### The Scranton Tribune hed Daily Except Sunday, by The Tribune Ishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

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

Entered 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 rulo is that these must be signed, for pubication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line. SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 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. VOSRURG.
Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MORRIS. JOHN PENMAN.
Mine Inspectors-LIEWELYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. Senator-JOHN B. JORDAN.

Senator—JOHN B. JOHN Representatives— First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN SCHELER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—F. A. PHILBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

Within six weeks of election the chances of a complete Republican victory in Lackawanna county look most auspicious. This year there is harmony of purpose, superior organization and a list of candidates requiring neither apology nor explanation. Republicans may well cheer up.

#### A Lesson in Brotherhood.

T IS a happy sign of the larger fellowship of modern religious life and thought that at the dedicatory exercises of a Jewish temple Christians are not only present by invitation, but also at one with the purpose of the temple's construction. The many messages and expressions of congratulation received by the Congregation Anshe Chesed from participants in other faiths upon the completion of their beautiful new place of worship on Madison avenue measure a marked advance in human brotherhood since the days when human energies were largely expended in persecuting and oppressing in the name of religion.

Those who sometimes lament what they call the declining force of religion in modern life surely would not have the dial of history turned back to the era when to be a Jew meant in all Christian countries to have to live in concealment or incur the hazard of frightful injustice. It is not a decline, but a refinement of religion which encourages among men of differing faiths agreement and co-operation in those larger purposes of religion which have to do with society's uplifting and with

the betterment of individual character. In places yet the old intolerance exists; and no rebuke to it is more &fectual than object lessons in largeminded liberality. We are glad that an opportunity for such an object-les-Fon has been afforded this community and we trust that none will ever be

Judge Pennypacker's condemnation of the ripper legislation of the last assembly must have sounded oddly to Quay, Rigelow and the Olivers, its architects: but it showed that the Republican cendidate for governor has a mind and a will of his own and must increase respect for him.

Secretary Shaw on Reciprocity. YO AMERICAN of the present generation has a better faculty than Secretary Shaw for putting substantial arguments in a form to appeal to the average understanding. His use of language is masterful and he does not talk

At Chicago, on Saturday night, he discussed reciprocity and showed that instead of this being a departure from protection it was a logical outgrowth of it. Americans being greater producers than consumers, it was a question whether their power to produce should be checked when the home market was filled or whether the surplus products of their production should be offered for sale in foreign markets. To become an exporting nation will require, not only good articles to sell but also skill and cleverness in the selling. If by a dicker in tariffs not injuring our home market we can enlarge our foreign market, Secretary Shaw contends that it would be foolish and short-sighted not to make that dicker and work it for all it is worth. Nor is he scared because export prices are sometimes lower than the home prices of articles similar in kind. On this subject-which, by the way, seems to concern our Democratic friends a great deal-he said:

Our manufacturer has a hard time at best establishing a foreign trade. In the first plage, he pays higher wages than his rivale. In the next place, as soon as he crosses the sea and begins to build up his trade, and offers his goods at a price that will insure a sale, he is confronted at home with the accusation of selling cheaper abroad, and with a threat that his home market will be destroyed by the removal of the tariff. Foreign countries do not do this. They encourage their exporters, and these exporters are expected to sell cheaper abroad than at home.

I have with me six samples of sugar sent by Major Williams, special agent of the treasury department, resident in Paris. They were bought by his servant for use in his kitchen, and he paid therefor the squivalent of 10 cents a pound. That was in France, mark yow, and this sordinary granulated sugar. The wholesaie price was above seven cents. Yet France makes her own sugar, exports to the United States, pays \$1.95 per hundred. Our manufacturer has a hard time at

and one-half cents. It is exported here, a duty of two cents a pound paid thereon, and the wholesale price is less than five. A year or so ago, some manufacturers of chocolate in Holland imported their product to the United States and were charged with undervaluing it. The board of general appraisers at New York took worn evidence as to the cost of manufacturing these chocolates and the evidence disclosed the fact that granulated sugar was worth at wholesule in Holland seven and one-half cents. Yet Holland exports sugar to the United States, pays two cents per pound duty and sells for less than five. The sturdy Hollanders believe it is part of statesmanship to encourage the export trade and they do not criticise for selling goods, abroad cheaper than at home. The Hollander is willing to pay 10 cents for sugar from beets he grows himself if by so doing he can sweeten the food for the Americans. For my part 1 will now most any care for barbed I will pay most any price for barbed wire, if the wheat from my field, the but-ter from my dairy, the beef from my pas-ture, and the pork from my sty shall sustain the American laborer while makes barbed wire for the ranches

Mexico and South America Is not this sound, practical sense?

Tariff revision at the right time. Bu no tampering with the nation's pros-

#### Golden Rule Diplomacy.

HE FULL significance of the note of Secretary Hay to the powers respecting Roumania's persecution of the Jews gaining recognition in this country. It is characteristic of the readler public understanding of international matters on the other side that sense this.

First as to the facts. On July 13, 1878, a treaty was signed at Berlin by Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria and Turkey establishing balance of power in the Balkans, its 44th article prescribing that "in Roumania, the difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political right, admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever: and guaranteeing that all foreigners in Roumania shall be treated without distinction of creed on a footing of perfect equality. As a matter of fact, in Roumania today the Jews are denied every one of these rights. They are excluded from the public service and the learned professions; they are singled out for special and outrageous taxation: they are prohibited from owning land or even cultivating it as common laborers; they are debarred from residing in the rural districts; and in the cities such restrictions are placed upon their ability to win bread that they must either submit to beggary or seek relief in

The United States was not a party to the treaty of Berlin, the Monroe doctrine forbidding. But Secretary Hay claims the right, on ground of general equity and also because the existence of such unauthorized discriminations in Roumanla tends to injure the United States by forcing into it a stream of immigration not fitted for American citizenship, to protest against Roumanian conditions. The essence of the secretary's argument is comprised in the following excerpts:

The United States welcomes now, as it has welcomed from the foundation of its government, the voluntary immigration of all aliens coming hither under conditions fitting them to become merged in the body politic of this land. The conditions are few, looking to their coming as free agents, so circumstanced physi-cally and morally as to supply the health-ful and intelligent material of free citienship. The pauper, the criminal, the ontagiously or incurably diseased are excluded from the benefits of immigration only when they are likely to become source of danger or a burden upon th ommunity. The voluntary character of their coming is essential; hence we shut out all immigration assisted or constrained by foreign agencies. The purpose of our generous treatment of the allen immigrant is to benefit us and him Alike-not to afford to another state a field upon which to cast its own objec-tionable elements. • • • It behooves the state to scrutinize most jealously the character of the immigration from a foreign land, and, if it be obnoxious, to exthe causes which render it Should those causes originate in the act of another sovereign state, to the detri-ment of its neighbors, it is the prerogative of an injured state to point out the evil and to make remonstrance; for with nations, as with individuals, the social law holds good that the right of each is bounded by the right of the neighbor.
The teachings of history and the experlence of our own nation show that the Jews possess in a high degree the mental and moral qualifications of conscientious citizenhood. No class of immigrants is more welcome to our shores when com-ing equipped in mind and body for entrance upon the struggle for bread and inspired with the high purpose to give the best service of heart and brain to the land they adopt of their own free will. But when they come as outcasts, made doubly paupers by physical and moral oppression in their native land and thrown upon the long-suffering generosity of a more favored community, their migration lacks the essential conditions which make alien immigration either acceptable or beneficial. So well is this appreciated on the continent that even

Putting together the facts now pain-fully brought home to this government during the past few years, that many of the inhabitants of Roumania are being forced, by artificially adverse discrimination,s to quit their native country; that the hospitable asylum offered by this country is almost the only refuge left to them; that they come hither unfitted, by the conditions of their exile, to take part

Paris. They were bought by his servant for use in his kitchen, and he paid therefor use in his kitchen, and he paid therefor the equivalent of 10 cents a pound. That was in France, mark you and this is ordinary granulated sugar. The wholesale price was above seven cents. Yet France makes her own sugar, exports to the United States, pays \$1.95 per hundred tariff duty, then sells it at wholesale in this country for less than five cents. In other words, the wholesale price for this sugar at the factory where made is seven in the United States, pays \$1.95 per hundred tariff duty, then sells it at wholesale in the secretary's plea of selfish interest, but hardly sufficient to cause it to be looked upon as paramount. In reality his note of protest is an appeal to the conscience of Christendom made under a form of self-interest, his objective being to let other nations know Constitution to cover the case, where

that American moral influence is at the back of treaty observance and international fair play; that it proposes henceforth to assert and to the limit of its power sustain the moral law among nations. And it is significant that from the foreign office of England came prompt and hearty endorsement of the Hay declaration, while the German chancellery, though moving with greater deliberation, caused notice to be given that it, too, was in accord.

Americans certainly have occeasion to look with pride upon the diplomacy of John Hay. It is doing more than battleships to extend American prestige and expand American influence.

F. Murphy, says he will not recognize Devery and Devery says he will not recognize Murphy. They have our permission to fight. Having got another real gory murder

## An Appeal to Common Sense.

An Individual Coal Operator Reasons with Striking Mine Workers.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Whethor of use or useless, nevertheless, I, an individual coal operator, am constrained the British press was the earliest to to address a few lines to the mine workers. And these lines will be to give some good reasons why the operators have re-fused from first to last to deal with John Mitchell and his union. First of all, you miners well know that the different conpossible to grant the union's demand for a uniform rate or increase of wages for all the mines. Next, you miners well know that the miner who mines coal at a fixed price per car containing a specific number of cubic feet makes more money, in nearly every case, than does the miner who mines it at so much per ton, and that that demand, that all coal mined be paid for by the ton, was only made to catch the sympathy of the public. And as to the complaint about dockage, you miners all know that if, after cutting your coal, you would but remain in the mines to see your laborer properly clean it as he loads it into the car, that a docking boss would not be needed, and that this complaint is therefore chargeable solely to yourselves. Before the strike was ordered the on

thing most for you and your leaders to consider should have been that old but very true adage that "You can always catch more flies with molasses than you can with vinegar." The strike itself was considered causeless and produced a very ugly wound, and when John Mitchell and his satellites were idiotic enough to pour raw vinegar therein by the issuance of that Infamous ukase ordering out the engineers, firemen and pumpmen, which ordering out the meant to flood, blow up and destroy every mine in the anthracite region, they thereby at once blasted their every chance and hope of ever getting the op-erators to have any dealings whatever with them or their union. Let me say in passing, that this order to flood, blow up and destroy the mines was looked upon as no worse than would it be to put the torch to and burn down the breakers, and forced upon the operators the belief that John Mitchell and his cohorts would just as soon order the latter as the former but for the law that to order the torch would send them to the

penitentiary.
Is it any wonder that the operators have refused to deal with Mitchell and such a union as he conducts? No sane man should expect it. were not enough, they add the bludgeon the shotgun, riot, murder and general de struction, and all without one word o condemnation from John Mitchell or any of his leaders, and yet they and you ask the operators "to kiss the hand that thus smites them." Preposterous! And the sooner you mine workers yourselves realze it the better it will be for you.

Yet with this state of affairs upon us some of our newspapers cry "Grant con-cessions!" "Arbitrate!" "Mine coal!" A very large proportion would, I know, gladly mine coal but for fear of their lives and destruction of their homes. As to "impartial" arbitration, so much ex-ploited to catch the public. John Mitchell was never honest in asking it, as I shall prove out of his own mouth. In his speech before the Allied Labor societies n Philadelphia on Sept. 12, he said: "Governor Stone is contemplating an ex-tra session of the legislature for the purpose of having enacted a compulsory arbitration law. The miners are willing to have arbitration but they are no willing to have compulsory arbitration.'
This is "impartial" arbitration with a vengeance. Very willing is he to bind the coal companies, but, oh, no, don't make it compulsory to bind the union o

And those newspapers that have been so vociferously calling upon the opera-tors to arbitrate, why don't they now ring this daily before the public, that John Mitchell has now said he don't wan it if it is to be compulsory and binding

upon him and his union? Now, a little more to the mine worker and the public in general. Supposing I and my friends should come around to-day with the torch and burn or try to burn down your homes and destroy all your possessions, and then should come tomorrow and ask a favor of you? In all honesty I ask you what you would do and say? Would you not kick us out of your presence. If not, you are not human, and yet after all John Mitchell and his union have done to destroy their property you ask the operators to grant him favors. You ought to know better, and the sooner you realize it and return to work the better off you will be. Your leaders are at the end of their string and their cause is lost and they know !

appreciated on the continent that even in the countries where anti-Semitism has no foothold it is difficult for these fleeing Jews to obtain any lodgment. America is their only goal. The United States offers asylum to the oppressed of all lands. But its sympathy with them in no wise impairs its just liberty and right to weigh the acts of the oppressor in the light of their effects upon this country and to judge accordingly.

Putting together the facts now paintional convention was called to proclaim a national strike. That failed. The hig fund of money that was to come from the soft coal miners likewise failed, a least in so far as much of it reaching you poor mine workers. Then you were told the clergy would settle it. Then Quay, Penrose and Platt were all-powerful, but you were fooled again. Next, our great governor runs down to New York and he can surely bring Mr. Morgan to time. But Mr. Morgan doesn't own all the coal But Mr. Morgan doesn't own all the coal properties in the country and is not unjust enough to dictate anything that would result in irreparable injury to others. Then you were told the president of the United States would settle it. Fooled again. Next the taffy was spooned out to you that the governor (oh. no. not the governor, Mr. Quay) would cohvene the legislature and pass a computvene the legislature and pass a compul-sory arbitration law (which Mitchell now says he doesn't want) and other stringent laws to compel the operators to settle. Bosh! Where is the Constitutional war-rant for any law compelling them to hire you to work if they don't want to? Oh, your leaders say, we will amend the Con-

would you mine workers "be at" when it is done? First, two legislatures must au-thorize the amendments before they can be voted upon. This will take two and a half years at least. Nor is this all. Our state Constitution provides that "no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years," and as two amendments are to be voted upon this coming November, therefore no further amendment can be submitted until five years from next November. Meantime, where would the mine workers be who are now on strike? Echo answers, "Where?"—and you were fooled again. Well, what more? In the breach now step the fools with the proposition that the state confiscate all the mine property, and your mine leaders try to fool you and your mine leaders try to fool you with the belief that that will frighten the operators into terms and concessions. As if such rot would frighten anybody, and aspecially such a great lawyer as is

aspecially such a great lawyer as is George F. Baer.

All these and scores of other proposi-tions I might mention you have been fooled with, and all with the same an-The new boss of Tammany, Charles swer, "No surrender, no concessions," ex-cept that you can belong to a union or not as you please, that neither union or non-union men will be discriminated against, and that all grievances commystery to fill their first pages, the plained of at any mine will be fully in-quired into and rectified with the em-New York yellows are once more happy.

ployes at that mine.

May I here hint the great propriety of May I here hint the great propriety of the miners returning on the old system while they can, instead of waiting until the new plan of but one miner to eight or ten chambers is put in operation, when not to exceed one miner in eight will ever again find a place in the mines except as

l laborer? Miners and mine workers, you have paid more money into John Mitchell's union in initiation fees and dues than al the concessions of 1900 ever amounted to
to you. Miners and mine workers,
through petty strikes and loss of time
through John Mitchell's union, figure up
what a vast sum you have lost in wages
since 1900. Miners and mine workers, to
please John Mitchell and his union leaders and to help them build houses, to
ride in carriages and feed on the fat of
the land while you, your wives and children starve each and every one of you
has now lost hundreds upon hundreds of the concessions of 1900 ever amounted to has now lost hundreds upon hundreds of has now lost hundreds upon hundreds of dollars; and what have you got or what will you ever get for it? Nothing, abso-lutely nothing, except debts piled up, mortgaged homes, your bank accounts and savings gone, an empty dinner pail and a starving family. When steady work and good wages were never better are you not quite ashamed selves? Are you not about tired of being so fooled? An Individual Operator. so fooled? An Individual Operator, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 18.

### HIS OPPORTUNITY CAME.

A sudden gust of wind blew the hat from the head of the gray-haired passenger in the hindmost seat of the street car and carried it scurrying over the

muddy road far in the rear.

He rose to grasp the bell rope, but a prosperous-looking man sitting next to him grasped him by the coat tall. "Don't do it," said the prosperous-looking man. "Let it go. It was a straw hat, wasn't it?" "Yes," said the gray-haired passenger

but great snakes, it's all I've got! What "My friend," interrupted the other, whipping a small bundle from a side ocket and proceeding to open it out, "try "What Is It?

"It's a twenty-dollar Panama hat. How

"It fits well enough ,but-" "Then keep it, sir; keep it! Ever since my butler began to wear one like it I've been trying to give this one away, but nobody will have it. It'll do to wear till you get down town, where you can buy a decent straw hat. No, I don't want any thanks. I regard this as a providential opportunity to get rid of the thing. Does it go? All right. You have done me a great favor, sir.' And the car sped on .- Chicago Tribune

### MISTAKEN.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. The Philadelphia Record remarks that "probably Hon. William Connell, who has been renominated for congress in the Lackawanna district, has more money than Professor Howell, his Democratic oppenent; but what the latter lacks in cash he can make good in brains." The man who assumes that William Connell is lacking in brains proclaims himself a fool.

### THE SONG OF THE SEA GULL.

Fly high, fly low, as swift we go Above the billow's crest with snow; With tireless wing we onward swing, To seek the food the waters bring For One above our needs will know

Through summer's airs so soft, so slow; Through autumn's blasts and tornado, We, circling still, on sweeping wing

Through the fierce storms that winters When from the north the wild gales sing, Above the ice and through the snow With dauntless breasts we face the blow, Or, sweeping on the tempest's wing. Fly high, fly low.

-J. H. Fisher, in Forest and Stream.

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Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School
Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna
Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Institute
Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School) 230

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-\$1840 89574

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The special rewards will be given to cent. of all money he or she turns in the person securing the largest num. All subscriptions must be paid the person securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:

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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 independent of the ultimate disposition of the schol-

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

Only new subscribers will be counted

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mail.

NOTICE THAT ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE RULES, EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE PAID, WHETHER THEY SECURE A SPE-Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per

Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa

### 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 three yearly subscribers, counting 36 points, would place a beginner in 27th place among the "Leaders."

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> Book News

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