcement of the majesty of the law. When even union men are not safe from the mob spirit which this strike in certain localities has engendered, it is futile to look for peace while the law itself is not asserted.

If instead of hunting for some intangible legislative scheme to pull the wool over the eyes of the labor vote, those charged with official responsibility in this commonwealth should fearlessly do their sworn duty, there is no manhood enough among the voters of Pennsylvania, including fair-minded workmen themselves, to safeguard the consequences. Let the officials of our state take inspiration from the example of President Roosevelt. No man living is more highly esteemed by workmen than he, yet he has never swerved in his enforcement of law. In his eyes laws are for big and little, rich and poor, alike; and his invariable official procedure on this principle has been one of the great sources of his strength among the people.

Theodore Roosevelt does not seem able to find any "enemy's country."

## True Americanism.

THE AMAZING ability of American cities to recuperate rapidly from sudden disaster has many times been illustrated, but never more vividly than in the case of Galveston. Swept two years ago by a hurricane and tidal wave that reduced to ruins a large percentage of its most pretentious business institutions and homes, with frightful loss of life, that beautiful city promptly set about the work of redemption, and now a special issue of the Galveston News tells something of the story of its success.

To guard against a recurrence of that type of disaster, the county of Galveston has bonded itself in \$1,500,000 to build a concrete sea wall around the entire Gulf front of the city. The wall is to be 17 feet above mean high tide, 17 feet thick at the base, with a piling foundation from 30 to 50 feet deep, and with a surface width of 5 feet, enabling it to be used as a driveway for pleasure vehicles. The driveway, it should be explained, is not to be on the top of this wall, but on the paved filling behind the wall, which is to be 150 feet wide. The completion of this undertaking is expected within eighteen months, and it will absolutely assure protection to the harbor shipping of Galveston in the fiercest storms. So much for prevention. Let us now look

at some of the statistical evidence of Galveston's recuperation.

Bank clearings during the fiscal year were \$72,238,500, a gain of \$11,889,500, or more than 16 per cent. The total shipping business of the port was valued at \$260,837,354, a gain of \$14,700,107, or nearly 6 per cent. The receipts at the Galveston postoffice were \$140,846, an increase of \$52,375, or 60 per cent. The cotton exports were 1,501,256 bales, valued at \$36,326,777, compared with 1,699,197 bales worth \$82,093,982 the year before. And so on through a long list of articles. It took 38 more vessels, with an increase of 219,057 in the tonnage, to transport Galveston's commerce on the water, and the railroads increased their facilities in proportion.

In short, in less than two years this enterprising community has not only put behind it the visible signs of its affliction but has taken advantage of that affliction to build anew on a broader and more modern foundation, literally wrestling profit from disaster. This is the true American spirit. Its exemplification in a territory once alien shows how beneficial is American expansion.

Washington proposes to show that the heroes of '61 have not been entirely forgotten.

## Conditions in Cuba.

THE LAST issue of Dun's Review contains an interesting report upon commercial conditions in Cuba. The report was prepared especially for Dun's by its Havana agent, and is without political motive or bias.

More than 50 per cent. of the sugar cane planters of Cuba, it says, have been compelled to sell their product this year at a price below the actual cost of production, "and prospects for the coming year are very gloomy, unless a treaty of reciprocity be authorized at the next session of the American congress." Tobacco growers have not made a profit in several years past, a large proportion of the heavy advances made to cane and tobacco planters has not been collected and the amount of outstanding debts due merchants is, says the report, probably larger than ever before in the history of the island. A majority of the merchants of the island are owing past due debts and many are insolvent. Though great leniency has been shown to debtors, failure are rapidly increasing. The report continues:

"Credit is being steadily curtailed by jobbers and retailers, and bankers have been calling in loans for several months past and making comparatively few new ones, although little difficulty is experienced in lending money on good collateral at 10 and 12 per cent. A comparatively small quantity of cane has been planted this year, and, as the majority of planters have been unable to obtain funds to work the fields, the present crop yield will probably be smaller than last year, the reduction by some being estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent. The number of unemployed in all parts of the island is very large, but they appear to be peacefully disposed. In Havana several public works have been resumed or inaugurated in order to give employment to a portion of the army of idle men who have publicly clamored for work."

To meet temporarily this abnormal and discouraging situation President Palma and his advisers are proposing to pass a bill increasing from 50 to 100 per cent. the duties on articles of food; but this will simply increase the public hardship and possibly hasten the expected uprising of discontented elements. All of these conditions would have been averted and our own commercial interests benefited had congress, or more especially a little knot of Republican kickers, heeded the counsel of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt and enacted reciprocity with Cuba. Their default in an obvious national duty has added a page of shame to the American record that cannot too soon be recalled and erased.

The firmists evidently took no stock in this theoretical destruction of war vessels.

## Strike Insurance.

THERE has been organized in Vienna a company which, assuming that it is able to carry out its agreements, should prove very popular. We should imagine that it might do a land-office business in Scranton. It is called the Manufacturers' Strike Insurance company, and it proposes to insure employers against losses arising from strikes.

As explained by the Rochester Post-Express, the premium to be paid is based upon the hazard disclosed by the official statistics of strikes in Austria between 1891 and 1897. It is said that the number of men engaged in a strike was 30,000 a year, and that there were 400,000 days of idleness. The premium has been fixed at four-tenths of 1 per cent. of the declared pay list for the year. A rebate of 25 per cent. is granted for long contracts and in business subject to slight risk of a strike. In order not to encourage strikes, a full indemnity for losses will not be paid. Only a part of the actual losses of the firm during a strike will be paid, and this part will amount to only one-half of the registered wages of the strikers. The payment will be for only three months for a single strike, and for only six months in a year. It will then be made only upon the report of a committee of the strike was unjustifiable. This committee will consist of from nine to fifteen members. Upon the outbreak of a strike, it will promptly investigate the trouble. The employer will be obliged to put it in possession of all the information he has about the cause, and about the negotiations between him and his employees. The committee has the right to undertake to compose the differences. In case it finds the strike unjustifiable, it will order the payment of the indemnity.

The loss which is not in any degree reimbursed by this plan is that sustained by the butcher, baker and candlestick maker—the great body of neutrals upon whose backs ultimately the whole burden falls. The manufacturer, after the strike is over, has always the possibility before him of charging back upon the consumer the strike expenses, and if he happens not to have much

competition it can be taken as assured that he will work this possibility for all it is worth. The laborer, too, can in some degree, if not scrupulously honest, recoup some of his strike losses by forgetting to pay the debts contracted while the strike was in progress. Only the dear patient public is without protection or redress. If it could be insured, the millennium would indeed be advanced.

However this may be, the Vienna scheme presents some novel points of interest. Its likeliest feature is the provision for an independent audit of the strike causes and conditions. Assuming the company to be honorably managed, the publicity possible through this inquiry of its committee of inquiry would have a decided educational value. If there had been such an investigation of the coal strike at its inception, with the whole story of both sides revealed to the country in detail, whether with or without an opinion as to the merits, none can doubt that the mature judgment of the public would have shortened the period of conflict. Whatever tends to promote accurate publicity in such matters is to be encouraged.

If it is true, as asserted in correspondence from London, that it costs less to transport certain classes of goods from New York to London than to London from some of its remotest suburbs, we do not wonder that enlightened Britishers are urging a revolution in British railway management.

And now, to England's other woes, is added the discovery based on study of the census returns that her birth rate is declining more rapidly than her death rate, while immigration, also, is falling off. It is up to Kipling to write another poem.

By all accounts the Russian Grand Duke Boris is having a lovely time among the Four Hundred at Newport. If Marce Watterson's diagnosis of the Four Hundred is correct, we should think he would.

Ferry, the seed man, is to oppose Alger for the Michigan senatorship. Something will probably be doing this winter at Lansing.

In view of other troubles to worry us, it is fortunate that the Moro crisis can be conveniently handled by the patrol wagon.

## Physical Training for Little Girls.

Dr. Richard Cole Newton, of Montclair, N. J., in the Medical Record.

A GREAT deal has been said and written of late in regard to the hygiene of school life. It seems to me that the generally conceded fact of the health of many scholars is injured by their school work, and there is a growing tendency to blame the teachers for driving the pupils beyond their physical strength. As the writer has from time to time looked over the educational field for about thirty years, and was himself at times a teacher, he naturally takes considerable interest in this very important question.

While it seems that teachers are frequently to blame for driving children beyond their strength, this mistake would appear to be, in a measure at least, in consequence of ignorance of the limits beyond which the physical organization of the growing child should not be urged. Teachers themselves appear to need more thorough education in hygiene and physiology, as well as in physical training.

On the other hand, there is no question that they are often far less to blame for pushing their scholars too fast than the parents, and, in some cases, the children themselves. The giving of prizes and marking the scholars competitively so that the spirit of rivalry and emulation be excited is distinctly bad; and as the parents have apparently always been a prominent feature of our public school education its evil influences are everywhere apparent; although the fortunate scholars who are the victims of this system are more or less ignorant of the fact.

Now, however, the parents and the children are constantly menaced with the fear that the latter will not be promoted at the end of the year, and if any one falls of promotion he fears that the finger of scorn will be pointed at him, and his parents act in a similar manner. A loss of social prestige if their offspring should be set back a year. It seems probable, however, that the baleful influence of parental vanity can be measurably overcome by appeals to reason and moderation. People must be made to understand that it is no disgrace if their children are not so strong as the children of their neighbor's child. It will be an immense gain when the parents shall be made to understand that the mental vigor depends largely upon the bodily health.

By taking thought we cannot add a cubit to our children's intellectual stature, any more than we can to their bodily stature. The child's mind must not be stretched to fit the system, but his intellectual capacity must be carefully weighed, and his studies must be placed in the graded school which he is capable of filling.

Amongst others, Edward Everett Hale has recently written against the "mechanism of the public schools." But it must be borne in mind that the public schools are fulfilling a great function in the modern world, and that the scholars, hard as the system may seem to be in certain cases, it is, on the whole, a good and beneficent system; although it may seem needlessly harsh to the parents of weak and dull scholars, still it must be admitted to be a great and lasting advantage to ascertain the mental and bodily limitations of every scholar as early as possible and upon this foundation to proceed to build up his education in the most judicious manner. Instead of condemning and antagonizing the teachers, parents should co-operate with them, by carefully watching their children, and by conferring with the teachers they can ascertain whether the former are working up to the limit of their strength or beyond it, or whether, on the other hand, they are slacking their work. This is a matter of comparatively few parents do systematically, and much of the dissatisfaction which is expressed against the school is really the fault of the parents, and furthermore, the bitterest and most vehement complaints come from parents who really understand least about the matter.

My own experience, and I presume that of others also, leads to the conclusion that the school work bears much harder upon girls than upon boys. While there are, so far as I know, no available statistics relating to the point, I dare say that no one will dispute this assertion. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that it is desirable and proper for girls to go through our public grammar and high schools, and to take the same courses as the boys, show are we to prevent the injury to their health which many of them sustain while doing this? While the question is a difficult one to answer, its great importance will presumably lend interest to certain suggestions upon the subject.

In the first place, girls have a de-

clined handicap as compared to boys, by reason of their greatly inferior physical equipment. Professor Pierce, of Philadelphia, once said, in my hearing, that the strain of the high-school examinations in his town ordinarily showed itself in the resulting injury to the teeth of the school girls; whereas the boys, interested in base ball and out-door sports, showed no dental decay at examination time. This to my mind is a striking proof of the fact that the girls are working more beyond their strength than the boys, because the exertion of over work and bad hygiene during school life. An old surgeon of wide experience once told me that he had found that fractures did not unite so readily in girls as in boys. A recent writer has said that of the children who enter the hospitals for physical defects in, I believe, Boston, hardly 5 per cent. are boys. All these statements tend to show that girls are much weaker physically than boys, and that their more frequent break-down in school is to be expected, provided a same amount of work is required of both.

Is this physical inferiority inevitable? Or can we so prepare and train our female children that they shall be as hardy as their brothers?

This question opens a wide field for discussion into which we cannot enter now, except to point out the obvious fact that if girls are to go through the same courses of study as boys, it is only fair and right that they should have as good a preparation. Instead of being turned out to play in the sun bare-footed and bare-legged until they are eight or ten years old, women begin their earthly pilgrimages with the same handicap that they bear to the end, a never-ending, unremitting, all pervading care for their clothes. As soon as they can understand the meaning of language, they are warned not to soil their clothes. They are made to look pretty, and are set up to be looked at from infancy upward. Their natural physical indolence and timidity are augmented by every precedent and training. Fortunately, many of the older girls play golf and do things to develop their bodies, but the physical well-being of girls is criminally neglected. It is in these early years that they must acquire that muscular and nervous tone which should carry them safely through the storms of puberty and the fierce grind of the public school. Can they acquire it at all? The question is an exceedingly interesting one. Until girls, as a class, get the same out-of-door life that little boys do, we cannot say whether they will develop the same nervous resiliency or not, and without such experiential knowledge, generalizations on this head must be more or less conjectural.

From observation on the lower animals there seems to be little difference in endurance between the sexes. The squaws amongst our native Indians have nearly as much endurance as the braves, and, in fact, are apparently more physically strong; so far as known, these women escape neurasthenia and the other troubles peculiar to their sex. It is only so-called civilized women, and among them the Chinese should be included, whose dress, habits and training so markedly hamper them in doing their part in the world, whether as students, workers, or mothers. We must begin the physical education of our women earlier and make it more thorough, and we must dress them differently all their lives if they are to have anything like an equal chance with men as workers, or if they are to come anywhere near fulfilling their possible destinies.

It is just as true now as when Lyman said it "that the fate of a nation's prosperity depends upon the bodies of its women." It is just as true that perfect bodies can only be produced out of good material by the utmost care; and lastly, let it never be lost sight of that, with few exceptions, which are more apparent than real, a sound mind cannot exist outside of a sound body.

## OUR EDUCATIONAL LEAD.

Compiled for The Tribune by Walter J. Ballou.

"Education is the leading of human souls to what is best, and making what is best for them. The training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others."—Emerson.

H. B. Stillman, of Cohoes, a trustee of Mount Hermon school, at Mount Hermon, Mass., has given to that institution \$10,000 which will be used to alter and improve Stillman Science hall. Mr. Stillman has taken much interest in the scientific development of the school. Work on the building has already been begun.

Professor Alex. Agassiz, of Harvard, has been awarded the Prussian order of merit in the class of science and art.

"Greatly begin! Though thou have time but not the power, do it. Prudence is not failure, but low aim is crime."—Lowell.

"Knowledge is power" and the ruler of wealth.

Proceedings for high treason have been instituted by the German authorities against a number of Polish school girls at Gneusen, none of whom is over 16. We ought to be thankful that such a state of things is impossible here.

One hundred and thirty-one colleges organized in the United States since 1870.

## QUAY AND PLATT.

From the Washington Star.

Senator Platt is perhaps the most astute political leader in the United States. He has not the audacity and aggressiveness of Senator Quay, but he makes it up in sapience. Senator Quay will tackle a forlorn hope, go at an adverse situation and beat his way through it, riding down his adversaries by main force. Senator Platt will countermeasures his political problem, honeycomb it until the first breath of opposition blows them away, standing over a mine, with Senator Platt holding the fuse.

## THE PUBLIC'S GAIN.

From Mahlin's Magazine.

In 1900 the average cost to the public of each copy of the newspapers and periodicals was a fraction less than 1 cent (0.8 cent). Twenty years earlier the average selling price per copy was 2.4 cents. In other words, there has been a gain of more than a fraction less than 1 cent in the average size of publications issued, while the average price is but two-fifths as high.

At his touch am I like the lightning made, And the fiercest foe must be afraid; Deeply his vengeance-lust I shake; Safely he sleeps, for I ever wake; And I kindle and thrill with more than a fire.

My own experience, and I presume that of others also, leads to the conclusion that the school work bears much harder upon girls than upon boys. While there are, so far as I know, no available statistics relating to the point, I dare say that no one will dispute this assertion. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that it is desirable and proper for girls to go through our public grammar and high schools, and to take the same courses as the boys, show are we to prevent the injury to their health which many of them sustain while doing this? While the question is a difficult one to answer, its great importance will presumably lend interest to certain suggestions upon the subject.

In the first place, girls have a de-

## The Crane Store

Opportunities presented for a peep at what

Mistress Fashion

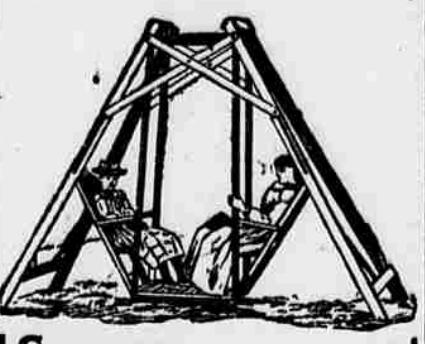
Has consented to approve for

Early Fall.

Take Elevator at

324 Lackawanna Ave.

Piazza and Lawn Swings



Summer Furniture

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

Hill & Connell

121 Washington Avenue.

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 \$2.00 \$3.00)

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

In the heart of the wholesale district.

For Shoppers

3 minutes' walk to Wanamakers; 2 minutes to Siegel Co's; 12 to 15 to Macy's. Store. Easy access to the great Dry Goods Stores.

For Sightseers

One block from B'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.

SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City.

The temperature at the AGNEW.

On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Saturday was 63°.

Every appointment of a modern Hotel.

HOTEL RICHMOND.

Kentucky Avenue, First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.; 50 Ocean view rooms; capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING

On a spur of the Allegheny Mountains, Lehigh Valley railroad, near Towanda. Bathing, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates.

LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL

P. O. Apco, Pa. Send for booklet. O. E. HARRIS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

BERMUDA.

Special 10 day trips to this delightful Ocean Resort leave Sept. 13 and 27, by Quebec S. S. Co.'s Mail Steamships.

\$44 Hotel and all Expenses Included \$44

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 & 1195 Broadway, New York.

## 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

\$1708

Preparatory Schools

1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys... \$1700

1 Scholarship in Williamstown Dickinson Seminary... 750

1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School... 750

1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute... 750

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 Condit Cottage (Summer School)... 230

\$6088

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, average value \$57 each... 285

2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85 each... 170

2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio... 12