The Scranton Tribune Published Dally Except Sunday, by The Tribune

When apace will permit, The Tribune is always gind 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.

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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 13, 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. VOSBURG.
Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MORRIS. JOHN PENMAN.
Mine Inspectors-LLEWELYN M. EVANS, 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.

We cheerfully print elsewhere an interesting letter from William Corless giving his views of the labor union movement. We shall take pleasure in considering Mr. Corless' points in Mon-

In Memoriam.

ERVICES in memory of William McKinley will be held tomorrow in churches throughout the land. The year that has clapsed since this great and good man's death has tempered the poignancy of public grief, but it has intensified the respect in which his name is held. His fame is bearing the test

No longer is he looked upon as merely a party leader or as the exponent of policies regarding which public opinion sharply divides. It is growing more apparent every day that as a party leader he was a great leader-patient, selfcontrolled, tactful, successful-and that as the exponent of the policies of government advocated by his party he was statesmanlike and far-seeing. But it is also becoming increasingly evident, as distance adds truer perspective, that his whole character, both as an individual citizen and as a public servant, was exceptionally beautiful and well-rounded,

emplifies that the possibilities of American character and achievement are not being contracted by the changing conditions of modern life. Furthermore, it teaches that recognition of merit is swifter today than ever before. Years had to elapse before Washington and Lincoln came into universal appreciation; but there is no part of civilization which does not already know McKinley's worth. He was not an accident but a growth, and the lines of that growth were honest lines and its foundation was character.

It is feared that Senator Quay's nelection of an umpire from one of the home counties will not simplify the ill-feeling occasioned by the Wayne-Susquehanna senatorial deadlock.

The Philosophic View.

HE EXPECTATION that session of the legislature summoned hurriedly at a time of public excitement could evolve wise and just laws bearing upon the relations of capital and labor is not reasonable and we do not believe that many thinking citizens It is to be borne in mind that this

subject of legislation has for many years received the careful and studious attention of our best men, and that from their deliberations, although industriously prosecuted in storm and calm with the purest of motives, little has come of actual usefulness when tested. A special session of nervous law-makers in the shadow of election day and in the vortex of conflicting currents of prejudice and selfish inerest, could hardly work the miracle has baffled the best skill and intellect of a generation.

We do not despair that out of all this present turmoil and commotion ultimate; good will come. We foresee much good in many directions-a wiser guidance of labor, a better attitude from capital and a public opinion more determined in its insistence upon right cousness. In the coal quarrel both sides have erred, and ultimately there will need to be some righting of these opposing wrongs. This is a day of progress, much of it evolved out of bickering and strife; and the anthraefte industry in its human relations will have to keep step with the world's

But this general amelioration cannot be hastened by hasty and ill-considered laws. alt cannot be imposed from without; is must evolve from within. The coal industry is paying the penalty of generation of mismanagement. Fault there has been on both sides; tyranny and oppression on both; and the germs have taken the course of nature. It is sad that in the crisis of the disease innocent persons should be caused to suffer: but laws cannot change this

ingvitable condition. The danger from rash interference is he is to play. The gospel of the strenu-speaten than the cost of letting evolution have its way.

breach of promise case was no cheap

The decision of Hungary to keep some of her citizens at home will cause no complaint on this side of the water

What Roosevelt Has Already Done N A NOTABLE letter to the New York Tribune, Charles Stewart Smith of that city, a man largely and honorably identified with the

financial and commercial life of the metropolis, reflects the growing interest which is being taken in President Roosevelt's candid discussion of the 'trust' problem. He does not agree with the president's ideas as to what should be done with the "trusts," although he concurs in his statements as to the need of additional regulation. And he insists, with a good deal of force and logic, that if the law is to regulate unions of capital it must, in fairness, regulate also unions of labor and correct, so far as law can, the najor and growing abuses of both.

Mr. Smith's prescription for trust evils is state legislation. He opposes the granting to congress, or to a commission working under congressional authority and executive appointment, of power to interfere with the complicated mechanism of business, though it is difficult to see why congress could not exercise such power quite as wisely, as conservatively and with as much gain to the public welfare as the legislatures of the various states. If it be ontended that the interstate comnerce commission, our largest experinent in this direction, has not been in all respects a successful exemplification of the effectiveness of federal control over interstate commerce, the reply is that conditions as to railway practices Eloquent Defense have materially changed for the better since that commission was created and ould have been made to change more rapidly if there had been, in the first place, enough law on the statute books and, in the second place, an executive force behind that law such as is represented in the person of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Smith admits that there should be examination by government authority of the accounts and records of corporations in general, the same as is now exacted of state banks and trust companies. He simply prefers o put this power of supervision in state hands, where, experience teaches, it has not amounted to much, instead of putting it, as the president argues, ir federal hands, where, if public senti-

ertainty of effective action. Mr. Smith offers but one remedy for the present more serious abuses of labor unions. He advocates that they be held in damages equally responsible with corporations for violation of law To this end, he urges their incorpor iton, though there can be no com pulson to such an end. We are not so sure that there is much need of additional law on this subject, the common law and the statute laws against violence and crime covering most of, if not all, the ground. But of what use are laws when public opinion in the locality of their violation will not tolerceptionally beautiful and well-rounded, presenting to view those characteristics which, when combined in one man, add a legacy to history.

ate their enforcement? The papers that the papers have papers at their enforcement? The papers that the world has been taught the truth that the "laborer is worthy of his hire." It may be true that errors have crept left school and refused to return until his chief. left school and refused to return until into this great inevenent. in the mines were dismissed. In the face of such a condition of perverted public sentiment and prejudice, which errors which they claim and score exists very generally in the theater of against the labor unions. exists very generally in the theater of strike disturbance, not only in the anthracite region but elsewhere when labor troubles are in progress, and, which involves direct challenge of a fundamental American right, of what practical value would more laws be? The truant law already applies to those children and their parents, but of course it will not be enforced.

is deeply affected, there is reasonable

It is notable, however, that this gen eral subject of controling great business combinations and correcting im partially their abuses is already re eiving the study and public discussion of thinking and practical men, for rea sons aside from politics or buncombe President Roosevelt, by his courage and unmistakable honesty, has lifted it up where, in the future, we may look for real argument from substantial sources in place of the traditional slush of demagogues.

Company K of the Eighth regiment should be given an indefinite furlough.

A Sign of the Times.

GREAT DEAL of significance attaches to the announcement that, beginning with the class of 1905, Harvard university will confer the Bachelor of Arts de-

gree in a three years' course. Two meanings may be attributed. One, that the proficiency of the preparatory schools has become such that the shortening of the college course by one year will not represent a loss to efficient education. The other that onefourth of the instruction formerly required of a candidate for graduation has, for one reason or another, ceased to be essential and may be subtracted

without sacrifice of efficiency. Much can be said in favor of both of these propositions; also in favor of the kindred proposition that the facilities spart from school work for acquiring knowledge and culture are so much better and more numerous today than in earlier times that three years at college will give to the student with inherent quality as much training as

four years used to give. As a matter of fact, three years of life in any field of activity are nowadays as full of experience and opportunity for achievement as four years were when the four-year college course was adopted. To say that we live in a high vitalized atmosphere but faintly expresses a truth which in some degree impresses itself upon the dumbest consciousnesss. The measure and variety of the world's duty and requirement in these times of electric energy call for economy not alone in the arithmetic of business, but vastly more so in the fitfing of the individual to the part which he is to play. The gospel of the strenu-

technical fearning, but for the run of young Americans who are to take up the burdens of civilization in all of their opening avenues. There is still to be ample provision for those who may elect to dedicate their lives to the higher scholarship and research. These. however, must necessarily be few in number as compared with the multiplying hosts whose destiny is to sweat and hustle in the hurly burly of life, and who, if they would keep up with the competitive procession, dare not waste a minute's time in getting started.

This change in the college's attitude toward the world is a hopeful augury for the future of our American democracy. It is going to bring the aristocracy and the democracy closer together, at the very period in our national development when differences in accumulated wealth have been threatening to drive them further apart. Our public schools have been great levelers and now our colleges are to re-enforce them. With the benefits of a college training within the reach of every young man of average energy, there will cease to be formidable danger of an upgrowth of caste in this country. Those who seek to build up class distinctions on a basis of money merely will continue to amuse more than they will menace.

The case of Mr. Murrill, of St. Louis, refutes that old adage that there is honor among thieves,

Hon, Tom L. Johnson evidently thinks that Cleveland needs watching.

Oyster Bay also seems to be

height of the "R" season.

of Labor Unions

Sir: Your editorial, "The Good of All," published in Friday's issue, and taking up the corporation club against organized labor, does not appear to me to be far-reaching enough in its scope to be of any real good to the people whom you appear to be desirous of reaching.

The error into which you have fallen

is one common to all those who attempt to discuss important economic questions without having first gone to the trouble essential to a fair understanding of important Issues. You seek to calighten the people on the

errors and evils of trades unionism, and yet your whole argument shows a most dense and profound ignorance of the subject which you have attempted to disment is vigilant and the public interest all, and of all for each is the evangel of the twentieth century." But you fall to point to any human agency which has

ome nearer the fulfillment of this proposition that has the movement of trades Throughout the ages of the Christian era, and up to the advent of trades unionism the world was blessed with just uch conditions as you seek to re-establish in this country. Still the perfect

freedom accorded mankind during all these centuries, and the "recognition of individual responsibilities," had accomplished absolutely nothing for the human race. Never in the world's history has "The Good of All" been so thoroughly exemplified, as it has by the results accomplished by trades unions. Through this great agency for good, humanity has been ele-

shing indeed if this were not so; but the fact remains that its record has been such that there is scarcely roon for high-minded men of intellectual at-

tainments to condemn it because of the You criticise the "apologists of coercion and intimidation of free labor" apparent-ly without the knowledge of the fact that there was no such thing as free labor till the labor union made it free.

Trades unionists take this stand that having made labor profitable to the wage-earners it ought not be compelled to fight the armies of both capital and the skulkers in the ranks of labor.

The "free labor" which you are holding up to the gaze of the public at the present time is that most miserable specimen of all humanity which seeks to de-stroy the labor union, and the opportunties of the wage-earners, by accepting double pay for his labor while a strike is

If this is one of the inherent rights of mankind, to go about the country using the "liberty of initiative" in destroying the opportunities of others then the labor nion has not recognized that right. It may be that it rejects the proposition because of the attitude of capital-be-cause of the "unscrupulous aggression and tyranny" of corporations. It may be because it holds that the non-union workingmen owe a debt of gratitude to trades unionism which they ought to be compelled to repay, by refraining from taking strikers' places even at a higher rate of wages than the union men may be de manding. Either of these reasons ough

o be sufficient under existing econom conditions. As to the rights of union men to object others taking their places. I hold that they have the same right as a corpora tion has to attempt to prevent its employes from joining a labor union.

At various times you have laid much stress on the violation of an agreement existing between the G. B. Markle Company and its employes, condemning the workingmen because they had violated an arbitration agreement which they had In every instance you neglected to state that the signing of this agreement was forced upon the employes of that corporation, that it was one of the condiions on which employment could be seured; that it carried with it a clause which curtailed the right of employes to membership in a labor union; that notwithstanding the latter clause there was no reciprocating agreement on the port of the company to refrain from permitting an organization of coal companies interfering with the wage conditions of the men employed by that company.

All these were facts with which you could have, and should have, been familiar, and to which you should have The violation of the Markle company arbitration agreement has received con siderable attention during the present strike, but yet the real facts in case have never been fully given to the public, be-

cause it would not present the same rosey corporation view of the situation.

Why should organized labor be held responsible for the violation of an agree-ment, when the document itself practically prohibited the influence of any la bor union in the adjustment of wage conditions under that corporation?

All that there was in the abrogation of the Markie agreement by the workingmen was the fact that they had discov ered that notwithstanding the agreement to arbitrate, their wage conditions were fixed by the condition of labor surr ing them.
In other words if they asked for better

or no use to arbitrate the matter. The Hesides, the college of today is not their brethren in distress, and began the been given in the Kelme-Brumbaugh careers of extraordinary scholarship or I simply touch on the Markie matter to

show you that there is reason for trades

show you that there is reason for trades unionist antagonism to non-union work-ingmen taking the places of strikers. There is no doubt that this antaginism sometimes takes on a phase which is un-lawful. But lawlessness is lawlessness no matter whither it is the act of a trades

So long as working men are compelled

to sign agreements restricting their rights to join the labor union, we may expect to find the union workingmen resort-ing to similar tactics in their efforts to increase the power of trades unionism.

If you, Mr. Editor, could clear your vision so far as to see that there are other conditions confronting the Ameripicion of greater injury to the people than does the "lawlessness of the labor union, you might be able to accomplish some thing in the interest of humanity. In the meantime, if you cannot do this for goodness sake take your microscope off the erors of trades unionism.

Yours, etc.,
—William Corless. Scranton, Sept. 12.

THINGS WORTH NOTING.

For The Tribune by Walter J. Ballard. It appears that there are 200,000 miles o submarine telegraphs now spread ove the globe, and their total cost was \$275. The number of messages annually sent is 6,000,000. In a short time the new the length of line.

The riches of Alaska are constantly growing. It now yields us about \$100,000,000 a year, and only the beginning of its wealth is in sight. There is fertile land in this supposed to be frozen terri-tory where opportunities for grain growng are extensive. There are forests and fisheries—there are manifold ways of developing wealth there.

in the city of New York, as set forth in the report of the tax commissioners, is something phenomenal: From 1898 to 1902 the assessed value of real estate increased from \$1,754,982,400 to \$2,358,939,618, or nearly

For the fiscal year ending June 30 last there was paid out at the general post-offices and stations in New York city on domestic money orders \$29,829,801, an domestic money orders £20,829,801, an increase of twenty-five per cent, over last year. There was taken in for domestic money orders during the same period \$123,436. The remittances from postoffices throughout the United States for the fiscal year amounted to \$54,268,053. The New York office paid out to offices throughout the country during the year \$23,431,324. The total number of transactions for the fiscal year was 263,

Two-fifths of the corporation companies formed in Russia during last twenty years are bankrupt owing to the inadefall to prevent frauds, and a prominent South Russian financier estimates the losses of recent years at \$500,000,000 owing to the absence of proper industrial or-

The Prussian railrond administration has reduced freight rates on exports of iron, wire, locomotives, cars and cranes in response to a demand from the German manufacturers.

manufacture of locomotives in the twen-ty-eight locomotive works reporting for the United States in 1900. This represents the value of land, buildings, machinery tools and implements, and the live capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations engaged in the industry. The value of the products is returned as \$5,209,048, to produce which involved an outlay of \$10,899,614 for wages, \$1,369,341 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc., and \$29.174,395 for materials used, mill supplies, freight and fuel.

THE MAN WE WANT.

Forever, through thick and thin; the man who'll fight for the right, a

When the wrong would fain creep in; The man who's true to his every friend Nor swayed by the idle tongue; The leaves no word of cheer unsaid. No song of hope unsung.

Always the same, though the world may frown, And taunts and gibes be hurled; Always the same, though he stands alone, Facing a cheerless world; The man who's ready to speak the word At the time it should be said;

"After" a friend is dead. The man who's always the same, at times When the faintest hope seems gone; Always the same, though the storm

writes no epitaphs of fame

And curtain the light of dawn: Those heart beats out in sympathy When tears of serrow flow. Who, when the call of duty comes, Is ever awake to go

Always the same, to rich or poor, Beggar, or priest, or king: Iways the same at work the same In a thousand ways men plan and scheme

To gain success and fame. But the man who truly wins in life, Is always and ever the same

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Entries Close October 1st.

After October 1, no more new contestants can enter

Contest Closes October 25.

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Value

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Rules of the Contest

advance.

The special rewards will be given to | cent. of all money he or she turns in. Points will be credited to contestants Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will

securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows: One month's subscription.....\$.50 Three months' subscription.... 1.25

The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any blanks, which can be secured at The calendar months of the contest will Tribune office, or will be sent by receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the schol-

the right to reject it.

No transfers can be made after All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The

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 with the second highest number of points will be given which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers at once. once. Subscriptions must be written on

Only new subscribers will be counted.

found irregular in any way reserves

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Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa

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THIRD PRIZE-No. 1 Brownie Camera, including one roll of films and a Brownie Finder.

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